



# Results of Archaeological Excavation

## Community Archaeological Excavation at Kilmocholmóg Field, Lurgan, County Armagh

Planning Ref:

N/A

Licence Number:

AE/2025/061

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Date:

24<sup>th</sup> June 2026

Revision:

1

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	Quality Management System		Reference:	7.04
	FIELDWORK REPORT		Issue:	02
	RESULT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION		Date:	22/10/2019
			Authorised:	QMS Manager

Site Name:	Kilmoholmóg Field, Lurgan, County Armagh
Project Type:	Results of Archaeological Excavation
Planning Reference:	N/A
Licence Number:	AE/2025/061
Commissioned by:	Craigavon Historical Society.
Author:	Katy McMonagle
NAC reference:	250626a

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Rev	Date	Details	Reason	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by	Doc No.
1	25.06.26	Results of Archaeological Excavation Kilmoholmóg Field, Lurgan, County Armagh	Community Outreach	K. McMonagle	J. Barkley	J. Barkley	250626a

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## Executive Summary

<b>County:</b>	Armagh
<b>Site name:</b>	Kilmocholmóg Field, Lurgan
<b>Sites and Monuments Record No:</b>	ARM006:016
<b>Licence Number:</b>	AE/2025/061
<b>Site type:</b>	Greenfield
<b>ITM:</b>	7109898, 860504
<b>Irish Grid Reference:</b>	E309966, N360507
<b>Planning Reference:</b>	N/A
<b>Date of Excavation:</b>	16 <sup>th</sup> June to 4 <sup>th</sup> July 2025

This report is designed to present the results of a community archaeological excavation that was carried out at a site known as Kilmocholmóg field, northwest of the Kilmore Road, Lurgan, County Armagh. The excavation took place between 16<sup>th</sup> June and 4<sup>th</sup> July 2025. Eight test trenches were excavated across the site.

Archaeologists from Northern Archaeological Consultancy Ltd working in partnership with local community volunteers through Craigavon Historical Society, undertook an excavation at the site believed to contain the remains of an ancient church and graveyard. The project was funded by The National Lottery Heritage Fund Northern Ireland.

The investigation area is named Kilmocholmóg that translates as ‘the church of my dear Colman’. This place name evidence, local tradition and previous research implies that the site may contain the sub surface remains of an ecclesiastical site. There is local memory that a graveyard was located within the field and was in use until the 1840s when the trainline from Belfast to Armagh cut across it. This year’s excavations further identified Early Medieval archaeology, which further proves the ecclesiastical nature of this site. The presence of a large enclosure, which is contained a low stone wall on the interior of the enclosure, and multiple structures within the interior of the enclosure itself. A Middle Neolithic date was obtained from this year’s excavations which showing that earlier activity was present at the site.



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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A special thank you is required for all the community volunteers who participated. It was due to their help, enthusiasm and hard work the project a resounding success. Furthermore, all those who visited the site and took an interest in project. Finally funding for the project was generously provided The National Lottery Heritage Fund Northern Ireland.



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## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared in May 2025 by Northern Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, having been commissioned by Craigavon Historical Society to provide hand excavated archaeological test trenches within Kilmocholmóg Field. This fieldwork was to act as both a community outreach project and a research excavation, to gain a better understanding of the site. This report details the results of the archaeological investigation that was carried out between the 16<sup>th</sup> June and the 4<sup>th</sup> July 2025.
- 1.2 Eight hand excavated test trenches were opened across the investigation area, these trenches intended to build upon the excavation results of the two previous excavations AE/2022/089 and AE/2023/057. These previous excavations revealed evidence of Early Medieval activity at site, in the form of a large midden and a possible posthole, of which both were radiocarbon dated to the Late Iron Age into the Early Medieval period. In 2024, a drone survey undertaken at the site revealed the presence of a large sub-circular enclosure.
- 1.3 The investigations determined that a large enclosure ditch is present at the site, with evidence for a low stone wall which would have sat within the interior of the enclosure. Trenches within the interior of the site, proved that multiple structures exist. The plethora of finds recovered from the site shows evidence of activity at Kilmocholmóg from the prehistoric to the post medieval period. Further radiocarbon dating proves that the site was occupied in some manor during the Neolithic and in the Early Medieval periods.

## 2 LOCATION AND PHYSICAL SETTING

### LOCATION

- 2.1 The site lies approximately 1.5km to the northeast of Lurgan, 500m to the northwest of the Kilmore Road, on the south-eastern side of the main rail line to Portadown. The site lies in the townland of Donagreagh (*Dún na Greagha*, 'fort of the stud') in the parish of Magheralin, the barony of Oneilland East, and the county of Armagh (Figure 1 and 2)
- 2.2 The field which is to be the main subject of the investigations is approximately 130m by 160m, and lies on bedrock of the Lower Basalt Formation, overlaid by subsoil of diamicton till with a localised northwest to southeast area of alluvium running along the northeastern boundary. The site lies between the 30m and 40m OD contours, with a low ridge running southeast to northwest through the site, with lower waterlogged ground to the northeast.

### 3 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORTS, SURVEYS AND EXCAVATIONS

- 3.1 A 2022 report on the proposed investigation site detailed the results of a 2021 geophysical survey and accompanying drone survey, highlighting a number of anomalies shown by ground-penetrating radar (Ruffell, 2021). These investigated the field in general, but focused in the area around the NISMR point ARM006:016). Analysis of the orthographic imagery from the drone flights indicated a potential right angled feature in the northwest of the area, which was then subjected to two phases of GPR survey. The drone survey also showed apparent traces of 'lazy beds' running northeast to southwest across the site.
- 3.2 This survey showed that the bulk of the ground was without significant anomalies, though a significant anomaly stretching NE to SW was noted, potentially corresponding with a possible line of stones observed in the field. Five possibilities were laid out for this including an igneous dyke, a NE-SW oriented fault, a land drain, a remnant of railway construction (the feature is parallel to the railway), or another linear feature. The right-angled anomaly to the west of the linear anomaly was confirmed by the Phase 2 survey and considered to be potentially the convergence of two land drains, although it was noted that these drains are not in the wetter areas of the site and are in a currently well-drained position.
- 3.3 The Geophysics report concluded with the recommendation that the archaeological excavation of two or three trenches intersecting these anomalies would have the advantages of establishing the makeup of these and recovering any associated artefacts and samples which may aid with further identification and dating.
- 3.4 Community excavation investigations of some of these anomalies in July 2022 uncovered a range of archaeological material. The earliest material was prehistoric struck flint, but the bulk of the material was from the Early Medieval period, consisting of Souterrain Ware, and a potential collapsed souterrain along with some cut features. The potential collapsed souterrain corresponded to some of the linear anomalies on the 2022 geophysical survey results.
- 3.5 A further stage of geophysical survey in early 2023 in a field to the southwest showed results which may be a ditch running under the modern field boundary on the south-western side of the field. This was based on the interpretation by Dr A Ruffell that the anomaly represented a ditch with the removed rocks thrown westwards that have made a little platform by the current hedge line, also commenting that if it's not a ditch, it runs under the hedge line, so at least older than the hedge line.
- 3.6 A further season of excavation took place between 19<sup>th</sup> June 2023 and 7<sup>th</sup> July 2023, under licence AE/2023/057. The intention of the 2023 season was to build upon the geophysical survey results and the archaeological investigation of the site in 2022.

- 3.7 This second season of work uncovered the remains of a midden, 2.50m wide and 1.20m deep, burnt animal bone removed from the charcoal rich middle fill of this feature was radiocarbon dated to AD 378 to 537 (UBA\_51612). Subsoil cut features to the north and west could be evidence of structures. Charcoal recovered from one of these features (a potential posthole) was radiocarbon dated to AD 595 – AD656 (UBA\_516111). Three trenches located to the east of the possible enclosure contained a large spread of stones, previously identified during the first season of excavation, these may be indicative of collapsed field boundaries, low walls, or banks radiating from the potential enclosure.
- 3.8 The artefacts recovered during the excavation indicated that localised metalworking was being undertaken at the site. This was evidenced by copious amounts of iron slag and, most significantly, a stone ingot mound. Other artefacts recovered include a large assemblage of Souterrain Ware pottery, a hone stone, a blue glass bead fragment and a small piece of lignite/shale bracelet, all typical of the Early Medieval Period.
- 3.9 Prehistoric activity at the site was evidence by the recovery of a small lithic assemblage, that contained three convex end scrapers, one thumbnail scraper and a broken and partially reworked polished stone axe. In addition, the recovery of flint chips, flakes, and shatter suggest that knapping and production of tools was taking place in the immediate vicinity of the excavation area, the lithic assemblage suggests a Neolithic/Bronze Age date.
- 3.10 The potential features identified in the 2023 geophysical survey were also tested during the second season of excavation. These were shown to be geological anomalies.
- 3.11 A further survey was undertaken by the Ulster Archaeological Society (UAS) in February 2024. The resistivity survey noted that there was nothing of an obvious archaeological nature. A magnetometer survey was undertaken, but unfortunately the results are not currently available. Finally, a drone survey was conducted. This was potentially the most useful of all the surveys undertaken, as it appears to show a large enclosure ditch surrounding the previously identified archaeology.

## 4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 4.1 The aims and objectives of the 2025 season of excavations consisted of the excavation of a small number of hand-excavated test trenches to further clarify the extent and nature of the archaeological remains uncovered during 2022 and 2023 investigations and to examine some of the features identified during the 2024 survey. The previous work resulted in several questions regarding the archaeological nature of the investigations site. The 2025 excavations aims to address several of these questions via further community engagement and excavation.

#### 4.2 The six main aims and objectives included:

1. Determine the exact nature of the archaeological remains uncovered during 2022 and 2023 investigations.
2. Specifically, determine the exact nature of the ditch on the drone survey, which was undertaken in 2024, this will help to understanding the nature of the possible enclosure.
3. Expand upon the ditch/pit partially excavated in 2023, to determine the exact nature of this feature.
4. Now that the area of higher potential is better defined, based on the previous excavation, target the interior of the site, to better understand the presence of structure/structures.
5. To provide a continuing level of engagement with the community by allowing them to assist with the excavation of the trenches under full archaeological supervision.
6. To complete the excavations, with better understanding of the site, and to ultimately produce a publication which will incorporate three years of research and excavation.

## 5 SCOPE OF INVESTIGATION

5.1 The initial scope of the investigation consisted of five trenches, consisting of 72m<sup>2</sup> with a further three trenches totally 10m<sup>2</sup> added during the excavations. In total eight trenches were hand excavated (Figure 2).

5.2 The trench number continued from the previous seasons (Trenches 1 to 15) to avoid duplication of the trench numbers from season to season, and to aid clarity in the collation of the results across all seasons.

- Trench 16: measured 12m<sup>2</sup> (6m x 2m) which had been located based on the drone survey. The drone survey indicated a curving ditch, which through the excavation of this trench was confirmed.
- Trench 17: measured 12m<sup>2</sup> (6m x 2m) which was located southeast of Trench 7 (from 2023 excavation). The aim of this trench was to define the 'pit' feature excavated in 2023.
- Trench 18: measured 8m<sup>2</sup> (4m x 2m) which was posited as an extension of Trench 14 (from 2023 excavation) to further understand if a structure is present within this location.
- Trench 19: measured 10m<sup>2</sup> (5m x 2m) was located within the central position of the site, to try and determine any internal structures, if they exist.
- Trench 20: measured 30m<sup>2</sup> (15m x 2m) located based on the drone survey. The drone survey indicated the trajectory of the curving ditch along with a possible 'annex' ditch.
- Trench 21: measured 4m<sup>2</sup> (2m x 2m) which was in what was believed to be the centre of the enclosure, and the most likely location of a church building, should the assumption of this being an early church be correct.
- Trench 22: measured 4m<sup>2</sup> (2m x 2m) which was located over a pronounced linear feature that runs across the site. This has been assumed to have been a post-medieval feature, potentially a field boundary. It has now been noted that it respects the enclosure ditch, so further investigations were undertaken to try and establish the nature of this feature.

- Trench 23: measured 4m (2m x 2m), located within the interior of the enclosure to ascertain if any further structures were present within the interior of the enclosure.

## 6 RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

6.1 The excavation was led and supervised by professional archaeologists from Northern Archaeological Consultancy Ltd with most of the excavation work and recording being carried out by local volunteers. Eight test trenches were excavated across the site, totally 82m<sup>2</sup>.

### TRENCH 16

6.2 Trench 16 was located based on the drone survey undertaken in 2024. The drone survey indicated a curving ditch. Excavation of this trench revealed a large ditch which measured 2.70m wide and 1.45m deep. The ditch contained a simple stratigraphic sequence, the topsoil [1601], a light brown silty clay was removed to show clearly a large subsoil cut [1602] which was 2.70m wide and 1.45m deep, this contained two fills. Fill [1603] was filled with stone, which is likely the remnants of a low dry-stone wall that would have been present on the interior of the enclosure and had been pushed into the ditch. Fill [1604] was a dark brown, silty sandy fill containing occasional charcoal flecking and occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stone, this fill represents material that has slumped into the ditch as it went out of use (Figures 3 and 4, Plates 1-3).

6.3 A range of artefacts were recovered from this trench, mainly from fill [1601]. Finds included post-medieval ceramics, clay pipe stem, glass slag, two iron objects and multiple pieces of works flint. Although these finds are very mixed in period it is likely that this upper fill [1601] of the trench has been subject to disturbance through agricultural activities, such as the placement of 'lazy beds'. One of the more exciting finds recovered from this trench was a white glass bead, which is likely broken from a necklace or bracelet.

### TRENCH 17

6.4 Trench 17 was located southeast of Trench 7 from 2023 excavation. This trench contained multiple features, of which many were preserved *in situ*. A possible ditch [1702] was excavated; it measured 2.10m in length, 1.44m wide and 0.61m deep. It contained two fills [1703] and [1704]. The basal fill [1703] was a brown, grey, moderately compacted, silty clay, which contained occasional charcoal flecking and occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Fill [1704] was above [1703], it was a black-dark brown, moderately compact silty clay which was rich with charcoal and contained sub-rounded and sun-angular stone. The whole trench was capped by topsoil [1701] which was a grey-brown silty sand (Figures 5-7 and Plates 4-6).

6.5 A range of artefacts were recovered from topsoil [1701] included post-medieval ceramics, burnt animal bone, struck flint, coarseware pottery and iron slag. Both burnt bone and struck flint were recovered from fill [1703] (Appendices 3-8).

### TRENCH 18

- 6.6 Trench 18 was an extension of Trench 14 from the 2023 excavation. This trench uncovered further structural elements relating to the building that would have been within the interior of the enclosure.
- 6.7 The majority of the features identified within this trench were preserved *in situ*. One section was excavated across a possible wall slot/gully [1802]. This possible wall slot/gully [1802], which was 0.43m wide and 0.12m deep and contained one fill [1803]. This fill [1803] was a grey brown, moderately compacted silty clay. The trench was capped by topsoil [1801] which was a grey-brown silty sand (Figures 8-10 and Plates 7-9).
- 6.8 Artefacts recovered from this trench included post-medieval ceramics, post-medieval glass, struck flint, coarse ware pottery and an iron object, all recovered from topsoil [1801] (Appendices 3-8).

### TRENCH 19

- 6.9 Trench 19 was located within the interior of the enclosure, to try and determine the location of any internal structures. Given the projection of the enclosure ditch, trench 19 would appear central within the enclosure, which may have given a higher chance of finding an internal building or structure. Excavation of this trench showed a simple stratigraphic sequence, [1901] was a light brown silty clay loam overlying a [1902] which was a light yellow/orange clay subsoil. No sub soil cut features were identified within this trench (Plates 10 and 11).
- 6.10 Post Medieval artefacts recovered from [1901] included Blackware and Glazed Red Earthenware pottery dating to between the 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century, and Pearlware which dates to late 18<sup>th</sup> to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> centuries (Appendix 5). Find (Fn#217) was identified as part of a Medieval ceramic strap handle, dating to the 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century, this adds to the fact that there is medieval activity present at the site, and that the site was likely utilised for a lot later than previously realised.

### TRENCH 20

- 6.11 Trench 20 was located based on the 2024 drone survey and which had indicated the trajectory of the curving ditch with a possible 'annex' ditch. Trench 20 contained three separate features which included two ditches and a stone packed drain.
- 6.12 Ditch [2002] had a northwest-southeast orientation, measuring in excess of 2m in length, it was a maximum of 3.8m wide and 0.36m deep and contained one fill [2003]. Fill [2003] was a black, silty clay which was moderately compacted and contained very frequent chunks of charcoal (Figures 11- 14, Plates 12-16).
- 6.13 Situated within the north-eastern end of the trench was ditch [2004] which had a northwest-southeast orientation, measured in excess of 2m in length, a maximum of 2.8m in width and 0.57m deep. It was filled with [2005], [2006] and [2007]. Basal fill [2005] was a brown-grey with light brown mottling, silty sand which was moderately compact. A clay slump [2006] which was a light creamy brown was

situated on the south-western side of the ditch. It contained occasional natural wood and roots. Finally, fill [2007] was a dark grey mottled with cream, silty clay which was located below a layer of peat [2008]. The layer of peat [2008] was radiocarbon dated, producing a date of 3321-2925 BC [UBA\_58700] (Appendix 2). This shows that this feature dates to the Middle Neolithic period, showing clearer evidence for the earlier occupation of the site on the site (Figures 11- 14, Plates 12-16). Ditch [2004] is likely the continuation of the ditch [1602] within Trench 16, although the form is quite different from the stratigraphy in Trench 16. To the east of Trench 20, it is thought that the area would have been a lake, therefore this would have created a nature defence for the monument within out having to go to the effort of construction the ditch as deep for the entirety of the monument. Within the northeastern portion of Trench 20, there is still a large amount of stone collapse, which again could be akin to the presence of a low stone wall within the interior of the enclosure (Figures 2, 19 and 20).

- 6.14 At the southeast end of the trench, the cut of a stone packed drain [2012] was located. This drain [2012] measured in excess of 2m in length, a maximum of 2.8m wide and 0.57m in depth. It had a northwest-southeast orientation and contained a stone packed fill [2013] (Figures 11- 14, Plates 12-16).
- 6.15 The majority of the artefacts were recovered from topsoil [2001] they included glass, pieces of brick, pieces of slate, iron objects and souterrain ware pottery. A blue glass bead was recovered from fill [2003] within ditch [2002] (Appendices 3-8).

#### **TRENCH 21**

- 6.16 Trench 21 was focused within the interior of the site. Trench 19 did not yield any archaeological features, the decision was made to move further east within the enclosure to ascertain if any structures or buildings could be identified. Two postholes were present within this trench.
- 6.17 Posthole [2102] was circular in shape with a rounded base, it measured 0.42m in length, 0.32m wide and 0.40m deep. It contained one fill [2103], which was a grey-black, moderately compacted silty clay containing occasional charcoal. An environmental sample was taken from fill [2103], which was subject to radiocarbon dating, and which returned a date of AD 608-658 [UBA\_58701] (Appendix 2). This would place the posthole in the Early Medieval period (Figures 15 and 16, Plates 17 and 18).
- 6.18 Posthole [2104] was circular in shape with a 'v'-shaped base, measuring 0.26m in length, 0.30m wide and 0.22m deep and contained one fill [2105]. Fill [2105] was a dark brown, grey, moderately compacted silty clay which contained occasional charcoal flecks.
- 6.19 Artefacts recovered from this trench were from topsoil [2101] included post-medieval pottery, iron slag, struck flint, Souterrain Ware pottery and iron nails (Appendices 3-8).

