



**Inishargy House, Kircubbin County Down**

Excavation and monitoring carried out  
on behalf of NIEA

By

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**CAF DSR No. 94**

Excavation Licence No: **AE/12/149**

Planning Reference: **X/2012/0053/F**

SMR No: **DOW 018:020**

Grid Reference: **J 6047 6468**

*25<sup>th</sup> July 2013*

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## 1.0 Summary

### 1.1 Site Specific Information

*Site Name:* Inishargy House

*Townland:* Inishargy

*SMR No.:* DOW 018:020

*Grid Ref.:* J 6047 6468

*County:* Down

*Excavation Lic. No.:* AE/12/149

*Planning Ref. No.:* X/2012/0053/F

*Dates of Monitoring/Excavation:*

Excavation on 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> November 2012 and monitoring on 28<sup>th</sup> January 2013

*Archaeologists present:* Excavation; Emily Murray, Sapphire Mussen and Henry Welsh. Monitoring; Sapphire Mussen. Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, Queen's University Belfast.

*Size of area opened:* Area no more than 13x7m

*Current land use:* Rubble covered area of demolished 20<sup>th</sup>-century residential extensions

*Intended land use:* Residential development over the footprint of the demolished wing of the 17<sup>th</sup>-century house

*Brief Summary:* Recording and hand excavation of the footprint of a demolished wing of a 17<sup>th</sup>-century house (DOW 018:020) was carried out in advance of development by the landowner (planning ref. X/2012/0053/F). This was followed by archaeological monitoring and recording of mechanically dug foundation trenches during the first stages of the development. The excavation revealed a brick floor and cobbled surface associated with the 17<sup>th</sup>-century house. All artefact material was of 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century date. The foundations were cut to an average depth of 0.8m into the natural subsoil. The lower courses of a mortared stone and brick wall was encountered running northeast to southwest along the length of one of the foundation cuts. No further features or finds of archaeological significance were observed in the digging of the foundations.

## **2.0 Introduction**

2.1 Planning permission was applied for and received (X/2012/0053/F), by the landowner, to rebuild a demolished wing of a 17<sup>th</sup> century house at Inishargy (DOW 018:002). The upstanding remains of the house have been extensively modernised over the years and are encased in modern concrete bricking and render (Plates 1-4). It is believed that the house was originally H-shaped in plan and the original southern wing was demolished at some point (Figure 3). The house has seen many alterations in recent decades including the addition and subsequent demolition of various extensions. A rough mortared stone wall, believed to be an original cross-wall of the demolished wing, still stood prior to commencement of the development. During a preliminary visit by Liam McQuillan of NIEA Built Heritage, this wall was inspected and a brick-built fireplace and two possible bread ovens, contained within its western face, were identified. Following on from these discoveries, it was envisaged that the old fabric of this wall would be retained in the development. However, at the commencement of the second phase of monitoring on site (28<sup>th</sup> January 2013) it was found that the wall had been completely removed and reported by the contractors to have been entirely unstable and to have ‘fallen down’. Manual excavation of the footprint of the demolished wing was carried out on either side of the surviving cross-wall in November 2012, under guidance of the NIEA Inspectorate team. Monitoring and recording of the mechanical excavation of the new extension foundations within this same area was carried out on 28<sup>th</sup> January 2013.

## **3.0 Site location and description**

3.1 The modernised 17<sup>th</sup>-century Inishargy House is located on the broad flat summit of a large drumlin rising to over 30m above sea level (Figures 1 & 2). The ruins of a church identified in the NISMR as an ecclesiastical site (DOW 018:001), lie immediately north of the house. Both are situated within a large earthen enclosure of unknown date measuring approximately 130m across, which circles the top of the drumlin. The enclosure is also listed as DOW 018:001 in the NISMR.

3.2 The house (NISMR, DOW 018:002), is aligned east-northeast to south-southwest and the current approach to it comprises a tree-lined, straight tarmac laneway coming from Inishargy road to the east. A disused entranceway and road leads to the house from the south. The area to the modern front of the house (its west face) has been landscaped and planted with various trees and shrubs. It is believed that a small sub-rectangular mound within the garden area southwest of the house contains the remains of people buried following the aftermath of a skirmish which took place on the hill. As a result of this belief, the current owners have avoided digging too deeply into this point of the garden (Mr. Coulter Sr. circa 1992, pers. comm. (NISMR DOW 018:002)).

- 3.3 To the current rear of the house (its east face) are a series of stone buildings sited around a yard of poured concrete (Plate 2). These buildings now used as storage, farm buildings and workshops are likely to have been originally used as coach houses, stables and offices serving the 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century occupancy of the house. Attached to the range of out-buildings are the remains of what appears to be a stone tower with narrow lights which may be perceived as gun loops (Plate 5). It has been speculated that this may indicate the remains of a bawn at the site (Robinson and Oram 1983, 26). However, its central location in the gable wall of an out-building and the turning of the stair in an-anti clockwise direction, which would not be of particular use in defence (Plates 5 & 6), suggest that it is a folly built alongside the house in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. It may also be worth noting that the stairs appear to be concrete or concrete covered (Plate 6).
- 3.4 The house as it stands is by all appearances modern with 20<sup>th</sup>-century windows and roof slates, plastic guttering, concrete-brick facing covered with modern render, and modern brick chimneys (Plates 2-4). However, beneath this it can be seen that it is composed of large rough stones and mortar (Plate 13). A free standing cross-wall (Plates 9-12) topped with a skim of concrete, which stood perpendicular to the southern wall of the house, contained in its western face, a number of brick arches blocked up with brick, stone and mortar (Plates 9 & 10). It is speculated that these arches represented the remains of two brick ovens and a fireplace. This wall was found to be structurally unsound with large cracks, holes and falling away in places and has since been removed (Plates 9-14).

