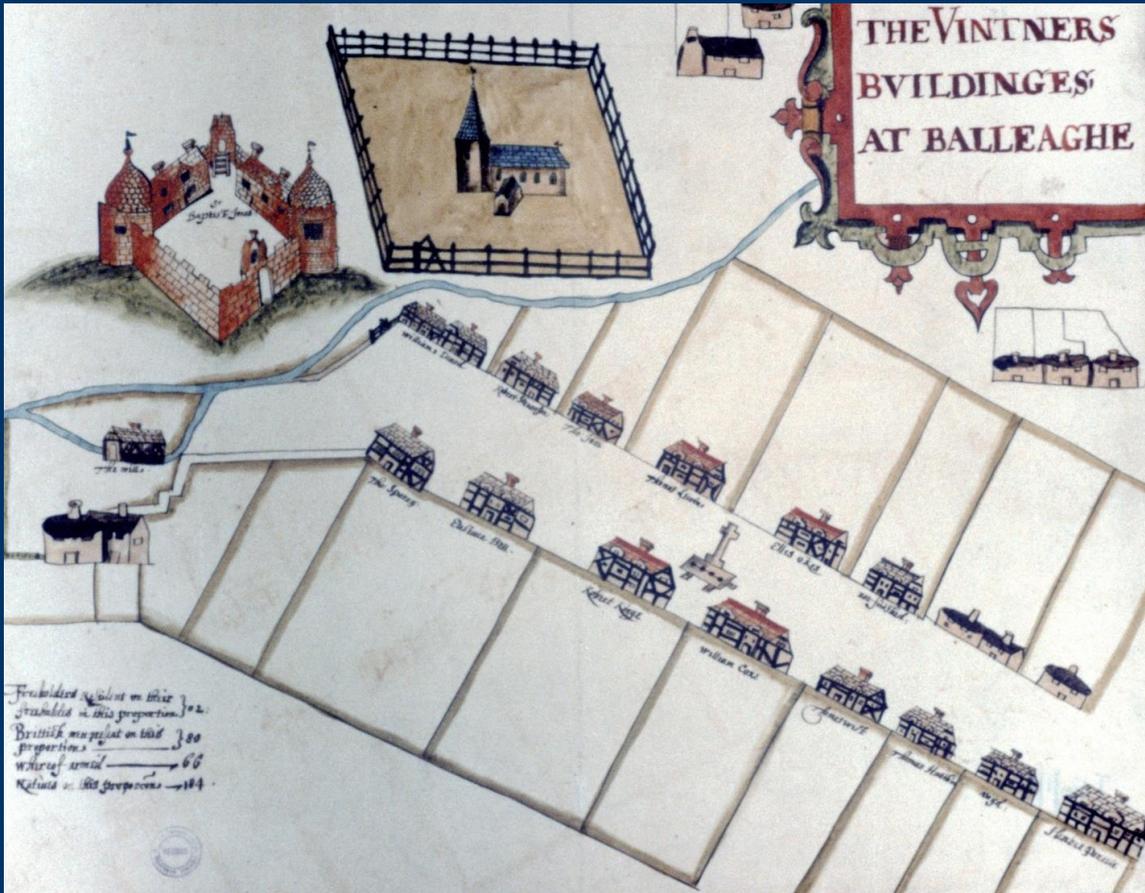


Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork

School of Geography, Archaeology and Palaeoecology
Queen's University Belfast



Data Structure Report No. 068

Excavations to the west of Bellaghy Bawn, Co. Derry

AE/09/98

On behalf of



Excavations to the west of Bellaghy Bawn, Co. Derry

Brian Sloan

CAF DSR 068

(Grid Reference: H95340 96340)

(Licence No: AE/09/98)

Contents

Summary	Page 1
Introduction	Page 4
Geophysical survey	Page 9
Account of the excavation	Page 14
Discussion	Page 19
Recommendations for further work	Page 20
Bibliography	Page 21
Appendix One: Context Register	Page 22
Appendix Two: Harris Matrix	Page 23
Appendix Three: Photographic Register	Page 24
Appendix Four: Field Drawing Register	Page 26
Appendix Five: Sample Register	Page 27
Appendix Six: Small Finds Register	Page 28
Plates	Page 30

List of Figures and Tables

Detail	Page
Table One: SMR sites within 1km of Bellaghy Bawn	6
Table Two: Interpretation of Geophysical anomalies	13
Figure One: General map showing location of Bellaghy Bawn	3
Figure Two: Philips' map of 1622 showing the plantation settlement of 'Balleaghe'	8
Figure Three: Greyscale plot showing the results of the geophysical survey	10
Figure Four: Location of trenches to test geophysical anomalies	11

List of Plates

Detail	Page
Plate One: Removing the sod (Context No. 101) from Trench One, with the western wall of Bellaghy Bawn in the background, looking north-east.	30
Plate Two: Following removal of the topsoil in Trench One (Context No. 102), showing garden features cutting the light brown loam (Context No. 103), looking north-east.	31
Plate Three: Trench One following excavation to the surface of the natural subsoil (Context No. 112), looking south.	32
Plate Four: Trench Two following excavation to the surface of the natural subsoil (Context No. 204), looking south.	33
Plate Five: Pupils of St. Mary's Primary School, Bellaghy, excavating in Trench One, looking north-east.	34

1 Summary

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 This document details the results of a small scale excavation carried out to the immediate west of Bellaghy Bawn, Co. Derry (LDY 037:003). The work involved the excavation of two trenches that were positioned to ground test geophysical anomalies. The work was carried out during June 2009 by members of the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, Queen's University Belfast.

1.1.2 The excavation was also designed as a public outreach exercise and involved the participation of a number of local primary schools.

1.2 Aims

1.2.1 The primary aim of the excavation was to provide an opportunity for local school children to learn the process of an archaeological excavation. The trenches were also located to ground prove high resistance anomalies observed in the geophysics results.

1.3 Excavation

1.3.1 Trench One was located across a high resistance anomaly in the geophysical survey, which was tentatively interpreted as being the remains of a gravel path. The trench measured 10m (north/south) by 2m (east/west) and was excavated to the surface of the natural subsoil.

1.3.2 The stratigraphically lowest deposit in this trench was a relatively deep (0.4m) cultivation soil, into which had been cut a variety of features. These included a gravel path (as was observed in the geophysical survey) and a number of features that can be interpreted as garden features. The recovered artefacts from the deposits in this trench indicate that these features date to the nineteenth/twentieth centuries.

1.3.3 Trench Two was located in the north-western corner of the field and was positioned to investigate another high resistance anomaly that had been interpreted as a path. However, upon excavation of this trench, no archaeological features or deposits were encountered with a simple stratigraphic sequence being observed.

