



KILKENNY ARCHAEOLOGY
Archaeological Consultants

ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT: PROPOSED RESTRUCTURING AND RENOVATION OF THE THOLSEL (RMP KK019-026061), HIGH STREET/ST MARY'S LANE, KILKENNY



Client: Kilkenny County Council, John Street, Kilkenny
Archaeological Excavation Licence: 18E0413
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All recommendations and contents of this report are subject to the approval of the National Monuments Service of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht and the National Museum of Ireland.

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Project director, 5/12/2018

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This archaeological assessment report was commissioned by Reddy Architecture and Urbanism on behalf of Kilkenny County Council as part of the process to inform the detailed design of proposed restructuring and renovations to the Tholsel (RMP KK019-026061), High street, Kilkenny (Figure 1). The report follows from an historical report by the author which recommended further test excavations and presents an account, based on written, archaeological and architectural sources, of the development of the Tholsel between the late sixteenth and twentieth century.¹ This is followed by a detailed account of the results of archaeological test excavations at the Tholsel. The report finishes with an outline of the key findings and an archaeological impact statement and recommendations for mitigation. Appendices contain detailed descriptions of the excavated stratigraphy and archaeological objects recovered.

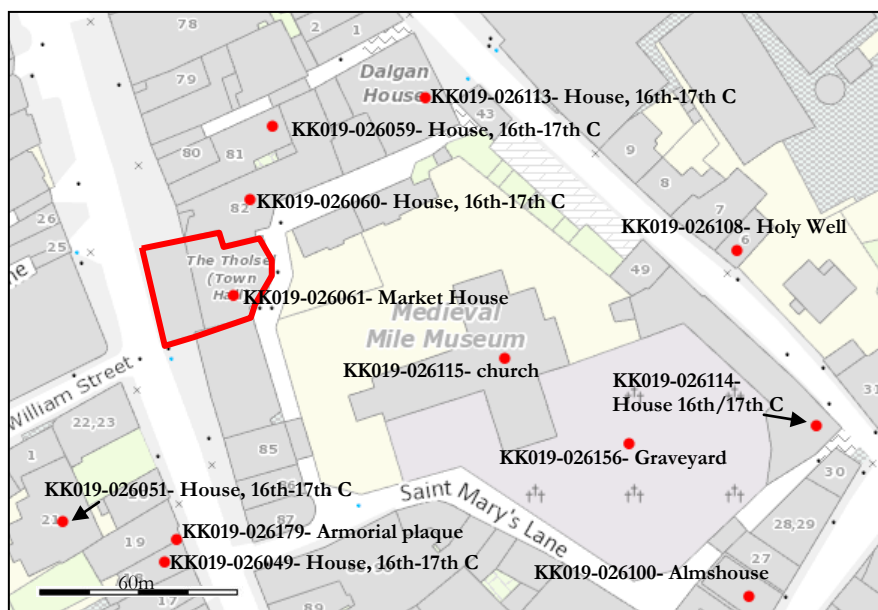


Figure 1: Site location map and location of surrounding recorded monuments

2.0 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The methodology for this assessment complies with the recommendations in regard to archaeological assessments in the 'Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage' issued by the Dept. of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands

¹ C. Ó Drisceoil, *Desktop Archaeological Impact Statement: Proposed Restructuring and Renovation of the Tholsel (RMP KK019-026061), High street/St Mary's Lane, Kilkenny*, (Kilkenny Archaeology, July 2018).

(1999), the *Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities* (DAHG 2011), as well as the legislative frameworks of the *National Monuments Acts 1930-2012 (as amended)*, the *Heritage Act 2000*, The Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1999 and the *European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (ratified by Ireland 1997)*. The methods employed also conform with the requirement in section 7.3.1 of the Kilkenney City Development Plan 2014-2020

- to require archaeological assessment, surveys, test excavation and/or monitoring for planning applications in areas of archaeological importance if a development proposal is likely to impact upon in-situ archaeological monuments, their setting and archaeological remains.

2.1 Assessment Components

This assessment comprised a desk-based study, test excavations and opening up works.

Desk-based study

The desk study aims to present, through a review of primary and secondary documentary sources (see bibliography), the archaeological and historical background to the proposed development area and to comprehensively describe the building's origins and development, as described in the written sources. A comprehensive study of the primary sources that pertain to the Tholsel, in particular the 17th-19th century minute books of the former Kilkenney Corporation, remains to be undertaken and the account presented below, while detailed, should therefore be considered an interim statement.

Test Excavations

Archaeological test excavation is defined as 'that form of archaeological excavation where the purpose is to establish the nature and extent of archaeological deposits and features present in a location which it is proposed to develop (though not normally to fully investigate those deposits or features) and allow an assessment to be made of the archaeological impact of a proposed development. It may also be referred to as archaeological testing.'² Test excavations were undertaken at the Tholsel between 13th

² DAHG *Frameworks and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage* (Dublin, 1999), p. 27.

August and 12th September 2018. Post excavation work took place between 13th September and the 9th October 2018.

3.0 STATUTORY HERITAGE PROTECTIONS

The National Monument Act, 1930 and subsequent amendments provide the legal mechanisms which protect monuments in Ireland. Monuments are protected under the Acts by the following mechanisms:

- The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)
- The Register of Historic Monuments (RHM)
- Preservation Order (PO) or Temporary Preservation Order (TPO)
- National Monuments (NM) either in the care (ownership or guardianship) of the State or a local authority.

All known sites and monuments in Ireland are identified and listed for protection in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), which is a statutory inventory of sites protected under the National Monuments Acts. The prior written consent of the Minister is required for any works at or in proximity to a National Monument in the ownership or guardianship of the State, the Minister or a local authority, or those which are subject to a Preservation Order. The Tholsel is a recorded monument - KK019-026061 *Market House* - in the Record of Monuments and Places and has also been noted in the Urban Archaeological Survey of Kilkenny City (Figure 1).³ The building is also located within the Zone of Notification for RMP KK019-026 *Historic Town*. The National Monuments Service have confirmed that the Tholsel is not a National Monument.⁴

Section 7.3.1 of the Kilkenny City Development Plan 2014-2020 states that development will:

- Endeavour to preserve in situ all archaeological monuments, whether on land or

³ Jean Farrelly, Barry O'Reilly and Amanda Loughran, *Urban Archaeological Survey of Kilkenny City*, volume 1, Office of Public Works, Dublin (unpublished report), p. 47.

⁴ Email correspondence from Mr Chris Corlett, National Monuments Service 24.4.2018

underwater, listed in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), and any newly discovered archaeological sites, features, or objects by requiring that archaeological remains are identified and fully considered at the very earliest stages of the development process and that schemes are designed to avoid impacting on the archaeological heritage.

- To require archaeological assessment, surveys, test excavation and/or monitoring for planning applications in areas of archaeological importance if a development proposal is likely to impact upon in-situ archaeological monuments, their setting and archaeological remains.
- Ensure that development within the vicinity of a Recorded Monument is sited and designed appropriately so that it does not seriously detract from the setting of the feature or its zone of archaeological potential. Where upstanding remains of a Recorded Monument exist a visual impact assessment may be required to fully determine the effect of any proposed development.
- Require the retention of surviving medieval plots and street patterns and to facilitate the recording of evidence of ancient boundaries, layouts etc. in the course of development.
- Safeguard the importance of significant archaeological or historic landscapes from developments that would unduly sever or disrupt the relationship, connectivity and/or inter-visibility between sites.

A protected structure is a structure that is considered to be of 'special interest', which is defined by the Planning and Development Act, 2000 as structures of architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest. The Planning Act requires each planning authority to compile and maintain a Record of Protected Structures (RPS). The RPS is a mechanism for the statutory protection of the architectural heritage and is listed in every County Development Plan and Town Development Plan. By definition, a protected structure includes the land lying within its curtilage and other structures within that curtilage and their interiors. The notion of curtilage is not defined by legislation, but according to Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2011) it is that parcel of land immediately associated with the structure and which is (or was) in use for the purpose of the structure. The attendant grounds of a structure are the lands outside the curtilage of the structure but which are associated with the structure and are intrinsic to its function, setting and/or

appreciation. The Tholsel is included on the Kilkenny City Record of Protected Structures (reference B43). The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) places a statutory basis under the provisions of the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999. The NIAH's role is to identify record and evaluate the post-1700 architectural heritage of Ireland. The Tholsel is included on the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage.⁵ Architectural Conservation Areas (ACA) are places, groups of structures or townscapes that are of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural scientific, social or technical interest/value or contribute to the appreciation of Protected Structures. ACAs and candidate ACAs are listed in every County Development Plan and Town Development Plan. The Tholsel is located within the Kilkenny City Centre ACA.⁶

4.0 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

A design team, led by Reddy Architecture and Urbanism and which includes the author, has been appointed to further proposals to renovate and restructure the Tholsel building.

The proposed development will consist of (Figure 2):

- Alterations and refurbishment of the Tholsel. The building is a Protected Structure RPS Ref B43. The building will continue to house a Council Chamber, Mayor's Parlour, and Offices. It will also house a tourist exhibition space on basement and second floor levels, as well as visitor roof access.
- Refurbishment of existing building, to include repointing and cleaning of masonry where necessary, repairs to windows and replacement where necessary, replacement of existing rooflights, re-dressing of lead linings, replacement of balcony at roof level, and repairs to roof.
- Removal of existing 77sq.m mezzanine level at 3rd floor level over Mayor's Parlour and Corporate Affairs office that was inserted in the 1980s.

⁵ NIAH reference 12000061

⁶ Kilkenny City Development Plan 2014-20, figure 7.6.

- Removal of railings at ground floor level and provision of a new 51sq.m glazed structure to house a welcome and reception area for the tourist exhibition.
- Removal of 1 No. existing stairway from ground floor to second floor level, and removal of second floor level storey of curved extension to allow for reinstatement of windows to Mayor's Parlour at the rear of the building.
- Original ventilation openings to High Street to be reopened.
- Provision of 1 No. lift and fire escape stairs to the rear of the building to allow access to all floors within the building. The existing flat roofed structure will be altered to allow for a pitched roof, and a new basement will be provided below to create an accessible route to the existing basement.
- Existing openings to rear elevation modified to allow new glazing.
- Complete internal redecoration and new internal openings to allow improved circulation within the building.
- Associated plant to be located in the grounds of St. Marys Church adjacent to the Alms House and with a new underground connection to the Tholsel below St Mary's Lane.
- Site works associated with formation of new connections to existing public foul and surface water drainage, and existing utilities as required.

Please refer to full set of planning drawings and the Architectural Heritage Impact Assessment report by Cathal Crimmins for details of proposed development.

