

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



**Data Structure Report No. 028**

**Terryhoogan, Scarva, Co. Armagh**  
**AE/04/62**

On behalf of



**Data Structure Report:**  
**Terryhoogan, Scarva, Co. Armagh**  
Cormac McSparron

**Grid Reference 3054 3443**  
**CAF DSR 28**  
**Licence No. AE/04/62**

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**1. Summary**

- 1.1 The archaeological investigations at Terryhoogan, Scarva, Co. Armagh, were carried out on a development site prior to the construction of a private dwelling. The development site was located on the west side of a drumlin at an altitude of approximately 30m OD (Irish Grid Co-Ordinates: 3054 3443) (Figure 1, 2 & 3). The land gently fell off towards the west into an inter-drumlin valley.
- 1.2 The site is within 200m of two early ecclesiastical sites, Relicarn (Arm 14:009) and Ballynaback (Arm 14:010) (Figure 2). Test trenching at the site by Stiofan O’Cathmhaoil on behalf of the Environment and Heritage Service: Built Heritage revealed the presence of curvilinear features and a possible pit.
- 1.3 The excavation was directed by Cormac McSparron of the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology, Queen’s University Belfast. The excavation was carried out under licence number AE/04/62. The excavation was funded by the Environment and Heritage Service: Built Heritage.
- 1.4 The investigation aimed to preserve, by full excavated record, the archaeological features at threat from development. A probable drainage gully around a round house was uncovered during the excavation. It was dated to the Early Christian period by the presence of Souterrain Ware and iron slag. To the south of the site was a linear ditch, which also contained some Souterrain Ware.
- 1.5 It is recommended that a programme of post-excavation is conducted in order to bring the results of the excavation to final publication.

## 2. Introduction

### 2.1 General

2.1.1 The following report details the results of the excavation undertaken from 13 April to 28 May 2004 at Terryhoogan, Scarva, Co. Armagh, by the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, on behalf of the Environment and Heritage Service: Built Heritage. The project was funded by the Environment and Heritage Service: Built Heritage.

### 2.2 Background

2.2.1 The site is located on gently sloping ground some 1km from Scarva village (Irish Grid Co-Ordinates: 3054 3443) at an altitude of approximately 30m OD. The land use around the site is mostly pasture with little tree cover.

2.2.2 The placename Terryhoogan, *Tír Uí Aodhagáin*, means the territory of the O'Hoogans ([www.ulsterplacenames.org/county\\_armagh\\_place-names.htm](http://www.ulsterplacenames.org/county_armagh_place-names.htm)). There are two ancient ecclesiastical sites, Relicarn and Ballynaback (also referred to as Ballynabrack), located within 200m of the development site (Figure 2), with possible Early Christian origins.

### 2.3 Background

2.3.1 There was ecclesiastical activity in the locality since the Early Christian period. The neighbouring townland of Aughlish contains an ancient church and graveyard, Ballynaback (Arm 14:10), located some 200m from the development site. The graveyard is oval, 70m by 46m. In its centre there is a raised area, which is probably the location of a church building. It is mentioned in the 1306 Taxation of Pope Nicholas as a parish church called *Thamclache Dalig* and is listed as a possession of the Armagh Culdees in 1367, under the patronage of Ciarán (Hamlin, 1976, 500). The second ancient graveyard in the area is at Relicarn (Arm 14:09) in Terryhoogan, and is located some 150m from the site. The graveyard is oval, 66m by 46m, and is surrounded by a low bank and hedge. It is suggested by Hamlin that the graveyard may be quite late (Hamlin 1976, 533), although it was the findspot of a bell known as the Bell of Armagh. This bell bears an inscription which asks for "prayer for Cumascach, son of Ailill", who can be identified as a steward of Armagh who died in 909 AD (*ibid.*, 533). A small walled grave is said to be the burial place of Redmond O'Hanlon (Day & McWilliams, 1990, 19), the famous 17<sup>th</sup>-century raparee.

There is a destroyed rath site (Arm 14:011) situated about 1km from the site of the excavation, and a possible crannog (Arm 14:018) some 850m north-west of the site (Figure 2).

#### 2.4 *Reason for Excavation and Research Aims*

2.4.1 The site at Scarva was under immediate threat of destruction, due to the proposed construction of a single dwelling. Test trenching by Stiofan O`Cathmhaoil of the Environment and Heritage Service: Built Heritage, suggested the potential of the site, and in light of this, the Environment and Heritage Service: Built Heritage decided to support an excavation.

2.4.2 The excavation was directed by Cormac McSparron of the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology, Queen's University Belfast.

*The research aims of the excavation were to:*

1. Preserve the site by record. The site was under immediate threat. It was imperative, therefore, that the archaeological levels were recorded as completely as possible. The record consists of measured field drawings, photographic record, notebooks and record sheets and artefact material.

2. Identify the nature, function and date of the site. Prior to the excavation the nature of the site was unclear. The results of the excavation have shown that the site was likely to have been part of an Early Christian occupation site.

#### 2.5 *Archiving*

2.5.1 A copy of this report has been deposited with the Environment and Heritage Service: Built Heritage. All site records and finds are temporarily archived within the School of Archaeology & Palaeoecology, Queen's University Belfast.

#### 2.6 *Credits and Acknowledgements*

2.6.1 Assistance during the course of the excavation and the preparation of the report was provided by Dr. Colm Donnelly, Keith Adams, Nick Beer, Naomi Carver, Eamonn Donaghy, Sarah Gormley, Clare McGranaghan, Ronan McHugh, Peter Moore and Brian Sloan of the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology, Queen's University Belfast.

- 2.6.2 The illustrations for the report were prepared by Ruth Logue and Keith Adams of the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology, Queen's University Belfast.
  
- 2.6.3 Helpful comments regarding the nature of the archaeological features uncovered were made by Dr Chris Lynn of the Environment and Heritage Service: Built Heritage.
  
- 2.6.4 Assistance in the identification of the pottery from the site was provided by Richard Warner of the Ulster Museum.

### 3. Excavation

#### 3.1 Methodology

3.1.1 Due to the large area being excavated and the depth of topsoil over the site it was decided to remove the bulk of the topsoil mechanically. The remaining few centimetres of the topsoil was then removed manually across the whole site.

3.1.2 All excavated archaeological features and layers were recorded using the standard context recording system (Appendix 1). Individual features were photographed (Appendix 3) and included in a series of overall plans (Scale 1:20) and, where appropriate, section drawings (Scale 1:10) (Appendix 4). These principal site records were augmented by separate registers of small finds (Appendix 5) and samples (Appendix 6).

3.1.3 Recording was carried out in accordance with the techniques set out in the School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology's *Excavation Manual* (School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology, 2003) and the Environment and Heritage Service's *Excavation Standards Manual* (Archaeological Excavation Unit, 2001). The Harris Matrix for the site (Appendix 2) should be referred to while reading the account of the stratigraphic sequence.

#### 3.2 The Excavation

3.2.1 An area of approximately 16m (east-west) by 20.5m (north-south) was mechanically stripped and manually cleaned to the top of the archaeological features. Upon removal of the brown loam topsoil a number of archaeological and later agricultural drainage features were apparent, cut into the orange clay subsoil. A series of cultivation features had to be removed to fully expose the archaeological features, especially in the western half of the site (Figure 4 & 5).

3.2.2 The primary feature was a large circular gully (Context 3), approximately 0.70m wide and up to 0.40m deep with a diameter averaging 8.0m internally and 9.40m externally.

