

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



CAF Data Structure Report No. 66
Investigations at Tully Castle, Co. Fermanagh
AE/09/82

On behalf of:





Investigations at Tully Castle, Co. Fermanagh

Peter Bowen

Edited by Naomi Carver

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H 1267 5664

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1 Summary

1.1 Background

1.1.1 The archaeological investigations at Tully, Co. Fermanagh, focused on two areas at Tully Castle (Irish Grid Reference H 1267 5664). The site rests at an altitude of 70m OD, on a small promontory of land overlooking Lower Lough Erne (Figures 1 and 2). Tully Castle is a Plantation Period castle in state care (SMR No. FER 172:031). The main purpose of the excavation was to clear an area to the north, against the outer wall of the castle, to facilitate the insertion of a drain. Due to poor drainage at the castle, water had been percolating through the foundations into the vault, and then seeping up the walls into the mortar centring of the vault. In order to alleviate this problem the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) proposed to insert a pipe to drain away excess water from the outer (northern) wall of the castle. At the request of NIEA a small excavation was undertaken by the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork (CAF) in advance of the drainage works.

1.1.2 A further aim was to investigate a small area of grass against the outer face of the eastern bawn wall in an attempt to discover the remains of garden features associated with the castle.

1.1.3 A total of nine trenches were excavated during the investigation on the site (Figure 3). Trench 1 was located against the outer face of the eastern bawn wall, with trenches 2 to 9 excavated to investigate the area of the proposed drainage pipe.

1.1.4 All of the archaeological work undertaken on the site was conducted under licence to the NIEA (Excavation Licence Number AE/09/82).

1.2 Objectives

1.2.1 Following the identification of a drainage problem at Tully Castle and its implications for the site, the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) decided to undertake remedial work to resolve the problem. In order for such work to be undertaken the NIEA decided that an archaeological investigation would have to be conducted to identify any archaeological deposits that may have been adversely affected by the works and to ensure that they were fully recorded before the drainage work commenced.

1.2.2 The excavation focused on two areas, both located directly outside the castle grounds, but immediately adjacent to the castle and the bawn. A small crew from the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork (CAF) undertook the excavation, under the direction of Peter Bowen.

1.2.3 The main objectives of the investigation were:

- To investigate the potential for any archaeological deposits within the confines of the proposed drainage pipe channel.
- To investigate the potential presence of garden features or vegetable plots associated with the castle against the eastern bawn wall.
- To fully record any archaeological deposits uncovered during the excavation.
- To set such archaeological deposits within their archaeological and historic background.

1.3 *Excavation*

- 1.3.1 The archaeological investigation undertaken at Tully took the form of nine hand excavated trenches of varying dimensions (Figure Three). The trenches were numbered 1 to 9 according to the order in which they were investigated.
- 1.3.2 Trench 1 was located at the outer face of the eastern bawn wall to investigate the potential for garden features or vegetable plots that may have previously existed at this location. The investigation revealed little conclusive evidence for any such features. A small scarp that was uncovered provides evidence for some slight alteration being made to this area, but its nature remains elusive, although the possibility that it is the remnants of small-scale horticultural activity cannot be excluded. The excavation of Trench 1 also allowed for the foundations of the eastern bawn wall to be investigated and it was found that these were insubstantial.
- 1.3.3 The excavation of trenches 2 to 9, the drainage channel trenches to the north of the castle, revealed that the walls of the castle, bawn and flanker had all been dug through a pre-existing topsoil layer. Only the main castle wall appears to have had any significant foundations, while the bawn and flankers were built directly upon the subsoil with no attempt to provide a substantial footing. The excavation also revealed an open drain running from east to west, parallel to the northern wall of the castle, and most likely contemporaneous to it. This merged with a second drain to the west which ran below a short section of bawn wall between the castle and the north-western flanker. The second drain was also located approximately 0.6 to 0.8m out from the castle wall and would have captured water dripping from the overhanging eaves of the thatched castle roof. Artefacts recovered from this drain included several sherds of brown-glazed earthenware pottery, window glass and two strips of window lead, presumably from windows in the castle, along with burnt and butchered animal bone.
- 1.3.4 A later, 19th century stone-filled soakaway, was also found during the excavation. Both the drain and the soakaway are a testament to the damp and poorly draining nature of the general locality of the castle.

1.4 *Discussion*

1.4.1 The results of the excavation have shown that archaeological deposits associated with the castle exist beyond the immediate limits of the castle grounds, as defined by the castle and bawn enclosure. These include earlier drains which were probably contemporary with the construction and occupation of the castle. Evidence was also uncovered, in the form of artefacts, of the habitation of the castle.

1.5 *Recommendations*

1.5.1 The excavations undertaken at Tully were of small scale, and have consequentially produced a fairly limited stratigraphic sequence across the site. It is recommended that a small programme of post-excavation analysis of the finds and samples is carried out in order to bring the project to completion. Full details of the recommendations can be seen in section 5.

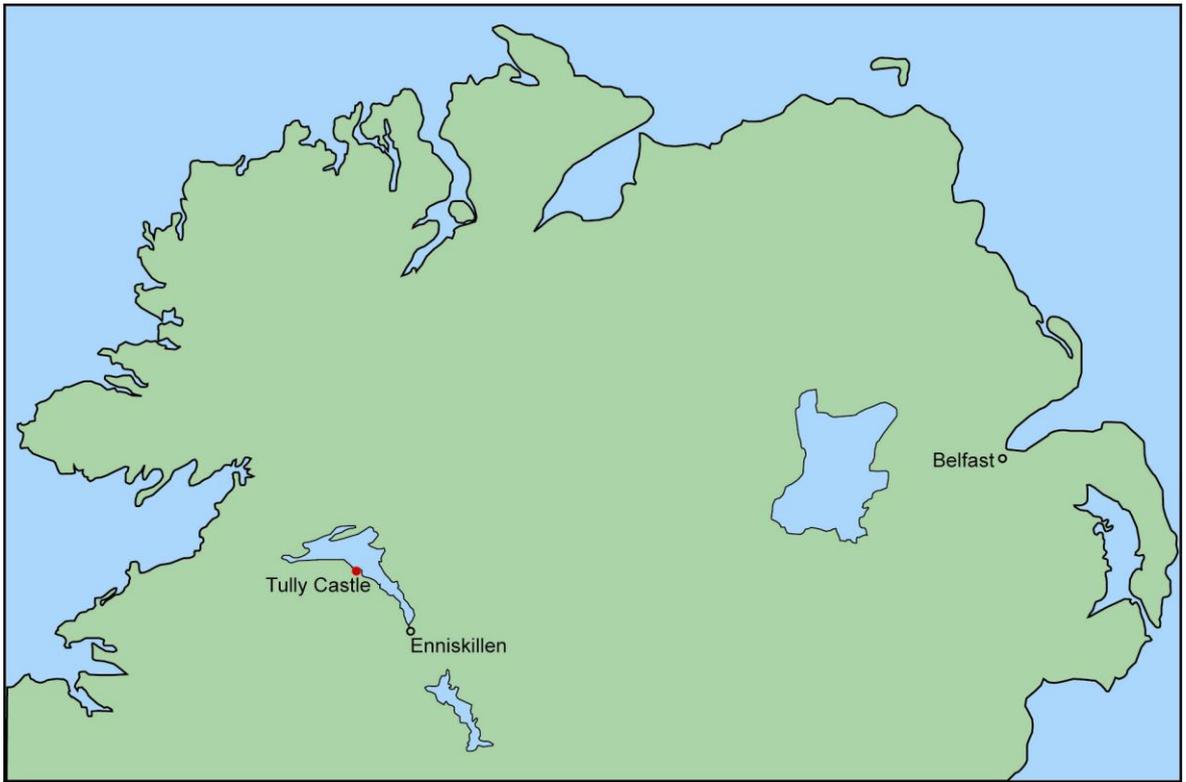


Figure 1: General Site Location map

Scale 1:5,772
Centre (212662, 356621)
metres
0 50 100 150 200 250
yards
0 50 100 150 200 250



Figure 2: Localised Site Location map with ruins of Tully Castle circled in red

2 Introduction

2.1 General

2.1.1 The following report details the results of the archaeological excavation at Tully Castle, Co. Fermanagh (Figures 1 and 2), under the directorship of Peter Bowen, of the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, between the 8th May to 29th May 2009, and offers recommendations for further, post-excavation analysis.

2.2 Background

2.2.1 The castle at Tully was constructed between 1610 and 1618 for Sir John Hume, a Scottish Lord, who had received a grant of land in 1610 as part of the Plantation of Ulster, obligating him to construct a castle. He then proceeded to build both the castle, located within a bawn, and a small village for Scottish settlers located within the general vicinity of the castle (Waterman 1959, 123).

2.2.2 The castle comprises a T-shaped shaped building, two storeys tall with a pitched roof, set within a rectangular bawn some 100ft square. The castle was built at the northern end of the bawn which had square flankers on each corner with a curtain wall running between. The entrance was located at the south, opposite the castle.

2.2.3 Tully castle was inhabited for less than 30 years. In December 1641 it was taken by Rory Maguire who had failed in earlier attempts to capture the castles at both Enniskillen and Monea. When he approached Tully Castle with a force numbering 800, the inhabitants of the nearby Tully village fled within the castle walls for protection. On Christmas Eve, Lady Hume, in an attempt to ensure the safety of those who took refuge in the castle, came to an agreement with Maguire to surrender the castle in return for safe passage to either Monea or Enniskillen for those sheltering within. Once the agreement had been reached, the gates to Tully were opened and Maguire seized the castle without a shot being fired. Those within the castle were disarmed and their possessions confiscated. The women and children were locked overnight in the vault while the men, stripped, and bound hand and foot, were forced to spend the night lying in the courtyard. The following morning, Christmas day, Lady Hume and her family were taken to a nearby barn before being allowed to proceed to Monea castle where it was presumed the remainder of those within the castle would follow. Maguire however broke his promise of safe passage and slaughtered all 16 men and 69 women and children who were still in the castle. He then proceeded to burn both the village of Tully and the castle, neither of which were re-built after the attack.

2.3 Previous work at Tully Castle

2.3.1 Dudley Waterman visited the castle in 1959 and recorded that much of the building and the bawn were heavily overgrown. He also reported that of the enclosure only the north-eastern flanker, the eastern bawn wall and the south-eastern flanker survived to any great

extent, the remainder only being visible at foundation level. Waterman also reported that the main castle building was overgrown and while it appeared to be structurally sound, it was obvious that there was a requirement for work to prevent the structure becoming unstable (Waterman 1959, 123-6).

2.3.2 When the castle came into State Care in 1974 a programme of restoration and consolidation was undertaken over a number of years ending in the early 1980s. During the restoration the vegetation was removed from the walls which were re-pointed while in some areas, where collapse had occurred, stone was replaced and the walls were rebuilt. The walls of the bawn and flankers that Waterman had described were exposed and partially rebuilt to enable them to be more clearly visible.

2.3.3 While no actual excavation took place, the ground level within the bawn was reduced, both by the removal of overburden and rubble and by the stripping of the upper topsoil surface. This revealed a series of original 17th century cobbled pathways within the bawn, the longest running from the entrance in the south to the front of the castle (Figure 3). The four flankers were connected by paths running along the inner face of the eastern, southern and western bawn walls, while there were also paths from the north-western and north-eastern flankers to the castle. In the area between these paths, located in front of the castle, nothing was uncovered, although the area was not stripped to subsoil level. The apparent lack of any structures has led to the presumption that this area may have been used as a formal garden and it has since been planted in a style concurrent with the early 17th century using plants known to have been in Ireland during this period.

2.3.4 In 2007, when a new visitor information board was installed at the castle, to the south of the bawn entrance, a small trench (0.5m wide) was hand excavated but no archaeologically significant deposits were uncovered (Logue 2007).

2.3.5 In August 2002 the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork undertook a series of investigations within the general vicinity of the castle in an attempt to establish a location for Tully Village, the Plantation Period settlement founded by Lord Hume when he built the castle. It was the inhabitants of this village who were massacred by Rory Maguire in Tully Castle where they had sought refuge, after which the village was destroyed along with the castle. A total of 14 test trenches were opened up at the two prime locations for the village. However, nothing was found which could be conclusively linked to the settlement (O'Neill and Williams 2002).

2.4 *Geological and Topographical Background*

2.4.1 The castle at Tully is located on a small headland jutting into Lower Lough Erne, with Home Bay to the north and Sand Bay to the south. The castle is sited on the highest point of this headland with commanding views around the immediate countryside and across the lough. In general, the surrounding countryside comprises of an undulating rolling landscape, dominated by small hillocks mainly used as pasture for cattle. The land is

poorly drained, with reeds growing in many fields and boggy areas prevalent in the lower-lying locations. Even in fields where improvements have taken place, with the insertion of drains, the waterlogged nature of the area is clearly noticeable.

2.4.2 The underlying geology consists of Upper Palaeozoic carboniferous limestone from the Ballyshannon Limestone Formation. Above the limestone bedrock, the drift geology comprises of boulder clay with exposed bedrock, peat and alluvial deposits, located along the shores of Lough Erne.

2.5 *Reason for Excavation and Research Objectives*

2.5.1 Due to a lack of drainage at the castle water had been percolating through the foundations into the vaulted ground floor before seeping up the walls and into the mortar centring of the vault. In order to alleviate the problem the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) proposed to insert a drainage pipe to drain any water away from the outer (northern) wall to prevent further damage to the wall foundations.

2.5.2 At the request of NIEA, a small excavation was undertaken by the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork (CAF) in advance of the drainage works, to identify any archaeological deposits that may have been adversely affected by the works and ensure that they were fully recorded before the drainage work commenced.

2.5.3 The excavation focused on two areas, both located directly outside the castle grounds, but immediately adjacent to the castle and the bawn.

The main objectives of the investigation were:

- To investigate the potential for any archaeological deposits within the confines of the proposed drainage pipe channel.
- To investigate the potential presence of garden features or vegetable plots associated with the castle against the eastern bawn wall.
- To fully record any archaeological deposits uncovered during the excavation.
- To set such archaeological deposits within their archaeological and historical background.

2.6 *Archiving*

2.6.1 The archive (drawings, context sheets, registers, photographs) along with all the site finds and samples are temporarily held by the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, School of Geography, Archaeology and Palaeoecology at Queen's University Belfast.

2.7 *Credits and Acknowledgements*

- 2.7.1 The excavation was directed by Peter Bowen, with the assistance of David McIlreavy, both of the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, School of Geography, Archaeology and Palaeoecology at Queen's University Belfast.
- 2.7.2 The author would like to extend his thanks and gratitude to Billy Silcock and Robert Noade, both NIEA staff based at Enniskillen, and also to their workmen who were undertaking remedial work at Tully Castle during the excavation. Thanks are also extended to Claire Foley and Paul Logue, both of NIEA : Built Heritage for their advice and input during the course of the excavation.
- 2.7.3 The illustrations used in this report were produced by Naomi Carver of the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, School of Geography, Archaeology and Palaeoecology at Queen's University Belfast.

3 Excavation

3.1 Methodology

3.1.2 All excavations were undertaken by hand and the context record for the site was created using the standard context recording method (Appendix 1). In addition to written context records, the drawn record includes single context and overall plans and sections (Appendix 4). A digital photographic archive was created (Appendix 3), registers were established to record all finds (Appendix 5) and a sampling strategy was also employed (Appendix 6).

3.2 Account of the excavations

3.2.1 A total of nine trenches were excavated on the site, the results of which are described individually in this report. In this report the archaeology is described by trench in stratigraphic sequence beginning with the earliest deposits. The trenches were numbered 1 to 9 in the order that they were investigated (Figure 3).

