

**Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork**

**School of Geography, Archaeology and Palaeoecology**

**Queen's University Belfast**



**Excavations at Prehen**

**CAF Data Structure Report No. 100**



**Data Structure Report: Prehen, Derry / Londonderry, Co. Londonderry**

**Cormac McSparron and Sapphire Mussen**

***Grid Ref:* C419134367**

CAR DSR No.100

## Contents

Introduction	1
Location	2
Description of the site	2
Historical Background	3
Previous Archaeological Work at Prehen	6
Methodology	7
Account of the Excavation	8
Discussion	19
Conclusions	22
Recommendations for Further Work	24
Bibliography	25

## Introduction

The Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork were asked by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency to conduct a series of Community Excavations as part of the Derry / Londonderry City of Culture 2013 in association with the Derry City Council and the Tower Museum. One of these projects was carried out in the grounds of Prehen House, Londonderry (Figure 1), where Ansley Malley had, a number of years ago, identified a fragment of masonry which he believed might be a fragment of a flanker of a 17<sup>th</sup> century fortified house / bawn (Photo 1 and 2). The NIEA asked the CAF to carry out geophysical survey (Figure 2) and an evaluation excavation there in February 2013, which had demonstrated that there were significant surviving remains which justified a larger excavation. From 3<sup>rd</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> of June the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork conducted a full excavation of the flanker and also examined two other areas identified by the geophysical survey as possibly significant (Figure 3). The excavation was carried out by a team from the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork and Community Volunteers provided by North West Volunteers on behalf of Derry City Council

The excavation revealed the outline of the foundations of the flanker and the entrance way into the flanker from the rest of the fortified house or bawn (Figure 8). This showed that, contrary to our earlier expectations, the flanker joined a larger structure to the northeast, not the south and east as had been previously believed. This meant that the remains of the fortified house and bawn are likely to lie in the field to the north east, part of which is owned by Colin Peck, the owner of Prehen House, but most of which is the property of the City of Derry Golf Course.

The excavation revealed that the flanker was large and also that it probably had a wooden floor. After the flanker either partially collapsed, or was demolished, what remained had a complex series of watercourses constructed around the interior curve. These were built of brick and slate. The brick was not 17<sup>th</sup> or early 18<sup>th</sup> century in date so these watercourses could not have been an early insertion (Figure 8 and 11). There is also evidence of a path constructed around the outside of the flanker at this time and a series of rough steps running over the remnants of the wall footing on the northeast into the flanker interior (Photo 3). The trenches excavated to the south and southeast of the flanker revealed a wall footing, cut through by another brick and slate watercourse to the southeast of the flanker (Figure 9, 11 and Photo 7) and a gully (Figure 10, 11 and Photo 8), possibly a robbed wall foundation, to the south of the flanker.

The nature of these later adaptations of the flanker remnant and additions in its vicinity are of uncertain significance, however there does seem to have been some element of creation of a garden,

by the early 20<sup>th</sup> century a vegetable garden and it is possible that in the later 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century the various watercourses and steps were perhaps evidence of the creation of a pond or similar water feature, using the existing remnants of flanker fabric, perhaps making from it a picturesque ruin.

### **Location**

The site is located approximately 3km from the centre of Londonderry (Grid Ref C419134367), in the townland of Prehen, on wooded ground gently sloping towards the Foyle at a height of approximately 35m OD (Figure 1 and 2). The topsoil is fine brown loam, suitable for a wide range of agricultural purposes which is above schist bedrock.

### **Description of the site**

Attention was first drawn to the roofless outbuildings to the southeast of Prehen house by local historian, the late Ansley Malley, who noticed a fragment of curving masonry integrated into, but obviously not the same fabric as, a presumed 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century stone building. The masonry fragment stood approximately 2.2m above the current ground surface and had remains of two openings within it, a small rectangular gun loop, which had been blocked by brick and a second more elongated loop which was only partially intact (Photo 1 and 2). There was both mortared stone masonry used in the construction of this curving masonry fragment, and, towards its top, red brick. It is uncertain however if this red brick is rebuilding, or renovation, carried out at the time of the integration of the flanker into the later building. To the south and east the outbuilding, into which this curving masonry was integrated, joined an approximately rectangular courtyard composed of a mixture of different building styles (Figure 2). It was initially assumed that this courtyard, which according to local testimony was used as a kitchen garden by the mid twentieth century inhabitants of Prehen House, contained some surviving masonry, or was built on the footings of, a seventeenth century bawn of which the flanker was constructed. This is now known not to be the case.

## Historical Background

### *Documentary References to the Early History of Prehen*

Prehen is first mentioned in 1613 as an area of land allocated to the Company of Goldsmiths (Moody 1938, 301). This entry is not detailed and records no details beyond the name of the parcel of land and its cost.

In the Civil Survey of 1654-6 John Elvin, who was mayor of Londonderry, was mentioned as freeholder of Prehen on the Goldsmith's Portion. Prehen is described as a townland of 38 acres, 28 productive and 10 scrub acres (Simington 1931, 3, 225).

In the 1659 Census of Ireland the landowner of Prehen is mentioned as the, recently deceased John Elvin, along with Alexander Thomkins, a gentleman (Pender, 1939, 125). There is no indication however that the landowner actually resided at Prehen however, all six residents are described as "Irish", apparently precluding Tomkins (or Elvin).

In the Hearth Money rolls a John Miller is mentioned as living at Prehen (O'Diobhlin 1979). This entry simply indicates the head of a house hold living at Prehen, however the absence of other entries for the townland may indicate that there were no other households at Prehen and that Millar was the primary tenant or possibly that other dwellings were very small, possibly with no fixed hearth.

### *Map evidence for the early History of Prehen.*

A number of early 17<sup>th</sup> century maps show the Prehen area, although no early maps show any indication of a fortified house or bawn at Prehan.

The earliest detailed maps of the area are maps attributed to Ashby (Hayes McCoy 1964), made for Docwra, of the Derry hinterland (Fig 4). These show Docwra's fort, Dunalong, Strabane and Lifford. They also show individual houses, such as the castles of the Gaelic Irish. No depiction is made of any structure at Prehen, making it seem highly unlikely that the flanker uncovered there belongs to any Medieval fortification.

The 1603 General Description of Ulster map made by Bartlett (Ewart B, 1603) shows the general Prehen area with Derry just opposite on the west side of the river and Dunalong to the south along the course of the river Foyle (Fig 5). Prehen is shown, but not named, and is depicted as being

forested. To the northeast of Prehen, further downstream on the banks of the Foyle, are Enagh castle and a structure, which may be St Brechin's church.

The Escheated Counties map of 1609/10 by Josias Bodley (Ewart B, Drawer 7 No. 3) shows the Prehen area also (Fig 6). To the south noted, but not depicted on the map, is Dunalong and land of the Duke of Abercorn. Located just to the north of Prehen there is a roofless building. It is uncertain what this building is, it may be St Brechins, wrongly located, however it is unlikely to be any fortified structure at Prehen. The Prehen area is depicted in this map also as being heavily wooded.

John Speed's map of 1610 (Ewart B, 24) also shows Prehen as having no buildings, although large complexes, like Docwra's fort and Dunalong are shown as well as individual fortifications, like Elagh Castle and Enagh Castle, implying that there was no fortified house or bawn at Prehen at this stage.

Thomas Raven's map of Londonderry of 1624 shows a house at Prehen and defines the boundaries of the townland within the Goldsmith's lands (Figure 7). This house gives no indication of being in any way fortified and also is slightly wrongly placed within the townland to be the structure we have uncovered, being slightly too far south and perhaps a little too close to the River Foyle to be the same building, although slight map makers inaccuracy could explain this.

#### *Discussion of the documentary and map evidence*

The most noticeable thing about the documentary and map evidence of Prehen townland is the absence of any mention of a fortification or fortified residence of any type. The earliest seventeenth century maps, such as Ashby's map of 1601, show no evidence of any kind of structure there. This seems to preclude therefore the existence of any 16<sup>th</sup> century or earlier Gaelic castle at Prehen. Later seventeenth century maps do not seem to depict any fortified structure there either. Thomas Phillip's 1624 map does show a house at Prehen, and defines the boundaries of the townland as part of the Goldsmith's portion but it seems unlikely, from both its depiction and where it is situated on the map, that this is a fortified house, rather a normal domestic structure.

The significance of the absence of this, apparently impressive building judging by the excavated remains, from the documentary and map record is uncertain. If it was simply not recorded, left out, by several different map makers then it implies that it was not usual practice to record all fortified bawns and houses. This would have the further implication that there are many further stone bawns to be found, similarly without record, in the country. The fact that archaeologists have not stumbled upon other unrecorded bawns, would suggest that this implication is unlikely. Alternatively it may

suggest that there is something unusual about this bawn which means it was not recorded. Two possibilities present themselves. The first possibility is that the structure was never completed and therefore not recorded on any map. It could be suggested that the absence of many early seventeenth century finds from the site could indicate that there was never any occupation there. However with wooden or stone floors and possibly servants to sweep them, 17<sup>th</sup> century buildings can be kept free from an accumulation of rubbish until their decline. The second possibility is that the building was completed, but that it was completed a little later than the initial early 17<sup>th</sup> century flurry of map making in Ulster.



## **Previous Archaeological Work at Prehen**

### *Survey and Geophysical Survey (Figure 2 )*

In advance of the excavation a geophysical survey of two areas around Prehen House was conducted by Sapphire Mussen of the CAF. A plan of the house and associated buildings was made using an EDM. This was followed up by a resistivity survey at a resolution of 0.5 by 0.5m The area to the rear of Prehen house was examined as was an area of ground to the south and west of some abandoned agricultural buildings located to the southeast of the house, in which the curving masonry, suspected of being part of a flanker, had been found The results of the geophysical survey of the area behind Prehen house were disappointing, failing to identifying anything which seemed like a significant archaeological feature, however the area to the south and west of the agricultural buildings proved more fruitful. Just southwest of the curving wall section there was a large curving anomaly, consistent in size and shape with a flanker. In addition what seemed to be a line could be seen running from it. Its size, shape and geophysical signature were all consistent with a masonry wall, seemingly leading from the flanker.

### *Evaluation excavation at Prehen summer 2013*

In February 2013 an evaluation excavation was carried out at Prehen. A single “L” shaped trench measuring 7m by 1m was excavated across the flanker (McSparron 2013). The masonry wall of the flanker was visible almost as soon as the sod was removed from the trench. It gave a good indication of the scale of the surviving remains and the depth of stratigraphy, ground proofed the geophysical survey and allowed the more accurate placement of the summer 2013 trenches.

### *Evaluation excavation at Prehen House 2006*

In 2006 Colin Breen of the Centre for Maritime Archaeology, University of Ulster carried out a small trial excavation at Prehen House. He excavated two small 2m by 1m trenches, one at the rear of Prehen House itself, a second at the northwestern corner of a possible 17<sup>th</sup> century barn at the rear of Prehen House. The results of the excavation were disappointing however with evidence for a 18<sup>th</sup> century drain found in one trench and an 18<sup>th</sup> century surface found in the other (Breen 2006)

## **Methodology**

Three trenches were excavated during the summer 2013 season (Figure 3).

Trench 1 measured 6.5m by 6.5m and was placed to encompass the entire flanker. During the community phase of the excavation the 1m closest to the wall was not excavated due to safety considerations. It was excavated after the volunteers left the site.

Trench 2 measured 4m east-west by 3m north-south. It was located on a geophysical anomaly which it was thought (correctly) was a wall.

Trench 3 measured 4m north-south by 2m east-west. It was located in the hope of encountering part of the bawn wall, which a geophysical anomaly suggested could be hearing in the approximate direction of this trench. This turned out not to be the case however.

The trenches were all manually excavated. Archaeological strata, features and artefacts were recorded using the single context recording system. A series of measured scale drawings was made of the archaeological remains in each trench and a photographic archive maintained.

## **Account of the Excavation**

### *Trench 1 (Figures 9 and 11; Photos 3-6)*

Trench 1 comprised a large 6m by 6m area opened up over the location of the flanker. It was so positioned in the hope that the entire curving ring of flanker masonry could be exposed along with any walls which may have sprung off from it. Excavation of this trench involved the re-opening of the earlier evaluation trench and re-excavation of its backfill. Once excavation had begun it became apparent that the trench would not be a tidy 6m by 6m square. This was due in part to the presence of planted blackcurrant bushes within the limits of the trench's southern corner which the landowner understandably wished to preserve. Nevertheless, the trench was placed well enough that the entire flanker was exposed along with some surrounding features of interest.

