

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



Data Structure Report: No. 027

**Investigations at Ballyharry Farm, Ballyharry, Co. Antrim**  
**AE/04/22**

On behalf of



**Data Structure Report**

**Ballyharry Farm, Ballyharry, Co. Antrim**

John Ó Néill, Eamon Donaghy and Brian Sloan

**(Grid Reference J 463 979)**

**(CAF DSR 027)**

**(Licence No. AE/04/22)**

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**1. Summary**

- 1.1 The archaeological investigations at Ballyharry Farm, Ballyharry, Island Magee in 2004 focused on a small field to the north-west of St. John's Church. The site is located at Irish Grid Reference J463979.
- 1.2 A preliminary investigation suggested that significant quantities of lithic waste were present in the topsoil, with some negative features present beneath the upper, cultivated, soils. The preliminary investigations and excavation were to precede the construction of a dwelling house at the site.
- 1.3 The excavation was directed by John Ó Néill of the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology, Queen's University Belfast, and was carried out under licence number AE/04/22.
- 1.4 The investigations identified and recovered a large quantity of lithic material from the cultivated soils. A number of features that pre-dated the cultivation episode are considered to represent the remains of Neolithic settlement at the site.
- 1.5 It is recommended that a programme of post-excavation is conducted, in order to complete the excavation and bring the project to completion and publication.

## 2. Introduction

### 2.1 General

2.1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological investigation undertaken at Ballyharry Farm, Ballyharry, Islandmagee, County Antrim (see figures 1 and 2), from the 12<sup>th</sup> February to 26<sup>th</sup> March 2004 (Licence No. AE/04/22). The work was undertaken by the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology, Queen's University Belfast, on behalf of the Environment and Heritage Service: Built Heritage.

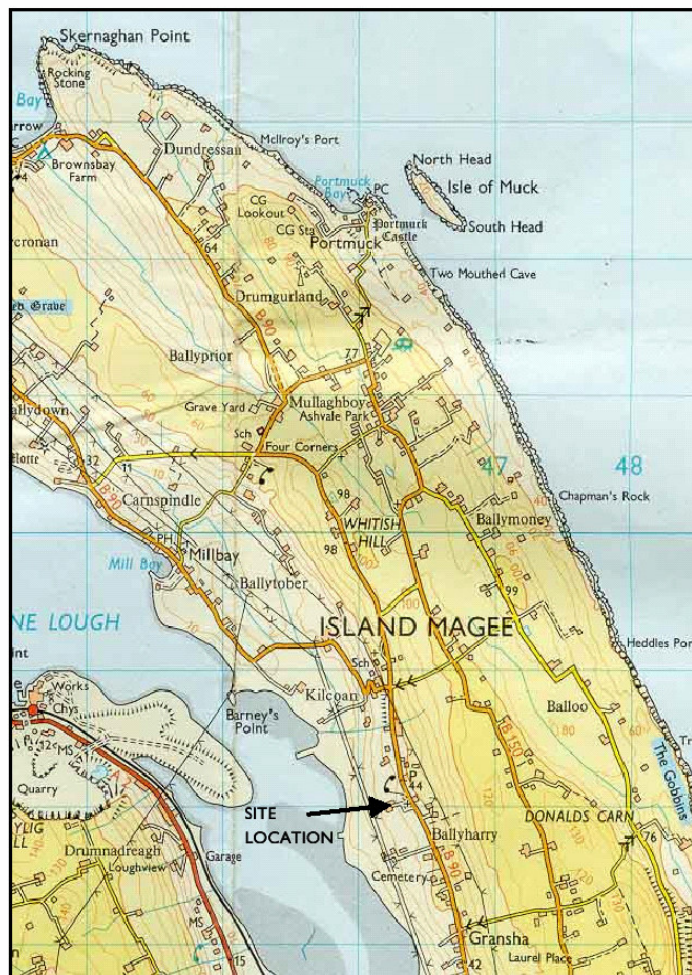


Figure 1: Map showing the general location of the site.

### 2.2 Background

2.2.1 Archaeological excavation of the site was recommended by Environment and Heritage Service: Built Heritage, following an initial examination of the site by Andrew

Gault, for Pro-Arch Ltd, on behalf of Environment and Heritage Service: Built Heritage. This preliminary investigation involved the excavation of seven test trenches to determine whether any archaeological deposits were present in the area of a proposed single replacement dwelling, or to assist in siting the proposed house where it would not require the prior removal of archaeological deposits. This phase of work identified a quantity of material of archaeological interest in the cultivated soils and some possible negative features buried beneath these soils (A. Gault *pers.comm.*). The archaeological material included prehistoric pottery, worked flint and a possible flake of porcellanite. On the basis of this work, a location for the proposed dwelling, and hence the area requiring archaeological excavation, was agreed between Environment and Heritage Service: Built Heritage and the landowner.



**Figure 2:** Second edition Ordnance Survey map showing the location of the excavation relative to St. John's Church.

### 2.3 Archaeological Background

2.3.1 Archaeological material has been previously been discovered in the vicinity of St John's Church. The *Ordnance Survey Memoirs* reported that - within 200 yards of the church - "...an immense quantity of human bones with many silver coins of various magnitudes and reigns, have been found in a rich blackish soil....the bones lay indiscriminately. No remains of coffins or graves have been found" (Day and McWilliams 1991, 45). It is unfortunate that this description is not more specific in providing an exact location of these finds, although the site of the proposed excavation does lie within 200 yards of the church. This description is similar to

another given in the same memoir for Kilcoan, the townland immediately to the north. The presence of a burial ground in such close general proximity to St John's Church, however, has led to the suggestion that the present church was constructed on the site of an earlier ecclesiastical centre (O'Lavery 1878, 136).

- 2.3.2 A number of burials were uncovered during renovation work within the church in 2003 (Moore *et al* 2004). These burials were located beneath the central aisle, and are believed to date to the eighteenth and nineteenth century.
- 2.3.3 A date for the formalisation of the modern burial ground is given in the Fair Sheets recorded by J. Bleakly in 1839 (Day and McWilliams 1991, 77-8). This account states that the '...wall round the yard is 3 feet high and was built and planted round with a row of forest trees 7 years ago ...', i.e. 1832. The same account records the date of construction for the small quay on the shore to the west of the church as 1831, stating that it was built by a Gilbert Laird to export limestone and lime to Scotland. A legal objection prevented any further trade in lime or limestone from the parish of Island Magee after 1837, from which date it was occasionally used for shipping grain.
- 2.3.4 It is likely that the same Gilbert Laird occupied the house adjoining the area of the proposed excavation, since the first and second edition Ordnance Survey maps indicate that the laneway from that house accessed both the limestone quarry and the quay. The memoirs also state that an Andy McCalmont found "... a human skull and bones on Gilbert Laird's farm ... near a limestone quarry some years ago ...".
- 2.3.5 Two well-preserved Neolithic houses were discovered in the same townland during work on the Belfast Transmission Pipeline (Sites 4 and 5). Both lie to the east of the current site at Ballyharry Farm (Crothers 1996a; Crothers 1996b; Moore 2003). At Site 4, Ballyharry 1, the house appears to consist of at least four phases, starting with a subcircular structure defined by a series of well-preserved post-holes. Evidence for the second phase suggests that the house was redesigned in the form of a single-roomed rectangular structure, with traces of an ancillary building to the north. In phase three a second room with an apsidal north end was added to the rebuilt rectangular structure, with the addition, in phase four, of a series of pits. A significant quantity of artefacts was recovered, including several thousand sherds of Western Neolithic pottery, flint arrowheads and javelin heads, polished stone axe fragments, quernstones and rubbers.
- 2.3.6 The second house found on part of the Belfast Transmission Pipeline (Site 5, Ballyharry 2), some 300 m to the south of the first, was also rich in artefactual remains. However, in this case, owing to close liaison between the developer, the



Department of the Environment: Environment and Heritage Service, and Archaeological Development Services, the site was largely preserved, with only those areas directly under threat being excavated. Results suggested that the house was rectangular in plan, with well-preserved foundation gullies indicating post and plank walling. Finds included Neolithic pottery and polished stone axe fragments.