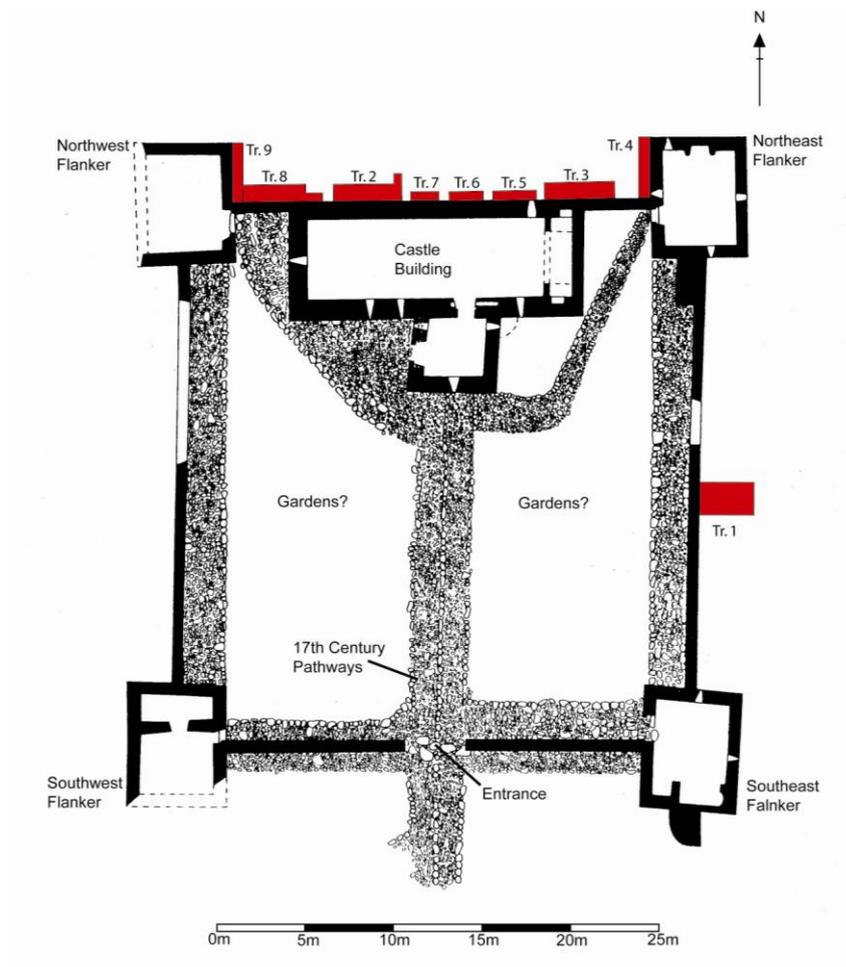


Figure 3: Layout of excavated trenches on site. NB: baulks between Trenches 2 to 9 were removed later in excavation (After Mallory and McNeill 1991, Fig 8-16)

3.2.2 Harris matrices have been prepared for each trench (see Appendix 2); it is intended that these are referred to whilst reading the accounts of the stratigraphic sequences of the nine trenches.

3.2.3 Each trench was given its own unique set of context numbers, with a separate log for each being kept on site (Appendix 1). In Trench 1 the context numbers began at 100, in Trench 2 they began at 200 and in Trench 3 at 300, and so forth for each trench.

3.3 Trench 1

3.3.1 Trench 1 (Figures 4 and 5) was positioned against the outer face of the eastern bawn wall between the wall and a modern fence. It measured 3m long east/west by 2m wide, with the bawn wall forming the western limit of excavation. The trench was sited here in an attempt to locate evidence for external garden features or vegetable plots associated with the habitation period of the castle. It was located around 2.5m south of a re-constructed section of the bawn wall, at a point where there were several large stones apparently protruding from the base of the wall at the modern ground level. Prior to the excavation the trench was for the most part covered with grass, with the exception of the eastern edge where there was a modern gravel path.

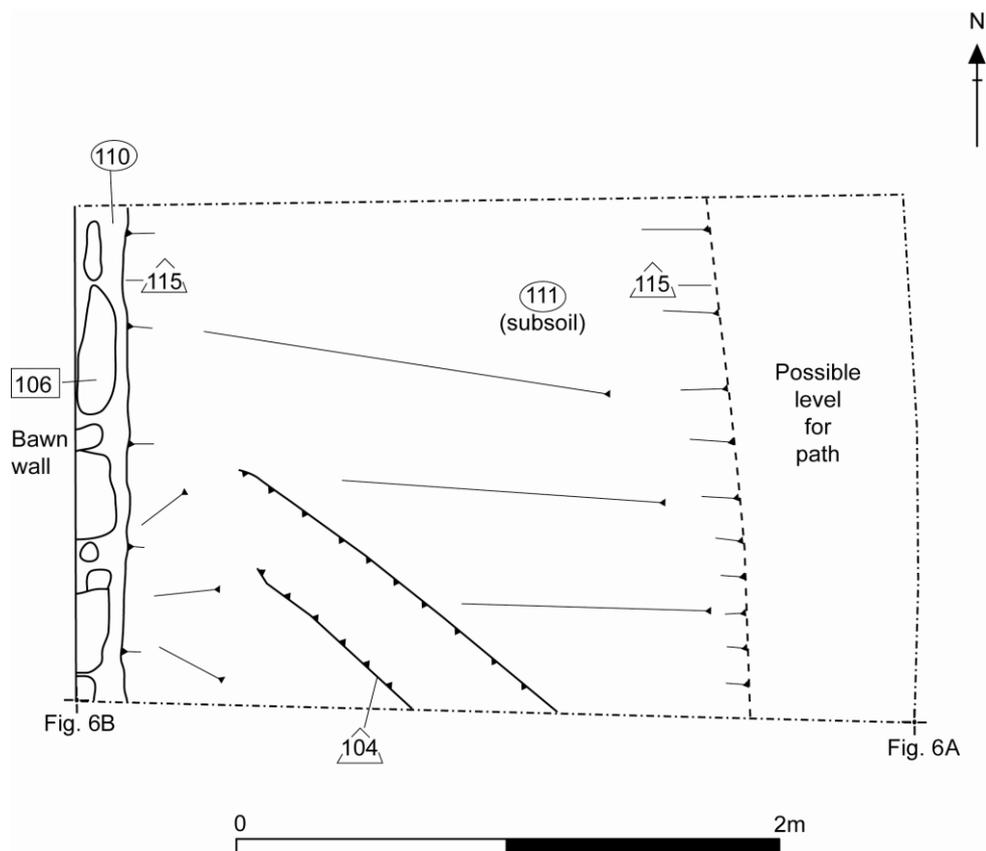


Figure 4: Post-excitation plan of Trench 1

3.3.2 The trench was excavated to subsoil (context 111), a compact orange clay with no inclusions. This was found at a depth of 0.2m below the gravel path at the west, but the

surface dropped to a depth of 0.3m with an apparent scarp (context 115) located 0.5m from the western end of the trench (Plate 1).

- 3.3.3 Above the subsoil, at the western end of the trench, was a grey to light brown sandy clay (context 110) that directly overlay the subsoil. The bawn wall (context 106) was built directly upon the sandy clay (context 110), with no evidence for a foundation cut (Plate 2). As exposed the sandy clay (context 110) was 0.07m in thickness but may have simply been leached subsoil that had been altered by the weight of the bawn wall and presence of water pooling below and beside the wall. The sandy clay (context 110) did not extend to the east, into the trench, although there was evidence for a slight edge suggesting that it had been removed when a shallow scarp (context 115) was dug.
- 3.3.4 The base of the bawn wall (context 106) was found at a depth of 0.3m with the protruding stones that were visible prior to the excavation being the only course of foundation stones. The stones measured up to 0.5m in diameter were very roughly hewn at best, in some cases they were simply un-worked boulders. No mortar was visible between the stones although it is presumed that any mortar present would have been 'washed out' over time. The foundation stones protruded out from the bawn wall for up to 0.2m, providing a slightly wider base on top of which the main wall was built. Unlike the foundation, the stones within the bawn wall proper were well-faced, but laid in random rubble courses, although later restoration work had obscured it somewhat.

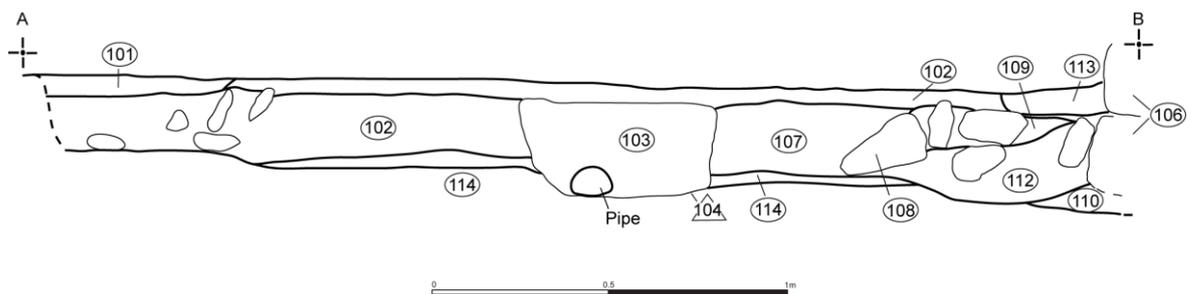


Figure 5: North-facing section of Trench 1

- 3.3.5 Running north to south across the eastern end of the trench was a shallow scarp (context 115) measuring 2.26m in width. The eastern edge of this scarp was located just below the edge of the modern gravel pathway (context 101), with the western edge found tight against the base of the bawn wall, cutting the plastic clay (context 110). The base of the scarp was found at a depth of 0.3m (max) below the modern surface, which would have been around 0.8m lower than the original subsoil level. On the base of the scarp was a moderately compact, orange mottled clay some 0.5m thick (context 114). This extended across the entire width of the trench, but was 2m wide east to west, petering out 0.4m from the bawn wall. It may have been the remains of cultivation soil. A small fragment of corroded curving iron (FN 005) was recovered from this context.

- 3.3.5 Stratigraphically overlying the orange mottled clay (context 114) were two deposits (contexts 107 and 112) which are likely to be variation of the same overall layer. Context 107 was a grey sticky clay with some patchy orange clay inclusions, while context 112, located to the west of the trench, against the bawn wall, was a mottled brown grey sandy clay. As a single layer this would have covered the entire trench and most likely represents an earlier topsoil horizon some 0.2m thick, and could possibly be the remains of a garden soil. Artefacts were recovered from the grey sticky clay (context 107) only and included: a small fragment of clear glass (Fn 001), a red brick fragment (FN 002), and a fragment of slate (FN 003). To the west, directly over the grey sandy clay (context 112), and in some cases pressed into this relict topsoil was a deposit of stone (context 108), the possible cause of the variation between contexts 107 and 112. This stone layer, found pressed into the surface of the grey sandy clay (context 112), comprised of a series of stones, up to 0.25m in diameter. These stones were both angular and sub-rounded and only found immediately beside and extending out from the bawn wall for 0.8m to 1.2m. No mortar was found associated with the stones suggesting that they were not part of the bawn wall. They may have been the remains of stones used in the 1980's reconstruction and restoration of the castle. In the southwest corner of the trench intermingled with the stone layer (context 108) was an organic soil (context 109) consisting of a dark brownish black friable loam, most likely resulting from decayed vegetation.
- 3.3.6 A modern drain (context 104) was also found within the trench, cutting through the relict cultivation soil (context 107) into the subsoil (context 111), beginning at a point that suggested it respected the stone layer (context 108). As exposed this drain measured 1.3m north-west/south-east, running beyond the southern extent of the trench. It was 0.25m wide and 0.25m deep with steeply sloping, almost vertical edges and a flattish base that sloped very slightly to the south-east. It contained a plastic pipe surrounded by pea gravel (context 103). Sealing this drain and the other excavated deposits was the modern topsoil (context 102) with the modern gravel path, (context 101) at the east, while to the west was a black silt (context 113) that had built up against the base of the bawn wall.

3.4 *Trench 2*

- 3.4.1 Trench 2 was located against the outer face of the northern castle wall below a large first floor window. It measured 4m in length (east/west) by 1m wide (north/south). The southern limit of excavation was defined by the castle wall. A small extension measuring 0.6m (north/south) by 0.4m (east/west) was later excavated on the northern edge of the trench at its eastern limit (Figure 6). Prior to excavation the area of the trench was covered with grass. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.47m where the natural subsoil (context 205), a yellowish orange compact clay was encountered (Plate 3), a depth that proved to be suitable for a pipe to be inserted. Over the subsoil, and covering the entire trench was a 0.23m thick layer of mottled brownish orange sandy clay (context 203), which may have been relict topsoil. Pressed into the surface of this layer were several chunks of mortar suggesting that this surface may have been exposed during the construction of the castle.

Two cuts were found to have been dug into the sandy clay (context 203), one the foundation cut for the castle itself (context 208), and the second, a small linear drain (context 203) (Figure 7).

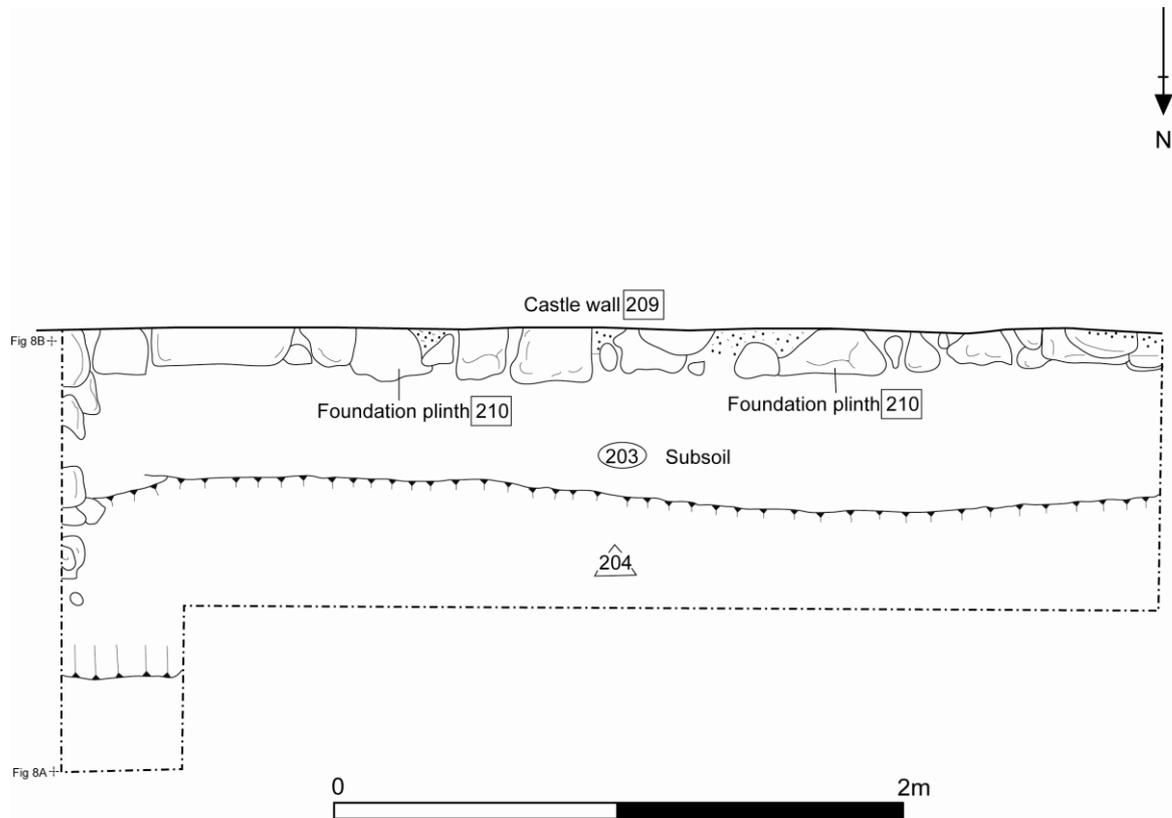


Figure 6: Mid-excavation plan of Trench 2

- 3.4.1 The foundation cut for the castle wall (context 208) was uncovered at the southern edge of the trench, its outer edge located 0.2m out from the base of the castle wall (context 209). It proved to be impossible to fully excavate this cut due to the nature of the construction of the castle. The foundation cut was excavated to a depth of 0.2m where the foundation of the castle was encountered (context 210). The foundation consisted of a mortared stone plinth found to run the entire length of the trench (Plate 4). It projected out from the base of the castle wall for 0.18m, almost to the edge of the foundation cut. It was not possible to excavate the foundation cut any further below this point due to the presence of the plinth. The foundation plinth was constructed from un-hewn stones and boulders, which formed a level surface on which the northern wall of the castle was then built. The stones of the plinth, none of which appeared to be worked, measured a maximum of 0.35m by 0.30m by 0.25m. The northern castle wall was built directly on this plinth and also consisted of roughly-hewn stones. The stones within the wall measured 0.35m by 0.30m in size and were laid in irregular courses. The upper 0.2m of the foundation cut was filled with a soft and pliable light brown sandy clay (context 207).
- 3.4.2 The second feature cut into the relict topsoil in Trench 2 (context 203) was a small linear drain (context 204), found at the eastern edge of the trench, with the southern edge 0.6m

to the north of the castle wall. This drain ran from east to west across the trench, parallel to the castle wall, and when first excavated the northern edge was found to lie beyond the limits of the trench. In order to ascertain the full width of the drain a small 0.6m wide projection was excavated at the eastern end of the trench. When excavated, it was revealed that the drain was a maximum of 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep. The edges were found to be steeply sloping to a flattish base that sloped gently from east to west (Plate 5). A single fill was excavated from within the drain (context 202). It consisted of dark grey silty clay with moderate charcoal flecking. A number of window glass fragments (FN 013), some possible glass vessel fragments (FN 014), a single small strip of window lead (FN 009), along with some animal bone (FN 015), some with signs of butchery, a clay pipe stem (FN 010), fragments of corroded iron (FN 011) and a sherd of possible earthenware ridge tile (FN 012) were all recovered from the fill of the drain.