1.4 *Results*

1.4.1 The excavation was deemed successful as a public outreach exercise with pupils from eight local primary schools participating. The excavation of the trenches also tested the geophysical results, although the absence of garden features in Trench Two is curious.

1.4.2 The artefacts recovered during the excavations indicate that the activity onsite is relatively modern and dates to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It is not recommended that further post-excavation work on the artefact assemblage is merited.

1.5 *Recommendations*

1.5.1 Due to the features and artefacts being of relatively modern date, it is recommended that no post-excavation work is necessary to bring this project to completion.

1.5.2 As the project involved the participation of school children, an article prepared for *Archaeology Ireland* is merited. A short summary will also be submitted to the annual *Excavations Bulletin*.

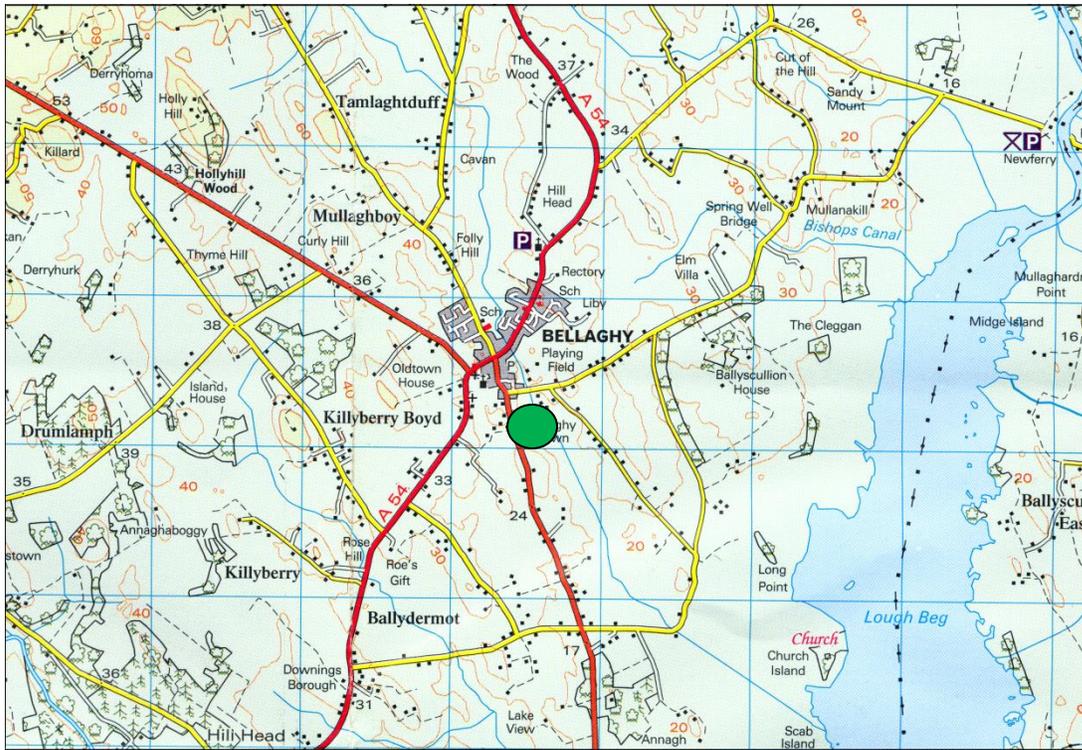


Figure One: General map showing location of Bellaghy Bawn (green dot).

2 Introduction

2.1 General

2.1.1 The following report details the preliminary results of the archaeological excavation of two trenches (each measuring 10m in length by 2m in width) to the west of Bellaghy Bawn (LDY 037:003), Co. Derry. The excavation was primarily designed as a public outreach exercise which called upon the participation of school children from the surrounding area. This was carried out in conjunction with the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) 'Archaeology Days' and was a component of a series of attractions at Bellaghy Bawn itself. The excavation took place between Monday 1st June 2009 and Friday 12th June 2009 and was carried out by members of the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork (CAF), Queen's University Belfast.

2.1.2 The excavation was directed by Brian Sloan of the CAF under the Licence No. AE/09/98. The geophysical survey and subsequent excavation were carried out on behalf of, and funded by, the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA)

2.2 Background

2.2.1 Bellaghy Bawn is located south of the town of Bellaghy, approximately 0.5km from its centre. The bawn is a state care monument, having been acquired by the NIEA during the late 1980s. A series of archaeological excavations took place within the bawn prior to its refurbishment.

2.2.2 The construction of the bawn began in 1619 following the allocation of the area to the Vintners' Company during the Ulster Plantation. The bawn and plantation town are depicted in a map drawn by Raven in 1622, and shows a square bawn with two large towers at diagonally opposite corners (Jope 1960, 108; Donnelly 1997, 116). The bawn was taken over and subsequently damaged during the rebellion of 1641, but was reoccupied in the late seventeenth century (Brannon 1989). The occupation of the bawn carried on continuously until the monument came into state care in 1987 (Donnelly 1997, 117). On the whole, the bawn survives today as a 'complex, multi-period monument' with the original early seventeenth-century features visible alongside eighteenth and nineteenth century additions and modifications (*ibid*, 116).

2.3 *Cartographic evidence*

2.3.1 The earliest cartographic record of the bawn and the Bellaghy area was illustrated by Thomas Raven in 1622. The bawn is shown as consisting of two, two-storey stone houses enclosed within a square wall. The structure visible within the bawn today is largely an eighteenth-century building, although it is estimated that it overlays one of the original seventeenth-century structures as represented on the 1622 map. Two circular towers are seen at opposing corners, one of which is still upstanding today. A small square tower is represented on the Raven map, and although a brick tower exists in the south-west corner of the bawn, it is not thought that this is an original early seventeenth-century feature, rather a replacement of a timber structure (Donnelly 1997, 117; Paul Logue *pers comm.*).

2.4 *Geological background*

2.4.1 Bellaghy is located in an area of relatively simple geological background. The principle underlying geology consists of Basalt formed from olivine basalt lava during the cretaceous period. This in turn overlies the chalk from the Ulster white limestone formation (Geological survey of Northern Ireland 1:250000 map).

2.5 *Surrounding archaeological landscape and previous archaeological investigations*

2.5.1 Surprisingly, given Bellaghy's geographical position, there is a general paucity of archaeological monuments in the area of the town. Apart from the bawn (LDY 037:003) and the historic settlement (LDY 037:068), there appears to be a predominance of Early Christian activity documented in the Sites and Monuments Register (SMR). This is further augmented by the fact that during initial excavations carried out by Nick Brannon at the bawn itself, the curvilinear ditch of a rath immediately below the bawn wall foundations was discovered.