#### **TRENCH 22**

- 6.20 Trench 22 was located over a pronounced raised linear feature, it was identified on the drone survey that this linear feature respected the enclosure identified within Trenches 16 and 20. Upon excavation it became clear that this was likely a division within the enclosure.
- 6.21 This raised bank division was not cut into the subsoil but build up in a series of layers in which to form an earthen bank. The basal layer [2204] was a grey-brown, silty clay, over this layer was [2203] which was a light brown-grey charcoal rich layer. Directly below topsoil [2201], was layer [2202] was a light brown-grey mottled with orange layer (Figure 17, Plates 19 and 20).
- 6.22 A sherd of Medieval pottery was recovered from the topsoil and helps to indicate later occupation within the site than had previously been recognised. This type of Medieval pottery can be dated to the 12<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> centuries (Appendix 4).

### TRENCH 23

- 6.23 Trench 23 was located within the interior of the enclosure, close to Trench 22 and Trench 21, so as to ascertain the presence of any further structures. Upon excavation of this trench, a possible wall slot [2302], which was over 2m in length, at a minimum it was 0.84m wide and it had a depth of 0.32m. The slot [2302] has an east-west orientation and contained one fill [2303]. This fill was a grey-brown silty clay which contained infrequent smears of charcoal and infrequent sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (Figure 18 and Plates 21-23).
- 6.24 Fill [2302] contained some metal slag, which could be identified as iron and is likely Early Medieval in date (Appendices 3-8).

## 7 DISCUSSION

### PREHISTORIC

- 7.1 Prehistory by its definition is a time before written records. Within Ireland this period spans from c.8000 BC with the coming of the first hunter gathers until the arrival of Christianity around AD 400. During this time span Irelands epochs can be divided into four broad eras:

Period	Date Range	Description
Mesolithic	8000 BC – 6000 BC	The First Colonists the Hunter Gathers
Neolithic	4000 BC – 2500 BC	The Arrival and Establishment of Farming
Bronze Age	2500 BC – 700 BC	The Introduction and Working of Bronze
Iron Age	700 BC – AD 400	Iron Smelting and Smithing Appears on the Island

- 7.2 Before the introduction of metallurgy to Ireland, flint was the primary source material used for tools and fire starting. This is because when struck with a hammer stone of differing geology flint sparks and splits into thin, sharp splinters, known as blades or flakes. These can be shaped and worked into a variety of

tools such as scrapers, arrowheads, axes, knives, etc. This process is known as knapping and the discarded waste material is termed debitage. Flint tools are primarily used during the Irish Mesolithic, Neolithic and Early Bronze Age, before falling out of common use during the Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age.

#### PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY AT KILMOCHOLMÓG FIELD

- 7.3 Throughout every season of excavation at Kilmocholmóg prehistoric activity has been identified at the site. This has been evidenced through struck flint, pottery and radiocarbon dating.

#### LITHICS

- 7.4 A large amount of lithic material was recovered from across the Season 3 excavation, upon further analysis, the majority of the flint was deemed natural. From the pieces that were defined as struck, no tools forms could be identified (Plate 24 and Appendix 6). Therefore, the lithics recovered can only be given a generalised date of prehistoric, however, given the other material culture recovered from the site and radiocarbon date, it is more likely that the flint can be attributed to the Neolithic and Bronze age. Bronze Age lithics were identified within previously assemblages recovered from the site.

#### RADIOCARBON DATES

- 7.5 The prehistoric period at Kilmocholmóg was previously only identified through struck flint and Neolithic pottery. However, a Middle Neolithic date from fill [2008], showing that there is definite prehistoric activity at the site (Appendix 2).

#### DISCUSSION

- 7.6 The 2025 excavation, saw the first prehistoric radiocarbon date from the site. Throughout all of the excavation evidence of prehistory has been seen through the recovery of pottery and worked flint. Although there is now clear evidence that the site was occupied during the Middle Neolithic, the form of this occupation is still unclear. During this period, the most common Middle Neolithic site types include pit digging sites which give the nature of the larger, more intense, Early Medieval archaeology present at the site, it has likely wiped out the Middle Neolithic activity.

#### EARLY MEDIEVAL PERIOD

- 7.7 The Early Medieval period in Ireland began with the coming of Christianity in approximately AD 400 and ended with the arrival of the Anglo Normans in the mid-12<sup>th</sup> century. During this period settlement across the island was still not nucleated in townships like in Britain. The lifestyle of time was very much a rural agricultural one. Records indicate that wealth was determined by the amount of cattle an individual owned. It is during this period that raths, the predominant archaeological monument found on the island, appear in the Irish landscape. Rathes are banked and ditched enclosures that acted as defended farmsteads. Around 40,000 have been recorded across the island (Lynn, 2005, 14). Although most recorded examples typically have a single bank and ditch (*univallate*), double (*bivallate*) and triple (*multivallate*), monuments have been documented. Several reasons for the sudden appearance of these defended farmsteads in the Irish landscape has been put forward. These range from assumptions about

societal change associated with the arrival of Christianity, to the development of ideas about the need for a defined social space and the representation of status. Other theories include the sudden emergence of plague and protection from warfare and raiding (O’Sullivan *et al.* 2014, 74–77). It should, however, be noted not all people during the early medieval lived in raths, unenclosed houses have been found and dated to this time however, these remain a rarity (Dunlop 2015, 113).

- 7.8 The arrival of Christianity in Ireland, saw the establishment of the first monasteries on the island. In the north, notable ecclesiastical centres were founded at places such as Armagh, Bangor and Derry. Numerous less well-known monastic sites were also established throughout the island. In many instances the founders of these monastic communities became regarded as saints. The monks that lived in these places demarcated their holdings and constructed places of worship, work, and lodgings. Generally, the buildings of early Irish monasteries were constructed using timber, however in some instances stone was used for the central place of worship (Manning 1995, 6). Gradually over time these religious settlements became the focus of human activity and the areas surrounding them became more urbanised.
- 7.9 Kilmoholmóg field is located within the townland of Donagreagh, anglicized from the Irish Dùn na Greagha, which translates as ‘fort of the stud’ and likely refers to horse-rearing. As a point of fact, the current landowner Finola Mulholland rears horses across the investigation area and surrounding fields. These lands have been in her family for several generations. Place names NI gives the following explanatory note in relation to Donagreagh and Kilmocholmóg field:

*“Mooney thought the name (Donagreagh) might indicate an early church site named Domhnach Riach ‘speckled church’, since there was a field called Kilmocummog in Gallery’s farm with ‘traces of an ancient graveyard’ (Mooney MS 201-2). The original name of this site might be Cill Mo-Chommóg or Mo-Cholmóg ‘my little Colmán’s church’, rather like the townland called Kilminioge ‘my little Finn’s church’ in Moira. The tradition of a burial ground in Donagreagh is still remembered locally. However, Donagreagh was not church land, and it seems unlikely that a church site important enough to be called a domhnach would have been forgotten” (PlacenamesNI 2022).*

- 7.10 However despite this assessment Kilmocholmóg field lies within a conspicuous blank area in the Northern Ireland Sites & Monument Record. No other sites lie within approximately a 1km radius of the field. Given the average density of raths across the country, and the density of raths beyond this radius, this could be taken as an indication that the land immediately around the site was church land and therefore not used for secular settlement. Furthermore, although it is stated that a church site called *domhnach* “seems unlikely to be forgotten” it is not impossible.

#### EARLY MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY AT KILMOCHOLMÓG FIELD

- 7.11 Early Medieval archaeology at the site was evidenced through the remains of a large enclosure ditch, the presence of postholes and the recovery of pottery, slag and glass beads.

## ENCLOSURE

- 7.12 The drone survey undertaken in 2024, showed evidence of a large enclosure ditch present at the site. The excavation of two trenches across this, would help to ground truth this survey. Trench 16 revealed the enclosure ditch was a large 'U'-shaped cut filled with stone; this stone represents the presence of a low-stone wall which would have been present on the inside of the enclosure. This enclosure ditch was also identified within Trench 20, although it took a different form. This may be due to the sites location, as the enclosure itself would have sat on an island of dry ground, with a marshy wet area to the east, acting as a natural defence. The site would have been approached from the direction of Trench 16, so creating a larger more impressive entrance would have been imperative here, where as the ditch excavated in Trench 20 was only required to be partial defensible.

## STRUCTURES

- 7.13 Trenches 18, 21 and 23 show evidence of gullies and postholes, which shows that within the interior of the enclosure, there was substantial activity. The structures within the interior of the enclosure could take many forms, this may include posthole circular structures possibility for domestic use and also as workshops. The wall slot type features are more akin to possible stone and timber structures, possibly for worship.

## POTTERY

- 7.14 In total 43 shreds of souterrain ware pottery were recovered across the trenches. No bases were identified within the assemblage; however, two rim sherds were identified, with one sherd showing a diameter of 34cm (Appendix 3).
- 7.15 Souterrain Ware is a type of coarse ware pottery that first appeared in the northeast of Ulster in the 7<sup>th</sup> – 8<sup>th</sup> centuries AD and continued in use until the 12<sup>th</sup> century AD. Vessels were predominately bucket shaped, with slightly flared or vertical sides, flat bases and rounded rims. Decoration was applied to vessels later in the development of the ware, from around the 9<sup>th</sup> century onwards, however, not all of the later vessels were decorated, and the use of plain, undecorated vessels continued. Decoration was simple and took the form of an applied just below the rim on the exterior surface. The applied strip decoration may appear as a simple strip.

## GLASS BEADS

- 7.16 This season of excavations, is not the first time that glass beads have been recovered from Kilmocholmóg. Both Trench 16 and Trench 20 recovered glass beads, one white and one blue. These beads are made from a semi-translucent and opaque glass which comes in a variety of colours. The beads which are composed of semi-translucent glass are of a blue shade and ones composed of opaque glass are normally white. Examples of these types of beads have been recovered from sites such as Deer Park Farms, and can be dated to the Early Medieval period, from around the late-5<sup>th</sup> to late-9<sup>th</sup> centuries, while some possibly existing within the 10<sup>th</sup> century (Mannion 2015, 29).

## IRON WORKING

- 7.17 The presence of iron working at the site, is evidence through the recovery of 42 samples of metal working residues. The assemblage displays evidence of secondary working which would include the making and mending of tools. The whole assemblage recovered from these excavations are Early Medieval in date (Appendices 7 and 8). From around 700 BC iron was being worked on the island of Ireland. Over the next thousand years this more durable metal gradually replaced everyday Bronze implements (tools, utensils, weapons, etc). Its robustness meant that it continued to be used widely in its raw form until the industrial revolution when new technologies brought about the widespread production of steel. Evidence of iron working has been found at over 200 Early Medieval sites in Ireland, both secular and ecclesiastical in nature. It is the most frequently encountered craft found on Early Medieval archaeological excavations thereby reflecting a common rudimentary skill of iron smelting and smithing during this period (O'Sullivan et al 2014, 217).

#### RADIOCARBON DATES

- 7.18 A radiocarbon date was obtained from [2102], fill [2103] which was from a posthole excavated within Trench 21. It returned a date of AD 608-658 [UBA\_58701], showing that the structures that are present within the enclosure are present within the Early Medieval period. Previous dates from the site show earlier activity in the Late Iron Age into the Early Medieval period, possibility these dates show different phases of structures within the interior of the enclosure.

#### DISCUSSION

- 7.19 The main aim of the excavations undertaken at Kilmocholmóg has been to prove if the local oral tradition of a church site existed here. Based on the archaeological excavations and post excavation works, the site does show its peak of activity within the Early Medieval period. The keyhole nature of the excavations make it difficult to identify the precise function of the site.
- 7.20 The presence of an enclosure ditch is one that is common within Early Medieval ecclesiastical sites. The enclosures surrounding ecclesiastical sites can be comparable to those seen at a secular site during this period, which would include banks with ditches or stone walls (Edwards 1990, 106). The enclosure at Kilmocholmóg conforms to this pattern, excavation has shown a large ditch filled with stone, which would indicate that a stone wall would have been present on the interior of the enclosure. Although on a larger scale, the monastic site at Nendrum shows a good example of the stone walls associated with an enclosure ditch (McErlean and Crothers 2007, 335).
- 7.21 Again, the keyhole nature of the excavations at Kilmocholmóg causes its own limitations to understand the true nature of the archaeology, however, multiple trenches showed evidence of structures within the interior of the enclosure. At Kilmocholmóg there is evidence for posthole type structures as well as structures constructed of wall slot/shallow foundations, these types of structures would not have been uncommon within the Early Medieval church sites and the buildings themselves would most likely have been wooden (Edwards 1990, 113). Although the true nature of these structures may not be clear, one thing that is very clear at Kilmocholmóg is the evidence for craft. The recovery of large quantities of iron

slag, show smelting and smithing was being undertaken at the site. Metal working would have been common during this period at ecclesiastical sites or sites related to larger ecclesiastical centres.

#### MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY AT KILMOCHOLMÓG FIELD

- 7.22 The presence of Medieval activity is evidenced through the excavation of Trenches 18, 19, and 22 and the recovery of Medieval pottery.

#### DISCUSSION

- 7.23 Trench 22 was excavated over a raised feature, seen on the 2024 drone survey. The purpose of this feature is difficult to ascertain, however, it appears to be a raised bank division which respects the ditch. . On the basis this raised bank division respects the enclosure, the enclosure ditch had to be extant when this raised bank division was erected. On the basis of the pottery recovered from this trench, it appears to Medieval in nature. It is unclear if the church site was still active during this period, but it does show clear evidence of activity into the Medieval period at Kilmocholmóg.

#### POST MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY AT KILMOCHOLMÓG FIELD

- 7.24 A total of 328 individual sherds of pottery, which represents 10 different wares, were recovered from this season of excavation. This material recovered can be dated to the post-medieval period and can be defined between the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries (Appendix 5). The pottery recovered show both table and utilitarian wares and would have been present on a farm during this period.

## 8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 On the basis of all the information gathered the site identified at Kilmocholmóg is the site of an Early Medieval Church. The archaeological excavation, historical research and place name evidence, the site at Kilmocholmóg would have consisted of a large enclosure ditch, with a dry-stone type wall on the inside of the enclosure. This would have been a prominent structure within the landscape, in the lower part of the landscape, around the enclosure, a possible lake was present, giving only one entrance into the church site. The interior of the enclosure was likely a busy place during the Early Medieval period, with structures relating to housing, workshops, including metal working, and the church buildings themselves. From the archaeological evidence we now know, based on the radiocarbon dates and the artefactual material that the site was probably present in the 6<sup>th</sup> century AD, reaching its peak in the 7<sup>th</sup> century AD (Figure 19).
- 8.2 The place name, Kilmocholmóg translates to ‘church of my dear Colman’, which links with St Colman who is recorded to have established the ecclesiastical site at Dromore, around the 6<sup>th</sup> century AD. Not only that but the townland in which Kilmocholmóg lies in, is Donegreagh, which is within the diocese of Dromore and St Colman was the bishop and patron of Dromore.

- 8.3 Based on all the evidence throughout the three years of excavations, it is now believed that the named field Kilmocholmóg, is the site of an Early Medieval desert church associated with the larger ecclesiastical site at Dromore.
- 8.4 The memory and oral tradition of Kilmocholmóg, the church of St Colman, has been passed down through many generations. This year's excavations, added to the two previous excavations, have not only proven that an Early Medieval church site existed here, but that the story of Kilmocholmóg actually starts around, 3321-2925 BC and continues today with Finola. Like many custodians of this landscape, she has left her mark, but by enabling the excavations to dig deeper into Kilmocholmóg, Finola has allowed archaeological excavation and oral tradition to come together to prove the accuracy of the local tradition and memory, and in doing so, these excavations have revealed not just a church site but an archaeological landscape stretching from the Neolithic to the Post-medieval period.
- 8.5 The successful archaeological research and discovery associated with the project is incredible and adds to the archaeological record within this area. The community response to the project was above and beyond the expectations of all parties involved. Without the engagement and help from the community, this project would not have been as successful as what it was.

9 FIGURES

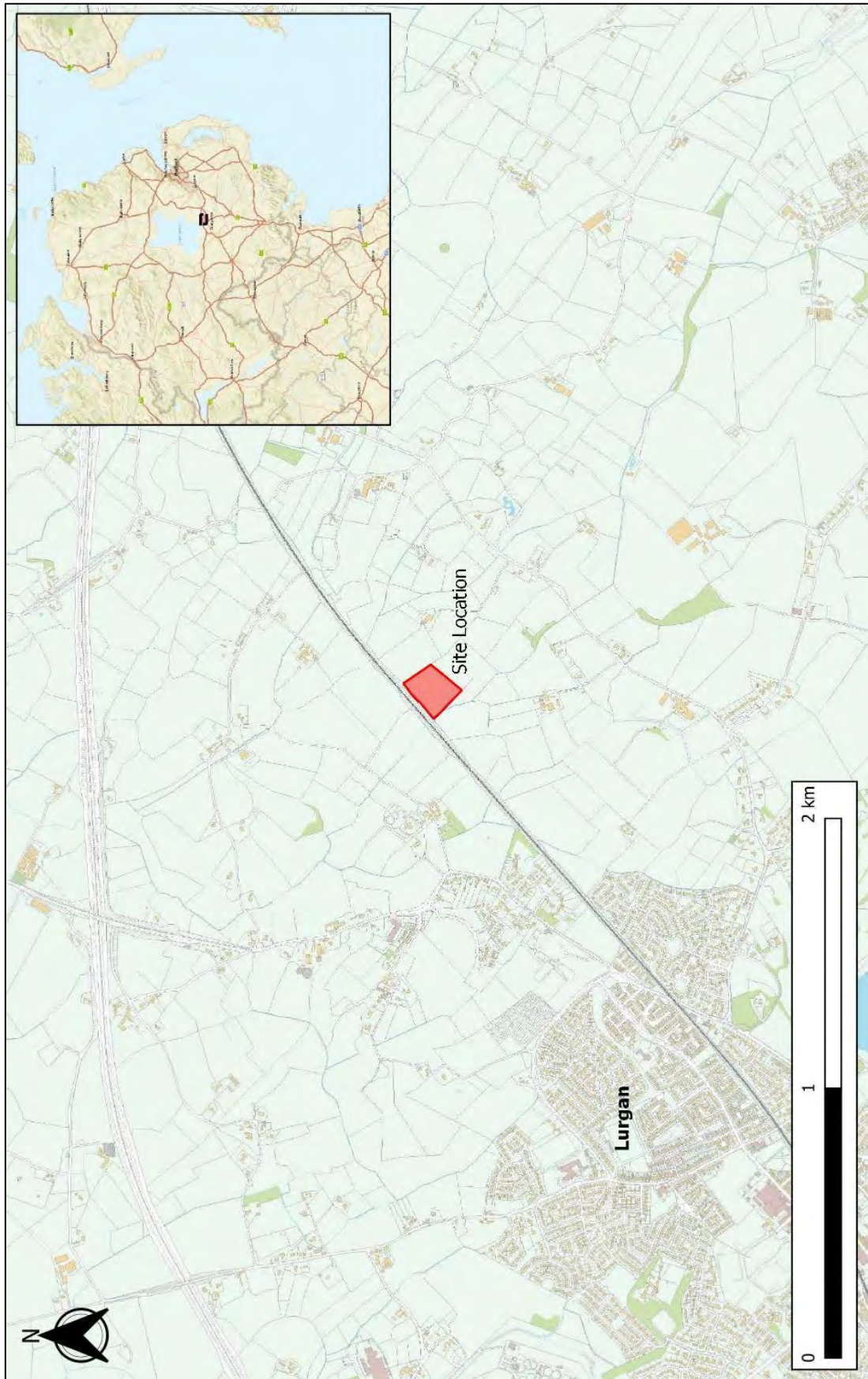


Figure 1: General Location Map.