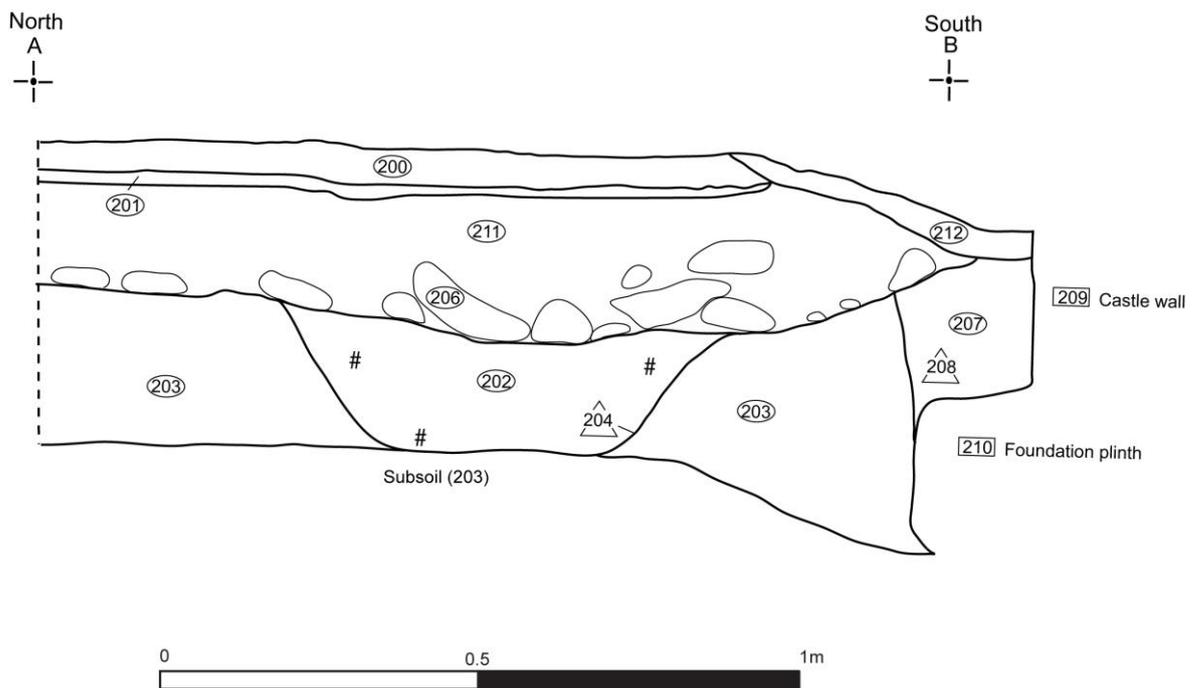


Figure 7: West-facing section of Trench 2

3.4.3 Covering both the fill of the drain (context 202) and the foundation cut (context 208) was the modern topsoil (context 211). This was a dark brown silty clay containing some charcoal flecks and small mortar fragments. A stone layer (context 206) was also found within the topsoil, comprising of rounded stones, up to 0.25m by 0.15m in size. The stone layer was patchy and only found intermittently within the trench. No mortar was observed on any of the stones which posed the theory that they were likely to be remnants left over from the castle restoration in the 1980s. A thin lens of crushed mortar, up to 0.05m in thickness (context 201), was found above the topsoil and immediately below the modern sod layer (context 200) and contained sherds of clear window glass (FN 006) and a fragment of slate (FN 007). At the southern end of the trench, and against the castle wall, was a black silty layer (context 212) which had accumulated due to the presence of water pooling at the base of the wall.

3.5 Trench 3

- 3.5.1 Trench 3 measured 4m long (east/west) by 1m wide (north/south). It was located at the junction of the north-east corner of the castle and bawn wall, beneath one of the castle's circular turrets. It was excavated to the natural subsoil (context 316), a compact yellow clay encountered at a depth of 0.32m below the modern ground surface (Plate 6). Above the subsoil was a possible relict topsoil, a greyish orange brown sandy clay (context 304). This was 0.14m thick and covered the entire trench although it was cut by four later features: the foundation cuts for the castle (context 314) and bawn walls (context 312), a small linear drain (context 308) and a later soakaway (context 305) (Figures 8, 9 and 10).
- 3.5.2 The probable earliest feature cutting the relict topsoil was the foundation cut (context 314) for the castle wall. Exposed by excavation it measured at least 0.2m wide and 0.15m deep, although full excavation was not possible. It was filled with a whitish grey clay (context 315). The wall foundation (context 317), a small plinth, projected 0.1m out from the base of the main castle wall (context 306). This plinth consisted of a mixture of well-laid, mortar-bonded stones, along with un-hewn boulders. The main castle wall was built directly upon this. The lowest quoin stone exhibited a series of diagonal tool marks (Plate 7).
- 3.5.3 After the construction of the castle wall, the bawn wall (context 305) was built, clearly butted up against the former. The foundation cut (context 312) for the bawn wall was also excavated, and was found to be 0.15m wide and 0.15m deep. Unlike the castle wall there were no real foundation stones; rather the foundation cut was excavated to subsoil level, upon which the wall was built directly. Infilling the foundation cut was a greyish white sandy clay (context 313).

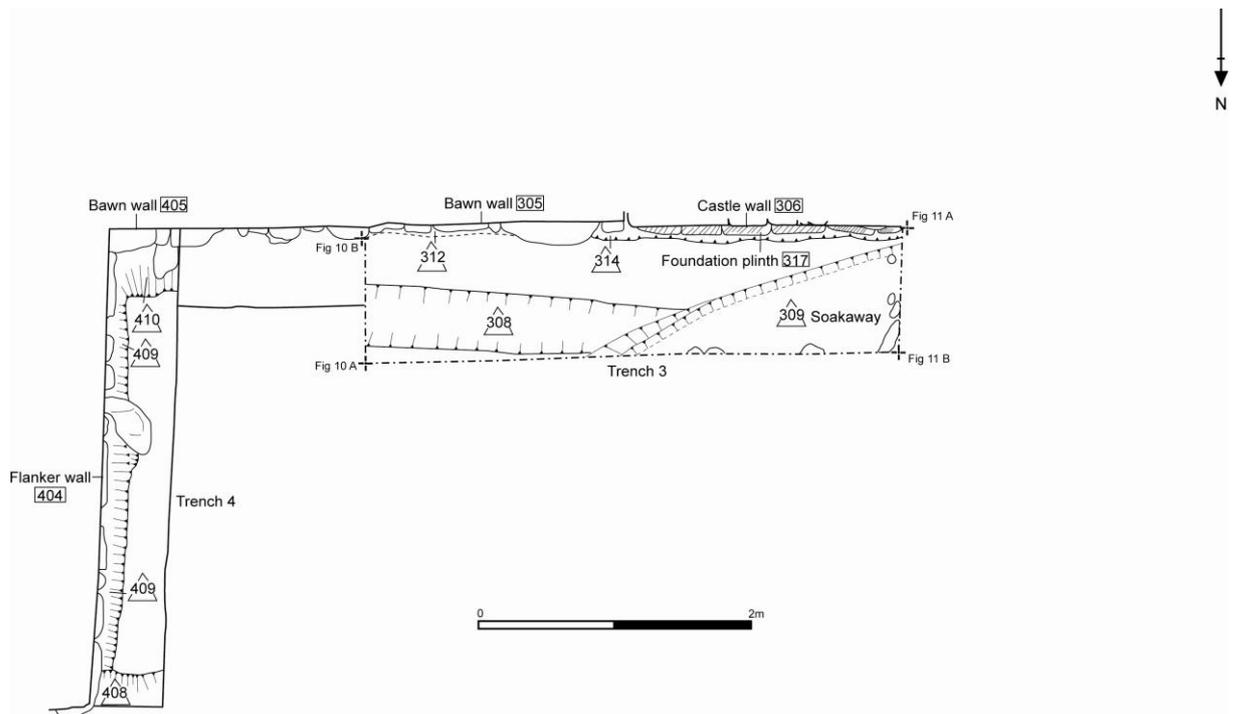


Figure 8: Post-excitation plan of Trenches 3 and 4

- 3.5.4 A small drain was also found to be cut into the relict topsoil (context 304) on the northern side of the trench. This drain (context 308) is most likely a continuation of that uncovered in Trench 2 (context 203). It ran beyond the limits of the trench to the east but had been disturbed by the digging of a later soakaway (context 309) at the western end of the trench. The surviving part of the drain was 1.67m long (east/west), 0.47m wide (north/south) and 0.15m deep. The edges sloped fairly steeply to a flattish base which then sloped gradually to the west. The single fill of the drain (context 307) was a soft and friable greyish brown clay silt which contained some window glass (FN 028), a small strip of window leading (FN 026), butchered animal bone (FN 029), some burnt bone (FN 031), fragments of corroded iron (FN 032), a clay pipe stem (FN 027), a fragment of a possible glass bottle stopper (FN 024) and several sherds of brown glazed earthenware pottery (FN 025).
- 3.5.5 Some time after the drain had become fully silted-up, a large soakaway (context 309), was dug through it at the western end of the trench. This soakaway extended beyond both the northern and western edges of the trench. Within the trench it had dimensions of 2.34m (east/west) by 0.8m wide (north/south) and 0.4m deep. The edges of the soakaway were very steep, almost vertical in places and it had a flat base. Originally the soakaway had been filled with stone (context 318), the voids in which later silted up with soft dark brownish grey silt (context 310). The stones within the soakaway were mostly large, rounded, natural boulders- possibly obtained through field clearance- measuring up to 0.3m in diameter. The upper fill of the soakaway (context 311) was a soft and sticky light grey clay with a number of small stones within it.

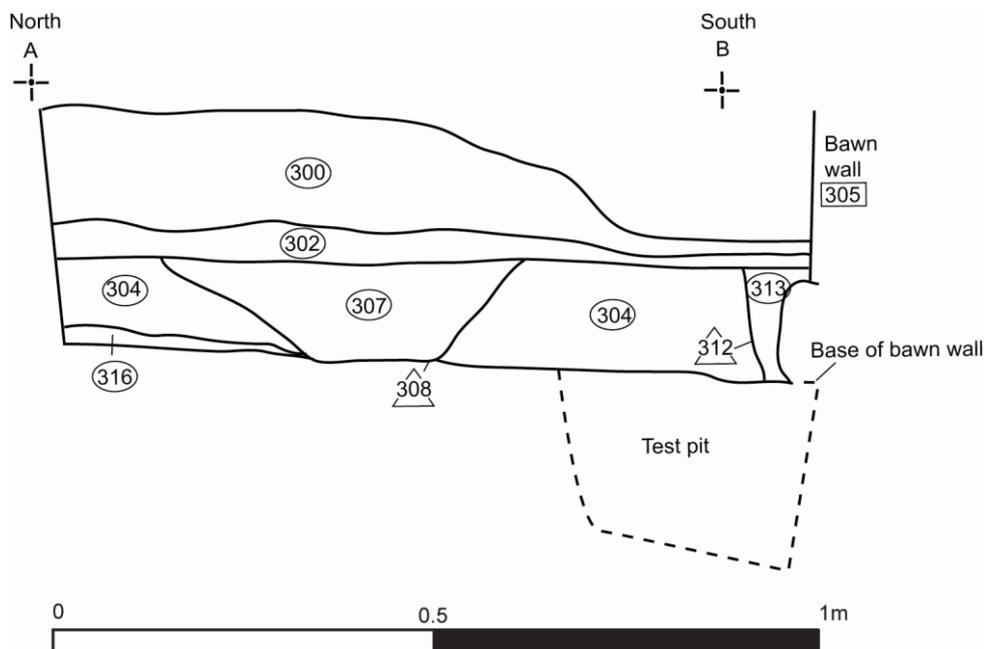


Figure 9: West-facing section of Trench 3

- 3.5.6 Above the uppermost fill of the soakaway (context 311) and the fill of the bawn foundation cut (context 313), and extending in patches across the entire trench, was a thin lens of re-deposited yellow clay subsoil (context 302), most likely remains of upcast from the original

digging of the soakaway. Some fragmentary pieces of bone (FN 022) and a sherd of window glass (FN 023) were found in this layer. At the western end of the trench was a shallow depression (context 319) within the subsoil which did not appear to be a cut feature but rather the result of a heavy object pressing into the ground at this point, possibly the base of scaffolding that was erected there for the 1980's restoration. The depression extended for 1.76m, running eastwards from the western edge of the trench. It had a maximum width of 0.4m with a depth of 0.12m with a slightly pointed, rounded terminal at the east. It was filled with a silty grey clay (context 301) that contained a single sherd of window glass (FN 021), above which was a thin lens of creamy white mortar (context 303) containing a fragment of rope.

3.5.7 The uppermost deposit sealing the entire trench was the modern sod and topsoil layer (context 300). This consisted of dark brown silty clay some 0.15m thick.

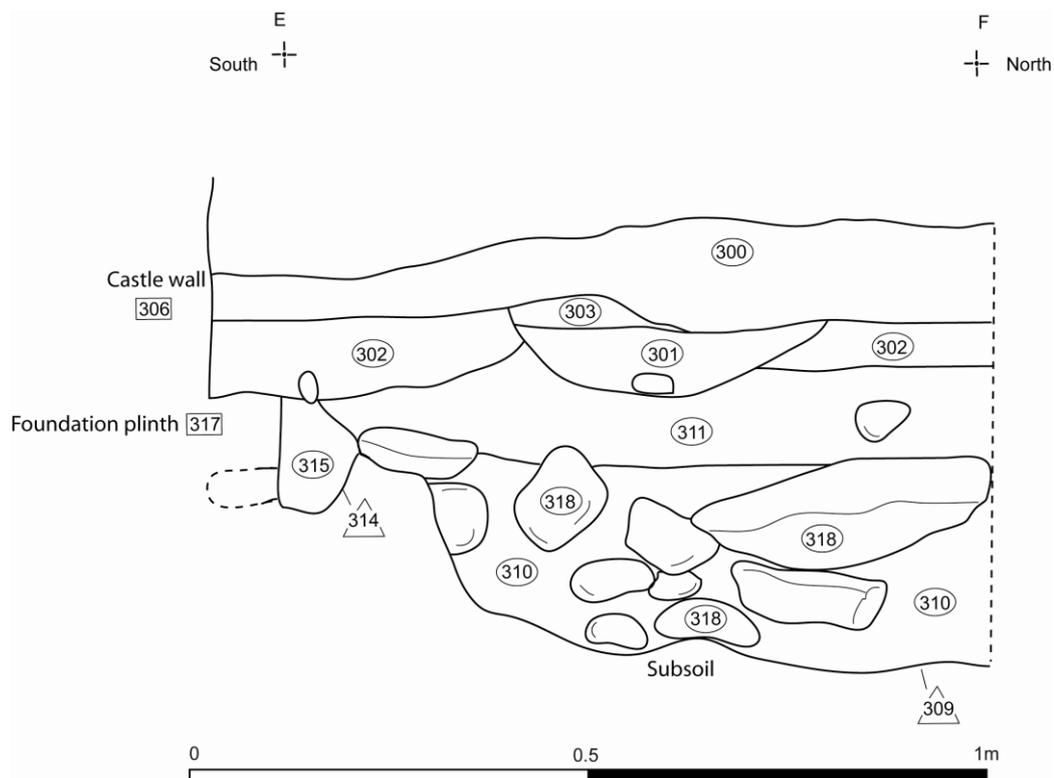


Figure 10: East-facing section of Trench 3

3.6 Trench 4

3.6.1 This trench was sited along the eastern face of the north-eastern flanker, perpendicular to Trench 3. It measured 3.6m long (north/south) by 0.5m wide (east/west) (Figure 8). Prior to excavation the area of the trench was covered with grass and there was part of a modern gravel path located at the northern end. The trench was excavated to the natural subsoil (context 412), a compact yellow clay located at a depth of 0.2m below the modern surface (Plate 8). Above the subsoil was a relict topsoil layer (context 407), some 0.1m thick, consisting of greyish brown sandy clay. Cut into this at the eastern end of the trench was

the foundation cut (context 409) for the flanker wall (context 404), while at the southern end of the trench was the cut (context 410) for the east-west running bawn wall (context 405). A further feature was also partially exposed at the northern end of the trench (context 408 : Figure 9).

- 3.6.2 The excavated foundation cut for the flanker wall was found to be 0.2m wide by 0.2m deep with a steeply sloping edge. The base of the flanker wall was built directly upon the subsoil, with only the lowermost course of stone within the foundation cut. Infilling the foundation cut was a light brown sandy clay (context 403).
- 3.6.3 The foundation cut for the bawn wall was located at the southern end of the trench. It was not possible to determine the relationship between the bawn and flanker wall due to the later restoration, although it is likely that they were contemporary. The foundation cut for the bawn wall measured 0.25m wide, with a depth of 0.2m, and again the bawn wall was built directly upon the subsoil with almost no foundations. Infilling the foundation cut was a light brown sandy clay (context 406).
- 3.6.4 At the northern end of the trench was a small cut feature (context 408) which had been dug through the foundation cut (context 409) for the flanker and into the subsoil. It was exposed in the trench for 0.55m (north/south), by 0.5m wide (east/west), and continued to both the north and west, with the eastern edge formed by the flanker wall, although it may also have continued to run along the outer face of the northern wall of the flanker. The only exposed edge of the cut, the southern edge, sloped gently to a flat base, some 0.2m in depth. A single fill was excavated from the feature (context 402). This was a mottled grey brown silty clay with some orange clay inclusions.
- 3.6.5 The uppermost deposits with the trench consisted of the modern sod and topsoil layer (context 400) that covered almost the entire trench, while at the northern end was a portion of a modern gravel path, comprising of a thin lens of bluish grey grit (context 411) on top of which was the gravel surface to the path (context 401).