SMR #	Grid Reference	Description	Period
037:004	93930 96130	Rath	Early Christian
037:029	94590 96300	Enclosure	Unclassified
037:051	93000 96000	Souterrain	Early Christian
037:057	95400 96500	Millstone	Early Christian
037:068	95270 96590	Historic Settlement	Post-Medieval

Table One: SMR sites within 1km radius of Bellaghy Bawn (LDY 037:003)

- 2.5.2 After Bellaghy Bawn came into state care in 1987, a series of excavations took place within the walls of the monument. The first of these took place in 1989 under the direction of Nick Brannon. The excavation was aimed at investigating the original aspects of the early seventeenth century structures depicted on Raven's map of 1622 (although subsequent occupation of the site from the late seventeenth century and various episodes of landscaping had largely obscured these features). During this excavation, Brannon found the stone footings of a two room structure which was separated by an 'H' plan fireplace. Artefactual evidence was scarce, although what ceramics were recovered appear to show that this building was levelled and abandoned during the seventeenth century. Brannon also found that the west wall of the bawn, which was observed as having a substantial outwards lean, had originally been constructed on the fill of an Early Christian rath ditch (Brannon 1989). His excavations concluded in 1990 when further internal structures, including the seventeenth/eighteenth century gun rampart, were investigated (Brannon 1990).
- 2.5.3 Further excavation took place in Bellaghy Bawn in 1995 by Declan Hurl. He investigated two rooms of the eighteenth-century building currently standing in the bawn, prior to its development as an information centre. The foundations of the structure were exposed as well as a further section of the rath ditch (previously encountered during Brannon's excavations) which produced sherds of souterrain ware pottery (Hurl 1995).
- 2.5.4 The only other archaeological investigation into the Bellaghy area came in 1998 under the direction of Ruairi O'Baoill. Excavation was carried out at No. 20 Castle Street, Bellaghy in an effort to investigate remains of the original seventeenth-century street front as depicted in Raven's 1622 map. However, artefacts recovered during the excavation were largely of eighteenth-twentieth century date with nothing earlier being observed (O'Baoill 1998; Ruairi O'Baoill *pers comm.*).

2.6 *Aims and objectives*

2.6.1 The primary aim of the excavation was to provide an opportunity for local school children to learn the process of an archaeological excavation. The trenches were also located to ground prove high resistance anomalies observed in the geophysics results.

2.7 *Archiving*

2.7.1 Copies of this report have been deposited with the Northern Ireland Environment Agency: Historic Monuments Unit. All site records are temporarily archived within the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, School of Geography, Archaeology and Palaeoecology, Queen's University Belfast.

2.8 *Credits and acknowledgements*

2.8.1 The excavation was directed by Brian Sloan of the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork (CAF). The excavation crew consisted variously of Naomi Carver, David McIlreavy and Clare McGranaghan (CAF), as well as Stuart Alexander and Dermot Redmond (placement students undertaking the Archaeological Practice module at Queen's University Belfast).

2.8.2 Assistance during the course of this excavation and the preparation of this report was kindly provided by; Ivan Minnis (NIAF), Paula Clarke (NIEA), Paul Logue (NIEA), Naomi Carver (CAF), Sapphire Mussen (CAF) and Ronan McHugh (CAF)

2.8.3 As the excavation was designed primarily as a public outreach exercise, the author is grateful to the primary schools that participated in the excavation: John Bosco PS Portglenone Co. Antrim, Bellaghy CPS Bellaghy Co. Derry, New Row PS Castledawson Co. Derry, St. Mary's PS Bellaghy Co. Derry, St. Bridgid's PS Magherafelt Co. Derry, Knockcloughrim CPS Magherafelt Co. Derry, Portgelone PS Portglenone Co. Antrim and Anahorish PS Toomebridge Co. Antrim.

2.8.3 Many thanks are due to the landowner, Mrs. Lowry for facilitating the programme of archaeological investigations.

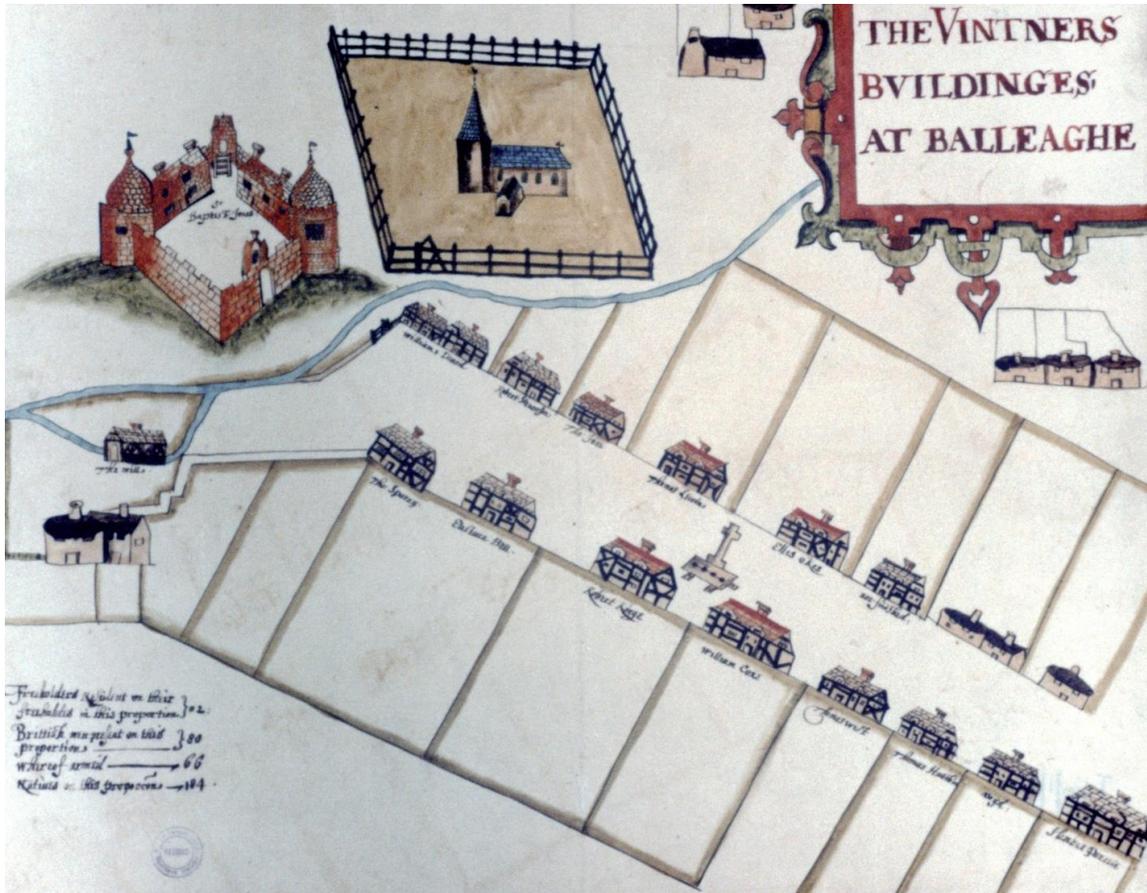


Figure Two: Philips' map of 1622 showing the plantation settlement of 'Balleaghe' (Bellaghy). The excavation area is located at the top left of the picture between the Bawn and the Church.