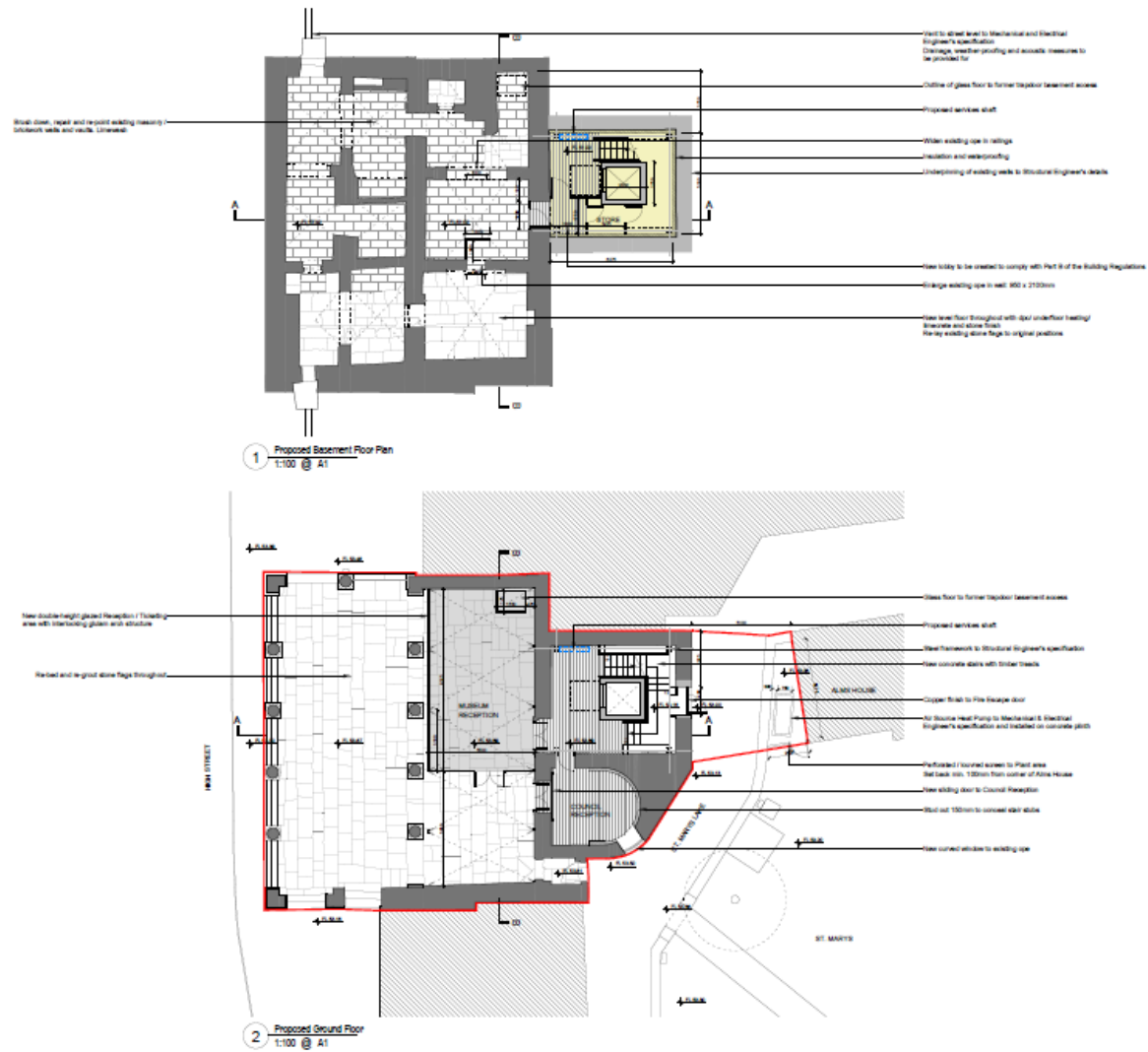


Figure 2: Proposed development layout Basement and Ground Floor levels (Reddy Architecture and Urbanism)

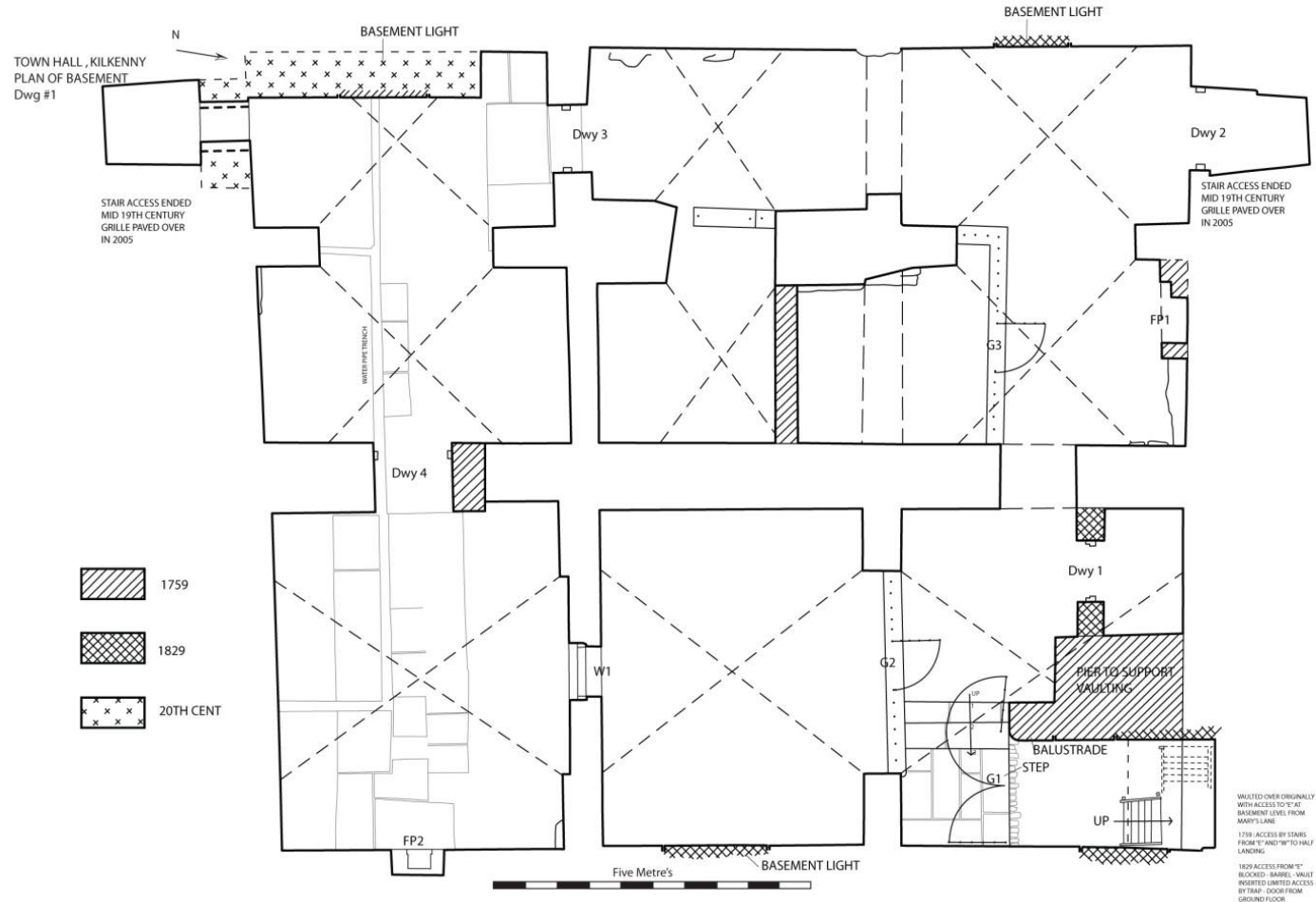


Figure 3: Plan of Tholsel basement (by Phelim Manning/ Patrick Neary for Kilkenny County Council)

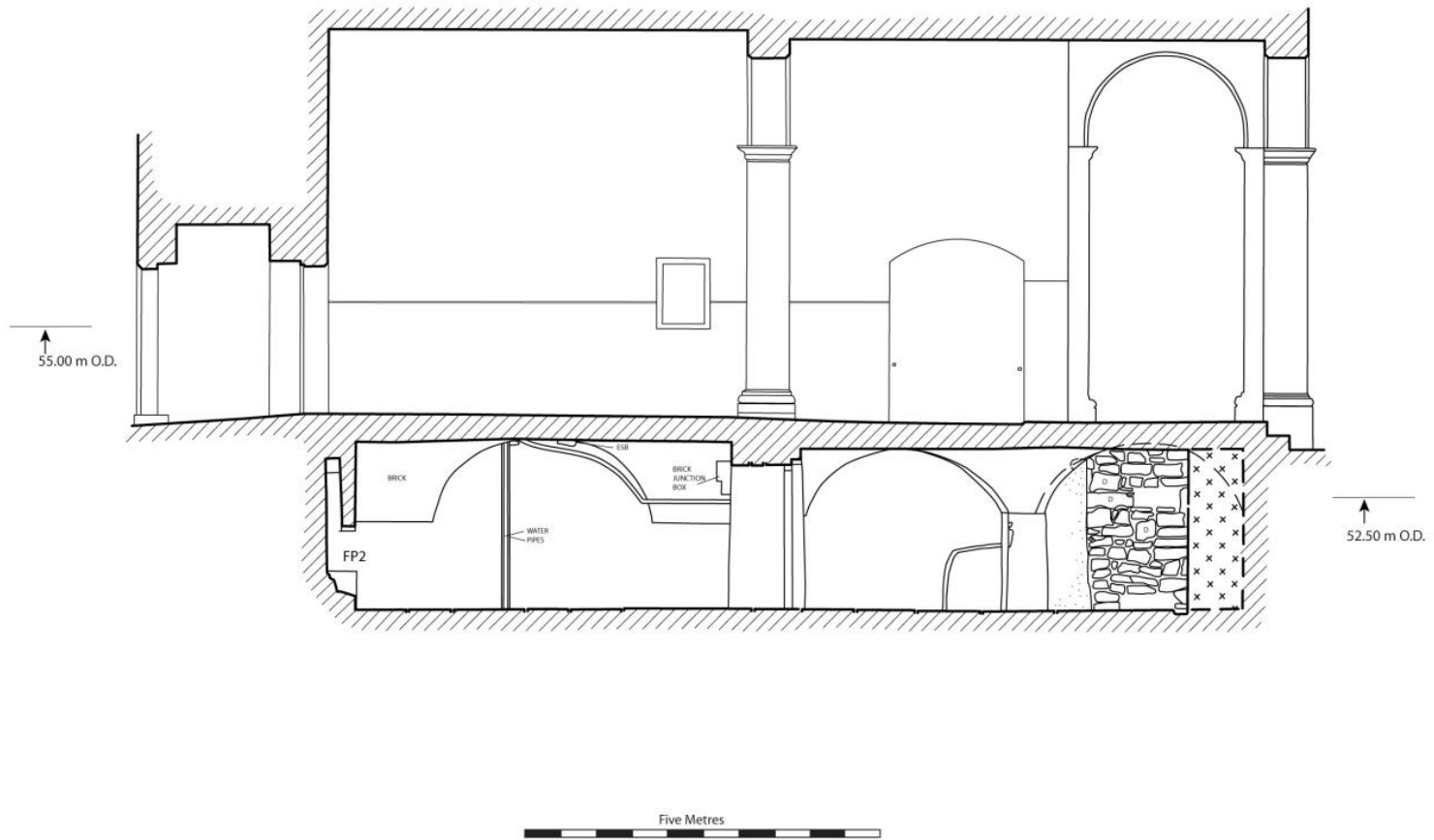


Figure 4: North-facing elevation the Tholsel basement and ground floor (by Phelim Manning/ Patrick Neary for Kilkenny County Council)

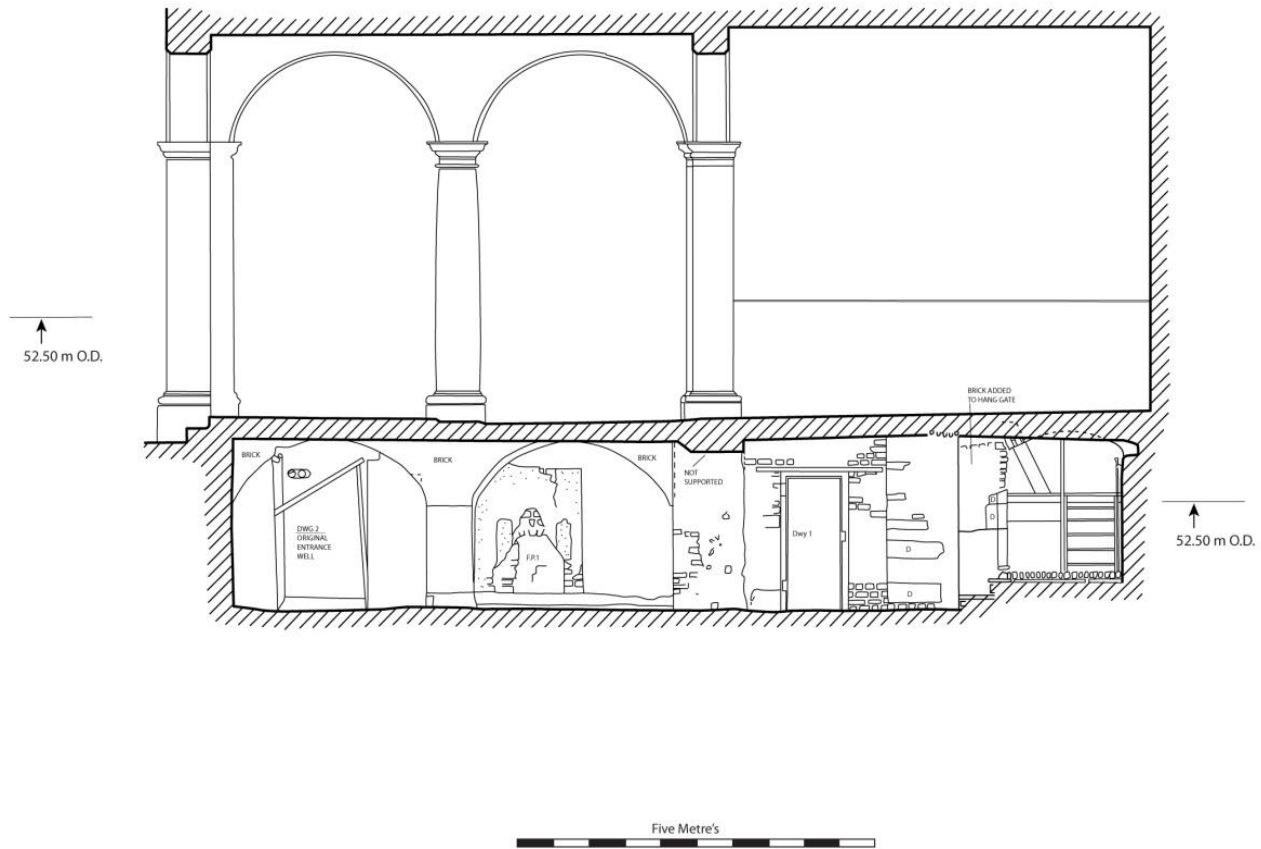


Figure 5: South facing elevation basement and ground floor the Tholsel (by Phelim Manning/ Patrick Neary for Kilkenny County Council)