**Plate 1:** General shot of the excavation of the Neolithic house.

#### 2.4 *Reasons for excavation and objectives.*

2.4.1 Primarily, the excavation was focussed on a limited area, defined by the required footprint of the proposed replacement dwelling. The purpose of the excavation was to identify, record and excavate any archaeological materials prior to construction.

2.5 *Archiving*

2.5.1 A copy of this report has been lodged with the Environment and Heritage Service: Built Heritage. The site records and finds recovered during the course of the excavation are temporarily archived with the School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology, Queen's University Belfast.

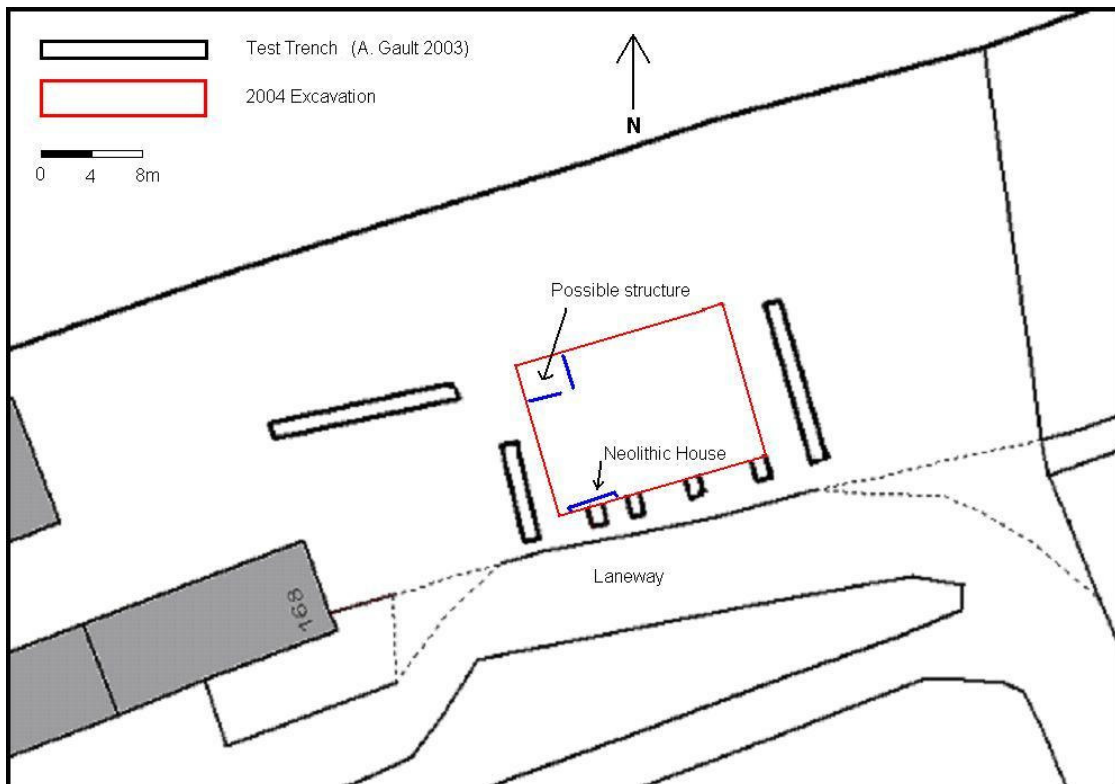
2.6 *Credits and Acknowledgements.*

2.6.1 The excavation was directed by John Ó Néill, assisted by Cormac McSparron, Peter Moore, Keith Adams, Naomi Carver, Eamon Donaghy, Clare McGranaghan, Ronan McHugh and Brian Sloane. For their assistance during the course of the excavation and the preparation of this report, the author is grateful to: Andrew Gault (Pro-Arch Ltd), Declan Hurl (Environment and Heritage Service: Built Heritage), Colm Donnelly (Queen's University Belfast), Eimear Nelis (Queen's University Belfast).

### 3. Excavation

#### 3.1 Methodology

3.1.1 A single trench was opened on the site, measuring 17 m east-west by 9 m north-south (see figure 3). This was dictated by the location of the proposed dwelling. Four of the previous test trenches (labelled 1 – 4) were incorporated into the excavation trench, although they extended beyond the southern limits of the trench. The trench produced evidence of Neolithic occupation and post-medieval agricultural activity.



**Figure 3:** General plan showing the location of the trench, the previous test trenches (where they lie outside the main area of excavation) and the main excavated prehistoric features.

3.1.2 The excavations were undertaken by hand and the context record for the site was created using the standard context recording method. Individual features were photographed both prior to, and following, excavation and included in a series of overall plans (Scales 1:10 and 1:20 for modern deposits) of the trench which were prepared throughout the course of the excavation. Section drawings (Scale 1:20) were undertaken of the exposed archaeological deposits visible in the baulk (for details of site photography see Appendix Three and for field illustrations see Appendix Four). In addition to the photography and illustration, the principal site records consisted of context sheets augmented by separate registers of small finds

(Appendix Five) and samples (Appendix Six). Following the completion of the site recording, the excavation trench was left open pending further work relating to the construction of the proposed dwelling.

- 3.1.3 It is intended that the Harris Matrix for the site (see Appendix Two) is referred to whilst reading the account of the stratigraphic sequence.

### 3.2 *Account of the excavations*

- 3.2.1 The trench measured some 17 m (east-west) by 9 m (north-south), with extensions to the south where the test trenches extended beyond the area available for excavation. The northern limits of the trench were not excavated due to the presence of a sewer pipe. An active water pipe running obliquely across the centre of the trench, roughly east-west, was retained within a 1 m wide baulk.

- 3.2.2 Agricultural and horticultural activity had created a deposit of cultivated soils overlying an artificial horizon. The base of furrows, a path, a pipe trench and stone drains were identified with this activity. A significant quantity of chipped and knapped stone was recovered from the cultivated soils. On removal of the cultivated soils, a number of features were identified and excavated. These appear to be associated with prehistoric occupation of the site and include some truncated slot trenches, post-holes and the northern gable end of a Neolithic house. The account of the excavation below includes: section 3.3 on the recording of finds from the cultivated soils; sections 3.4 to 3.8 on the post-medieval and early modern features; and, section 3.9 onwards on the features sealed by the cultivated soils C101/C102.