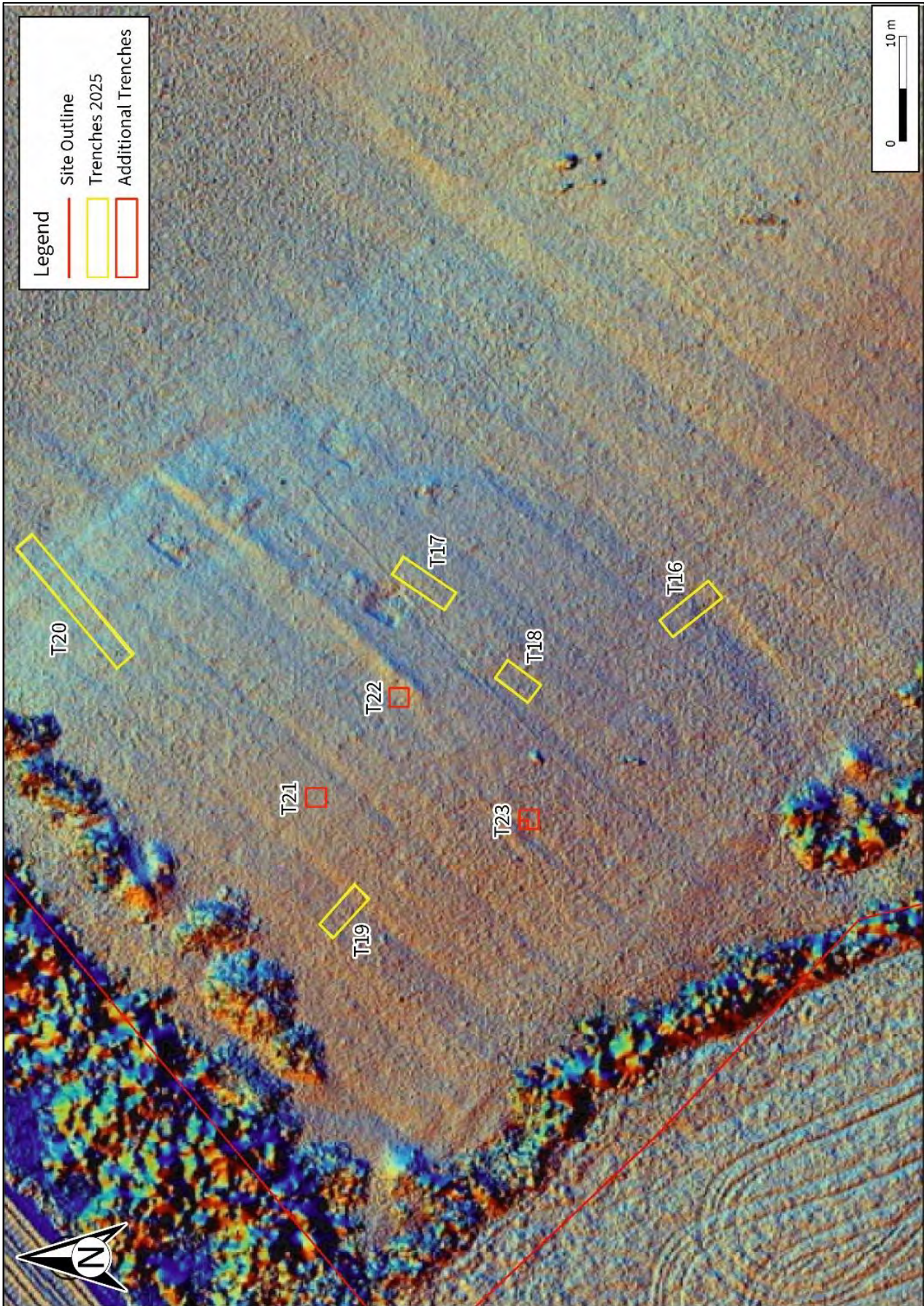


Figure 2: Trench layout for Kilmocholmóg Field, Lurgan – Season 3

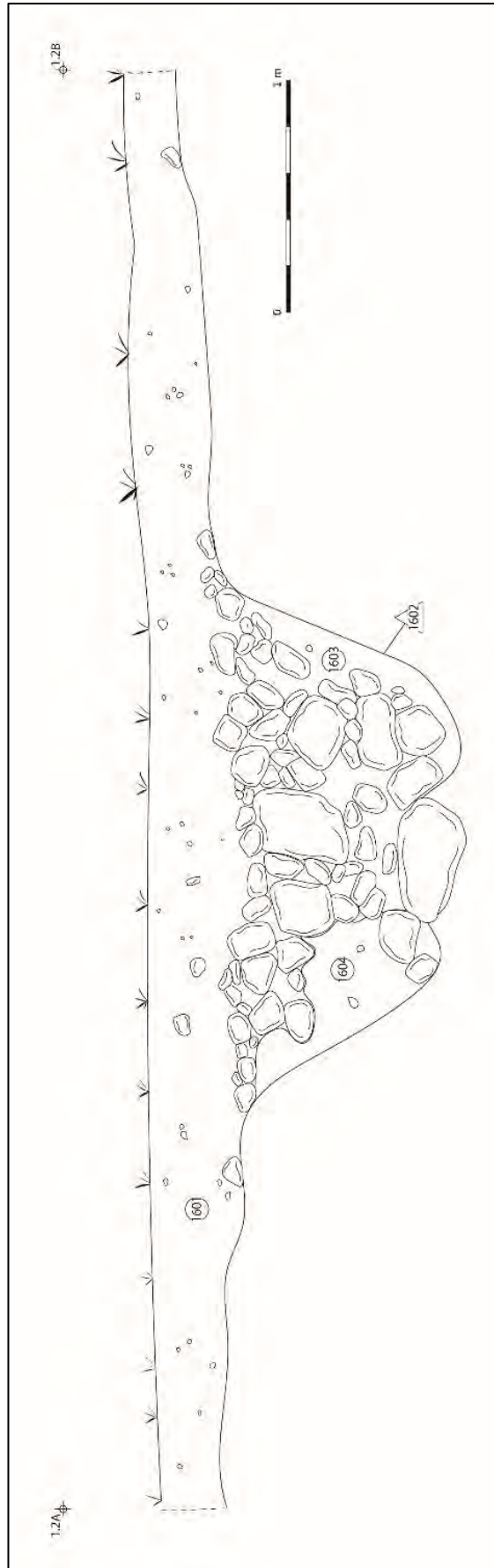


Figure 3: Southeast facing section of Trench 16.



**Figure 4: Northwest facing section of Trench 16.**

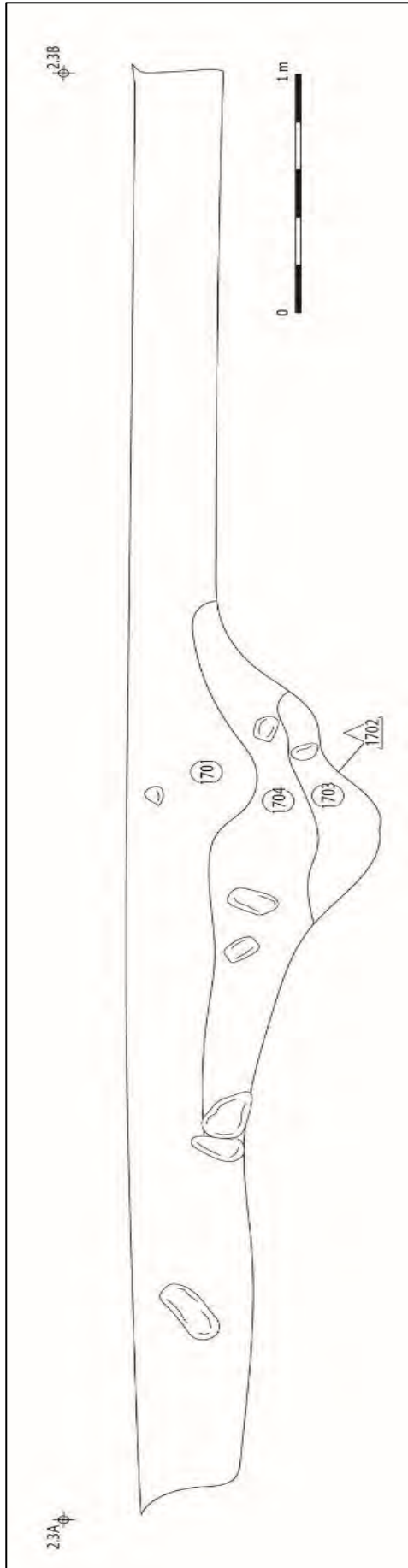


Figure 5:North facing section showing [1702]

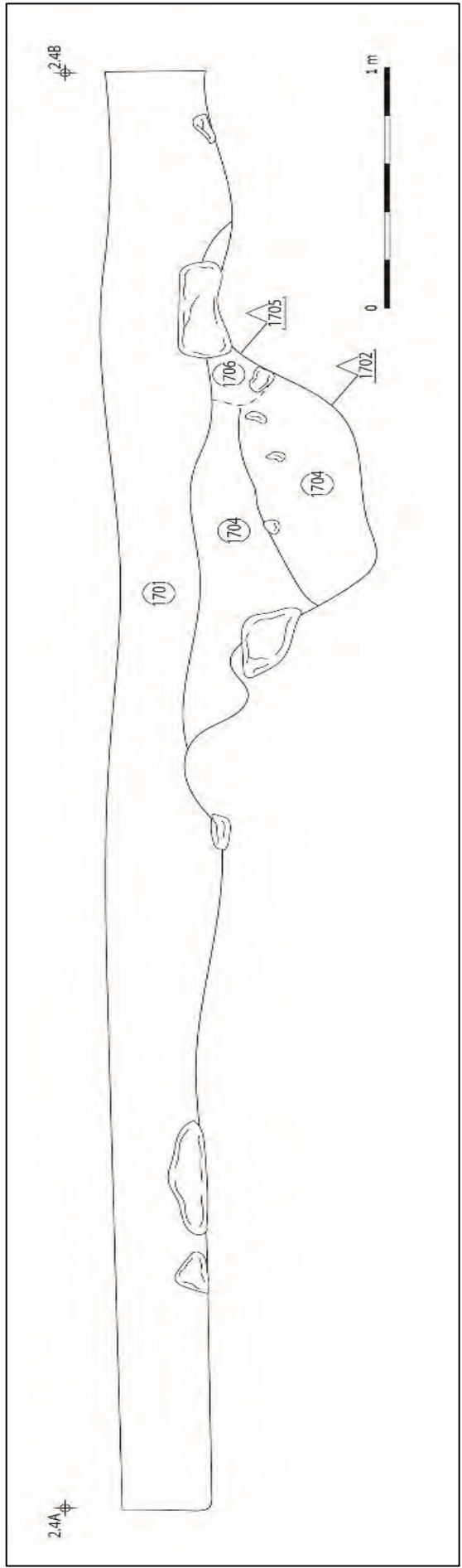


Figure 6: South facing section showing [1702] .

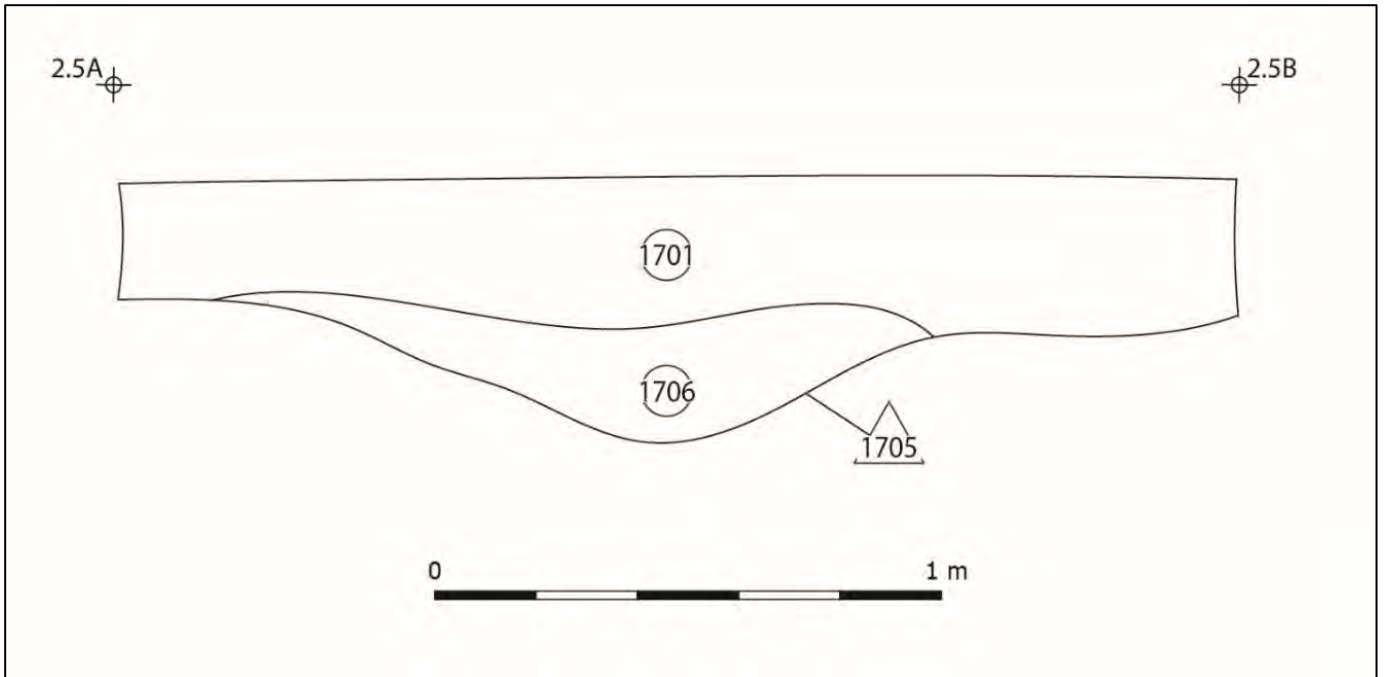


Figure 7: Northwest facing section of [1705]

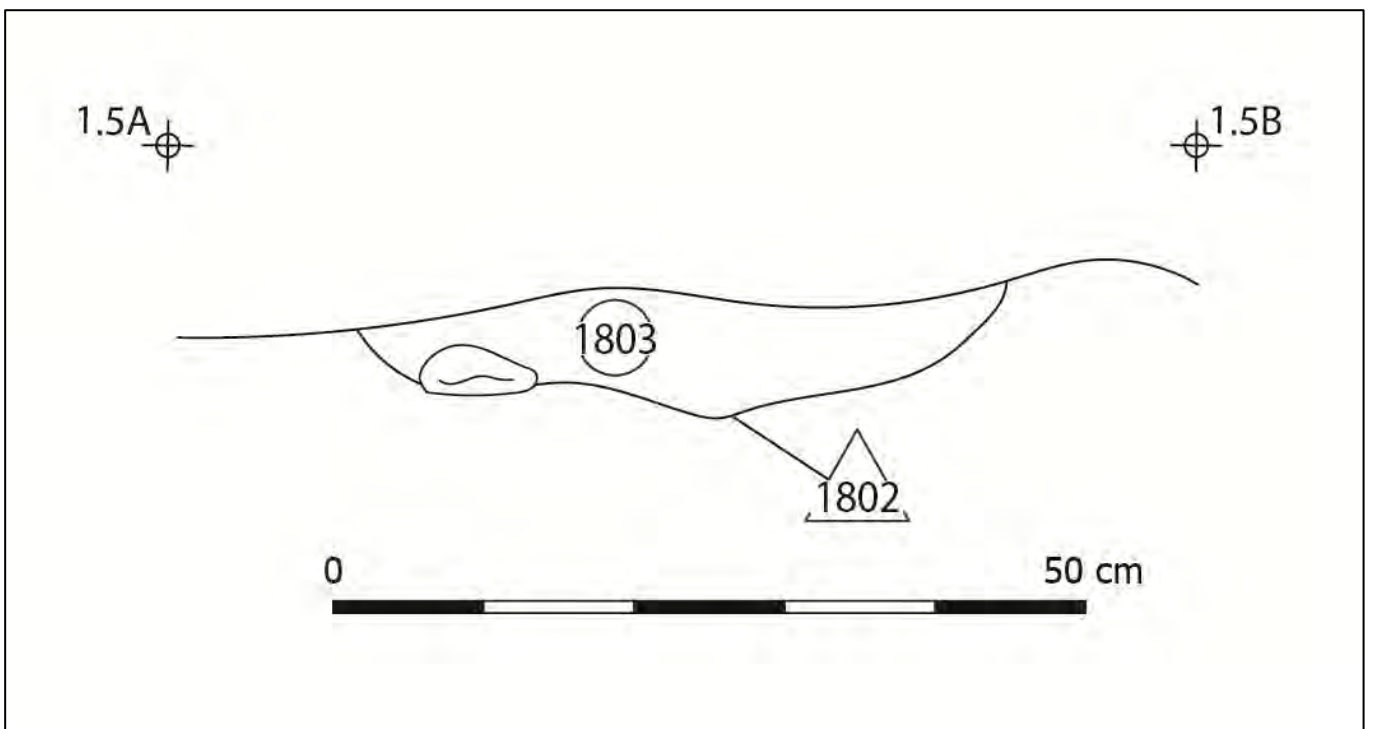
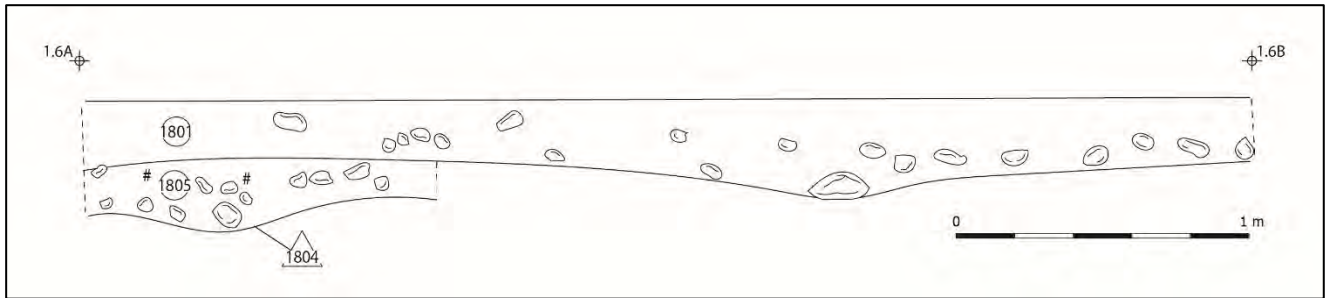
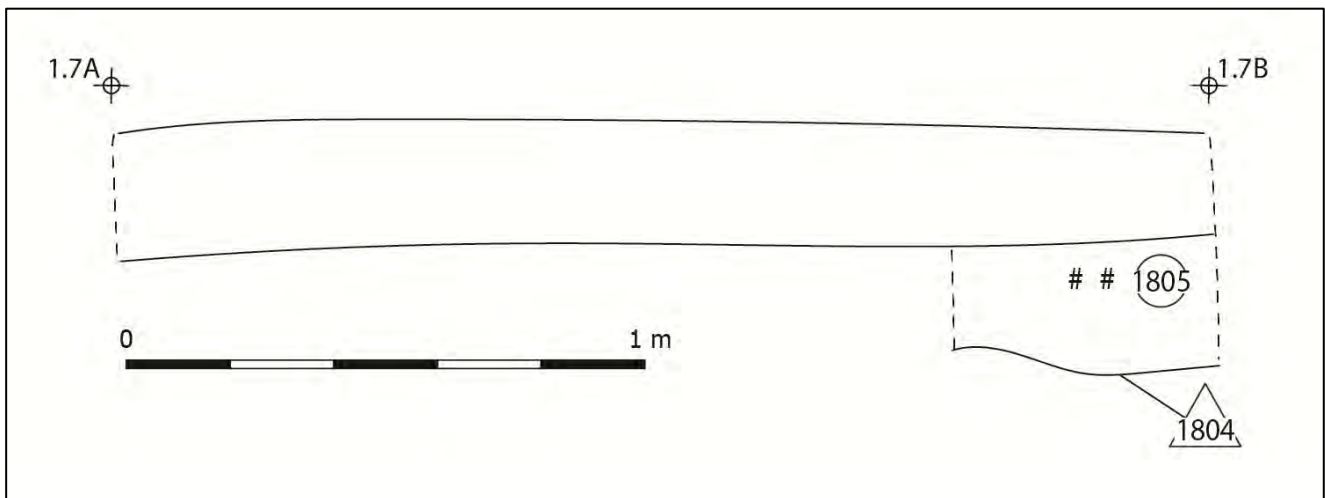