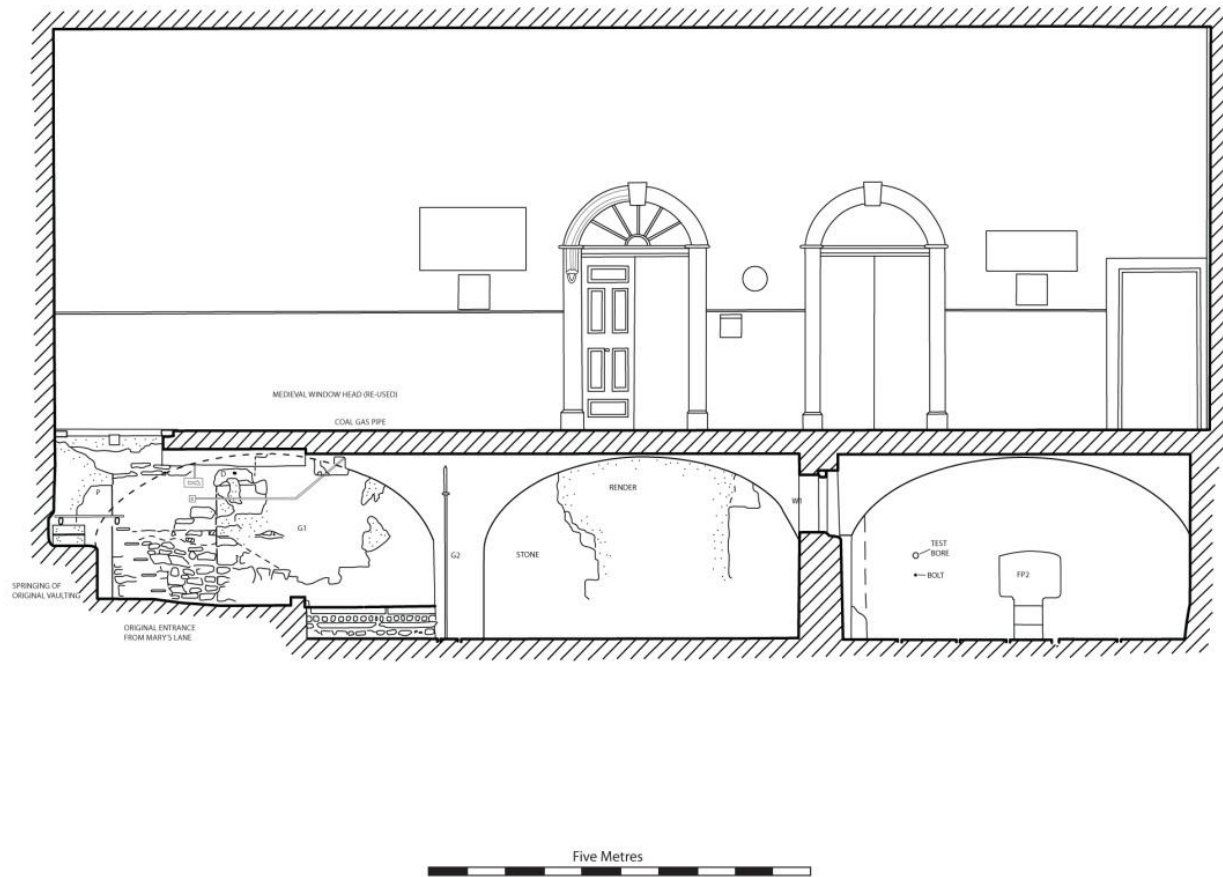


Figure 6: West facing elevation the Tholsel basement and ground floor (by Phelim Manning/Patrick Neary for Kilkenny County Council)

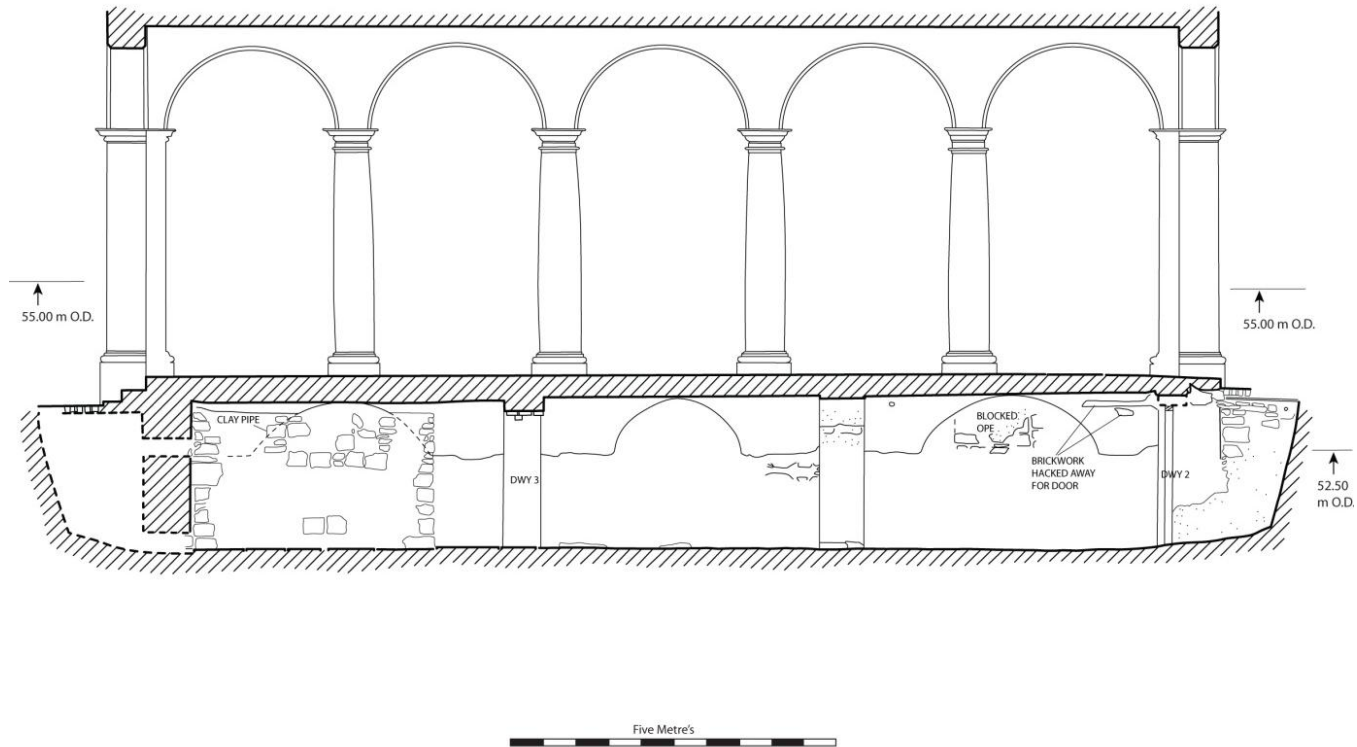


Figure 7: East facing elevation the Tholsel basement and ground floor (by Phelim Manning/Patrick Neary for Kilkenny County Council)

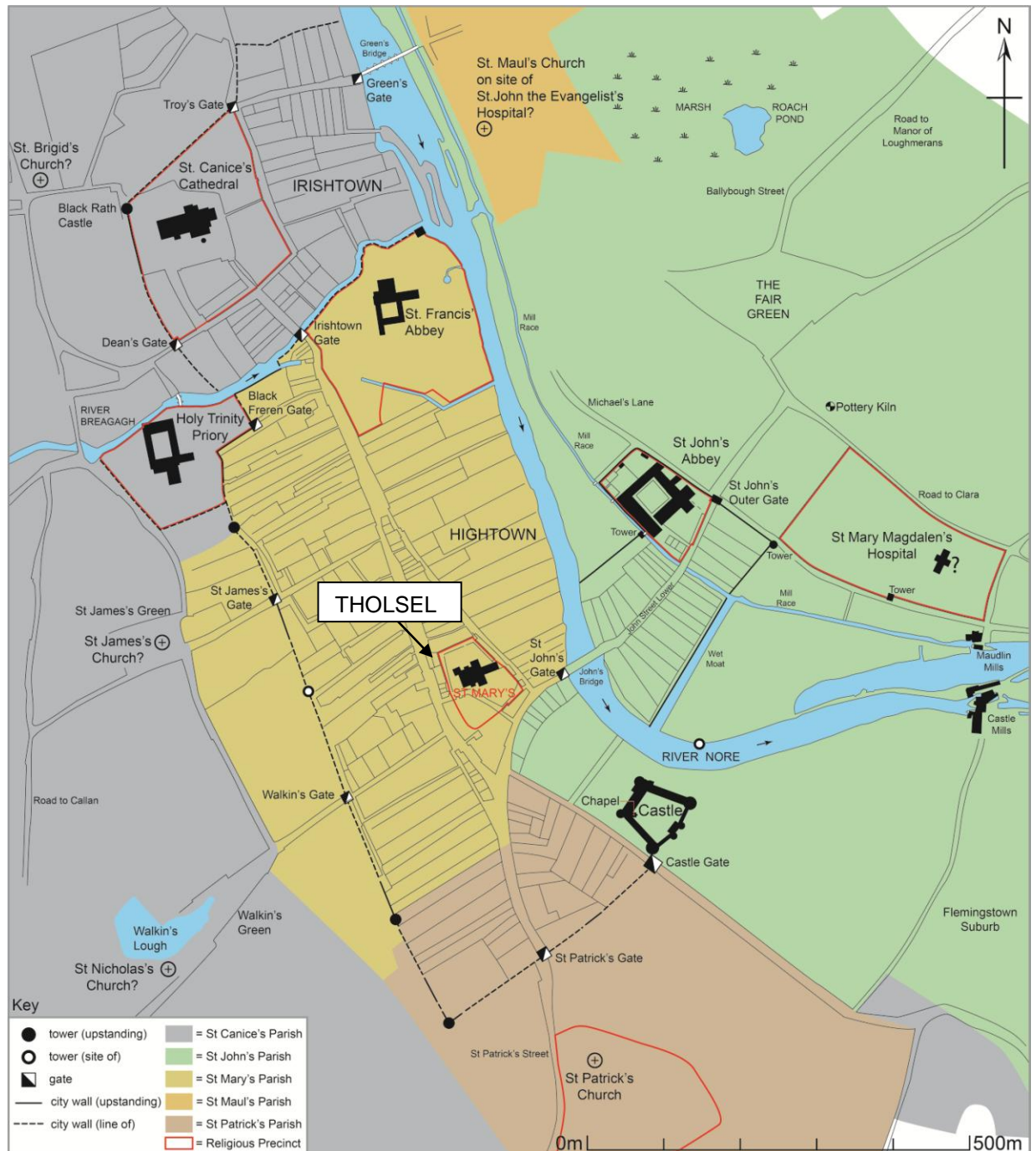


Figure 8: Location of the Tholsel on reconstruction map of medieval Kilkenny (Kilkenny Archaeology)

5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Location

The Tholsel is located inside the walled Hightown of Kilkenny, 310m west of Kilkenny Castle and 590m south-east of St Canice's Cathedral (Figures 1, 8). The building occupies

an area 19m x 22m (315m²), between the medieval parish church of St Mary's and the main market place of the medieval town on High Street (Figure 8). The Tholsel is a five-bay, three-storey over basement Classical-style building with an attic, of T-shaped plan with a series of nine round-headed openings to ground floor forming an open arcade (Figures 3-7).⁷ Its western arcade projects west from the street-line into the former market place.