#### **4.0 Cartographic evidence**

##### *4.1 The House*

The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1835 (Figure 2a) shows Inishargy House in a very pronounced H-form along an east-northeast to west-southwest alignment with a small annexe to its northern side. The third edition map of 1932 shows the building as a completely different shape, seemingly without its H-form and with two possible extensions to the north-eastern face, and possibly a wall running in an arc from the south-eastern side of the house towards the yard (Figure 2b). The fourth edition map of 1957 shows the house with additions still remaining to the north-eastern face. The possible wall to the southeast is now removed and an extension or wall has been added to the south-western face (Figure 2c). The current OS data available (2006) shows two extensions to the house; one at its eastern corner and one almost centrally placed within the south-western face-it appears that all previous extensions have been replaced or removed (Figure 2d). The H-form may be absent or obscured from these latter maps due to the presence of an in-filling extension to the north-eastern face. This

extension was partly still in place during the course of the excavation and has since been fully removed.

#### 4.2 *The entranceways*

Three entrances to the site coming from the north, east and south can be noted on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1835; the northern entrance appears substantial and tree-lined and enters the yard on the eastern side. A wide straight entranceway with trees lining its northern edge runs directly from the eastern end of the yard and centrally in line with the house (in an east-northeast to south-southwest direction). A winding laneway exits the site at the south, between the yard buildings and the house before curving round to join the road to the southwest (Figure 2a). From the third edition Ordnance Survey map of 1932 and onwards three entranceways are clearly shown although the eastern entrance is gone and a new laneway approaches from the road to the west. The western laneway cuts through the enclosure and passes between the church ruins and the house before entering the yard (Figure 2b). The fourth edition map of 1957 shows it passing in front of the house and joining the southern laneway before it enters the yard (Figure 2c). However it appears that by present day, it has been reverted back to its original position, passing between the house and the church ruins (Figure 2d).

#### 4.3 *The church and enclosure*

The church (DOW 018:001) is shown to be in ruins on all cartographic representations of the area since the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1835 (Figure 2). From the third edition of 1932 and onwards, only the remains of three walls are depicted; the northern, southern and western. Two small stone buildings or towers are depicted set into corners of the wall which surrounds the church (Figure 2). An enclosed area of trees and shrub to the east of the church and shown only on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1835, may represent an associated graveyard (Figure 2a); there appears to be no further cartographic evidence of a graveyard at the site. The large enclosure of unknown date which encircles the house, church and yard is depicted from the third edition of 1932 and onwards. It appears as a wide belt of trees; up to 12m in width, running from the northern edge of the church in a circular fashion around to the east where it has been obscured or removed by the construction of the yard and buildings (Figure 2).

#### 4.4 *The yard, buildings and other features*

The yard buildings appear as two long ranges running parallel with the axes of the house. They appear to have undergone few minor changes up until 1932. Post 1932 the yard appears to have been developed more substantially with the addition of farm buildings and a silo (Figure 2d). Field boundaries around the site have seen minor changes since the early

1800's, mainly due to the addition or removal of entranceways or drainage and reclamation of marshland at the base of the drumlin. A well is shown centrally within the yard on the third and fourth edition maps of 1932 and 1957 respectively.

## **5.0 Summary phasing of Inishargy House (Figure 5)**

### *5.1 Early 17<sup>th</sup> century*

*Circa* 1620, Alexander Baillie built a dwelling house here following the H-form of contemporary English fashions (Robinson and Oram 1983, 26), (Figures 3 & 4). The main entrance to the house is in its eastern face. It is not known what, if anything, stood on the site prior to this date.

### *5.2 Late 17<sup>th</sup> century - 18<sup>th</sup> century*

The house is likely to have been damaged or partly destroyed during the Irish Rebellion of 1641 as references are made to a late 17<sup>th</sup>-century rebuild (still in a H-form) (Robinson and Oram 1983, 26). Destruction of the southern wing may have been so extensive that it was never fully built back (Figure 4). Sash windows of Georgian style were added with panes of six over six. The eastern side of the house was no longer used as the main entrance and a new main entranceway was opened in the western side of the house. Windows were added to the western face of the southern range to create symmetry in the new front face of the house. A chimney which served fireplaces in the western wall of the south range fell into disuse and had its intramural flues removed for the subsequent addition of these windows (Figure 4). A high wall may have been constructed at this time, extending from the dilapidated south range of buildings towards the yard buildings thereby further enclosing the yard. It seems possible that the original front face of the house (east) was so badly damaged and beyond cost effective repair that the most likely solution was to move the main entrance to the western side of the building.

### *5.3 19<sup>th</sup> century*

The sash windows were replaced or repaired with larger panes of four over four (Plate 1).

### *5.4 Late 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century*

The house becomes uninhabited and falls into a state of disrepair. The house is then bought by the current owners (The Coulters), (Plate 1).

### *5.5 Mid 20<sup>th</sup> century*

The entire south range of buildings was completely demolished with the possible exception of its originally internal cross-wall, and a wall extending towards the yard buildings (Possibly constructed in the 18<sup>th</sup> century) (Plate 2). The cross-wall contained the remnants of two possible brick-built ovens and a brick-built fireplace (Plates 9-10). A new chimney, possibly reusing original flues, was constructed where the southern range of buildings once met the central range (now the southern gable wall of the house). Two windows visible within this new gable wall may have marked the original position of two internal doorways (Plate 2). A narrow poured concrete walkway delineated the footprint of the newly renovated residence. The sash windows were all removed and new, larger windows were inserted, not following the placement of the former windows (Plate 2). The roof was replaced and two extensions were made to the rear (east face of the house). The southernmost of these incorporated the original cross wall of the house (Plate 3).

#### 5.6 *Mid-Late 20<sup>th</sup> century*

Further extensions were made to the house. A conservatory was added to the southern gable, built up against but not incorporating the cross wall of the old house; It is likely that the cross-wall would have been demolished at this stage if it were not still being used as a wall incorporated into an earlier-built extension. The lower-floor window in the southern gable was converted into a doorway for access from house to conservatory. An extension was made to the front of the house, enclosing the front door (Plate 4). Further extensions were made to the rear, eastern face of the house, and joining two earlier-built extensions.

#### 5.7 *Early 21<sup>st</sup> century*

All 20<sup>th</sup> century extensions were demolished along with the original cross-wall of the house leaving only the core of the original building in place (Plates 13-16).

#### 5.8 *2012-2013*

Planning permission was applied for and received and foundations were dug for a new large extension to the house, covering the footprint of the demolished 17<sup>th</sup>-century wing (Plate 26). 17<sup>th</sup>-century brick flooring and cobbled surfaces were found to be intact beneath layers of concrete (Plates 20-22). Remnants of these should still be found mostly intact beneath the new extension. The new extension should restore the house to H-form, mimicking its original ground plan.