It is evident that there were several phases of activity at the site. Dating and sequencing of these phases has however proven difficult owing to a lack of artefactual material and little clear physical evidence for 17<sup>th</sup> century occupation of the site.

A baulk had been left in situ along the base of the upstanding outbuilding remains (the north-eastern edge of the trench) purely for reasons of Health and Safety and for fear that its removal may cause masonry collapse. Two things however were indicating that it may prove to be the most revealing part of the excavation. Firstly; the geophysics indicated that a section of wall may be found running from the flanker in an east-south-eastern direction and this had yet to be "ground-truthed".

Secondly; an observation was made that the inner face of the upstanding section of curving 'flanker' wall straightened out quite markedly rather than continue curving round to the South, hinting at a possible entrance immediately Southeast of the gun-loop. By the final week of the excavation we were confident that careful removal of the baulk would not displace any of the upstanding remains, hard hats could be worn as an extra precaution and volunteers would not be working on site. Its removal was met with some anticipated relief as the hint of an entrance turned out to be an actual entranceway and the lower courses of a wall were uncovered running off from the southern side of this entrance in an east-southeastern direction. These findings of course also indicate that further evidence for a fortified house at the site may only be found through excavation of the grounds owned by the (golf course), immediately to the East of the exposed flanker.

The primary phase of activity at the site was the 17<sup>th</sup> century construction of a masonry flanker. Its construction is evidenced by the outer circular ring of masonry (104) (Figures 9 and 11; Photos 3, 4

and 5). This wall, which is up to 1m wide describes an almost complete circle with a diameter of approximately 5.5m. The still upstanding portion of the wall stands approximately 2.55m high from its foundation. Most of the rest of the flanker wall stands to a height of less than 1m. Its south-southwestern side is completely truncated and an original entrance, approximately 0.9m (or 3ft) wide, is present in its Eastern side. At the southern side of this entrance, the flanker wall turns sharply and becomes a linear wall running in an East-south-eastern direction. The presence of upstanding flanker wall, which was in only fair condition, meant that the excavation did not approach closer than 1m from the base of the wall to avoid the possibility of falling masonry striking an excavator. Consequently the northern side of the entrance could not be fully investigated.

It was originally thought that (104) was of dry-stone construction using large solid stones up to 1m length onto a bedding layer of re-deposited orange clay subsoil (107). Foundations were not cut for construction of the bawn. Rather, it seems that soft earth scraped mainly from the interior of the flanker, was roughly heaped up in a ring directly over the natural shattered bedrock, to create a level base or bedding layer (107) for the large stones forming the base of the flanker. A mixture of stones were used and within the interior it is worth noting that many of the base stones are extremely large and have been carefully selected to create a curved inner face. Creation of a solid base with a curving line to follow would presumably have served well in constructing a circular flanker. Closer inspection revealed that some mortar is still present, indicating that the structure was originally rendered and some of it has been re-rendered at a later date. Exposed wall faces were probably subject to extensive weathering causing much of the original render to be washed out and removed by root activity. Large tree roots were found running throughout the structure and gaps were in-filled with loamy earth. The circular flanker wall (104) is approximately 0.7m wide and has an internal diameter of 3.8m and an external diameter of approximately 5.5m. The original height of the flanker wall is unknown, as it currently stands it ranges from 0.7 to 2.55m. It contains two gun-loops although it is interesting to note that these are quite dissimilar. Both are placed at a height of 1.4m from the base of the wall, however one is much shorter than the other being only 0.25m height and 0.3m width (in the internal face of (104)). The other reaches a greater height, much like an arrow-loop. Unfortunately it has not completely survived and its full height and width remain unknown.

The inner circular ring of masonry (108) remained somewhat of a mystery throughout the excavation (Figures 9 and 11; Photos 3, 4 and 5). Only in the last stages of the excavation did it become apparent that it did not continue in a full circle. Instead, it straightens out and joins onto the southern side of the entrance. Presumably it followed this form also on the northern side of the entrance but here it

has been cut through by insertion of a later garden feature and partially re-built. It is important to note that where it 'joined' the entrance into (104), it merely butted against (104) and was not 'tied-in'. The curving masonry (108) seems for the most part to have been constructed directly onto the natural shattered bedrock surface but it also lies above the re-deposited natural bedding layer (107). This was most apparent along the Eastern side of (108) and where it joins (104). Curving masonry (108) was constructed of angular stones, some of which are soft, crumbly blue schist. It was roughly mortared together with coarse sand and has no evidence of cut/faced stone or render. There was no material build-up below (108) indicating that it was constructed almost immediately after construction of the flanker wall began. It reaches a maximum height of only 0.3m, with its lowest point being at the south where it has been heavily truncated. Context (108) had a regular width of 0.45m and the space between (104) and (108) was also 0.45m. A broken glass bottle was found in the junction between the two masonry rings although it is highly probable that this was pushed into the space with earthy material when it was smashed and is unlikely to date to the original construction phase of the bawn. Context (108) has an internal diameter of 2m.

An interesting feature of the flanker wall is that it was rendered (Photo 9). Much of the render still exists on its interior face from northwest to northeast, its survival due to the presence of tree roots and earth, providing a protective covering and anchoring it to the upstanding remains. It was up to 0.03m thick, off-white and chalky with some small stone inclusions. It is not certain when this render was applied to the wall. However, as the base of the render survived as a definite line with textured surface impressions in its lower edge, it can be suggested that the inside of the flanker had a floor, probably wooden and resting upon (108), which has not survived but once reached from wall to wall. The render was found to be approximately 0.15m above the current surviving level of (108) and 0.4m from the base of (104). This gap would allow for a wooden floor or platform to be constructed using wooden floor joists.

In the later 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century there seems to have been a new phase of construction at the site of the flanker (Figures 9 and 11; Photos 3 and 4). The first of these alterations appears to have been the insertion of a brick-lined and slate capped drain or water course entering the flanker from the east, running between (104 and 108) through north and west before exiting the flanker again in the south. This is presented as two parallel rows or 'walls' of mortared red brick, two courses high (141 & 168), with comparative features found in Trench 2. The circular masonry setting (108) was truncated at the northern end of the flanker entrance to allow for insertion of (168) which follows the curve of the flanker wall round to the north where it ends abruptly. The flanker wall (104) may have already been

truncated at the south prior to insertion of (141) which passes through (104) from the south-southwest and appears to turn towards the northwest. It also appears to have been truncated and ends abruptly at its northern point. A cut or natural depression (164) underlying (141) and (104) was filled with grey-brown charcoal-rich loam (163) with brick and slate inclusions and bottle glass. This loam (163) represents a purposeful in-filling of (164) to create a level surface for the construction of brick feature (141). Loam (163) also incorporates a partial re-build of (104), immediately to the east of (141). water course (141) was constructed flush against this re-built section of wall and mortared directly onto the surface of the natural and (163).

A layer of compact sticky clay containing bottle glass (173), was found running part-way under (104) from North through to West with an almost vertical inner 'face'. This was somewhat perplexing as it would not be a natural manner for a layer to build up. Towards the end of the excavation, this layer was also found sandwiched between (168) and (107) below the base of (104) and the reason for the unusual form of (173) become clearer. The sticky washed in clay and debris of (173) may have once been more extensive, filling the space between (104) and (108). It was then removed and (168) was inserted, however, some of (173) remained in the crevices at the base of (104). It was then compacted and sealed into place by the insertion of (168), hence the almost vertical face of (173). Part of (168) was then in turn later removed and layers of earth occupied the space left alongside the remainder of (173). Specialist examination of the bottle glass from both (173) and (163) should hopefully provide us with the earliest possible date of construction of the brick features.

It is uncertain how much of the flanker was still standing at the time of this construction phase, however, as will be discussed further below, the nature of the rubble collapse which covered these brick built drains or gullies, probably indicates that only a portion of the flanker, probably to the north and northwest actually survived at this time, the remainder having already been robbed for building stone.

At approximately the same time as the brick drains / gullies were put in place a series of crude steps composed of flags of shale (135) (Figures 9 and 11; Photo 3) were inserted on top of a thin gravel layer with some brick fragments (147) which itself sat immediately above the remaining flanker wall to the east of the flanker.

Another feature which may have been created at the same time as the brick drain/watercourse, is a line of stone (118) which curves gently from north to south, respecting the curve of the flanker wall and situated approximately 1m beyond its western face (Figures 9 and 11; Photo 3) . The limits of this

feature are unknown as it extends beyond the edges of the trench. Seven slabs of schist with a flat upper edge, 4-10cm thick, ranging in height from 0.25-0.45m and in length from 0.35-0.7m were uncovered, each set upright into a cut (126). The careful placement of the stones with the flat upper edges suggests that they were intended to be seen and secure and probably functioned as a decorative and retaining path edging running around the flanker exterior into the 19<sup>th</sup> century garden. One of the slabs was displaced by insertion of a lead pipe, before the path could be completed. Why it was not replaced is uncertain, unless to retain knowledge of the pipe's whereabouts after its burial. This displaced slab was found lying beyond the fill of (126), to the West of its original position and overlying a layer of re-deposited subsoil. It is possible that the whole garden feature phase may have been somewhat improvisational in nature and plans were not strictly adhered to.

Once the schist slabs were in place, the cut was filled with brown, compact, silty loam (132) containing brick, slate, shale fragments, small stones and large lumps of orange clay. This loam (132) was then cut by (116)-a cut for the stone 'box' (115)(Figures 9 and 11; Photo 5) and lead pipe (131). Its form around (115) suggests that the cut was made using a spade with a short, straight edge directly into the natural subsoil. Initial construction of (115) immediately followed. A large, flat slab (Stone 1), approximately 0.1m thick was laid onto the base of cut (116), sealing beneath it some small brick fragments. The east-southeastern (Stone 2) and north-northeastern upright (Stone 3) slabs were then set in place, closely followed by the west-northwestern upright (Stone 4) and then the south-southwestern upright (Stone 5) which was set into a notch in (Stone 4). A lead pipe (131) with an iron collar or attachment was next laid in place with one end entering the newly formed box and a packing fill of earth with slate and brick rubble (117/127/161) laid around the 'box' or trough, securing it in place, covering the lead pipe, and creating a bedding layer for the short section of wall (113). This fill was also laid in the truncated space through (104), immediately to the North of (115). This fill/bedding layer, also sealed in place a thin and scant layer of broken roofing slate which appears to have been strewn about the site and is noted running under the upright slabs of (115) and beneath wall (113). Construction of the wall (113) then began and (115) was completed with the laying of a horizontal slab, running from the northern edge of the 'box' into the truncated section of (104) which had just been filled (to the level of Stone 3) by (117/127/161). This horizontal slab was incorporated into the west-northwestern face of the wall C113. The stone box, (115) was filled with mid-size angular stones and very fine silt (130) which was sealed in place by a capping schist slab or 'lid' (Stone 7) (144). This stone contained a hole, bored through alongside its one carefully-cut straight edge. The opposing edge contained a U-shaped notch. If this was a lid, either of these

features would be useful for lifting although it is worth noting that the external diameter of the pipe (20mm) matches that of the hole. A 3" length of lead pipe, also of the same diameter was found within (117/127/161). The south-southwestern upright also contains a man-made deep groove cut centrally into its upper edge. Whether or not (144) was originally intended as a lid or not is uncertain. It did however seal (130) within (115). The silt of the fill was very loose and voided with a maximum depth of 0.26m and had an almost 'sieved' appearance and may have washed down around (144) or up through the lead pipe (131). Silt (130) was entirely void of artefact material. Where the lead pipe runs to, or from, is uncertain as it disappears into the south-western trench section.

Although no slate capping was found on the two brick gullies, (141) or (168) evidence for the use of slate in conjunction with parallel rows of brick was also found in Trench 2 and the contrast between the fills of the the Trench 1 brick gullies from the surrounding strata may indicate that they were, at some stage, brick covered also . A layer of silty clay was found in-filling the base of (141) and (168), and also lying in the space between (108) and (104).