5.2 Previous Studies

Elements of the Tholsel's origins and development as outlined in historical sources have been previously published by John Hogan, W.J. Phelan, Katharine Lanigan and Gerard Tyler, W.G. Neeley, the Urban Archaeological Survey of Kilkenny City and John Bradley.⁸ However, no comprehensive study that combines both the archaeological study of the structure and its primary and secondary historical records has been undertaken to date. In particular, the Minute Books of Kilkenny Corporation, which contain a wealth of material relating to the structure, had not been fully investigated.⁹ For this project the 17th and 18th century books were searched and an inventory of references to the Tholsel compiled. Further work on the 19th and 20th century books would doubtless add much new information. Prior to the current investigations, no archaeological excavations or invasive opening-up works on the standing building have been undertaken within the

⁷ <http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/niah/search.jsp?type=record&county=KK®no=12000061>

⁸ John Hogan, 'The Three Tholsels of Kilkenny' *The Journal of the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland*, Fourth Series, Vol. 5, No. 41 (Jan., 1880), pp 236-252; John Hogan, *Kilkenny* (Kilkenny, 1884), p. 274; William J. Phelan, 'The Tholsel', *Old Kilkenny Review* 2 (1948), pp 48-55; Margaret M. Phelan, 'High Street from the Tholsel to the Parade on the east side', *Old Kilkenny Review* 7 (1954), pp 20-24; Katharine Lanigan and Gerard Tyler, *Kilkenny: Its Architecture and History*, (1987), pp 40, 66; William G. Neely, *Kilkenny An Urban History, 1391-1843*, (Belfast, 1989), pp 24, 78, 102, 137, 143, 158, 220, 255; Jean Farrelly, Barry O'Reilly and Amanda Loughran, *Urban Archaeological Survey of Kilkenny City*, volume 1, Office of Public Works, Dublin (unpublished report, 1993), p. 47; John Bradley, *Irish Historic Towns Atlas No.10: Kilkenny*, (Dublin, 2000), p. 15; The extraordinary archive of civic and administrative documents that the Tholsel houses have been described in John Bradley, *Treasures of Kilkenny, Charters and Civic Records of Kilkenny City* (Kilkenny, 2003).

⁹ *Kilkenny Corporation Archives*, the Tholsel, Kilkenny, CR3-21. CR/3 'White Book' 1656-1687 [151 pages], CR/4 'Clasped Book' 1690-1717 [350 pages], CR/5 Corporation Minute Book 1717-1730 [504 pages], CR/6 Corporation Minute Book 1730-1760 [665 pages], CR/7 Corporation Minute Book 1760-1775 [c. 500 pages], CR/8 Corporation Minute Book 1775-1826 [519 pages], CR/9 Corporation Minute Book 1826-1843 [549 pages], CR/10 Corporation Minute Book 1843-1851 [735 pages], CR/11 Corporation Minute Book 1851-1862 [marked as missing but possibly extant?, c. 500 pages], CR/12 Corporation Minute Book 1863-1877 [MISSING?], CR/13 Corporation Minute Book 1877-1897 [760 pages], CR/14 Corporation Minute Book 1897-1899 [83 pages], CR/15 Corporation Minute Book 1899-1900 [MISSING?], CR/16 Corporation Minute Book 1900-1907 [509 pages], CR/17 Corporation Minute Book 1907-1919 [612 pages], CR/18 Corporation Minute Book 1919-1920 [92 pages], CR/14(?) (see Faul catalogue) Corporation Minute Book 1920-27 [736 pages], CR/19 Corporation Minute Book 1927-1933 [742 pages], CR/20 Corporation Minute Book 1933-1941 [719 pages], CR/21 Corporation Minute Book 1941-1952 [434 pages] [contains extensive refs to refurbishment of the Tholsel].

Tholsel. A desk-study assessment of proposed 'enhancement works', which usefully collated the published historical records relating to the building, was undertaken on behalf of the then Kilkenny Corporation by Patrick Neary in 2007.¹⁰ In 2012 Patrick Neary also produced a more developed historical report which included a measured survey of the basement area of the Tholsel by Phelim Manning (Figures 3-7).¹¹

5.3 The site before the Tholsel built

The Tholsel is positioned beside the main market place of the medieval Hightown, 15m from the site of the now lost Market Cross (Figure 8). This central location made it a prime location within the medieval town and it is to be expected that there would have been merchant housing on the street-frontage from at least the early 13th century. The original market place was considerably wider than the current High Street and would have extended under what is now the arcade of the Tholsel, perhaps as far east as the present entrance doorway into the building which probably reflects the medieval street line. In 1578 it was decided by Kilkenny Corporation to move the Tholsel from its then location at the junction of High street, Patrick street, Rose Inn Street and Castle Street (now the Parade) - the present Allied Irish Bank occupies the former Tholsel site - to its present site. The Corporation were granted the site in the same year and the deed confirming the transfer of ownership cites the grantees as 'Thomas Marshall, 'burgess', and William Marshall, 'merchant'.¹² In the December 1578 deed of transfer the Marshall property is described as 'one Messuage, with its Appurtenances near the Market Cross, which Messuage lies in length from the Messuage of Robert Roth, in the south as far as the Highway leading from the said Cross to the Church of the Blessed Virgin Marie in the North, and in breadth it lies from the Cemetery of the said Church on the East, to the Highway [High-street] on the West...'.¹³

There is as yet very little known about the form of housing that was present at the site before the Tholsel was built and indeed there is very little direct evidence for pre mid-sixteenth century housing recorded from Kilkenny. Most of the housing stock was

¹⁰ Patrick Neary, *Desktop Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Enhancement Works at the Tholsel, Kilkenny* (Patrick Neary Archaeology, 2007);

¹¹ Patrick Neary, *Report on the Survey of the Kilkenny Tholsel Basement Area and Review of the History of its Development*, (Patrick Neary Archaeology, 2012).

¹² Hogan, *Kilkenny*, pp 273-4; and see Bradley, *Treasures of Kilkenny*, p. 112 for 1579 indented deed of confirmation.

¹³ Hogan, *Kilkenny*, p. 273.

probably of timber, such as the sill-beam house that was excavated at No.1 Irishtown.¹⁴ In the 15th - mid-16th century, fortified town houses (known as urban tower houses) were erected throughout much of the town by wealthy merchants and the 2m deep battered wall-foundation uncovered on Poyntz's lane, on the opposite side of High street to the Tholsel, may be a remnant of one such structure.¹⁵ Well preserved examples of such houses are also to be found in Thomastown, Inistioge and Fethard, Co. Tipperary. Given that Thomas and William Marshall would probably have had the means to build stone houses and it is therefore possible that the property which they sold to the Corporation was one or perhaps two urban tower houses. It is also likely that many of the cellars recorded on High Street and Parliament street originated in the medieval period.

The deed between the Marshalls and the Corporation makes it clear that the cemetery of St Mary's extended to the rear of their plot and that the north side of their property was defined by an entrance into the cemetery. Archaeological investigations on St Mary's Lane, which bounds the rear (east) of the Tholsel, corroborate this and show that the medieval graveyard of St Mary's parish church extended well outside its present boundary walls (built c. 1750) and perhaps into the east side of the Tholsel site (Figure 9); one of the key purposes of the test-excavation programme was to determine if this was in fact the case (see below).

In 2003 twelve skeletons were excavated from the north side of St Mary's Lane in works associated with the laying of a gas pipeline (Figure 9).¹⁶ The burials commenced 3.6m north-east of the rear extension of the Tholsel and extended for 13m to the east. These were all aligned west/east, apart from one juvenile B7 (9-11 years), who was buried north/south. None of the skeletons was radiocarbon dated but pottery associations were used to date them to the 13th-14th century and they were regarded as having been part of the originally more extensive burial ground that surrounded the parish church prior to its contraction in the 18th century.¹⁷ Further evidence for this more expansive cemetery

¹⁴ Ian W. Doyle, *River Nore (Kilkenny City) Drainage Scheme: Archaeological Excavations at the Rear of No.1 Irishtown*, (Margaret Gowen and Co. Ltd., 2004, unpublished report).

¹⁵ Martin Reid, Site Assessment at 25 High Street, Kilkenny, 97E309, (John Channing Consultancy Ltd., unpublished report, 1997).

¹⁶ Ian W. Doyle, *Archaeological Monitoring and Excavation of a Medieval Cemetery at St Mary's Lane, Kilkenny City, 03E0572*, Margaret Gowen and Co. Ltd., (unpublished report, 2003).

¹⁷ Doyle, *Archaeological Monitoring and Excavation of a Medieval Cemetery at St Mary's Lane*, p. 15.

was revealed in excavations by the author in 2016 at the entrance gateway to St Mary's Church (now the 'Medieval Mile Museum'), 30m south-east of the rear of the Tholsel (Figure 9).¹⁸ Here, eleven individuals were excavated from what is now the main entrance to the site, formerly the south-west quarter of the medieval graveyard. There were six adults and five juveniles, all of whom were buried in simple pit graves without coffins. The adult individuals comprised four females (including one young adult and two older females) and two males (one of which was aged 25-35 years). Radiocarbon dates on four of the skeletons suggested burial was taking place at this location between the 14th-17th century. The excavations also included a trench on St Mary's Lane, immediately outside the east (rear) wall of the Tholsel, which uncovered a cobbled surface that predated the mid-18th century enclosure wall of the graveyard and probably led to church from the throughway in the Tholsel that is shown on Rocque's map of Kilkenny (now blocked by the south-east extension to the Tholsel). This probably predates the cobbled lane-metalling that was recorded in monitoring of repaving works on St Mary's Lane in 2005 (Figure 9).¹⁹ Substantial excavations were also undertaken inside the church in 2015 in order to accommodate tourist exhibition space sub-structures and services.²⁰ Some 70% of the original interior area of the medieval church was excavated to a depth of between 0.7m - 1.1m, revealing burial vaults, stone-lined graves and largely intact floors and tombs within a series of chantry chapels that belonged to the Rothe, Archer and Shee families.

Archaeological investigations on the south stretch of St Mary's Lane in 2000, 50m south of the Tholsel, recorded a total of 49 individual burials which were identified during works associated with the laying of a gas pipe (Figure 9).²¹ Although most of the burials were truncated by the pipe-laying, and none was actually excavated, the excavator concluded that they appeared to have been buried in relatively well-organised rows and that most were aligned west/east, with the head to the west. None were radiocarbon dated but pottery associations were used to assign the skeletal remains a 13th-14th

¹⁸ C  il  n    Drisceoil, *Archaeological Excavations 2015-16 at St Mary's Parish Church, Kilkenny, 12E1314*, (Kilkenny Archaeology, 2018).

¹⁹ Patrick Neary, *Report on the Archaeological Monitoring of Sub-surface works carried out in Sept./Oct. 2005 on St Mary's Lane, Kilkenny 05E1070*, (Patrick Neary Archaeologist, 2005, unpublished report), p. 20.

²⁰    Drisceoil, *Archaeological Excavations 2015-16 at St Mary's Parish Church, Kilkenny*.

²¹ Ken Hanley, *Preliminary Report Archaeological Investigations St. Mary's Lane, Kilkenny. 00E0712* (V.J. Keeley Ltd., unpublished report, 2001), p. 11.

century date.²² A medieval graveslab, which had been reused as a water-gutter, was also recovered during the works. What was suggested as a boundary ditch for the south side of the graveyard was also noted.