3 Geophysical Survey (based on information given by Ronan McHugh)

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 A geophysical survey was carried out in three fields to the west and south of Bellaghy Bawn. This work took place on the 13th and 14th May 2009 and was carried out by Ronan Mc Hugh and Sapphire Mussen of the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork.

3.2 Methodology

3.2.1 The equipment consisted of a Geoscan RM15 resistivity meter. The survey grids were 20m x 20m in dimension, with a traverse interval of 1m and a sampling interval of 0.5m, resulting in 800 readings per grid. The grids were surveyed in a zig-zag pattern. The data were downloaded and processed using Geoplot 3.0p program by Geoscan Research. The data were clipped to -1.5 and +1.5 standard deviations either side of the mean to provide better contrast. They were then interpolated to provide a smoother plot.

3.3 Results of the geophysical survey

3.3.1 The results of the survey were relatively positive with both high and low resistance anomalies observed (Figures Three and Four). For the purposes of 'ground truthing' these geophysical anomalies, it is intended that two trenches are excavated in the locations shown in Figure Four. The third trench, Trench Three, was located to ground proof a contrasting high/low response. However, due to the modern nature of the archaeological deposits encountered in Trenches One and Two, Trench Three was not excavated.

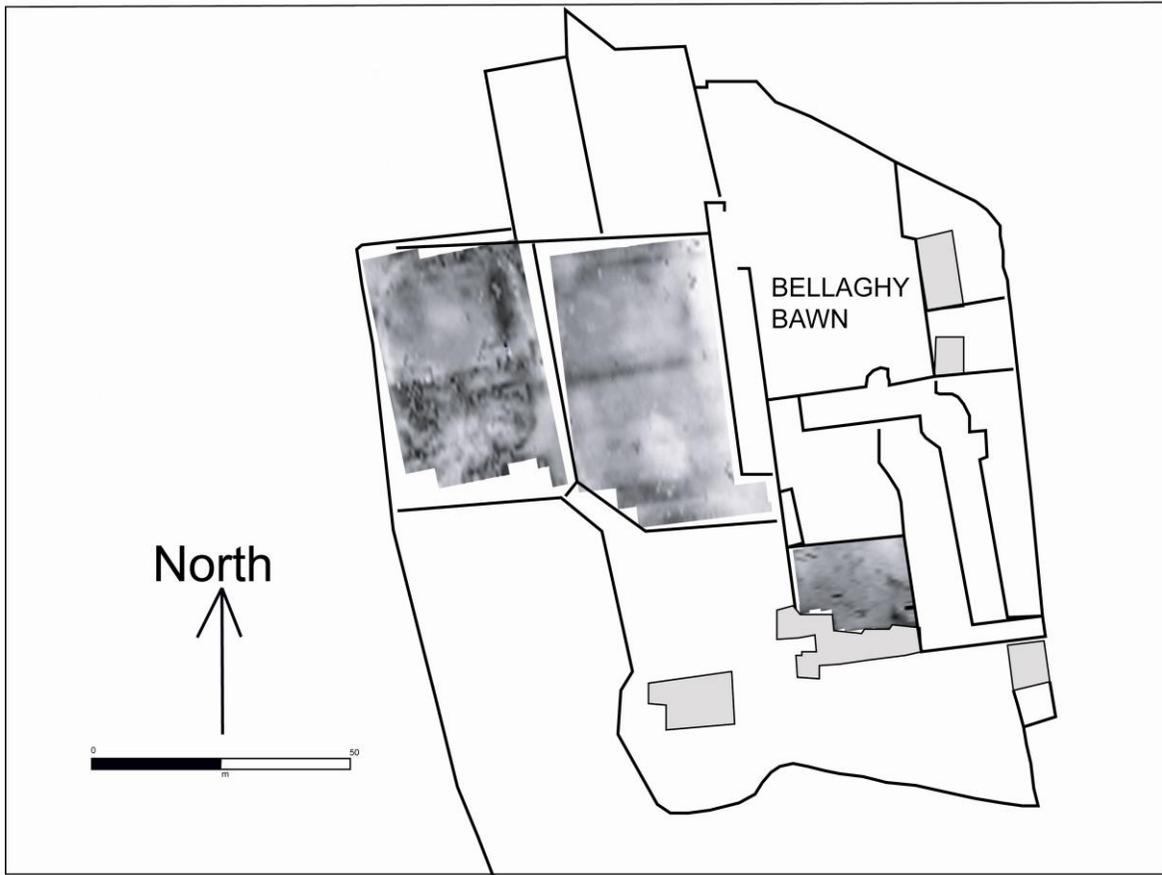


Figure Three: Greyscale plot showing the results of the geophysical survey

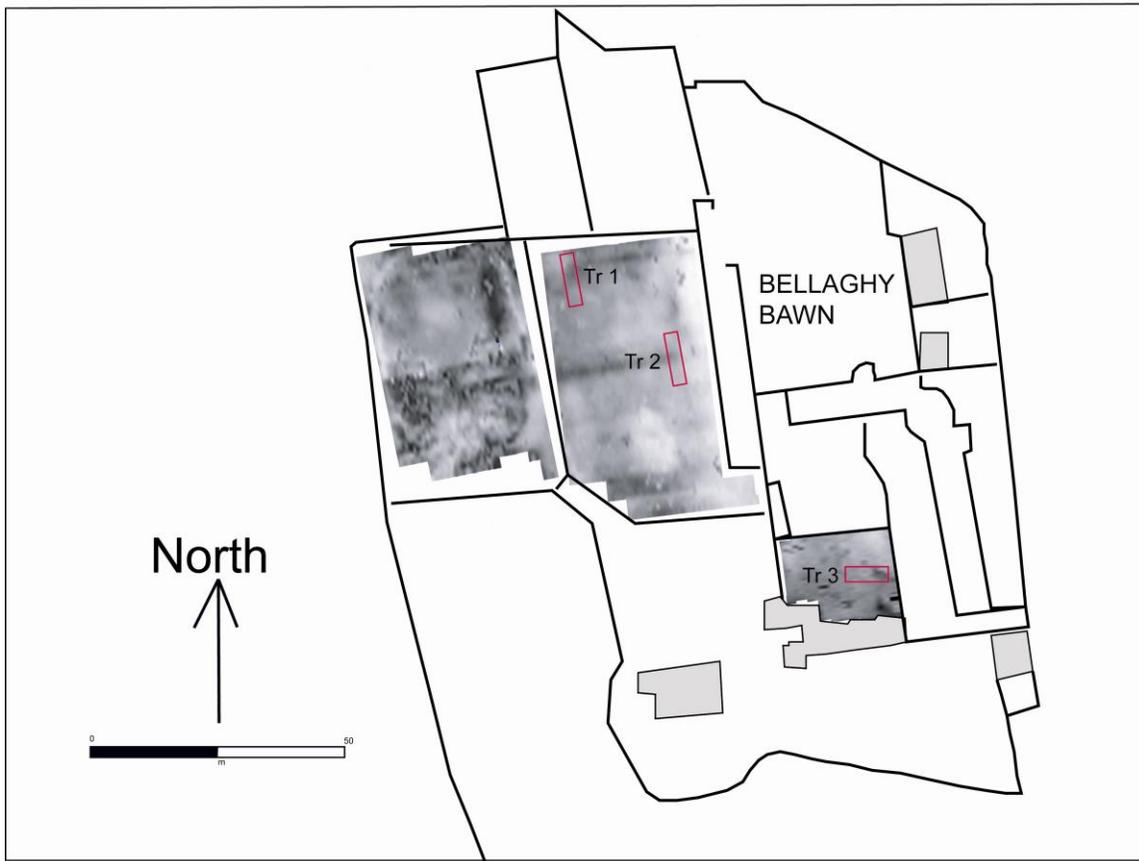


Figure Four: Location of trenches to test geophysical anomalies. Trench Three was subsequently not excavated.

3.4 *Interpretation of geophysical anomalies*

3.4.1 A provisional interpretation of the geophysical anomalies has been provided below (Table Two).

Field 1		
Anomaly No.	Description	Interpretation
1.	Linear high resistance anomaly extending east-west across centre of field 1.	Probably a pathway associated with use of the field as an orchard. Local resident Peter Craig recalled such a feature in this position within living memory.
2.	Linear high resistance anomaly extending east-west across north of field 1.	Probably a pathway or fence associated with the orchard.
3.	Linear northern edge of a high resistance anomaly at the south of field 1.	Edge of a path or fence associated with the orchard.
4.	Linear southern edge of a high resistance anomaly at the south of field 1.	Edge of a path or fence associated with the orchard.
5.	Series of vague high resistance linear trends visible across field 1. These are chiefly east/west aligned, but there are a few north/south anomalies at the centre of the area.	Possibly remnant of organization of hedgerows or trees within the orchard.
6.	Area of low resistance along east of field 1.	Coincides with the base of a ramp up to the bawn and the entrance to another field to the north. Low resistance probably due to water logging from the former as well as use as a track way for horses.
7.	Sub-circular zone of low resistance south of centre of field 1.	Three trees are visible around the perimeter of this anomaly. This may have been an area of the field where trees have been removed and the anomaly might be indicative of this disturbance.
8.	Arrangement of regular anomalies in a vague sub-circular pattern.	Possibly tree bowls or else response to a decorative feature within the garden.
Field 2		