3.2.3 The curving gully (Context 3) was divided into eight sectors numbered Sector 1 to 8 (Figure 4). Archaeologically secure finds and samples were recorded both by their context number and their sector in the gully (Context 3). In the south-east part

(Sectors 3 & 4) of the gully the external edge sloped shallowly outwards to make the gully about 2m wide at that point.

- 3.2.4 The primary fill of the gully (Context 3) was a grey clayey silt (Context 7). Pieces of iron slag and coarse pottery were found within this layer (Context 7). Context 7 was beneath a charcoal rich clayey silt (Context 4) which contained coarse pottery, iron slag and some small fragments of burnt bone, especially on the east and south sectors of the gully. In the north and north-east sectors of the circular gully (Context 3) there was a thin deposit of charcoal (Context 8) above the charcoal rich clayey silt (Context 4). In the west and north-west of the gully there was a deposit of iron pan (Context 27) above the charcoal rich layer (Context 4). The south and south-east of the gully was packed with medium sized stones and pebbles (Context 26), which were above and within the charcoal rich clayey silt (Context 4). The stone packing (Context 26) spread out of the gully to the south and was cut by the ditch (Context 9). There were a number of concentrations of pottery (recorded as Pottery sherds 1 [Sector 5], 2 [sector 4], 3 [Sector 4] & 4 [Sector 3 & 4]) within this packing. These appear to have been substantial sections of pots which were crushed between the stones that formed the stone packing (Context 26).
- 3.2.5 A second gully (Context 13) ran northwards from the north-west (Sector 7) of the main gully (Context 3), and curved to the east. It probably once joined with the main gully (Context 3) but the area between the two was interrupted by a field drain (Context 19). The second gully (Context 13) was filled by the orange grey, charcoal flecked, sandy loam (Context 14).
- 3.2.6 Another gully (Context 24) ran north-westwards from the north-east (Sector 1) of the main gully (Context 3). It was filled by a light grey loamy clay (Context 25), very similar to that found in the main gully (Context 3). It is likely that all three of these gullies were contemporary.
- 3.2.7 Running east to west across the southern end of the site was a ditch (Context 9), 1.5m wide and 1.0m deep. Its basal fill was a layer of grey clayey silt with charcoal flecks (Context 10) which was below a similar more mottled layer of grey / brown silty clay (Context 28). This may have been ditch-fill mixed with wash from a (now absent) bank to the south.
- 3.2.8 To the north-east of the excavated area there was an elongated pit (Context 5), 1.40m by 0.80m and 0.35m deep. It was filled by a dark grey charcoal rich silty loam (Context 6). The archaeological features were cut through by two field drains. The

first of these field drains (Context 30) was some 0.50m wide and ran in a northerly direction across the entire area under investigation. It was filled by rounded, well sorted, stones averaging 10cm in diameter. A second drain in the north of the site (Context 19) was wider, some 1.5m, and 0.60m deep and ran in a westerly direction joining at right angles with drain (Context 30). It was filled with stones at its base and earth at its top. The northerly field drain (Context 19) cut through, and disturbed, the area where the main gully (Context 3) and the second gully (Context 13) joined. A third drain to the extreme south of the site did not interfere with any of the archaeological features.

### 3.3 *Artefactual Dating*

- 3.3.1 The finds from the site are mainly pottery sherds, with smaller amounts of iron slag, flint and burnt bone. There is some 17<sup>th</sup>-century and 18<sup>th</sup>-century sgraffito, slipware and other glazed pottery from the topsoil and a large amount of coarse pottery from the fills of the large circular gully (Context 3) and the ditch (Context 9). Most of the coarse pottery sherds are undiagnostic body fragments. However, there are a few rim sherds and decorated body sherds. It seems likely that the pottery belongs within the Souterrain Ware tradition which dates from the 7<sup>th</sup> or 8<sup>th</sup> century (Edwards 1990, 74) to the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Some of the pottery from Terryhoogan has a cordon located below the rim, which would suggest that it dates to the 10<sup>th</sup> century or later (Ryan 1973, 628). At least two vessels have applied lugs below the rim. Similar lugs occur on vessels from Lissue Fort, Co. Antrim, which are curated in the Ulster Museum (R. Warner, pers comm)
- 3.3.2 A number of vessels from Terryhoogan had unusual decoration. Vertical applied decorative strips, joining with the applied cordon below the rim, are present on at least two vessels from Terryhoogan (Plate 5). In addition one vessel has a raised hump on its rim. This vessel may be a skeumorph of a wooden bucket, with the raised section of the rim corresponding to the handle mount (Plate 6). Two body sherds also appear to have been decorated with basketry type impressions (Plate 7). These motifs do not appear on any Souterrain Ware from published excavations and a search of the Souterrain Ware curated by the Ulster Museum provided no parallels, however it simply be the result of an unfired pot being dried against a wicker panel.

#### 4. Discussion

- 4.1 The main features excavated at Terryhoogan were the circular gully (Context 3) and its two curving offshoots (Context 13 and Context 24). The circular gully (Context 3) contained some coarse pottery sherds within its fills. While this pottery has some unusual decoration, it has many close parallels with pottery from the Souterrain Ware tradition and is believed to be Souterrain Ware. Souterrain Ware has a date range from the 7<sup>th</sup> or 8<sup>th</sup> century through to the 13<sup>th</sup> century (Edwards 1990, 74). Furthermore, cordoned variants of Souterrain Ware dated to the 10<sup>th</sup> century or later (Ryan 1973, 628) were found within the fills of the circular gully (Context 3). This suggests that the circular gully (Context 3) and the contemporary curving offshoots (Context 13 and Context 24) probably date from about the 10<sup>th</sup> century to the 13<sup>th</sup> century.
- 4.2 The circular gully (Context 3) showed no evidence of having contained structural timbers or wicker and therefore cannot be considered with any certainty to have been a wall foundation. It could, however, have been a drain or drip channel around an Early Christian round house. The other two curving gullies (Context 13 and Context 24) may have been the drain around an annex to a main round house. Drainage gullies have been found around Early Christian houses such as those investigated at Crossnacreevy Rath, Co. Down (Harper 1973, 34), Dromore ring-work (a probable rath), Co. Antrim (Collins 1968, 61-62), and Killyliss Rath, Co. Tyrone (Ivens 1984, 22). The drainage gully from Crossnacreevy Rath ran for approximately 5m around the south of a sub-circular structure defined by a series of post-holes. This gully was up to 1m wide and 10cm deep (Harper 1973, 34). The drainage gully curving around the structure at Dromore ring work was 6m long, 25cm wide and 7.5cm deep (Collins 1968, 61-2). The excavator was of the opinion that the gully, and much of the interior of the site had been truncated by the removal of approximately 30cm of soil and that the gully had originally been much wider and deeper. At Killylish Rath, Co. Tyrone, a curving drainage gully approximately 6m in length, 40cm wide and 10cm deep, partly surrounded an area with a diameter of approximately 5m (Ivens, 1984, 22). These were all narrower and shallower than the main circular gully (Context 3) from Terryhoogan and none of them made a complete circle. However, these examples are all from rath excavations where the rath ditch would effectively have formed a large sump around the entire site, thereby helping to keep it free from rising damp. The site at Terryhoogan appears not to have been enclosed and may have been damp in antiquity. It may be of significance that there were a number of field drains, of modern date, running through the excavated area, presumably to assist with drainage of water from this section of the field.

