



## **Evaluation/Monitoring Report No. 142**

**The Cottage  
High Street  
Cushendall  
County Antrim**

**LICENCE NO.: AE/07/167**

David McIlreavy

## Site Specific Information

Site Name : The Cottage, High Street  
Townland : Cushendall  
County : Antrim  
Grid Ref. : D23572772  
SMR No. : ANT 020:018  
State Care : Scheduled [  ]  
Other [  ]  
Excavation Licence No : AE/07/166  
Planning Ref / No. : M/2006/0394/F  
Dates of Monitoring : 28<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> August 2007  
Archaeologist Present : David McIlreavy

### *Brief Summary:*

An archaeological evaluation was carried out at a site in the town of Cushendall, Co Antrim as part of the planning application for the restoration of a two storey stable block and the construction of additional business accommodation. The application site lies on the periphery of the Cushendall Area of Archaeological Potential, and within the Local Landscape Policy Area (Northern Area Plan 2016)<sup>1</sup>. Five test trenches were mechanically excavated to the glacial sub soil level in order to assess the presence of archaeological remains. The area uncovered as a result of the evaluation revealed traces of nineteenth century landscaping around the stable block, but no features that would curtail development.

### *Type of monitoring:*

Excavation of the area of proposed dwelling, by mechanical excavator fitted with a 1 metre wide smooth edged 'sheugh' bucket, under archaeological supervision.

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[www.planningni.gov.uk/AreaPlans\\_Policy/Plans/Northern/draft\\_plan/Volume2/Part7/Towns/Cushendall/AreaofArchaeologicalPotential.htm](http://www.planningni.gov.uk/AreaPlans_Policy/Plans/Northern/draft_plan/Volume2/Part7/Towns/Cushendall/AreaofArchaeologicalPotential.htm)

*Size of area opened:*

Five test trenches were opened across the development area totaling approximately 57 m<sup>2</sup>.

*Current Land Use:* Derelict

*Intended Land Use:* Community/Commercial

## **Brief account of the monitoring**

### *Introduction*

The development site is located in the town of Cushendall, Co. Antrim (Fig. 1), lying on the periphery of the Cushendall Area of Archaeological Potential, and within the Local Landscape Policy Area (Northern Area Plan 2016). The proposed development site lies within a triangle of land adjacent to 19 High Street (Fig. 2), part of a nineteenth and twentieth century estate complex known as 'The Cottage'. The site is delineated on the southern edge by a modern concrete pathway that connects to High Street, and runs through a public park to the west of the development site. The development site lies near the summit of a hill on a relatively flat area of land. The immediate area surrounding the stable block is heavily overgrown with trees and scrub vegetation (Plates 1 and 2).

The evaluation took place as part of the planning application for the restoration of the stable block (Plates 3 and 4) and the construction of new business accommodation, and was requested by Adrian McAleenan (Caseworker with Environment and Heritage Service: Built Heritage) due to the proximity of the development site to the medieval fortification of Court McMartin (ANT 020:018), and the possibility that there may be previously unrecorded remains associated with this site.

### *Excavation*

The evaluation consisted of the archaeological supervision of five mechanically excavated test trenches, the location of which was left to the discretion of the site director (Figs. 3 and 5). Two of the trenches were positioned to the back and front of the stable block, and three more to investigate the area of landscaping that were considered of potential archaeological significance. All five test trenches were excavated to the glacial subsoil level, which was noted across site as a stony orange/red boulder clay (Context Nos. 105, 206, 306, 415, 513). Whilst the immediate area surrounding the development site was heavily overgrown, the developer requested that the mature trees were not damaged significantly as part of the evaluation.

## Test Trench 1

The trench was positioned approximately 1 metre from the yard wall of the stable block running NNW – SSW, 1 metre in width and 15 metres in length. Upon removal of the vegetation cover (Plate 5) the topsoil layer (Context No. 101) was excavated, consisting of a black humic friable sandy clay with frequent organic inclusions. This layer had a maximum depth of 0.11 metres, and ran the length of the trench. Underlying the humic topsoil was a layer of hard packed gravel (Context No. 102; Plate 6)), consisting of stones approximately 30 x 10 x 10 mm. The layer of gravel showed areas of black staining which has been interpreted as due to tree roots (Plate 7), although it was noted that these did not penetrate the level of the gravel, suggesting that it had been hard packed shortly after its deposition. Under the gravel layer a finer layer of small stones (Context No. 103) had been deposited (average size 10 x 10 x 10 mm), ranging in depth from 0.05 - 0.10 metres in depth. The fine stone deposit represented by Context No. 103 is considered to be a leveling deposit laid over the grey sandy cultivation soil (Context No. 104; depth ranging from 0.20 – 0.15 metres), although the excavator noted that the grey coloration may be attributable to leaching of color from the overlying gravel layers of Context No. 102 and 103. No finds were recovered from this trench. For Trench 1 section see Fig. 6. The subsoil (Context No. 105) in Trench was recorded as a stony orange/red boulder clay (Plate 8).

## Test Trench 2

A section of stone wall collapse in the area outside the stable block (Plate 5) prompted the positioning of a test trench to investigate if any structures existed in this area. The test trench was 1 metre wide x 5 metres long, running N – S from the modern concrete path. After the removal of the vegetation cover a black humic topsoil was uncovered (Context No. 201; maximum depth 0.08 metres) which contained frequent organic inclusions. Underlying the humic topsoil (Context No. 201) an orange sandy clay cultivation soil was uncovered (Context No. 202; maximum depth 0.10 metres), which in the southern end of the trench overlay a stony deposit (Context 203), comprising stones similar in size to the gravel of Context No. 102. In the northern end of the trench, set into the cultivation soil (Context No. 202) a dark clay feature with some gravel inclusions was interpreted as the base of a tree bowl that had been truncated (Plate 10). Throughout the cultivation soil pieces of late 19<sup>th</sup> century/early 20<sup>th</sup> century ceramic drainage pipe were uncovered (Small Finds No. 1). Upon removal of the cultivation soil (Context No. 202), it was noted that the stony gravel deposit had a distinct edge that ran diagonally SW – NE, approximately 0.70 metres at maximum width. Abutting this layer was an area of dark orange sandy clay with frequent gravel inclusions (Context No. 205), which is considered to be the original interface between the gravel bed of Context No. 203 and the cultivation soil of Context No. 202. The subsoil in Trench 2 (Context No. 206) was recorded as a stony orange/red boulder clay.

No structural remains were uncovered in the trench, and only the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> ceramic drainage pipe was uncovered (Small Finds No. 1; Plate 21).

### Test Trench 3

This trench was located running SE – NW, 1 metre wide x 5 metres long. As with test trenches 1 and 2, a black humic topsoil was encountered (Context No. 301), with a maximum depth of 0.05 metres. Underlying Context No. 301 was an orange brown sandy clay cultivation soil layer (Context No. 302; maximum depth 0.08 metres) which contained frequent tree roots. This cultivation soil layer extended for the length of the trench, although it was noticeably shallower in depth at the southern extremity of the test trench (approximately 0.03 metres in depth). Context No. 302 overlay in the southern end of the trench a stony deposit similar in composition to Context No. 203, which was hard packed, and extended east west across the trench. Underlying this stony deposit were the remains of a brick lined drain set into a cut (Context No. 304), and filled with a dark brown clay fill (Context No. 305). Any cap to the drain appeared to have been disturbed when the stony deposit (Context No. 303) had been placed over. It was noted by the excavator that the line of the drainage channel extended across the trench on a different orientation than the line of the stony deposit, which might suggest that it been an earlier construction. After the cultivation soil layer (Context No. 302) had been removed from the rest of the trench it was noted that it overlay an orange/red stony boulder clay (Context No. 306). No finds were recorded from this trench.

### Test Trench 4

This trench was located running N – S, extending across a ridge and a slope to the NE of the stable block. Given the proximity of the Court McMartin medieval fortification, it was excavated to establish if the ridge was natural or a deliberate construction. The trench was 1 metre wide x 20 metres in length. After the removal of the vegetation, a black humic topsoil (Context No. 401) was exposed, with a maximum depth of 0.08 metres in the northern end of the trench. Underlying the humic topsoil (Context No. 401) was an orange/brown sandy clay cultivation soil (Context No. 402) that ran the length of the trench (maximum depth 0.10 metres). At the southern extremity of the trench a modern cut (Context No. 403) contained large stones (Context No. 404) surrounding a modern section of yellow plastic drainage piping. The removal of the cultivation soil level (Context No. 402) revealed a hard packed stony deposit (Context No. 405; similar in size to Context Nos. 203 and 303) which had been truncated at its northern end by Context No. 403. Underlying the stony deposit (Context No. 405; Plate 11) was a brick lined drain (Plate 12), set in a cut (Context No. 412). The drainage channel was filled with a dark brown clay fill (Context No. 413; homogenous to Context No. 305). The brick lining (Context No. 414) did not show signs of mortaring. The base of the drainage channel was lined with broken pieces of hand split slate (Fig. 8).