9.	Vague high resistance anomaly extending westwards from the eastern edge of field 2.	Probably a continuation of the pathway represented by anomaly 1 as the boundary between the fields is relatively recent according to Peter Craig.
10.	Zone of erratic, mixed resistance readings.	Ground in this area has been modified by the landowner, Mrs. Lowry, to cater for use as a horse paddock. She has laid down hardcore, chippings and synthetic membrane in this area and this has probably caused the noisy response in this area.
11.	Linear edge of noisy zone 10.	Edge of area modified by the landowner. This linear anomaly coincides with the edge of two east/west aligned horse-jumps visible in the field which was indicated by Mrs. Lowry as the edge of the modified area.
12.	Vague, linear low resistance anomaly at north of field 2.	Probably a continuation of anomaly 2 into field 2.
13.	Arcing low resistance anomaly	The east of this anomaly coincides with an

	described within field 2.	arcing bank which the landowner indicated was the edge of a recently constructed horse run. Low resistance readings probably due to the continuous traffic of the horses along the horse run, while high resistance readings along the south-western edge of the anomaly might be compacted earth or gravel which has been displaced to the side of the run.
14.	Curvilinear high resistance anomaly running broadly north-south across field 2,	Probably a water pipe serving horse troughs.
15.	High resistance anomaly immediately to the east of anomaly 13.	Possibly rubble material relict of construction of the horse run or jumps. However, this might be buried masonry or a geological feature.
Field 3		
16 - 24	Vague, relatively high resistance anomalies arranged in a rough diamond pattern	Gravel – filled tree bowls from orchard or garden at the centre of field 3.
25	Very high resistance anomaly at the centre of a low resistance zone.	Well.
26	Angular high resistance anomaly at the south-east of field 3.	Possibly buried masonry, perhaps a feature or wall associated with well.
27	Angular high resistance at entrance to the north of field 3.	Gravel spread from the surface of access lane to field 3.
28	Linear high resistance anomaly extending from east of field 3 in south-east corner.	Possibly buried masonry associated with anomaly 10. However, it is broadly on the alignment of the tree bowls represented by anomalies 16-24, so might be associated with these features.
29	Linear trends delineating area of probable tree bowls (anomalies 16-24)	Possibly paths or cultivation trends associated with the orchard.

Table Two: Interpretation of Geophysical anomalies (kindly produced by Ronan McHugh).

4 Account of the excavation

4.1 Methodology

4.1.1 The programme of work at the site involved the opening of a two trenches (measuring 10m x 2m) over two high resistance anomalies identified during the geophysical survey. The trenches were manually excavated to the natural subsoil which consisted of a gravelly sandy clay.

4.1.2 The excavation of the archaeological strata was undertaken by hand using standard context recording methods. The principle site records consist of context sheets, drawn and photographic register augmented by a site diary. A series of overall plans (Scale 1:20) and section drawings (Scale 1:10) were prepared on site. For details of site photography see Appendix Three and for details of field illustrations see Appendix Four. In addition, separate registers were kept for small finds (Appendix Five) and samples (Appendix Six). It is recommended that the Harris Matrix for each trench is consulted when reading the account of the excavation (see Appendix Two).