- 4.3 A layer of large stones (Context 26) filled the south and south-east of the circular gully (Context 3), particularly at the point where the gully widened. If the circular gully (Context 3) was indeed part of a drip channel or drain around a round house, these stones could have formed a causeway, through which water could still drain but which would provide access to a round house inside. The presence of large amounts of pottery in this area could be explained by rubbish being thrown or swept out the entrance of the round house which was probably located on the south-east of the building a - typical entrance position in Early Christian round houses (Lynn, 1994, 92).
- 4.4 If the circular gully (Context 3) was the remains of a drainage gully around a round house then the house itself must have been slightly smaller than the internal diameter of the gully, which averaged approximately 8.0m. A round house a little less than 8.0m in diameter would have been within the typical range of Early Christian round houses which ranged between 4m and 10m in diameter (Lynn, 1994, 90). Although the excavation was not extended to follow the curving gullies (Context 13 and Context 24), it seems likely that they enclosed an area of approximately 5m by 6m. This would suggest that an annex of less than this size could have been attached to the main part of the structure. This compares with the size, 4m to 5m, given for a "backhouse" in the 7<sup>th</sup> century Irish legal tract the *Crith Gabhlach* (Lynn 1994, 90). The absence of structural remains within the area enclosed by the circular gully (Context 3) may be explained by the deep ploughing known to have taken place at the site in the recent past.

## 5. Recommendations for further work

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 There are seven areas of recommendation for further work on the post-excavation programme for the Terryhoogan excavation. This will allow for the full publication of the results of the excavation and the project to be brought to completion.

(1) It is suggested that the soil samples collected during the excavation be processed by wet sieving and flotation.

(2) It is suggested that a programme of radiocarbon dating be undertaken to attempt to refine the chronology of the site.

(3) It is suggested that all bone remains be examined.

(4) It is suggested that all macro-flora be examined and identified.

(5) It is suggested that an examination of the pottery is undertaken.

(6) It is suggested that the metalwork is examined.

(7) It is suggested that the flint from the site should be examined.

(1) *Soil sample processing:* It is suggested that all the soil samples taken at Terryhoogan be sieved and floated. It is possible that much environmental, agricultural and dietary information could be obtained from soil sample processing and subsequent identification and analysis of the finds obtained. It is also anticipated that soil sample processing may provide seeds and / or grains which, after identification and analysis, may be used for radiocarbon dating. A total of 153.58 kg of samples needs processed. It is suggested that this work be carried out by John Davidson of the School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology, QUB.

(2) *Radiocarbon dating programme:* It is suggested that radiocarbon dating be carried out to date the main structural features discovered during the excavation. The primary targets for dating are:

(a) The circular gully (Context 3)

(b) The ditch (Context 9)

Although soil sample processing has not yet been carried out, it is suggested that four Accelerator Mass Spectrometry dates should be obtained to date the targets identified above. Dates obtained using this method are preferable to radiometric dates since it allows the dating of small amounts of seeds, hazelnut shells or other materials not affected by "old wood effect". It is suggested that the radiocarbon dating is carried out at the Radiocarbon Laboratory, School of Archaeology & Palaeoecology, QUB.

(3) *Analysis of bone remains*: Small amounts of burnt bone were found during the excavation at Terryhoogan. It is suggested that the bone be examined by Dr Emily Murray of the School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology, QUB.

(4) *Macro-floral remains*: It is possible that macro-floral remains will be found during soil sample processing, especially of hearth material. If these remains are found they will provide an excellent chance to obtain information about the environment and agriculture of the immediate area as well as being potentially datable material. It is proposed that, if found, the seeds and grains be analysed and identified by a specialist. It is suggested that this work is carried out by Dr Gill Plunkett of the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, School of Archaeology, QUB.

(5) *Pottery Examination*: A large amount of pottery was found at Terryhoogan, most of which has been tentatively identified as Souterrain Ware. It is suggested that an examination of the forms and decoration of the different pottery types should be undertaken. It is proposed that this work is carried out by Cormac McSparron of the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, School of Archaeology, QUB.

(6) *Examination of Metalwork*: Some iron slag was recovered during the excavation. It is suggested that this material is examined by Dr. Philip Macdonald of the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, School of Archaeology, QUB.

(7) *Examination of the Flint*: Some struck flint, retouched pieces, cores and debitage were found during the course of the excavation. It is suggested that this corpus of material is examined by Dr. Eimear Nelis of the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, School of Archaeology, QUB.

## 6 Bibliography

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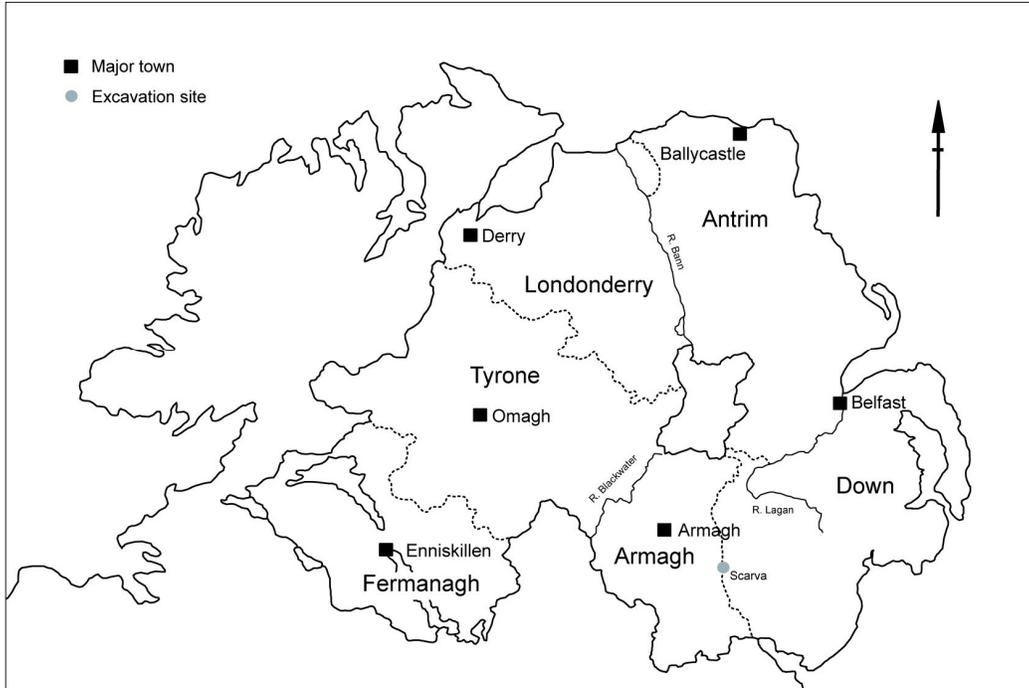
Harper, A.E.T., 1973-4: "The excavation of a Rath in Crossnacreevy Townland, County Down", *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* 36 & 37, 32-41.