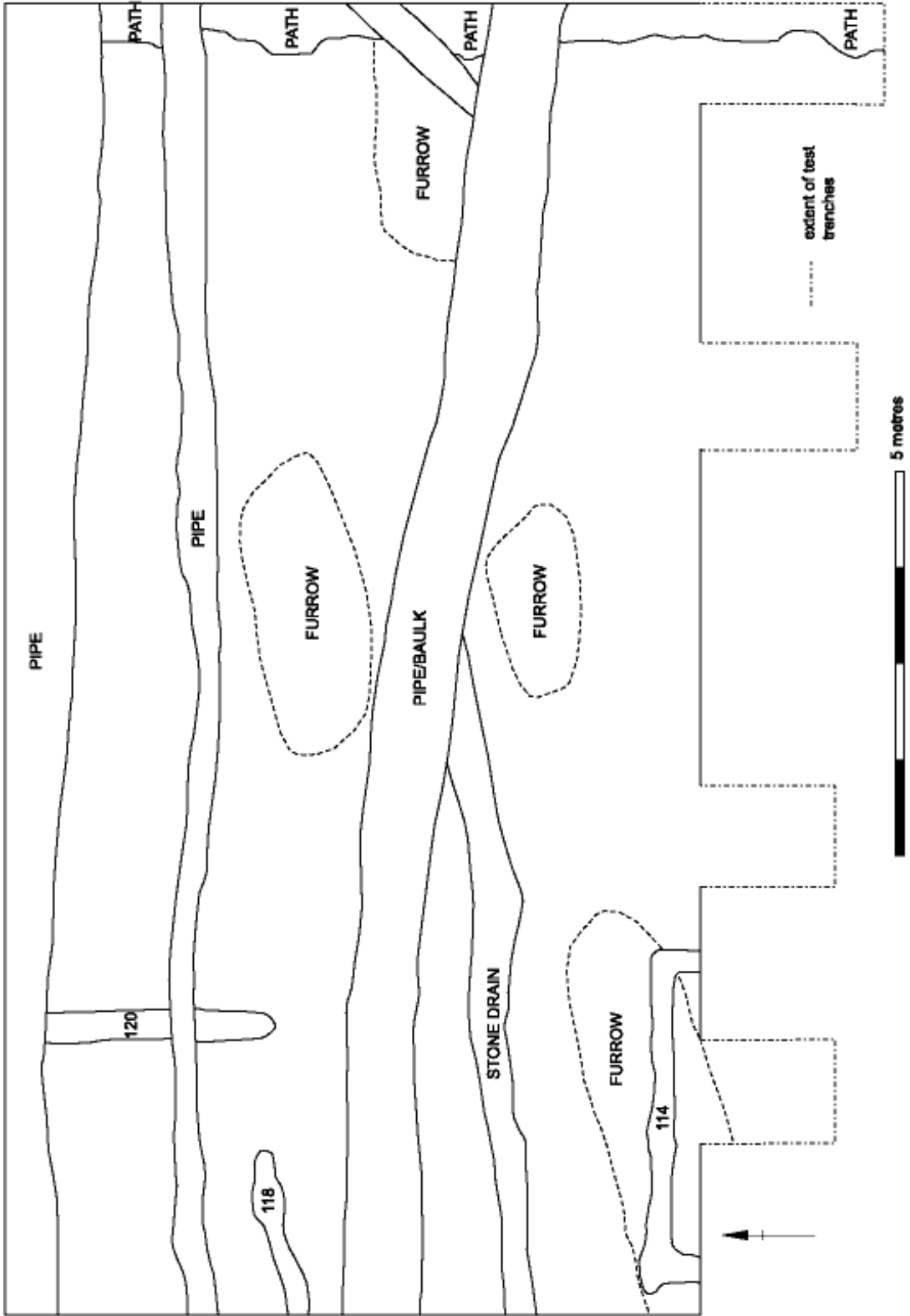


Figure 4: General plan showing main excavated features.

### 3.3 *Recording finds from the cultivated soils*

3.3.1 A significant quantity of chipped and knapped stone was recovered from the cultivated soils during the excavation. Prior to the excavation, it was apparent that from the spoil removed from the earlier test trenches that a recording system would need to be put in place to incorporate finds recovered from the spoil of the test trenches into an overall spatial grid. For this reason a 3 m by 3 m grid was employed to record finds from C101 and C102, the two deposits of cultivated soil recorded during the excavation. There were four extensions to the south labelled Ext 1, Ext 2, Ext 3 and Ext 4, and finds from C101 and C102 were recorded as such. These extensions expanded the trench to the south by 1.80 m (Ext 1), 2 m (Ext 2), 2 m (Ext 3) and 2.6 m (Ext 4). Each extensions was around 1 m in width.

3.3.2 The two deposits of cultivated soil were C101 and C102. The second number, C102, was employed where mineralisation and compaction had altered the appearance of the cultivated soil. On the evidence from the excavation, this division was largely artificial, although the extent to which C101 was an active cultivated soil during the last phase of use of the area as a garden was unclear.

### 3.4 *Post-medieval and early modern features*

3.4.1 Earlier agricultural and horticultural activity had created the deposits of cultivated soils. This activity represented a substantial truncation episode in which any earlier deposits were dispersed, leaving only features that had been dug to a significant depth into the boulder clay, and creating a stratigraphic discontinuity represented by the cultivated soils overlying an artificial horizon. This truncation was recorded as C124. Repeated ploughing or spade cultivation had disturbed the underlying boulder clay (C104) and other features, exposing rounded basalt boulders (up to 0.30 m in length) that were present within C104. In a number of places plough marks were present on these boulders. The main features are indicated on figure 4.

### 3.5 *Linear Features: C103 and C125*

3.5.1 The traces of two linear features, C103 and C125, were recorded running north-east/south-west. These features could be traced at various locations across the trench. Where present, these measured 1.20 m in width and were up to 0.10 m in depth. Both C103 and C125 contained a cultivated soil (C107 and C126 respectively) that could not be distinguished from C101.

### 3.6 Metalled Surface C106

3.6.1 A metalled surface, C106, was uncovered at the eastern end of the trench (see Plate 2). This feature extended for some 0.50 m into the trench and was present across the whole width of the trench, a distance of some 9 m, and the additional 2.5 m of Extension 4. This feature was not noted in the test trench opened by Andrew Gault, some 2 m further to the east. The metalled surface was composed of small rounded and angular stones and pebbles, to a depth of no more than 0.10 m. In places there was a substantial deposit of basalt boulders beneath this surface, although this appeared to be simply exposed bedrock. The layer, which was represented by C106, was almost wholly contained within C101. Towards its northern end, it overlay C126, the fill of the furrow C125. The stone drain C105 and the pipe trenches C116 and C138 were excavated through C106.



**Plate 2:** The metalled surface, C106, after excavation.

### 3.7 *Stone drains*

3.7.1 A stone drain, C105, ran across the trench, in a roughly east-west direction. This was not excavated as it appeared to still function as part of a general water management strategy for the field and was relatively recent in date. The cut for C105 was 0.50 m wide at the top, although the exact level from which C105 was constructed could not be identified although it clearly lay within C101. At its eastern end C105 truncated the metalled surface C106.

### 3.8 *Modern pipe trenches*

3.8.1 Three modern pipes were identified within the trench. A sewer pipe ran along the northern edge of the trench and was taken as the limit of excavation on this side. A disused black PVC pipe ran east-west within the northern half of the trench. This appeared to be set within a machine-cut trench, 0.30 m in width and up to 0.30 m in depth, penetrating through C101 to the boulder clay (C104). This was recorded as C116, while the fill was recorded as C117, although it could not be distinguished from C101. The level from which C116 was excavated was unclear. A blue PVC water pipe ran east-west within the centre of the trench. As this pipe was still active it was retained within a baulk. The pipe appeared to have been set within a machine-cut trench, 0.30 m in width and up to 0.30 m in depth, penetrating through C101 to the boulder clay (C104). This was recorded as C138, while the fill was recorded as C139, although it could not be distinguished from C101. The level from which C138 was excavated was also unclear.