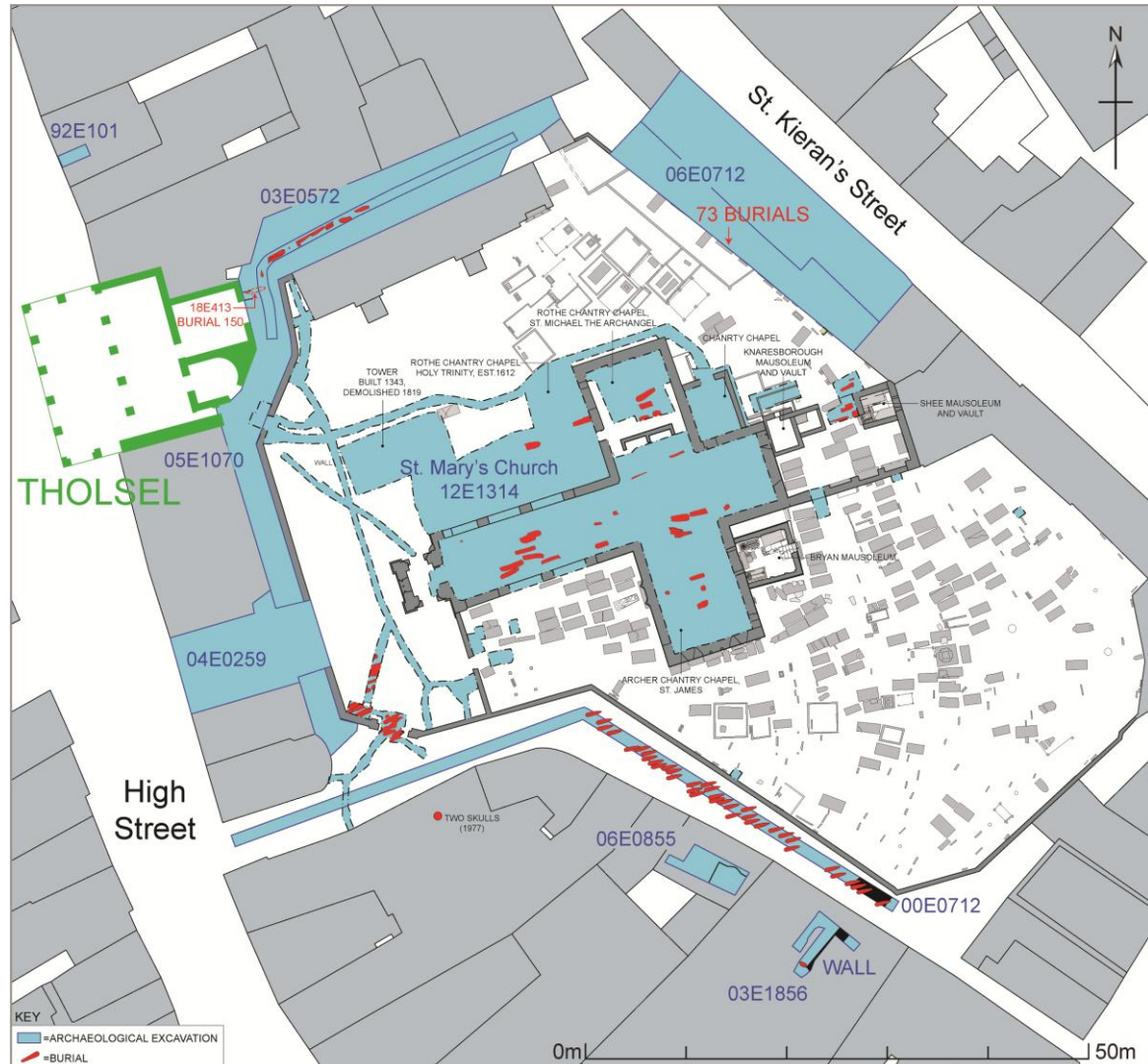


Figure 9: Archaeological excavations, including those which produced human skeletal remains, in environs of the Tholsel

In 1977 two skulls and 'some other bones' were uncovered by workmen during the excavation of building foundations at 90 High street ('Good's' department store), 50m south of the Tholsel (Figure 9).²³ The bones were 'sent to the local pathologist for examination and were not acquired by the NMI' and according to locals further bones

²² Hanley, *Archaeological Investigations St. Mary's Lane, Kilkenny*, p. 23.

²³ Mary Cahill and Maeve Sikora, *Breaking Ground, Finding Graves - reports on the excavations of burials by the National Museum of Ireland, 1927-2006*, 2 vols., (Dublin, 2011), pp 484-5.

were also uncovered at the time and subsequently reburied. Test-trenches excavated at the rear of 'Paris Texas', No. 91-3 High street, 70m south-east of the Tholsel, revealed a substantial 1.8m wide north-east to south-west running medieval wall that might represent the remains of the boundary wall for the south side of the medieval graveyard.²⁴ This is further substantiated by the discovery of a single burial of a juvenile, orientated east-west with the head to the west, directly to the west of the wall.

Excavations on the east side of the graveyard of St Mary's, just outside the north chancel wall, uncovered a neonate, one young juvenile, and two older juveniles, all buried in simple pit graves (Figure 9).²⁵ The earliest burial was dated to the 16th - mid-17th century. Inside the chancel, further burials were excavated. The earliest was found at a depth of 3m from the surface and was below the level of the early 13th century foundations for the chancel. This burial was radiocarbon dated to 1170-1290 cal AD. A series of later interments, many in stone-lined graves, infilled the chancel between the 16th-17th century, at which time it was the chantry chapel for the Shee family. Archaeological excavations between 2006 and 2008 of the north-eastern sector of the former graveyard also took place on Kieran Street (to the northeast of St Mary's), which resulted in the excavation of 73 burials.²⁶ While most of the burials (only partially excavated due to health and safety issues) appeared to have been single interments, one pit was identified which contained the remains of 14 individuals. The latter may suggest multiple deaths occurring in a time of stress.

5.4 Building of the 'new Tholsel' 1578-1579

The house that the Marshalls granted to the Corporation was probably demolished in 1579, along with whatever else stood on the site, to make way for what was then termed the 'new' Tholsel. The 'old' Tholsel - the current Allied Irish Bank - continued to function under Corporation ownership for about a century.²⁷ In July 1579, whilst construction work was underway, the Corporation had already begun renting out the commercial elements of the 'new' Tholsel namely 'their shoppe roome under the new

²⁴ Sinead Phelan and Jackie Jordan, *Archaeological and Architectural Assessment and Impact Statement Paris Texas, St Mary's Lane/91-93 High Street, Kilkenny, 03E1856*, (Margaret Gowen and Co. Ltd. unpublished report, 2003), pp. 10-11.

²⁵ Ó Drisceoil, *Archaeological Excavations 2015-16 at St Mary's Parish Church, Kilkenny*.

²⁶ Claire Cotter and Denis Shine, *Request for Further Information regarding Excavations at 44-48 Kieran Street, Kilkenny. Licence Nos 06E0712 and 06E0712ext.* DRAFT, (Unpublished report for Client: CRDS, 2010).

²⁷ Hogan, *Kilkenny*, p. 274.

Courte House'.²⁸ In 1609 further unspecified works were undertaken at the Tholsel, in tandem with work at St Mary's, and it was ordered by the Corporation that this project would be overseen by the town gaoler: 'the common gaoler be overseer of the church-work and Tholsel work, and to have a workman's wages every day he is overseeing the same'.²⁹ In the late 16th century the Tholsel stairs needed replacing 'in lime and stone' and the merchant Thomas Ley was granted a lease of the Black Abbey in lieu of payment for these works.³⁰

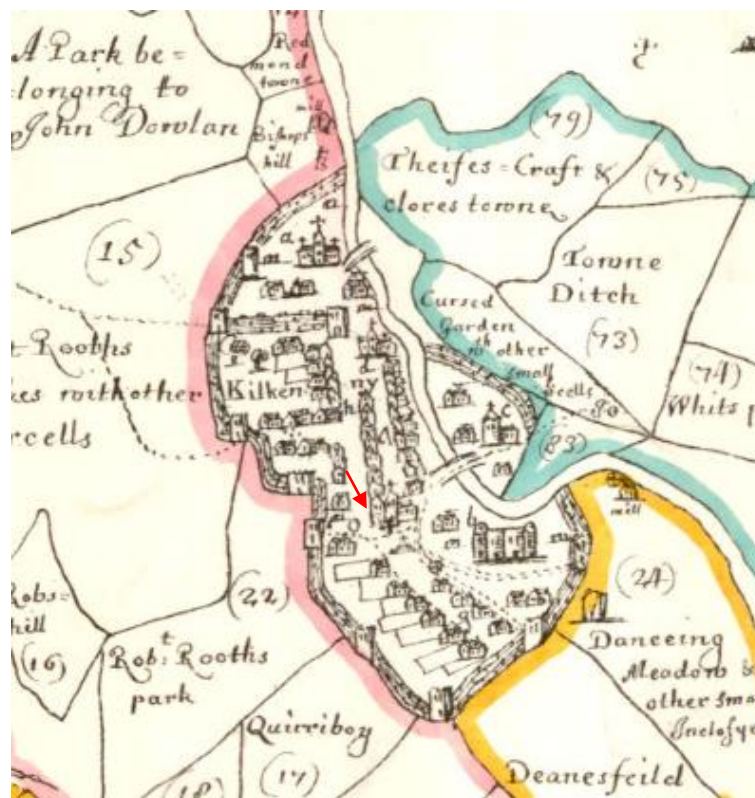


Figure 10: Approximate location (arrowed) of the Tholsel on Down Survey map 1655 Liberties of Kilkenny

Following the Cromwellian attack on Kilkenny in March 1650 the Corporation was dissolved and a new puritan Corporation installed. The Tholsel is not specifically marked out on the 1655 Down Survey map but the contemporary Civil Survey describes it as 'A

²⁸ Hogan, *Kilkenny*, p. 274.

²⁹ John G.A. Prim, 'The Corporation Insignia and Olden Civic State of Kilkenny', *The Journal of the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland*, Fourth Series, Vol. 1, No. 1 (1870), p 291.

³⁰ W.G. Neeley, *Kilkenny, An Urban History, 1391-1843*, Belfast, pp 78-9.

house formerly ye Market house now a Court of Guard ye walls Stone and ye Roofe slated. One Gallary Joyneing to it covered with Lead under which are Butchers Shambles'.³¹ A 1664 deed includes reference to a House of Guard, a shop and cellar under the Tholsel and rooms on upper floors: 'Peter Goodwin, Merchant, and Thomas Houlden, Gentleman, Sheriff of the said City (in consideration of the sum of fifteen pounds to be disposed of towards erecting or building of a House of Court of Guard for His Majesty's Service). The Mayor and Citizens demised and set to said Thomas Evans, Peter Goodwin and Thomas Houlden, the Shopp under the New Tholsel, with the waste cellar next to it, wherein lately the Guard was kept, together with the Loft of Garrett over the said new Tholsel, and the Shopp under the Ould Tholsell: To hold for one and twenty years, paying yearly the rent of tenne shillings'.³²

Little is known about the form of this building but the reference to the shop being 'under the new Courte House' and a subsequent deed from 1609 which places it under the 'new Tholsel, or Court House', as well as the Civil Survey description of a butchers' shambles under a gallery, could be taken to infer there was some form of covered market-place, perhaps an arcade similar to that at Rothe House and which ran up along much of High Street at this time.³³ There was also a cellar which was large enough to accommodate a 'House of Guard' in 1664 and upper rooms at this time. The late-16th century Tholsel was built at the same time as a 'great rebuilding' was taking place in Kilkenny, when the building stock of the town was transformed by the merchant oligarchy. This transformation involved the construction of completely new streetscapes of 'marble' Renaissance-style *palazzos* such as the house of John Rothe Fitz Piers on Parliament street, the Martin Archer house on High Street and the Langton House immediately to the north of the Tholsel on High Street. Therefore, it stands to reason that the late-16th century Tholsel would also have been built in the Renaissance style. However, subsequent rebuildings appear to have removed most, if not all, of this original building and little if anything of it would appear to survive today (see below).