## 6.0 Account of the excavation and monitoring

6.1 During the primary phase of investigation at the site, the cross-wall containing a hearth and ovens, identified during a preliminary visit by a member of the NIEA Built Heritage Inspectorate team (Liam McQuillan), was still in situ (Plates 9-12). For simplicity, the excavation at this stage was divided into two areas; Area 1-west of the cross-wall (Figure 6) and Area 2-east of the cross-wall (Figure 7). It was anticipated that the excavation could reveal the remains of cellars rumoured to be below the house. Phases of demolition at the site had left the area covered in a large amount of rubble material which was first removed, along with a still intact concrete floor, by a mechanical excavator. The primary phase of investigative excavation revealed within Area 1, a series of low brick 'walls' and a brick and slate-topped stone wall running in to the garden area west of the house. Excavation of Area 2 revealed a brick floor, levelled brick wall, cobbled surface and the remains of a robbed-out stone wall. During the second phase of monitoring at the site, the stone wall found in Area 1 was further uncovered.

### *Phase 1; Excavation*

#### 6.2.0 Area 1

Area 1 measured approximately 6m x 7.5m, extending over the site west of the cross-wall where the southern range of the building once stood (Figures 5 & 6). The area was cleared of loose rubble, mortar and debris which most likely resulted from demolition of a single-storey 20<sup>th</sup>-century conservatory extension which stood here. The outline of this conservatory can clearly be seen in the face of the south-western wall of the house along with a doorway. Level rows of brick and mortar were uncovered after clearing back the area. The spaces between the brick rows or 'walls' was filled with loose, beige, mortar-rich material, broken brick, and stone. It is unlikely that they formed part of the original structure of the house as the brick used does not appear to be of much antiquity, unlike the 17<sup>th</sup>-century brick found in Area 2. The presence of cellars in this area was neither ruled out nor confirmed by the investigation and it is possible that these brick 'walls' were built on the top of the earlier walls or pillars of a 17<sup>th</sup>-century cellar system in order to create a level plinth for the base of the 20<sup>th</sup>-century conservatory. The maximum dimensions of the area of brick 'walls' mirrored that of the now removed conservatory (Plates 17-19, Figure 6) although the tops of the 'walls' appeared to be substantially lower than would be expected of a levelling plinth for the conservatory. One possible explanation for this is that the upper courses of these brick 'walls' had been removed prior to commencement of the excavation; their original height probably coincided with the level of the soil in this area as seen against the cross-wall. A stone wall capped with brick, slate and mortar was found running parallel to the southern wall of the house and into the garden at its front (western face), (Figure 6). The main fabric of this wall is roughly cut stone

bonded with mortar and it is likely that it once stood to a much greater height before being levelled to the same height as the brick walls.

### 6.3.0 Area 2

Area 2 measured approximately 6m x 7.5m and extending over the site east of the still standing cross wall and covering the area where the southern range of buildings would once have stood (Figures 5 & 7). The area was first cleared of larger debris and rubble by mechanical excavator and the remains of a concrete floor was removed (Plate 20). This floor represented the base of a 20<sup>th</sup> century extension and abutted the face of the cross wall which had been roughly plastered on this (eastern) face (Plate 21).

6.3.1 Excavation of the area then proceeded by hand and revealed a brick floor under a thin layer of grey silt preserved directly below the concrete floor, and a cobbled surface beneath a layer of sticky grey clay (Plate 21). The clay pressed into the spaces between the cobbles and contained much 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century household waste including broken ceramics and iron nails. The brick surface measured at its maximum 3.5m by 11.5m with the bricks (measuring 22cm length and 6cm depth) laid on their sides and end to end with a dark brown-black silt between. The bricks had been tightly packed with maximum spaces measuring 0.5cm, to create a level floor. A natural formation of a wavy pattern arising from the methods used in the laying of the brick could be observed (Plate 22, Figure 7).

6.3.2 At the west, the brick floor was built up to the face of the cross wall, its northern edge could not be observed as it continued below the level of a still standing 20<sup>th</sup> century extension (Plates 21 & 22). To the south it ended abruptly in an almost straight edge and appeared to have been disturbed by the removal of a wall along this edge (Plate 23). A band of loose light yellow-brown mortar approximately 0.6m in width was found running along this edge and perpendicular to the cross wall (Plate 23), possibly the remains of a continuation of the stone wall found in Area 1.

6.3.3 The eastern edge of the brick floor was bounded by the foundation courses of a mortared brick wall measuring 0.35m width and 4.5m length (Plate 24). It is likely that this formed the eastern wall of a now demolished 20<sup>th</sup> century extension, whether or not it was built at this time or belonged to an earlier structure is not certain. It may be worth noting that it does not run perfectly parallel with the 17<sup>th</sup> century walls of the house, nor with the patterning in the cobbles (Figure 7). The mortared brick used in the wall certainly appears to be of a much later date than the brick used in the adjacent floor. The dimensions of the mortared bricks also matched those found in Area 1; 23cm length, 12cm width and 8cm depth and were bound together with a compact pale grey mortar. The remains of this wall separated the brick floor from the cobbled surface (Plate 24, Figure 7).

6.3.4 The cobbles likely form part of the original surfacing of the yard and the remains of patterns

made in their laying could be observed (Plate 21, Figure 7). The cobbles measured up to 10cm in diameter and were set into a levelling deposit of dark grey clay which, if removed, exposed the natural orange boulder clay subsoil of the site. The cobbles continued under the modern concrete surface of the yard to the north and were heavily truncated and mostly removed towards the south and east (Plate 21).

6.3.5 At the northernmost part of the brick surface were situated three large flat stones around a jumble of mortared brick of the type used in the construction of the wall, smaller stones, and slate (Plate 25, Figure 7). The larger stones possibly formed part of an original doorway, the northern and southernmost of these stones sit either side of a larger rectangular cut stone and bear the remains of iron pegs and mortar on their surfaces (Figure 7), which could indicate that they once upheld solid structure. On their western and southern sides the brick of the 17<sup>th</sup> century floor butts up against them; it is uncertain whether the brick floor was altered to allow for the placing of these large stones or if its construction was secondary to this (Plate 25). The space enclosed by these stones and the area directly to their east and north has been much disturbed and partly infilled with loose mortar, mortared brick, small stones and slate.