### 3.9 *Features sealed by C101/C102*

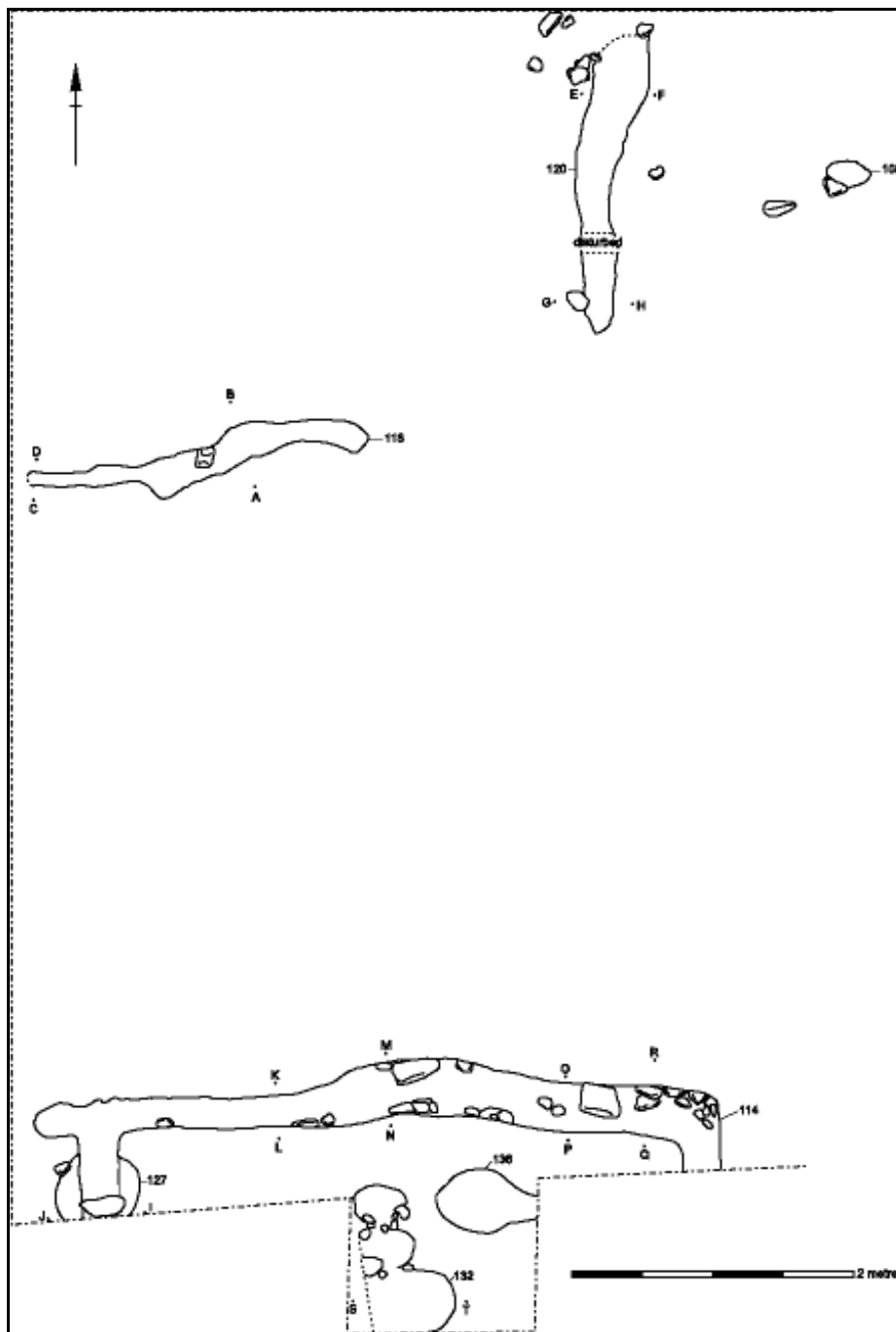
3.9.1 The artificial surface (C124) created by the agricultural activity retained features that appear to be associated with the prehistoric settlement on the site. These included the northern end of a Neolithic house in the south-western corner of the trench, and a number of heavily truncated postholes and two possible slot trenches in the north-western corner of the trench. These are described below in the two discrete spatial groups: firstly features in the south-western corner of the trench, then, secondly, features in the north-western corner of the trench.

### 3.10 *Features in the south-western corner of the trench: Neolithic house*

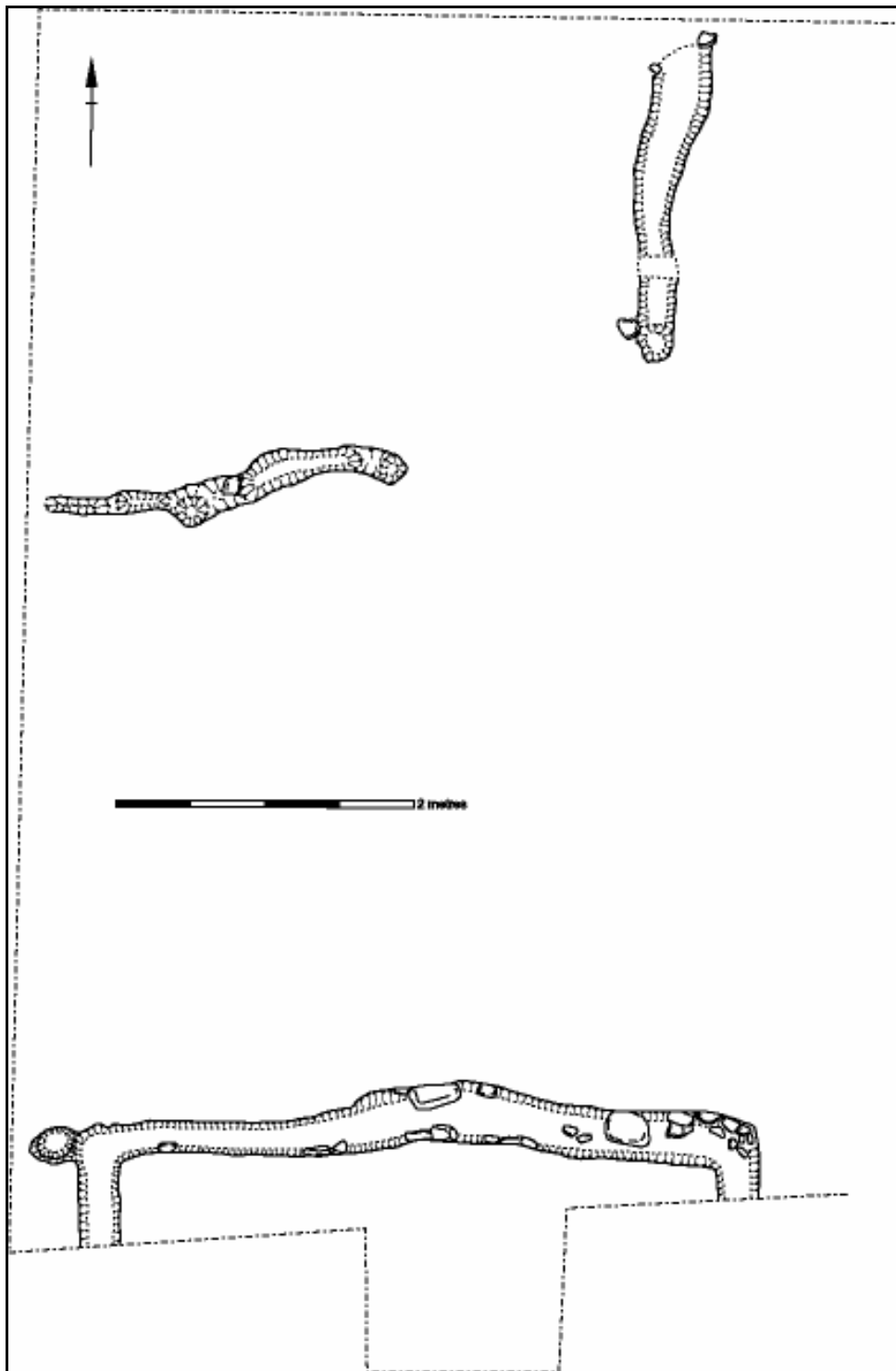
3.10.1 In the south-western corner of the trench, a 3.95 m long, U-shaped slot trench (C114) was recorded some 0.40 m from the southern limits of the excavation (see figures 5, 6 and 7, and Plates 4 and 5). There were returns to the south at the eastern and



western end of this slot trench which was 0.25 m wide and up to 0.30m deep. Packing stones were present within the fill and were recorded as C131. The upper fill of C114 was a silty clay and was recorded as C115. There was no clear indication of the previous locations of post-holes or planks in C115. One possible post-hole (C129) was identified at the western end of C114, just beyond the return. Stratigraphically C114 and C129 appeared to represent the same construction episode as the fill material C115 was present in both, although within C129 it was recorded as C130. Some charcoal and at least one animal tooth were recovered from this upper fill (C115) within the slot trench (C114). Significant quantities of flint cores and struck flakes were recovered from both C115 and C131, along with around 100 sherds of Neolithic pottery, including various rim forms (one perforated), carinated sherds and body sherds. A later pit (C127) had truncated the western wall of the structure.