³¹ R.C. Simington, *The Civil survey, A.D. 1654-1656: Waterford, Kilkenny*, (Dublin, 1942), p. 536; the entry in the survey refers to it being on the west side of the street and therefore it could be describing the 'old Tholsel', but since the courthouse of the Tholsel had been moved from the 'old' Tholsel to the 'new' Tholsel after it was built, and the 1664 reference noted above clearly places the 'Court of Guard' in the 'new Tholsel', the reference to it being on the west side of the High street must be an error and the Civil Survey entry must be referring to the new Tholsel.

³² Hogan, *Kilkenny*, p. 275.

³³ Hogan, *Kilkenny*, pp 274-275.

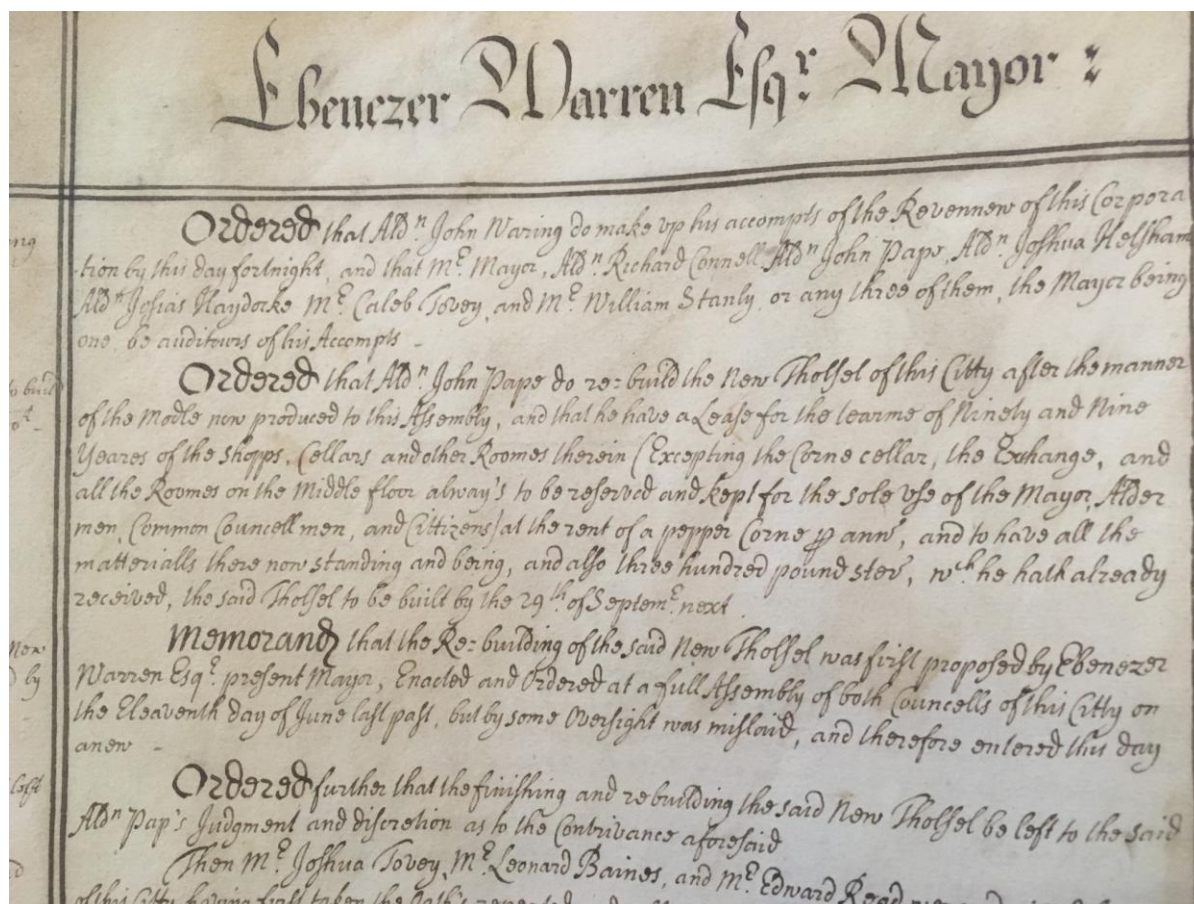


Figure 11: Order to Alderman John Pape to rebuild the Tholsel 1695 ('Clasped Book' 17.1.1695), courtesy: Kilkenny County Council).

5.5 1695-8 Rebuilding by John Pape

Following the Williamite victory at the Battle of the Boyne and the restitution of the protestant Corporation, the Tholsel was extensively rebuilt 'to the great honour of the Corporation' between January 1695 and April 1698 (Figure 11). The building campaign was led by the sheriff, alderman and mayor John Pape, who carried out the works in exchange for his sole use of its shops and cellars. The rebuilding was first agreed by the Corporation in June 1694 under the mayoralty of Ebenezer Warren.³⁴ In January 1695 it was then "Ordered that Ald. John Pape do so build the new Tholsell of this citty after the manner of the modle now produced to this assembly, and that he have a lease for the tearmes of ninety nine yeares of the shopps, cellars and other roomes theron (exempting the Corne Cellar, the Exchange, and all the roomes on the middle floor always to be

³⁴ Corporation Records, Town Hall, Kilkenny, 'Clasped Book' Kilkenny Corporation Minute Books 1690-1717, 17.1.1695 (p. 42).

resolved and kept for the sole use of the Mayor, Alderman, common councilmen, and cittyzens) at the rent of a pepper corne per ann, and to have all the materials there now standing and being, and also the hundred pound stev (?), which he hath already received, the said Thollsel to be built by the 29th of September next....".³⁵ Pape was given a relatively free hand in the rebuilding, it being 'ordered that the finishing and rebuilding of the said new Tholsell be left to the said Ald. Pape's judgement and discretion as to the Contribance aforesaid'.³⁶

In September 1696 the plans for the new Tholsel were changed and alderman Pape was given more time and resources to complete the project: 'Ordered that Ald John Paper have time untill the 29th day of August next for the building the said new Tholsell after a better modle than first proposed to the great honour of the Corporation and to the said Ald Papes great charge therefore for his encouragement it is ordered that he have one hundred pounds more given him by the Receiver of this city who promises to pay him the same with all convenient speed without interest, the Corporation to pay Thirty pounds for the Interest of the Three hundred lately borrowed from Mr Agar for the building the same'.³⁷ A 1697 lease from the Corporation to Thomas Gee indicates much of the building had been completed by this time: 'Four Shopps under the New Townsell...also the Rooms now in the Coffyman's possession over the said Shopps, and all the upper Garretts over the Aldermen and Common Council's Rooms, together with all the Cellars underneath the said Townsell, excepting that on the south side thereof, next Mr. Boursicott's, Merchant, which is designed for the use of the Markett of Kilkenny...'.³⁸ However, the rebuilding works were evidently more extensive than first proposed and the cost also exceeded original estimates. As a consequence a new agreement was reached with John Pape to have the works completed by April 1698: 'And forasmuch as it appears by an Estimate produced to this board by Mr Mayor that the Tholsell will cost farr more than it was at first imagined, the Corporation considering the same and being not willing that a gentleman that hath always been so considerable to this city should suffer thereby have this day ordered that four hundred pounds to be raised

³⁵ Corporation Records, Town Hall, Kilkenny, '*Clasped Book*' Kilkenny Corporation Minute Books 1690-1717, 17.1.1695 (p. 42).

³⁶ Corporation Records, Town Hall, Kilkenny, '*Clasped Book*' Kilkenny Corporation Minute Books 1690-1717, 17.1.1695 (p. 42).

³⁷ Corporation Records, Town Hall, Kilkenny, '*Clasped Book*' Kilkenny Corporation Minute Books 1690-1717, 11.9.1696 (pp 49-50).

³⁸ Hogan, *Kilkenny*, p. 275.

from Mr Thornton on the above mentioned security whereof three hundred pounds to be paid Mr Agars extrs. as aforesaid and the other hundred pounds to be bestowed on Mr Mayor towards carrying on the Worke of the new Tholsell, Mr Mayor is to give the Citty security to cover the Tholsell by the first of November next and to finish and complete the works by the first day of April next'.³⁹

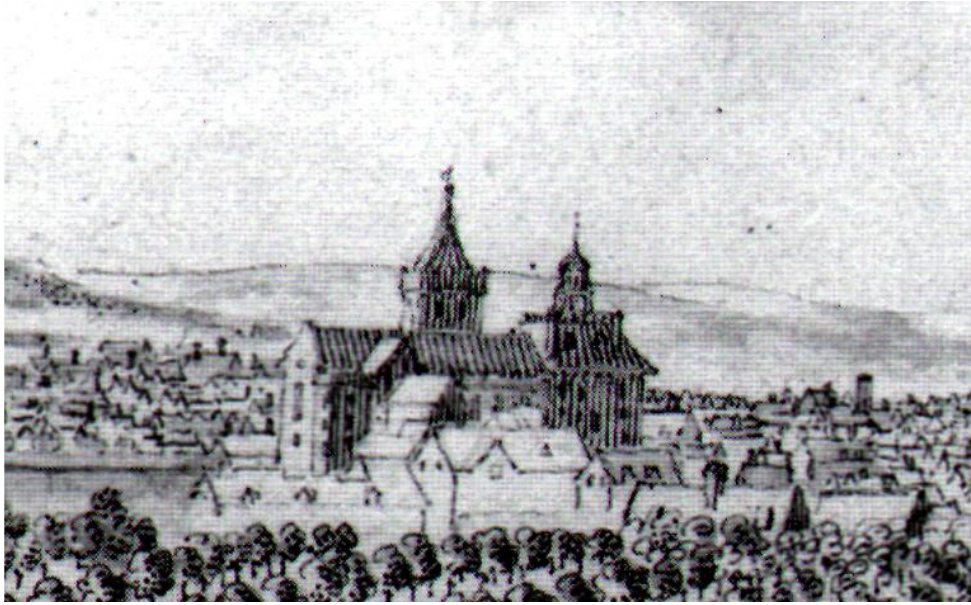


Figure 12: *The Tholsel and St Mary's church on 'Kilkenny with castle and grounds'* (extract) by Francis Place c. 1698 (National Gallery Ireland)



Figure 13: *'The Tholsill'* on Pratt's view of Kilkenny 1708

³⁹ Corporation Records, Town Hall, Kilkenny, 'Clasped Book' Kilkenny Corporation Minute Books 1690-1717, 15.9.1697 (p. 62).



Figure 14: Location of the Tholsel on John Rocque's 'Survey of the City of Kilkenny' 1758 (extract) (Trinity College Dublin)

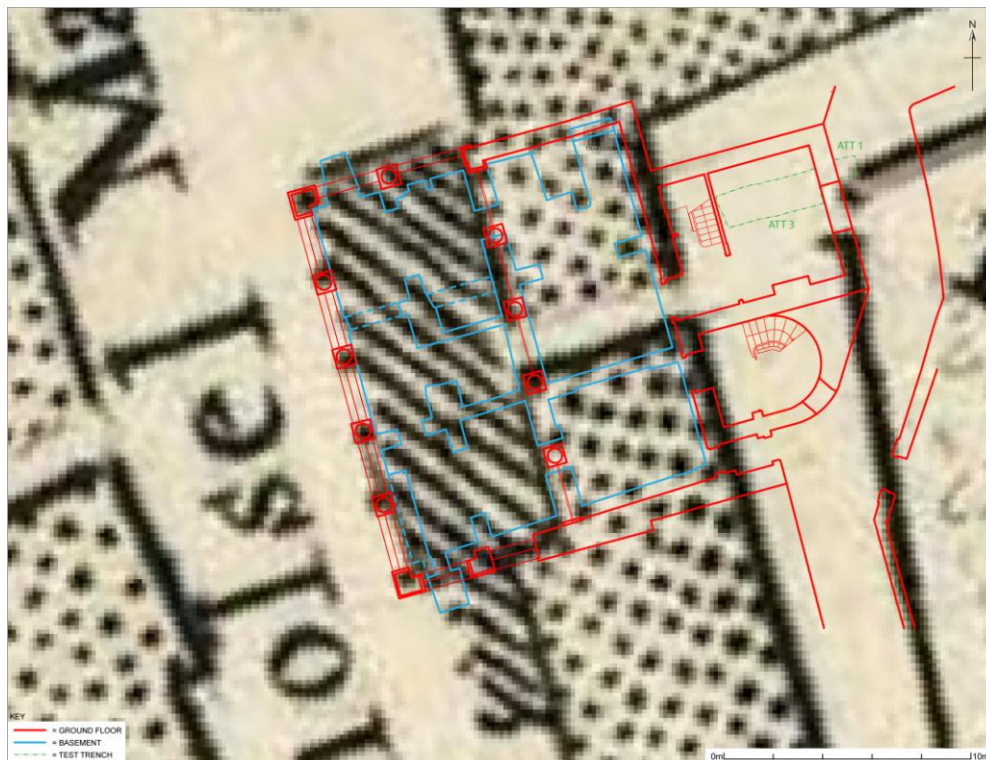


Figure 15: Current ground and basement plans overlain on John Rocque's 1758 'Survey of Kilkenny' (Trinity College Dublin). Note the close correlation between the two.