Figure 8: North facing section of [1802]



**Figure 9: Northeast facing section through [1804]**



**Figure 10: Southeast facing section through [1804]**

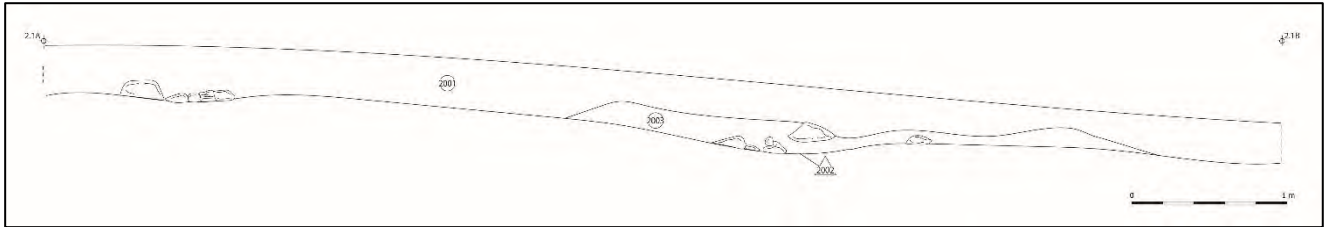


Figure 11: Southwest facing section through Trench 20, showing [2002]

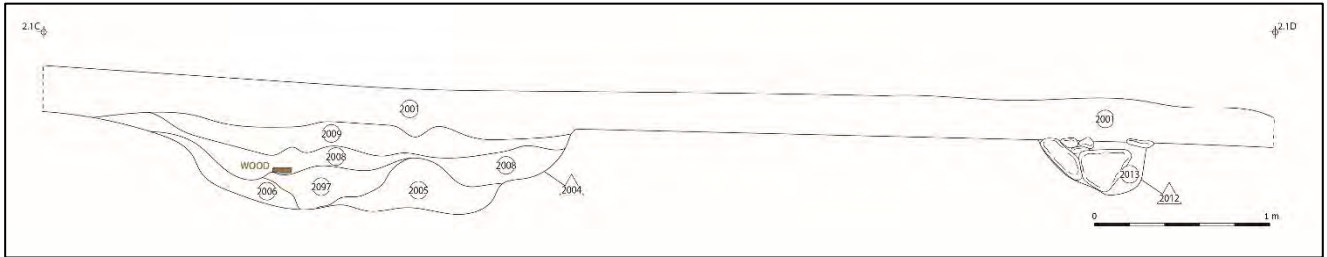


Figure 12: Northwest facing section through Trench 20, showing [2004] and [2012]

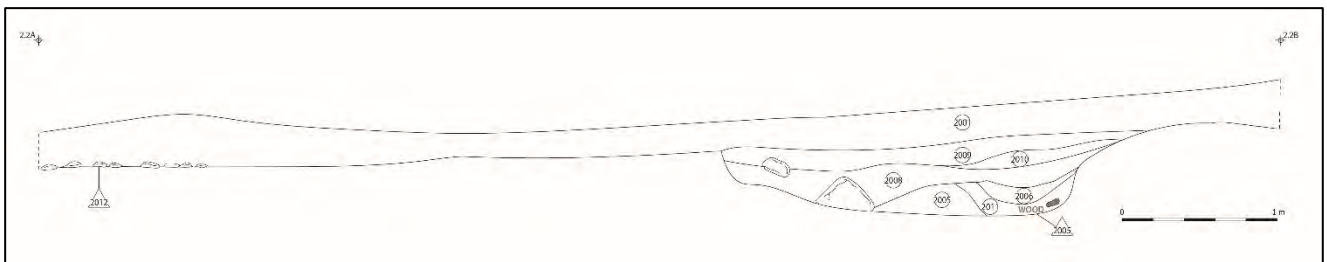


Figure 13: Southeast facing section through Trench 20, showing [2005]

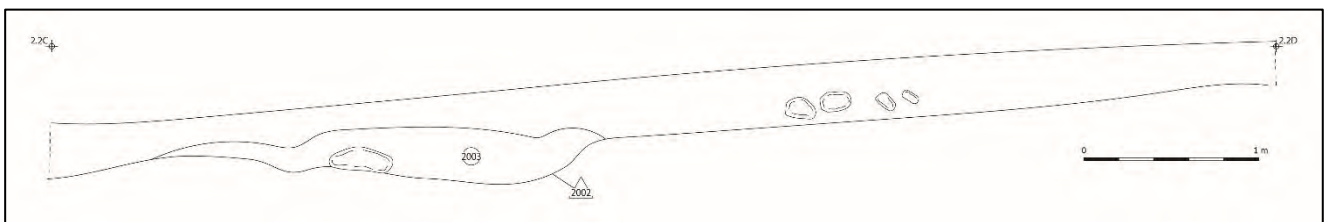


Figure 14: Northeast facing section through Trench 20, showing [2002]

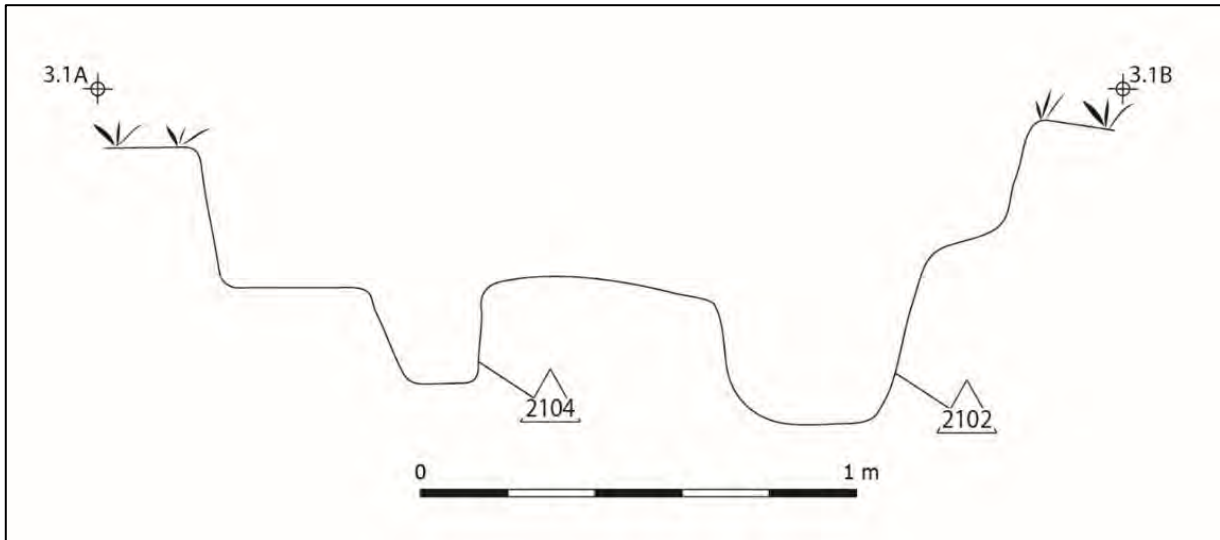


Figure 15 :North-south profile of postholes [2102] and [2104]

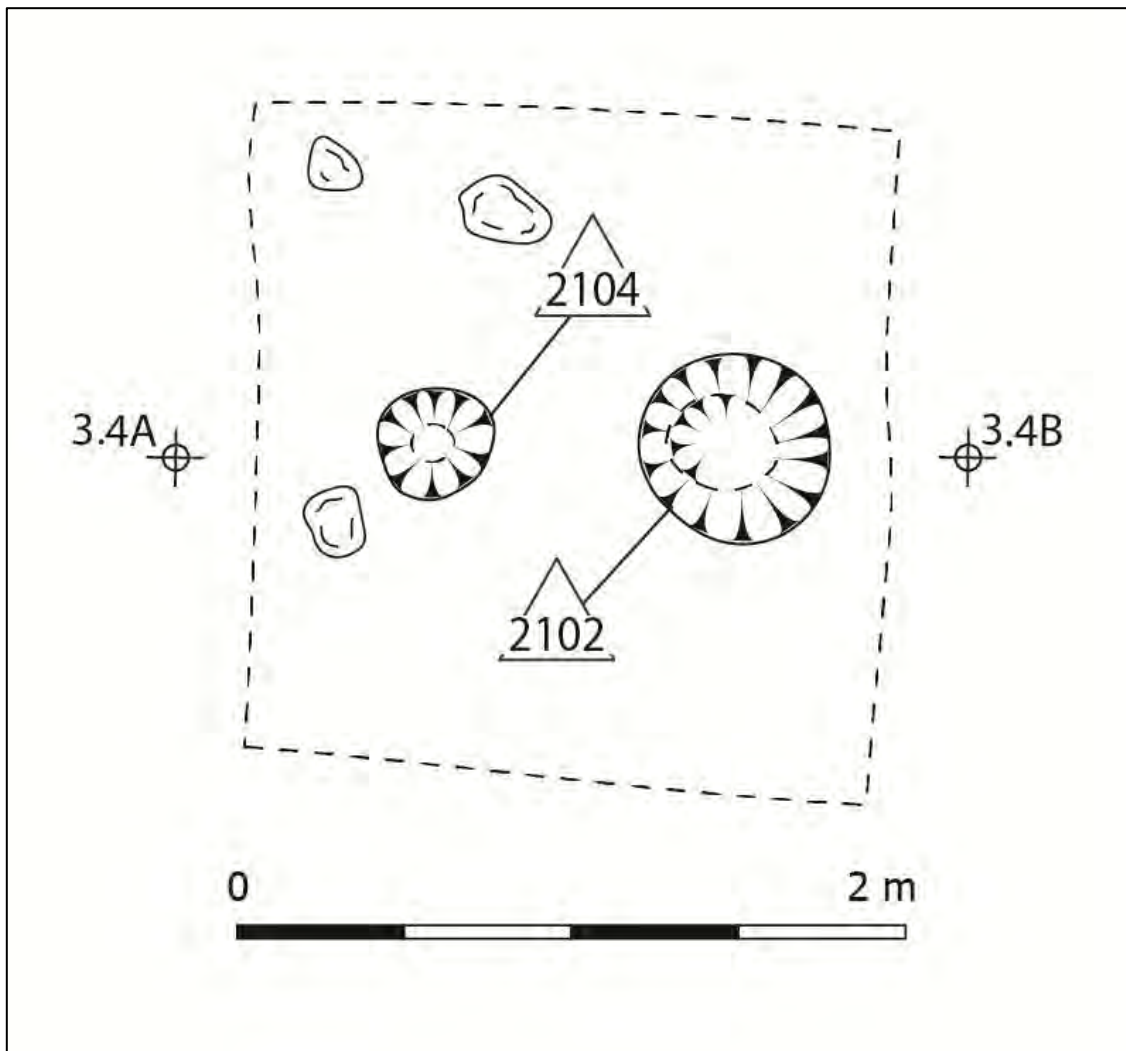


Figure 16: Post excavation plan of postholes [2102] and [2104]

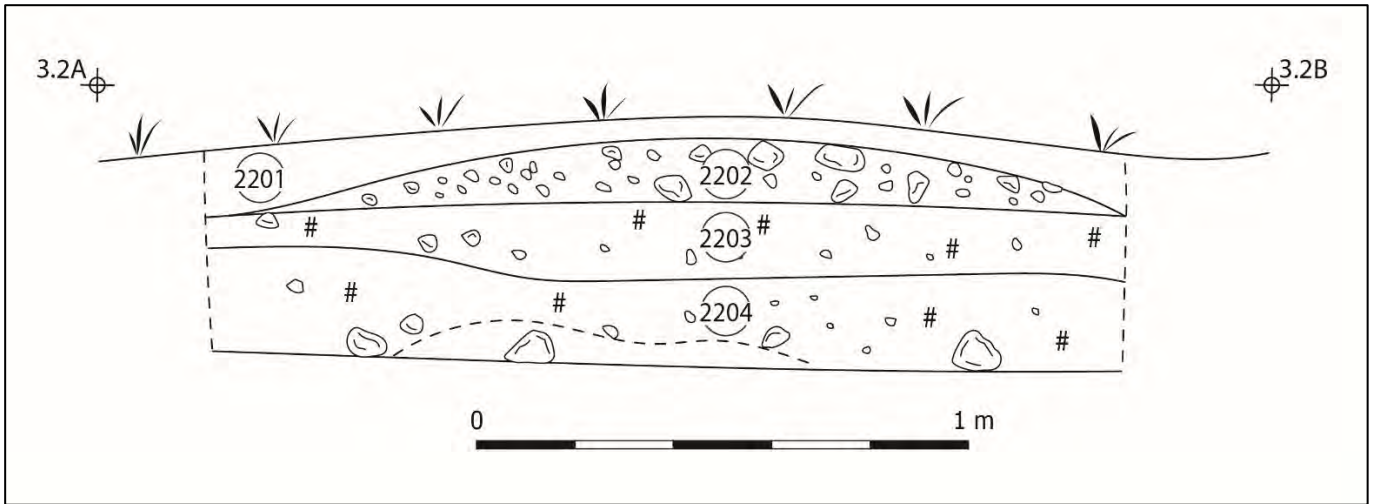


Figure 17: Northeast facing section through Trench 22

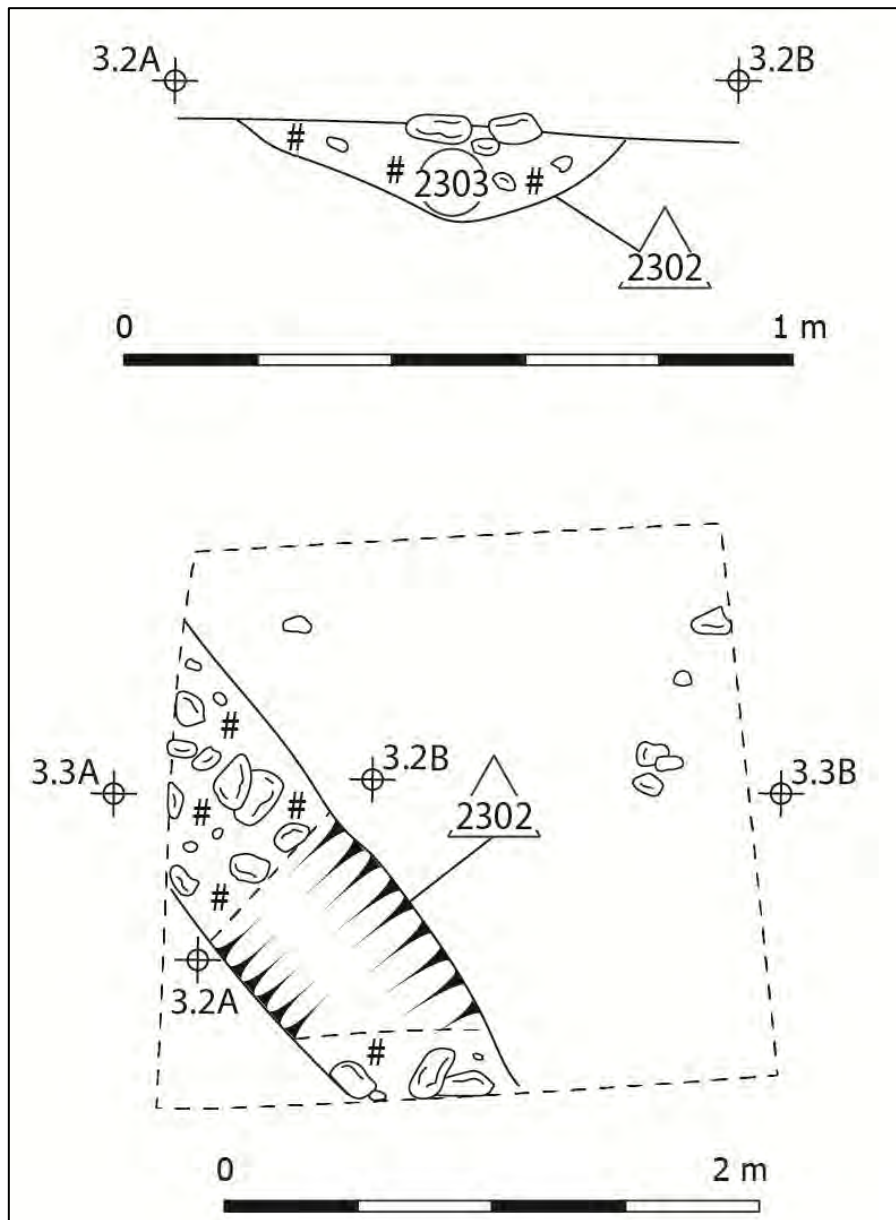
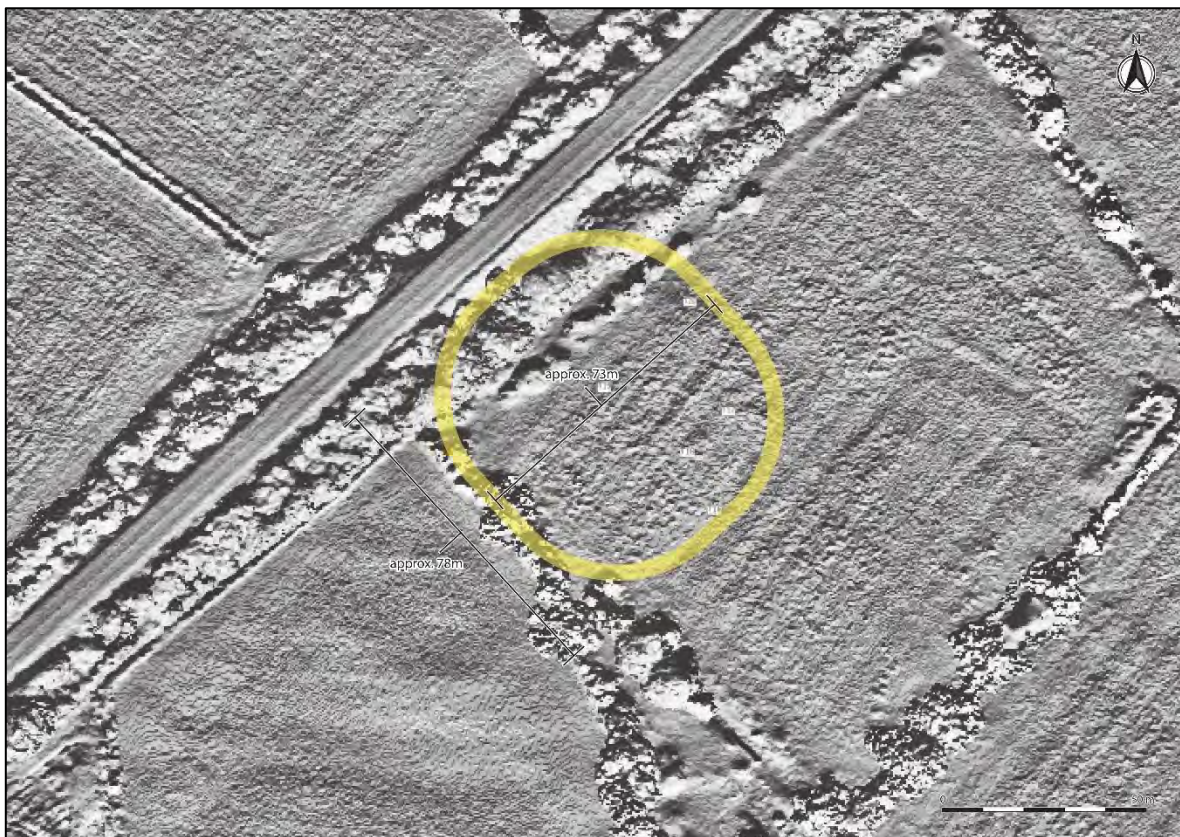