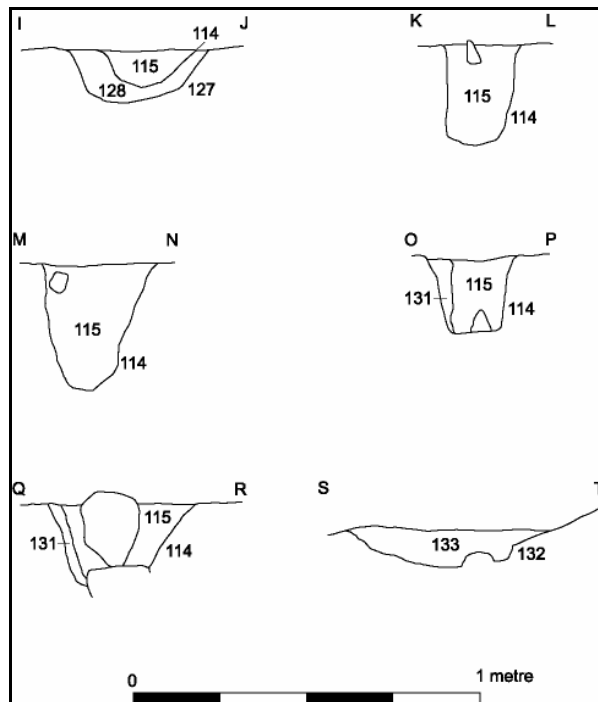
**Figure 5:** Prehistoric features at the western end of the trench, indicating position of sections (see figures 7 and 8), the location of C127 is also shown.



**Figure 6:** Slot trenches, after excavation, at the western end of the trench.

3.10.2 The slot trench, C114, was cut by a pit, C127, which only partially extended into the trench. The recorded section of the pit suggests it was 0.60 m in diameter and 0.40 m deep. A number of finds, similar to those from the slot trench (C114), were recovered from C127.

3.10.3 Two other features were recorded within the Neolithic house – an irregular depression (C136) and an oval pit (C132). The depression measured 1 m in length, 0.60 m in width and up to 0.10 m deep, and extended south away from the wall slot C114. It was filled with a deposit of silty clay (C137). This feature only partially extended into the trench. The oval pit, C132, measured 0.50 m by 0.40 m and was around 0.10 m deep. This feature was filled with a silty clay (C133) from which some struck flint was recovered.



**Figure 7:** Sections through the wall slot associated with the Neolithic house, see figure 5 for locations.

### 3.11 Features in the north-western corner of the trench: a second Neolithic structure?

3.11.1 In the north-western corner of the trench, the two 'slot' trenches were at right angles with a 1.2 m gap between the 2.66 m long west-east 'slot', whose cut was recorded as C118, and the 2 m long north-south 'slot', whose cut was recorded as C120. One

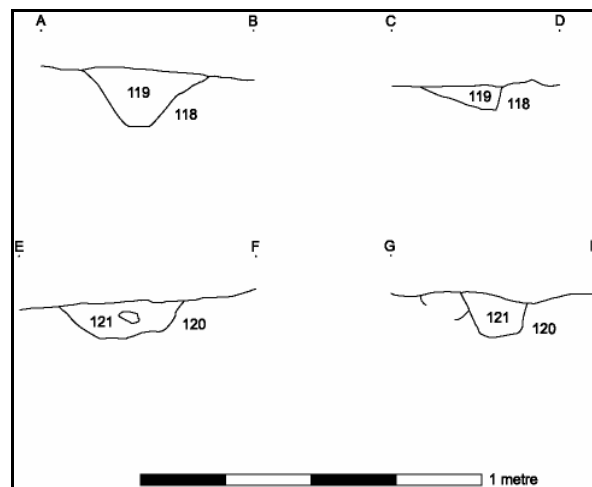
post hole was recorded within this area and a further post-hole was recorded to the east (see figures 5, 6 and 8 and Plate 3).

### 3.12 Feature C118

3.12.1 The west-east slot, C118, was U-shaped in profile, a maximum 0.21 m in width and 0.12 m in depth. The feature was present for a length of 2.66 m extending from the western baulk. Earlier agricultural activity appeared to have removed the contemporary ground level from which C118 had been dug. The fill of C118 was a mixed deposit that varied from grey-brown to a grey-mottled orange in colour, and was recorded as C119. This material was quite compact and appeared to be derived from the naturally occurring boulder clay. Struck flint was recovered from C119 and a number of samples were retained for analysis.

### 3.13 Feature C120

3.13.1 The north-south slot, C120, was U-shaped in profile, a maximum 0.40 m in width and 0.15 m in depth. The feature was present for a length of 2.20 m extending from the northern baulk. Earlier agricultural activity appeared to have removed the contemporary ground level from which C120 had been dug. The trench for a modern water pipe (C116) had removed a portion of C120. The fill of C120 was a mixed deposit that varied from grey-brown to a grey-mottled orange in colour, and was recorded as C121. This material was quite compact and appeared to be derived from the naturally occurring boulder clay. Struck flint and some Neolithic pottery were recovered from C121 and a number of samples were retained for analysis.



**Figure 8:** Sections through the wall slot associated with the putative second structure, see figure 5 for locations.

### 3.14 *Phasing of the stratigraphic sequences*

3.14.1 A number of preliminary statements can be made about the stratigraphic relationships, as recorded during excavation. Effectively, two main sequences were recorded: those contexts that post-dated the discontinuity represented by C124, and; those contexts that pre-dated C124.

3.14.2 The recorded sequence pre-dating C124, largely consists of negative features that were excavated into an earlier ground surface which was subsequently removed by agricultural/horticultural activity (i.e. C124), exposing the features as truncated slot trenches etc cut into the boulder clay, C104. The post-hole, C129, at the western end of C114 appears to relate to the same structure since it was filled by C115, which was also the upper fill of C114. A pit, C127, cut the western return of C114. The relationship of the pits, C132 and C136, to the Neolithic house was not determined during excavation.

3.14.3 The recorded sequence post-dating C124 can be divided into a number of phases. Two probable furrows, C103 and C125, survived at the base of C101/C102. A metalled surface, C106, was uncovered at the eastern end of the trench and overlay C126, the fill of the furrow C125. This metalled surface (i.e. C106) was almost wholly contained within C101. The stone drain C105 and the pipe trenches C116 and C138 were excavated through C106. Three modern pipes were identified within the trench and were cut from a higher level within C101 than the furrows, stone drain and metalled surface.

### 3.15 *Artefactual dating*

3.15.1 In the north-western corner of the trench, the two 'slot' trenches were at right angles with a 1.2 m gap between the 3 m long west-east 'slot' and the 2 m long north-south 'slot'. One post-hole was recorded within this area and a further post-hole was recorded to the east. Struck flint and some Neolithic pottery were recovered from the 'slot' trenches and it is plausible that this represents the remains of a Neolithic structure. A quantity of lithics, pottery and other finds were recovered during the excavation (see Appendix Five). Provisional analysis of the artefacts suggests that they are consistent with a range of cultural phases, dated by the presence of lithics and prehistoric pottery, medieval pottery and other medieval artefacts and modern finds.