4.1.2 The unique site code used to identify the records generated during the excavation was 'BELL 09'.

4.2 Account of the excavations

4.2.1 Trench One

4.2.2 Trench One was located in the east of Field One and was located across a high resistance anomaly in the geophysical survey, which was tentatively interpreted as being the remains of a gravel path. The trench measured 10m (north/south) by 2m (east/west) and was excavated to the surface of the natural subsoil (Context No. 112). The natural subsoil (Context No. 112) was encountered at an average depth of 0.4m and consisted of a gravelly red orange sandy clay.

4.2.3 The sod (Context No. 101) was manually excavated from the entirety of the trench. On the whole this was found to be approximately 0.1m thick and contained fragments of glass, plastic and other modern detritus amongst the grass roots. As this area is currently used as a paddock, it is assumed that the action of the horses' hooves has pushed this

- modern detritus down through the sod layer (Context No. 101). The sod (Context No. 101) overlay the topsoil (Context No.102).
- 4.2.4 The topsoil in Trench One (Context No. 102) consisted of a light brown, gritty clay loam and was on average 0.25m thick. Small rounded and sub-angular stones (average size: 30mm by 30mm by 20mm) were frequent throughout the deposit, as well as small fragments of charcoal and cinder. It is assumed that their presence in the topsoil relates to the use of the field as an orchard in the twentieth century when such material was added to the soil to increase fertilization. Finds from the topsoil (Context No. 102) included numerous fragments of glass, corroded iron objects, brick and pottery of nineteenth and twentieth century date (primarily black glazed earthenware and white glazed ceramics). Also recovered from the topsoil (Context No. 102) was a sewing thimble possibly made of copper alloy, and a copper alloy button of probable nineteenth century date (Philip Macdonald *pers comm.*).
- 4.2.5 Removal of the topsoil (Context No. 102) revealed a light to mid brown loam (Context No. 103), into which a number of garden features had been cut. Across the middle of the trench, a dark grey brown gravel (Context No. 108) was observed. This feature, measuring 1.75m in width (north/south) is interpreted as representing the dark linear anomaly seen in the geophysical survey results and is thought to be a gravel path. Excavation of the feature (Context No. 108) showed it to be the fill of a shallow cut (Context No. 113) that had a maximum depth of 0.2m. Sherds of white glazed ceramics and glass were recovered from the gravel fill (Context No. 108). To the north and south of the gravel path (Context No. 108), a series of linear features were observed. These were characterized as shallow cuts made into the dark brown loam (Context No. 103).
- 4.2.6 Approximately 0.25m north of the gravel path (Context No. 108), an east/west orientated linear feature was uncovered. The fill of this feature (Context No. 116) was a dark brown silty loam, with infrequent inclusions of rounded and sub-angular pebbles and gravel (average size: 5mm by 10mm by 10mm). Numerous sherds of glass were recovered from the fill of this feature (Context No. 116) as well as one sherd of black glazed earthenware. Upon excavation of the silty loam (Context No. 116) it became apparent that this deposit was the fill of a shallow cut (Context No. 115) which had the maximum dimensions of 0.38m in width (north/south) by 0.18m in depth.
- 4.2.7 Two similar features were encountered south of the gravel path (Context No. 108). These (Context Nos. 109 and 110) are interpreted as representing further bedding trenches for

- hedgerows and plants. This is due to their fills (Context Nos. 107 and 105 respectively) being remarkably similar to that (Context No. 116) north of the gravel path (Context No. 108), as well as their cuts (Context Nos. 109 and 110).
- 4.2.8 At the southern end of the trench, an irregular feature (Cut Context No. 111) was observed that spanned the width of the trench. As with the other garden features encountered at this level, it was filled with a dark brown silty loam (Context No. 104). Numerous sherds of glass and post-medieval pottery fragments were recovered from the fill of this feature, as well as fragments of clinker and corroded iron nails. Inactive plant roots were observed throughout the fill (Context No. 104). The cut of the feature (Context No. 111) was sloped gently towards the southern baulk of Trench One, and had a maximum depth of 0.58m. It is postulated that this feature represents a flower bed on the southern side of the gravel path (Context No. 108). All the above features were cut into the mid brown loam (Context No. 103).
- 4.2.9 Following the recording of the garden features, the mid brown loam was excavated. This was found to vary in thickness from 0.2m to 0.4m. Sherds of glass and white glazed ceramics, along with two fragments of clay pipe stem were recovered during the excavation of this deposit (Context No. 103). The mid brown loam (Context No. 103) directly overlay the natural subsoil (Context No. 112) which consisted of a stony orange gritty clay. No features of an archaeological nature were observed cutting the natural subsoil (Context No. 112). The natural subsoil (Context No. 112) was encountered at a maximum depth of 0.78m.
- 4.3 *Trench Two*
- 4.3.1 Trench Two was located in the north-western corner of Field 1 and was positioned to investigate another gravel path and associated garden features. However, upon excavation a simple stratigraphic sequence was encountered with nothing of archaeological significance being observed. The trench was excavated to the surface of the natural subsoil which was encountered at an average depth of 0.4m.
- 4.3.2 The sod (Context No. 201) was manually excavated across the entirety of the trench. On the whole this was found to be approximately 0.1m thick and contained fragments of glass, plastic and other modern detritus throughout the root system of the sod (Context No. 201). This layer directly overlay the topsoil (Context No. 202).

- 4.3.4 The topsoil in Trench Two (Context No. 202) consisted of a light brown, gritty clay loam and was on average 0.25m thick. Small rounded and sub-angular stones (average size: 30mm by 30mm by 20mm) were frequent throughout the deposit, as well as small fragments of charcoal and cinder. It is assumed that their presence in the topsoil relates to the use of the field as an orchard in the twentieth century when such material was added to the soil to increase fertilization. Finds from the topsoil (Context No. 202) included numerous fragments of glass, corroded iron objects, brick and pottery of nineteenth and twentieth century date (primarily black glazed earthenware and white glazed ceramics). The topsoil (Context No. 202) overlay a discreet layer of mid to dark brown clay loam (Context No. 203).
- 4.3.5 This deposit (Context No. 203) was on average 0.05m thick and contained similar finds to those recovered from the topsoil (Context No. 202), although at the time of excavation it was noticed that larger stones were present in the lower deposit (Context No. 203). It is thought that this occurred due to root action and spade cultivation in the time of the field being utilized as an orchard. The dark brown clay loam (Context No. 203) directly overlay the natural subsoil (Context No. 204) which consisted of an orange yellow compact clay. Numerous angular stones and larger rocks were observed protruding from the natural subsoil (Context No. 204). Nothing of archaeological significance was encountered in Trench Two.