A linear section of wall (113) running in a south-southwest direction from the southern edge of the flanker, was at first, thought to be remnants of an original cross-wall of the bawn (Figures 9 and 11; Photo 5). Further excavation of this feature however, proved otherwise, demonstrating that it was constructed at the same time as the other garden features. Wall (113) was a short section of walling approximately 0.75m wide constructed of large stones bonded with earth which contained brick and slate fragments. Some stones had flecks or mortar adhering to them-it is almost certain that (113) was constructed re-using loose stones removed from (104). The west-northwest face of (113) was curving slightly to the east and towards a rebuilt section of the flanker wall. This curved face of the wall also incorporated one of the horizontal slabs of box construction (115) as the two were constructed simultaneously. Wall (113) ended abruptly at the south-southwest in a straight, faced edge.

#### *Other features?*

A large sub-circular post-hole (170) approximately 0.3m diameter and 0.3m depth, was discovered in the southern corner of the trench below (136). The hole was steep sided with a fairly flat base and may have held a large gate post. The hole was filled with grey brown, slightly gravelly silty loam (171) void of artefact material with the exception of one minute fragment of brick which may have gradually made its way down through the soils via root or earthworm activity. Loam (171) was fairly homogenous and may represent a deliberate and sudden in-filling of the (170) immediately after



removal of the post. Loam (171) was sealed within (170) by a rust-coloured layer of sandy silt (172) which covered the edges of (170) and spread slightly to the west and southwest. No artefact material was obtained from (172).

To the southeast and south of (170), a thin layer of orange and white, coarse grained sand and mortar (145) was discovered directly overlying a fairly flat and level surface of natural subsoil. This could be evidence for a cement mixing platform or of a completely robbed out wall which was mortared directly onto the natural subsoil of the site.

Along with the flanker wall, the post-hole and mortar layer are likely to predate the 19<sup>th</sup> century garden 'tidy-up' and garden features. It is however, impossible to tell from current evidence whether these features are contemporary or if the post-hole is evidence of earlier activity at the site, pre-dating construction of (104). The layers directly overlying (145) and (172) all appear to post-date abandonment of the bawn. The first of these layers is a dark brown loam (143) with brick fragments which probably accumulated naturally.

Later build-up and collapse.

It is uncertain for how long the brick lined gullies remained functional. They could no longer have functioned however after the deposition of (165) a deposit of grey silt and (169) a deposit of slate, probably collapsed from the roof of either the flanker or, possibly more likely, the outbuilding which the surviving flanker wall was integrated into. This slate deposit is the first of several collapse deposits to fill the interior of the flanker, including rubble, brick and mortar rich loam (166) and the very brick rich coarse grained sandy loam (137), containing 19<sup>th</sup> century artefacts, which overlay it (Photo 6). These deposits are all thicker to the north and northeast and fall off to the southeast. This implies that they collapsed from a structure to the northeast of the flanker, perhaps some of the flanker was still standing to the northeast at the time of this collapse. The absence of building rubble and slate collapsing in from the other directions suggests that by the time of this episode of collapse most of the south and west of the flanker was no longer standing, building material perhaps having been robbed from it for construction work elsewhere.

### *Artefacts from Trench 1*

There was a very wide range of artefacts from Trench 1. There was a quite a number of fragments of Creamware found, a number of the fragments were very large and there are several complete Creamware plates, with blue feathered painted underglaze decoration at the rim edge, which all came from a single context (151) . These are typical of late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century creamware (Pers comm Linda Canning). Creamware was also found in the collapse layer (137) indicating that this episode of collapse at least, was 19<sup>th</sup> century. There were also large amounts of bottle glass, some of which may date to the 17<sup>th</sup> century, with eighteenth and nineteenth century glass common (pers comm Gregory Maguire). Some of the apparently 17<sup>th</sup> bottles came from (151) the layer of material between the outer wall (104) and the stone inner circle (108). Large amounts of other material consistent with collapse were found in all the upper layers in this trench including slate, brick and collapsed mortar / render.

## **Trench 2** (Figure 19 and 11; Photo 7)

Trench 2 was located to test an geophysical anomaly which was thought might be a wall. The trench initially measured 4m (east-west) by 2m (north-south) but was extended to measure 4m (east-west) by 3m (north-south).

The sod in the trench (201) was thin and immediately above a loose loam topsoil (202) with some angular stone and brick fragments. Also visible at this stage was the upper course of a dry stone wall (203), composed of flat stones and one rounded boulder, orientated approximately south-west by north-east.

Beneath the topsoil , in the west of the trench, there was a a rubble deposit (204), composed of large amounts of shattered stone with occasional brick fragments. A second brown loam layer (205) was discovered beneath this layer of shattered stone. This layer appeared to be an old topsoil layer and may have been the ground surface at the time the rubble deposit (204), was deposited. The rubble layer was presumably derived from the collapse of a wall, possibly the remains of the wall indicated by the footing (203) uncovered in this trench, although there was enough evidence for other now collapsed or dismantled structures in the immediate vicinity to suggest other possibilities also. To the east end of the trench , beneath relict topsoil (205), there was a layer of sub-angular stones set in a silty loam (206). This layer was not the same as (204) the layer which appear to be derived from collapsed structures and it may have been a levelling deposit or a surface. Beneath this surface there was a third loam layer (207), again similar to the topsoil (202) and the relict topsoil (205). It may have been a ground surface which was firmed up by the deposition of (206).

At this level a narrow drain (208) was encountered. It was constructed from two lines of brick and, in places, was slate-capped. The base of (208) was filled by a light grey brown sandy clay (211). The drain 208 appears to have been inserted through the wall (203). The way that the stones had been roughly replaced above (208) to repair the wall appears to indicate that the drain inserted and the resultant hole repaired, when the wall was no higher than it currently is. This would either indicate that the wall had been reduced to its current height by that stage or that it had only ever been a dwarf wall.

Butting up against the lowest course of the wall (203) was a sandy loam layer (209) with some small angular stones derived from the decayed shale bedrock. Beneath it was the weathered surface of the subsoil (210). The subsoil in this trench was a very shaley clay, which, it is imagined, would rapidly become form shale bedrock a short distance below the subsoil surface. The wall (203) was

constructed upon this subsoil surface. To the northwest of the wall there was an, apparently natural, dip in the subsoil. This dip was filled by an orange brown sandy clay (212). This clay contained a single piece of Staffordshire Trained Slipware, dating to the late 17<sup>th</sup> or early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, one of the few Plantation Era finds from the dig.

#### *Artefacts found within Trench 2*

Quite a wide variety of artefacts was found within this trench. The sod and topsoil (201 and 202) were relatively free from artefacts apart from some fragments of brick, some green glass some corroded nails and one US one cent coin, an "indian head penny", dating to approximately 1890. The relict topsoil layer (205) contained one piece of Creamware and a small amount of bottle glass. The stone levelling layer (206) contained some brick and slate, the earlier relict topsoil layer beneath this stone layer (207) contained just one fragment of Creamware. The sandy layer (209) which butted the lowest course of the wall contained four piece of Creamware. The earliest strata in this trench, (212) contained one brick and a piece of Staffordshire Trailed Slipware of late 17<sup>th</sup> or early 18<sup>th</sup> century date.

#### **Trench 3** (Figure 10 and 11; Photo 8)

This trench measured 4m, north-south, by 2m, east west. It was positioned because it was initially believed that the interior of the bawn / fortified house lay to the south of the flanker and it was hoped that this trench would encounter either an exterior wall of the fortified house or part of the bawn wall.

Upon removal of the sod in this trench a dark brown sandy loam topsoil was uncovered which contained a few subangular stones within it. It overlay a layer of stone building rubble (302) which was above the subsoil (304) and the upper fill (305) of a gully (303) which was approximately 0.3m deep and ran approximately north-south down the length of the trench, widening out and becoming slightly shallower towards the south.

#### *Artefacts found within Trench 3*

The topsoil in this trench contained quite a few fragments of Creamware type pottery, bottle glass brick, animal bone and a number of iron objects or probably relatively recent date. The artefacts

from the rubble layer (302) were similar except for the addition of slate and mortar, consistent with the layers origin, and one fragment of Staffordshire Trailed Slipware, similar to the piece found in Trench 2. The fill (305) of the linear gully (303) contained only a few finds, but it did contain two fragments of clay pipe. One was a fragment of a stem and foot just where it touches the pipe bowl. From its form it seems to be seventeenth century.

## Discussion

The structure uncovered at Prehen is a flanker and would have not existed in isolation, it must have been connected to a larger structure. It may have been attached to a fortified house, springing off one of the corners, or it may have been positioned at the corner of a bawn surrounding a fortified house. The position of the entrance of the flanker to the east, which would have been the only route of communication between the bawn and the wider structure, indicates that the rest of the fortified house or bawn must lie in that direction. This is a departure from our initial theory, at the outset of the dig, where we assumed that the remainder of the site would be to the south of the flanker and largely within the confines of the walled enclosure in which we were digging. We know however that the site is mostly in the field to the east beyond the confines of the walled area in land partly owned by the City of Derry Golf Club.

The flanker itself is large. It is significantly larger than the flanker at Brackfield Bawn. Brackfield Bawn's surviving flanker has an internal diameter of 3m (Brannon 1980, 9) and an external diameter of approximately 4.5m, where as the Prehen flanker has a diameter of 3.8m internally and 5.5m externally. It is not unusually large however, Dalways bawn has flankers of similar external diameter (McGranaghan, 2007). Nevertheless it was clearly part of a substantial structure, from the available evidence, at least as substantial as Brackfield Bawn. There would have been enough room inside the flanker for, potentially, several gunmen to have operated simultaneously on each level of the flanker, something which is also implied by the presence of two loops of different dimensions within small surviving section of the north of the flanker. It is of course uncertain from the upstanding remains how high the flanker was but it seems reasonable to assume, by analogy with similar structures like Brackfield and Dalway's Bawn, that it was a two story structure. The entire structure, which is likely to have had at least two flankers and a substantial wall, would have had quite significant defensive capacity. This makes it all the more unusual that there appear to be no records of it's existence.

The internal masonry ring (108) within the external flanker wall (104) was initially perplexing. It appears most likely, given how it respects the flanker, and appears stratigraphically to be largely contemporary with the flanker, that it is an original feature of flanker construction. The positioning of render on the interior of the flanker, beginning approximately 15cm above the level of this masonry ring is consistent with it having been the support for the joists of a wooden flanker floor. The render having been applied to the interior of the flanker after the construction of the floor and consequently not extending beneath it.

How long the flanker retained its structural integrity is difficult to assess in advance of the specialist analysis of the artefacts but it seems from initial indications that the strata deposited immediately after the removal or decay of the wooden floor in the flanker interior contained within them finds which are unlikely to be earlier than the later 18<sup>th</sup> century. It is possible therefore that the flanker may have survived, in reasonably intact condition, until that time. It is also uncertain whether the flanker was demolished, or collapsed. All that can be said is that the building stone and rubble from the initial stages of the buildings demolition / collapse must have been removed, presumably to be used elsewhere. The fragment of the structure which remained was incorporated into the outbuildings still standing to the north of the site.

At about this time the remaining parts of the flanker had the stretches of brick lined gullies or drains inserted into the gap between the curving masonry of the possible wall support (108) and the flanker wall (104). These only make sense when interpreted as features for the conveyancing of water or similar liquids. They are however, non continuous around the curve of the flanker, channelling water in, and out again perhaps. This is also the period when a path, matching the curve of the flanker, may have been constructed outside it and what may be a set or rough steps (135) composed of schist flags constructed over the truncated remains of (104). A tentative interpretation of the archaeological features constructed after the initial collapse of the flanker is that they are part of a garden feature, with water trickling around eastern side of the base of the flanker, with steps leading down to it over the largely collapsed eastern part of the wall. It may be, as might be indicated by the rubble slate concentration (169) and the subsequent collapse layers above this horizon that the north and western parts of the flanker were still substantially intact at this stage, and the “garden feature” may have taken the form of a classical grotto or similar, as might be found in contemporary English Gardens.

## Conclusions

The excavation at Prehen was a great success. We have added significantly to knowledge of Plantation era Londonderry. The Community Volunteers were excellent and made a real contribution to the excavation. We know now the size and form of the flanker and, most importantly we know the entrance into the flanker from the rest of the building. This has allowed us to identify that the fortified house and bawn must lie in the field to the northeast of the flanker, not to the south as previously believed.