In the lower area to the NE of the stable block, the removal of the cultivation soil revealed a layer of orange brown clay (Context No. 415; maximum depth 0.15 metres) extending to the base of the slope. Underlying Context No. 415 the truncated remains of two cultivation furrows were denoted Context Nos. 408 and 410 (the former being the southernmost), and their fills Context Nos. 409 and 411 respectively. The fills (Context Nos. 409 and 411) were archaeologically excavated, and confirmed that the features had been heavily truncated, the maximum depths approximately 0.03 metres in depth (Fig. 7). No finds were recovered from the cultivation furrows. To the south of the two truncated cultivation furrows a field drain was noted on the same orientation. The cut of the drainage channel (Context No. 406) was filled with a waterlogged dark brown clay containing large angular stones (Context No. 407; average size 60 x 60 x 50 mm). A piece of clay pipe stem (Small Finds No. 2) and some late nineteenth century glazed ceramic (Small Finds No. 3) were recovered when the cultivation soil (Context No. 402) was removed from the top of the field drain (Context No. 406 and 407). The removal of the cultivation soil (Context No. 402) revealed an orange/red stony boulder clay (Context No. 415; Plate 14)

The removal of the cultivation soil (Context No. 402) from the ridge and the slope that led to the lower area (NE of the stable block) revealed that it a step, approximately 0.50 metres in width, cut into the stony boulder clay (Context No. 415). The drop in elevation from the ridge to the base of the lower step was approximately 1 metre, and could be followed in a curve that ran adjacent to the front wall of the stable block (Fig. 11).

#### Test Trench 5

The trench was positioned 0.50 metres from the base of the stable building wall (running SSW – NNE). The trench was 1 metre wide x 12 metres long. At the northern extremity of the trench a modern concrete drain access had been constructed. The removal of the vegetation revealed a dark brown/black topsoil layer (Context No. 501; maximum depth 0.05 metres) that had noticeable organic inclusions. This layer overlay a grey/ mottled black sandy layer (Context No. 502; maximum depth 0.13 metres) that the excavator noted had inclusions of ash and black material such as soot. In the upper surface of Context No. 502 two pieces of a late nineteenth/early twentieth century fire backing were recovered (Small Finds Nos. 4 and 5). At the base of this layer (Context No. 502) a piece of fired earthenware tile was recovered, overlying a layer of disturbed cobbles (Context No. 503; rounded cobbles of average size 40 x 30 x 30 mm). The excavator noted that the cobbles were not fixed unto a surface with mortar, and appeared to be just pressed into the underlying layer (Context No. 504; maximum depth 0.11 metres), a light grey sandy layer with frequent inclusions of small stones (approximately 20 x 10 x 10 mm). Lying directly on the surface of the cobbles was a number of animal bones that exhibited cut marks from a saw (see Bone Report; Plate 16, 17 and 25).

In the northern end of the trench, a brown sandy loam (Context No. 505; maximum depth of 0.74 metres) underlay Context No. 504. Within Context No. 505, and

noticeably in the upper areas of the layer, some late nineteenth/early twentieth century glazed ceramic (Small Finds Nos. 8 and 9), a piece of mid to late nineteenth century glazed ceramic (Small Finds No. 10), a footed base of pearlware (Small Finds No. 7), and a small iron handle (Small Finds No. 11) were recovered. Underlying Context No. 505 a broken drain (Plate 19) extended from the western section of the trench, cutting the orange/red stony boulder clay (Context No. 515). The drain was of early nineteenth century non glazed ceramic and is considered to have been broken prior to the introduction of the leveling deposit above it (Context No. 505). The remains of a yellow clay layer on the side of the drainage cut (Context No. 509) was considered to have been an original sealant around the pipe (Fig 10; Plate 19), and was truncated when the drain was broken. An area of small gravel overlying Context No. 512 may represent a layer of material originally protecting the drain.

In the southern end of the trench, underlying Context No. 504 was a black sandy clay layer with small stone inclusions (Context No. 506), maximum depth 0.20 metres. A number of finds were recorded from this layer including nineteenth century glazed ceramic (Small Finds Nos 12, 13), a late nineteenth century "willow pattern" plate piece (Small Finds No. 14), a decorative mid to late nineteenth century pearlware plate (Small Finds No. 16), a late nineteenth century/early twentieth century yellow glazed bowl piece (Small Finds No. 33), some pieces of pearlware (Small Finds No 17, 18, 19 and 35) footed bases, a piece of footed base 'Belfast Ware' (late nineteenth century; Small Finds No. 20), a piece of glazed china late nineteenth century cup (Small Finds Nos. 28, 29 and 30), a piece of glazed late nineteenth century bowl (Small Finds No. 31), two pieces of mid to late nineteenth century glazed ceramic bowl (Small Finds Nos. 20 and 21), and a piece of late nineteenth century glazed plate (Small Finds No. 37). A small intact Staffordshire ware inkwell was also recovered (Small Finds No. 38). A large iron weight was also recovered from the layer (Small Finds No. 35), and a small iron clasp (Small Finds No. 36), both probably late nineteenth century. Underlying Context No. 506 was a dark brown clay layer (Context No. 507), maximum depth 0.20 metres, which contained several pieces of mid early to mid nineteenth century glazed plate (Small Finds Nos. 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 36; Plate 24), a footed base of a possible early nineteenth century bowl (Small Finds Nos. 32), and the base of a late eighteenth century/early nineteenth century glazed figurine (Small Finds No. 27).

Underlying Context No 507 was a layer of black silty clay (Context No. 508) with frequent medium to large stone inclusions (largest 50 x 60 x 55 mm), and broken angular rock. No finds were recorded for this layer, and it overlaid the orange red stony boulder clay (Context No. 513), although it was noted that on cleaning the section some large dressed stones became visible from Context No. 506 level (pink sandstone squared blocks; Plate 20). It was noted that they had a thick (0.13 metres) layer of yellow mortar on the top row visible.

## Interpretation

The gravel layers uncovered in Trench 1 (Context Nos. 102 and 103) are considered to be the packed gravel of estate paths that were constructed after the enlargement of the estate (connecting the stable block to the enlarged house on the site of the original early 19<sup>th</sup> century Turnly Cottage). The stony deposits (Context Nos. 203 and 303) in Trenches 2 and 3 are considered to be further instances of the estate paths shown on the 1906 map (Figs. 13-15). The brick lined drain that was uncovered in Trenches 3 and 4 is considered to have been laid prior to the installation of these pathways and subsequently disturbed with the path construction (Although the section of drain in Trench 4 was noticeably better preserved). The piece of late nineteenth century ceramic drain uncovered in Trench 2 is considered to be part of landscaping deposits brought in to form the cultivation soil of this area (although the composition of the soil would suggest that it had been obtained in the vicinity).

Trench 4 demonstrated that there had been at least some accentuation of the drop in level from that of the stable block to the lower area to the northeast of the building, and the excavator noted that there was a probable step in the slope introduced above the base level of the lower area, following the curve of the ridge. The 1906 map (see Fig. 14) of the area suggest that the lower area was left clear of tree cover, although the excavator noted that the area had been used for cultivation at some point (cultivation furrow and stone filled drain). The stem of clay pipe and glazed ceramic were considered to be part of the imported cultivation soil that was introduced as a leveling deposit. The level of the stable block between the gravel pathways and the ridge above this area was planted with trees, and the tree bowl noted in trench 2 is evidence that the planting extended to fill this triangular area.