Figure 18 : Northeast facing section through [2302] and post excavation plan of [2302]



**Figure 19 : Reconstruction of the church site at Kilmochmóg**



**Figure 20: Projected enclosure ditch, overlain on the drone survey**

**10 PLATES**

**Plate 1: Trench 16, mid excavation, looking northwest**



**Plate 2: Trench 16, Ditch [1602], looking northwest**



**Plate 3: Trench 16, Ditch [1602], looking southwest**



**Plate 4: Trench 17, Ditch [1702] looking southwest**



**Plate 5: Trench 17, section of Ditch [1702], looking northwest**



**Plate 6: Trench 17, section of Ditch [1702], looking northwest**



**Plate 7: Trench 18, mid excavation, looking northeast**



**Plate 8: Trench 18, feature [1804], looking northeast**



**Plate 9: Trench 18, feature [1802], looking north**



**Plate 10: Trench 19, post excavation, looking south**



**Plate 11: Trench 19, post excavation, looking northeast**



**Plate 12: Trench 20, with drain [2012], in foreground, looking southwest**



**Plate 13: Trench 20, mid excavation, looking northeast**



**Plate 14: Trench 20, section of ditch [2002], looking southeast**



**Plate 15: Trench 20, section of [2004], looking northwest**



**Plate 16: Trench 20, drain [2012], looking southwest**



**Plate 17: Trench 21, postholes [2102] and [2104], looking north**



**Plate 18: Trench 21, section of posthole [2102], looking north**



**Plate 19: Trench 22, mid-excavation, looking northeast**



**Plate 20: Trench 22, post excavation, looking northeast**



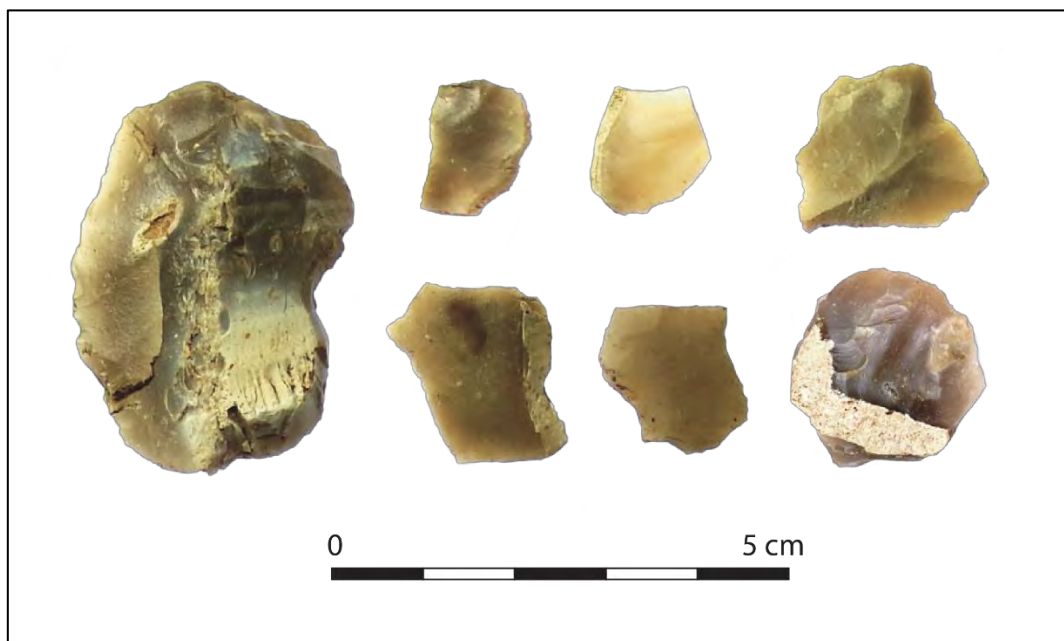
**Plate 21: Trench 23, mid excavation, looking northwest**



**Plate 22: Trench 23, section of [2302], looking southeast**



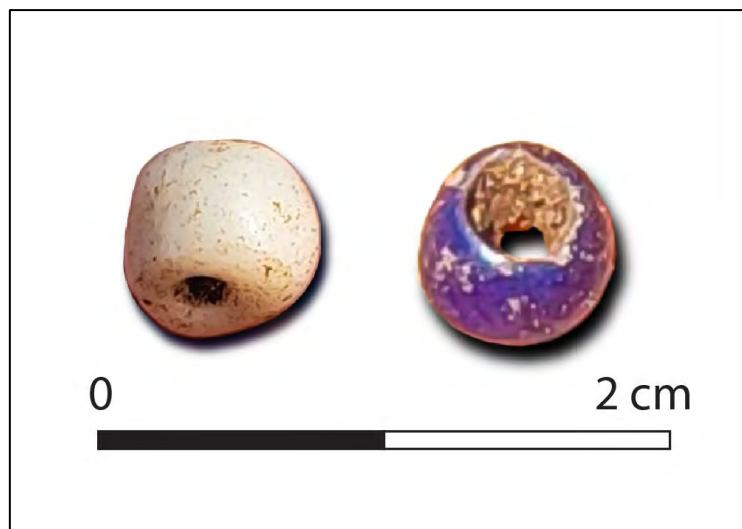
**Plate 23: Trench 23, section of [2302], looking northeast**



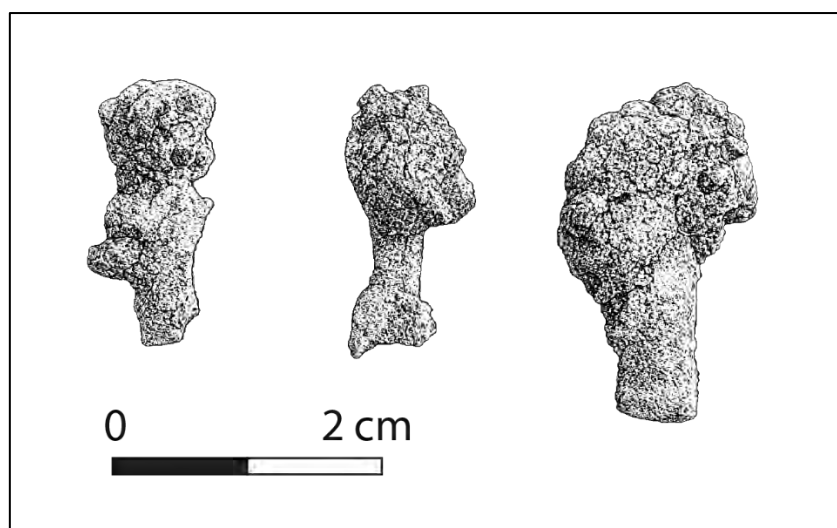
**Plate 24: Selection of flint recovered from the excavation.**



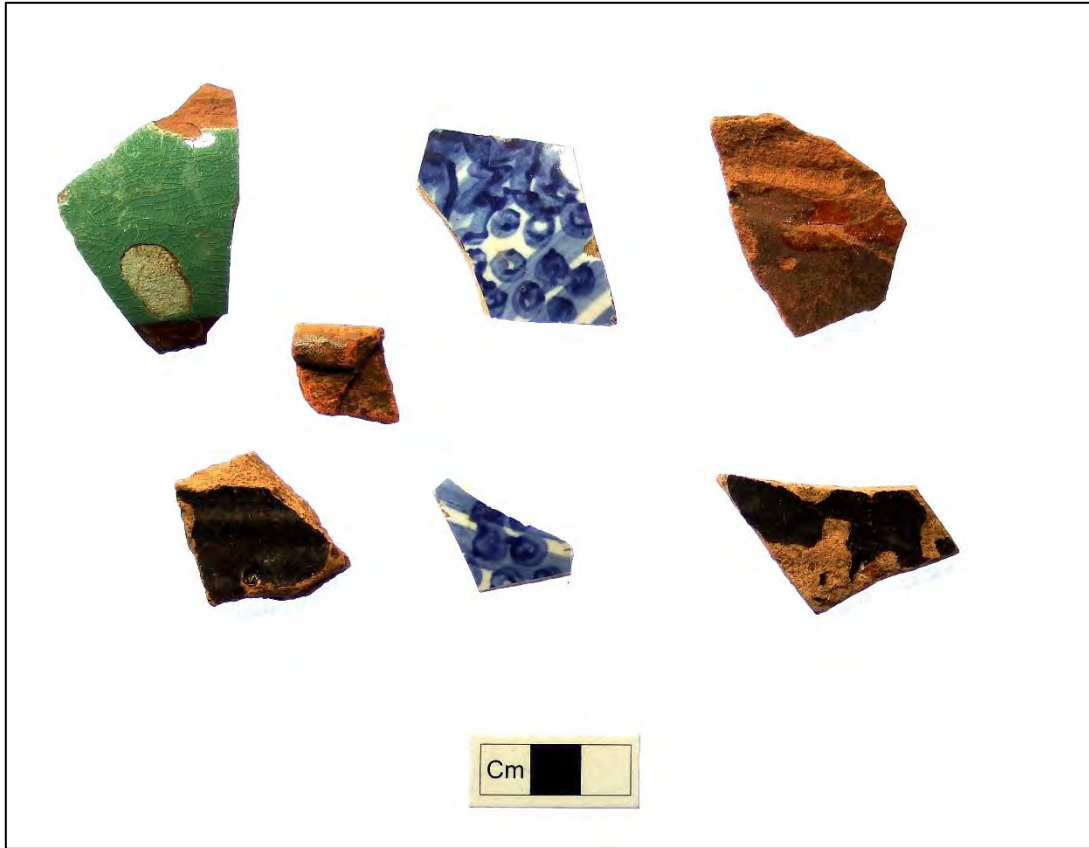
**Plate 25: Example of souterrain ware pottery recovered from the excavation.**



**Plate 26: Glass beads recovered from the excavation.**



**Plate 27: Iron nails recovered from the excavation.**



**Plate 28: selection of post medieval pottery recovered from the excavation.**

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## APPENDIX 1: COPY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL LICENCE



**DfC**  
Department  
for Communities  
[www.communities.gov.uk](http://www.communities.gov.uk)

# Licence for Archaeological Excavation

## Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995

The Department for Communities Northern Ireland (hereinafter referred to as “the Department”), in exercise of its power under Article 41 of the above-mentioned Order (hereinafter referred to as “the Order”), hereby licenses

**Katy McMonagle**  
.....

**And**

**Northern Archaeological Consultancy Ltd**  
.....  
(hereinafter [jointly] referred to as “the Licensee[s]”) to excavate for purposes of archaeological investigation in or under part of the Townlands (towns) of

**Donagreagh**  
.....

in the County of Down..... (being the archaeological site or reputed site known as)

**Kilmocholmog Field, Lurgan**  
.....

(hereinafter referred to as “the lands”) during the period of six months, commencing on 05/08/2025..... and ceasing 04/12/2025 , subject to the following conditions::

1. This Licence is granted on condition that, except in the case of an excavation referred to in Article 32 (1) (b) of the Order, the Licensees have obtained from the owner and occupier of the lands their consent to the excavation on, in or under the said lands, and the Department, if the Licensees are not Officials of the Department, shall not be under any responsibility for the consequences of any failure on the part of the Licensees to obtain such consent.
2. Should any part of the excavation involve disturbance of an area designated as a Scheduled Monument under Article 3 of the Order, the Licensees must ensure that Scheduled Monument Consent has been obtained from the Department before any such disturbance is undertaken. It is an offence to disturb a scheduled monument without prior Scheduled Monument Consent. The Licensees shall, on request, produce this Licence to the owner and occupier of the lands.

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2

3. In advance of commencement of the excavation, the Licensees must inform the Department of the start date of the excavation and likely duration. If the anticipated completion date changes during the course of the excavation, the Licensees must inform the Department of the revised completion date as soon as possible.
4. The Licensees shall ensure that adequate resources are in place to carry out all excavation, post-excavation analysis, reporting, archiving and publication requirements that arise from the excavation carried out under this licence.
5. The Licensees shall carry out all excavation and associated works under this licence pursuant to the Programme of Works submitted to the Heritage Advice and Regulation Branch on (Date: 02/06/2025 HED Ref Number CO1 - 25 - 336286 ). Should circumstances arise during the excavation which necessitate an amendment to the Programme of Works, the Licensees must inform the Department immediately and any amendment must be agreed in writing in advance of further works being carried out. Such agreed amendments shall be deemed to be incorporated into the Programme of Works. All works carried out on foot of this licence, at all stages of the excavation, post-excavation, reporting and publication process, must, where relevant, comply with the Department's published guidance (available at <https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/publications/guidance-practitioners-archaeology-northern-ireland>) as a minimum requirement or standard.
6. The Nominated excavation director for the project (the first-named of the licensees above) must be present on the lands at all times during the course of the project to direct the excavation (and all associated archaeological works outlined in the Programme of Works) unless otherwise agreed in advance and in writing with the Department.
7. The Licensees shall inform the Department of the first discovery of archaeological remains, objects or material under this licence as soon as practicable after such discovery.
8. The Licensees shall report the finding of any treasure or potential treasure items to the Coroner. This must be done within 14 days from the day following the finding of the item(s) or 14 days after the realisation that the item(s) might be treasure.
9. The Department may, at its discretion, choose to inspect the excavation and the Licensees shall permit any person or persons nominated by the Department to be present on the lands at any stage during the course of the excavation.
10. The Licensees shall, during the progress of the excavation, take adequate steps to safeguard any monuments or other structures upon or adjoining the lands.
11. The Licensees shall, immediately on completion of the excavation, restore the lands and their surroundings as far as possible to their original condition unless otherwise agreed with the landowner and occupier.

## Licence to Excavate for Archaeological Purposes

12. The Licensees shall furnish to the Department:
- (a) A summary report on the excavation within four weeks of the end of the excavation or its temporary cessation, unless an alternative date for the summary report has been agreed in writing with the Department
  - (b) A comprehensive report on the excavation and its significance within six months of the end of the excavation unless an alternative date for the comprehensive report has been agreed in writing with the Department. The final comprehensive report will be made available to the public through the National Monuments and Buildings Record and to facilitate this, the Licensees will supply the following:
    - Final comprehensive report in digital and hardcopy forms. Acceptable digital formats include Microsoft Word (.doc/.docx), OpenDocument Text (.odt) or PDF/A (.pdf)
    - The excavation reporting form, and any associated site reporting forms, as prescribed by the Department at [www.communities-ni.gov.uk/archaeological-excavation-licence](http://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/archaeological-excavation-licence)
    - A GIS dataset showing the extent of the investigation, supplied in an open or industry standard georeferenced vector format (e.g. ESRI shapefile or CAD DXF), including all appropriate metadata.
    - The Excavation Archive Inventory Workbook in the form prescribed by the Department.
    - A copy of the executed Copyright and Licensing Agreement in the form prescribed by the Department.
13. The Department may review the duration of the licence, and grant such extensions that it deems appropriate, where the Licensees apply, in writing, for such a review prior to the date of cessation shown on the face of the licence.
14. The Department reserves the right to suspend or revoke this Licence in the event of failure by the licensees to comply with these conditions or any part thereof.

<b>Authorised Officer:</b>	<b>Dated this:</b>
	6 <sup>th</sup> June 2025
<b>Serial Number of Excavation:</b>	AE/2025/061

## APPENDIX 2      RADIOCARBON DATES

All dates are calibrated to:

BC/AD 95.4% C.I. @ 2 Sigma Calibration

Calibrations performed using OxCal 4.3 and IntCal20 (Reimer, p. et al 2020 'The IntCal20 Northern Hemisphere radiocarbon age calibration curve (0–55 cal kBP)', *Radiocarbon*, **62.**)

Laboratory ID:

UBA = <sup>14</sup>CHRONO Centre, Queen's University Belfast

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## Radiocarbon Date Certificate

Laboratory Identification: UBA-58700  
Date of Measurement: 2026-03-10  
Site: Kilmocholmog 25  
Sample ID: sample 1  
Material Dated: charcoal  
Pretreatment: AAA  
mg Graphite: 0.997  
Submitted by: Katy McMonagle

Conventional <sup>14</sup> C	
Age:	4426±25 BP
Fraction	using AMS
corrected	δ <sup>13</sup> C

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Northern Ireland

## Radiocarbon Date Certificate

Laboratory Identification: UBA-58701  
Date of Measurement: 2026-02-27  
Site: Kilmocholmog 25  
Sample ID: Sample 3  
Material Dated: charcoal  
Pretreatment: AAA  
mg Graphite: 1.017  
Submitted by: Katy McMonagle

Conventional <sup>14</sup> C	
Age:	1408±23 BP
Fraction corrected	using AMS $\delta^{13}\text{C}$

### Marine samples will require re-calibration with the marine calibration curve

2

#### RADIOCARBON CALIBRATION PROGRAM\*

CALIB REV8.2

Copyright 1986-2020 M Stuiver and PJ Reimer

\*To be used in conjunction with:

Stuiver, M., and Reimer, P.J., 1993, Radiocarbon, 35, 215-230.

UBA-58700

58700

Radiocarbon Age BP 4426 +/- 25

Calibration data set: intcal20.14c

% area enclosed cal AD age ranges

# Reimer et al. 2020  
relative area under  
probability distribution

68.3 (1 sigma)	cal BC	3263- 3248	0.077
		3101- 3011	0.074
		2976- 2969	0.025
		2944- 2938	0.024
95.4 (2 sigma)	cal BC	3321- 3237	0.171
		3176- 3160	0.018
		3106- 3001	0.648
		2995- 2925	0.164

Median Probability: -3061

UBA-58701

58701

Radiocarbon Age BP 1408 +/- 23

Calibration data set: intcal20.14c

% area enclosed cal AD age ranges

# Reimer et al. 2020  
relative area under  
probability distribution

68.3 (1 sigma)	cal AD	608- 621	0.373
		639- 655	0.627
95.4 (2 sigma)	cal AD	604- 658	1.000

Median Probability: 637

#### References for calibration datasets:

Reimer P, Austin WEN, Bard E, Bayliss A, Blackwell PG, Bronk Ramsey C, Butzin M, Edwards RL, Friedrich M, Grootes PM, Guilderson TP, Hajdas I, Heaton TJ, Hogg A, Kromer B, Manning SW, Muscheler R, Palmer JG, Pearson C, van der Plicht J, Reim Richards DA, Scott EM, Southon JR, Turney CSM, Wacker L, Adolphi F, BÄxntgen U, Fahrni S, Fogtmann-Schulz A, Friedrich R, KÄhler P, Kudsk S, Miyake F, Olsen J, Sakamoto M, Sookdeo A, Talamo S. 2020.

The IntCal20 Northern Hemisphere radiocarbon age calibration curve (0-55 cal kB Radiocarbon 62. doi: 10.1017/RDC.2020.41.

#### Comments:

\* This standard deviation (error) includes a lab error multiplier.