6.3.6 The original relationship between the large stones and the cobbled surface cannot be ascertained due to the disturbance of the ground between them. The mortared brick wall is also likely to be a later addition replacing an earlier wall and thereby obscuring the original relationship between the brick floor and the cobbled surface. Monitoring of the mechanical excavation of foundations for the new extension took place at the later date of 28<sup>th</sup> January 2013.

#### *Phase 2: Archaeological Monitoring of foundation digging*

6.4.0 Six linked trenches were dug into the natural subsoil of the site to a depth of approximately 0.8m for the pouring of concrete for the foundations of the new wing (Plates 26-35, Figure 8). The foundations were dug using a mechanical excavator with a 750mm toothed bucket with the exception of the new cross wall which is to be slightly narrower (Plate 27) and was dug using a 600mm straight edged bucket. It was hoped that although the old cross wall containing ovens had been removed, its foundations may still remain providing insight into its construction. However, during recording of the site prior to the cutting of the new foundations it was observed that the wall had been removed in its entirety along with the edge of the brick floor which ran along its length. The void left by its removal had been backfilled with a mixture of redeposited orange subsoil, mortar and rubble; no original foundations or associated cuts could be seen (Plate 28). Whether or not the cobbled surface east of the brick floor was still in place could not be certain as the area was much obscured by a layer of clay, rubble and mortar which had been spread across the site by mechanical excavator. The brick

walls/levelling plinth which had been uncovered on the western side of the cross wall was also largely obscured (Plate 26). Orange subsoil was encountered close to the surface across the site. The upper levels of the subsoil are mottled grey and orange whereas the lower levels (below 0.5m) are a more definite bright orange. This is most likely due to natural leaching of the ground soils of the site.

- 6.4.1 The first cutting was for the planned new north-west facing wall. The edge of the brick floor was disturbed in the process (Figure 8). No remains of the brick wall which separated the brick floor from the cobbled surface, nor of the cobbles themselves, were observed; presumably the brick wall had been removed prior to excavation of the foundations, and the cobbled surface, which lay just beyond the boundaries of the new extension, was obscured by a layer of rubble and clay spread across the site by mechanical excavator. The brick floor was found, as in the first stage of investigations, to be set onto a thin levelling deposit of dark grey clay which lay directly above the natural subsoil of the site. No further features or artefacts of archaeological interest were noted.
- 6.4.2 The second cutting was for the planned new north-east facing wall. This was located over the line of the brick wall running along the edge of the brick floor. However no remains of this wall were observed and the presence of redeposited natural clay intermixed with concrete rubble and mortar, in its place, would suggest that this feature was fully removed prior to official excavation of the foundations. Removal of this rubble and clay layer revealed the natural orange clay subsoil of the site. No features or artefacts of archaeological interest were uncovered.
- 6.4.3 The third cutting was that of the planned new cross-wall of the development (Plate 27); this was done using the narrower 600mm straight edged bucket. The original edge of the brick floor which would have run along the edge of this trench had already been disturbed in the prior removal of the old-cross wall and its foundations (Plate 28). The resultant arbitrary edge had to be removed in the cutting of the new foundation trench and the bricks from the remaining 17<sup>th</sup> century floor, were again found to be set onto a thin levelling deposit of dark grey clay which was set directly on the natural subsoil of the site. No foundations of the original cross-wall or further features or artefacts of archaeological interest were observed.
- 6.4.4 The fourth cutting was for the planned new south-east facing wall (Plate 29). Here, a mortared stone and brick wall was discovered running parallel with the southern gable of the house and roughly in line with a wall extending westwards from the yard buildings (Plates 30-34). What appears to be a foundation cut measuring 0.26m in width was observed at the base of the wall (Plates 31-33). This was filled with loose dark brown loamy clay and cobblestones. Impressed into the top of this layer was a loosely wound ball of grey synthetic twine. Orange clay was found packed around the wall. The wall extended beyond the line of the western face of the house and into the garden (Figure 8). Its extent towards its south-western end is unknown as it is buried beneath layers of garden soils. Its position within the site could point

to the supposition that it represents the remains of the demolished southern wing of the house; however its protrusion beyond the front of the 17<sup>th</sup> century house and its depth below foundation level for the house would contradict this. It is likely to be later that the original house structure and probably once formed part of a high garden wall. Certainly, the only find of a synthetic ball of twine near its base would suggest a later date of construction or alteration.

- 6.4.5 The fifth cutting was for the planned new southwest facing wall and its short return into the current front face of the upstanding house. Placement of the foundations appears to indicate that this new wall will sit marginally further west than the already existing northern wing of the house (Plate 34). Excavation of this trench revealed a demolition layer of mixed materials; concrete rubble, mortar, brick, stone, tarmac and road chippings. Removal of this revealed the natural orange clay subsoil of the site beneath. No further features or finds of archaeological significance were noted.

## **7.0 Conclusions and Recommendations**

As can be observed and is evidenced from cartographic records (Section 4), and proposed summary phasing (Section 5), Inishargy House has undergone various episodes of alteration, rebuild and modification. Archaeological investigation and monitoring carried out at Inishargy House (Section 6), has indicated that despite these successive episodes of alteration and destruction, much of the original 17<sup>th</sup> century fabric still remains beneath layers of modern render and concrete. Unfortunately the cross-wall which contained brick ovens and a fireplace has since been demolished but the original 17<sup>th</sup> century brick floor which was uncovered should still remain largely intact beneath the new rebuild of the southern wing. The cobbled yard is also likely to remain mostly intact beneath the poured concrete surface of the modern yard.

- 7.1 No finds of archaeological significance were noted during investigations and it is not foreseeable that further post-excavation analysis of artefact material will be necessary. No further archaeological work is to be carried out prior to erection of the southern wing rebuild, however, if future building work or alteration is planned, further archaeological investigation and monitoring of foundations would be recommended.

## Acknowledgements

Dr Emily Murray of the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork directed the primary phase of excavation. Assistance was also provided by Dr Henry Welsh (also of CAF). Original photographs and information regarding the site were kindly provided by the current owners of Inishargy House (The Coulters).