The interpretation of Trench 5 is closely related to the construction of the stable block within The Cottage extended estate. It is noted by the excavator that the original estate definition relating to The Cottage (c. 1857 OS 6" series) shows that there was no stable block. However, by 1906 (revised edition OS 6" series) the estate has enlarged to the west, and the new estate definition seems to be related to a higher contour above the stable block site. Whilst the stable block is shown as comprising the building that is visible today and the yard in front of it, there is a back building and enclosed yard that is visible on the maps, however, the fact that no masonry bonding was visible on the back wall of the extant building would suggest that the back building was added later, and that it was not linked substantially to the stable block

At the southern end of Trench 5, the layer of angular stones (Context No. 508) is taken to represent a dump of material at the southwestern corner of the original stable block. The sandstone blocks that were uncovered at the base of the stable block building would have provided a retaining wall for the leveling material at the back of the stable block. Context No. 508 would have been used to retain leveling material to the south. Context No. 507 and 506 probably represent sealing deposits of clay (and some dump material) to stabilize the stone dump, the finds probably indicative of material from the early to mid nineteenth century original Turnly Cottage.

Context No. 505 probably is representative of leveling deposit that was laid down behind the original stable building (on top of the original ground surface and the drainage pipe represented by Context No. 509 cut; Fig 12). The late nineteenth century and possible early twentieth century bowl fragments (Small Finds Nos. 8 and 9) would seem to suggest that the leveling was completed by the early 1900s. The back building would then have been constructed, and a sandy layer with some small stone inclusions (Context No. 504) was laid as a base to a layer of cobbles that do not appear to have been bonded substantially, suggesting that the surface was not designed to bear heavy traffic use.

The back building would appear to have been still in existence on the 1934 OS map (close up), but subsequently it was removed. The excavator noted that the material that lay on the cobbles (bone, fire back and tiles) most likely came from the demolition of this building and that it represented some preparation area for materials being brought to the estate. However, the bone report (see Bone Report) noted that the saw marks on the assemblage (Plate 25) probably represented that the original butchery had been carried out elsewhere, and that this building was only receiving pre butchered carcasses.

### **Recommendations**

It is not thought that the proposed development will impact upon any previously unrecorded archaeological remains. It is therefore recommended that no further archaeological fieldwork is carried out. No publication is required except for a short summary in the annual 'Excavations' bulletin.

**TABLE 1**

Context Register

Context No.	Description
101	Black humic topsoil
102	Hard packed gravel layer (approximately 30 x 10 x 10 mm)
103	Hard packed gravel layer (approximately 10 x 10 x 10 mm)
104	Grey sandy cultivation soil
105	Stony orange/red boulder clay
201	Black humic topsoil
202	Orange sandy clay
203	Stone deposit (approximate 30 x 10 x 10 mm)
204	Dark clay deposit
205	Dark orange sandy clay with frequent gravel inclusions
206	Stony orange/red boulder clay
301	Black humic topsoil
302	Orange brown sandy clay
303	Stone deposit (approximate 30 x 10 x 10 mm)
304	Cut of brick lined drain
305	Dark brown clay
306	Orange/red stony boulder clay
401	Black humic topsoil
402	Orange/brown sandy clay
403	Modern drainage pipe cut
404	Stone deposit
405	Stony deposit (approximately 30 x 10 x 10 mm)
406	Drainage channel cut
407	Waterlogged dark brown clay with large angular stones
408	Cultivation furrow
409	Brown sandy clay
410	Cultivation furrow
411	Brown sandy clay
412	Drainage channel cut
413	Dark brown clay
414	Brick lining
415	Orange/brown clay
416	Orange/red stony boulder clay
501	Dark brown/black topsoil
502	Grey/mottled black sandy layer
503	Cobble layer
504	Light grey sandy layer
505	Brown sandy loam

506	Dark grey clay
507	Dark brown clay
508	Black silty clay
509	Yellow clay layer
510	Gravel deposit
511	Red ceramic pipe fragments
512	Dark brown silty clay
513	Orange/red stony boulder clay

**TABLE 2**

Small Finds Register

Small Finds No.	Context No.	Description
1	202	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> century ceramic drain
2	402	19 <sup>th</sup> clay pipe stem
3	402	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century glazed ceramic
4	502	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> century fire backing
5	502	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> century fire backing
6	502	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> fired earthenware tile
7	505	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> pearlware footed base
8	505	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> glazed ceramic
9	505	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> glazed ceramic
10	505	Mid/Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century glazed ceramic
11	505	Iron handle
12	504	19 <sup>th</sup> century glazed ceramic
13	504	19 <sup>th</sup> century glazed ceramic
14	504	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century "willow pattern" glazed ceramic
15	507	Early/Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> glazed ceramic
16	504	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century pearlware
17	507	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century pearlware footed bases
18	507	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century pearlware footed bases
19	507	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century pearlware footed bases
20	507	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century 'Belfastware' glazed ceramic
21	507	Mid/Late 19 <sup>th</sup> glazed ceramic
22	507	Early/Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> glazed ceramic
23	507	Early/Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> glazed ceramic
24	507	Early/Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> glazed ceramic
25	507	Early/Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> glazed ceramic
26	507	Early/Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> glazed ceramic
27	507	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup> glazed figurine base
28	506	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century glazed ceramic cup
29	506	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century glazed ceramic cup
30	506	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century glazed ceramic cup
31	506	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century glazed ceramic bowl
32	507	Possible early 19 <sup>th</sup> century glazed ceramic footed base
33	506	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> /early 20 <sup>th</sup> century glazed ceramic
34	506	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century pearlware
35	506	Iron weight
36	506	Iron clasp
37	506	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century glazed ceramic
38	506	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> Staffordshire ware inkwell

## REPORT 1

### Bone analysis

A small assemblage of animal bones was recovered from excavations at 'The Cottage', Cushendall. The bones overlay a cobbled surface and date to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century or later. The bones are 'fresh looking' and robust and do not display any signs of abrasion or gnawing suggesting that they were buried soon after they were discarded.

The bones primarily represent cattle remains (approx. 30 epiphyses) with a couple of sheep bones also present and the majority had been butchered with a saw. The cattle bones comprised almost the full range of skeletal elements with the notable exception of the lower limb bones (metapodials and phalanges), ribs and the majority of vertebrate though a single atlas, axis and sacrum were present. The most common element was the pelvis and a minimum of six cattle were represented. The pelvises (os innominata) were all fused while many of the epiphyses of the limb bones were unfused indicating the slaughter of animals aged between 1 and 3-3½ years old (after Silver 1969). The bones probably represent the waste from a butcher, the lower limbs having been removed elsewhere at the point of slaughter and the ribs and vertebrae being left with the meat 'on the bone'. Sheep was represented by part of a skull and horncore (sawn through) and a radius.

### References :

Silver, I.A. 1969 The ageing of domestic animals. In D. Brothwell and E. Higgs (eds.), *Science in archaeology*, 283-302. London. Thames and Hudson.

FIGURES



Fig. 1: Location of Cushendall, Co. Antrim. Development area represented in red.