\*\* 1 sigma = square root of (sample std. dev.^2 + curve std. dev.^2)

\*\* 2 sigma = 2 x square root of (sample std. dev.^2 + curve std. dev.^2)

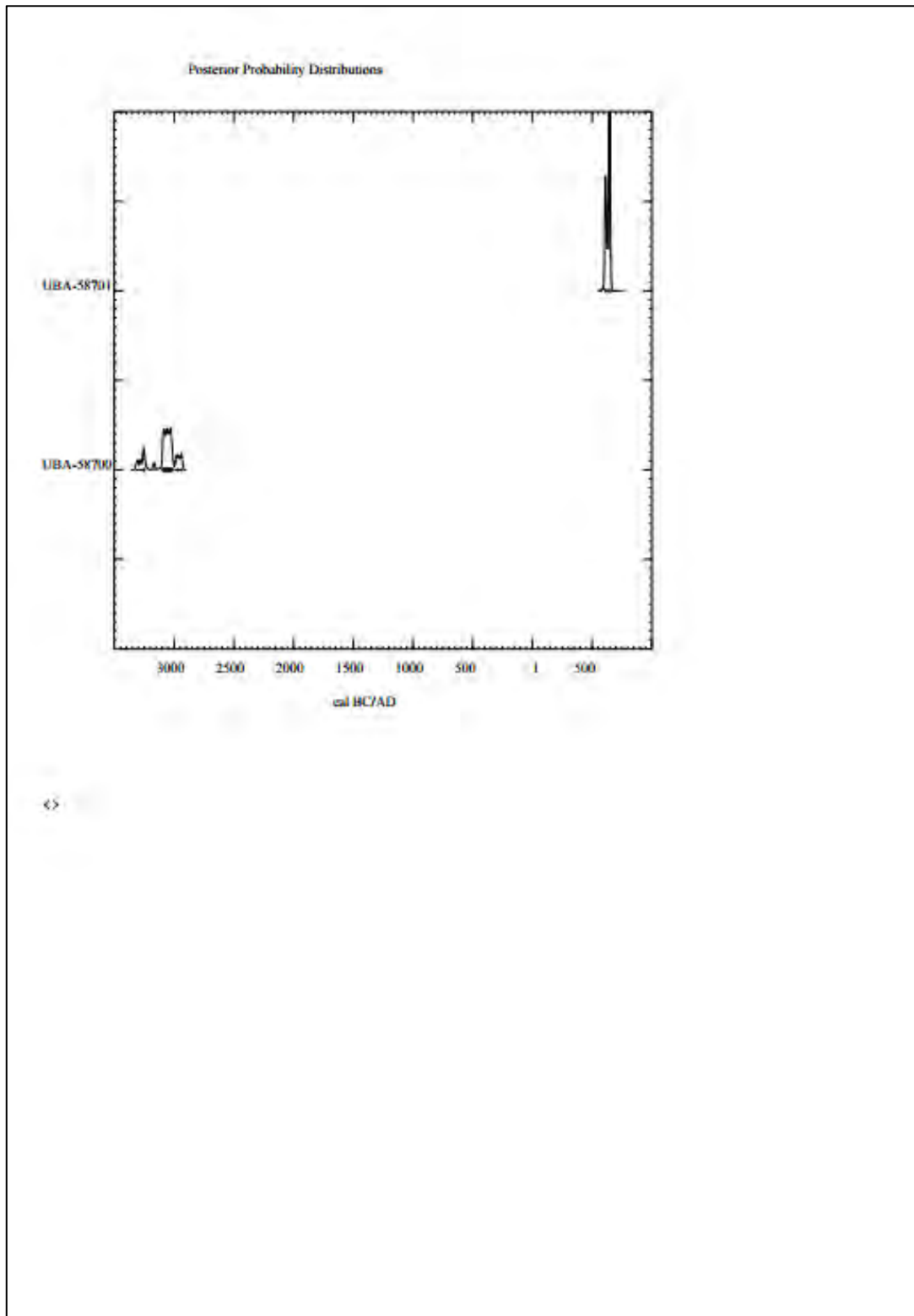
where ^2 = quantity squared.

[ ] = calibrated range impinges on end of calibration data set

0\* represents a "negative" age BP

1955\* or 1960\* denote influence of nuclear testing C-14

NOTE: Cal ages and ranges are rounded to the nearest year which may be too precise in many instances. Users are advised to round results to the nearest 10 yr for samples with standard deviation in the radiocarbon age greater than 50 yr.



## APPENDIX 3: ANALYSIS OF EARLY MEDIEVAL POTTERY

### INTRODUCTION

- 3.1 A total of 43 sherds of Early Medieval coarseware pottery were recovered from seven different trenches during excavations at Kilmocholmóg Field, Lurgan, Co. Armagh (Table 1). As is common with assemblages of coarseware pottery, the sherds were fragmented and with the edges worn and abraded.

Trench	Cut.	Fill	No. of Sherds
16	-	1601	1
17	-	1701	5
18	-	1801	8
19	-	1901	4
20	-	2001	21
21	-	2101	1
22	-	2201	3
<b>Total</b>			<b>43</b>

Table 1: Trenches containing Early Medieval pottery

### EARLY MEDIEVAL WARES

- 3.2 All 43 sherds originated from Souterrain Ware vessels.

### BASES

- 3.3 No base sherds were identified within the assemblage. Despite this, as the sherds originated from Souterrain Ware vessels it can be stated that they would have possessed flat bases.

### RIMS

- 3.4 Two rim sherds were present within the assemblage (Table 2).

Find#	Trench	Cut	Fill	Sherd	Type	Diam.
294	19	-	1901	Rim - Flattened	Souterrain Ware	34cm
489	21	-	2101	Rim - Flattened	Souterrain Ware	Too Small

Table 2: Rim sherds and diameters within the assemblage

- 3.5 Both rims were flat or flattened in profile. One sherd showed a diameter of 34cm, while the other sherd was too small and abraded to provide an accurate measurement.

### DECORATION & APPLICATIONS

- 3.6 None of the sherds within the assemblage bore any evidence for decoration.

### DISCUSSION

- 3.7 Souterrain Ware is a type of coarse ware pottery that appeared in the northeast of Ulster in the 7<sup>th</sup> – 8<sup>th</sup> centuries AD and continued in use until the 12<sup>th</sup> century AD. Vessels were predominantly bucket shaped, with slightly flared or vertical sides, flat bases and rounded rims. Decoration was applied to vessels later

in the development of the ware, from around the 9<sup>th</sup> century onwards. Not all of the later vessels were decorated and the use of plain, undecorated vessels continued. Decoration was simple and took the form of an applied strip applied just below the rim on the exterior surface. The applied strip decoration may appear as a simple strip, with no further adornment, or is frequently found with pinch markings, giving the decoration what has been described as a 'pie-crust' appearance.

## CONCLUSIONS

- 3.8 The assemblage of Early Medieval pottery from Kilmoholmóg Field, Lurgan is relatively small and abraded, particularly when the size of the previous assemblage recovered from the site is taken into account.

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## APPENDIX 3.1: CATALOGUE OF EXCAVATED SHERDS

Find#	Trench	Cut	Fill	Sherd	Diam.	Fabric	Inclusions
141	17	-	1701	Body	-	Dark greyish-brown	Small quartz
142	17	-	1701	Body	-	Dark greyish-brown	Small quartz
143	17	-	1701	Body	-	Dark greyish-brown	Small quartz
144	17	-	1701	Body	-	Dark greyish-brown	Small quartz
145	17	-	1701	Body	-	Dark greyish-brown	Small quartz
208	18	-	1801	Body	-	Dark greyish-brown	Small quartz
209	18	-	1801	Body	-	Dark greyish-brown	Small quartz
210	18	-	1801	Body	-	Dark greyish-brown	Small quartz
211	18	-	1801	Body	-	Dark greyish-brown	Small quartz
212	18	-	1801	Body	-	Dark greyish-brown	Small quartz
213	18	-	1801	Body	-	Dark greyish-brown	Small quartz
214	18	-	1801	Body	-	Dark greyish-brown	Small quartz
291	19	-	1901	Body	-	Dark greyish-brown	Small quartz
292	19	-	1901	Body	-	Dark greyish-brown	Small quartz
293	19	-	1901	Body	-	Dark greyish-brown	Small quartz
294	19	-	1901	Rim - Flattened	34cm	Dark greyish-brown	Small quartz
453	18	-	1801	Body	-	Dark greyish-brown	Small quartz
489	21	-	2101	Rim	T/S	Dark greyish-brown	Small quartz
499	22	-	2201	Body	-	Dark greyish-brown	Small quartz
500	22	-	2201	Body	-	Dark greyish-brown	Small quartz
501	22	-	2201	Body	-	Dark greyish-brown	Small quartz
604	20	-	2001	Body	-	Dark greyish-brown	Small quartz
605	20	-	2001	Body	-	Dark greyish-brown	Small quartz
606	20	-	2001	Body	-	Dark greyish-brown	Small quartz
607	20	-	2001	Body	-	Dark greyish-brown	Small quartz
608	20	-	2001	Body	-	Dark greyish-brown	Small quartz
609	20	-	2001	Body	-	Dark greyish-brown	Small quartz
610	20	-	2001	Body	-	Dark greyish-brown	Small quartz
611	20	-	2001	Body	-	Dark greyish-brown	Small quartz
612	20	-	2001	Body	-	Dark greyish-brown	Small quartz
613	20	-	2001	Body	-	Dark greyish-brown	Small quartz
614	20	-	2001	Body	-	Dark greyish-brown	Small quartz
615	20	-	2001	Body	-	Dark greyish-brown	Small quartz
616	20	-	2001	Body	-	Dark greyish-brown	Small quartz
617	20	-	2001	Body	-	Dark greyish-brown	Small quartz
618	20	-	2001	Body	-	Dark greyish-brown	Small quartz
619	20	-	2001	Body	-	Dark greyish-brown	Small quartz
620	20	-	2001	Body	-	Dark greyish-brown	Small quartz
621	20	-	2001	Body	-	Dark greyish-brown	Small quartz
622	20	-	2001	Body	-	Dark greyish-brown	Small quartz
623	20	-	2001	Body	-	Dark greyish-brown	Small quartz
624	20	-	2001	Body	-	Dark greyish-brown	Small quartz
625	16	-	1601	Body	-	Dark greyish-brown	Small quartz

## APPENDIX 4: ANALYSIS OF MEDIEVAL POTTERY

### INTRODUCTION

- 4.1 A total of three sherds of Medieval pottery were recovered from three different trenches during excavations at Kilmocholmóg Field, Lurgan, Co. Armagh (Table 1).

Trench	Cut.	Fill	No. of Sherds
18	-	1801	1
19	-	1901	1
22	-	2201	1
<b>Total</b>			<b>3</b>

Table 1: Trenches containing Early Medieval pottery

### COARSEWARE

- 4.2 A single sherd for Medieval Ulster Coarse Pottery (MUCP) was recovered from Trench 18 (F#215). The sherd was from the rim of the vessel, and was formed from reddish brown fabric with very small grit inclusions. The rim was everted to the body of the vessel and was hammerhead in form. Small, incised lines were present along the rim. A measurement showed the vessel had a rim diameter of 40cm.
- 4.3 MUCP is a type of coarse pottery that was produced from the 13th to 17th centuries. Two types of fabric are recorded by McSparron (2012) - Type A and Type B. The Type A fabric is typically buff to reddish brown in colour, though grey to black fabrics are also known, and these vessels usually date to the early 13th to 14th centuries. Type B fabric is grey to dark black in colour, though orange to red fabrics are also recorded, and is usually dated to the 15th to 17th centuries.
- 4.4 While only a single sherd of MUCP that was present in the assemblage reddish brown fabric conforms to the type A fabric and so dates to around the 13th – 14th centuries.

### GLAZED WARES

- 4.5 Two sherd (F#'s 217 and 496) from Trenches 19 and 22 were from glazed medieval vessels. Both sherds originated from vessels with a refined, orange red to grey fabric, that had been highly fired. The exterior of each sherd bore a greenish glaze. One of the sherds (F#217) came from the strap handle, probably from a jug. The other sherd (F#496) originated from the body of a vessel.
- 4.6 Glazed wares tend to start to appear towards the mid to late 12th century and continue in use until the 15th century.

### DISCUSSION

- 4.7 It is difficult to draw too many inferences from the presence of three sherds alone, though they do provide a further glimpse into the church site at Kilmocholmóg. The presence of three sherds of medieval pottery implies, at the very least, that people were active on the site during the medieval period. There

is insufficient evidence to indicate that the church was still active in the period, but people were within the vicinity.

- 4.8 While MUCP could potentially have been produced on or near the site, the highly fired glazed pottery is likely to have been brought in from elsewhere, probably from one of the large medieval towns (Carrickfergus or Downpatrick) or potentially even from England.

#### **CONCLUSIONS**

- 4.9 These are the first sherds of medieval wares recovered from the Kilmocholmóg Field excavations. It is difficult to ascertain too much from three sherds of pottery, but it can be stated that they probably date to the 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> centuries.

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## APPENDIX 5: ANALYSIS OF POST-MEDIEVAL CERAMICS

### INTRODUCTION

- 5.1 A total of 328 individual sherds of pottery, representing 10 different wares, were recovered during the third season of excavation at Kilmoholmóg Field, Lurgan, Co. Armagh. The ceramic assemblage can be dated to the post-medieval period (17<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> centuries AD), with the focus of the assemblage being the 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries (Table 1).

### TPOLOGY AND QUANTIFICATION

- 5.2 In the case of post-medieval ceramics it should be noted that the dates noted in Table 1 below are indicative of the main period of production, and subsequently of use. Indeed, many of the wares from this period can still be found as intact pieces in many households and some, for example Transfer Printed wares and Willow Pattern, have seen a revival and designs are currently being reproduced.

	Type	Date	Quantity
1	Blackware	17th – 19th century	62
2	Creamware	Mid-18th – Mid-19th Century	1
3	Glazed Red earthenware	17th – 19th century	50
4	Ironstone ware	19th – 20th century	110
5	Pearlware	Late 18th – Mid-19th Century	90
6	Pearlware - Handpainted	Late 18th – Mid-19th Century	6
7	Red Stoneware	Mid-17th – Late 18th Century	1
8	Shell-edged Pearlware	Late 18th – Mid-19th Century	4
9	Transfer Printed Earthenware	Mid-18th Century – Modern	2
10	Willow Pattern	Late 18th century - Modern	2
		<b>Total</b>	<b>328</b>

Table 1: Summary of Wares, Quantities and Dates

## CATALOGUE OF EXCAVATED WARES

### **BLACKWARE (17<sup>TH</sup> – 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY - 628 SHERDS)**

- 5.3 This pottery has a relatively hard orange red fabric, without obvious inclusions. Sherds are usually relatively thick walled and are glazed internally and externally with a thick black glaze. A variety of forms are recorded; while teapots & mugs are known the most common forms are large vessels such as milk pans, crocks, pitchers and storage jars. (*See also Red Earthenware - Glazed*)

### **CREAMWARE (MID-18<sup>TH</sup> – MID 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY – 1 SHERDS)**

- 5.4 Soft, cream coloured earthenware usually covered in a clear glaze. The colour came from the white ball clays that were used. Due to the minor variations Creamware and Pearlware are often interchanged to mean the same type of pottery. Often found with transfer printed decoration.

### **GLAZED RED EARTHENWARE (17<sup>TH</sup> – 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY – 50 SHERDS)**

- 5.5 This pottery generally has a soft orange red fabric, without obvious inclusions. Due to uneven firing some of the fabrics may be found with a grey core. Some of the pottery had slip applied, followed by a clear glaze, giving the surface of the pot a yellow green colour. In other cases coloured glazes, usually brown or green, were applied to decorate the pots.

### **IRONSTONE WARE (19<sup>TH</sup> – 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY – 110 SHERDS)**

- 5.6 White bodied semi-vitrified earthenware, whose texture falls between that of cream or pearlware and porcelain. As with the earlier cream and pearlwares it is found with transfer printed, hand painted and gilded decoration.

### **PEARLWARE (LATE 18<sup>TH</sup> – MID 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY – 90 SHERDS)**

- 5.7 A variation of Creamware, where by the fabric of the vessel was whiter and slightly harder than Creamware. Due to the minor variations Creamware and Pearlware are often interchanged to mean the same type of pottery. Pearlware is found with both handpainted and transfer printed decoration.

### **PEARLWARE – HANDPAINTED (LATE 18<sup>TH</sup> – MID 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY – 6 SHERDS)**

- 5.8 Generally simplistic designs applied to pearlware vessels. The method of decorating pottery by hand-painting fell out of fashion with the introduction of highly decorated transfer printing.

### **RED STONEWARE (18<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY – 1 SHERD)**

- 8.9 Red coloured stoneware, sometimes covered in a lead glaze, and often used for finer items, such as teapots and plates.

### **SHELL EDGED PEARLWARE (LATE 18<sup>TH</sup> – MID 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY – 4 SHERDS)**

- 5.10 Pearlware vessels where the rim has been feathered or scalloped and then painted, usually blue but green is also found. Plates and platters constitute the vast majority of forms, but bowls are also recorded.

**TRANSFER PRINTED EARTHENWARE (MID-18TH CENTURY – MODERN – 2 SHERDS)**

- 5.11 The development of tissue paper transfers allowed more complex patterns to be applied to Creamware and pearlware vessels. The transfers were applied to fired and glazed vessels, which were then, fired again burning off the transfer in the kiln land leaving the ink pattern behind. Often a blue pattern was used but green, brown, black, purple and red are not uncommon.

**WILLOW PATTERN (LATE 18TH CENTURY – MODERN – 2 SHERDS)**

- 5.12 A sub-set of the transfer printed earthenware's. The classic Willow pattern usually combines a central scene comprising a willow tree, boat, bridge, figures, two birds and a pagoda with a geometric border, generally all printed in blue. Designed to mimic the design on imported Chinese Porcelain of the 18th Century, Willow pattern was very popular and remains so to this day. Usually found on plates, but also on larger platters, bowls and tureens.

**DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

- 5.13 The assemblage can be described as typical for a 19<sup>th</sup> century rural farm setting. The wares show variety, in that both table and utilitarian wares are present within the mix; again, this would have been typical for a farm of the period.