3.7 *Trench 5*

- 3.7.1 Trench 5 was located between Trenches 4 and 6, 0.5m from each. It measured 2.5m (east/west) by 0.5m wide (north/south) and was sited at the base of the outer face of the northern castle wall. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.35m where the natural subsoil (context 510) was encountered (Plate 9). Above the subsoil was a 0.25m thick relict soil horizon consisting of a yellowish brown grey sandy clay (context 508). This relict soil covered the entire trench although it was disturbed both by the digging of the foundation cut (context 511) for the castle wall and a later soakaway (context 503) (Figure 11).
- 3.7.2 Running along the southern edge of the trench was the foundation cut (context 511) for the castle wall (context 509). This cut was 0.15m wide with a vertical edge, and could only be excavated to a maximum depth of 0.2m the point at which the foundation plinth (context

504) for the castle wall was uncovered. This foundation plinth comprised of well set stone, mortared together to form a level base for the castle wall. Above this plinth the foundation cut was filled with a light brown sandy clay (context 512).

- 3.7.3 Built directly onto the foundation plinth was the castle wall (context 509). This comprised of mortared, hewn stones lain in random courses, with the stones measuring up to 0.4m by 0.3m by 0.2m in size. There was also a small gun loop, some 0.27m across situated within this wall, approximately 0.4m above the current ground surface.
- 3.7.4 At the eastern end of the trench a continuation of the soakaway found in Trench 3 was uncovered (context 309). In Trench 5 this soakaway (context 503) had maximum exposed dimensions of 0.75m (east/west) by 0.4m (north/south), was 0.45m in depth, and continued beyond the trench to the north and east. The southern edge of the soakaway was vertical, formed where it had been dug against the face of the foundation plinth (context 504). The western edge was steeply sloped, being almost vertical, while the base was flat. On the base of the soakaway was a 0.14m thick layer of grey clay silt (context 506). Above this was the main fill of the soakaway, comprising of field-cleared stones (context 507) intermingled with a dark brown sandy clay (context 502). The main fill also contained several sherds of black-glazed earthenware pottery and white ceramic (FN 033), two sherds of green bottle glass (FN 034) and a fragment of red brick (FN035). Overlying the uppermost fill of the soakaway was a thin lens of yellow clay (context 505), probably re-deposited subsoil.
- 3.7.5 Overlying much of the trench, and above the redeposited subsoil (context 505), was an intermittent deposit of small rounded and angular stones (context 501) up to 0.15m diameter, most probably left over from 1980s restoration. These lay at the base of the modern sod and topsoil layer, a dark brown soft, silty clay (context 500) that sealed the entire trench.

3.8 *Trench 6*

- 3.8.1 Trench 6 was located against the outer face of the castle wall, between Trenches 5 and 7, 0.5m from each (Figures 11 and 12). It measured 2m in length (east/west) by 0.5m wide (north/south) and was excavated to the yellow clay subsoil (context 608) which was uncovered at a depth of 0.45m (Plate 10).
- 3.8.2 Running above the subsoil, and across the entire trench was a relict soil, a grey brown silty clay (context 604). This layer was 0.25m thick and had been cut by the foundation (context 606) for the castle wall running from east to west across the trench beside the southern limit of excavation. The foundation cut was excavated to the top of the foundation plinth (context 605). When uncovered it was found that the plinth was stepped in this trench, being only 0.15m below the modern ground surface at the eastern side of the trench, and then dropping to 0.45m at the west. Built directly onto this plinth was the main northern wall of the castle (context 602). As with parts of the castle wall uncovered in the other trenches

this was constructed from hewn, mortar-bonded stones lain in random courses. The stones within the wall measured up to 0.4m by 0.3m. Infilling the foundation cut was a light brown sandy clay (context 607).

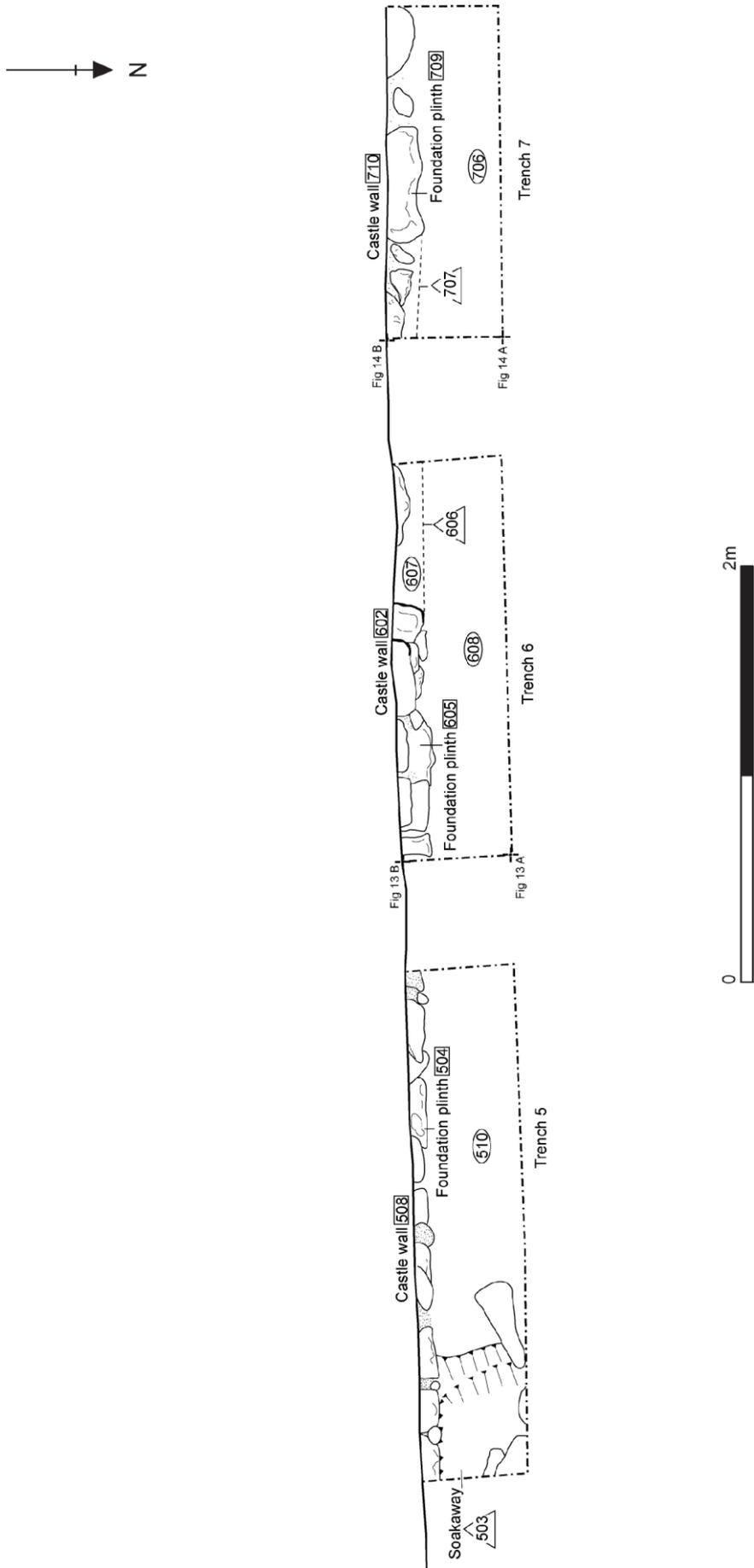


Figure 11: Post-excavation plan of Trenches 5-7

3.8.3 Partially overlying the infilled foundation cut and found sparsely across the trench was a deposit comprising of small, flat, rounded stones (context 601). These were lying at the base of the sod and topsoil layer (context 600) and physically above the relict topsoil (context 604). The sod and topsoil layer sealed the trench and consisted of a dark brown silty clay some 0.2m thick.

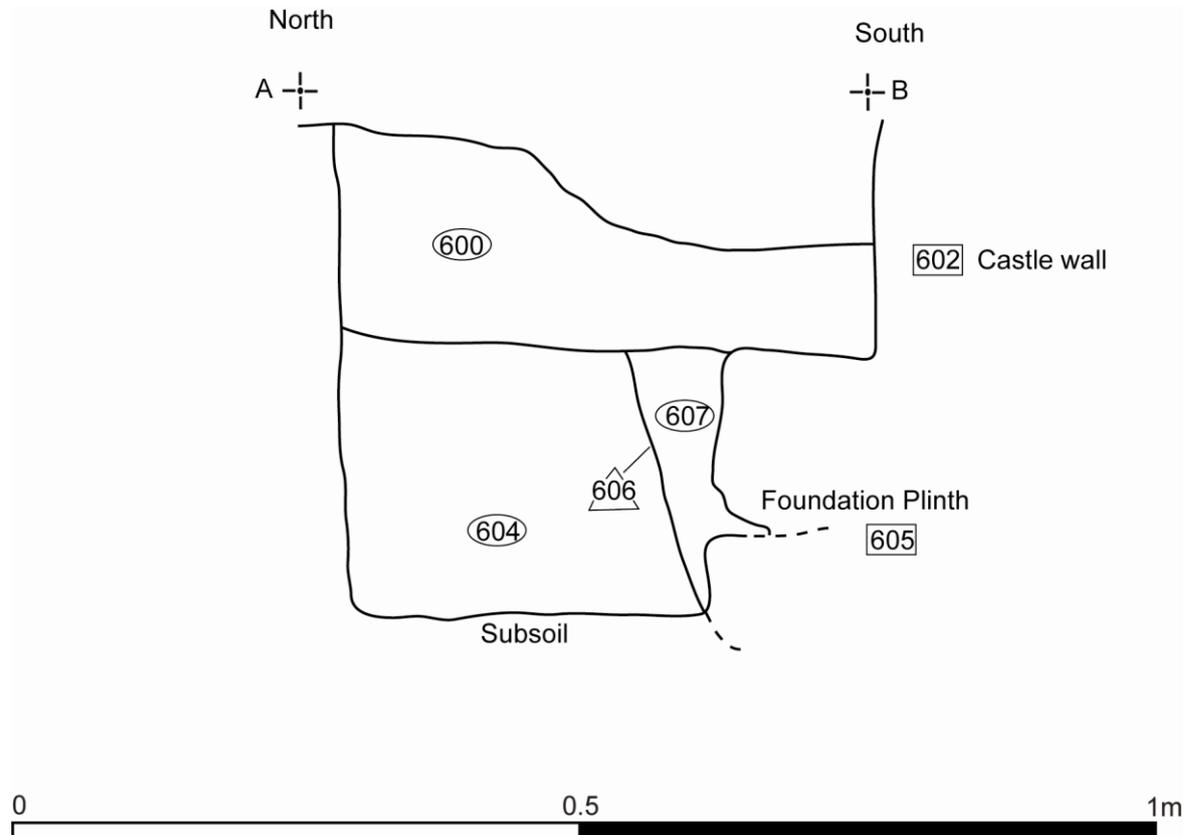


Figure 12: West-facing section of Trench 6

3.9 Trench 7

3.9.1 Trench 7 measured 1.5m long (east/west) and 0.5m wide (north/south). It was 0.5m east of Trench 2 and 0.5m west of Trench 6 (Figures 11 and 13). It was excavated to the subsoil (context 706), which was found at a maximum depth of 0.5m (Plate 11). In this trench the subsoil consisted of a compact yellow clay.

3.9.2 Overlying the subsoil was a relict topsoil (context 703), a grey brown silty clay measuring 0.3m in thickness. This layer was cut through by the foundations (context 707) for the castle wall (context 710). The foundation cut was 0.15m out from the face of the castle wall and was excavated to a depth of 0.45m where the top of the foundation plinth (context 709) was uncovered. The plinth was similar to that found in other trenches.

3.9.3 The castle wall (context 710) was built on this flat foundation plinth. The wall comprised of hewn stones lain in random courses with the stones measuring up to 0.35m by 0.3m by

0.25m. Infilling the remainder of the foundation cut was a light brown sandy clay (context 708).

- 3.9.4 Covering the entire trench was the modern sod and topsoil layer (context 701). At the base of this layer, and physically above the relict topsoil (context 703), was an intermittent deposit of small, flat, rounded stones (context 702) most likely remnants of the restoration work on the castle.

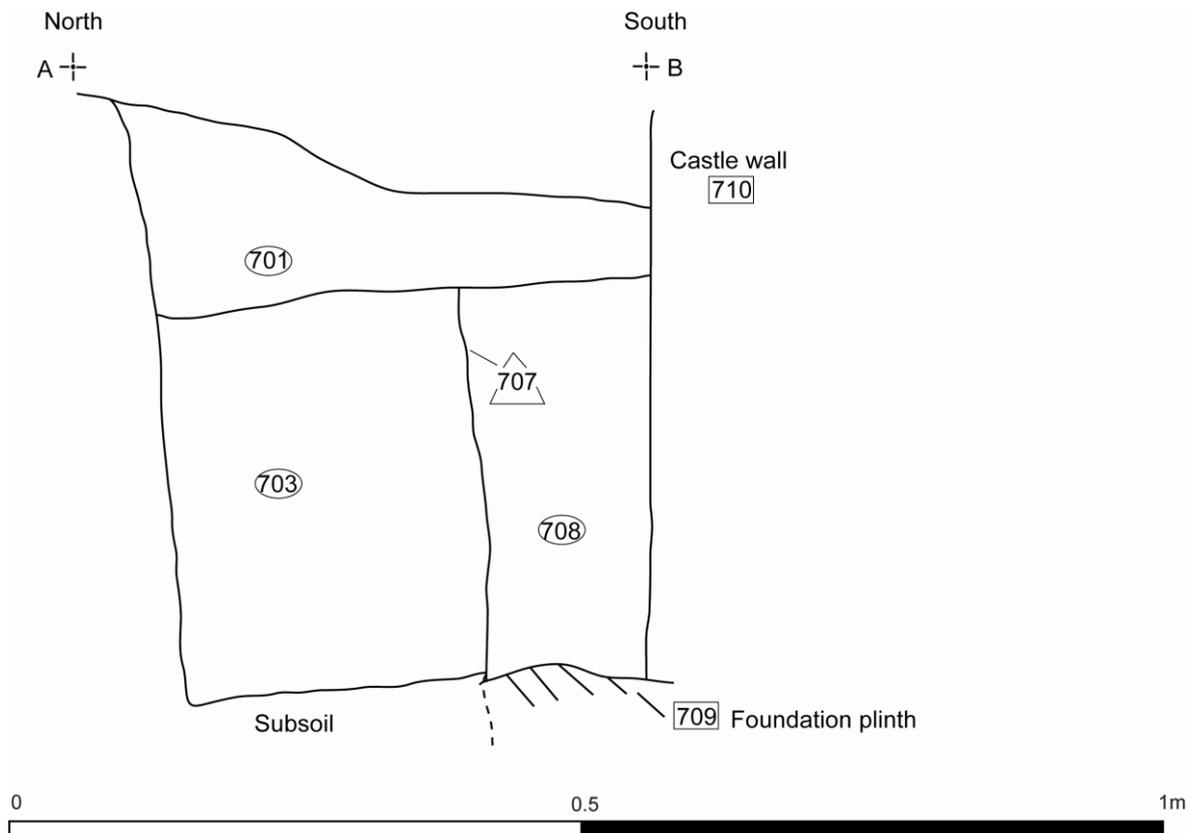


Figure 13: West-facing section of Trench 7

3.10 Trench 8

- 3.10.1 Trench 8 was positioned to investigate the junction between the north-western corner of the castle and a small section of bawn wall running between the castle and the north-western flanker (Figure 14). It originally measured 3m in length (east/west) by 0.5m wide (north/south) but was later increased to 4.6m long by 1m wide, although only the southern end (0.5m) was fully excavated to subsoil level to provide a wide enough space for the insertion of a drainage pipe. The remaining, northern half of the trench was excavated to the top of a stone surface (contexts 810/811) which was left *in situ* (Plate 12). The subsoil (context 814) was uncovered at a maximum depth of 0.35m below the current ground surface and comprised of a compact yellow clay.

- 3.10.2 Overlying the subsoil was the disturbed remains of the relict topsoil (context 805), a greyish brown sandy clay. This measured 0.15m thick at most and had been disturbed both by the

digging of the foundations for the castle wall and a later drain. No foundation cut for the bawn wall was visible- it may have been removed by later disturbance.