## References

Robinson, P. and Oram, D. 1983 Inishargie: some notes and ideas concerning this historical site. *Journal of the Upper Ards Historical Society* 7, 26-8.

## Web resources

NIEA SMR <http://apps.ehsni.gov.uk>

Excavations Bulletin: <http://www.excavations.ie>

NIEA Map viewer (Northern Ireland Environment Agency & Land and Property Service Copyright 2006): <http://maps.ehsni.gov.uk>

## Archive

*Finds:* All artefact material is currently archived at the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, Queen's University Belfast, it is not foreseeable that further post-excavation analysis will be necessary.

*Photographs:* Original photographs returned to the owners of Inishargy House, Digital images held by the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, Queen's University Belfast.

*Plans/Drawings:* Digital plans of the site, held by the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, Queen's University Belfast and included with this report.

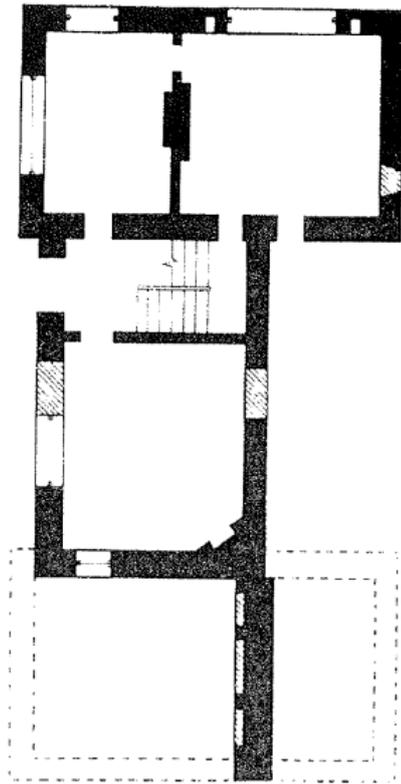


Figure 1: Map showing the location of Inishargy house and church (NIEA & LPS, 2006)

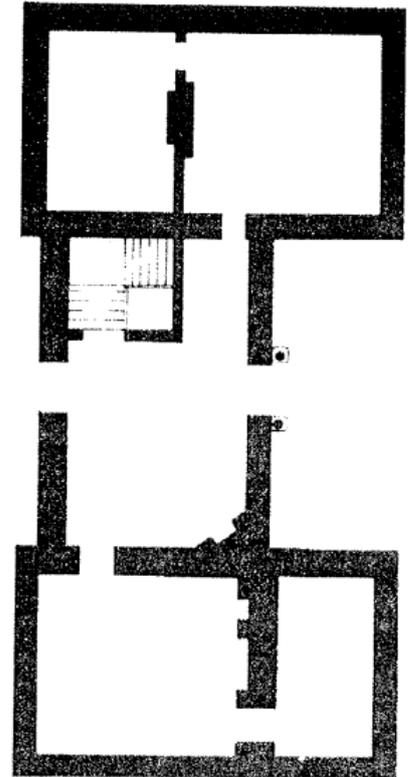


Figure 2: Comparison of extracts from 6-inch Ordnance survey maps of Inishargy (NIEA & LPS, 2006)

- (a) First edition Ordnance survey 1829-1835
- (b) Third edition Ordnance survey 1857-1932
- (c) Fourth edition Ordnance survey 1901-1957
- (d) Current digital Ordnance survey data (Copyright NIEA & LPS, 2006)



Plan of what remains of the old fabric.



Conjectural plan of old house

Figure 3: Ground plan of Inishargy House (Robinson & Oram 1983)

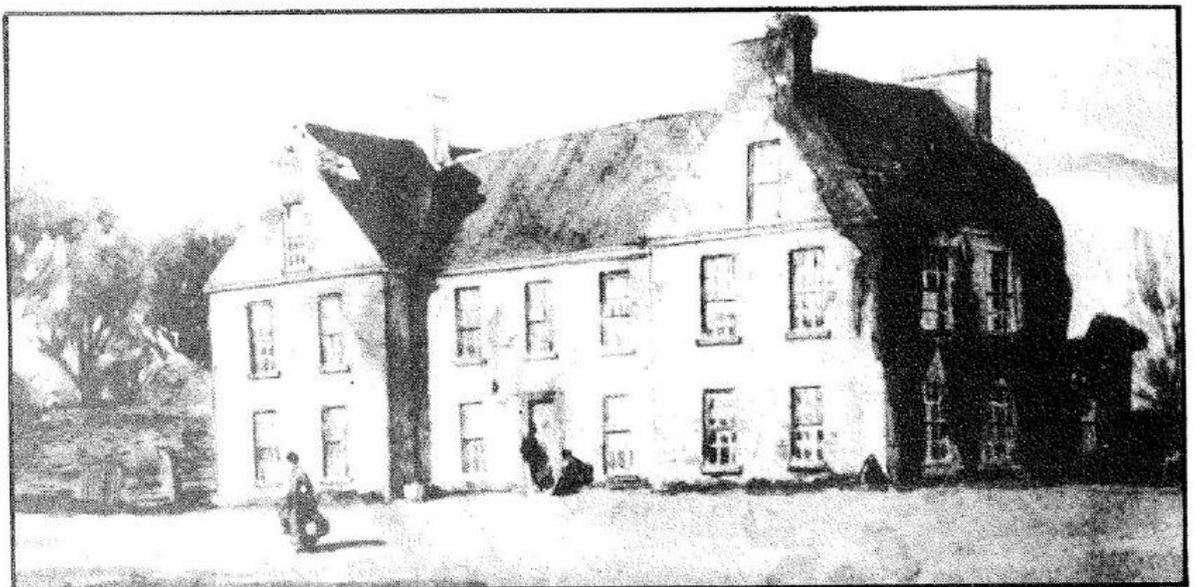


Figure 4: Illustration of Inishargy House before modernisation, looking northeast and showing the southern wing in ruins (Robinson & Oram 1983)