John Pape's 'new' Tholsel is portrayed on the 1699 Francis Place view of Kilkenny as a three storey rectangular block with a cupola (Figure 12). It is also included on the 1708 Pratt view of Kilkenny, but this appears to be somewhat schematic (Figure 13). John Rocque's 1758 Survey of Kilkenny includes a remarkably accurate plan Pape's Tholsel immediately prior to the rebuilding of it by William Colles in 1759-63 (Figures 14, 15). The Tholsel plan on the Rocque map compares well to the existing plan-form of the Tholsel (Figure 15): it shows columns which form the current five bays of the present west facade, formerly the 'markett part' of the building, and the eastern half of the ground floor occupied by buildings, presumably the shop units referred to in contemporary documents. These are separated by a passageway that leads into St Mary's churchyard. It also depicts the columns for the so-called 'penthouse' structure to its south. It does not show the eastern, parallel row of columns that form the inner arcade. Rocque's map also shows that by this time the former entrance to the churchyard had been subsumed into the northern part of the Tholsel building and replaced by a centrally placed passage through the arcade and shop units. The close concurrence between the existing building's ground-floor plan and that which is shown on Rocque offers a strong argument that the western arcade dates from 1695-8, rather than *c.* 1760, as is generally considered to have been the case (Figure 14). As outlined below, this proposition is supported by new archaeological evidence from the basement level (see below).

Further minor alterations were made to Pape's Tholsel in 1711 when it was "Ordered that the cellars under the walk of the tholsell be stopt up and the Alderman Stephen Haydocke and Alderman Evans do see the same well done, and that the timber of the said cellars be applied to the use of the Old Tholsell".⁴⁰ The following year, it was 'Ordered that Mr. Receiver do provide a large Common Prayer Book in folio, for the use of the Church of St. Mary's ... For a very small peece of ground whereon the back wall of the new Tholsell is now built.'⁴¹ This infers that a rear (east) wall of the Tholsel, perhaps to enclose a yard, had been built into the church precinct. In 1715 it was "Ordered that the two cellars under the new Tholsell southward, be posted up to be

⁴⁰ Corporation Records, Town Hall, Kilkenny, '*Clasped Book*' Kilkenny Corporation Minute Books 1690-1717, 23.07.1711 (p. 204)

⁴¹ Corporation Records, Town Hall, Kilkenny, '*Clasped Book*' Kilkenny Corporation Minute Books 1690-1717, 23.5.1712 (p. 211).

canted on Tuesday".⁴² In 1726 the encroachment of the Tholsel into the churchyard was the subject of another dispute with the church authorities: 'Ordered the agreement between the City and parish of St. Marys relating to the encroachment of the Tholsell upon St. Marys churchyard be looked into and reported to the board by next assembly'.⁴³

The Corporation Minutes record numerous transactions relating to the rental of shop units on the ground floor of the early 18th century Tholsel; each shop appears to have also been assigned a portion of the cellarage below. A billiards room and 'Closett' (probably a toilet facility) occupied the north-east side of the ground floor at this time and there was a shop on the south side. In 1730 "Then Mr. Jasper Shee Canted the Shop in the North side of the Tholsell in his occupation the room behind it and the Cellar under the same room with a small room being the first Garret on the Right Hand Room above stairs...".⁴⁴ and "Then Mr. Enoch Collier canted the shop next to Jasper Shees shop in the occupation of Mr. Richard Gasny, the cellar under the southern est. Shop in the Tholsell with the Billiard Room and Closett thereto and a single Garret being within the second door at the right hand in the new Tholsell...".⁴⁵ Likewise in 1730 "Then Alderman Enoch Collier canted the shop in the occupation of Mr. James Baron with the back room and a small cellar at the south end of the Tholsell street ward with the two rooms over it and a large garret next to the stairs on the left hand...".⁴⁶ In this same year a Dutch traveller, Monsieur Mottray, remarked the Tholsel was 'remarkable; though small it is very neat'.⁴⁷ Some renovations to the Tholsel occurred between 1730-33, including the plastering of the 'Great Assembly Room' in 1731 and repairs were ordered to the city clock and the cupola in 1733: "Ordered that the treasurer doth forthwith repair the City Clock and also the Cupola of the Tholsell at the expense of this city".⁴⁸

In 1747 rentals in the ledger of the Kilkenny stonecutter entrepreneur, alderman and mayor, William Colles record that there were four 'shops in ye Tholsel' on the ground floor (east side) and that the area that projected west into the street was used for a 'public

⁴² Corporation Records, Town Hall, Kilkenny, '*Clasped Book*' Kilkenny Corporation Minute Books 1690-1717, CB 08.11.1715 (p. 263).

⁴³ Kilkenny Corporation Minute Books 1717-1730, 2.2.1726 (p. 304)

⁴⁴ Kilkenny Corporation Minute Books 1717-1730, 23.03.1730 (p. 462)

⁴⁵ Kilkenny Corporation Minute Books 1717-1730, 23.03.1730 (p. 463)

⁴⁶ Kilkenny Corporation Minute Books 1717-1730, 23.03.1730 (p. 463)

⁴⁷ Quoted in Hogan, *Kilkenny*, pp 276-277.

⁴⁸ Corporation Minute Book 1730-1760, CM 31.03.1731 (p. 5), 14.02.1733 (p. 47)

market-house' and the first floor was used as the City Chambers.⁴⁹ In 1753 the current brick vaulting for the cellars under the 'markett part of the tholsell' was built to replace the 1695-8 vaulting and the ground floor was flagged (to be replaced in 1856): "Ordered that the sum of thirty one pounds sterling be paid to Thomas Cole Bricklayer for turning arches under the markett part of the tholsell by the treasurers of this City and that the same also flagged over said arches by the treasurer".⁵⁰ This occurred at the same time as the streets of the city were paved.⁵¹

5.6 Rebuilding 1759-63 by William Colles

By the mid-18th century the late 17th century Tholsel was evidently not fit for purpose and measures were being put in place to begin the process of a rebuilding of the structure. Thus, in 1754 it was "Ordered unanimously that the Tholsell of this city be compleatly repaired by the treasurer of this city...".⁵² Subsequently some repairs were carried out but much more work was needed⁵³ and in 1758 it was "Ordered that this assembly be adjourned to Monday the first day of January next for the finall determination as to the affair of new building the Tholsell".⁵⁴ In February 1759 it was decided that the construction project would include the enlargement of the market area by taking away the shop units from the east side of the Tholsel, the removal to the north side of the market arcade of two columns which had formerly been in the 'middle of the Tholsel', the insertion of four new columns to match those on the west elevation, and the construction of a new stairwell to the rear of the building (*see* Figure 71): "Resolved that the Tholsell be repaired and the market place enlarged by taking away all the shops in the tholsell and by building the stairs out on an arch to be turned between the back of the tholsell and the Church yard wall. Resolved that the two pillars now in the middle of the Tholsell be placed in a proper manner without the Tholsell at the north side to support a balcony. Resolved that the tholsell be repaired agreeable to the modell in wood this day produced at the board with four Columns and Arches the same with the front columns and arches to support the middle wall...".⁵⁵

⁴⁹ Quoted in Hogan, *Kilkenny*, p. 276.

⁵⁰ Corporation Minute Book 1730-1760, CM 25.06.1753 (p. 518); also quoted in Hogan, *Kilkenny*, p. 276.

⁵¹ Corporation Minute Book 1730-1760, CM 25.06.1753 (p. 517).

⁵² Corporation Minute Book 1730-1760, CM 31.08.1754

⁵³ Hogan, *Kilkenny*, p. 277.

⁵⁴ Corporation Minute Book 1730-1760, CM 08.12.1758 (p. 639)

⁵⁵ Kilkenny Corporation Minutes 1730-1760, 20.2.1759 (pp. 641-2)

The Kilkenny entrepreneur and former mayor William Colles was the chief architect/mason and his ledger contains details of how the sum of £1315 for 'Rebuilding the Tholsole' was financed in 1759, 1763 and 1764. It includes references to 'Richard Moxom to go an earnest slates', 'To John Watters for bricks', (May 1763) 'To cash borrowed of Thomas Butler Esq, and paid Thos. Wilkinson, for finishing the rebuilding of the Tholsel', 'to Charles Colles acct. repairing Tholsel Clock', 'to Richard May, carpenter, by order F. Blunt, Mayor, for work', 'To Charles Colles amount of his bill for repairing ye clock', 'To do. for lamblack for cleaning chimneypiece', 'To do. by John Blunt for plastering Tholsole windows without', 'to do. for setting up the Tholsole grate', 'To Samuel Capel, plasterer, for plastering', 'To Ald. Jo. Evans for timber'.⁵⁶ Hogan records an inscription from a proposed commemorative plaque, which appears to never have been erected:

"This Tholesole Rebuilt 1761

Antony Blunt Esq Mayor

Eland Mossom, Recorder

John Waters

Henry Gale, sheriffs

Sir William Evans Morress, Knight

John Blunden, members of parliament'.⁵⁷

Some final work needed to be completed in 1769 when the Corporation Minutes record "... further sum as he shall think necessary for finishing and compleating the Tholsel".⁵⁸ Hogan regarded these works as representing the construction of 'a perfectly new building' which incorporated little or nothing of its predecessor.⁵⁹

⁵⁶ Hogan, *Kilkenny*, pp 278-280.

⁵⁷ Hogan, *Kilkenny*, p 281.

⁵⁸ Kilkenny Corporation Minute Book 1760-1775, CM 14.10.1769 (p. 265)

⁵⁹ Hogan, *Kilkenny*, p. 280.