The likelihood is that there are remains, footings and foundations in the field to the northeast which would be detectable by geophysical survey. If such a geophysical survey was carried out in the future it would allow the basic form of the fortified house and bawn to be easily identified.

The date of the construction of the structures at Prehen is, as mentioned above, a difficult question. The absence of map evidence or other documentary references seems to suggest that there was no significant structure here until after the phase of early 17<sup>th</sup> century map making had ended. This would suggest that, at the earliest, it could not predate late 1620's. It is also not likely that it was constructed after the 1640, as other fortified houses were shown to be inadequate in the wars of the 1640's, many being destroyed or abandoned, certainly their limitations as military structures became evident. The absence of much 17<sup>th</sup> century material culture makes accurately dating the construction and use of the structure difficult, but it is one which seems to be regularly faced by excavations of 17<sup>th</sup> century fortified houses and bawns. Further research in the future may shed light on this question.



## Recommendations for further Work

There are four areas of recommendation for further work.

- 1) Completion of soil sample processing
- 2) Examination of the pottery, tile and clay pipe fragments found during the excavation
- 3) An examination and analysis of the animal bone assemblages from the excavation
- 4) An examination of the bottle glass and window glass found during the excavation

1) Three soil samples (see Appendix 5) were taken for analysis. These samples must be processed, using wet sieving and flotation. It is suggested that this is carried out by the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, Queen's University Belfast. It is not however thought likely that significant artefactual or environmental finds will be found in these samples.

2) There is a large assemblage of post-medieval ceramics and clap pipes from the site. It is suggested that their analysis is carried out in the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork at Queen's University Belfast.

3) There were some animal bone remains found during the excavation. It is suggested that these are examined by Dr Emily Murray of the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, Queen's University Belfast.

4) A large assemblage of bottle glass, some tentatively identified as 17<sup>th</sup> century, and window glass. It is suggested that this is examined by Gregory Maguire in conjunction with the excavation director.

Although not strictly necessary to bring the results of this excavation to publication it would be highly desirable that a geophysical survey be conducted in the field to the northeast of the flanker, where we now know the further remains of the fortified house to be located. This survey would allow the outline of the structure to be ascertained and perhaps detail of the organisation of internal space to be seen.

## Bibliography

Brannon, N. 1990 "Excavations at Brackfield Bawn, Co. Londnoderry", *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, 53, 8-14.

Breen, C. 2006 *Prehen House Excavation, January 12<sup>th</sup> 2006, Short Report on Findings*, unpublished report, University of Ulster.

Hayes-McCoy G.A. 1964: *Ulster and Other Irish Maps, circa 1600*, Irish Manuscripts Commission.

McGranaghan, C. 2007 "An architectural survey of Dalway's Bawn, Ballyhill, Co. Antrim", *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, 66, 139-149.

McSparron, C. 2013 "Prehen" in CAF Data Structure Report no. 92, 38-51

Moody, T.W 1938 "Schedules of Land in Ulster allotted to the London Livery Companies, 1613", *Analecta Hibernica*, 8, 299-311.

O'Doibhlin, D. 1979 "Hearth-money rolls for the city and county of Derry 1663", *Derriana*, 2, 41-91.

Pender, S. 1939 *A census of Ireland, circa 1659 : with essential materials from the poll money ordinances 1660-1661*, Irish Manuscript Commission.

### *Maps Consulted*

Bartlett, T. 1603: *General Description of Ulster*- Ewart Collection QUB (Ewart B, 1603)

Bodley, J. 1610: *Escheated Counties of Ulster*- Ewart Collection QUB (Ewart B, Drawer 7, No. 3)

Speed, J. 1610: *Map of Ireland*, Ewart Collection QUB (Ewart B, 24)

## Appendix 1: Context Log

Trench	Context	Description
1	100	Grass-sod layer covering most of trench
1	101	Loamy topsoil layer with brick, stone and slate rubble, outside C104
1	102	Loamy topsoil layer with brick, stone and slate rubble, inside C104
1	103	Brown sandy loam with perforated roofing slate
1	104	Circular flanker wall, mortared and rendered, mid to large size stone
1	105	
1	106	
1	107	Redeposited subsoil/truncated natural surface
1	108	Circular wall inside C104, mortared, small to mid size stone
1	109	Grey loam with collapsed render, in-filling gap between C104 & C108
1	110	
1	111	
1	112	
1	113	Linear section of wall running southwest from C104, dry-stone
1	114	
1	115	Stone 'Box', Trough-like construction with base, sides and lid of schist
1	116	Cut for C115 & C131
1	117	Fill of C116 & C160, mottled grey-orange sandy clay with broken brick and slate
1	118	Linear stone feature, flat schist slabs set on end, forming a row/path edging
1	119	Grey-brown loam with shale and mortar, abutting C104 to the Southwest
1	120	Rubble stone and slate with some attached mortar, inside C104
1	121	Orange brown sandy, brick-rich rubble layer
1	122	SAME AS 121
1	123	Surface of degraded blue-green schist stones between C118 & C104
1	124	Surface of degraded blue-green schist stones between C118 & trench edge
1	125	Localised dark brown humic layer overlying C124
1	126	Cut for C118
1	127	SAME AS 117
1	128	Layer of slate, some perforated, overlying C117
1	129	Grey brown loam around stones C120
1	130	Silt fill of C115, with some mid-size angular stones
1	131	Lead pipe running from edge of trench into C115

1	132	Levelling layer of rubble and loam, flecked with clay
1	133	Grey-brown sandy loam, with high concentration of schist stones, below C124
1	134	Layer of slate and schist rubble outside of C104
1	135	Layer of large flat schist stones, appear to be laid inside C104
1	136	Large stones with flat upper surfaces set into loam C143, creating level surface
1	137	Orange-brown sandy loam with high concentration of brick and mortar
1	138	Dark brown silty loam build-up around C136 and C113
1	139	Grey-brown loam build-up with rubble and mortar, outside C104
1	140	Orange-brown sandy silt filling space between brick walls C141
1	141	Two parallel mortared red-brick walls, two courses high, running north-south
1	142	Mid-brown silty loam with brick and mortar rubble, underlying C139
1	143	Dark brown loam with brick, forming a bedding layer for stones C136
1	144	Stone 'lid'; Perforated schist slab with cut groove, sealing C130 within C115
1	145	Layer of mortar and orange sand, overlying Natural
1	146	Grey loam layer containing wood and charcoal, below C147
1	147	Gravelly grey layer with fragmented schist, below C135
1	148	Grey sandy clay with mid-size angular stones, within confines of C108
1	149	Gravelly mottled grey clay with brick, within confines of C108
1	150	Orange clay with angular stones and large quartzite chunks, within C108
1	151	Gravelly grey-brown sandy silt, underlying C146
1	152	Dark grey loam with collapsed render filling gap between C104 & C113
1	153	Greyish clayey sand below C142
1	154	Gritty silt with brick, below C153
1	155	Layer between C104 & C108, underlying C109
1	156	Possible layer separated from C149 & C150 by large stone slab inside C108
1	157	Grey loamy clay with brick, render and slate, below C155
1	158	Grey brown clay loam with frequent small stones, stones C136 set into C158
1	159	Grey loam layer, west side between C104 & C108, below C137
1	160	Cut through wall C104, from C115 towards centre of trench
1	161	Rubble, brick and slate fill of Cut C161, running through C104, below C115?
1	162	Slate layer below C161, below C115
1	163	Brick-rich layer below C155/159, running in line with C141
1	164	Cut into natural, filled by C163
1	165	Slate layer below mortar rich C137 (166)
1	166	Mortar-rich brick layer-same as C137 but marking initial collapse

1	167	Render attached to inside of C104
1	168	Brick and Stone feature between C104 & C108 along upstanding wall section
1	169	Slate interface between C165 & C166
1		
1		
1		
1		
2	201	Grass-sod layer
2	202	Loamy topsoil layer
2	203	Wall, truncated, running northeast-southwest
2	204	Deposit of stones in western half of trench, possible wall collapse
2	205	Light brown sandy loam, found throughout whole trench
2	206	Stony deposit immediately east of brick-lined drain
2	207	Light brown sandy loam with stones, west of drain
2	208	Brick-lined drain capped with flat stones
2	209	Orange-brown sandy loam below wall C203
2	210	Grey sandy gravel below C209 gravelly sand?
2	211	Light grey-brown silty clay fill of drain C208
2	212	Orange-brown sandy clay
2	213	Deposit of stones in southeast of trench below C204
2		
2		
2		
2		
3	301	Grass-sod layer and topsoil layer (amalgamated as one)
3	302	Earth and stones, possible masonry collapse
3	303	Gully cutting into natural C304
3	304	Subsoil in trench 3
3	305	Fill of cut C303

### Appendix 3 Photo log

Photo No.	Camera	Trench	Direction	Description
-----------	--------	--------	-----------	-------------

	No.	No.		
1	8604	1	General	General view with volunteers, Gregory, Marketa
2	8605	1	East	Stone tumble C119
3	8606	2	Southeast	Post removal of topsoil
4	8607	2	Southeast	Post removal of topsoil
5	8608	2	Southwest	Top of Wall C203
6	8609	2	Northwest	Post removal of topsoil
7	8610	2	Northwest	Post removal of topsoil
8	8612	1	Northwest	General view, post removal of C100, C101 & C102
9	8613	1	Northwest	General view, post removal of C100, C101 & C102
10	8614	1	West	General view, post removal of C100, C101 & C102
11	8616	1	West-southwest	General view, post removal of C100, C101 & C102
12	8617	1	North-northeast	General view, post removal of C100, C101 & C102
13	8618	1	East-northeast	General view, post removal of C100, C101 & C102
14	8619	1	North-northeast	General view, post removal of C100, C101 & C102
15	8620	1	Overhead	Stone feature C115 post removal of backfill
16	8621	1	East	Exterior view of Wall C104, stone feature C118 and surfaces of C123 & C124
17	8622	2	Southeast	General view
18	8624	2	Northwest	General view
19	8626	2	Southwest	General view
20	8627	2	Southwest	General view
21	8629	2	Southeast	Slate capping on drain
22	8631	2	Northwest	Slate capping on drain
23	8633	2	Southwest	Wall C203 and slate capping on drain
24	8635	2	Southwest	Wall C203 and slate capping on drain
25	8636	1	Northeast	General view with volunteer, Li
26	8637	1	Northwest	Cleanup of brick layer C121/122, with Grace and

				volunteer, Li
27	8638	1	Southwest	Stone rubble layer C135
28	8639	1	Southeast	Stone rubble layer C135
29	8640	1	West	Stone rubble layer C135
30	8641	2	Southeast	Brick-lined drain C208 & Wall C203
31	8643	2	Southeast	Brick-lined drain C208 & Wall C203
32	8645	2	Northwest	Brick-lined drain C208 & Wall C203
33	8646	2	Southwest	Brick-lined drain C208 & Wall C203
34	8649	2	Southwest	Brick-lined drain C208 & Wall C203
35	8650	2	Northeast	Brick-lined and slate-capped drain C208
36	8654	1	South-southwest	Junction of Wall C113 & Wall C104
37	8655	1	South-southwest	Junction of Wall C113 & Wall C104
38	8656	1	South-southwest	Junction of Wall C113 & Wall C104
39	8657	1	South-southwest	Junction of Wall C113 & Wall C104
40	8658	1	North-northwest	Surface of brick-rich C137 inside C104
41	8659	1	North-northwest	Surface of brick-rich C137 inside C104
42	8660	1	North-northwest	Surface of brick-rich C137 inside C104
43	8661	1	West	Surface of brick-rich C137 inside C104
44	8662	1	Southwest	C135 in relation to C104
45	8663	1	Southeast	C135 in relation to C104
46	8664	1	North-northeast	Stone feature C136 and end of Wall C113
47	8665	1	North-northeast	Stone feature C136 and end of Wall C113
48	8666	1	North-northeast	Stone feature C115 and Wall C113
49	8667	1	East-southeast	Stone feature C115, Wall C113, stone feature C136, lead pipe C131 and remains of stone layer C128