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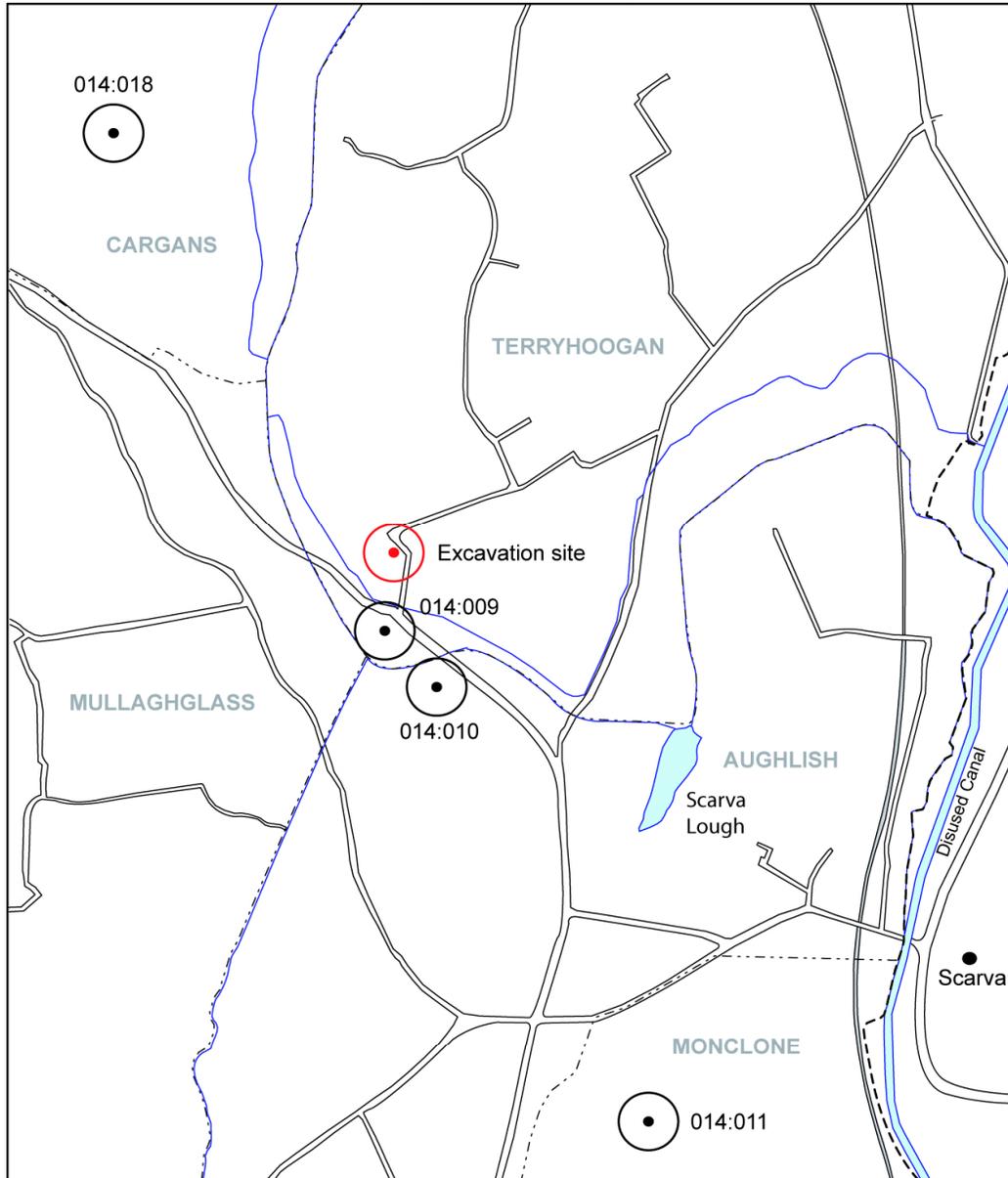
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**Figure 1: Site Location Map**

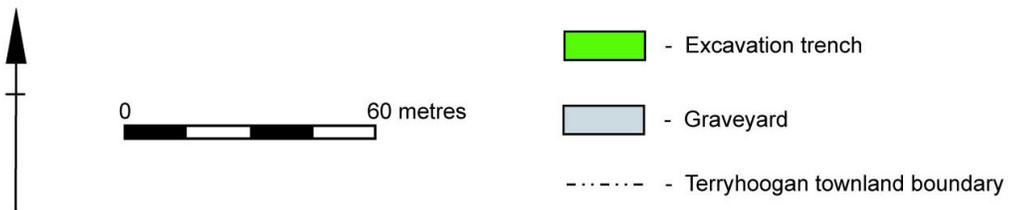
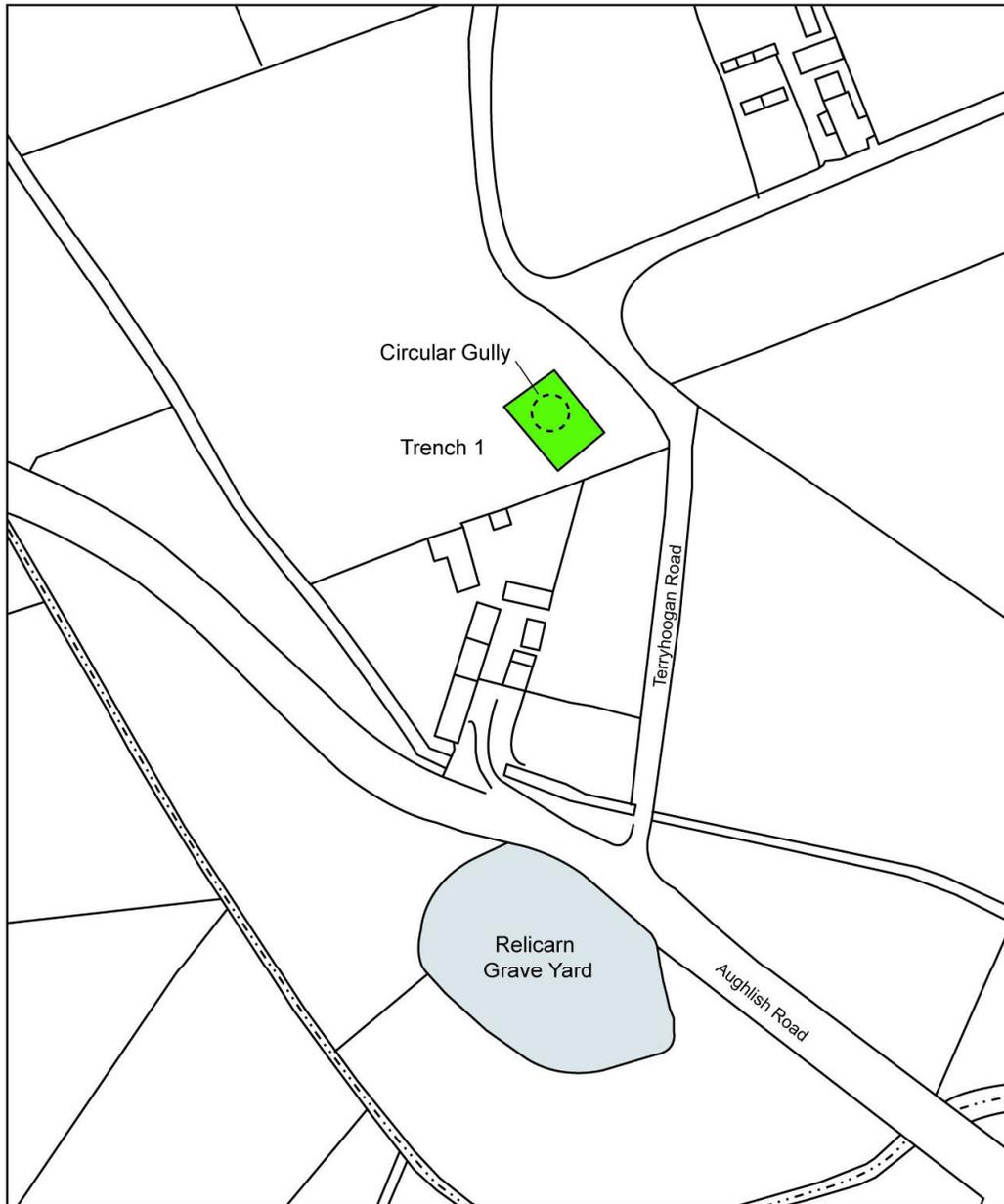