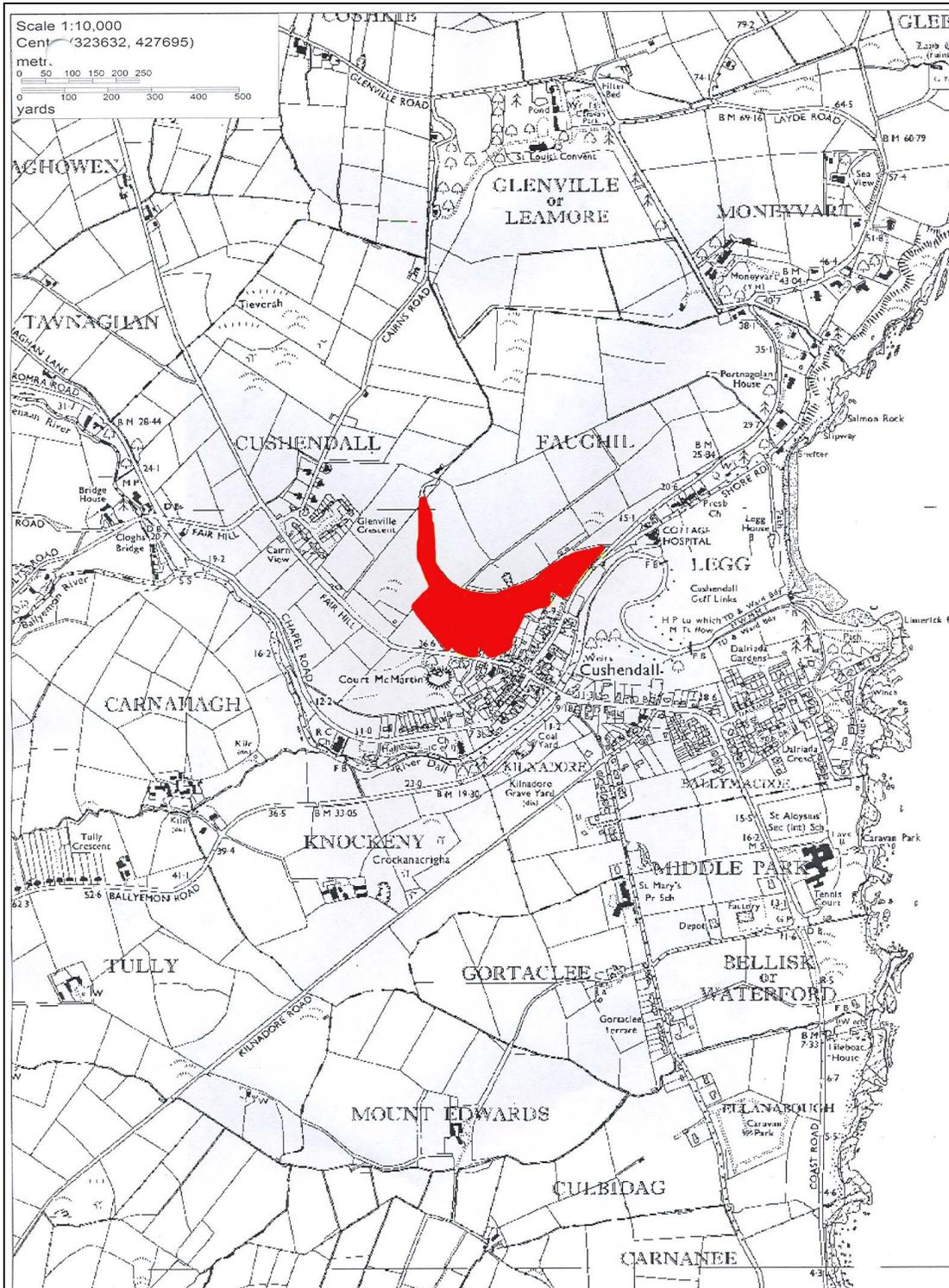


Fig. 2: Location of development area in Cushendall. Development area highlighted in red.



Fig. 3: Map of development site (provided by EHS) showing proposed trench layout. Trenches highlighted in red.

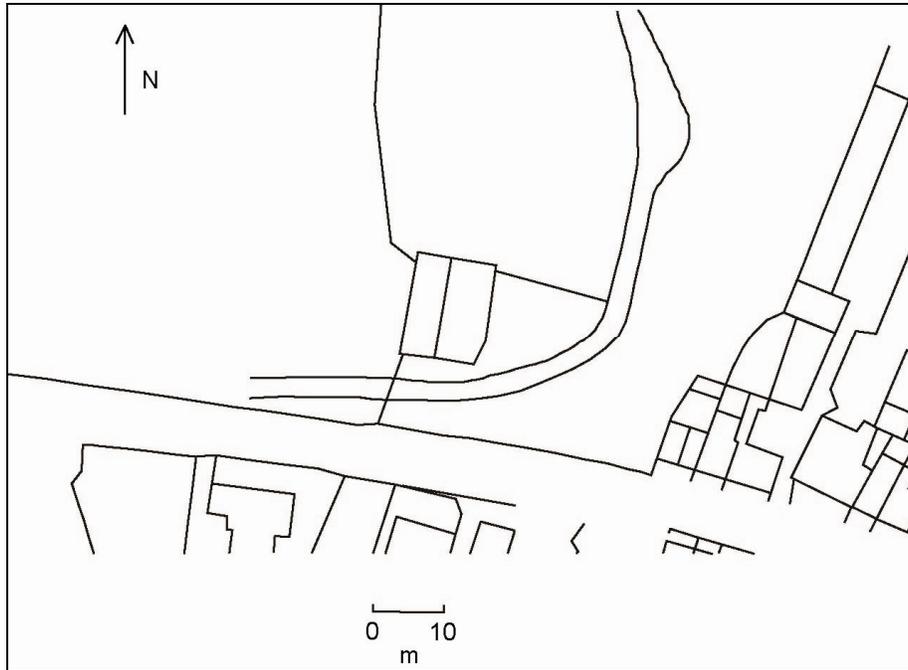


Fig. 4: Amended map of development area showing modern path extending into public park behind development area.

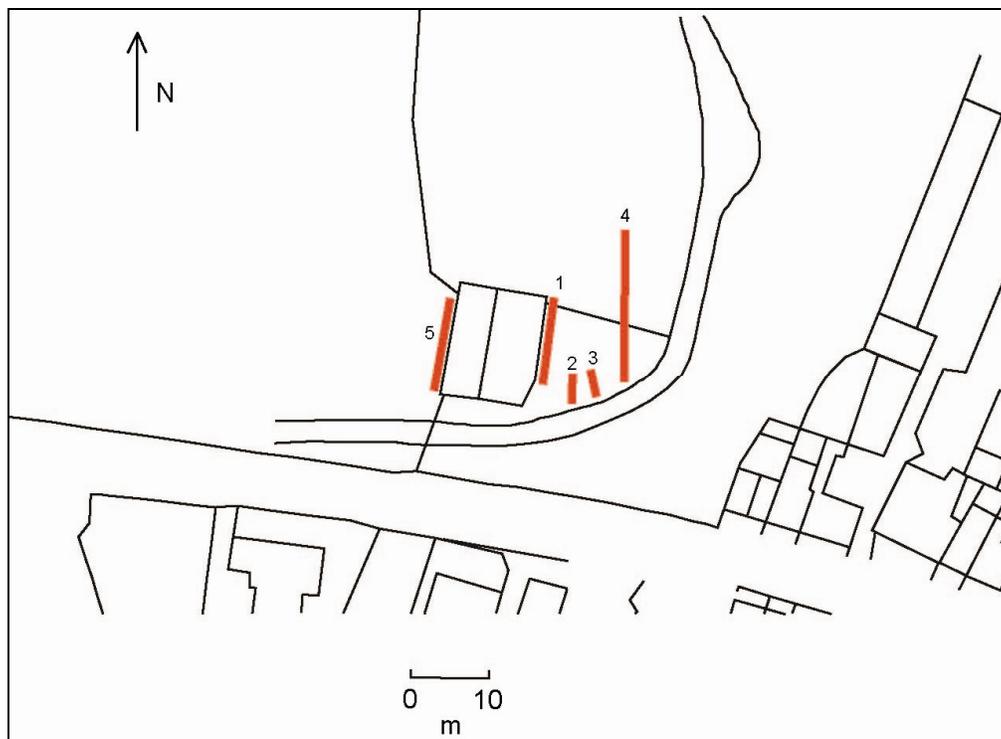


Fig. 5: Location of evaluation trenches. Trenches highlighted in red and numbered.

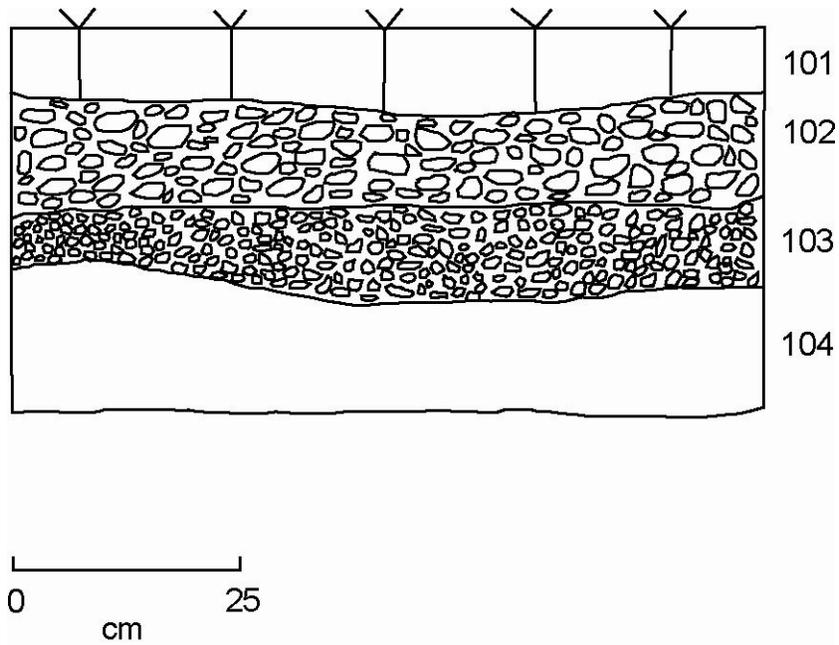


Fig. 6: Section drawing from Trench 1 showing gravel pathway. Context Nos. labeled beside layers.