50	8668	1	Overhead	Remains of stone rubble layer C128 beside stone feature C115
51	8669	1	Lead pipe C131 and Cut for lead pipe C116	
52	8670	3	Southwest	General view, post removal C301
53	8672	3	Northeast	General view, post removal C301
54	8674	1	Southwest	Wall C104 and stone rubble layer C139
55	8675	1	Southwest	Wall C104, stone rubble layer C139, stone layer C135
56	8676	1	Southwest	Wall C104, stone rubble layer C139, stone layer C135
57	8677	1	Southwest	Wall C104, stone rubble layer C139, stone layer C135
58	8678	1	North-northwest	Wall C104, stone rubble layer C139, stone layer C135
59	8679	1	West-northwest	Brick feature C141 and Fill C140
60	8680	1	North-northwest	Brick feature C141 and Fill C140
61	8681	1	West-northwest	Brick feature C141 and Fill C140
62	8683	1	West-southwest	General view mid-excavation, C135 visible
63	8684	1	West	General view, mid-excavation
64	8685	1	South-southwest	General view, mid-excavation
65	8686	1	South-southwest	General view, mid-excavation
66	8687	1	South-southwest	General view, mid-excavation
67	8688	1	Southeast	Wall C104, Stone layer C135 and Wall C108
68	8690	1	East-northeast	Wall C104, Wall C108, Stone layer C135
69	8691	1	North	Wall C108 emerging
70	8693	2	Northwest	Southeast facing section
71	8694	2	Northwest	Southeast facing section



72	8697	n/a	Ian Leitch	Javelin head
73	8698	VOID		
74	8699	n/a	Ian Leitch	Javelin head
75	8700	n/a	Ian Leitch	Axe head
76	8702		West- 1 southwest	General view, mid-excavation
77	8704		West- 1 southwest	General view, mid-excavation
78	8706		1 Southwest	General view, mid-excavation
79	8707		1 Southwest	General view mid-excavation
80	8709		West- 1 northwest	Brick feature C141
81	8710		1 Southwest	General view of C108
82	8711		South- 1 southwest	General view, mid-excavation
83	8712		1 Northwest	Decorated/marked/inscribed stone within Wall C113
84	8713		1 Overhead	Decorated/marked/inscribed stone within Wall C104
85	8714		2 Northwest	Extension, post removal of C201, C202, exposing C204
86	8715		South- 1 southeast	Layers within Wall C113, dismantling of stones reveals broken brick fragments within the wall
87	8716		South- 1 southeast	Layers within Wall C113, dismantling of stones reveals broken brick fragments within the wall
88	8717		3 Northeast	Cut 303
89	8718		3 Northeast	Cut 303
90	8720		3 Southwest	Cut 303
91	8721		East- 1 southeast	Bottle glass in C151
92	8724		3 Southwest	General view, post-excavation
93	8725		3 Southwest	General view, post-excavation
94	8726		3 Southwest	General view, post-excavation
95	8727		3 Southwest	General view, post-excavation
96	8728		3 Southwest	General view, post-excavation
97	8729		1 Southwest	Northeast facing section

98	8730	1	Southwest	Northeast facing section
99	8731	1	Southwest	Northeast facing section
100	8733	1	Southwest	Northeast facing section
101	8735	2	Northwest	Extension, mid-excavation, showing C213
102	8737	2	Southeast	Extension, mid-excavation, showing C213
103	8738	1	Northwest	Bottle glass impressed in layer at interior base of Wall C104, northwestern side
104	8739	1	Northwest	Bottle glass impressed in layer at interior base of Wall C104, northwestern side, close-up
105	8740	1	Northwest	Bottle glass impressed in layer at interior base of Wall C104, northwestern side
106	8742	3	Southeast	Northwest facing section
107	8743	1	West-northwest	Brick feature C141
108	8744	1	South-southwest	Brick feature C141
109	8745	1	Southwest	Brick feature C141
110	8746	1	Southwest	Brick feature C141
111	8747	1	West-northwest	Interior view of brick feature C141
112	8748	1	West-northwest	East-southeastern face of Wall C113, decorated stone at top, slate layer running under
113	8749	1	West-northwest	East-southeastern face of Wall C113, decorated stone at top, slate layer running under
114	8750	1	West-northwest	East-southeastern face of Wall C113, decorated stone at top, slate layer running under
115	8751	1	West-northwest	East-southeastern face of Wall C113, decorated stone at top, slate layer running under
116	8753	2	West-northwest	Extension, mid-excavation showing C205 & C207
117	8754	2	Southeast	Extension, mid-excavation showing C205 & C207
118	8755	2	Southeast	Extension, mid-excavation showing C205 & C207
119	8756	3	Northeast	Southwest facing section
120	8759	1	South-southwest	General view, mid-excavation

121	8761	1	South	General view, mid-excavation
122	8762	1	South-southwest	General view of southeastern side of Wall C104
123	8763	1	Northeast	Cut C160 running through wall C104
124	8764	1	Northwest	Cut C160 running through wall C104
125	8765	1	Southeast	Northwest facing section, part 1
126	8766	1	Southeast	Northwest facing section, part 2
127	8767	1	Overhead	Cut C160, post-removal of Fill C161
128	8768	1	Southwest	Semi-excavated Cut C160 through wall C140, showing horizontal slab of C115 overlying C161 & C162 within Cut C160
129	8769	1	South	Semi-excavated Wall C113 showing absence of Cut, natural subsoil running under
130	8770	1	Northwest	Cut C160 running through wall C104
131	8771	1	Southwest	C155/159 forming part of the fabric of C113
132	8772	1	South-southeast	C155/159 post-removal of upper stones of Wall C113
133	8773	1	South	C163, post removal of C155/159
134	8774	1	West-northwest	C163, post removal of C155/159
135	8775	1	South-southwest	Section/profile through C140, C141, C115, C113, C161
136	8776	1	South-southwest	Section/profile through C140, C141, C115, C113, C161
137	8777	1	Overhead	Post removal of basal slab of stone feature C115, showing root-rich skim of organic earth and small fragments of brick
138	8778	2	Southeast	General view, post-excavation
139	8780	2	Northwest	General view, post-excavation
140	8782	1	Northeast	Long southwest facing section, prior to excavation
141	8783	1	Northeast	Long southwest facing section, prior to excavation
142	8784	1	Northeast	Long southwest facing section, prior to excavation
143	8785	1	Northeast	Long southwest facing section, prior to excavation
144	8787	1	East	Box feature C115, post removal of southern side stone

145	8788	1	East-southeast	Box feature C115 & wall C113
146	8789	1	East-southeast	Half-sectioned Cut 170 & Fill 171, below wall C113
147	8790	1	East-southeast	Half-sectioned Cut 170 & Fill 171, below wall C113
148	8791	1	Overhead	Post-hole cut C170, and Cut 116
149	8792	1	Overhead	Cut 116 post removal of southern upright slab of C115
150	8793	1	East-southeast	Cut 116 post removal of southern upright slab of C115
151	8794	1	East-southeast	Cut 116, with wall C113
152	8795	1	Overhead	Cut 116 and Box feature C115, northern side
153	8796	1	East-southeast	General view of Box feature C115 and Cut 116
154	8797	1	Northwest	C166 & C165 at base of long section, mid-excavation
155	8798	1	North-northwest	Long-section mid-excavation, position of slate layer C166
156	8799	1	Southwest	Perforated slates below wall C113
157	8800	1	Southwest	Perforated slates below wall C113
158	8801	1	Northeast	Render C167 on inner face of Wall C104
159	8802	1	Northeast	Render C167 on inner face of Wall C104, close-up
160	8803	1	Northeast	Render C167 on inner face of Wall C104, close-up
161	8804	1	Northeast	Render C167 on inner face of Wall C104, close-up
162	8805	1	East	Render C167 on inner face of Wall C104
163	8806	1	Northwest	Brick feature C168
164	8807	1	Northwest	Brick feature C168
165	8808	1	Southeast	Brick feature C168, also end of inner Wall C108
166	8810	1	Northwest	Post-excavation, general view
167	8812	1	North-northwest	Post-excavation, general view
168	8813	1	West-southwest, overhead	Post-excavation, general view

169	8815	1	West-southwest, overhead	Post-excavation, general view
170	8816	1	South-southeast	Post-excavation, general view
171	8817	1	South-southeast	Post-excavation, general view
172	8818	1	Southwest	Elevation of interior of Wall C104
173	8819	1	West	Elevation of interior of Wall C104
174	8820	1	Northwest	Elevation of interior of Wall C104
175	8821	1	North	Elevation of interior of Wall C104
176	8822	1	Northeast	Elevation of interior of Wall C104
177	8823	1	East-northeast	Elevation of interior of Wall C104
178	8824	1	Northeast	General elevation of interior of Wall C104
179	8825	1	East	Post-excavation, general view
180	8826	1	Northeast	General elevation of interior of Wall C104
181	8827	1	East-northeast	General elevation of interior of Wall C104
182	8828	1	Northeast	General elevation of interior of Wall C104
183	8829	1	Northeast	General elevation of interior of Wall C104
184	8830	1	Northeast	General elevation of interior of Wall C104, window embrasure where new wall joins
185	8831	1	East-northeast	General elevation of interior of Wall C104, showing two window embrasures in relation to one another, also 'linte' stone?'
186	8832	1	East-northeast	General elevation of interior of Wall C104, showing 'gun-loop' and 'intel-stone?'
187	8833	1	Northeast	General elevation of interior of Wall C104, showing two window embrasures in relation to one another, also 'linte' stone?'
188	8834	1	North	General elevation of interior of Wall C104, showing long window embrasure where new wall joins
189	8835	1	North	General elevation of interior of Wall C104, marked for photo rectification
190	8836	1	Northeast	General elevation of interior of Wall C104, marked for

				photo rectification
191	8837	1	Northeast	General elevation of interior of Wall C104, marked for photo rectification
192	8838	1	Northeast	General elevation of interior of Wall C104, marked for photo rectification
193	8839	1	North	General elevation of interior of Wall C104, marked for photo rectification
194	8840	1	North	General elevation of interior of Wall C104, marked for photo rectification
195	8841	1	Northwest	General elevation of interior of Wall C104, marked for photo rectification
196	8842	1	West	General elevation of interior of Wall C104, marked for photo rectification
197	8843	1	West	General elevation of interior of Wall C104, marked for photo rectification
198	8844	1	West-northwest	General elevation of interior of Wall C104, marked for photo rectification
199	8845	1	Northwest	General elevation of interior of Wall C104, marked for photo rectification
200	8846	1	North	General elevation of interior of Wall C104, marked for photo rectification
201	8847	1	Northeast	General elevation of interior of Wall C104, marked for photo rectification
202	8848	1	Northeast	General elevation of interior of Wall C104, marked for photo rectification
203	8849	1	East	General elevation of interior of Wall C104, also showing Wall C108 where the two join
204	8850	1	East-southeast	Post-excavation, general view of Wall C104 & Wall C108
205	8851	1	East-southeast	Brick & stone feature C 168
206	8853	1	Southeast	Brick & stone feature C 168
207	8854	1	East-southeast	Brick & stone feature C 168
208	8855	1	West-northwest	Brick & stone feature C 168
209	8856	1	Southeast	Interior of Wall C104 at flanker entrance where Wall c108 joins

210	8857	1	South-southeast	Interior view of Wall C108, where it runs into flanker entrance
211	8858	1	Southeast	Interior view of Wall C108
212	8859	1	South	Interior view of Wall C108
213	8860	1	Southwest	Interior view of Wall C108
214	8861	1	West	Interior view of Wall C108
215	8862	1	Northwest	Interior view of Wall C108
216	8863	1	North	Interior view of Wall C108
217	8864	1	Northeast	Interior view of Wall C108
218	8865	1	East-northeast	Interior view of Wall C108
219	8866	1	Northeast	Exterior view of Wall C108
220	8867	1	East	Exterior view of northwestern side of Wall C108
221	8868	1	East-northeast	Exterior view of northwestern side of Wall C108
222	8869	1	East	Exterior view of northwestern side of Wall C108
223	8870	1	East-northeast	Exterior view of southeastern side of Wall C108
224	8871	1	East-northeast	Exterior view of southeastern side of Wall C108
225	8872	1	East	Exterior elevation of western side of Wall C104
226	8873	1	East-northeast	Exterior elevation of western side of Wall C104
227	8874	1	East-northeast	Exterior elevation of western side of Wall C104
228	8875	1	East-northeast	Post-excavation, general view
229	8876	1	East-northeast	Post-excavation, general view
230	8878	1	North-northeast	Post-partial-backfilling of trench
231	8879	1	Northeast	General view, post-partial-backfilling of trench