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## APPENDIX 5.1 – CATALOGUE OF EXCAVATED WARES

Find #	Trench	Cut	Fill	Pottery Type	Sherd type	Date
1	16	-	1601	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
2	16	-	1601	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
3	16	-	1601	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
4	16	-	1601	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
5	16	-	1601	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
6	16	-	1601	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
7	16	-	1601	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
8	16	-	1601	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
9	16	-	1601	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
10	16	-	1601	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
11	16	-	1601	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
12	16	-	1601	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
13	16	-	1601	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
14	16	-	1601	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
15	16	-	1601	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
16	16	-	1601	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
17	16	-	1601	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
18	16	-	1601	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
19	16	-	1601	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
20	16	-	1601	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
21	16	-	1601	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
22	16	-	1601	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
23	16	-	1601	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
24	16	-	1601	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
25	16	-	1601	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
26	16	-	1601	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
27	16	-	1601	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
28	16	-	1601	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
29	16	-	1601	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
30	16	-	1601	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
31	16	-	1601	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
32	16	-	1601	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
33	16	-	1601	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
34	16	-	1601	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
35	16	-	1601	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
36	16	-	1601	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
37	16	-	1601	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
38	16	-	1601	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
39	16	-	1601	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
40	16	-	1601	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
41	16	-	1601	Creamware	Body	Mid 18th – Mid 19th Century

Find #	Trench	Cut	Fill	Pottery Type	Sherd type	Date
42	16	-	1601	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
69	17	-	1701	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
70	17	-	1701	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
71	17	-	1701	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
72	17	-	1701	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
73	17	-	1701	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
74	17	-	1701	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
75	17	-	1701	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
76	17	-	1701	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
77	17	-	1701	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
78	17	-	1701	Shell-edged Pearlware	Rim	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
79	17	-	1701	Willow Pattern	Body	Late 18th century - Modern
80	17	-	1701	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
81	17	-	1701	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
82	17	-	1701	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
83	17	-	1701	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
84	17	-	1701	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
85	17	-	1701	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
86	17	-	1701	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
87	17	-	1701	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
88	17	-	1701	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
89	17	-	1701	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
90	17	-	1701	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
91	17	-	1701	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
92	17	-	1701	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
93	17	-	1701	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
94	17	-	1701	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
154	18	-	1801	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
155	18	-	1801	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
156	18	-	1801	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
157	18	-	1801	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
158	18	-	1801	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
159	18	-	1801	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
160	18	-	1801	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
161	18	-	1801	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
162	18	-	1801	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
163	18	-	1801	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
164	18	-	1801	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
165	18	-	1801	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
166	18	-	1801	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
167	18	-	1801	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
168	18	-	1801	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
169	18	-	1801	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century

Find #	Trench	Cut	Fill	Pottery Type	Sherd type	Date
170	18	-	1801	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
171	18	-	1801	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
172	18	-	1801	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
173	18	-	1801	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
174	18	-	1801	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
175	18	-	1801	Pearlware - Handpainted	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
176	18	-	1801	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
177	18	-	1801	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
178	18	-	1801	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
179	18	-	1801	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
180	18	-	1801	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
181	18	-	1801	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
182	18	-	1801	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
183	18	-	1801	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
184	18	-	1801	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
185	18	-	1801	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
186	18	-	1801	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
187	18	-	1801	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
188	18	-	1801	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
189	18	-	1801	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
190	18	-	1801	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
191	18	-	1801	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
192	18	-	1801	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
193	18	-	1801	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
194	18	-	1801	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
217	19	-	1901	Medieval	Strap Handle	14th - 15th century
218	19	-	1901	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
219	19	-	1901	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
220	19	-	1901	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
221	19	-	1901	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
222	19	-	1901	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
223	19	-	1901	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
224	19	-	1901	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
225	19	-	1901	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
226	19	-	1901	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
227	19	-	1901	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
228	19	-	1901	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
229	19	-	1901	Shell-edged Pearlware	Rim	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
230	19	-	1901	Willow Pattern	Body	Late 18th century - Modern
231	19	-	1901	Transfer Printed Earthenware	Body	Mid 18th Century – Modern
232	19	-	1901	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
233	19	-	1901	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
234	19	-	1901	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century

Find #	Trench	Cut	Fill	Pottery Type	Sherd type	Date
235	19	-	1901	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
236	19	-	1901	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
237	19	-	1901	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
238	19	-	1901	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
239	19	-	1901	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
240	19	-	1901	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
241	19	-	1901	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
242	19	-	1901	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
243	19	-	1901	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
244	19	-	1901	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
245	19	-	1901	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
246	19	-	1901	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
247	19	-	1901	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
248	19	-	1901	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
249	19	-	1901	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
250	19	-	1901	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
251	19	-	1901	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
252	19	-	1901	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
253	19	-	1901	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
254	19	-	1901	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
255	19	-	1901	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
256	19	-	1901	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
257	19	-	1901	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
258	19	-	1901	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
259	19	-	1901	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
260	19	-	1901	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
261	19	-	1901	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
262	19	-	1901	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
263	19	-	1901	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
264	19	-	1901	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
265	19	-	1901	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
266	19	-	1901	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
267	19	-	1901	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
329	20	-	2001	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
330	20	-	2001	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
331	20	-	2001	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
332	20	-	2001	Pearlware - Handpainted	Rim	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
333	20	-	2001	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
334	20	-	2001	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
335	20	-	2001	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
336	20	-	2001	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
337	20	-	2001	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
338	20	-	2001	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century

Find #	Trench	Cut	Fill	Pottery Type	Sherd type	Date
339	20	-	2001	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
340	20	-	2001	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
341	20	-	2001	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
342	20	-	2001	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
343	20	-	2001	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
344	20	-	2001	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
345	20	-	2001	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
346	20	-	2001	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
347	20	-	2001	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
348	20	-	2001	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
349	20	-	2001	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
350	20	-	2001	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
351	20	-	2001	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
352	20	-	2001	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
353	20	-	2001	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
354	20	-	2001	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
355	20	-	2001	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
356	20	-	2001	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
357	20	-	2001	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
358	20	-	2001	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
359	20	-	2001	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
360	20	-	2001	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
361	20	-	2001	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
362	20	-	2001	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
363	20	-	2001	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
364	20	-	2001	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
365	20	-	2001	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
366	20	-	2001	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
367	20	-	2001	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
368	20	-	2001	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
369	20	-	2001	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
370	20	-	2001	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
371	20	-	2001	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
372	20	-	2001	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
373	20	-	2001	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
374	20	-	2001	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
375	20	-	2001	Pearlware - Handpainted	Rim	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
376	20	-	2001	Pearlware - Handpainted	Rim	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
377	20	-	2001	Pearlware - Handpainted	Rim	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
378	20	-	2001	Pearlware - Handpainted	Rim	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
379	20	-	2001	Transfer Printed Earthenware	Body	Mid 18th Century – Modern
380	20	-	2001	Shell-edged Pearlware	Rim	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
381	20	-	2001	Shell-edged Pearlware	Rim	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century

Find #	Trench	Cut	Fill	Pottery Type	Sherd type	Date
382	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
383	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
384	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
385	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
386	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
387	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
388	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
389	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
390	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
391	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
392	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
393	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
394	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
395	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
396	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
397	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
398	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
399	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
400	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
401	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
402	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
403	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
404	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
405	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
406	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
407	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
408	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
409	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
410	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
411	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
412	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
413	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
414	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
415	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
416	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
417	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
418	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
419	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
420	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
421	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
422	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
423	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
424	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century

Find #	Trench	Cut	Fill	Pottery Type	Sherd type	Date
425	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
426	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
427	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
428	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
429	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
430	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
431	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
432	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
433	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
434	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
435	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
436	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
437	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
438	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
439	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
440	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
441	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
442	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
443	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
444	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
445	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
446	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
447	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
448	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
449	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
450	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
451	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
452	20	-	2001	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
454	21	-	2101	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
455	21	-	2101	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
456	21	-	2101	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
457	21	-	2101	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
458	21	-	2101	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
459	21	-	2101	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
460	21	-	2101	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
461	21	-	2101	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
462	21	-	2101	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
463	21	-	2101	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
464	21	-	2101	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
465	21	-	2101	Pearlware	Body	Late 18th – Mid 19th Century
496	22	-	2201	Medieval	Strap Handle	14th - 15th century
508	22	-	2201	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century
509	22	-	2201	Blackware	Body	17th – 19th century

<b>Find #</b>	<b>Trench</b>	<b>Cut</b>	<b>Fill</b>	<b>Pottery Type</b>	<b>Sherd type</b>	<b>Date</b>
510	22	-	2201	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
511	22	-	2201	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
512	22	-	2201	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
513	22	-	2201	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
514	22	-	2201	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
515	22	-	2201	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body	17th – 19th century
516	22	-	2201	Red Stoneware	Body	18th century
517	22	-	2201	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
518	22	-	2201	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
519	22	-	2201	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
520	22	-	2201	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
521	22	-	2201	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
522	22	-	2201	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
523	22	-	2201	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
524	22	-	2201	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
525	22	-	2201	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
526	22	-	2201	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
527	22	-	2201	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
528	22	-	2201	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
529	22	-	2201	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
530	22	-	2201	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
531	22	-	2201	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
532	22	-	2201	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
533	22	-	2201	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
534	22	-	2201	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
535	22	-	2201	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
536	22	-	2201	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
537	22	-	2201	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
538	22	-	2201	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
539	22	-	2201	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century
540	22	-	2201	Ironstone Ware	Body	19th – 20th century

## APPENDIX 6 LITHIC ANALYSIS

### INTRODUCTION

- 6.1 The purpose of this report is to analyse the lithic material recovered from a community excavation undertaken at Kilmocholmóg under archaeological licence AE/2025/061.
- 6.2 In total 170 lithic elements were recovered during the excavation, the assemblage consisted primarily of flakes and burnt natural flint.

### BACKGROUND

- 6.3 This report adds to the already existing lithic reports undertaken for the previous two seasons of excavations (AE/2022/089) and (AE/2023/057) at Kilmocholmóg Field.

### AIMS

- 6.4 The aim of this report is to provide analysis and interpretation of lithics recovered from the excavation carried out under licence AE/2025/061. The interpretation of this material will aid in the understanding of the nature and the dating of the site.

### METHODOLOGY

- 6.5 All recovered lithic material has been first subject to a physical examination, to determine if the element have been struck and /or worked. Upon determination of this, all natural pieces can be discarded from the catalogue and the archive, as they do not hold any interpretive value. The only natural elements that are noted and counted in the catalogue are burnt elements.
- 6.6 All elements which have been deemed struck and/or worked will be subject to further cataloguing, this will take the form of a measured catalogue, length (mm), width (mm), thickness (mm) and weight (g). Other considerations include but are not limited to; general type, portion, stage, cortex, patination, colour, platform types, bulb of percussion, ripples and retouch.

### ASSEMBLAGE

- 6.7 The assemblage recovered from Kilmocholmóg excavation under licence AE/2025/061, recovered 170 lithic elements, 29 of which were struck and/or worked elements.

Type	Worked	Unworked	Total
Flint	29	141	170

**Table 6.1: Breakdown of worked and unworked flint**

- 6.8 The assemblage recovered from Kilmocholmóg shows elements which are classified as undiagnostic flakes and one (FN#301) retouched flake. These elements show primary/secondary working and no tertiary stages could be identified.

- 6.9 Retouched flake (FN#301) was recovered from Trench 19. The flake itself was broken but visible retouch was present on the right lateral side. Retouching a flake can have been carried out for various purposes, it may show a previous sharpened edge which was blunted being resharpened for use. As this would have created a steeper edge on the flake.
- 6.10 Platforms, were identifiable, are predominately simple. Simple of plan platforms are smooth and flat with no cortex and do not exhibit any forms of faceting (Woodman *et al* 2006, 88). Bulbs within this assemblage are all diffuse in nature, this may indicate an application of soft percussion over hard percussion. The application of soft percussion forms a more discrete bulb on the ventral face of the flake (Ballin 2021, 7).

### RAW MATERIAL

- 6.11 Given the location of the site, it is not surprising that there is natural flint/unworked flint within this assemblage. The underlying geology is predominantly basalt lava and sediments. The location of the site is within close proximity to areas of Ulster White Limestone Formation, which provides a good primary source of flint (Woodman *et al*, 2006, 8).

### CONDITION

#### BREAKAGES

- 6.12 This small lithic assemblage shows evidence of breakages throughout, although it is clear that these breakages are not deliberate and appear to be natural. The presence of natural breakages within any assemblage isn't uncommon and it a great indicator of the condition of the flint itself (Woodman *et al*, 2006, 98).

#### PATINATION

- 6.13 Patination relates to the surface discolouration of the element, due to loss of surface water, different soil conditions and/or mineral composition (Woodman *et al* 2006, 97). Patination can be the result of weathering, caused by climatic conditions and an alkaline environment. The results of this weathering process causes the flint to look discoloured and weaken, thus causing more breakages (Power 2014, 5). The assemblage recovered from Kilmocholmóg shows varied patination from light to heavy.

### SPATIAL ANALYSIS

- 6.14 Given the nature of the excavation, no spatial analysis could be undertaken.

### INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION

- 6.15 All elements recovered during this excavations can be classified as undiagnostic flakes, they are worked and/or struck but they cannot be assigned to a specific tool form or period and therefore can only assigned to the generalised date of prehistoric.
- 6.16 However, given that this assemblage is part of a larger excavation in which predominantly Bronze Age lithic material has been identified. In addition, the presence of Neolithic pottery and a Neolithic

radiocarbon date, means that the nature of these flakes rather than being attributed to generalised prehistoric can be defined between the Neolithic and the Bronze Age periods.

- 6.17 The presence of the elements across the site at Kilmocholmóg, cannot be determined specifically any settlement relating to the Neolithic or Bronze Age, but given all the information gathered throughout all excavations it does show people were moving across the landscape at Kilmocholmóg during this time.

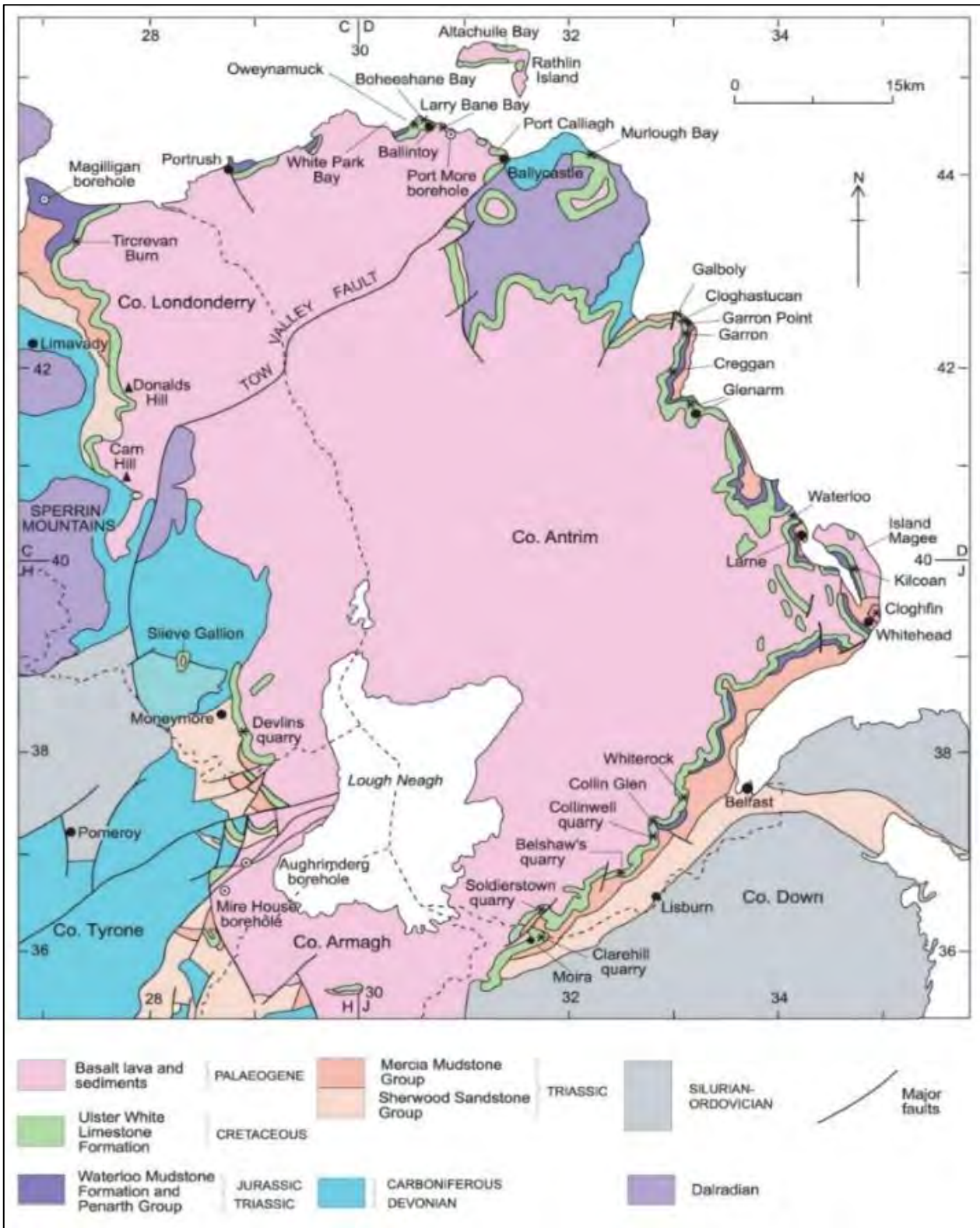


Figure 6.1: Geology Map of Northern Ireland

## CATALOGUE

Trench No.	Find No.	Cut	Fill	Material	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Weight (g)	General Type
22	541		2201	Flint	-	-	-	-	Natural
22	542		2201	Flint					Natural
22	543		2201	Flint					Natural
22	544		2201	Flint					Natural
22	545		2201	Flint					Natural
22	546		2201	Flint	23.3	18	3.1	2	Flake
22	547		2201	Flint					Natural
22	548		2201	Flint					Natural
22	549		2201	Flint					Natural
22	550		2201	Flint					Natural
22	551		2201	Flint					Natural
22	552		2201	Flint					Natural
22	553		2201	Flint					Natural
22	553.1		2201	Flint					Natural
16	62		1601	Flint					Natural
16	63		1601	Flint					Natural
16	64		1601	Flint					Natural
16	65		1601	Flint					Natural
16	66		1601	Flint	31.4	14.1	3.3	1.76	Flake
16	67		1601	Flint					Natural
17	98	1702	1703	Flint	32.6	21.6	5.6	5.15	Flake
17	99	1702	1703	Flint					Natural
17	100	1702	1703	Flint					Natural
17	101	1702	1703	Flint					Natural
17	102	1702	1703	Flint					Natural
17	103	1702	1703	Flint					Natural
17	104	1702	1703	Flint					Natural
17	105	1702	1703	Flint					Natural
17	106	1702	1703	Flint					Natural
17	107	1702	1703	Flint					Natural
19	295		1901	Flint	31.5	19.4	5.8	8.08	Flake
19	296		1901	Flint					Natural
19	297		1901	Flint					Natural
19	298		1901	Flint					Natural
19	299		1901	Flint					Natural
19	300		1901	Flint					Natural
19	301		1901	Flint	35.6	32.6	8.4	15.49	Flake
19	302		1901	Flint					Natural
19	303		1901	Flint					Natural
19	304		1901	Flint	33.6	27.2	14.7	21.42	Flake
19	305		1901	Flint	43.8	25.4	6.3	7.9	Flake

19	306	1901	Flint					Natural
19	307	1901	Flint					Natural
19	308	1901	Flint					Natural
19	309	1901	Flint					Natural
19	310	1901	Flint					Natural
19	311	1901	Flint					Natural
19	312	1901	Flint					Natural
19	313	1901	Flint					Natural
19	314	1901	Flint					Natural
19	315	1901	Flint					Natural
19	316	1901	Flint					Natural
19	317	1901	Flint					Natural
19	318	1901	Flint					Natural
19	319	1901	Flint					Natural
19	320	1901	Flint					Natural
19	321	1901	Flint					Natural
19	322	1901	Flint					Natural
19	323	1901	Flint					Natural
19	324	1901	Flint	22.2	10.6	1.4	0.92	Flake
19	325	1901	Flint	52.3	30.4	10.3	21.45	Flake
21	469	2101	Flint					Natural
21	470	2101	Flint					Natural
21	471	2101	Flint					Natural
21	472	2101	Flint					Natural
21	473	2101	Flint	28.7	19.9	5.9	5.85	Flake
21	474	2101	Flint					Natural
21	475	2101	Flint					Natural
21	476	2101	Flint					Natural
21	477	2101	Flint					Natural
21	478	2101	Flint					Natural
21	479	2101	Flint					Natural
21	480	2101	Flint					Natural
21	481	2101	Flint	32.9	24.6	12.9	12.52	Flake
21	482	2101	Flint					Natural
21	483	2101	Flint					Natural
21	484	2101	Flint					Natural
21	485	2101	Flint					Natural
21	486	2101	Flint					Natural
21	487	2101	Flint					Natural
21	488	2101	Flint					Natural
17	108	1701	Flint					Natural
17	109	1701	Flint					Natural
17	110	1701	Flint					Natural
17	111	1701	Flint	35.4	27.1	8.5	8.44	Flake

17	112	1701	Flint					Natural
17	113	1701	Flint					Natural
17	114	1701	Flint	36.8	22.6	7.9	5.97	Flake
17	115	1701	Flint					Natural
17	116	1701	Flint					Natural
17	117	1701	Flint					Natural
17	118	1701	Flint					Natural
17	119	1701	Flint					Natural
17	120	1701	Flint	43.6	23	5.4	9.08	Retouched flake
17	121	1701	Flint					Natural
17	122	1701	Flint					Natural
17	123	1701	Flint					Natural
17	124	1701	Flint					Natural
17	125	1701	Flint					Natural
17	126	1701	Flint					Natural
17	127	1701	Flint					Natural
17	128	1701	Flint					Natural
17	129	1701	Flint					Natural
17	130	1701	Flint					Natural
17	131	1701	Flint					Natural
17	132	1701	Flint	33.4	31.4	14.7	16.92	Flake
17	133	1701	Flint					Natural
17	134	1701	Flint					Natural
17	135	1701	Flint	20	15	1.1	0.71	Flake
17	136	1701	Flint					Natural
17	137	1701	Flint					Natural
17	138	1701	Flint					Natural
17	139	1701	Flint					Natural
17	140	1701	Flint	29.2	24.6	3.1	3.95	Flake
17	140.1	1701	Flint	23.7	19.2	2.4	2.56	Flake
18	200	1801	Flint	29.8	18.3	3.2	3.45	Flake
18	201	1801	Flint					Natural
18	202	1801	Flint					Natural
18	203	1801	Flint					Natural
18	204	1801	Flint					Natural
18	205	1801	Flint					Natural
18	206	1801	Flint	29.9	20.8	6.2	4.89	Flake
18	207	1801	Flint	32.4	20.9	2.4	2.39	Flake
16	61	1601	Flint					Natural
16	62	1601	Flint	40.2	24.2	9.1	12.85	Flake
20		2001	Flint					Natural
20		2001	Flint	45.1	27.4	5	8.42	Flake
20		2001	Flint	29.8	21.8	4.3	3.32	Flake

20	2001	Flint	42.2	24.1	4.9	7.67	Flake
20	2001	Flint					Natural
20	2001	Flint					Natural
20	2001	Flint					Natural
20	2001	Flint					Natural
20	2001	Flint					Natural
20	2001	Flint					Natural
20	2001	Flint	38.9	16.1	2.2	2.34	Flake
20	2001	Flint					Natural
20	2001	Flint					Natural
20	2001	Flint					Natural
20	2001	Flint	21.2	13.7	1.2	0.79	Flake
20	2001	Flint					Natural
20	2001	Flint					Natural
20	2001	Flint	30.8	33.7	7.9	10.85	Flake
20	2001	Flint					Natural
20	2001	Flint					Natural
20	2001	Flint	48.1	31.1	7.6	12.73	Flake
20	2001	Flint					Natural
20	2001	Flint					Natural
20	2001	Flint	33.5	27.6	11.6	11.95	Flake
20	2001	Flint					Natural
20	2001	Flint					Natural
20	2001	Flint					Natural
20	2001	Flint					Natural
20	2001	Flint					Natural
20	2001	Flint					Natural
20	2001	Flint					Natural
20	2001	Flint					Natural
20	2001	Flint	39.1	26.2	9.2	14.82	Flake
20	2001	Flint					Natural
20	2001	Flint					Natural
20	2001	Flint					Natural
20	2001	Flint					Natural
20	2001	Flint					Natural
20	2001	Flint					Natural
20	2001	Flint					Natural
20	2001	Flint					Natural
20	2001	Flint					Natural

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## Appendix 7 : Assessment of Metal Artefacts

### INTRODUCTION

- 7.1 This report includes the analysis of the metal artefacts recovered from the third season of excavation at Kilmocholmóg. The assemblage consists of 19 iron artefacts ranging from nails to bolts, possible buckles and one artefact of indeterminate typology.