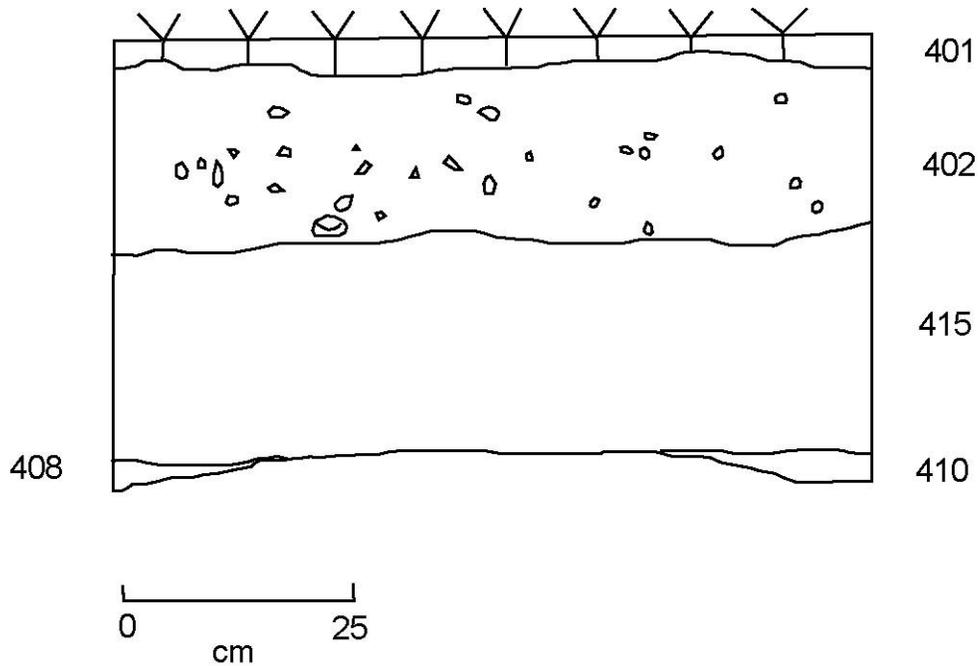


Fig. 7: Section drawing from Trench 4 showing cultivation furrows. Context Nos. labelled beside layers.

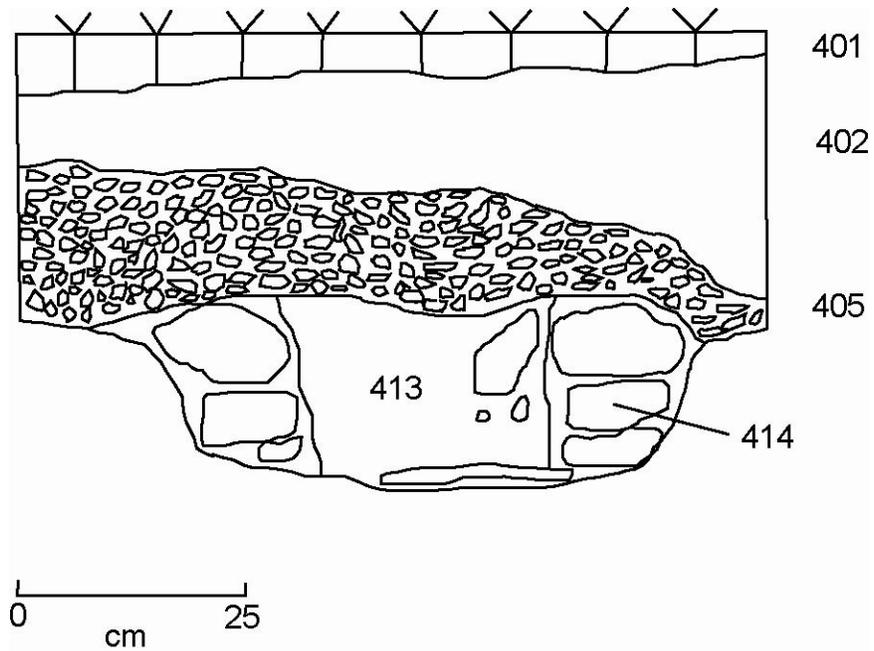


Fig. 8: Section drawing from Trench 4 showing brick lined drainage channel.  
Context Nos. labeled beside layers.

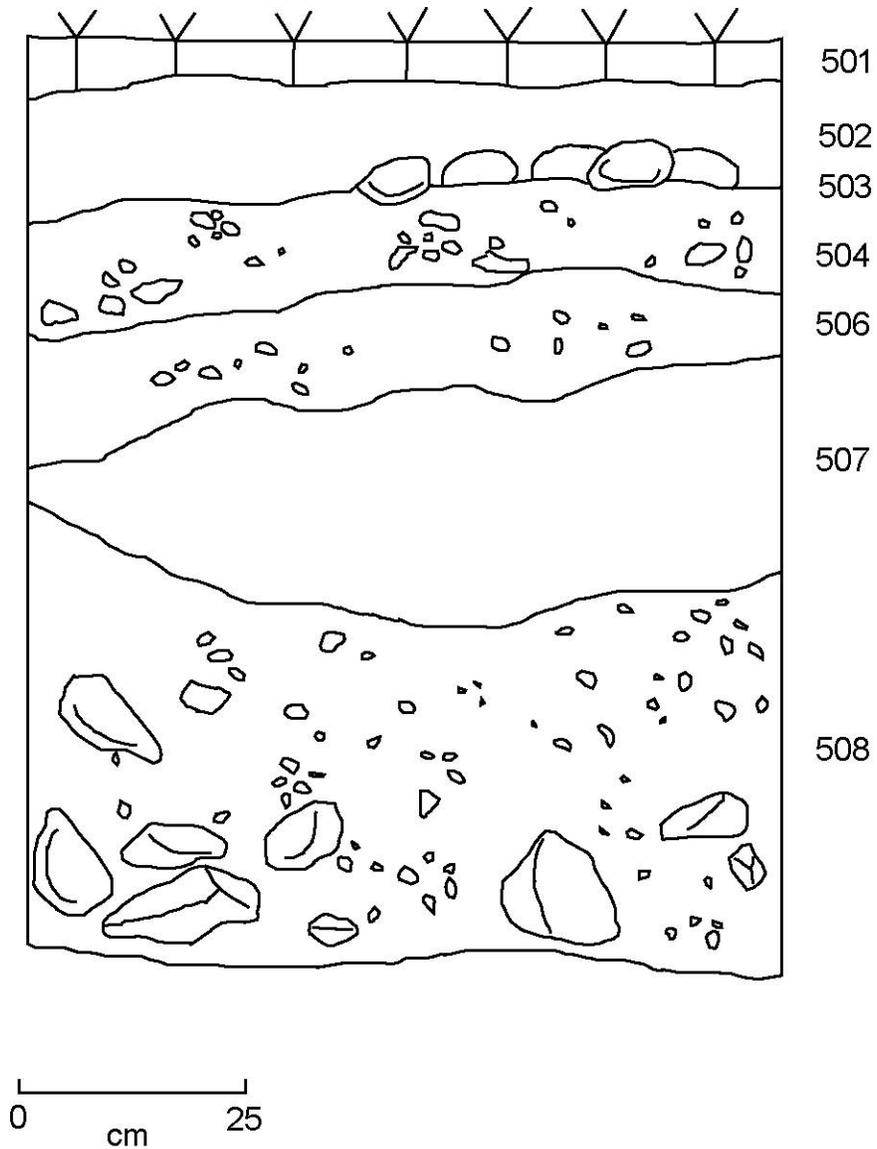


Fig. 9: Section drawing from Trench 5. Context Nos. labelled beside layers.