#### Appendix 4: Drawing Log

<b>Drawing No.</b>	<b>Trench No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Sheet No.</b>
1	2	Plan	Mid-ex	1
2	1	Plan	Mid-ex	23
3	2	Plan	Mid-ex	2
4	2	Plan	Mid-ex	3
5	2	Plan	Mid-ex	4
6	1	Plan	Mid-ex	24
7	2	Plan	Post-ex	5
8	1	Plan	Mid-ex	25
9	2	Section	Southeast-facing	6
10	2	Section	Northeast-facing	6
11	1	Plan	Mid-ex	26
12	1	Section	South-facing	15
13	VOID	-	-	-
14	VOID	-	-	-
15	3	Plan	Mid-ex	9
16	3	Plan	Post-ex	10
17	1	Plan	Mid-ex	27
18	1	Section	Northeast-facing	16
19	1	Section	Northwest-facing	17
20	3	Section	Northwest-facing	12
21	3	Section	Southwest –facing	13
22	1	Section	South-facing	18
23	1	Section	South-facing	18
24	2	Plan	Mid-ex	7
25	1	Section	Southwest-facing	19
26	2	Plan	Post-ex	8
27	1	Section	South-facing	20
28	1	Section	West-facing	21
29	1	Section	Northwest-facing	22
30	3	Plan	Mid-ex	11
31	2 Ext.	Section	Northeast-facing	14
32	1	Plan	Post-ex	28



Appendix 5: Sample Log

<b>Sample No.</b>	<b>Trench No.</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>No. of bags</b>	<b>Reason for sampling</b>
1	2	211	2	Environmental/dating evidence
2	1	127	1	Soil examination-not to be washed
3	1	146	1	Dating evidence









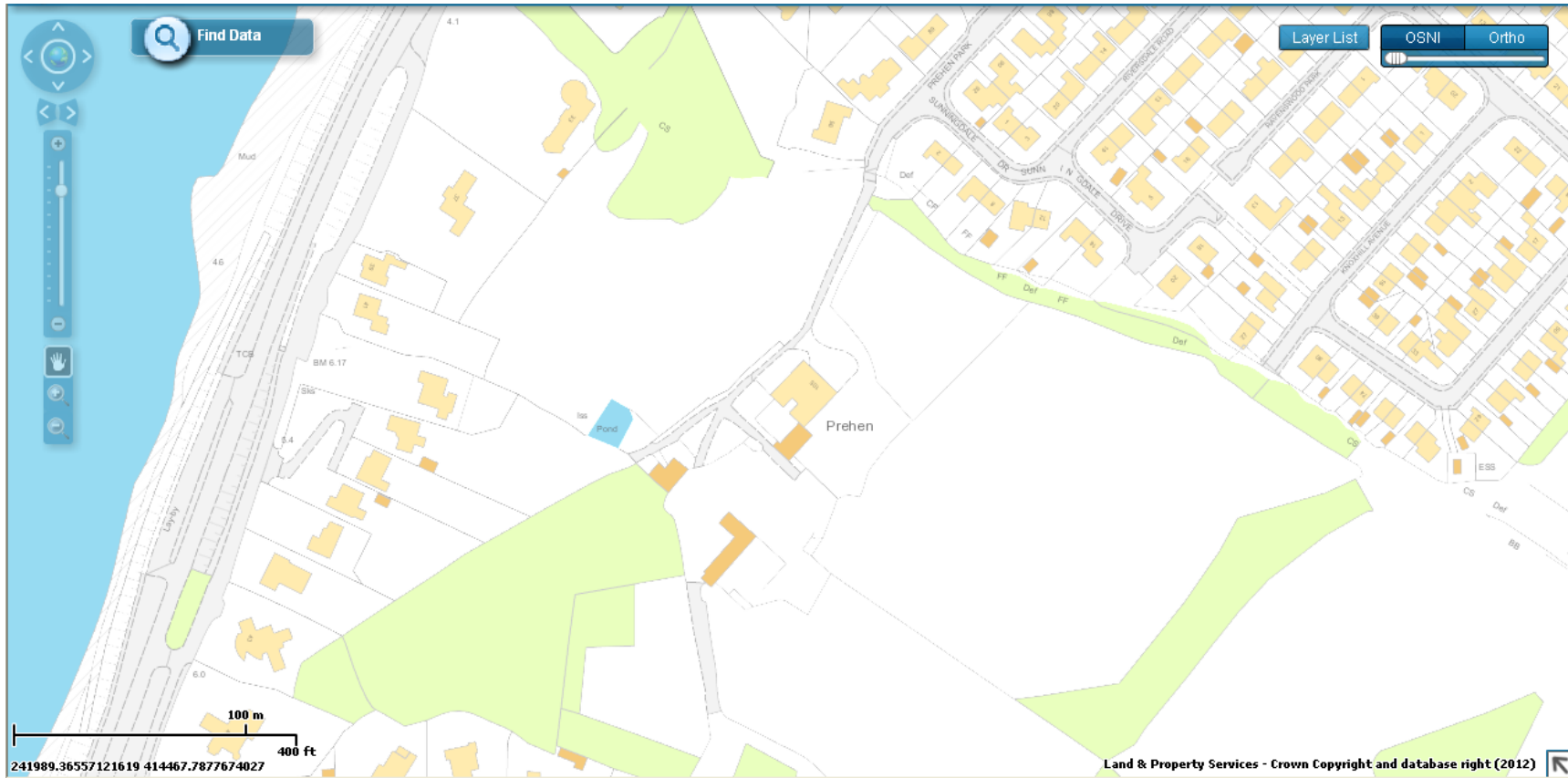


Figure 1: General location map

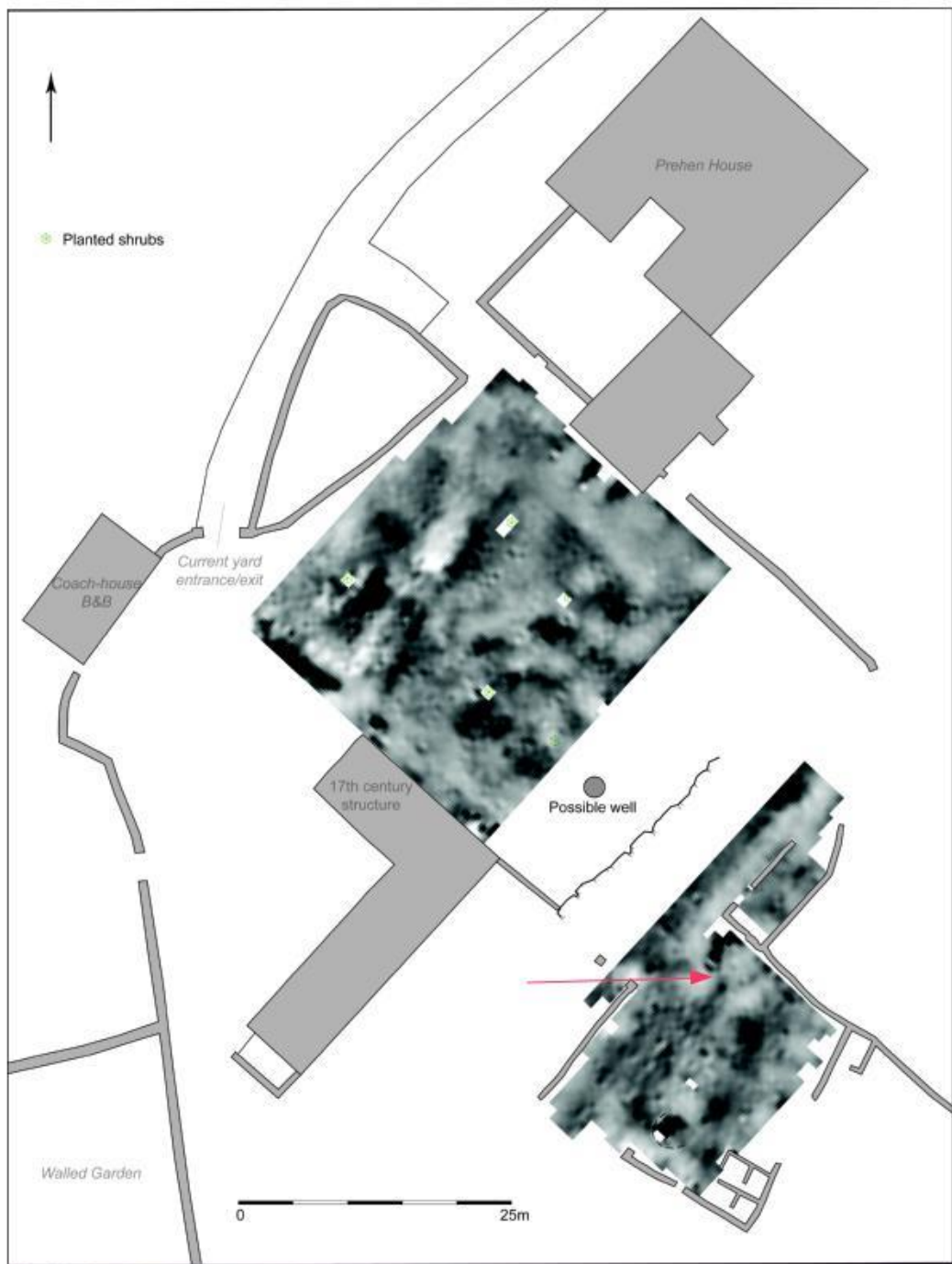


Figure 2: Resistivity Survey of Prehen house grounds showing geophysical anomaly identified as flanker (arrowed)