**Plate 3:** The possible structure represented by C118 and C120.



**Plate 4:** The portion of the Neolithic house after excavation with some packing stone *in situ*.

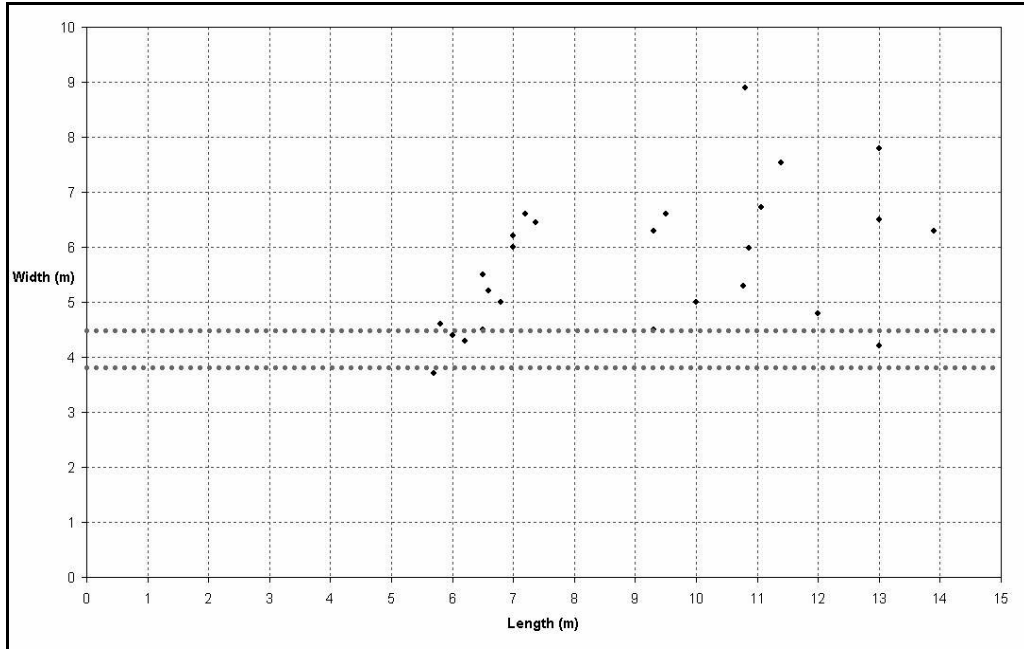


**Plate 5:** Detail of packing stones within the wall slot of the Neolithic house.



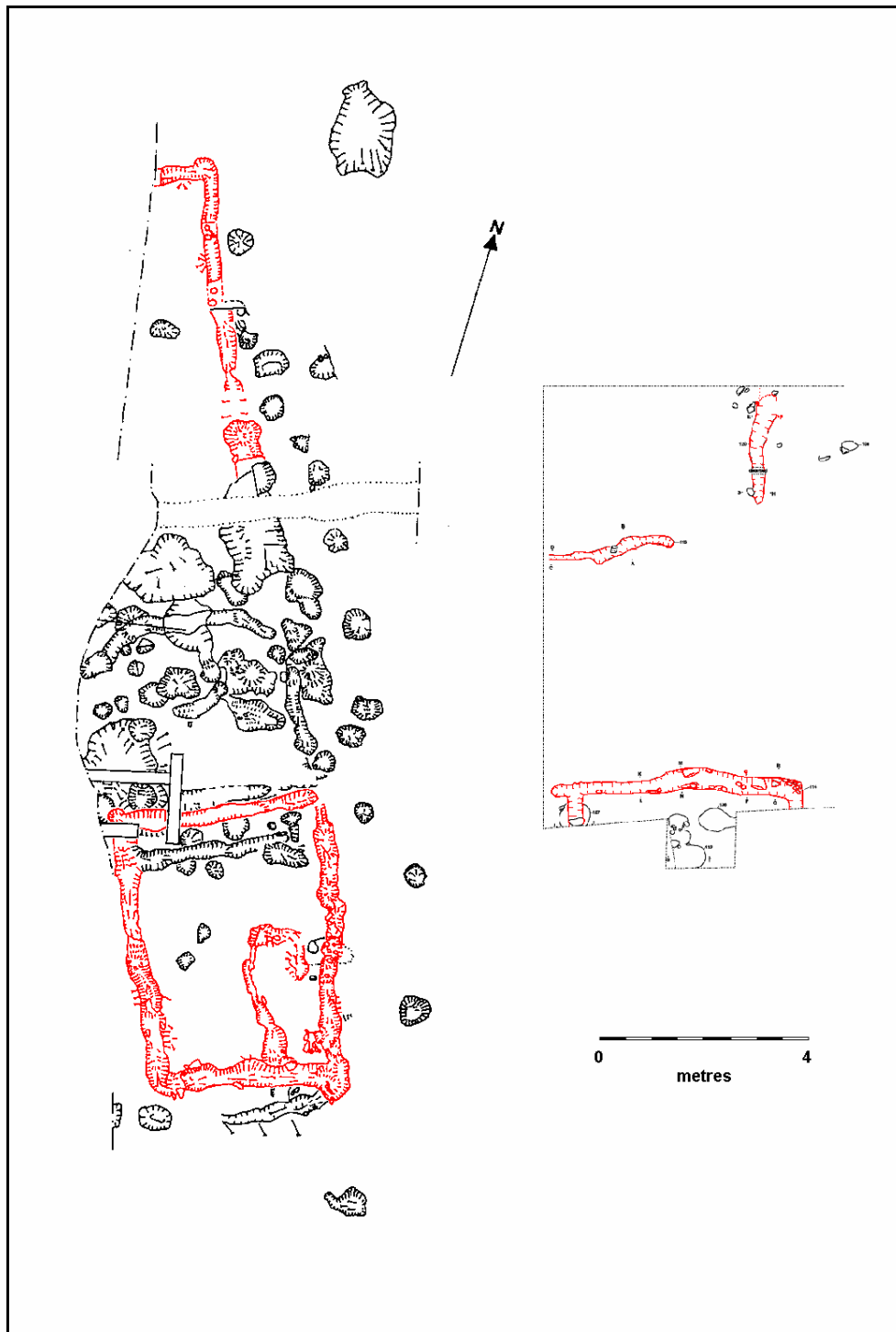
#### 4. Discussion

- 4.1 The excavations at Ballyharry Farm revealed evidence of two main phases of activity. Agricultural activity and relatively modern horticultural regimes survived as various pipe trenches, drains furrows and a path. The most significant impact of this activity was the creation of a deposit of cultivated soil. The partial remains of two earlier structures survived this activity. Although post-excavation work on the material recovered from Ballyharry is at an early stage, it is possible to make some basic points about the results of the excavation.
- 4.2 A number of earlier features were truncated by agricultural activity. This included the apparent structural remains identified in the western portion of the trench. On the basis of the recorded finds, including Neolithic pottery and lithics, these features would appear to date to the Neolithic.
- 4.3 In the south-western corner of the trench, the substantial U-shaped slot trench, with returns at the terminals, is likely to represent the gable end of a Neolithic house. Taking measurements from the slot trench at this end, the structure would have an internal width of 3.95 m, and an external width of 4.60 m. This is comparable to the smaller Neolithic houses in Ireland (e.g. Grogan 2002 and figure 9 below), although houses of similar width have been recorded with lengths varying from 5.8 m (Kishoge) to 13 m (e.g. Ballygalley 1). The two slot trenches in the north-western corner of the trench may also represent the last surviving traces of a second structure.
- 4.4 The Ballyharry Farm site lies some 700 m west of two Neolithic house sites excavated during work on the Belfast Transmission Pipeline (e.g. Moore 2003). During the Phase II activity at Site 1, the layout is very similar to Ballyharry Farm, with two possible structures in close proximity (see figure 10). A parallel for the multiple occupation phases at Site 1 is also suggested by the pits and other features in the vicinity of the Ballyharry Farm structure.
- 4.5 The traditional view of Neolithic settlement tended towards a vision of relatively isolated farmsteads dotted across the landscape (e.g. Megaw and Simpson 1979, 125). More recent reviews appear to indicate that single structures are much less common than multiple structures (e.g. Grogan 1996, 56; Grogan 2002).



**Figure 9:** Plot of dimension of rectangular Neolithic houses in Ireland with the width of the Ballyharry Farm house indicated as two dotted lines (for the minimum and maximum widths of 3.95 m and 4.60 m). The dimensions are taken from Grogan (2002, Table 1). It is unclear if the published dimensions are internal or external.

- 4.6 Agricultural and horticultural activity had removed the ground levels and other deposits associated with these structures. In the course of time this activity created the deposits of cultivated soils which were present across the site. Repeated ploughing or spade cultivation had disturbed the underlying glacial till (C104) and prehistoric features, exposing rounded basalt boulders (up to 0.30 m in length) that were present within the glacial till. In a number of places plough marks were present on these boulders. The traces of two linear features, C103 and C125, were recorded running north-east/south-west. These features may represent the final traces of ridge and furrow agriculture which may predate the foundation of St. John's Church in the early seventeenth century, since the formalisation of the graveyard in 1839 was followed by the use of the area as a garden for the adjoining farmhouse. Several possible sherds of medieval pottery may indicate manuring associated with the pre-seventeenth century agricultural regime.
- 4.7 It is anticipated that a programme of post-excavation work will provide further insights into the material recovered during the excavation.



**Figure 10:** Comparison of the Phase II house and ancillary structure at Ballyharry Site 1, marked in red, (after Moore 2003) and Ballyharry Farm.