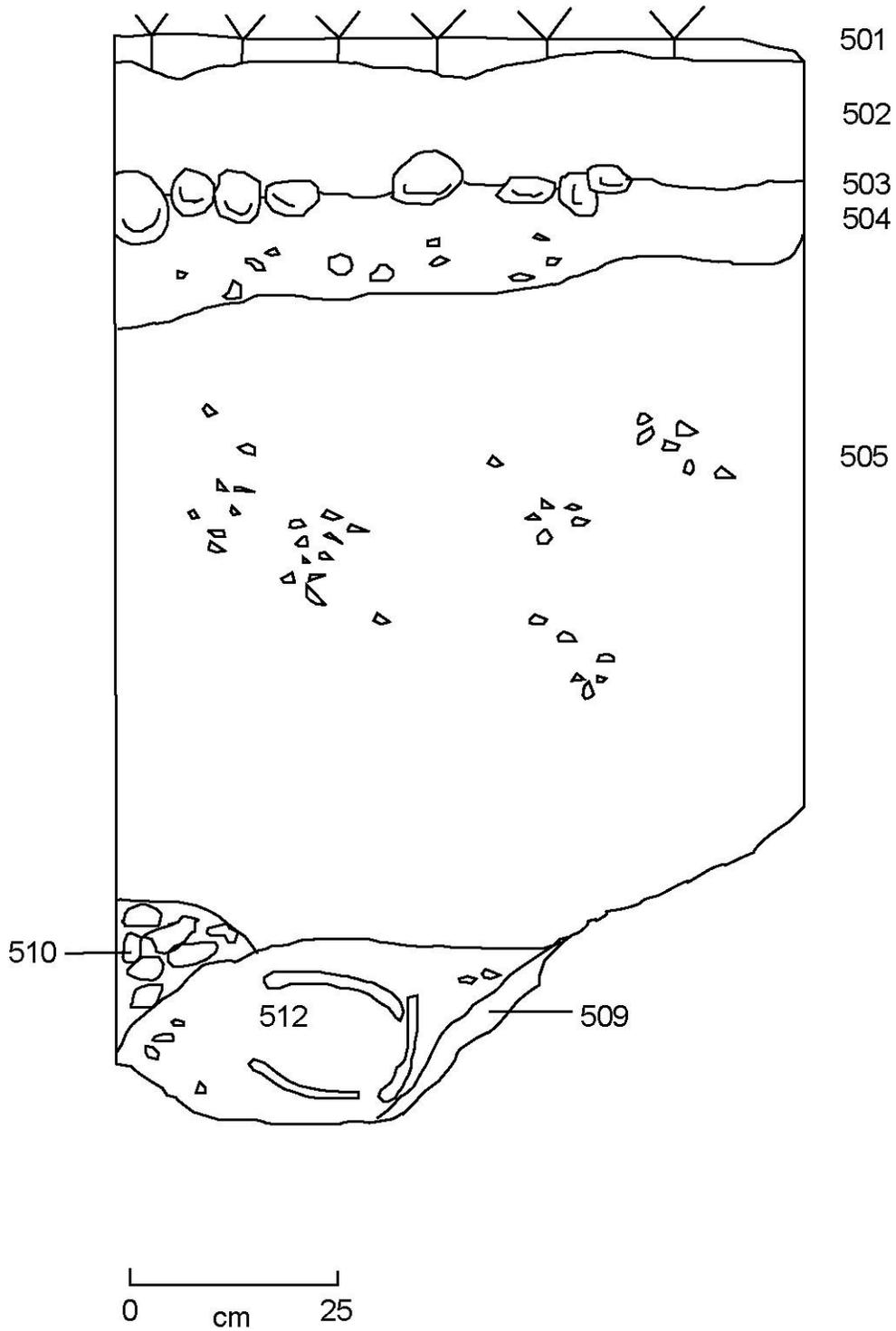


Fig. 10: Section drawing from Trench 5. Context Nos. labelled beside layers.

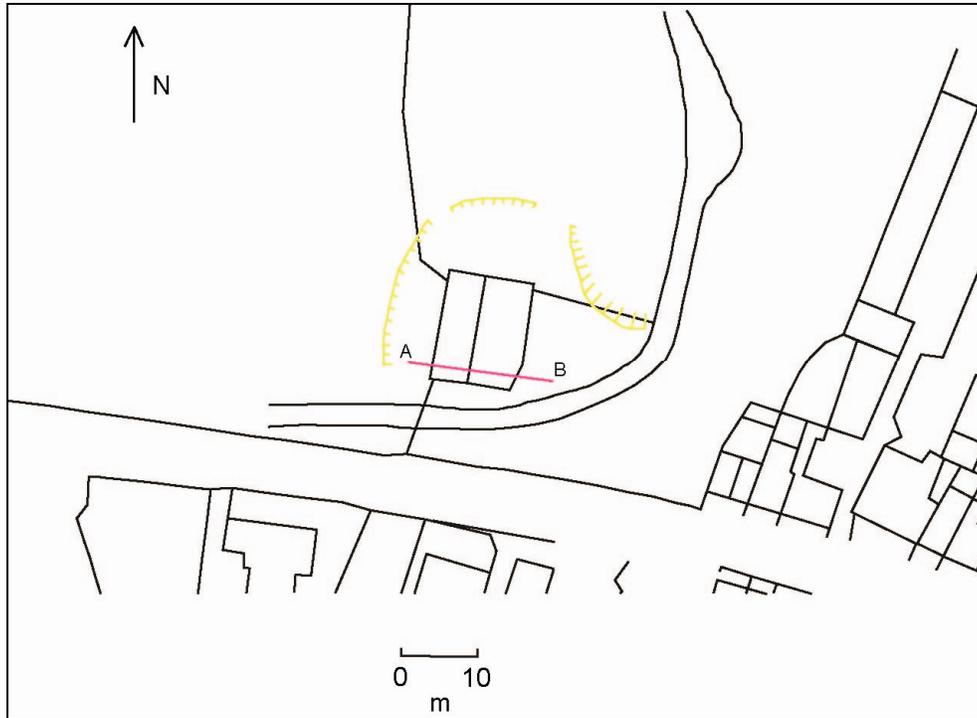


Fig. 11: Map of development site showing topography surrounding stables building (shown in yellow). Transect through topography shown in pink (line A-B).

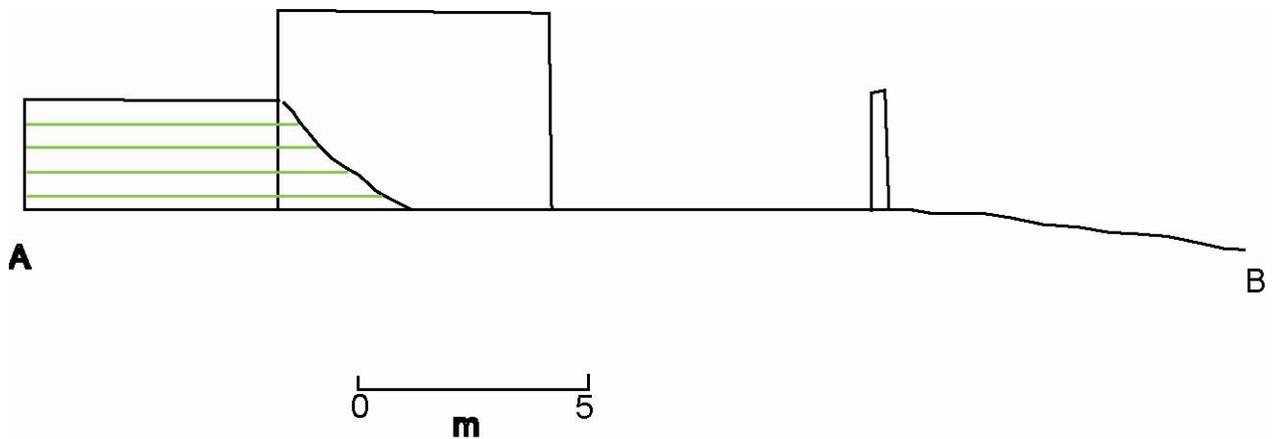


Fig. 12: Transect (line A-B) through topography surrounding stables building. The leveling deposit to the rear of the stables is highlighted in striped green.