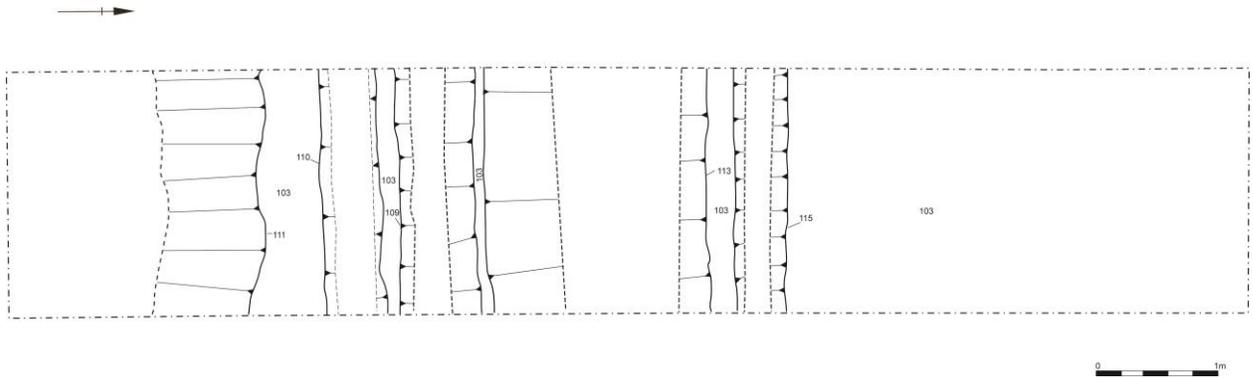


Figure Five: Post-excitation plan of garden features in Trench One.

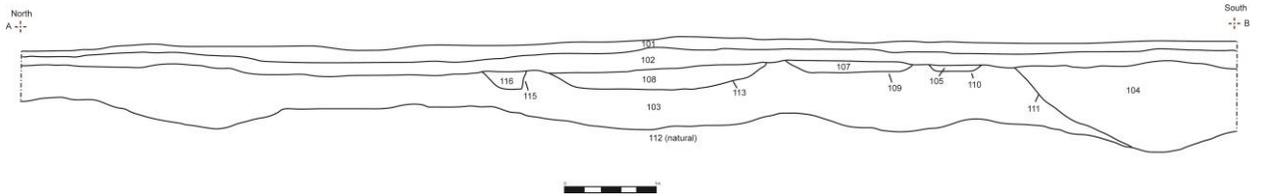


Figure Six: West facing section of Trench One

5 Discussion

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The excavations to the west of Bellaghy Bawn were successful in that the geophysical anomalies identified by McHugh were archaeologically investigated. Despite this being of limited archaeological significance, the investigation was successful in a public outreach capacity as over 250 local schoolchildren took part in a series of heritage orientated events at Bellaghy, which included participation in excavation.

5.2 Interpretation of the archaeological features

5.2.1 The only archaeological features encountered during the excavation were present in Trench One. These included a gravel path (Context No. 108) as well as several features which could be interpreted as hedging trenches (Context Nos. 109, 110 and 115; as they run parallel to the pathway) and a flowerbed (Context No. 111).

5.2.2 These features are interpreted as garden features, and most likely date to the nineteenth/twentieth century. They are not deemed to have archaeological significance.

5.3 Artefact dating

5.3.1 The artefact assemblage recovered during the excavations is wholly modern in date. Numerous sherds of nineteenth- and twentieth-century ceramics were recovered from both trenches, as well as sherds of glass and corroded metal objects. A substantial assemblage of brick fragments was recovered, and it is postulated that this assemblage represents both handmade brick (perhaps relating to the modification of Bellaghy Bawn since the mid seventeenth century), and more modern machine manufactured examples.

5.3.2 Two objects of probable copper alloy (Philip Macdonald *pers comm.*) were recovered from the topsoil deposit in Trench One (Context No. 102). These were a sewing thimble and a button. These items are deemed to be of nineteenth century date, and do not merit further analysis.

6 Recommendations for further work

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 As the excavations at Bellaghy were of limited archaeological significance, little recommendations for post-excavation work are merited. The recommendations given here are designed to bring the project to completion through publication.

6.2 Artefact analysis

6.2.1 Despite a large corpus of artefacts being recovered during the excavation, none of these require further study. On the whole, the artefact assemblage composed of glazed and unglazed earthenwares, white glazed and decorated ceramics, bottle glass, brick fragments, clay pipe fragments and corroded metal objects. It is postulated that these are all nineteenth/twentieth century in date.

6.2.2 Due to the recent date of the artefacts recovered, it is not recommended that further work is carried out on the assemblages.

6.3 Publication

6.3.1 Despite the archaeological conclusions of the excavations at Bellaghy being of little archaeological significance, the fact it was a public outreach exercise merits some sort of publication. It is recommended that an article is prepared for the general reader text *Archaeology Ireland*. A summary will also be provided for the annual *Excavations Bulletin*.

7 Bibliography

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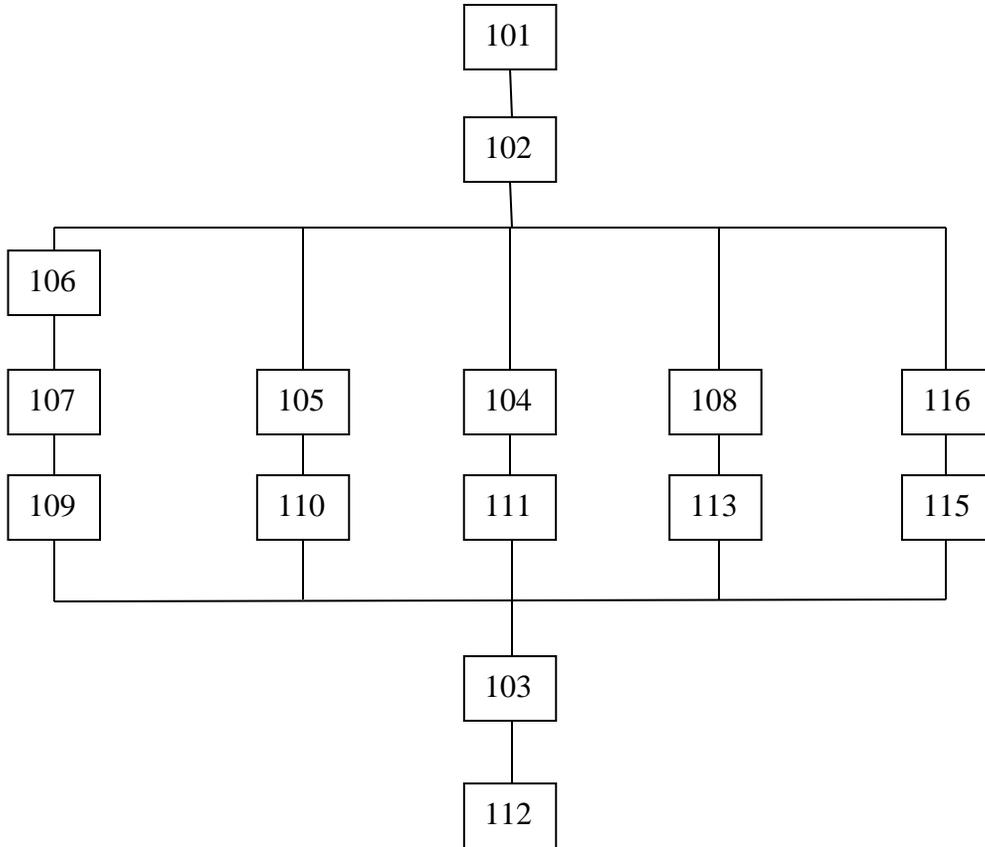
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Appendix One: Context Register