## **5. Recommendations for further work.**

### *5.1 Introduction*

- 5.1.1 These recommendations for future work concern the materials recovered during the 2004 investigations at Ballyharry Farm. It is proposed that a programme of post-excavation analysis of material recovered during the 2004 excavations should be undertaken. The proposed post-excavation programme is required to meaningfully publish the excavations and successfully bring the project to completion.
- 5.1.2. Various materials recovered from the 2004 excavation require analysis prior to full publication of the excavation. These include processing of the lithics, stone finds, ceramics, bone and ferrous objects. A number of soils samples were also retained for analysis. All of these materials are listed in Appendices Five (Small Finds) and Six (Samples) of the Data Structure Report (DSR 20). A programme of radiocarbon dating should be carried out on samples recovered during the 2004 excavations, depending on the results of the analysis of the soil samples.

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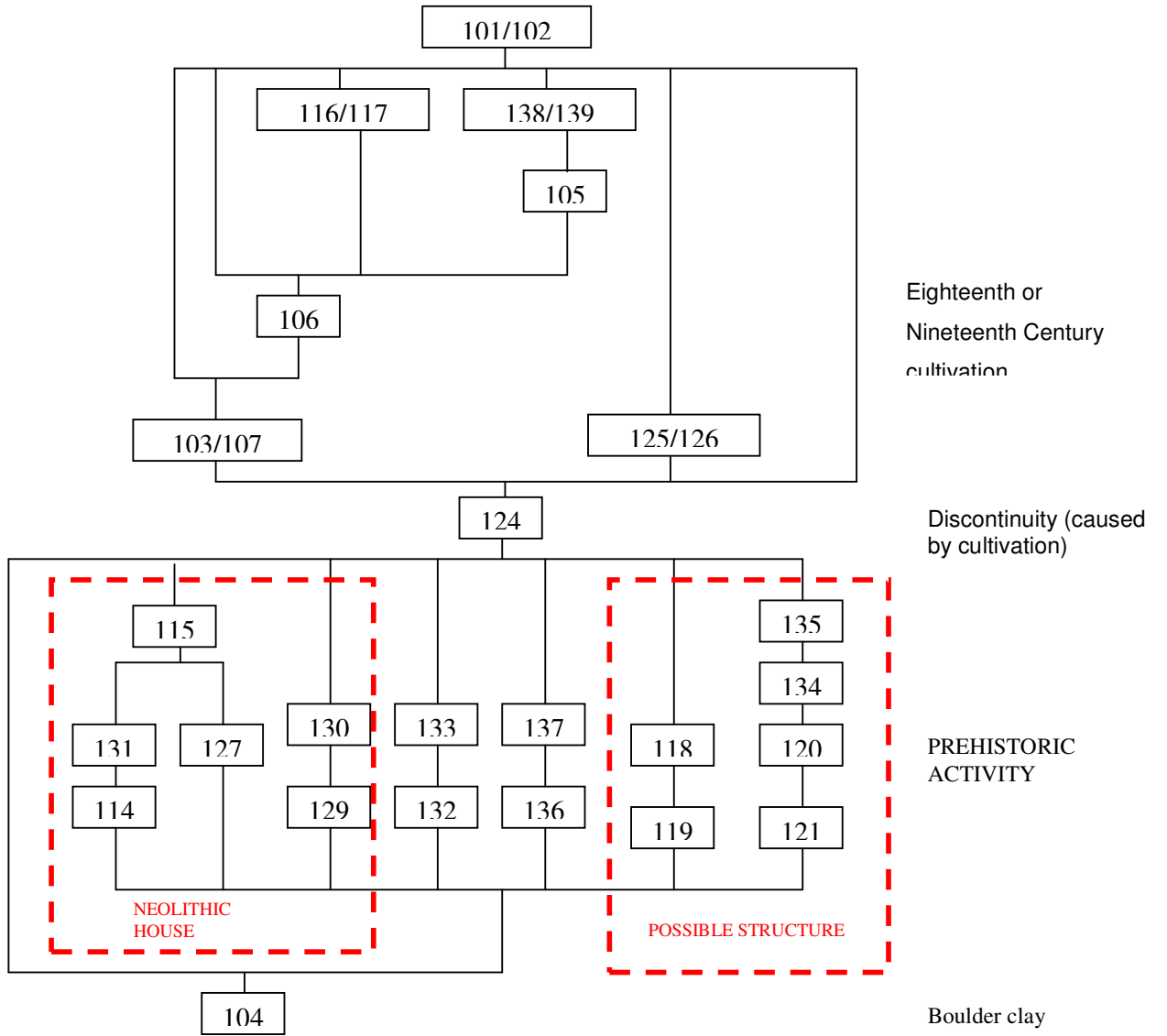
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**Appendix One: Context List**

<b>Context No</b>	<b>Description</b>
101	Cultivated Soil
102	Cultivated Soil, occasionally present below C102
103	Cut (Agricultural Furrow), filled by C107
104	Glacial Till
105	Field Drain (same number for cut and fill)
106	Metalled Surface/Path
107	Fill of Furrow C103
108	Post-hole
109	Fill of C108
110	Stakehole
111	Fill of C110
112	Cut feature
113	Fill of C112
114	Slot Trench
115	Main fill of C114
116	Cut for Pipe Trench in North section of Trench
117	Fill of Pipe Trench C116
118	Slot Trench
119	Fill of C118
120	Slot Trench
121	Fill of C120
122	Post-hole in Grid 1, cut by C116
123	Fill of C122
124	Truncation due to cultivation
125	Agricultural Furrow
126	Fill of C125
127	Cut extending from SW corner of C114
128	Fill of C127 (same as C115)
129	Post-hole at western end of wall slot C114
130	Fill of C129
131	Packing stones and re-deposited natural within C114
132	Possible pit in Ext 1
133	Fill of C132
134	Post-hole within slot trench C120
135	Fill of C134
136	Possible pit to the south of C114

137	Fill of C136
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**Appendix Two: Harris Matrix**





## Appendix Three: Photographic Record

### Digital Images

[Nokia Coolpix 4500]

Number	Description
1	Shot of wall
2	Early working shot
3	Removal of Topsoil
4	View of site from east
5	Removal of C101
6	Removing topsoil at west end of trench
7	Removal of topsoil
8	View of trench from west
9	View of trench from west
10	C118 from west
11	Posthole
12	Northwest corner of trench
13	C118 and C120 from west
14	C118 and C120 from west
15	Feature in NW corner of trench
16	General Shot
17	General Shot
18	Working shot of house
19	Working shot of house from west
20	General Shot
21	General Shot
22	Shot of trench from west
23	NE corner of house
24	Section through C120
25	C120-121 in section
26	C120-121 in section
27	South-facing section C121
28	Section through C120
29	Section through C120
30	House from North
31	C114 from North
32	C114 from North
33	C114 from North
34	Mid-excavation shot of house slot
35	Pit C133
36	View of pit and wall slot
37	General Shot
38	NW corner of trench
39	View of path
40	Pipe trench before excavation
41	Path from north
42	Path after excavation from North
43	Path, general shot
44	Excavated path

45	Path, from south
46	Path after excavation from North
47	Wall slot C114 during excavation
48	Wall slot from east
49	Surveying rear of house
50	Surveying rear of house
51	Excavation of NE corner of house
52	House slot
53	C114 from N.E.
54	House slot from the East
55	House slot from the East
56	House slot from the East
57	House slot from the East
58	House slot from the East
59	Pit C133 and wall slot C114 from south
60	Packing stone in NE corner
61	NE Corner of house
62	Vertical view of north-west corner of structure
63	C114, baulk between A and B
64	C114, east-facing view of baulk A and B
65	West-facing section of baulk B-C of C114
66	C114 section A from North
67	C114, east-facing section between A and E
68	Wall slot, C114
69	Possible structure in NE corner of site
70	C118 and C120 from East
71	C118 and C120 after excavation
72	Excavation of House Slot
73	Possible truncated house
74	Close-up of C118 and C120
75	View of C118 and C120
76	Neolithic house on removal of C131
77	C114 with C131 in situ
78	North-western half of C114
79	North-eastern half of C114
80	View of house with excavation crew
81	View of baulk between B and C of C114
82	East-facing baulk of C114
83	View of baulk between B and C of C114
84	View of section A with packing stones in C114
85	View of section A with C131 visible
86	C114, east facing between A and E
87	Section through C114
88	General Shot
89	Close-up excavation
90	Neolithic house, post-excavation
91	C114 from the west