- 3.10.3 The foundation cut (context 815) for the castle wall (context 816) was 0.24m wide and excavated to a depth of 0.26m where the top of the foundation plinth (context 818) was uncovered. As with the foundation plinths excavated in the previous trenches, this consisted of well-set, mortar-bonded stones providing a level base on top of which the castle wall was then built. The only exception to this was at the western end of the plinth, directly below the north-western corner of the castle, where a much larger boulder was used. This boulder measured 0.6m by 0.34m and was clearly selected to be used at this point. The foundation cut was filled with a light brown silty clay (context 819).
- 3.10.4 Built onto the foundation plinth was the northern castle wall (context 816). This was constructed from hewn, mortar-bonded stones lain in random courses, with stones measuring up to 0.4m by 0.3m in width. The wall marked the north-western corner of the castle building with large quoin stones up to 1m long by 0.3m wide which in general had a higher-quality finish than the other stones within the castle wall.
- 3.10.5 Running between the north-western corner of the castle and the north-western flanker was a small section of bawn wall (context 817). Much of this was reconstructed during the restoration in the 1980s with only the lower two to three courses of stone being original wall. The wall was found to be built directly upon the subsoil with no foundation cut evident. However, the large boulder used as part of the foundation plinth for the castle wall was also used as a foundation stone with the bawn wall built directly over it also. Lying 2.5m west of the junction of the castle and bawn walls was a small opening for a drain (context 813) measuring 0.24m across, which ran under the entire width of the bawn wall, connecting with another drain that emerged from the base of the western castle wall, for the purpose of draining water from the vault.
- 3.10.6 Also cut into the relict soil (context 805) was a small linear drain (context 807). This is most likely a continuation of the drain uncovered in both Trenches 2 and 3 (contexts 204 and 308). It ran from east to west, parallel to the castle wall. The drain in Trench 8 measured 0.42m wide and 0.15m deep. The edges sloped steeply to a flat base which drained to the west. It was filled with a greyish brown silty clay (context 806) from which butchered animal bone (FN 044), and window glass fragments (FN 043) were recovered.
- 3.10.7 At the western end of this drain was a probable second drain (context 809) possibly running from south to north from the drain that ran below the bawn wall (context 813). This probable drain had been greatly disturbed and it was not possible to determine with any certainty if it was actually a drain running north, or simply the point at which both drains (contexts 807 and 813) merged. Where some of the original fill had survived in the probable drain it was identical to the fill (context 806) of the east to west running drain (context 807), being a soft, greyish brown silty clay (context 808).

- 3.10.8 Overlying the infilled drains was a moderately compact dark brown clay loam (context 812) forming a bedding layer for a rough stone surface (contexts 810 and 811). Context 811 comprised of small rounded stones, almost cobble like, forming an uneven surface, while to the west of this was a surface of larger well-set flat stones (context 810). Both these contexts represent a surface lain over the area after both the castle and drains had fallen out of use.
- 3.10.9 At the eastern end of the trench was a thin lens of dark brown silty clay (context 804) overlying the smaller stone surface (context 811) and probably the original topsoil layer prior to the restoration of the castle in the 1980s. It measured 0.08m thick and extended into the trench from the eastern extent to a point at the west where it had been removed when scarping and levelling was undertaken to create a mortar mixing area during the castle restoration. During this episode of levelling the old topsoil (context 804) was removed across a large area and the ground level reduced to the top of the stone surfaces (contexts 810 and 811), portions of which were also disturbed. On top of this was lain a layer of mortar (context 802) and cement (context 803) which formed the base of the mortar mixing pit. Once the restoration of the castle was complete a small section of this cement was removed and a hole dug and filled with gravel, presumably to add drainage. This was located at the south-western corner of the trench, where the bawn wall and north-western flanker meet, and where there was a small gravel-filled cut below the flanker wall (see Trench 9 for details). It was the digging of this hole that disturbed the drains (contexts 807, 809 and 813). The entire area was then covered with a thin lens of gravel (context 801) lain along the base of the bawn wall (context 817) and then a dark brown silty clay (context 800) was deposited to level the area and formed the modern topsoil surface.

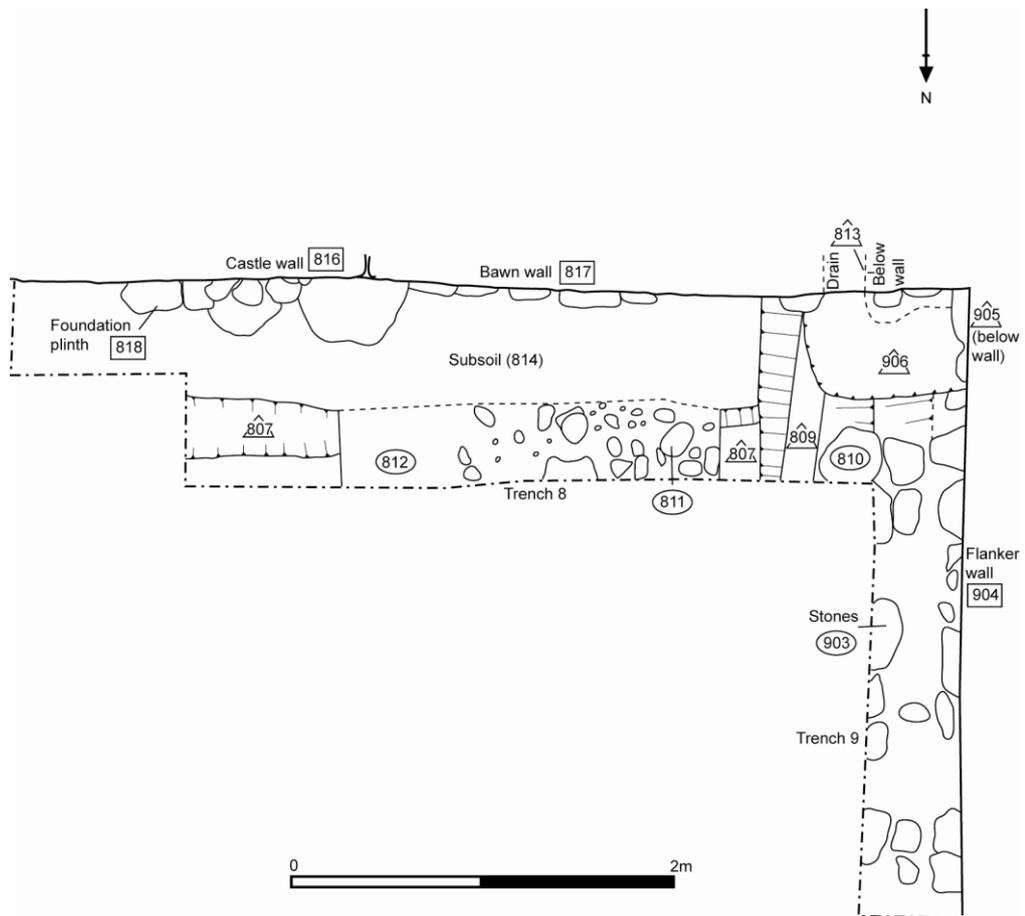


Figure 14: Post-excavation plan of Trenches 8 and 9

3.11 Trench 9

3.11.1 Trench 9 was positioned against the outer face of the eastern wall (context 904) of the north-western flanker (Figure 14). It measured 4m long (north/south), where it joined Trench 8, by 0.5m wide (east/west) and was excavated to a depth of 0.18m. The subsoil (context 908) was only partially uncovered in this trench as the excavation ceased once it became apparent that there was no necessity for a drainage pipe in this area

3.11.2 The flanker wall (context 904) was largely reconstructed during the 1980s with only the lower three-to-four courses of stone being original. The stones in the wall measured up to 0.3m by 0.2m, were roughly-hewn and lain in random courses. The foundation of the wall was not uncovered although at the southern end of the trench, where there was a modern cut (context 906), it was possible to see the base of the wall. This suggested that the wall had been built directly upon subsoil, a compact yellow clay (context 908). Below the wall, and dug into subsoil, was a small cut (context 905) which measured 0.25m across and had vertical edges and sloping base. This may have been a drain running below the flanker, although it could also have been dug to act as a drain during the recent restoration. It was not possible to determine this accurately during the excavation. This cut was partially filled

with gravel (context 907) that was deposited into a later cut (context 906) and that had subsequently slumped into context 905.

- 3.11.3 The stratigraphically earliest layer uncovered within the trench was a stone surface (context 903), a continuation of the stone surface (context 810) uncovered at the western end of Trench 8. The surface in Trench 9 consisted of large flat stones measuring up to 0.25m in diameter.
- 3.11.4 Directly over the stone surface was a modern concrete layer (context 902) the remnants of a mortar mixing area from the 1980s restoration of the castle, as previously described in Trench 8. At the south-western corner of the trench at the junction of the bawn and flanker walls a small cut (context 906) dug through the concrete layer and into subsoil. This cut measured 0.4m wide by 0.3m deep and was presumably dug to aid drainage in this area. It is possible that at this time that the cut below the flanker wall (context 905) was also dug. Infilling the drainage cut (context 906) was a multi-coloured gravel (context 907) some of which had also slumped into the cut below the flanker wall (context 905).
- 3.11.5 Above the concrete layer (context 902) was a thin layer of gravel (context 901) found mainly against the base of the flanker wall (context 904), where it was 0.2m thick, petering out to the east. Sealing this and the entire trench, was the modern sod and topsoil layer, a dark brown silty loam (context 900).

4 Discussion

- 4.1 The excavations undertaken at Tully uncovered a limited amount of archaeological deposits associated with the castle and its subsequent abandonment. There was no evidence uncovered during the excavation for any activity that pre-dated the construction of the plantation castle.
- 4.2 The earliest evidence for activity on the site was the construction of the main castle building. This was dug into a pre-existing topsoil horizon (contexts 107, 203, 304, 407, 508, 604, 708, 805) that was uncovered in Trenches 2 to 8, which were excavated adjacent to the northern wall of the castle in advance of the insertion of the drainage pipe. This horizon, overlying the natural geology, would presumably have been the ground level concurrent with the construction of the castle. The mortar fragments found in Trench 2 pressed into this surface (context 203) were perhaps the result of construction activity.
- 4.3 The main castle building was shown to have more substantial foundations (on the northern side at least) than the bawn wall and the two flankers which were partially investigated. These foundations, the base of which was not uncovered, provided a wide level platform onto which the northern castle wall was built. The foundations were built from generally un-hewn mortar-bonded blocks. The step noted in Trench 6, where the foundation plinth (context 605) drops by 0.3m, is an indication of the original topography when the castle was built. At present, the ground surface directly to the north of the castle is fairly level, though it slopes very slightly to the west. The depth at which subsoil was uncovered, along with the thickness of the relict topsoil, and indeed the modern topsoil suggest that there was a greater east-west slope than is now visible. The modern topsoil increases in thickness towards the west masking this slope somewhat. While not a hugely steep slope, had the foundations not been stepped they would have been clearly visible above the 17th century ground level, suggesting that the reasons for this were partly aesthetic.
- 4.4 It is also obvious from the excavation that the internal floor level within the vault, which currently comprises of modern concrete, is approximately 0.4 to 0.5m below the external ground level to the north. This raises the possibility that the original floor may have been cut into the natural subsoil for much of its length. In such a case it can be suggested that the castle may have been constructed on a small, man-made terrace, dug into a slight east to west slope to create a level platform, and the foundation cut noted as running along the outer edge of the northern castle wall may in fact be the edge of such a terrace.
- 4.5 Elements of both the north-eastern and north-western flankers, along with section of the bawn wall, were also investigated during the excavations. What is clear is that unlike the castle, no substantive foundations were provided for these. Instead a small trench appears to have been dug to the level of the subsoil and the walls of the flankers and bawn simply built directly upon the subsoil. The foundation cuts for the bawn and flanker noted in Trenches 1, 3, and 4 are probably not true foundations as such, but simply the remnants of the removal of the then-existing topsoil along the line of the walls prior to their construction.

The lowermost courses of these walls comprised of un-hewn stone, while the upper levels consisted of relatively well dressed stone, albeit masked somewhat by the recent restoration re-pointing. It was noted however, that almost every corner or junction of walls along the entire length of the bawn and flankers, including the north-western corner of the castle, were marked by much larger stones than the rest of the foundation courses. This was also evident in areas of the castle not under investigation but where these large stones were clearly visible. The presence of such larger stones could indicate that the castle and bawn were laid out with large stones to mark corners and junction of walls before the walls themselves were built, although it may have also been to provide greater stability to walls which had virtually no foundation.

- 4.6 In Trenches 2, 3 and 8, there was evidence uncovered for a small drain (contexts 204, 308, 807) that ran parallel to the northern castle wall. The drain was open, with no evidence for any sort of lintels, or stone fill. The centre of the drain would have been located approximately 0.8m out from the base of the castle wall, where it would have captured any water dripping from the overhanging thatched roof. This drain would have discharged to the west where it merged with a second drain (contexts 809/813) running below a short stretch of bawn wall (context 817). From this point it is uncertain as to where the drains would have continued. It is probable that they would have merged and then run from north to south, although it is also possible that they may have run below the north-western flanker, where there was an unexplained small gravel-filled cut (context 905). While the gravel was recent the origins of this cut are unclear. It may have been dug when the area was used for mortar mixing, and then filled with gravel immediately or it may have been a pre-existing drain that was filled with gravel at a later date. It was clear, however, that water was draining through this cut and below the flanker during the excavation.
- 4.7 Artefactual evidence would suggest that the drains themselves were contemporary with the construction of the castle, and possibly also with the subsequent habitation. The artefacts uncovered include brown-glazed earthenware pottery, sherds of glass (possibly from drinking vessels), burnt animal bone, and butchered animal bone, likely to be refuse remains simply dumped from the castle, presumably during the main period of occupation.
- 4.8 Other evidence that could be associated with the habitation of the castle was the scarp in Trench 1 (context 115). Although by no means conclusive evidence, this scarp may be the remains of a flowerbed or vegetable plot against the eastern bawn wall. Here, in a 2.26m wide strip the ground level was reduced slightly which, while aiding drainage would also made it possible to increase the overall depth of soil in which plants had available to grow once it was infilled and landscaped. The eastern edge of this scarp was approximately below the edge of the current gravel pathway that runs between north-eastern and south-eastern bawn flankers, and could therefore suggest that an earlier pathway may have also ran along similar lines, with a flowerbed or vegetable plot located between it and the eastern bawn wall. Traces of a possible cultivation soil (context 114) was uncovered as a thin lens on the base of the scarp, and it cannot be ruled out that other buried soils in

Trench 1 (contexts 107/112) could have also been the remains of a garden soil. It would require excavation on a larger scale to unequivocally resolve the nature of the scarp and its relationship with the castle.

- 4.9 Evidence was also uncovered that may link to the destruction of the castle by Rory Maguire in 1641/2. In the east to west running drain uncovered in Trenches 2, 3 and 8 (contexts 204, 308, 807) were a number of fragments of a thin, clear window glass, along with two fragments of window lead. One of the window lead fragments was retrieved from the drain in Trench 2 (context 204), directly below a large window in the first floor of the castle, where both the glass and window lead could have originated. The second fragment of window lead, from the drain in Trench 3 (context 308), lay below a circular corner turret. Although no windows are now visible in this turret, most of which no longer survives, it may be surmised that the presence of window glass and window lead is suggestive that the turret once had a window. The presence of window glass and lead in the drain most probably derives from the destruction of the castle. It is also possible that the majority of the window was retained and melted down by Maguire for other uses.
- 4.10 Later post-destruction activity was also identified on the site. The digging of the soakaway in Trenches 3 and 5 (contexts 309/503) clearly shows that drainage was an ongoing problem at the site, although the soakaway may be associated with later agricultural activity and not directly related to the castle. The stone surface uncovered in Trenches 8 and 9 (contexts 810/811/903) appears to be isolated to the immediate area. It did not extend to the east, and although it could conceivably have extended further north away from the castle, this was not proven due to the limited scale of the excavation. This surface presumably post-dated the abandonment of the castle, sealing the infilled drain, although its precise date remains unknown.
- 4.11 A further feature uncovered that may have post-dated the castle occupation was found in Trench 4 (context 408). This was located at the northern end of the trench and only partially exposed making interpretation speculative. It may be the remains of a small boundary running east-west behind the castle, along the approximate line of the modern fence that demarks the extent of the castle grounds.
- 4.12 The remaining deposits uncovered during the excavation are all late 20th century in origin, and comprise of either the remains of the mortar-mixing area recorded in Trenches 8 and 9, or small scatters of stone interpreted as remnants left over from the restoration in the 1980s. These stone scatters were clearly not left over from the original construction as in places they overlay the infilled drain (contexts 807, 809, 813 and 905), nor were they likely to be collapse from the castle or bawn wall, as there was a complete absence of mortar on any of the stones. The only other seemingly plausible reason for their presence is that they were intended for use during the restoration but became surplus and were left discarded, eventually being covered over when the site was landscaped.

- 4.13 The limited excavation has uncovered evidence related to various stages of the castle's existence, ranging from its construction, use and abandonment, as well as evidence for more general agricultural activity and later restoration work on the building.