-  2004 Excavation site
-  Archaeological site
-  Lake
-  Road
-  Townland border
-  County border
-  Water channel

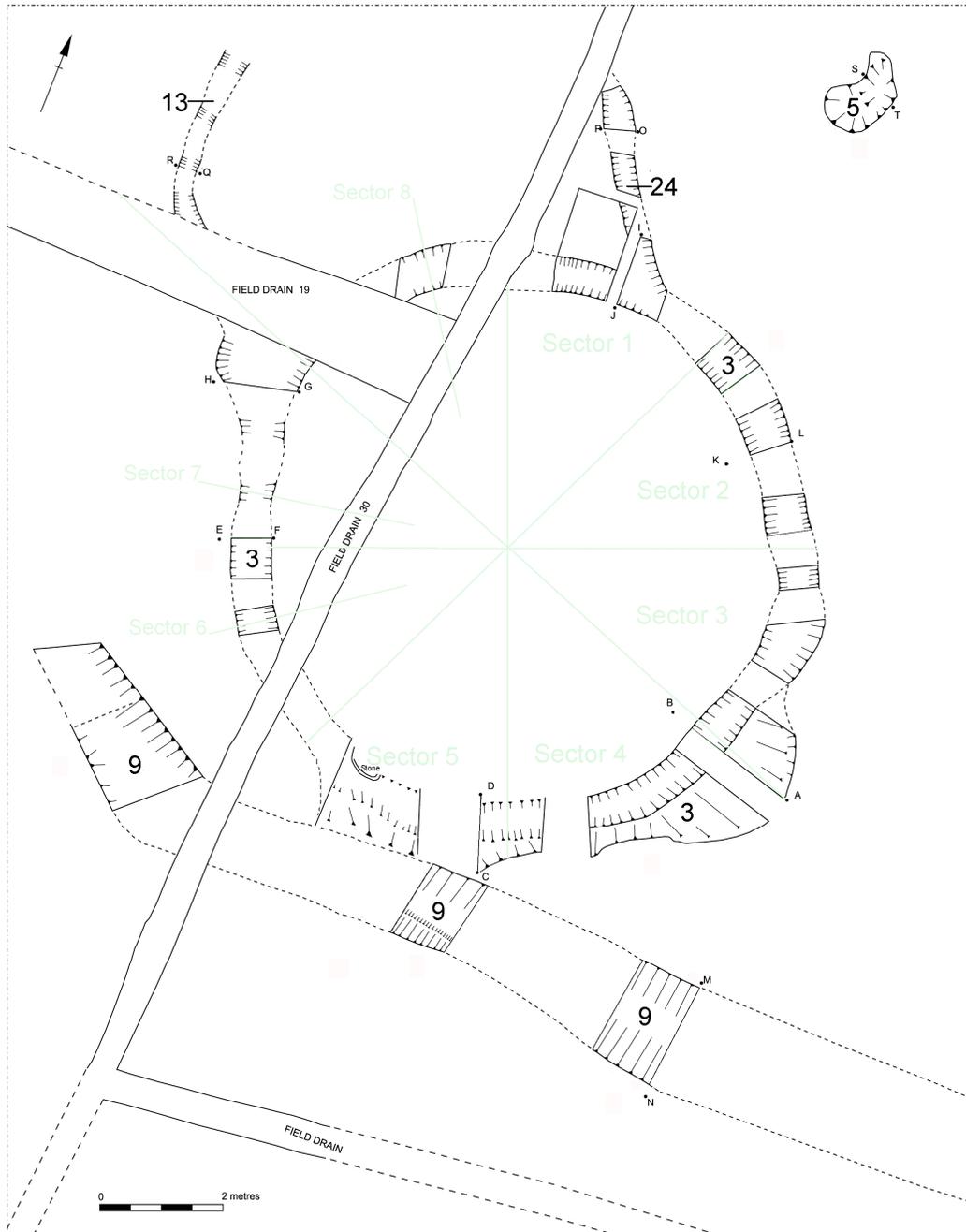
- 014:009 - Relicarn Graveyard
- 014:010 - Ballynaback Graveyard
- 014:011 - Rath
- 014:018 - Crannog?

0 500 metres

Figure 2: Map showing relevant archaeological sites in vicinity of excavation site