#### Appendix Four: Field Drawing Register

Number	Scale	Description	Date	Initials
1	1:50	Pre-excitation plan of site	12/03/2004	C.McG.
		Post-excitation plan of site: western end		
2	1:20	of trench only.	22/03/2004	C.McG.
		Section running east-west of C106		
3	1:10	(pathway)	22/03/2004	C.McG./N.C.
		Section running north-south through C106		
4	1:20	(pathway)	22/03/2004	C.McG./N.C.
5	1:10	Section, south-facing, of C120	25/03/2004	C.McG.
		Section, south-facing, of C120 (on south		
6	1:10	side of pipe trench)	25/03/2004	C.McG.
7	1:10	NE-SW profile of slot trench (C118)	25/03/2004	C.McG.
8	1:10	Profile (E-W) of C132	25/03/2004	N.C.
9	1:10	Profile (N-S) of C132	25/03/2004	N.C.
10	1:10	Section of C127, north-facing	29/03/2004	N.C.
11	1:10	Section of C127, south-facing	29/03/2004	N.C.
12	1:10	Profile through C118	29/03/2004	C.McG.
13	1:10	Profile through C118	29/03/2004	C.McG.
		Section through fills of C114 (balk		
14	1:10	between C and B), east-facing	29/03/2004	N.C.
		Section through fills of C114 (balk		
15	1:10	between B and A), east-facing	29/03/2004	N.C.
		Section through fills of C114 (balk		
16	1:10	between A nd E), east-facing	29/03/2004	N.C.
		Section through fills of C114 (balk		
17	1:10	between F and G), east-facing	29/03/2004	N.C.
18	1:10	Section of C134	29/03/2004	E.D.
19	1:20	Post-excitation of Western Area	29/03/2004	C.McG.
20	1:10	Section of C136	29/03/2004	N.C.
21	1:20	Post-excitation plan of Neolithic house	30/03/2004	C.McG./N.C.

**Appendix Five: Small Finds Register and Bulk Samples**

Number	Context	Grid	Description
1	102	15	Tip of arrowhead
2	102	3	Worked flint
3	102	2	Pottery
4	102	7	Pottery
5	102	7	Slag
6	102	3	Pottery
7	115	3	Pottery
8	115	3	Pottery
9	115	3	Pottery
10	115	3	Pottery
11	115	3	Pottery
12	115	3	Pottery
13	115	3	Pottery
14	115	3	Worked flint
15	115	3	Pottery
16	121	4	Pottery
17	115	3	Pottery
18	102	3	Worked flint

*List of Bulk Samples of Finds*

Bag Number	Context	Grid	Note
1	101	16	
2	101	18	
3	101	1	
4	101	18	
5	101	17	
6	101	16	
7	101	Ext 4	

Bag Number	Context	Grid	Note
8	101	Ext 4	
9	101	16	
10	101	18	
11	101	Ext 3	
12	101	Ext 4	
13	101	17	
14	101	6	
15	101	5	
16	101	6	
17	101	6	
18	101	6	
19	101	Ext 3	
20	101	11	
21	101	12	
22	101	2	
23	101	3	
24	101	11	
25	101	Ext 4	
26	101	2	
27	101	3	
28	101	12	
29	101	Ext 1	
30	101	Ext 2	
31	101	5	
32	101	12	
33	101	12	
34	101	11	
35	101	10	
36	101	Ext 2	
37	101	2	
38	101	9	
39	101	9	
40	101	12	
41	101	12	
42	101	3	Box Section
43	101	3	Box Section
44	101	3	

Bag Number	Context	Grid	Note
45	101	3	
46	101	3	
47	101	12	
48	101	3	
49	101	2	
50	101	11	
51	101	14	
52	101	15	
53	101	9	
54	101	6	
55	101	2	
56	101	11	
57	101	1	
58	101	2	
59	101	8	
60	101	5	
61	101	5	
62	101	8	
63	101	10	
64	101	1	
65	101	7	
66	101	13	
67	101	Ext 1	
68	102	3	
69	102	3	
70	101	12	
71	101	12	
72	101	8	
73	102	Ext 4	
74	101	17	
75	102	18	
76	102	15	
77	102	3	
78	102	3	
79	102	3	
80	102	3	
81	102	9	

Bag Number	Context	Grid	Note
82	102	15	
83	102	16	
84	102	8	
85	101	11	
86	101	16	
87	102	17	
88	102	12	
89	101	8	
90	102	3	
91	103	3	
92	102	12	
93	102	12	
94	102	6	
95	102	6	
96	102	6	
97	102	9	
98	101	8	
99	102	15	
100	102	16	
101	102	9	
102	102	9	
103	102	6	
104	102	6	
105	102	14	
106	102	2	
107	102	5	
108	102	8	
109	102	1	
110	102	13	
111	102	7	
112	102	4	
113	102	10	
114	102	15	
115	102	12	
116	102	9	
117	102	13	
118	102	7	

Bag Number	Context	Grid	Note
119	102	11	
120	102	12	
121	102	2	
122	102	2	
123	102	4	
124	102	5	
125	102	8	
126	102	13	
127	102	13	
128	102	4	
129	102	7	
130	102	5	
131	102	18	
132	102	11	
133	102	6	
134	102	9	
135	102	3	
136	109	6	
150	115	3	
151	107	3	
153	121	4	Section B
156	121	4	Section B
157	121	4	Section A
158	121	4	Section C
159	106	16-18	
160	106	16-18	
161	106	3	
162	115	2	
163	119	2	From same section as Sample 5
164	119	2	From same section as Sample 6
165	119	2	From same section as Sample 9
166	119	2	From same section as Sample 10
167	121	4	From same section as Sample 12
168	102	5	
169	102	2	
170	101	2	
171	102	3	



Bag Number	Context	Grid	Note
172	106	16-18	
173	106	16-18	
174	102	2	
178			
179	128	3	Note - includes pottery
180	115	3	
181	115	3	
183	102	3	
184	102	6	
187	102	9	
190	115	3	
191	115	3	Note - includes pottery
192	102	Ext 1	
195	133	Ext 1	
198	115	3	
199	130	3	
201	115	3	Section F
202	115	6	Section D
206	115	6	Section D (includes pottery)
207	115	6	Section C
208	102	6	
210	115	3	Section F
211	115	3	Section F (includes pottery)
212	131	3	Section A
217	128	3	
218	115	3	Section H (includes pottery)
219	115	3	Section H
221	115	6	From baulk between sections C and B
222	115	6	From baulk between sections B and A
223	115	3	From baulk between sections E and A
224	115	3	From baulk between sections F and G
225	137	Ext 1	
226	137	Ext 1	
227	115	3	From baulk between sections B and A
228	115	3	Pottery from bags 222 and 227

**Appendix Six: List of soil samples**

Bag Number	Context	Grid	Sample Number	Note
137	109	4	1	
138	111	4	2	
139	113	4	3	
140	115	3	4	
141	119	1	5	
142	119	1	6	
143	119	1	7	
144	119	1	8	
145	119	1	9	
146	119	1	10	
147	119	1	11	
148	121	4	12	
149	123	1	13	
152	121	4	14	Section B
154	121	4	15	Section A
155	121	4	16	Section C
175	119	2	17	
176	119	2	18	
177	119	2	19	
182	115	3	21	Section A
185	128	3	22	
186	128	3	23	
188	115	3	24	Section B
189	130	3	25	
193	115	6	26	Section C
194	115	6	27	Section D
196	133	Ext 1	28	
197	115	3	29	
200	115	3	30	Section F
203	120	4	31	
204	120	4	32	
205	120	4	33	
209	135	4	34	
213	131	3	35	Section A
214	131	3	36	Section D
215	135	4	37	

216	122	2	38	
220	115	3	39	