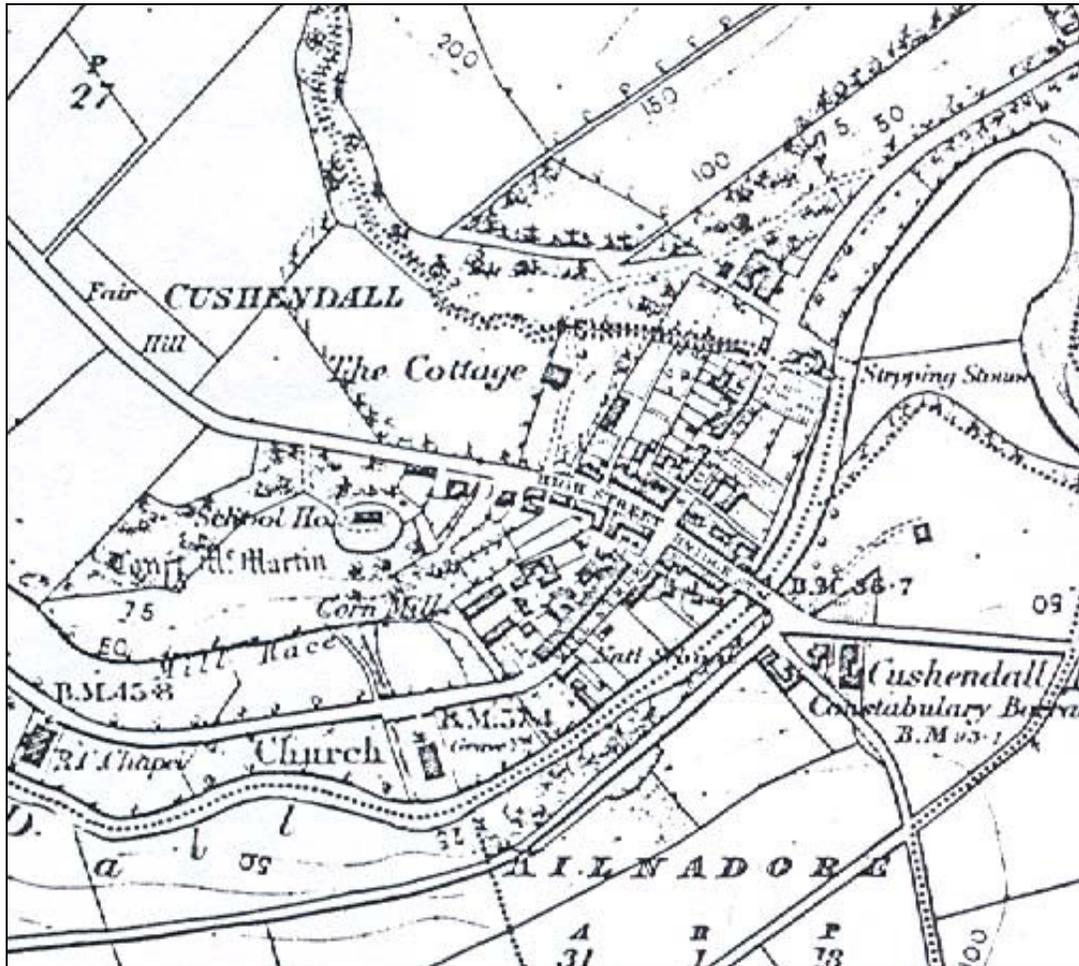


Fig. 13: Map of 'The Cottage' site c. 1857 before the construction of the stable building. (OS 6" Series revised edition 1857 Sheet 20)



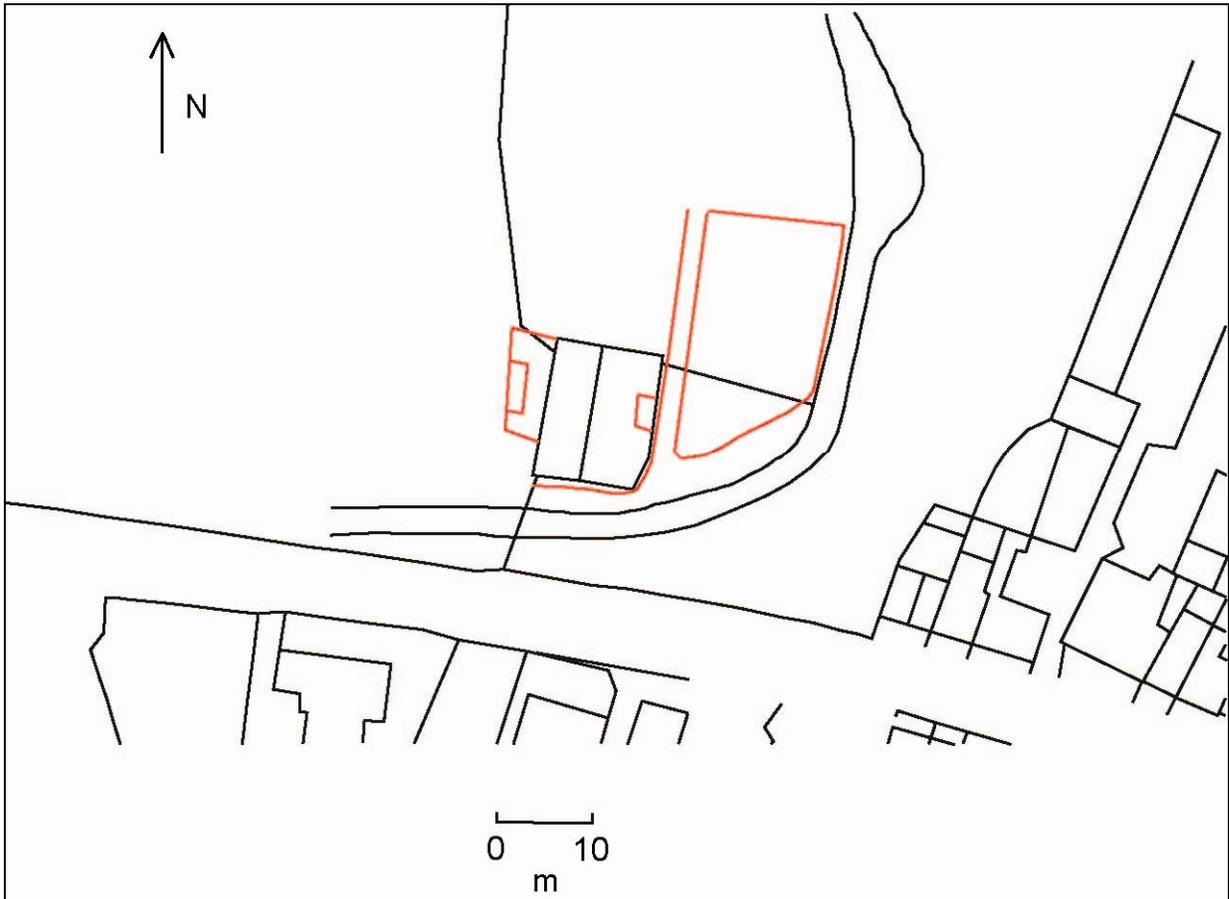


Fig 15: Map of development site showing the layout of 'The Cottage' estate area (in red) around the stables. (Developed from the 1906 revised edition OS)