5 Recommendations for further work

- 5.1 The archaeological excavations at Tully have produced a limited amount of artefactual remains. These are listed in Appendix 5 and include window glass, window lead, iron objects, pottery, and animal bone. In order to bring the project to completion it is recommended that a short note is prepared on the artefacts recovered during the excavation. This is further detailed in the Costed Assessment (CAF CA 066) which accompanies this report.
- 5.2 A small number of samples were taken during the course of the excavation. These included soil and also a sample of mortar taken from the foundations of the castle. These are listed in Appendix 6. An analysis of these samples may provide evidence for the presence of gardens or vegetable plots directly associated with the castle or evidence of wider agricultural activity within the vicinity, in the form of macro-fossil remains.
- 5.3 The small mortar sample (soil sample 006) was obtained from the foundations of the northern castle wall. It is recommended that this sample be analysed to determine the nature and composition of the mortar used in the original construction of the castle. This will also help inform future decisions with regards to any further restoration work undertaken at the site.
- 5.4 Once the post-excavation analysis of both the artefacts and soil samples has been completed, it is recommended that the results are combined with the stratigraphic report and an updated report is compiled for publication, in a journal such as the Ulster Journal of Archaeology.

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Appendix 1: Context Register

Trench 1 context list

Context Number	Context Type	Description
101	Pathway	Modern gravel pathway running north-south along eastern side of trench
102	Layer	Modern sod and topsoil layer
103	Fill	Fill of modern drain (context 104)
104	Cut	Modern cut for plastic drain. Running north-west/south-east to the south of trench
105	Void	N/a
106	Wall	Foundation of bawn wall running north-south
107	Layer	Possible relict topsoil; may be same as context 112
108	Layer	Stones lying on possible relict topsoil (context 107)
109	Layer	Organic layer
110	Layer	Possible leached subsoil
111	Subsoil	Natural subsoil
112	Layer	Possible relict topsoil, may be same as context 107
113	Layer	Modern silt at base of bawn wall
114	Layer	Possible cultivation soil
115	Cut	Possible scarp, running north-south across trench

Trench 2 context list

Context Number	Context Type	Description
200	Layer	Modern sod and topsoil layer
201	Layer	Lens of mortar
202	Fill	Fill of drain (context 204)
203	Layer	Relict topsoil
204	Cut	Cut of drain
205	Subsoil	Natural subsoil
206	Layer	Deposit of stone at western end of trench
207	Fill	Fill of foundation cut for northern castle wall (context 208)
208	Cut	Foundation cut for northern castle wall
209	Wall	Northern wall of castle
210	Wall	Foundation plinth for northern castle wall
211	Layer	Post-1980 restoration topsoil layer
212	Layer	Modern silt at base of wall

Trench 3 context list

Context Number	Context Type	Description
300	Layer	Modern sod and topsoil layer
301	Layer	Fill of modern depression (context 319)
302	Layer	Re-deposited subsoil
303	Layer	Lens of mortar
304	Layer	Relict topsoil
305	Wall	Northern bawn wall.
306	Wall	Northern castle wall.
307	Fill	Fill of drain (context 308)
308	Cut	Cut of drain, running east-west across trench
309	Cut	Cut for modern soakaway
310	Fill	Fill of modern soakaway (context 309)
311	Fill	Upper fill of modern soakaway (context 309)
312	Cut	Foundation cut for northern bawn wall (context 305)
313	Fill	Fill of foundation cut for northern bawn wall (context 312)
314	Cut	Foundation cut for northern castle wall (context 306)
315	Fill	Fill of foundation cut for northern castle wall (context 314)
316	Subsoil	Natural subsoil

Context Number	Context Type	Description
317	Plinth	Foundation plinth for northern castle wall (context 306)
318	Layer	Stone fill of modern soakaway (context 309)
319	Depression	Small linear depression running east-west at western end of trench

Trench 4 context list

Context Number	Context Type	Description
400	Layer	Modern sod and topsoil layer
401	Layer	Loose gravel on modern path at northern end of trench
402	Fill	Fill of small cut feature (context 408)
403	Fill	Fill of flanker wall foundation cut (context 409)
404	Wall	Western wall of north-western bawn flanker
405	Wall	Bawn wall running east-west between the north-western corner of the castle and the north-western flanker
406	Fill	Fill of foundation for bawn wall (cut 410)
407	Layer	Relict topsoil
408	Cut	Small cut feature at northern end of trench
409	Cut	Foundation cut for flanker wall (context 404)
410	Cut	Foundation cut for bawn wall (context 405)
411	Layer	Grit for modern path running east-west in northern part of trench
412	Subsoil	Natural subsoil

Trench 5 context list

Context Number	Context Type	Description
500	Layer	Modern sod and topsoil layer
501	Layer	Small stony deposit
502	Layer	Fill of modern soakaway (context 503)
503	Cut	Cut of modern soakaway
504	Wall	Foundation plinth for castle wall (context 509)
505	Layer	Re-deposited subsoil; upcast from digging of soakaway (context 503)
506	Fill	Lower fill of modern soakaway (context 503)
507	Fill	Stone fill of modern soakaway (context 503)
508	Layer	Relict topsoil
509	Wall	Northern wall of castle
510	Subsoil	Natural subsoil
511	Cut	Foundation cut for northern castle wall (context 509)
512	Fill	Fill of foundation cut for northern castle wall (context 511)

Trench 6 context list

Context Number	Context Type	Description
600	Layer	Modern sod and topsoil layer
601	Layer	Deposit of flat, rounded stones
602	Wall	Northern wall of castle
603	Void	N/a
604	Layer	Relict topsoil
605	Wall	Plinth foundation for northern castle wall (context 602)
606	Cut	Foundation cut for northern castle wall (context 602)
607	Fill	Fill of foundation cut for northern castle wall (context 606)
608	Subsoil	Natural subsoil

Trench 7 context list

Context Number	Context Type	Description
701	Layer	Modern sod and topsoil layer
702	Layer	Layer of small, rounded stones
703	Layer	Relict topsoil
704	Void	N/a
705	Void	N/a
706	Subsoil	Natural subsoil
707	Cut	Foundation cut for northern castle wall (context 710)
708	Fill	Fill of foundation cut for northern castle wall (context 707)
709	Wall	Foundation plinth for northern castle wall (context 710)
710	Wall	Northern wall of castle

Trench 8 context list

Context Number	Context Type	Description
800	Layer	Modern sod and topsoil layer
801	Layer	Thin lens of loose multi-coloured gravel
802	Layer	Layer of mortar
803	Layer	Concrete layer
804	Layer	Pre-1980s restoration topsoil layer
805	Layer	Relict topsoil layer
806	Fill	Fill of drain (context 807)
807	Cut	Cut for drain running east-west across trench
808	Fill	Fill of drain (context 809)
809	Cut	Cut for possible drain running north-south
810	Surface	Stone surface set into bedding soil (context 812)
811	Surface	Rough stone surface set into bedding soil (context 812)
812	Layer	Bedding soil for stone surfaces (contexts 810 and 811)
813	Cut	Cut of small square drain found below bawn wall (context 817)
814	Subsoil	Natural subsoil
815	Cut	Cut for foundation of northern castle wall (context 816)
816	Wall	Northern wall of castle

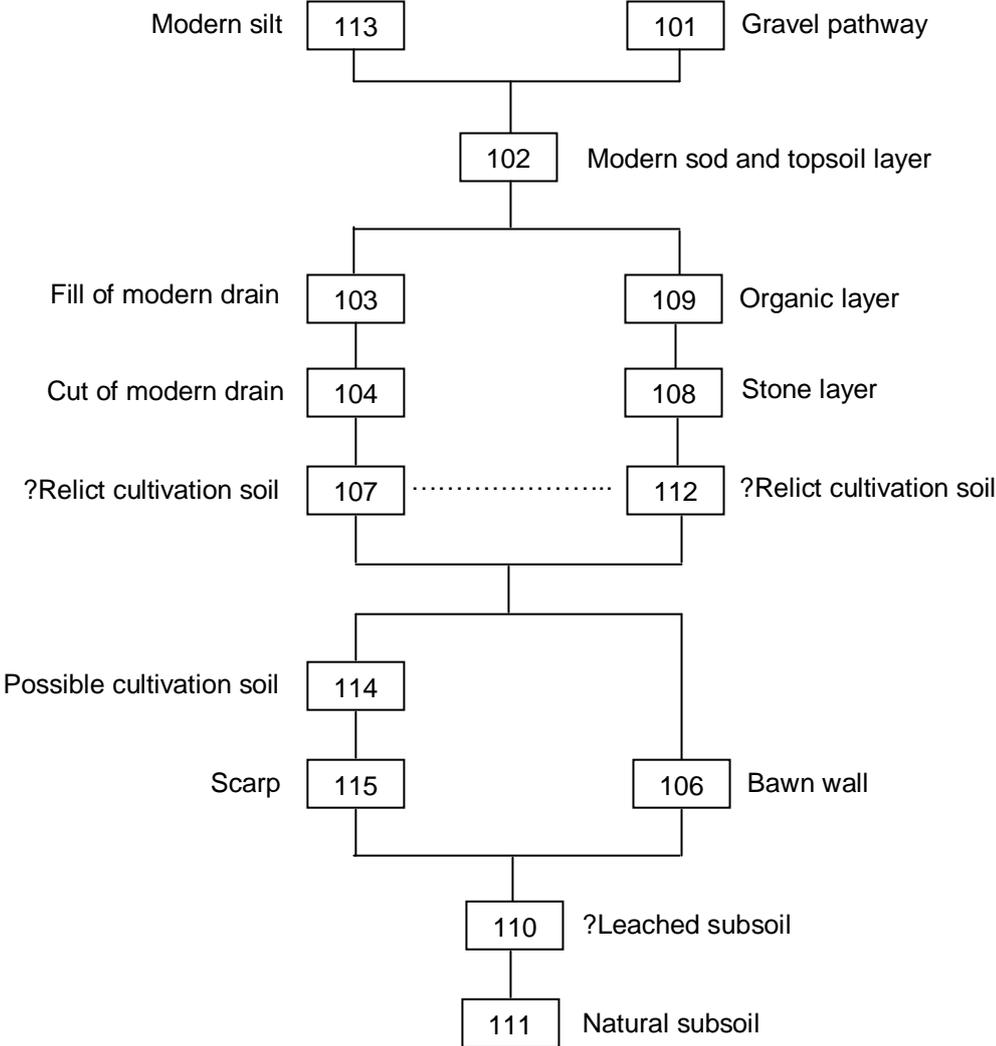
Context Number	Context Type	Description
817	Wall	Short stretch of bawn wall running east-west between north-western corner of castle and north-western flanker
818	Wall	Plinth foundation for northern castle wall (context 816)
819	Fill	Fill of foundation cut for northern castle wall (context 815))

Trench 9 context list

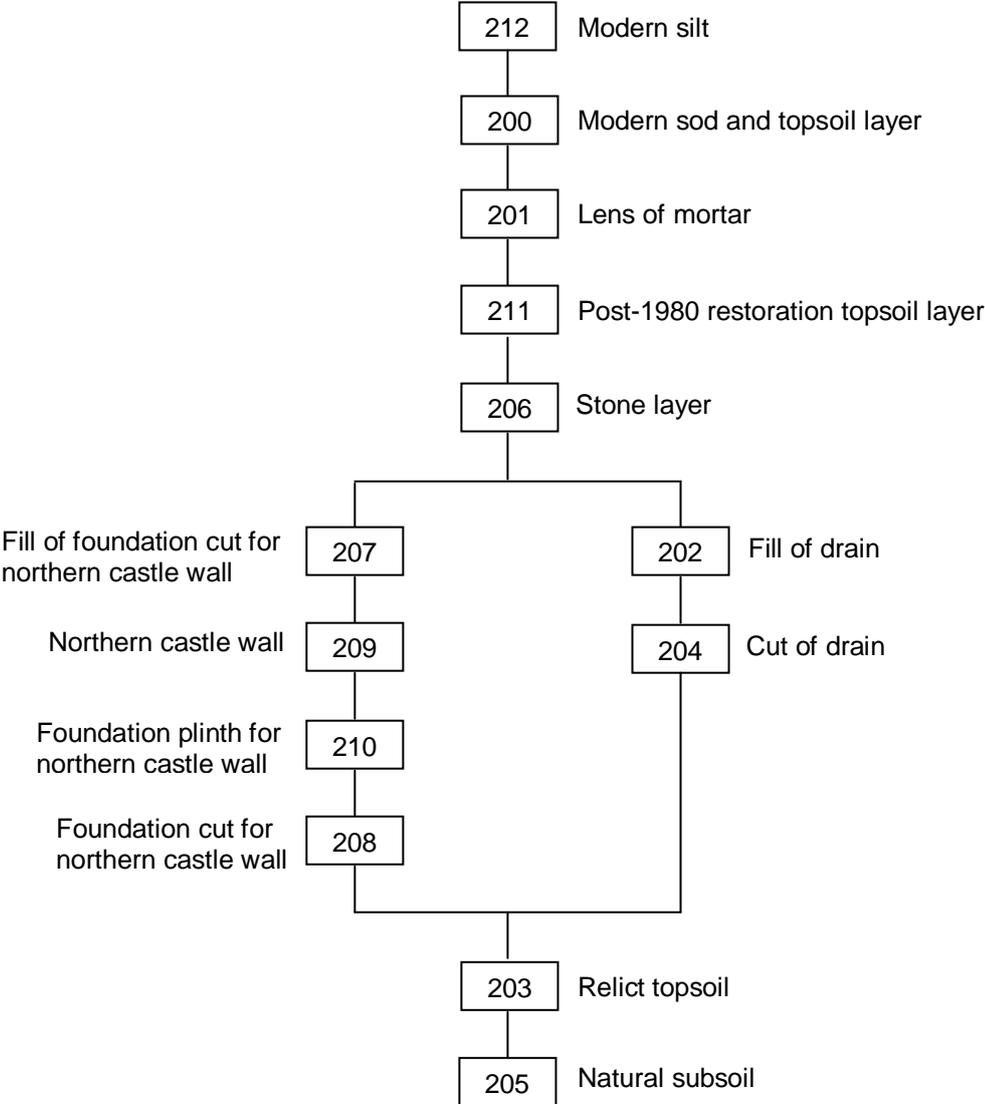
Context Number	Context Type	Description
900	Layer	Modern sod and topsoil layer
901	Layer	Deposit of multi-coloured gravel against base of flanker wall
902	Layer	Concrete base for restoration mortar mixing area
903	Surface	Stone surface of well-set large flat stones
904	Wall	Eastern wall of north-western flanker
905	Cut	Cut of possible drain
906	Cut	Modern drainage cut
907	Fill	Fill of modern drainage cut (context 906)
908	Subsoil	Natural subsoil