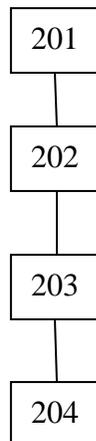
Context No.	Description
101	Sod
102	Topsoil
103	Light to mid brown 'garden soil'
104	Fill
105	Fill
106	Fill
107	Fill
108	Gravel path
109	Cut
110	Cut
111	Cut
112	Natural subsoil
113	Cut for gravel path
114	VOID
115	Cut
116	Fill
201	Sod
202	Topsoil
203	Gritty layer
204	Natural subsoil

Appendix Two: Harris matrix

Trench One



Trench Two



Appendix Three: Photographic Register

Jpeg	Description
100_2196	Removal of sod from Trench One (C101)
100-2198	Working shot
100-2199	Trench Two following removal of sod (C01) looking north
100-2200	Trench Two following removal of sod (C01) looking south
100-2201	Trench Two looking north
100-2202	Trench One during excavation of the topsoil (C102) looking north
100-2203	Trench One during excavation of the topsoil (C102) looking south
100-2204	Gravel path (C108) looking east
100-2205	Garden features emerging in Trench One looking north
100-2206	Trench One mid excavation looking north
100-2207	Trench One mid excavation looking north-east
100-2208	Trench One looking north-east
100-2209	Trench One looking south-east
100-2210	Trench One mid excavation looking south
100-2211	Trench One mid excavation looking south
100-2212	Trench One mid excavation looking south
100-2213	Trench One garden features looking west
100-2214	Trench One garden features looking west
100-2215	Working shot
100-2216	Working shot
100-2217	Working shot
100-2218	Working shot
100-2219	Working shot
100-2220	Working shot
100-2221	Working shot
100-2222	Working shot
100-2223	Working shot

100-2224	Working shot
100-2225	Working shot
100-2226	Working shot
100-2227	Working shot
100-2228	Working shot
100-2229	Working shot
100-2230	Trench One mid excavation looking north
100-2231	Trench One mid excavation looking west
100-2234	Subsoil exposed in Trench One looking south
100-2235	Subsoil exposed in Trench One looking north
100-2236	Working shot
100-2237	Working shot
100-2238	Working shot
100-2239	Trench Two post-excavation looking north
100-2240	Trench Two post-excavation looking north
100-2241	Trench Two post-excavation looking east
100-2242	Trench Two post-excavation looking south
100-2243	Trench Two post-excavation looking south
100-2244	Working shot
100-2245	Working shot
100-2246	Working shot
100-2247	Working shot
100-2248	Trench One post-excavation looking south
100-2249	Trench One post-excavation looking north

Appendix Four: Field drawing register

Drawing No.	Type	Scale	Description
1	Plan	1:20	Pre-excavation plan of possible garden features in Trench 1
2	Plan	1:20	Post-excavation plan of Trench 1
3	Section	1:20	West facing section of Trench 1

Appendix Five: Samples register

*No samples were recovered during the excavation.

Appendix Six – Small Finds Register

Context	Material	Weight
101	Brick	220g
101	Clinker	6g
101	Bone	26g
101	Metal nail	6g
101	Glass	56g
101	Ceramics	156g
103	Flint	290g
103	Ceramics	498g
103	Clay Pipe Stems (5)	16g
103	Chalk/limestone	36g
103	Brick Fragments	2372g
103	Brick Fragments	2506g
103	Bone	12g
103	Metal	68g
103	Slate	258g
103	Clinker	74g
103	Glass	182g
104	Flint	12g
104	Ceramics	80g
104	Brick Fragments	242g
104	Bone	8g
104	Charcoal	24g
104	Slate	104g
104	Chalk/limestone	4g
107	Flint	4g
107	Ceramics	4g
107	Slate	16g
107	Glass	6g
107	Charcoal	2g
107	Brick Fragments	16g
108	Ceramics	52g
108	Brick Fragments	38g
108	Slate	20g

108	Glass	14g
108	Flint	14g
201	Ceramics	92g
201	Brick Fragments	146g
201	Flint	26g
201	Metal	48g
201	Coal	36g
201	Slate	38g
201	glass	44g
202	Bone	6g
202	Plastic wire	1g
202	Glass	78g
202	Chalk/limestone	90g
202	Clay Pipe Stem	2g
202	Metal	34g
202	Charcoal	20g
202	Slate	46g
202	Shell	32g
202	Bone	34g
202	Glass	80g
202	Slate	214g
202	Charcoal	12g
202	Brick Fragments	434g
202	Brick Fragments	804g
202	Ceramics	202g
202	Metal	328g
202	Ceramics	232g
202	Clay Pipe Stem	8g
203	Flint	126g
203	Metal	272g
203	Slate	422g
203	Glass	174g
203	Bone	44g
203	Charcoal	22g
203	Chalk/Limestone	24g
203	Clay Pipe Stem	8g
203	Brick Fragments	1284g



Plate One: Removing the sod (Context No. 101) from Trench One, with the western wall of Bellaghy Bawn in the background, looking north-east.



Plate Two: Following removal of the topsoil in Trench One (Context No. 102), showing garden features cutting the light brown loam (Context No. 103), looking north-east.



Plate Three: Trench One following excavation to the surface of the natural subsoil (Context No. 112), looking south.



Plate Four: Trench Two following excavation to the surface of the natural subsoil (Context No. 204), looking south.



Plate Five: Pupils of St. Mary's Primary School, Bellaghy, excavating in Trench One, looking north-east.