**Figure 3:** Site location map showing position of excavated area



**Figure 4:** Plan of the excavated features

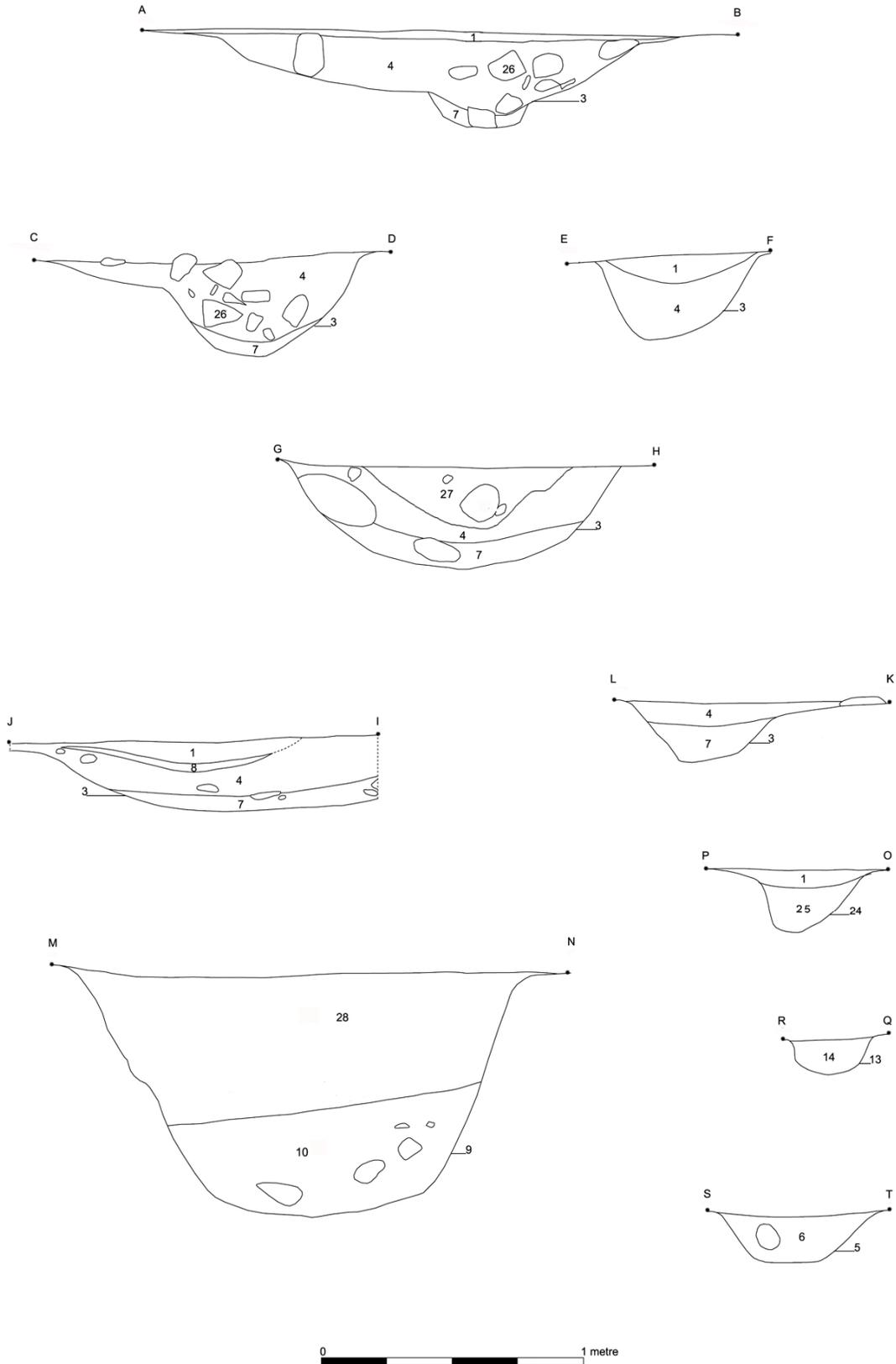


Figure 5: Section drawings of excavated features



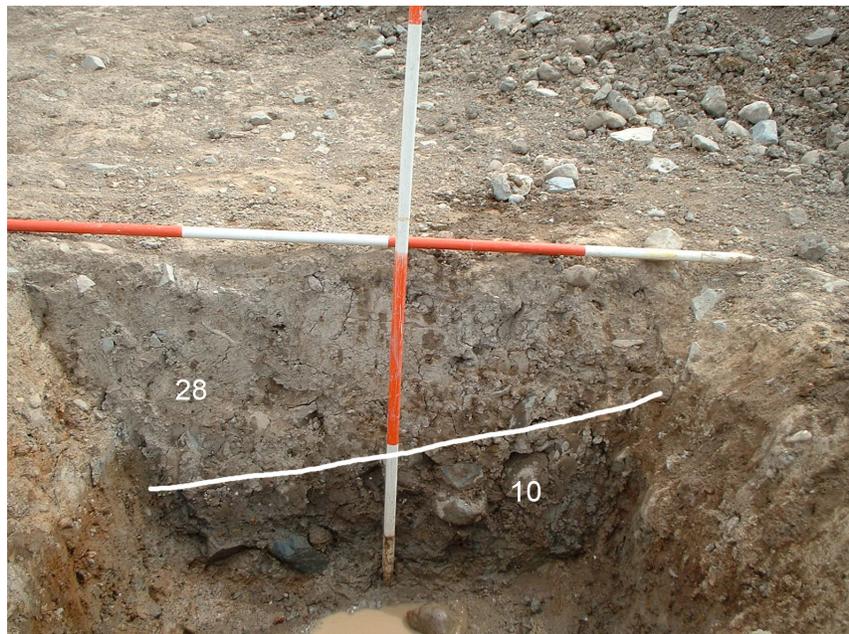
**Plate 1:** General view of site showing circular gully (Context 3) with ditch (Context 9) in background.



**Plate 2:** South-east area of the main gully (Context 3), showing widened area and stone-packed fill (Context 26). The ditch (Context 9) is visible in the background.



**Plate 3a and 3b (annotated):** Southern area of the main gully (Context 3), showing stone-packed fill (Context 26) and basal fill (Context 7)



**Plate 4a and 4b (annotated):** Section of ditch (Context 9) showing its fills (Context 10 and Context 28)



**Plate 5:** Souterrain Ware pottery sherd from Context 4 (Sector 4), showing applied horizontal cordon and vertical applied decorative strip.



**Plate 6:** Souterrain Ware pottery sherds from Context 4 (Sector 4), showing raised hump on rim. Possibly a skeumorph of a handle mount from a wooden bucket.