Appendix 2: Trench Matrices

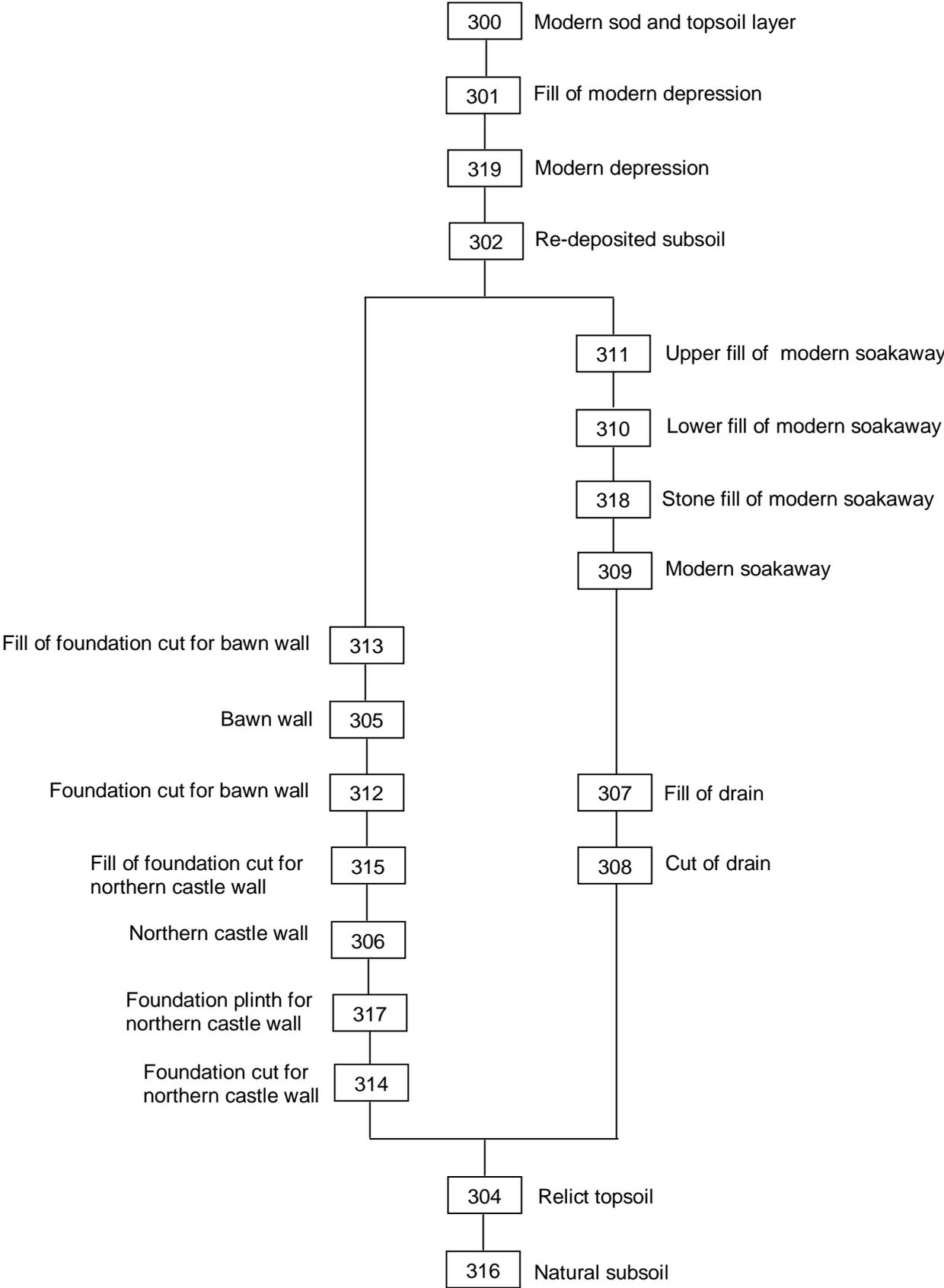
Trench 1



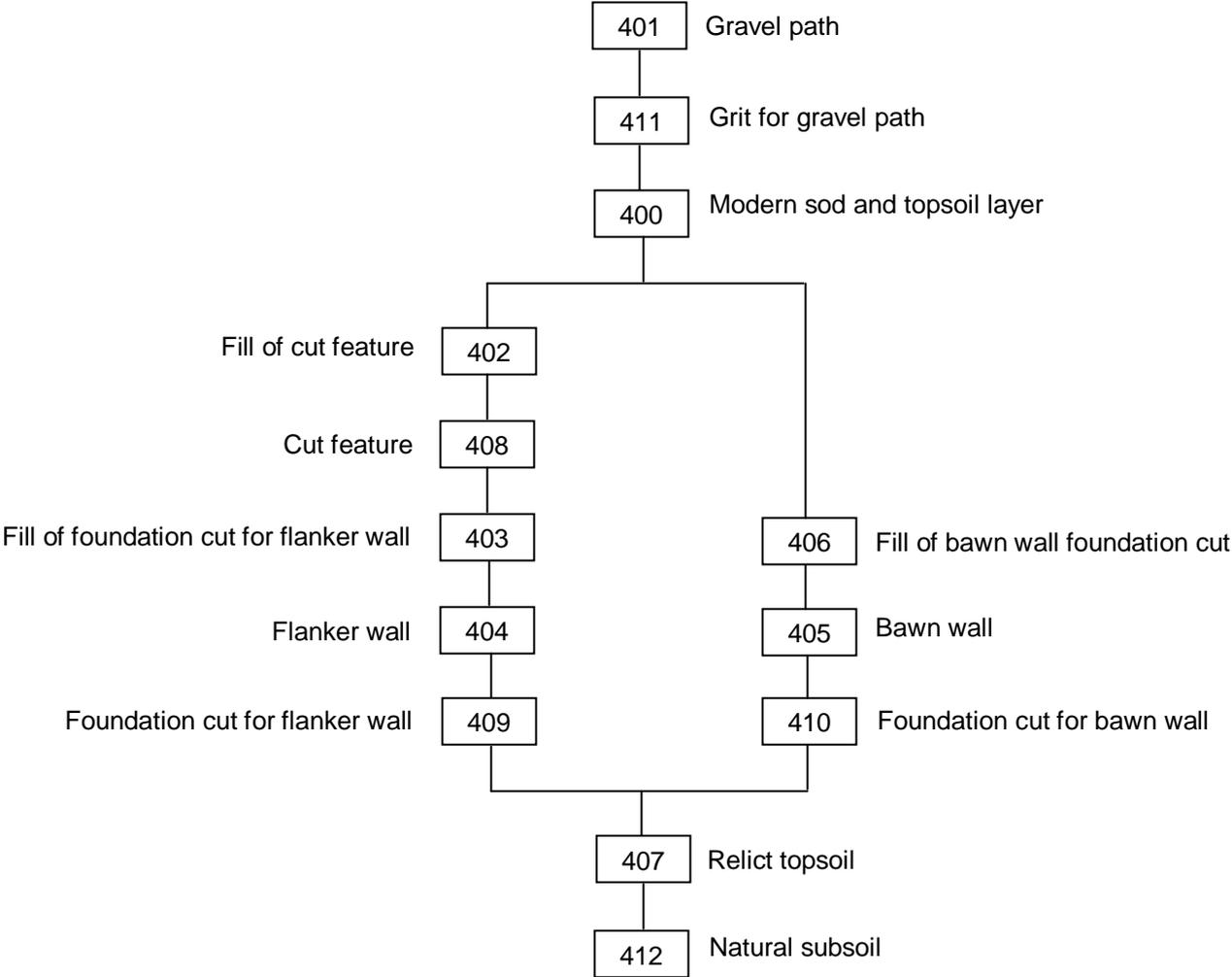
Trench 2



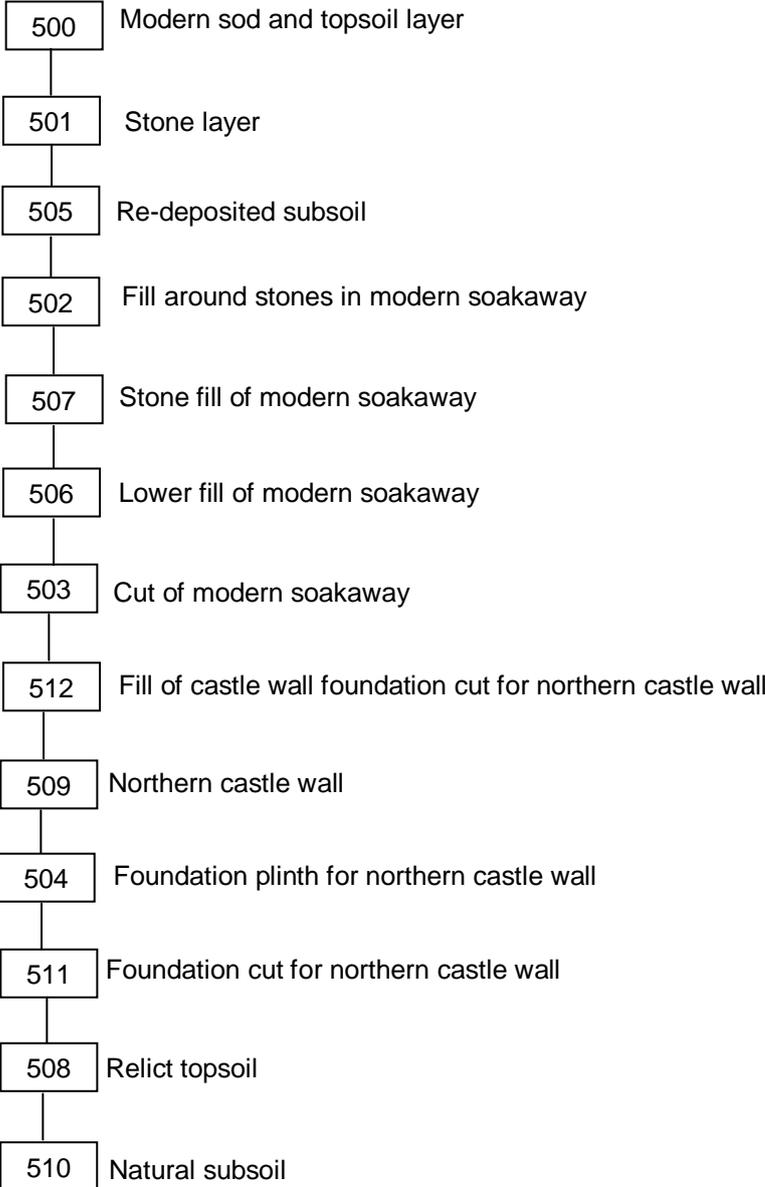
Trench 3



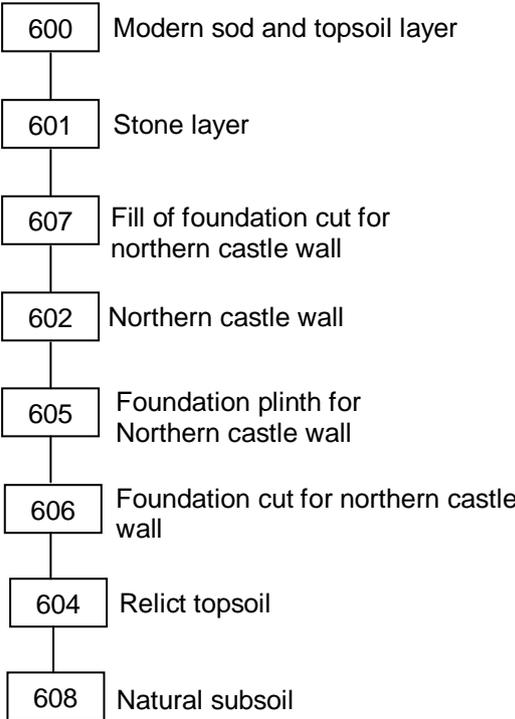
Trench 4



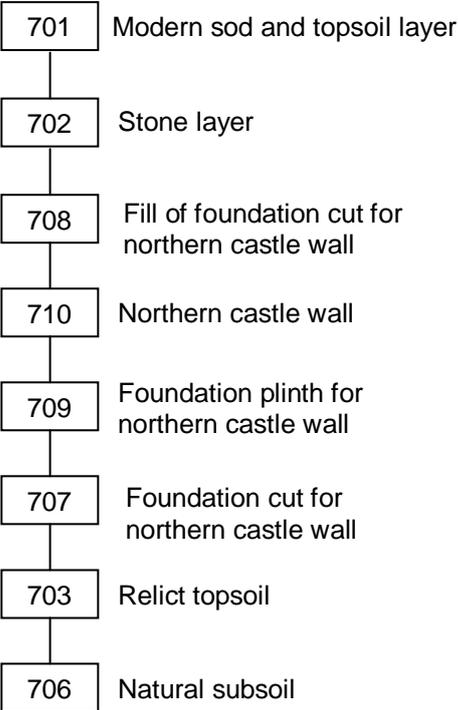
Trench 5



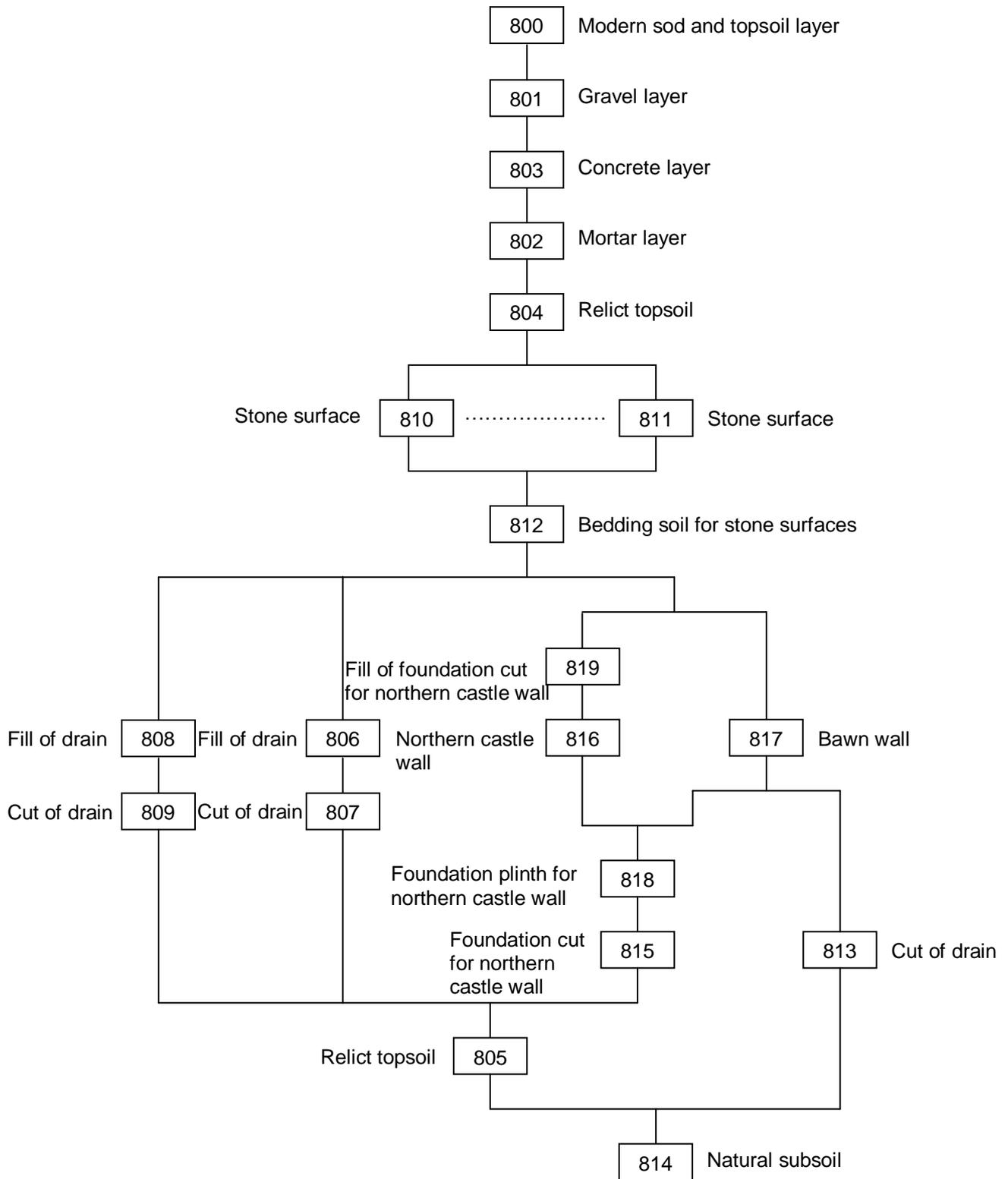
Trench 6



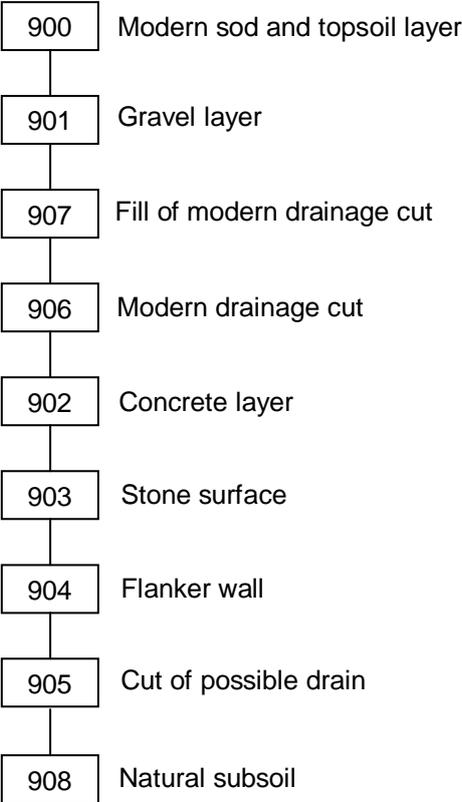
Trench 7



Trench 8



Trench 9



Appendix 3: Digital Photograph Register

Photo Number	Trench Number	Description
1	1	Pre-excavation photo of Trench 1 after removal of topsoil. Shows contexts 103, 107, 108 and base of 106, looking west.
2	1	Pre-excavation photo of Trench 1 after removal of topsoil. Shows contexts 103, 107, 108 and base of 106, looking west.
3	1	Pre-excavation photo of stone layer (context 108), looking north-west.
4	1	Close-up photo of stone layer (context 108).
5	1	Post-excavation of modern drain (context 104), looking south-west.
6	2	Pre-excavation photo of Trench 2 after removal of topsoil showing contexts 202 and 203, looking east.
7	2	Pre-excavation photo of Trench 2 after removal of topsoil showing contexts 202 and 203, looking east.
8	2	Pre-excavation photo of Trench 2 after removal of topsoil showing contexts 202 and 203, looking west.
9	3	Pre-excavation photo of Trench 3 after removal of topsoil showing contexts 302, 304, 307, looking west.
10	3	Pre-excavation photo of Trench 3 after removal of topsoil showing contexts 302, 304, 307, looking east.
11	2	Mid-excavation photo of Trench 2 after further cleaning showing contexts 202 and 203, looking west.
12	3	Post-excavation photo of depression (context 319), looking west.
13	2	Post-excavation photo of drain (context 204), looking west.
14	2	Post-excavation photo of drain (context 204), looking east.
15	3	Mid-excavation photo of Trench 3 showing contexts 304, 307 and 310,