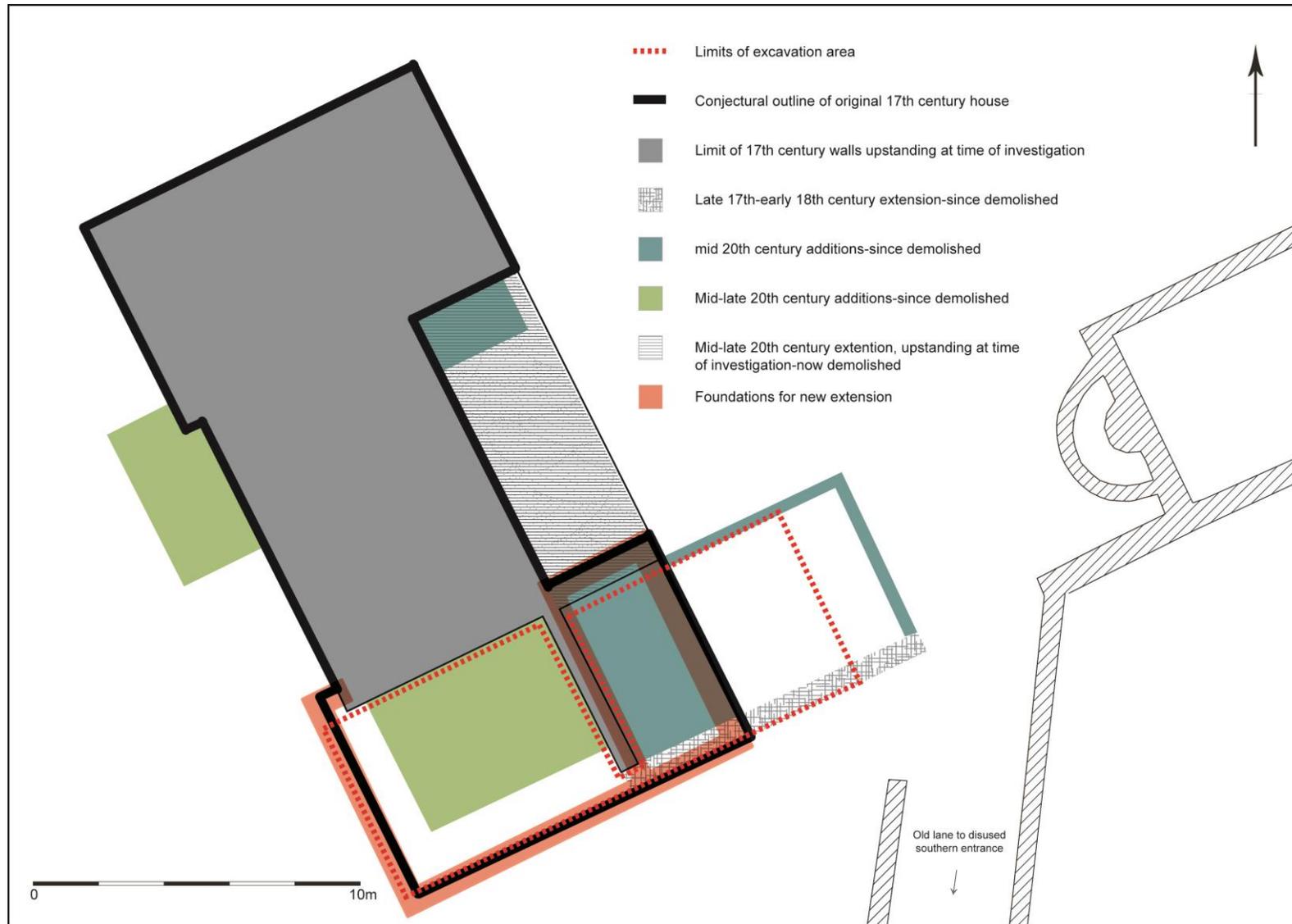


Figure 5: Summary phasing of alterations to Inishargy House, also showing the limit of the excavation area and outline of new foundations