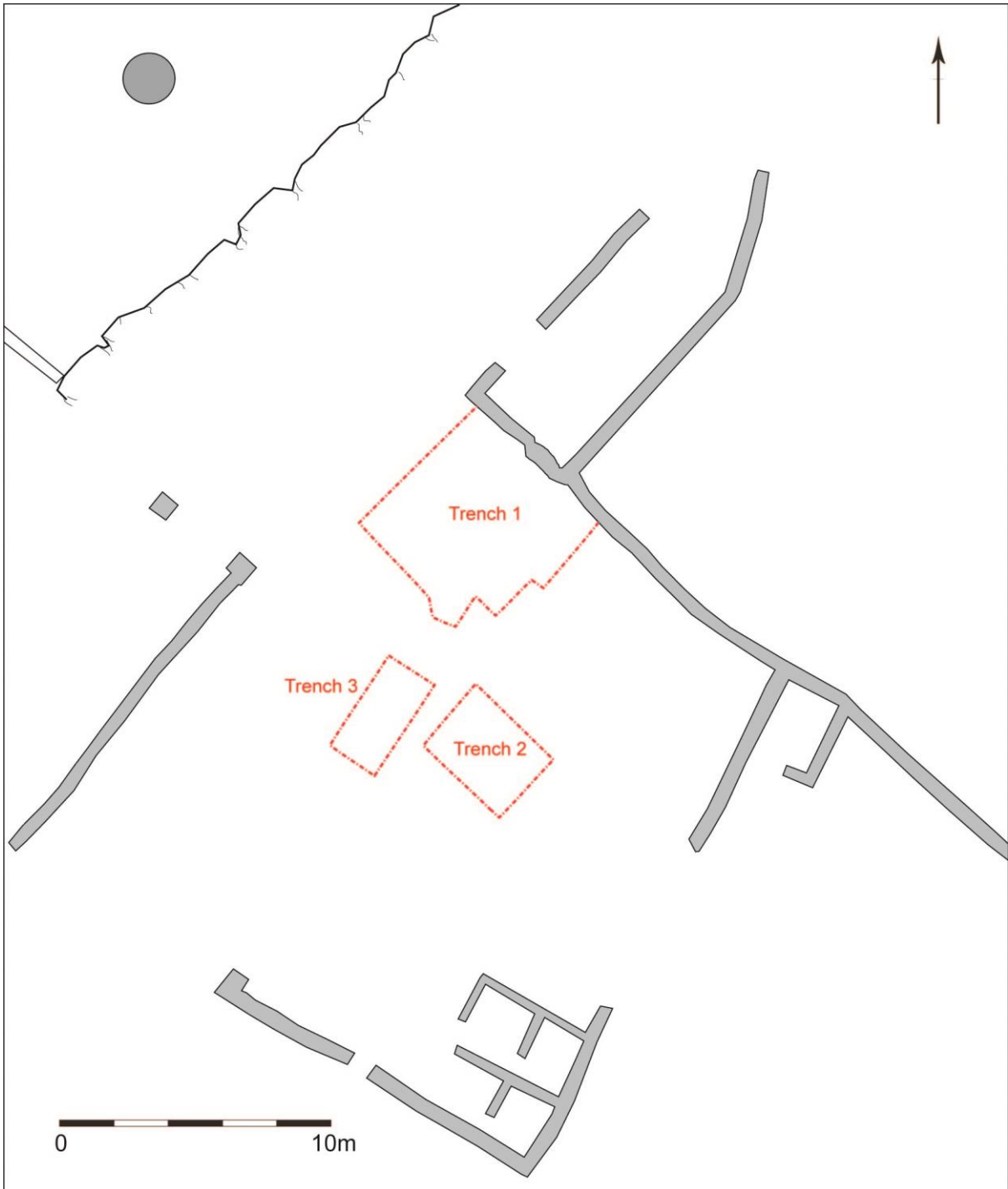


Figure 3: Survey of Prehen outbuildings and location of Summer 2013 trenches



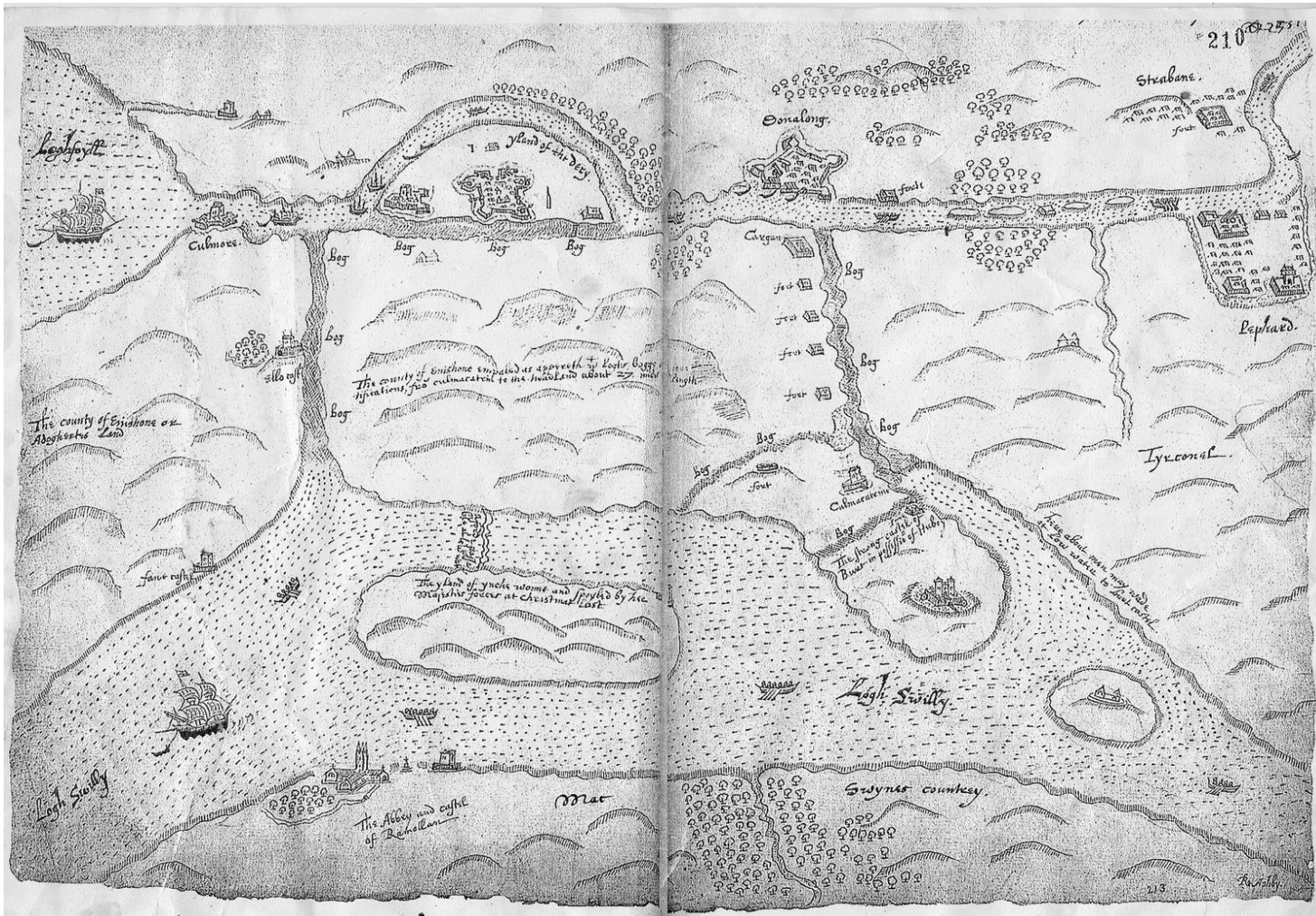


Figure 4: Ashby's Map of 1601



Figure 5: The "General Description of Ulster" of 1603

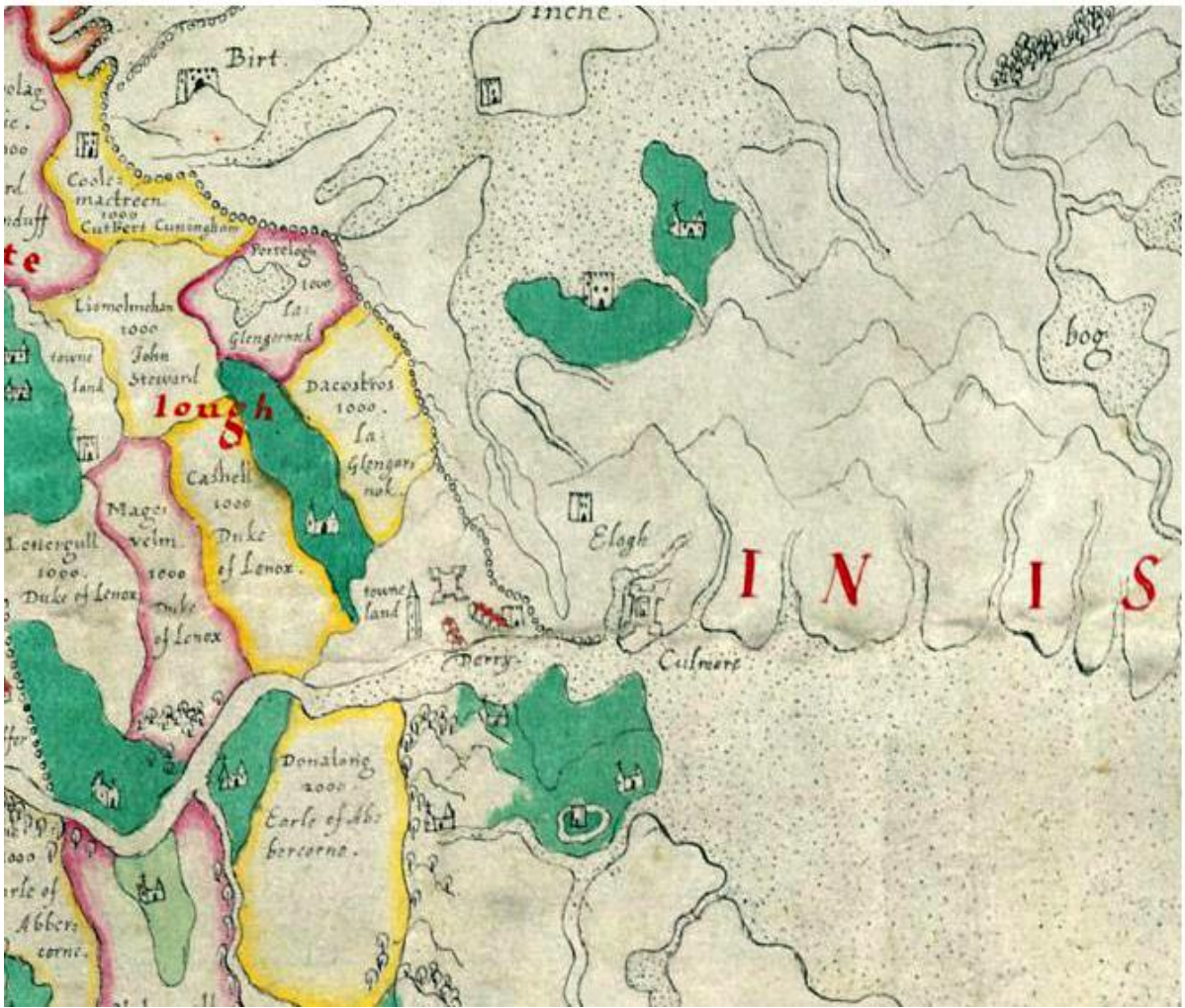


Figure 6: The "Map of the Escheated Counties" of 1609



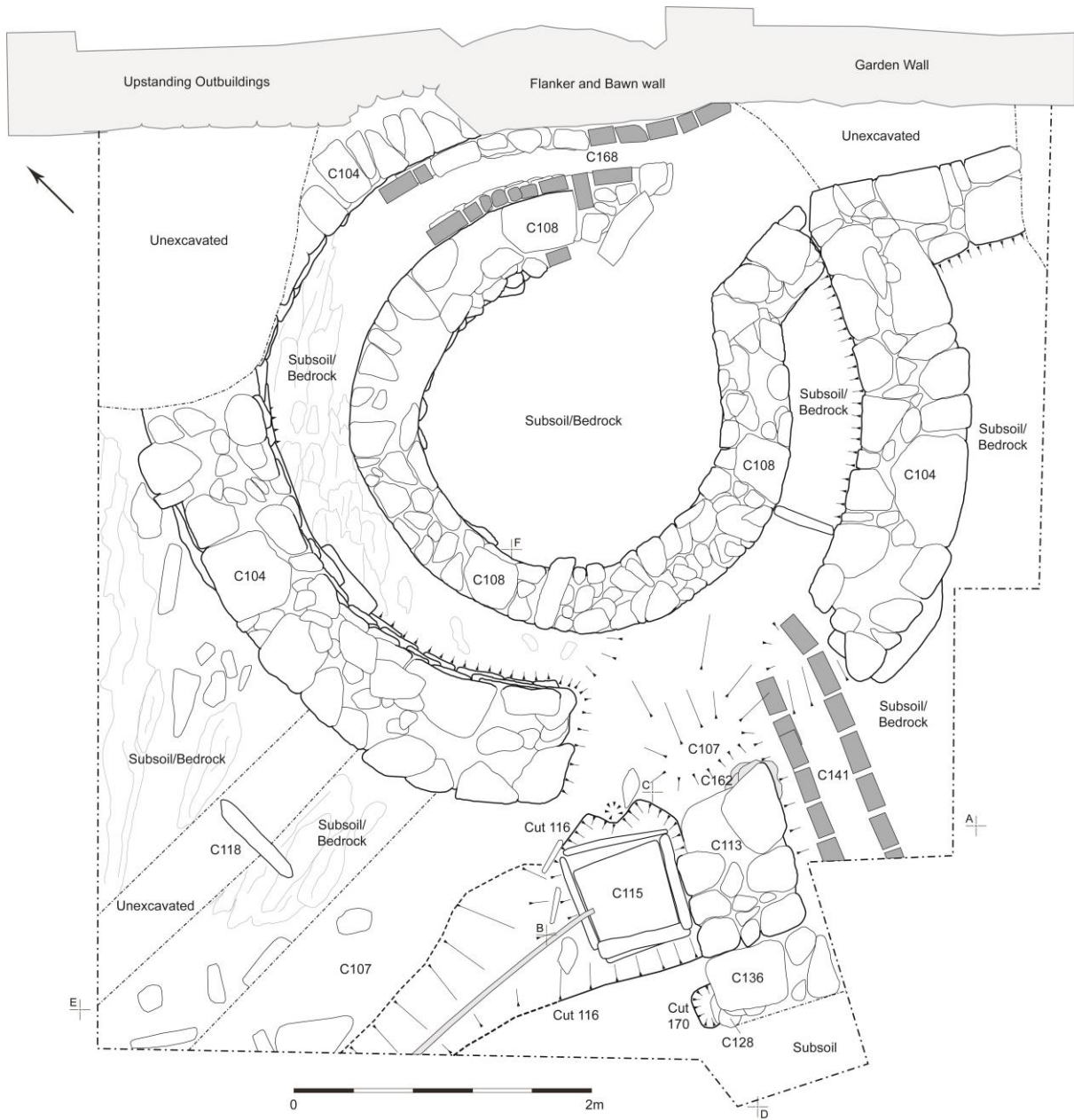


Figure 8: Plan of Trench 1 after excavation

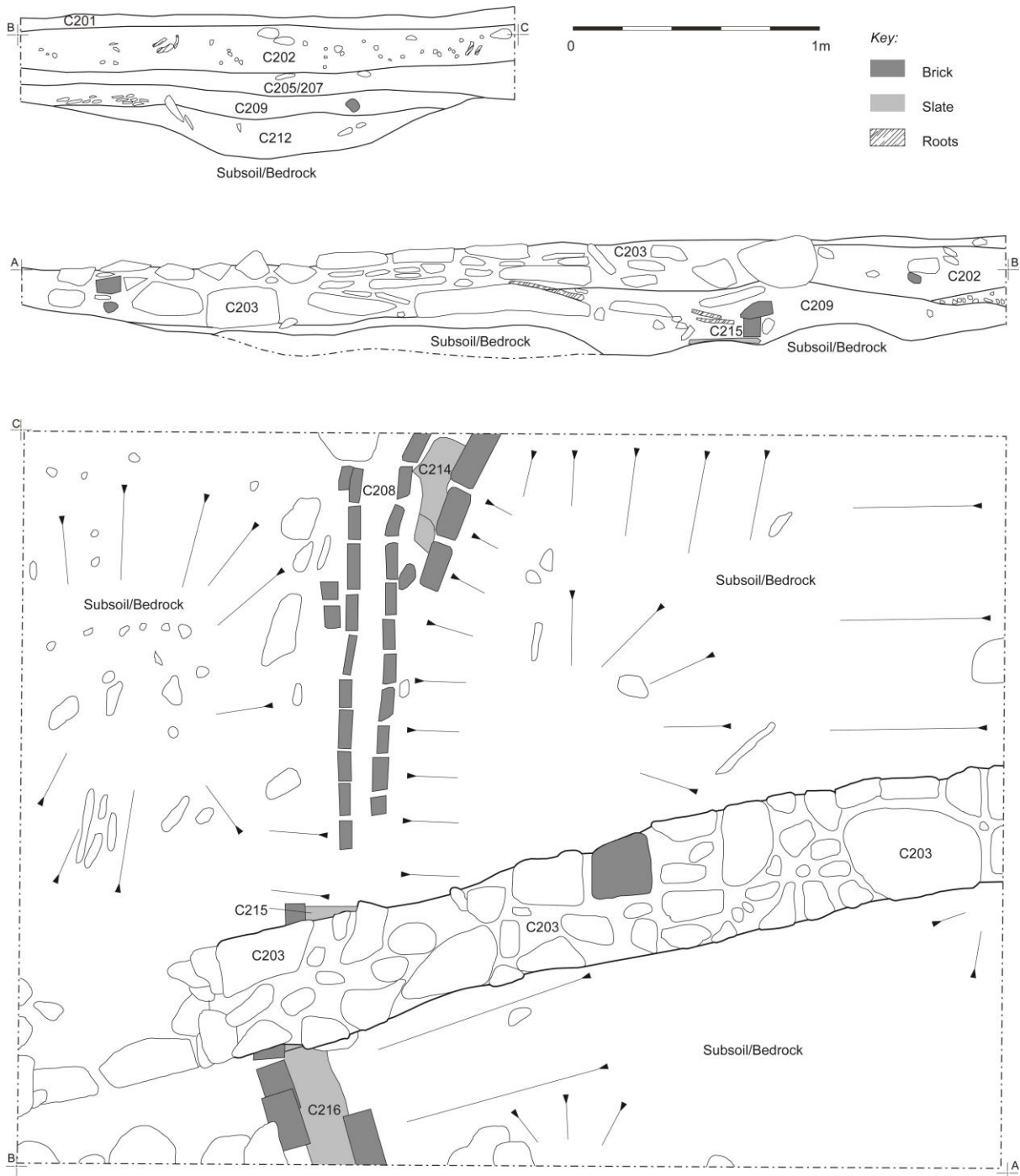


Figure 9: Plan and sections of Trench 2

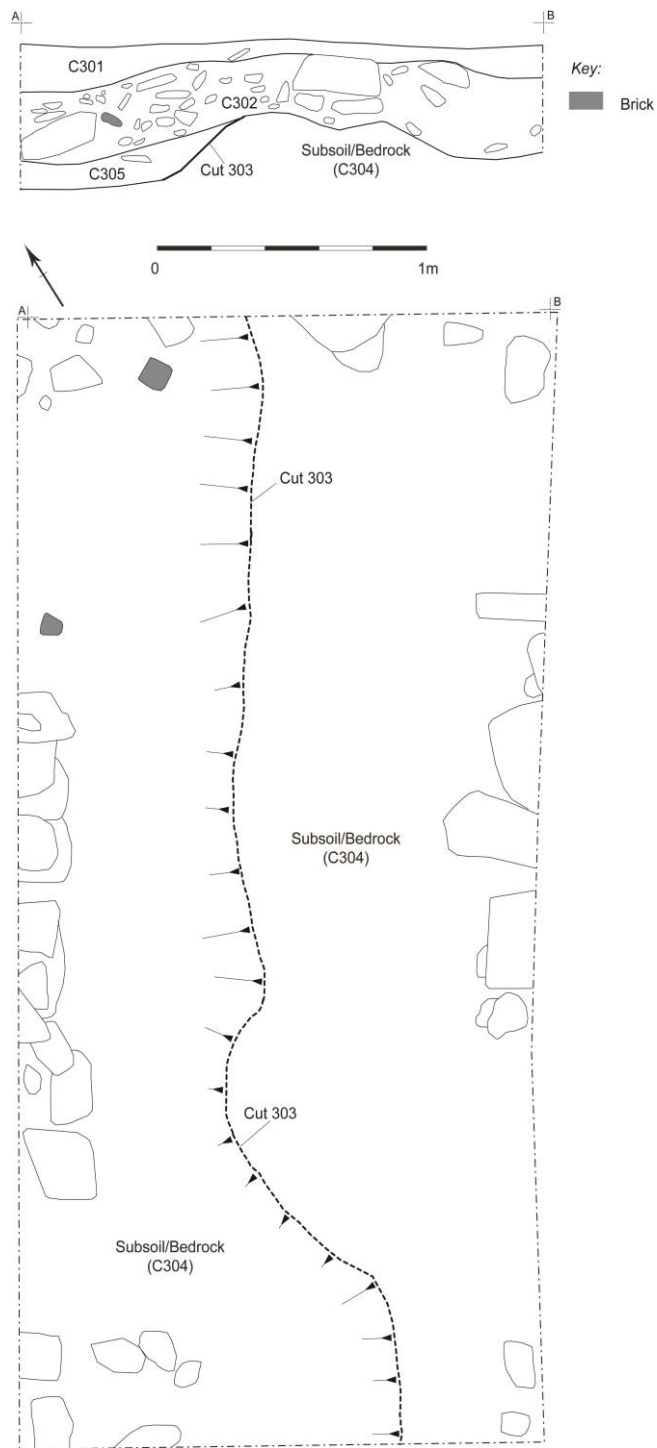


Figure 10: Plan and section of Trench 3

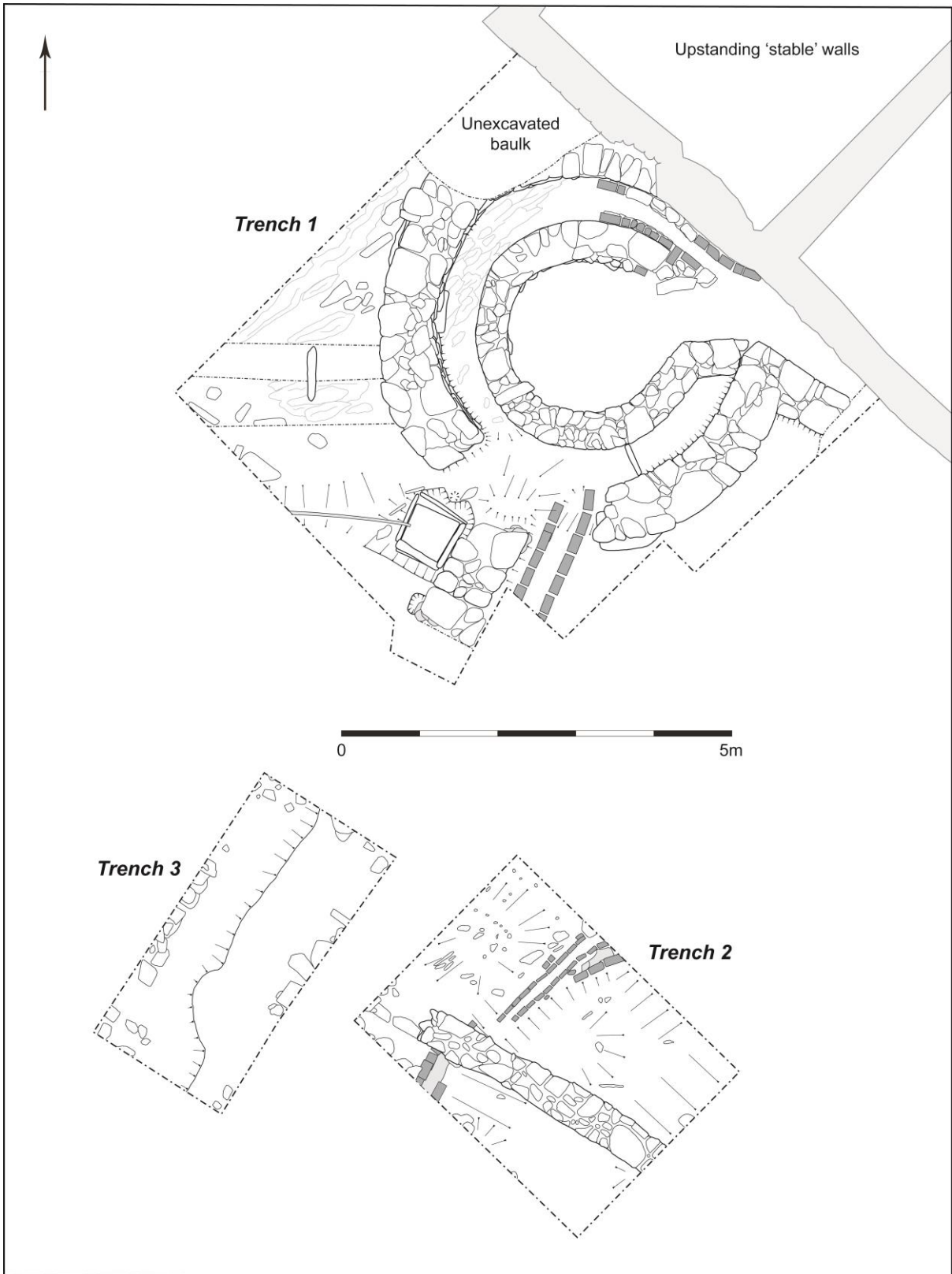


Figure 11: Plan of the principal features in each of the trenches showing their relationship to each other





Photo 1: Section of curving masonry from south prior to the excavations showing brick blocked gun loop



Photo 2: Detail of gun loop from north side of curving masonry section.



Photo 3: Bird's eye of Trench 1 showing wall (104), floor support (108) and later garden steps (135)



Photo 4: Bird's eye view of Trench 1 showing flanker wall (104) and support (108) for wooden floor



Photo 5: Bird's eye view of Trench 1 showing wall (104) floor support (108) drain (141) later wall (113) and later stone cistern (115)



Photo 6: Section through Trench 1 showing build-up and collapse layers



Photo 7: Plan of Trench 2 showing wall (203) and brick and slate drain (208)