Photo Number	Trench Number	Description
		looking west.
16	3	Mid-excavation photo of Trench 3 showing contexts 304, 307 and 310, looking east.
17	2	Post-excavation photo of drain (context 204), looking down from first floor in castle.
18	2	Post-excavation photo of drain (context 204), looking down from first floor in castle.
19	1	Base of wall (context 106) showing foundations resting upon context 110.
20	1	South-facing section of Trench 1 showing contexts 100, 101, 106, 108, 109, 110, 112.
21	1	North-facing section of Trench 1 showing contexts 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 112, 114.
22	1	Post-excavation photo of Trench 1, looking west.
23	1	Post-excavation photo of Trench 1, looking west.
24	1	Post-excavation photo of Trench 1, looking south.
25	3	Post-excavation photo of Trench 3 showing drain (context 308) and soakaway (context 309), looking west.
26	3	Post-excavation photo of Trench 3 showing drain (context 308) and soakaway (context 309), looking east.
27	3	Post-excavation photo of soakaway (context 309), looking west.
28	3	Post-excavation photo of foundation cut (context 312) showing plinth (context 317).
29	3	Post-excavation photo of foundation cut (context 312) showing plinth (context 317), looking east.
30	3	Post-excavation photo of bawn wall (context 305) resting directly upon

Photo Number	Trench Number	Description
		subsoil.
31	3	North-facing elevation of Trench 1 showing bawn wall (context 305) and castle wall (context 306).
32	3	North-facing elevation of Trench 1 showing bawn wall (context 305) and castle wall (context 306).
33	3	Close-up of junction between bawn wall (context 305) and castle wall (context 306) showing tool marks on quoin stone in wall (context 306).
34	3	Close-up of tool marked quoin stone in castle wall (context 306).
35	3	Close-up of tool marked quoin stone in castle wall (context 306).
36	3	East-facing section of Trench 3 showing contexts 300, 301, 302, 303, 306, 309, 310, 311, 314, 315, 318.
37	3	West-facing section of Trench 3 showing contexts 300, 302, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 312, 313, 316.
38	3	Post-excavation photo of Trench 3, looking west.
39	3	Post-excavation photo of Trench 3, looking west.
40	5	Pre-excavation photo of soakaway (context 503) showing context 502/507.
41	6	Pre-excavation photo of Trench 6 after removal of topsoil showing context 601 and 604, looking east.
42	7	Pre-excavation photo of Trench 7 showing context 703, looking south.
43	7	Pre-excavation photo of Trench 7 showing context 703, looking south.
44	9	Mid-excavation photo of Trench 9 showing concrete (context 902), looking south.
45	8	Mid-excavation photo of Trench 8 showing concrete (context 803), looking east.

Photo Number	Trench Number	Description
46	8	Mid-excavation photo of Trench 8 showing plinth (context 818), looking west.
47	8	Mid-excavation photo of Trench 8 showing plinth (context 818), looking west.
48	4	Mid-excavation photo of Trench 4 showing context 402 and 407, looking south
49	4	Pre-excavation photo of cut 408, fill 402, looking north.
50	5	West-facing section of Trench 5 showing contexts 500, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 509.
51	5	West-facing section of Trench 5 showing contexts 500, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 509.
52	4	Post-excavation photo of Trench 4, looking south
53	4	Post-excavation photo of cut (context 408), looking north.
54	4	Photo of base of flanker wall (context 404) sitting directly on subsoil.
55	4	Post-excavation photo of Trench 4, looking north.
56	8	Photo of Trench 8 extension.
57	8	Photo of Trench 8 extension.
58	8	Photo of Trench 8 after removal of concrete (context 803).
59	8	Photo of Trench 8 after removal of concrete (context 803) showing disturbance, looking west.
60	8	Photo of bone <i>in situ</i> in context 806 in drain (context 807).
61	8	Photo of bone <i>in situ</i> in context 806 in drain (context 807).
62	6	Post-excavation photo of Trench 6 showing stepped plinth (context 605),

Photo Number	Trench Number	Description
		looking west.
63		View along outer face of northern wall showing excavation, looking west from north-western flanker gun loop.
64	8	Post-excavation photo of drains (contexts 807, 809 and 813), looking from above at western end of Trench 8.
65	8	Post-excavation photo of Trench 8, looking east.
66	8	Post-excavation photo of drains (contexts 807, 809 and 813), looking south at western end of trench.
67	8	Post-excavation photo of Trench 8, looking west.
68	8	Mid-excavation photo of Trench 8 showing partial excavation of drains (contexts 807, 809, and 813), looking south.
69	2	Post-excavation photo of Trench 2, looking south-west, showing foundation plinth (context 210).
70	2	Post-excavation photo of Trench 2, looking west.
71	2	Post-excavation photo of Trench 2, looking east.
72	2-9	Post-excavation view of Trenches 2-9, looking west along castle wall.
73	8	Mid-excavation photo of Trench 8 showing partial excavation of drains (contexts 807, 809, and 813) from above showing stones surfaces (contexts 810/811).
74	5	Post-excavation photo of Trench 5, looking west.
75	5	Post-excavation photo of Trench 5, looking east.
76	7	Post-excavation photo of Trench 7 showing foundation plinth (context 709), looking south.
77	7	Post-excavation photo of Trench 7 showing foundation plinth (context 709), looking west.

Photo Number	Trench Number	Description
78	8	Mid-excavation photo of Trench 8 showing stone surfaces (contexts 810/811).
79	8	Close-up view of drains (contexts 809 and 813) with stone surfaces (contexts 810/811), looking west.
80	8	Close-up view of drains (contexts 809 and 813) with stone surfaces (contexts 810/811), looking south.
81	6	Post-excavation photo of Trench 6 showing stepped foundation plinth (context 605), looking south.
82	6	Post-excavation photo of Trench 6 showing stepped foundation plinth (context 605), looking east.
83	2-8	Post-excavation view of excavation after removal of baulks, looking west.

Appendix 4: Field Drawing Register

Drawing Number	Trench Number	Type	Scale	Description
1	1	Plan	1:20	Pre-excavation plan of Trench 1 after removal of sod/topsoil layer showing contexts 103, 104, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110.
2	2	Plan	1:20	Pre-excavation plan of Trench 2 after removal of sod/topsoil layer showing contexts 202, 203.
3	3	Plan	1:20	Pre-excavation plan of Trench 3 after removal of sod/topsoil layer showing contexts 301, 302, 304, 305.
4	3	Plan	1:20	Pre-excavation plan of Trench 3 after removal of sod/topsoil showing contexts 304, 307, 306, 305.
5	2	Plan	1:20	Post-excavation plan of drain (contexts 204 and 203).
6	1	Section	1:10	East-facing elevation of bawn wall foundation stones (context 106) showing contexts 107 and 110.
7	1	Section	1:10	North-facing section of Trench 1 showing contexts 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 112, 114.
8	1	Section	1:10	South-facing section of Trench 1 showing contexts 100, 101, 106, 108, 109, 110, 112.
9	1	Plan	1:20	Post-excavation plan of Trench 1 showing contexts 104, 106, 110, 111.
10	5-7	Plan	1:20	Pre-excavation plan of Trenches 5-7 showing contexts 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 601, 602, 603, 604, 702, 703, 704, 705.
11	8-9	Plan	1:20	Pre-excavation plan of Trenches 8 and 9.
12	4	Plan	1:20	Pre-excavation plan of Trench 4, showing contexts 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408.

Drawing Number	Trench Number	Type	Scale	Description
13	3	Section	1:10	West-facing section of Trench 3 showing contexts 300, 302, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 312, 313, 316.
14	3	Section	1:10	East-facing section of Trench 3 showing contexts 300, 301, 302, 303, 306, 309, 310, 311, 314, 315, 318.
15	3	Section	1:10	South-facing section of Trench 3 showing contexts 300, 301, 302, 304, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 316
16	2	Section	1:10	West-facing section of Trench 2 showing contexts 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211.
17	2	Section	1:10	South-facing section of Trench 2 showing contexts 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 211
18	2	Section	1:10	East-facing section of Trench 2 showing contexts 200, 202, 203, 204, 207, 208, 209, 210.
19	5	Section	1:10	West-facing section of Trench 5 showing contexts 500, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 509.
20	5	Section	1:10	South-facing section of Trench 5 showing contexts 500, 502, 503, 505, 506, 507, 508.
21	8-9	Plan	1:20	Mid-excavation plan of Trenches 8 and 9
22	6-7	Section	1:10	South-facing section of Trenches 6 and 7 showing contexts 600, 601, 701, 702, 703, 706.
23	7	Section	1:10	West-facing section of Trench 7 showing contexts 701, 703, 707, 708, 709, 710.
24	6	Section	1:10	West-facing section of Trench 6 showing contexts 600, 602, 604, 605, 606, 607.
25	4	Section	1:10	East-facing section of Trench 4 showing contexts 400, 401, 402, 405, 406, 407, 408, 410, 411.

Drawing Number	Trench Number	Type	Scale	Description
26	4	Section	1:10	South-facing section of Trench 4 showing contexts 401, 402, 404, 413.
27	5-7	Plan	1:20	Post-excavation plan of Trenches 5-7, showing contexts 504, 508, 510, 602, 605, 606, 607, 608, 706, 707, 709, 710.
28	2	Plan	1:20	Post-excavation plan of Trench 2 showing contexts 205, 209, 210.
29	4	Plan	1:20	Post-excavation plan of Trench 4 after removal of subsoil to pipe level. Showing contexts 305, 316, 404, 405, 412.
30	3-5	Plan	1:20	Mid-excavation plan of Trenches 3-5 showing contexts 305, 306, 308, 309, 213, 314, 316, 401, 404, 405, 408, 409, 410, 412, 503, 504, 509, 510.
31	2-8	Elevation	1:20	North-facing elevation of exposed castle and bawn wall foundations.
32	4	Elevation	1:10	West-facing elevation of flanker wall (context 404).
33	8	Section	1:10	South-facing section of Trench 8 showing contexts 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811.
34	8	Section	1:10	West-facing section of Trench 8 showing contexts 801, 802, 804, 805, 806, 807.
35	9	Section	1:10	West-facing section of Trench 9 showing contexts 900, 901, 902, 903.
36	9	Elevation	1:20	East-facing elevation of flanker wall (context 904), also showing drain/cut (context 905).
37	8-9	Plan	1:20	Post-excavation plan of Trenches 8-9 showing contexts 807, 809, 904, 905.

Appendix 5: Small Finds Register

Find Number	Context Number	Trench Number	Description
001	107	1	Sherd of clear glass
002	107	1	Red brick fragment
003	107	1	Slate fragment
004	113	1	Modern post-medieval white ceramic
005	114	1	Curved fragment of iron
006	200	2	Sherd of clear window glass
007	200	2	Slate fragment
008	202	2	Fragments of red brick (x4)
009	202	2	Strip of window lead
010	202	2	Clay pipe stem
011	202	2	Fragments of corroded iron including possible nails (x11)
012	202	2	Possible earthenware pipe/ridge tile sherd
013	202	2	Sherds of clear window glass (x66:125g)
014	202	2	Sherds of curved clear glass (x4). Possible bottle/drinking glass?
015	202	2	Animal bone, some butchery evident (750g)
016	300	3	Large fragment of flat, curving iron. Modern
017	300	3	Sherds of green bottle glass (x6)

Find Number	Context Number	Trench Number	Description
018	300	3	Knife handle. Blade missing. Iron tang with wooden side plates and two iron rivets
019	300	3	Sherd of clear bottle glass
020	300	3	Modern post-medieval white ceramic
021	301	3	Sherd of window glass
022	302	3	Small bone fragments
023	302	3	Sherd of window glass
024	307	3	Clear glass bottle stopper?
025	307	3	Sherds of brownware (x8)
026	307	3	Strip of window lead
027	307	3	Clay pipe stem
028	307	3	Sherds of clear window glass (x30)
029	307	3	Bone fragments, some butchery evident (160g)
030	307	3	Mortar fragments
031	307	3	Burnt bone fragments (17g)
032	307	3	Fragments of corroded iron including large flat fragment and possible nails (x15)
033	502	5	Sherds of pottery (x5), including blackware (x3) and modern post-medieval white ceramic (x2)
034	502	5	Sherds of green bottle glass (x2)

Find Number	Context Number	Trench Number	Description
035	502	5	Red brick fragment
036	600	6	Sherds of green bottle glass (x5)
037	801	8	Large fragment of flat, corroded iron
038	801	8	Red brick fragment
039	801	8	Sherd of earthenware pipe
040	801	8	Sherd of clear glass bottle. Modern
041	801	8	Sherds of pottery (x4), including blackware (x3) and unglazed sherd (x1)
042	801	8	Fragments of slate (x4)
043	806	8	Sherds of window glass (x7)
044	806	8	Bone fragments, some butchered (295g)

Appendix 6: Sample Register.

Sample Number	Context Number	Trench Number	Description	Number of Bags
001	202	2	Fill of drain (context 204)	3
002	307	3	Fill of drain (context 308)	3
003	107	1	Possible relict topsoil. Most likely post-dates castle	2
004	304	3	Pre-castle relict topsoil	3
005	114	1	Possible cultivation soil in scarp (flower bed/vegetable plot?) in Trench 1	1
006	N/a	N/a	Mortar sample taken from foundation of northern castle wall	1/2



Plate 1: Post-excavation photograph of Trench 1



Plate 2: Close-up photograph showing eastern bawn wall foundation (context 106) built directly upon subsoil in Trench 1



Plate 3: Pre-excitation photograph of Trench 2 showing mortar fragments pressed into surface of relict topsoil (context 203), with unexcavated drain (contexts 202/204) running down northern (right) side of trench



Plate 4: Post-excavation photograph of Trench 2 showing natural subsoil (context 205) and foundation plinth (context 210) projecting from base of northern castle wall (context 209)



Plate 5: Post-excavation photograph of drain (context 204) in Trench 2

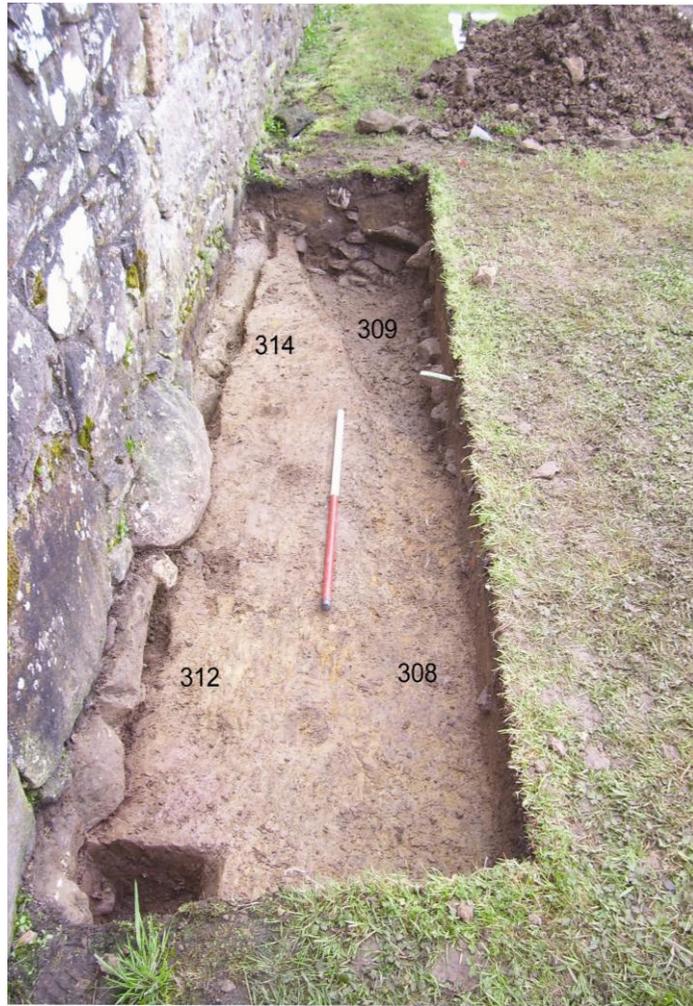


Plate 6: Post-excavation photograph of Trench 3 showing foundation cuts (contexts 312/314), drain (context 308) and soakaway (context 309)



Plate 7: View of quoin stone with diagonal tool marks at base of northern castle wall (context 306) in Trench 3



Plate 8: Post-excavation photograph of Trench 4 showing foundation cuts for flanker wall (context 409), bawn wall (context 410) and cut (context 408)



Plate 9: Post-excavation photograph of Trench 5 showing subsoil (context 510), foundation plinth (context 504) and excavated soakaway (context 503)



Plate 10: Post-excavation photograph of Trench 6 showing subsoil (context 608) and stepped foundation plinth (context 605)



Plate 11: Post-excavation photograph of Trench 7 showing subsoil (context 706) and foundation plinth (context 709)



Plate 12: Post-excavation photograph of Trench 8 showing remains of stone surface (contexts 810/811) and drains (contexts 807, 809 and 813)