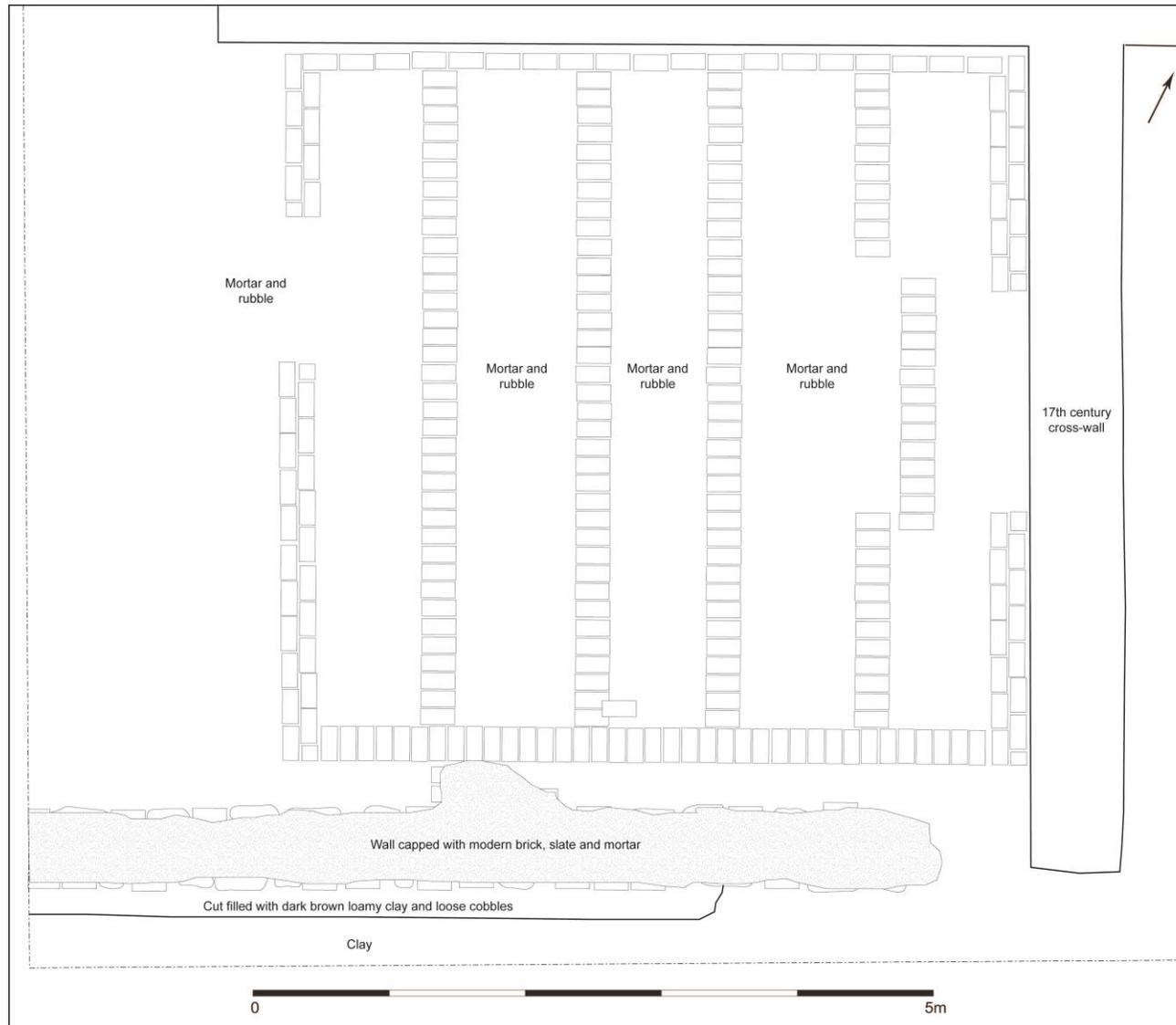


Figure 6: Area 1, with additions as uncovered during monitoring of foundation trenches