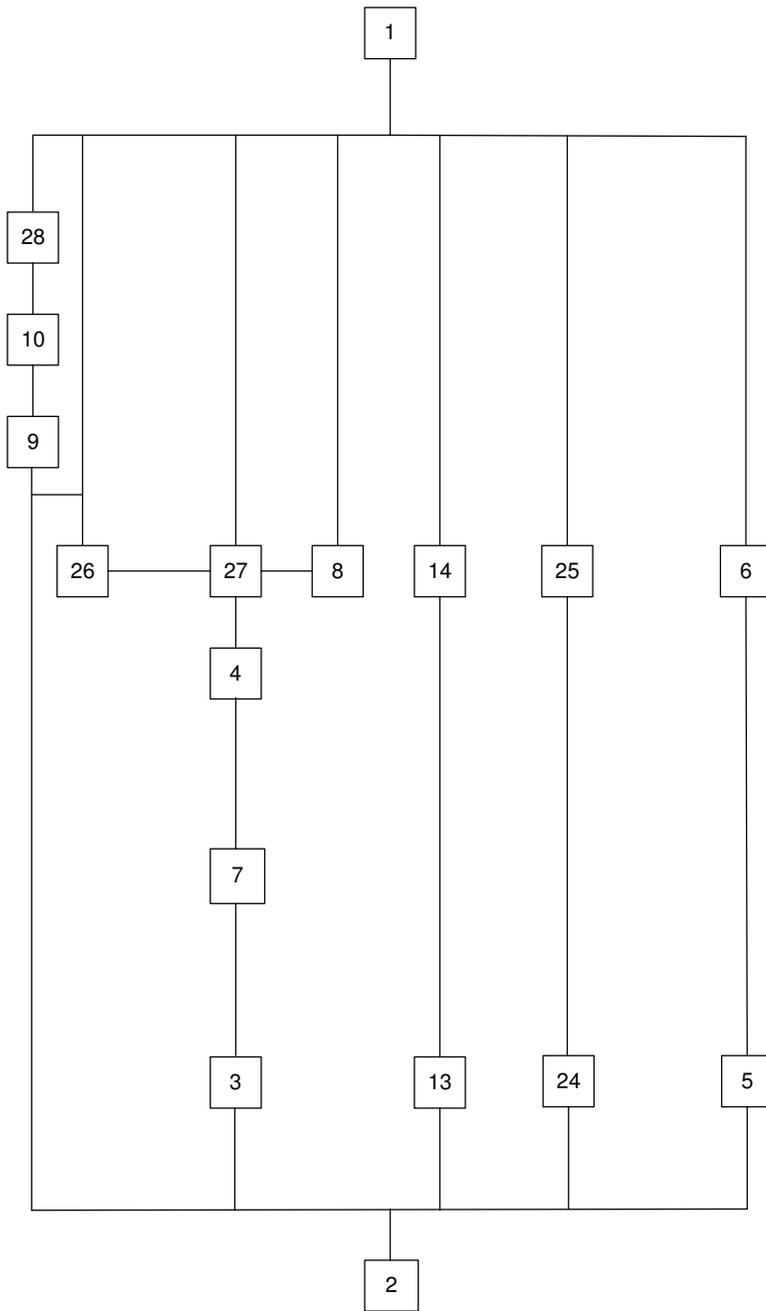


**Plate 7:** *Souterrain Ware pottery sherd from Context 4 (Sector 4), showing impressed basketry decoration.*

**Appendix 1: Context Log**

<i>Context Number</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	Brown loam topsoil covering entire site.
2	Yellow orange silty clay subsoil.
3	Curving gully, approximately 8m in diameter, also given number (Context 11) on west side of site.
4	Charcoal rich fill of curving gully (Context 3), beneath (Context 8) and above (Context 7).
5	Pit in north-east corner of the site filled by charcoal rich layer (Context 6).
6	Dark grey, charcoal rich, silty loam fill of pit (Context 5).
7	Light grey, silty clay, basal fill of gully (Context 3).
8	Concentration of charcoal sitting at the top of (Context 4), the upper fill of curving gully (Context 3).
9	Linear ditch in the south of the site, cutting (Context 26) and running towards the south-east. It is filled by dark grey loamy silt (Context 10).
10	Dark grey loamy silt fill of ditch (Context 9).
11	Same as (Context 3).
12	Dark grey, friable, silty clay loam fill of curving gully (Context 11) below iron pan Context 27).
13	Gully extending northwards from the north of gully (Context 3) continuing out of the site. It is filled by the orange grey, charcoal flecked, sandy loam (Context 14).
14	Orange grey, charcoal flecked, sandy loam fill of curving gully (Context 13).
15	Originally suspected to be a stake-hole, believed now to be merely a stone hole.
16	Re-deposited subsoil filling stone hole (Context 15).
17	Originally suspected to be a stake-hole, believed now to be merely a stone hole.
18	Re-deposited subsoil filling stone hole (Context 18).
19	Field drain.
20	Stone and soil fill of drain (Context 19).
21	Deleted
22	Deleted
23	Stones within field drain (Context 19).
24	Gully extending northwards from the north of circular gully (Context 3). Filled by light grey loamy clay (Context 25).
25	Light grey loamy clay fill of gully (Context 24). Less charcoal than (Context 4) but similar to (Context 14).
26	Stone packing forced down into (Context 4) in the southern portions of gully (Context 3).
27	Heavy clay iron pan above (Context 4) in the west and north-west of gully (Context 3).
28	Upper, slightly more mottled fill of ditch (Context 9). Very similar to (Context 10).
29	Deleted
30	Field drain filled with earth and stones at right angles to field drain (Context 19). Disturbed the area where gully (Context 3) and gully (Context 13) would have joined.

**Appendix 2: Harris Matrix**



**Appendix 3: Photographic Log**

The photographic record from Scarva is digital. In a conventional photographic archive the photographs are listed by film number and photo number. The digital archive lists the photographs by the downloaded batch number as well as by photo number.

<i>Batch No</i>	<i>Photo No</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	1	View of pit (Context 5) prior to excavation, from the south.
1	2	View of pit (Context 5) prior to excavation, from the south.
1	4	View of pit (Context 5) prior to excavation, from the south.
1	5	View of pit (Context 5) prior to excavation, from the south-east.
1	6	View of pit (Context 5) prior to excavation, from the east.
1	7	View of box section in Sector 1, showing circular gully (Context 3).
1	8	View of box section in Sector 1, showing circular gully (Context 3).
1	9	View of Sector 5 & 6, showing circular gully (Context 3).
1	10	View of Sector 7, showing circular gully (Context 3).
1	11	View of Sector 7, 6, showing circular gully (Context 3).
1	12	View of site from south-west, showing circular gully (Context 3) and ditch (Context 9).
1	13	View of site from south-west, showing circular gully (Context 3) and ditch (Context 9).
1	14	View of site from south-west, showing circular gully (Context 3) and ditch (Context 9).
1	15	View of south of the site from the east.
1	16	View of the east of the site from the south, showing showing circular gully (Context 3) and ditch (Context 9).
1	17	View of the site from the south, showing showing circular gully (Context 3) and ditch (Context 9).
1	18	View of Sector 1, showing circular gully (Context 3) and gully (Context 24), from east.
1	19	View of Sector 1, showing circular gully (Context 3) and gully (Context 24), from east.
1	20	View of half section of pit (Context 5) showing fill (Context 6).
2	1	View of disturbance caused by field drain (Context 19).
2	2	View of disturbance caused by field drain (Context 19).

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2	3	View of disturbance caused by field drain (Context 19).
2	4	View of disturbance caused by field drain (Context 19).
2	5	View of disturbance caused by field drain (Context 19).
2	6	View of west side of site from the south.
2	7	View of east side of the site from the south.
2	8	View of western part of circular gully (Context 3) from the north.
2	9	View of western part of circular gully (Context 3) from the north.
2	10	View of southern portion of the site from the west showing stones (Context 26) filling circular gully (Context 3) and ditch (Context 9).
2	11	View of east of site from south showing circular gully (Context 3) and upper fill (Context 4).
2	12	View of east of circular gully (Context 3) and its join with gully (Context 24) from north-west.
2	13	View of east of circular gully (Context 3) and its join with gully (Context 24) from north-west.
2	14	View of east of circular gully (Context 3) and its join with gully (Context 24) from north-east.
2	15	View of stone packing (Context 26) within circular gully (Context 3).
2	16	View of stone packing (Context 26) within circular gully (Context 3).
2	17	View of south of circular gully (Context 3) , sectors 3 to 6, and ditch (Context 9) from the east.
2	18	View of north of circular gully (Context 3), sectors 7, 8, 1, & 2, from east.
2	19	View of south of circular gully (Context 3), sectors 3 to 6, and ditch (Context 9) from the east.
2	20	Section of ditch (Context 9) under excavation.
2	21	Section of ditch (Context 9) under excavation.
3	1	Photo of assemblage of pottery (Pottery Sherds1).
3	2	Photo of assemblage of pottery (Pottery sherds 1).
3	3	Photo of assemblage of pottery (Pottery sherds 1).

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3	4	Photo of assemblage of pottery (Pottery sherds 2).
3	5	Photo of assemblage of pottery (Pottery sherds 3).
3	7	View of site from south-west.
3	6	Photo of assemblage of pottery (Pottery sherds 3).
3	8	View of site from south.
3	9	View of site from south.
4	1	Cross section of ditch (Context 9) (M-N).
4	2	Section of pit (Context 5) (S-T).
4	3	Section across circular gully (Context 3) (A-B).
4	4	Section across circular gully (Context 3) (C-D).
4	5	Section across circular gully (Context 3) (C-D).
4	6	Section across circular gully (Context 3) (C-D).
4	7	Section across circular gully (Context 3) (E-F).
4	8	Section across circular gully (Context 3) (G-H).
4	9	Section across circular gully (Context 3) (G-H).
4	10	Section across circular gully (Context 3) (I-J).
4	11	Section across circular gully (Context 3) (I-J).
4	12	Section across circular gully (Context 3) (K-L).
4	13	Section across circular gully (Context 3) (K-L).
4	14	Section across circular gully (Context 3) (K-L).
4	15	View of site from north-east.
4	16	View of site from north-east.