### METHODOLOGY

- 7.2 The entirety of the assemblage was subject to a macroscopic analysis. The first stage of which was the sorting of individual fragments by typology, where possible. The artefacts were then subjected to the following types of recording, maximum length/width and maximum thickness (depth) of the artefact, all measurements are in centimetres and. Weights of the artefacts were recorded in grams. Following the above to steps each artefact was subjected to a more in-depth analysis to make note of any pertinent features and stage of decay/ corrosion.

### ASSESSMENT

- 7.3 Trench 16 contained two post medieval iron nails, (F#52-53) they have been identified as wire nails which are 19<sup>th</sup> century in origin. They were likely deposited in the topsoil during agricultural activity on the site or the construction of the rail which is adjacent to the site.
- 7.4 Trench 18 contained one highly corroded iron object F#216, due to the extent of the corrosion no date or typology can be assigned to this artifact.
- 7.5 Trench 19 contained two corroded iron objects F#268-269. These two artefacts appear to be part of an iron buckle or clasp. But due to the extent of the corrosion no date can be assigned to them.
- 7.6 Trench 20 contained ten iron objects F#594-603. Finds 594 to 596, could be identified as Post-medieval corroded iron bolts likely 19<sup>th</sup> century in date and possibly associated with the rail line adjacent to the site. Find 597 is a corroded iron machine part likely associated with the Post-medieval agricultural activity on the site. Finds 598 to 602, could be identified as a collection of Post-medieval wrought iron nails likely 18-19<sup>th</sup> in date. They were likely deposited in the topsoil during agricultural activity on the site or the construction of the rail which is adjacent to the site. Find 603 is a small fragment of slag which appears to be run slag. Likely associated with the early medieval metalworking on site.
- 7.7 Trench 21 contained two corroded iron nails. Find 490 was identified as a wrought iron nail and Find 491 is a 'L' headed nail. Both are Post-medieval in date likely 19<sup>th</sup> century. They were likely deposited in the topsoil during agricultural activity on the site or the construction of the rail which is adjacent to the site.

- 7.8 Trench 22 contained one corroded wrought iron nail F#507. It is Post-medieval in date likely 19<sup>th</sup> century. It was likely deposited in the topsoil during agricultural activity on the site or the construction of the rail which is adjacent to the site.

#### **DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION**

- 7.9 All 19 metal artefacts uncovered during the course the excavation are Post-medieval in date barring the one piece of slag F#603 which was included in this assemblage which is likely Early Medieval in date. Regarding the predominately Post-medieval in nature of the assemblage it is unsurprising as all of the artefacts included in the report are from the topsoil layers at the top of the trenches and not from cut features.

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## APPENDIX 7.1 TABLES AND FIGURES

Trench No:	Find No:	Material	Weight (g)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Thickness (cm)	Notes
16	52	Iron	3.02	3.27	1.02	0.76	Corroded wire nail fragment
16	53	Iron	1.00	2.05	0.71	0.46	Corroded wire nail fragment
18	216	Iron	74.62	7.45	3.28	1.62	Highly corroded iron object
19	268	Iron	10.52	5.17	0.84	0.44	Corroded clasp or buckle fragment
19	269	Iron	8.66	4.98	0.91	0.41	Corroded clasp or buckle fragment
21	490	Iron	4.56	2.25	1.27	0.59	Corroded wrought iron nail
21	491	Iron	11.62	5.80	1.23	0.58	Corroded L headed nail
22	507	Iron	6.06	3.42	1.00	0.58	Corroded wrought iron nail
20	594	Iron	27.66	6.42	1.47	1.08	Corroded iron bolt
20	595	Iron	11.25	6.81	1.62	0.62	Corroded iron bolt
20	596	Iron	21.04	5.71	1.22	0.55	Corroded iron bolt
20	597	Iron	21.83	9.27	1.26	1.15	Corroded iron machine part
20	598	Iron	2.60	2.50	0.87	0.42	Corroded wrought iron nail
20	599	Iron	3.75	2.74	1.24	0.43	Corroded wrought iron nail fragment
20	600	Iron	21.63	4.08	1.08	1.00	Corroded wrought iron nail
20	601	Iron	3.36	2.86	1.01	0.38	Corroded wrought iron nail fragment
20	602	Iron	5.32	3.34	1.35	0.87	Corroded wrought iron nail
20	603	Iron	10.67	3.85	2.15	0.63	Conglomerated iron slag. Possibly run slag

Table: Metal artefacts recovered from Kilmocholmóg Season 3

## Appendix 8: Assessment of Metalworking Residues

### INTRODUCTION

- 8.1 This report includes the metalworking residues from the third season of excavation at Kilmocholmóg, under archaeological licence AE/2025/061. The assemblage consists of 42 samples of residues mostly composed of fragments of planoconvex hearth cakes with a few fragments of highly vitrified ceramic iron furnaces and once piece of prill slag.

### METHODOLOGY

- 8.2 The entirety of the assemblage was subject to a macroscopic analysis. The first stage of which was the sorting of individual fragments by typology, where possible. This was then followed by a more in-depth examination, in which the following characteristics were recorded. Maximum length/width and maximum thickness (depth) of the fragment, all measurements are in centimetres. Weights were also taken from fragments with the weights recorded in grams. Following the above to steps each fragment was subjected a more in-depth analysis to make note of any pertinent features.

### ASSESSMENT

- 8.3 Metal slag has been recovered from every season of excavations undertaken at Kilmocholmóg, unlike previous seasons, this entire assemblage has been recovered from the topsoil of the trenches. Whereas, previous excavations have not only seen slag recovered from the topsoil but also subsoil cut features. Therefore, the metal slag recovered from the season 3 excavations at Kilmocholmóg, must be regarded as 'out of context', as it is not from a distinct archaeological layer.
- 8.4 The assemblage shows no indication of primary metal working was uncovered during these excavations, all of the residues examined were below 5cm in thickness, therefore indicate secondary iron working. Primary working is defined as the refinement of iron ores into products such as blooms or bars, whereas secondary working is defined as all iron working which included making and mending tools.

### DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

- 8.5 The entire assemblage is early medieval in date and contains only residues associated with secondary working. No clear date can be ascribed to any of the residues as they are all from topsoil. . For a more in-depth analysis of the metalworking residues from the site see the season 2 metalworking residues report.

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## APPENDIX 8.1 TABLES AND FIGURES

Find No.	Weight (g)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Thickness (cm)	Notes
54	80.63	5.70	5.58	2.48	Basil fragment of planoconvex hearthcake. Fine tubular vesicles. Vitrified ceramic on the top. Low iron content. Agglomerated iron base.
55	92.62	6.21	5.15	1.71	Basil fragment of planoconvex hearthcake. Fine tubular vesicles. Vitrified ceramic on the top. Agglomerated iron base.
56	27.74	3.61	2.59	1.63	Basil fragment of planoconvex hearthcake. Fine tubular vesicles. Vitrified ceramic on the top. Low iron content.
57	3.69	1.99	1.40	1.18	Fragment of iron furnace. Highly vitrified
58	7.72	2.82	1.99	1.94	Fragment of iron furnace. Highly vitrified

**F#54-58 Trench 16, topsoil (Miss identified as glass slag).**

Find No.	Weight (g)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Thickness (cm)	Notes
146	7.29	1.98	1.18	0.85	Prill slag. Iron rich tail section
147	9.95	3.21	2.23	1.33	Basil fragment of planoconvex hearthcake. Fine tubular vesicles. Vitrified ceramic on the base. Low iron content.
148	30.03	3.98	2.77	2.31	Basil fragment of planoconvex hearthcake. Fine tubular vesicles. Vitrified ceramic on the base. Low iron content.
149	77.48	5.77	5.05	2.73	Basil fragment of planoconvex hearthcake. Fine tubular vesicles. Vitrified ceramic on the top. Low iron content. Agglomerated iron base.
150	73.70	7.40	4.61	1.72	Basil fragment of planoconvex hearthcake. Fine tubular vesicles. Low iron content.
151	39.44	4.05	3.43	1.51	Basil fragment of planoconvex hearthcake. Fine tubular vesicles. Low iron content.
152	14.50	3.20	2.42	1.41	Basil fragment of planoconvex hearthcake. Fine tubular vesicles. Low iron content.
153	24.38	3.57	2.81	1.26	Basil fragment of planoconvex hearthcake. Fine tubular vesicles. Low iron content.

**F#146-153 Trench 17, topsoil.**

Find No.	Weight (g)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Thickness (cm)	Notes
273	57.16	4.84	3.16	3.14	Basil fragment of planoconvex hearthcake. Fine tubular vesicles. Vitrified ceramic on the outer rim. Low iron content.
274	114	5.05	4.38	2.84	Basil fragment of planoconvex hearthcake. Fine tubular vesicles. Agglomerated iron on base. High Iron content
275	8.78	2.54	1.93	1.37	Basil fragment of planoconvex hearthcake. Fine tubular vesicles. Vitrified ceramic on the top. Low iron content.
276	2.92	2.19	1.64	0.77	Fragment of iron furnace. Highly vitrified.
277	13.35	2.67	2.40	1.40	Lump of agglomerated iron slag. Large tubular vesicles.
278	4.84	2.69	1.77	1.27	Highly corroded iron nail fragment.

**F#273-278 from trench 19, topsoil**

Find No:	Weight (g)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Thickness (cm)	Notes
466	5.55	2.60	2.15	0.95	Basil fragment of planoconvex hearthcake. Fine tubular vesicles. Vitrified ceramic on the base. Low iron content.
467	22.09	3.86	3.22	1.62	Basil fragment of planoconvex hearthcake. Fine tubular vesicles. Agglomerated iron on base.
468	20.95	3.83	3.09	1.57	Basil fragment of planoconvex hearthcake. Fine tubular vesicles. Highly vitrified ceramic on the base. Low iron content.

**F#466-468 from trench 21, topsoil.**

Find No:	Weight (g)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Thickness (cm)	Notes
554	135	7.34	6.21	1.57	Basil fragment of planoconvex hearthcake. Fine tubular vesicles. Low iron content.
555	144	7.31	5.81	3.41	Basil fragment of planoconvex hearthcake. Fine tubular vesicles. Vitrified ceramic on the top. Low iron content. Agglomerated iron base.
556	173	5.50	4.40	4.45	Basil fragment of planoconvex hearthcake. Fine tubular vesicles. High iron content.
557	67.59	5.26	3.87	2.08	Basil fragment of planoconvex hearthcake. Fine tubular vesicles. Vitrified ceramic on the top. Low iron content. Agglomerated iron base.
558	26.97	4.05	2.76	1.90	Basil fragment of planoconvex hearthcake. Fine tubular vesicles. Agglomerated iron base.
559	29.49	3.73	3.26	1.67	Basil fragment of planoconvex hearthcake. Fine tubular vesicles. Agglomerated iron base. High iron content.
560	1094	4.68	3.53	1.13	Basil fragment of planoconvex hearthcake. Fine tubular vesicles. Very low iron content.

**F#554-560 Trench 22, topsoil**

**NOS – Non-organic samples**

NOS No:	Weight (g)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Thickness (cm)	Notes
1.1	25.52	3.98	2.93	2.08	Basil fragment of planoconvex hearthcake. Fine tubular vesicles. Agglomerated iron base.
1.2	46.87	4.14	3.01	2.11	Basil fragment of planoconvex hearthcake. Fine tubular vesicles. Agglomerated iron base. High iron content.
1.3	143	7.05	4.55	4.90	Basil fragment of planoconvex hearthcake. Fine tubular vesicles. Agglomerated iron base.

**NOS 1 (1.1-1.3) Trench 20, topsoil**

NOS No:	Weight (g)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Thickness (cm)	Notes
2.1	21.62	5.25	2.81	0.90	Basil fragment of planoconvex hearthcake. Agglomerated iron base.
2.2	11.36	3.39	1.94	1.01	Basil fragment of planoconvex hearthcake. Agglomerated iron base.
2.3	34.34	4.68	3.34	1.54	Basil fragment of planoconvex hearthcake. Fine tubular vesicles. Vitrified ceramic on the top. Low iron content. Agglomerated iron base.
2.4	25.73	3.81	3.07	2.91	Basil fragment of planoconvex hearthcake. Fine tubular vesicles. Vitrified ceramic on the top. Low iron content.
2.5	32.84	3.67	2.94	2.59	Basil fragment of planoconvex hearthcake. Fine tubular vesicles. Vitrified ceramic on the top. Low iron content. Agglomerated iron base.
2.6	95.12	5.52	4.15	3.43	Basil fragment of planoconvex hearthcake. Fine tubular vesicles. Low iron content. Agglomerated iron base
2.7	130	5.54	4.31	3.46	Basil fragment of planoconvex hearthcake. Fine tubular vesicles. Vitrified ceramic on the top. High iron content. Agglomerated iron base
2.8	211	8.83	5.82	3.22	Basil fragment of planoconvex hearthcake. Fine tubular vesicles. Vitrified ceramic on the top. High iron content. Agglomerated iron base
2.9	69.45	5.44	4.27	2.80	Basil fragment of planoconvex hearthcake. Fine tubular vesicles. Low iron content.

**NOS 2 (2.1-2.9) Trench 18, topsoil**

## APPENDIX 8: SUMMARY OF INDIVIDUAL CONTEXTS

### TRENCH 16

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Filled by	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
1601	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Topsoil
1602	Cut	-	1603, 1604	2.70		1.45	Cut of enclosure ditch; filled by 1603 and 1604
1603	Fill	1602	-	1.78		1.10	Stone packed fill – likely collapsed of a interior stone wall.
1604	Fill	1602	--	0.45		1	Dark brown, silty sand. Slump within the ditch.
1605	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Subsoil

### TRENCH 17

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Filled by	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
1701	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Topsoil
1702	Cut	-	1703, 1704	2.10		0.61	Cut of possible ditch; filled by 1703 and 1704
1703	Fill	1702	-	0.91		0.40	Basal fill of [1702]; brown-grey
1704	Fill	1702	-	1.40		0.34	Upper fill of [1702]; black-dark brown, charcoal rich.
1705	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Subsoil

### TRENCH 18

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Filled by	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
1801	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Topsoil
1802	Cut	-	1803		0.43	0.12	Cut of possible gully; filled by [1803]
1803	Fill	1802	-		0.43	0.12	Only fill of possible gully [1802]; grey-brown silty clay
1804	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Subsoil

### TRENCH 19

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Filled by	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
1901	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Topsoil
1902	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Subsoil

**TRENCH 20**

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Filled by	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
2001	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Topsoil
2002	Cut	-	2003	>2	3.8	0.36	Cut of linear; filled by [2003]. Orientation is NW-SE and it has a concave base. This linear runs parallel to ditch [2004].
2003	Fill	2002	-	>2	3.8	0.26	Fill of [2003], black, silty clay, contained a blue glass bead.
2004	Cut	-	2005, 2006, 2007	>2	2.8	0.57	Cut of ditch, filled by [2005], [2006] and [2007]. It has an NW-SE orientation and a flat base. Located at the north-eastern end of trench 20.
2005	Fill	2004	-	>2	0.7-1	0.33	Basal fill of [2004]; mid brownish grey, silty sand.
2006	Fill	2004	-	>2	0.62-0.86	0.24-0.46	Fill of [2004]; light creamy brown, firm clay
2007	Fill	2004	-	>1	0.85	0.30	Fill of [2004]; dark grey mottled with light cream, silty clay.
2008	Layer	2004	-	2	>2	0.20	Peat layer within [2004], above [2007]
2009	Fill	2004		1.80	>2	0.24	Upper fill of [2004]
2010	Fill	2004		0.75	>1	0.26	Fill within [2004]; orange clay
2011	Deposit	2004		0.51	.>1	0.29	Peat deposit below [2006] above [2005]
2012	Cut		2013	0.54	>1	0.43	Stone packed linear; filled by [2013]
2013	Fill	2012	-	0.54	>1	0.43	Fill of linear [2013]; stone packed,
2014	Layer						Subsoil

**TRENCH 21**

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Filled by	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
2101	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Topsoil
2102	Cut	-	2013	0.47	0.43	0.46	Cut of posthole; filled by [2103]
2103	Fill	2012	-	0.47	0.43	0.46	Fill of posthole [2102];
2104	Cut	-	2015	0.22	0.24	0.30	Cut of posthole; filled by [2015]
2105	Fill	2014	-	0.22	0.24	0.30	Fill of posthole [2104]
2106	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Subsoil

**TRENCH 22**

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Filled by	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
2201	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Topsoil
2202	Layer	-	-	1.53	>2	0.17	Light brown- grey mottled with orange
2203	Layer	-	--	1.84	>2	0.19	Light brown-grey with charcoal
2204	Layer	-	--	1.86	>2	0.22	Grey-brown, silty clay
2205	Layer	-	-				Subsoil

**TRENCH 23**

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Filled by	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
2301	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Topsoil
2302	Cut		2303	0.57	0.87	0.15	Cut of possible wall slot; filled by [2303]
2303	Fill	2302	-	0.57	0.87	0.15	Fill of possible wall slot [2302];
2304	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Subsoil