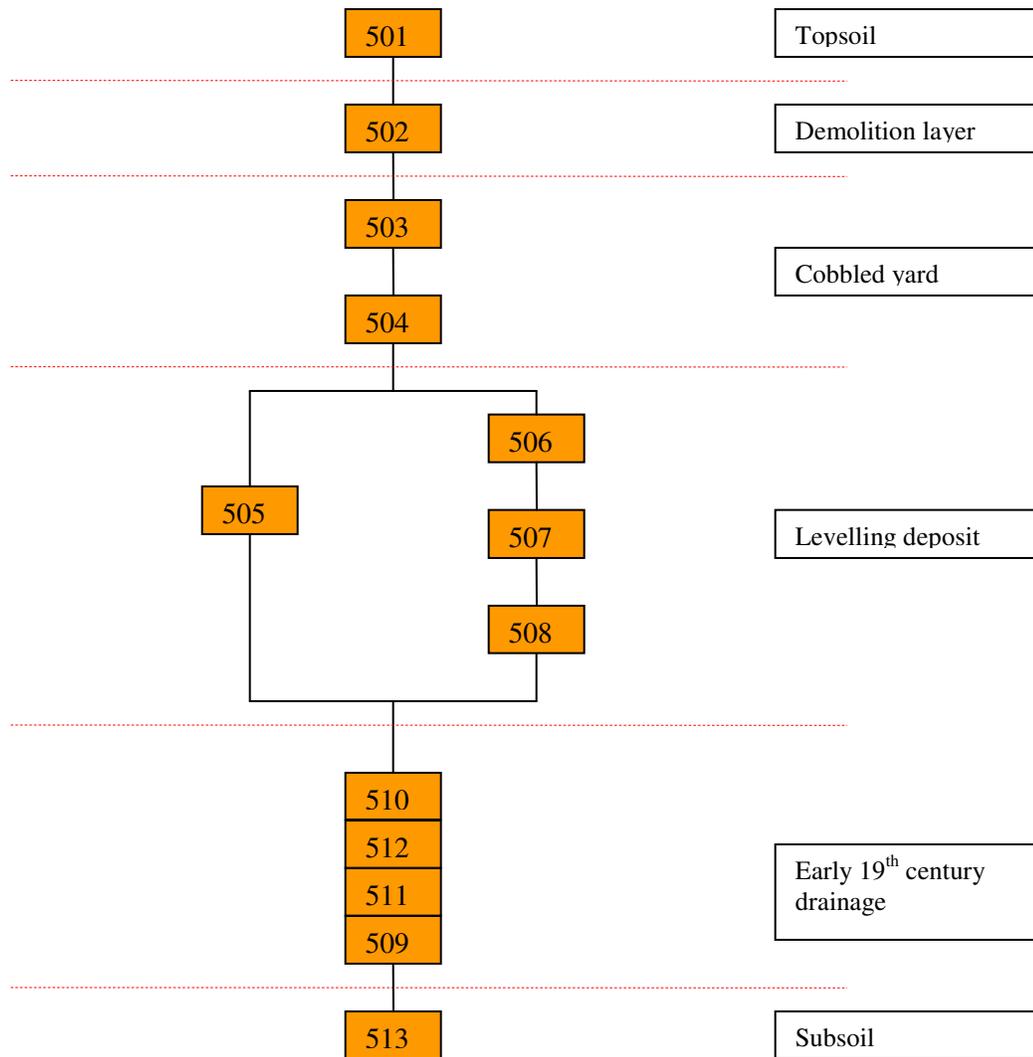


Fig. 16: Harris Matrix Trench 5 showing proposed phases of activity

PLATES



Plate 1: Vegetation growth surrounding the stable block building. Looking northeast.



Plate 2: Vegetation growth surrounding the stable block building. Looking northnortheast. Note the public park area abutting the back of the property.



Plate 3: Vegetation growth surrounding the stable block building. Looking northwest.



Plate 4: Vegetation growth surrounding the stable block building. Looking northwest.



Plate 5: Clearing the vegetation from the front of the stable block yard wall.  
Looking north.



Plate 6: Trench 1 after the removal of the humic topsoil (Context No. 101), revealing the hard packed gravel layer (Context No. 102). Looking west



Plate 7: Staining on top of the hard packed gravel layer (Context No. 102) in Trench 1. Looking north.



Plate 8: Trench 1 following the removal of the humic topsoil (Context No. 101), gravel deposits (Context 102 and 103) and cultivation soil (Context 105). Looking south.



Plate 9 Section of stone wall collapse at northern end of Trench 2. Looking west.



Plate 10: Trench 2 showing the truncated tree bowl at northern end of trench.  
Looking north.



Plate 11: Trench 4 showing the stony deposit (Context No. 404) at southern end of trench. Looking south.



Plate 12: Trench 4 showing the brick lined drain uncovered under the stony deposit (Context No. 404). The scale beside the drain is 50cm in length. Looking south.



Plate 13 Close up of the brick lined drain in Trench 4 after the removal of stony deposit (Context No. 404).



Plate 14 Trench 4 looking north towards the ridge.



Plate 15 Close up of the vegetation surrounding the back of the stable block, looking northeast.



Plate 16: Bone deposit on top of cobbled surface (Context No. 503), Trench 5.  
Looking south.



Plate 17: Bone deposit on top of cobbled surface (Context No. 503), Trench 5. Looking south.



Plate 18: Closeup of the removal of the cobbled surface (Context No. 503), and underlying light grey sandy layer (Context No. 504), revealing the leveling deposit (Context No. 505) with inclusions of 19<sup>th</sup> century glazed ceramic. Scale is 50 cm in length.



Plate 19: Close up of 19<sup>th</sup> century ceramic drain underneath the leveling deposit (Context No. 505). Note the yellow clay sealing the drainage channel (Context No. 509). See Fig.10 for section drawing.

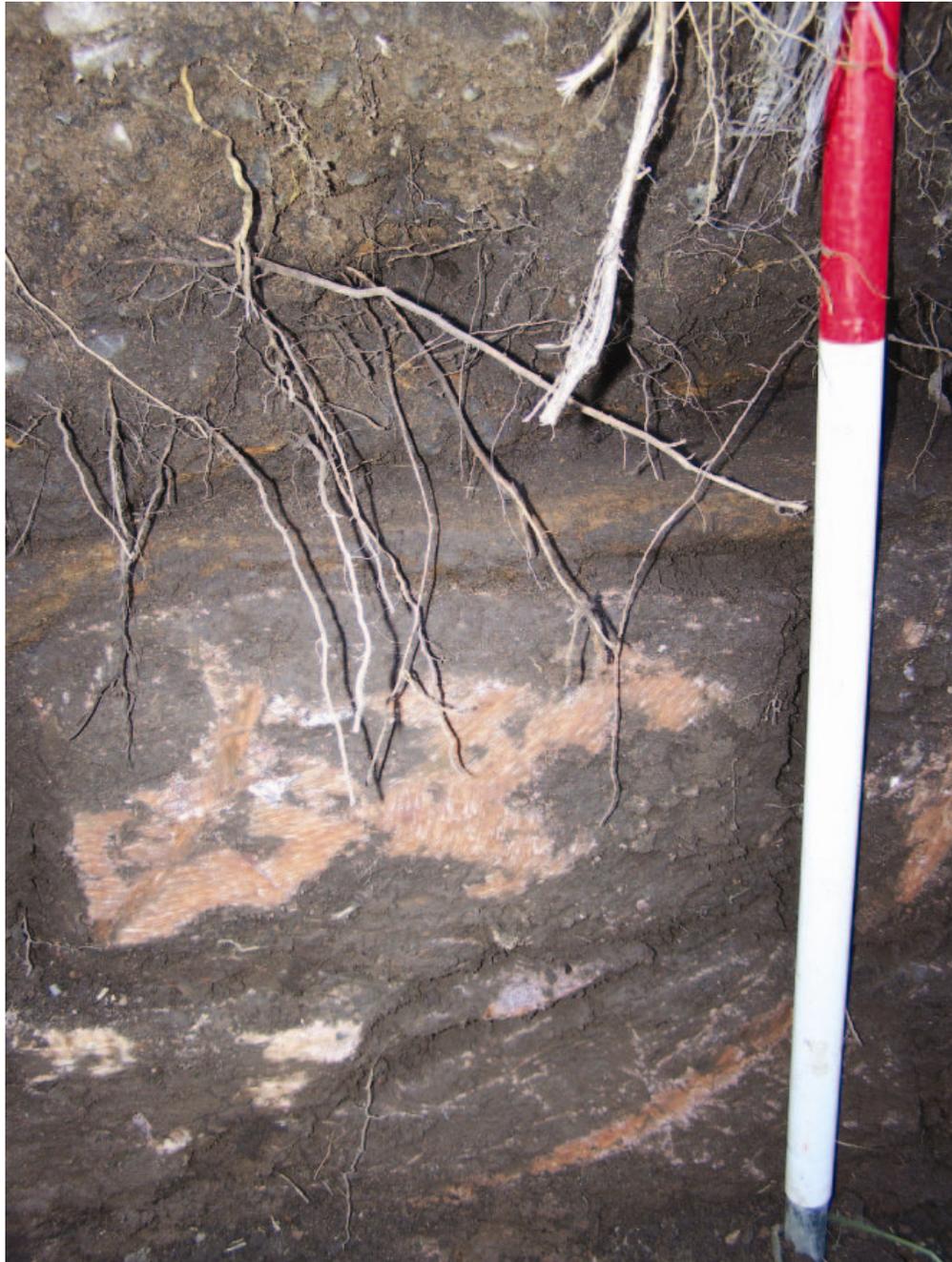


Plate 20: Dressed pink sandstone blocks at southern end of Trench 5, proposed as a retaining wall for the leveling deposit (Context No. 505) at the back of the stable block building.



Plate 21: Small Find No. 1. Late 19<sup>th</sup> century glazed ceramic drain.



Plate 22: Fired 19<sup>th</sup> century earthenware tile (Small Find No. 6), and 19<sup>th</sup> century fire backing (Small Find No. 5), left to right.



Plate 23: Piece of late 19<sup>th</sup> century 'Belfastware' glazed ceramic footed bowl  
(Small Find No. 20).



Plate 24: Early to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century glazed ceramic (Small Find No. 15). Note the smudging of the design at the rim of the piece, a common problem in early examples of underglaze transfer printing.



Plate 25: Bones from the deposit on top of cobbled surface (Trench 5; Context No. 503). Note the bone saw marks on the end of the bones facing camera. See Bone Report for details.