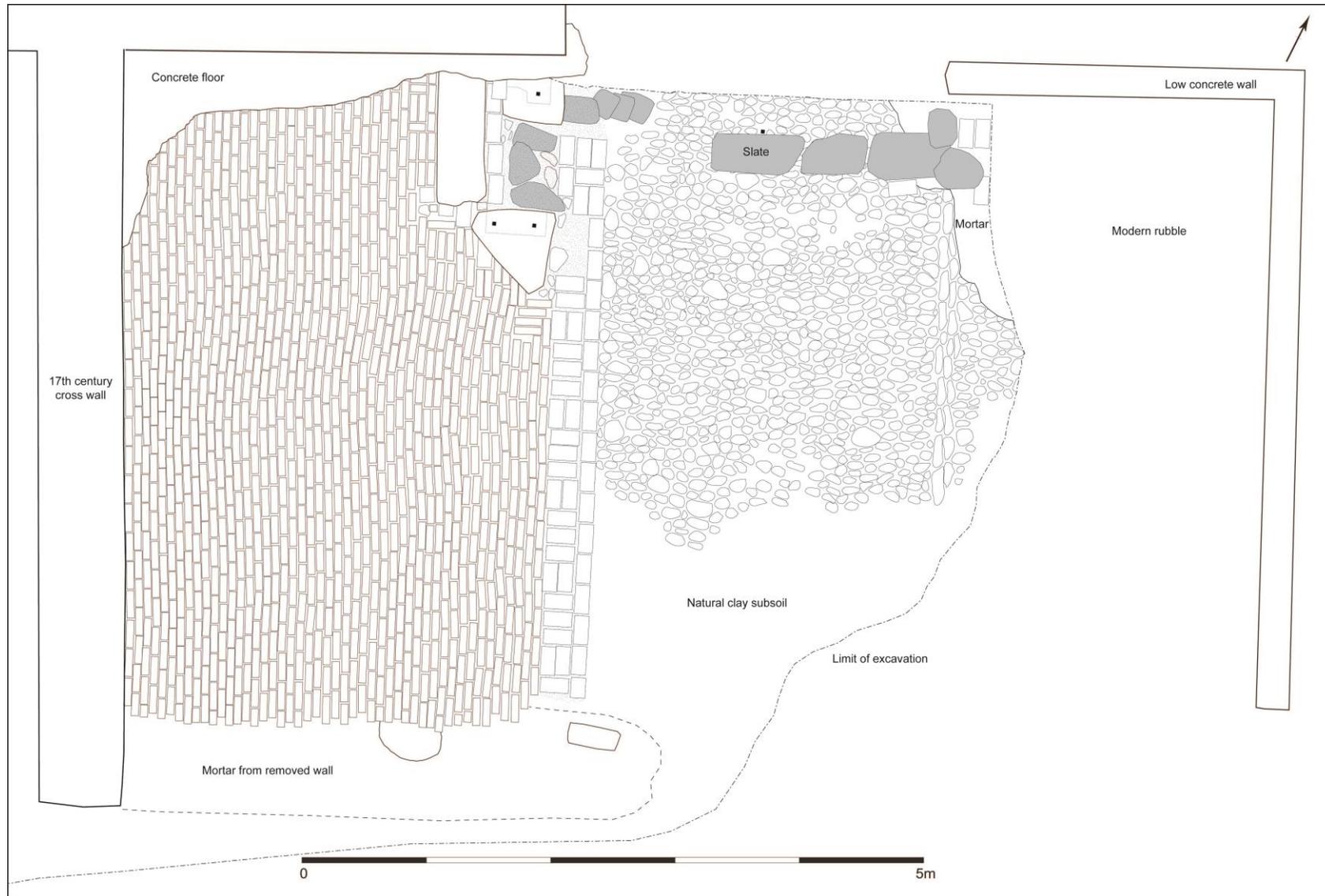


Figure 7: Area 2, east of the 17<sup>th</sup> century cross wall

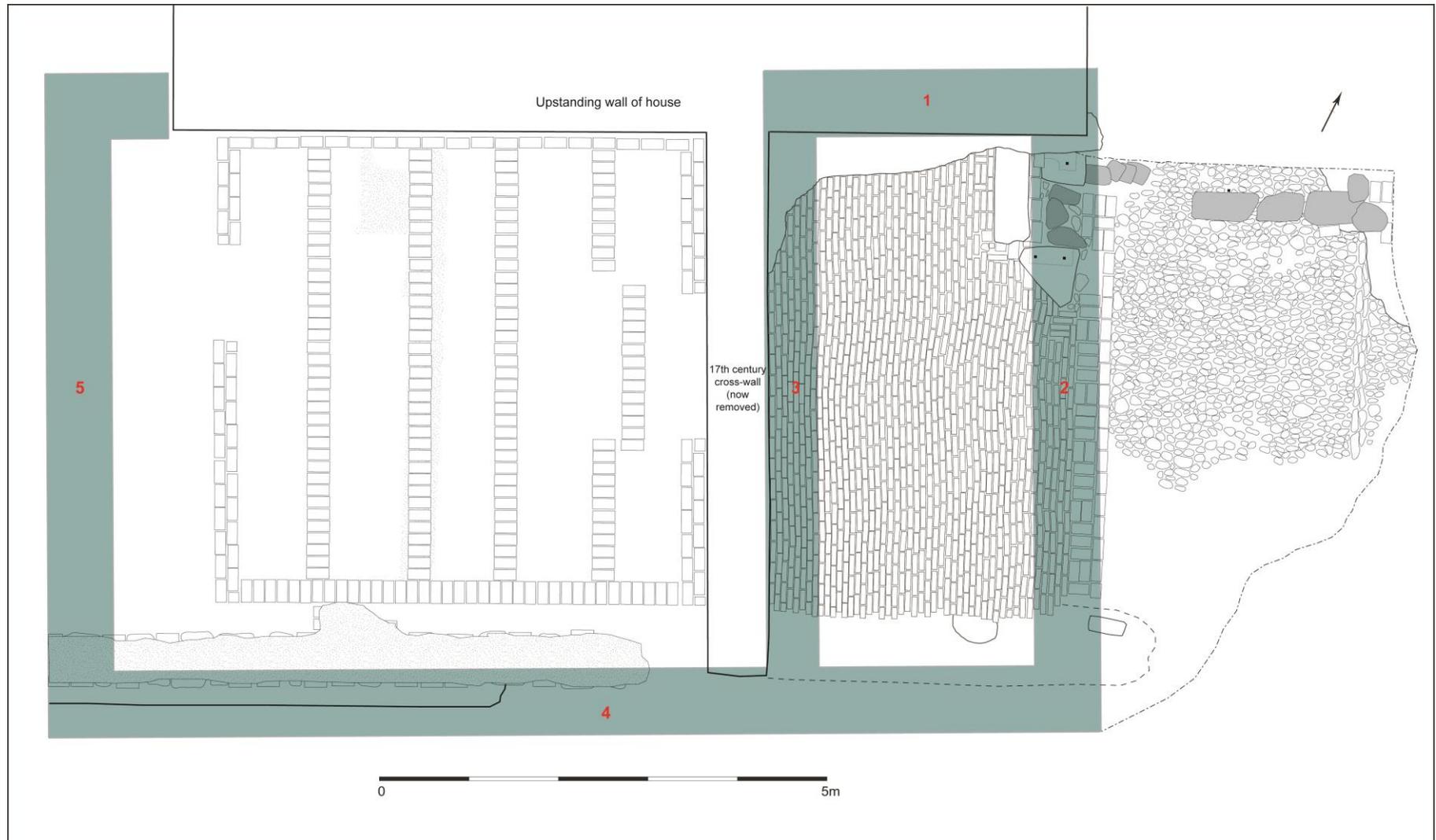


Figure 8: Plan of foundations for new extension overlying earlier structural remains. Features lying within new foundation limits (marked in green) have since been removed. The cross wall was also removed (prior to excavation of the foundations). Foundation cuttings numbered 1-5 according to discussion given in Section 6.4



Plate 1 East facing view of Inishargy House as it stood when purchased by current owners in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (photo: landowner's personal collection)



Plate 2 Aerial view of Inishargy House, yard and out-buildings, looking northeast, dated 1966. Church ruins visible on the left (photo: landowner's personal collection)



Plate 3 Southwest facing view of Inishargy House in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century (photo: landowner's personal collection)



Plate 4 Northeast facing view of Inishargy House in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century (photo: landowner's personal collection)



Plate 5 Southeast facing view of semicircular 'tower'



Plate 6      Stairs and 'gun-loop' in the semicircular 'tower'



Plate 7 Stone mouldings and reused cut stone in the vicinity of Inishargy House



Plate 8 Stone mouldings found lying in the vicinity of Inishargy House



Plate 9 Northeast facing view of wall containing blocked up ovens and a fireplace



Plate 10 Northeast facing view of blocked up oven in 17<sup>th</sup> century cross wall



Plate 11 Northwest facing view of the top of the southern end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century cross wall



Plate 12 Northwest facing view of the base of the southern end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century cross wall



Plate 13 Northwest facing view of corner of Inishargy House post removal of the cross wall



Plate 14 Northwest facing view of corner of Inishargy House post removal of the cross wall



Plate 15 Southwest facing view of Inishargy House post removal of extensions



Plate 16 Northwest facing view of Inishargy House post removal of extensions



Plate 17 Northeast facing view of cross wall and brick walls uncovered during evaluation



Plate 18 Northeast facing view of walls uncovered during evaluation



Plate 19 Southwest facing view of walls uncovered during evaluation



Plate 20 Southwest facing view of site mid-clearance of rubble and concrete flooring



Plate 21 View from above and looking southwest of brick floor and cobbled surfacing



Plate 22 View from above of brick floor



Plate 23 Southwest facing view along line of removed wall and edge of brick floor



Plate 24 Northeast facing view along line of levelled brick wall



Plate 25 Northeast facing view of possible base of doorcase in brick floor



Plate 26 North facing view of site, pre-excitation of foundations



Plate 27 Northwest facing view of third foundation cut, pre-excitation, along the line of the now removed cross wall



Plate 28 Northwest view of arbitrary edge of brick floor created by prior removal of original cross-wall, within the third foundation cut, pre-excavation of foundations.



Plate 29 Northeast facing view of site pre-excitation of foundations



Plate 30 Southwest facing view of fourth foundation cut and uncovered wall, mid-excitation



Plate 31 Northeast facing view of fourth foundation cut and uncovered wall, mid-excitation



Plate 32 West facing view of fourth foundation cut and uncovered wall, mid excavation



Plate 33 Southwest facing view of fourth foundation cut, post removal of section of wall which encroached on new extension foundations



Plate 34 Northwest facing view along line of house and fifth foundation cut