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**Appendix 4: Field Drawing Register**

<b>Drawing No.</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Description / contexts shown</b>
1	1:20	Plan of site showing gullies (Context 3), (Context 13) & (Context 24), ditch (Context 9) and pit (Context 5) during excavation.
2	1:20	Plan of site after excavation, showing gullies (Context 3), (Context 13) & (Context 24), ditch (Context 9) and pit (Context 5).
3	1:10	Section of circular gully (Context 3) showing fills (Context 7), (Context 4) and (Context 26) (Section A-B).
4	1:10	Section of circular gully (Context 3) showing fills (Context 7) and (Context 4) (Section C-D).
5	1:10	Section of circular gully (Context 3) showing fills (Context 1), (Context 4) (Section E-F).
6	1:10	Section of circular gully (Context 3) showing fills (Context 7), (Context 4) and (Context 26) (Section G-H).
7	1:10	Section of circular gully (Context 3) showing fills (Context 7) and (Context 8) (Section I-J).
8	1:10	Section of circular gully (Context 3) showing fills (Context 7), (Context 4) (Section K-L).
9	1:10	Section of ditch (Context 9) showing fills (Context 28) and (Context 10) (Section M-N).
10	1:10	Section of gully (Context 24) showing fill (Context 25) (Section O-P).
11	1:10	Section of gully (Context 13) showing fill (Context 14) (Section Q-R).
12	1:10	Section of pit (Context 5) showing fill (Context 6) (Section S-T).

**Appendix 5: Finds Log**

Large amounts of finds were made during the excavation at Terryhogan, Scarva. There was a large amount of pottery, some slag, flint and fragments of burnt bone. There were two many finds, particularly pottery, to be given individual finds numbers. Collections of finds, of a particular type, which were found together were bagged together and given bag numbers. As the excavation progressed the circular feature (Context 3) was divided into 8 sectors. Where appropriate the sector number has been recorded.

Bag No.	Context No.	Sector	Material	Description
1	1		Coarse pottery	Two body sherds
2	1		Coarse pottery	Rim sherd
3	1		Coarse pottery	Small collection of body sherds
4	1		Coarse pottery	Single body sherd
5	1		Coarse pottery	Small collection of body sherds
6	1		Coarse pottery	Small collection of body sherds
7	10		Coarse pottery	Small collection of body sherds with one decorated rim with cordon and thumb impressed decorated body
8	10		Coarse pottery	Collection of body sherds with one plain rim.
9	10		Coarse pottery	Small collection of body sherds
10	10		Coarse pottery	Two body sherds
11	10		Coarse pottery	Collection of body sherds and one plain rim
12	20		Coarse pottery	Two body sherds and one plain rim
13	20		Coarse pottery	Two plain rim sherds (fit together)
14	20		Coarse pottery	Two ting fragments of pottery
15	20		Coarse pottery	Small collection of body sherds
16	20		Coarse pottery	Single body sherd
17	20		Coarse pottery	A number of small body fragments and one large rim and body sherd
18				Deleted
19	4		Coarse pottery	Collection of bodysherds, five rims and 4 base sherds, found together (Pottery sherds 4)
20				Deleted
21	4	4	Coarse pottery	Large collection of body sherds with 4 bases and three rim sherds. Two of the rims join to produce a rim which looks like a skeumorph of a wooden bucket with lug for attaching handle.
22	4	4	Coarse pottery	Collection of body sherds with one base and one decorated rim

23	4	4	Coarse pottery	Collection of eight rim sherds with an unusually well executed, applied cordon just below the rim. Four body sherds also displaying a cordon. One rim and one body sherd also display a vertical applied strip of encrusted decoration. This is highly unusual in souterrain ware. There are also two fragments of broken off applied cordon / encrusted decoration.
24	4	3	Coarse pottery	Body sherd decorated with wicker / heavy cord impressions. Covered in a black shiny material (possibly burnt milk)
25	4	4	Coarse pottery	Base sherd decorated with wicker / heavy cord impressions
26	4	4	Coarse pottery	Body sherd decorated with wicker / heavy cord impressions
27	4	4	Coarse pottery	Body sherd decorated with wicker / heavy cord impressions
28	4	3	Coarse pottery	Collection of body sherds with three plain rims
29	4	3	Coarse pottery	Small collection of body sherds
30	4	3	Coarse pottery	Broken piece of coarse pottery, chaff inclusion visible in break?
31	4	4	Coarse pottery	Collection of body sherds, incl one base and one plain rim. Possibly part of pottery collection 2.
32	4	4	Coarse pottery	Large collection of body sherds with five rims and two bases
33	4	4	Coarse pottery	Collection of body sherds and one rim
34	4	4	Coarse pottery	Large collection of body sherds with 2 rims and five bases
35	26	5	Coarse pottery	Four rim sherds one with lug attached
36	7		Coarse pottery	Four body and one base sherd
37	26	5	Coarse pottery	Three body sherds one with lug attached (Pottery sherds 1)
38	26	5	Coarse pottery	Collection of body sherds and one rim and four base sherds (Pottery sherds 1)
39	26	5	Coarse pottery	Small collection of body sherds
40	26	5	Coarse pottery	Two body sherds
41	26	5	Coarse pottery	Small collection of body sherds (Pottery sherds 1) including two rims
42	1		Post-med pottery	Large collection of post-mediaeval and later pottery, from topsoil. Includes sgraffito, trailed slipware and creamware
43	1		Clay pipe	Three small fragments of clay pipe from topsoil.
44	4	3	Iron	Possibly part of a triangular section knife (broken in two)
45	12	7	Iron slag	Five lumps of iron slag
46	1		Flint	Bag of struck flint including possible cores and retouched pieces
47	4	4	Flint	Bag of waste flint pieces
48	10		Flint	Bag of struck, some retouched, flints
49	4	3	Stone	Possible hammer stone – some sign of use ware
50	4	4	Stone	Part of a fractured polished stone object
51	1		Stone	Possible fragment of a broken “elongated pebble” type

				stone tool.
52	4	4	Burnt bone	Considerable amount of burnt bone
53	4	3	Burnt bone	Considerable amount of burnt bone
54	4		Burnt bone	Some burnt bone fragments
55	10		Burnt and unburnt bone	Burnt bone fragments and one unburnt animal tooth
56	26		Burnt bone	One small fragment of burnt bone

**Appendix 6: Sample Log**

<i>Sample No</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Weight Kg</i>
1	4	Soil	3.59
2	4	Charcoal	3.0
3	4	Soil	5.50
4	4	Charcoal	0.14
5	4	Charcoal	0.09
6	4	Soil	3.85
7	4	Soil	4.25
8	4	Charcoal	3.75
9	4	Soil	4.05
10	4	Soil	2.16
11	4/7	Soil	3.08
12	7	Soil	1.51
13	7	Soil	3.05
14	7	Soil	3.85
15	7	Soil	4.75
16	4	Soil	0.17
17	8	Charcoal	0.48
18	8	Charcoal	3.93
19	12	Soil	4.12
20	12	Soil	5.10
21	10	Soil	4.60
22	10	Soil	3.37
23	10	Soil	4.33
24	10	Soil	1.85
25	10	Soil	4.12
26	10	Soil	4.20
27	10	Soil	4.10
28	12	Soil	5.13
29	12	Soil	4.07
30	12	Soil	4.20
31	12	Soil	4.67
32	12	Soil	5.27
33	14	Soil	3.32
34	16	Soil	1.88
35	18	Soil	2.20
36	20	Soil	3.78
37	20	Soil	2.81
38	20	Soil	7.05
39	20	Soil	2.07
40	24	Soil	1.77
41	26	Charcoal	4.95
42	26	Charcoal	5.31
43	26	Soil	7.20
44	10	Soil	0.08
45	Soil around Pot1	Soil	0.83
		Total	153.58 Kg