Figure 16: The 14th century Market Cross (taken down 1771) and Tholsel c. 1770 (Kilkenny Archives, St Kieran's College)



Figure 17: Detail from view of Kilkenny c1770 by O Keefe KAS collection

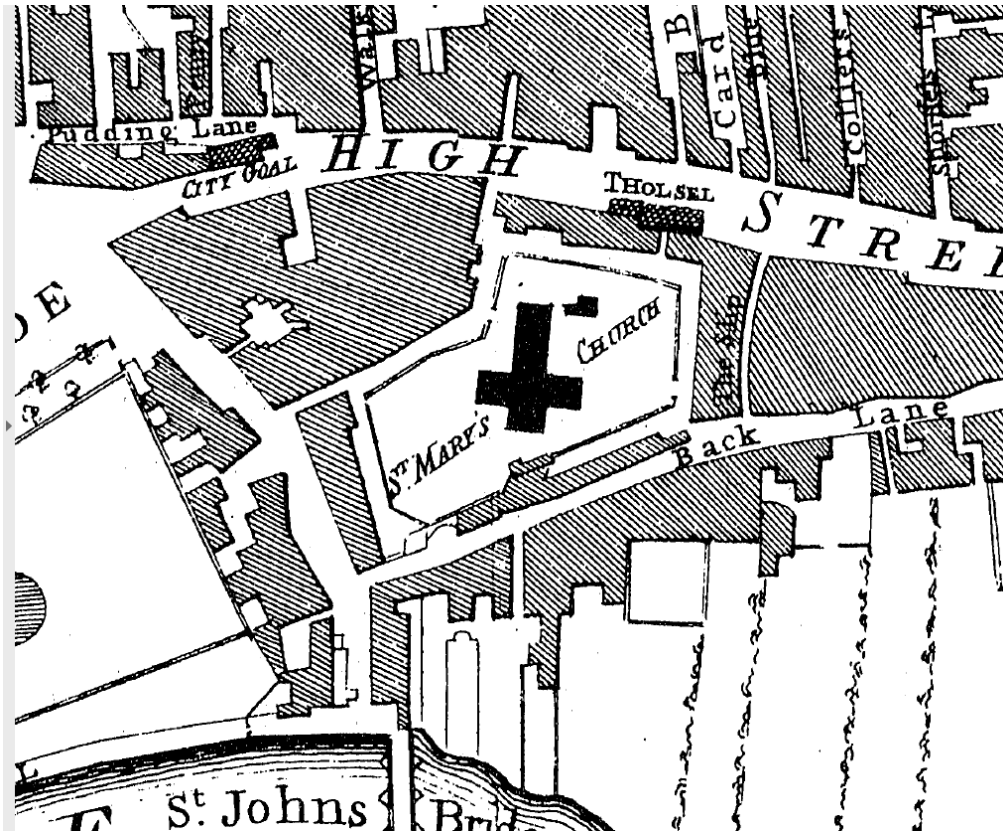


Figure 18: Tholsel marked on Byron map of Kilkenny 1795



Figure 19: 'A South West View of the City of Kilkenny' by 1819, view of Kilkenny by Joanna Bann (Kilkenny Archaeological Society Collection)



Figure 20: George Miller c. 1812-16 view of the Tholsel and tower of St Mary's



Figure 21: View of the Tholsel copula and 14th century tower of St Mary's from Maudlin street, by George Miller 1822, (RSAI Miller, Roberston collection, 1/111)

The earliest depiction of the newly-reconstructed Tholsel is on a painting of the building with the Market Cross in the foreground before it was taken down in 1771 (Figure 16). The painting shows the north and west elevations of the Tholsel arcade and its cupola and weathervane. A near-contemporary, *c.* 1770, view of Kilkenny by O Keefe also shows the cupola and what appears to be the east (rear) elevation of the building with the rear stairwell (Figure 17). In 1763 the basement level under the market area of the Tholsel was referred to as the 'long cellar' and was divided into two areas: 'Ordered that the long Cellar under the Tholsel next the Church Yard be divided and made into two'⁶⁰ A revolving cage, perhaps to replace the stocks in the Market Cross, was put in the Tholsel in 1770 for punishing minor offences.⁶¹ Much, if not all of the ground floor was flagged or reflagged in 1780: "Ordered that the sum of seven pounds... be paid by the Treasurer to John Cantwell and Nicholas Bennett for flagging 175 feet of the Tholsell"⁶²

⁶⁰ Kilkenny Corporation Minutes 1730-1760, 8.4.1763 (p. 77)

⁶¹ *Finn's Leinster Journal* 10.11.1770; reproduced in (note), *Old Kilkenny Review* 56 (2004), p. 143.

⁶² Corporation Minute Book 1775-1826, CM 13.04.1780 (p.85)

and in 1790 the cupola was taken down and rebuilt.⁶³ Byron's map purports to show the Tholsel as it was in 1790 but it is a direct copy of Rocque's 1758 survey and cannot therefore be taken to show the plan of the newly reconstructed Tholsel (Figure 18).



Figure 22: First edition 6 inch sheet 19 (scale 1:10560) map (extract)

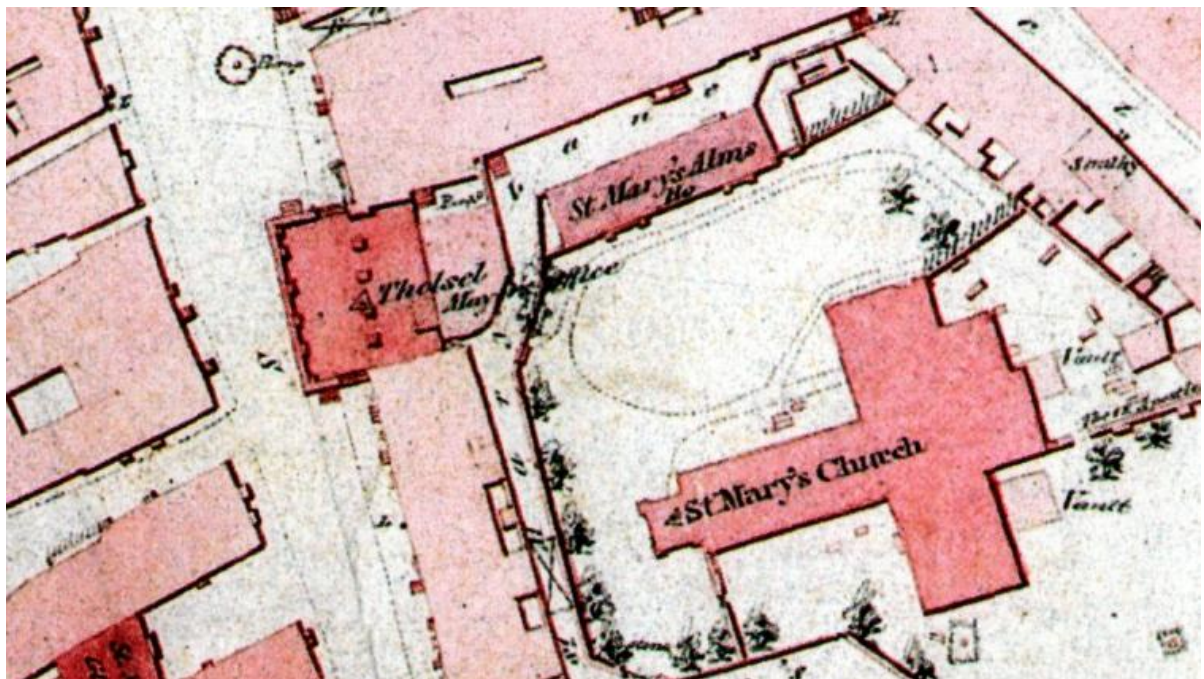


Figure 23: First edition Manuscript plan, scale 1:1056, (extract)

⁶³ Corporation Minute Book 1775-1826, CM 5.11.1790.



Figure 24: James Healy map of the Ormonde estate in the borough of Kilkenny 1844 (courtesy Kilkenny Castle archive)

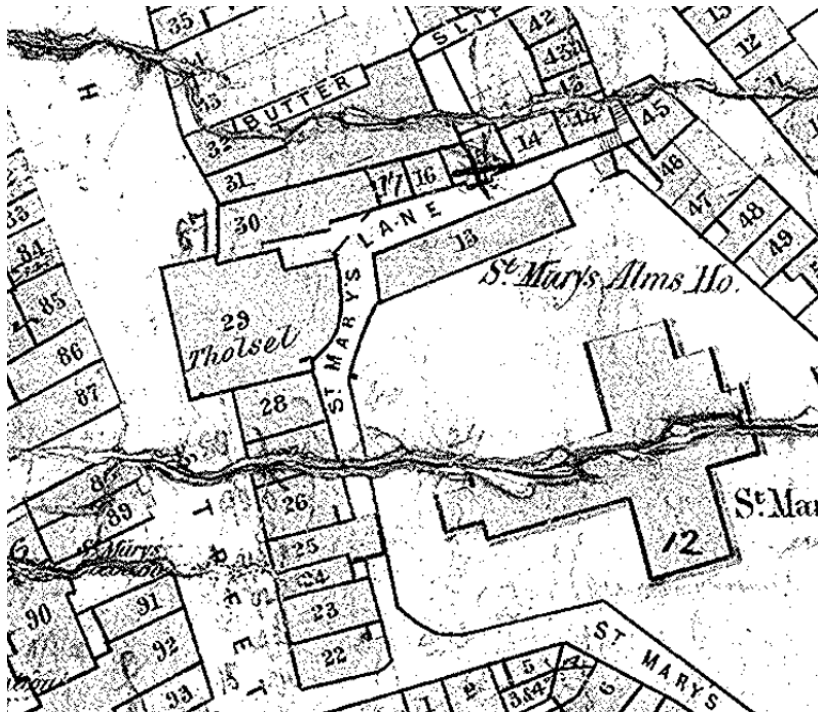


Figure 25: The Tholsel on Griffith's Valuation map (c. 1850)



Figure 26: James Graves illustration of St Mary's, the almshouses and the rear of the Tholsel (reproduced in Samuel Madden, *Life of Peter Roe*, (Dublin, 1842), frontispiece)

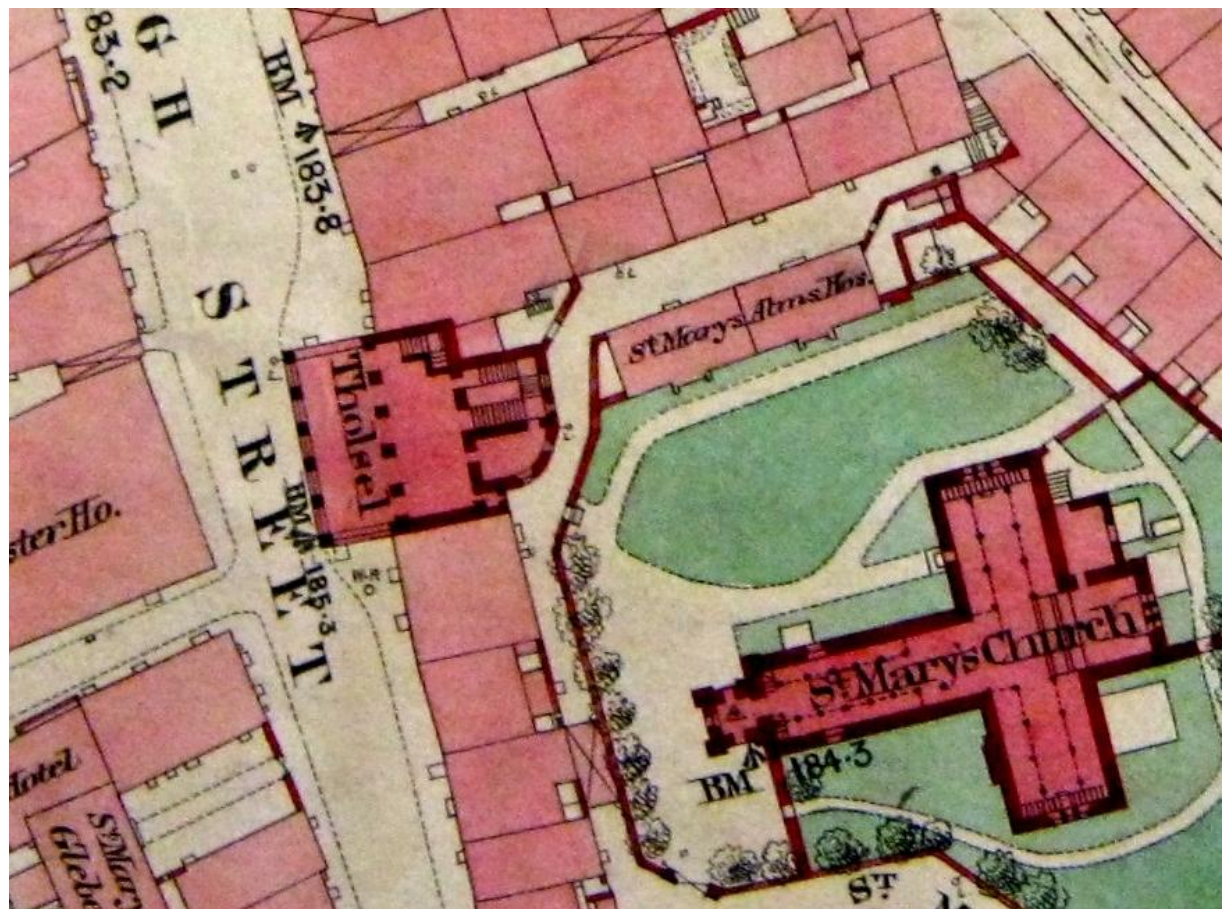


Figure 27: Tholsel marked on the 1871 5 inch Ordnance Survey map 47 (extract)

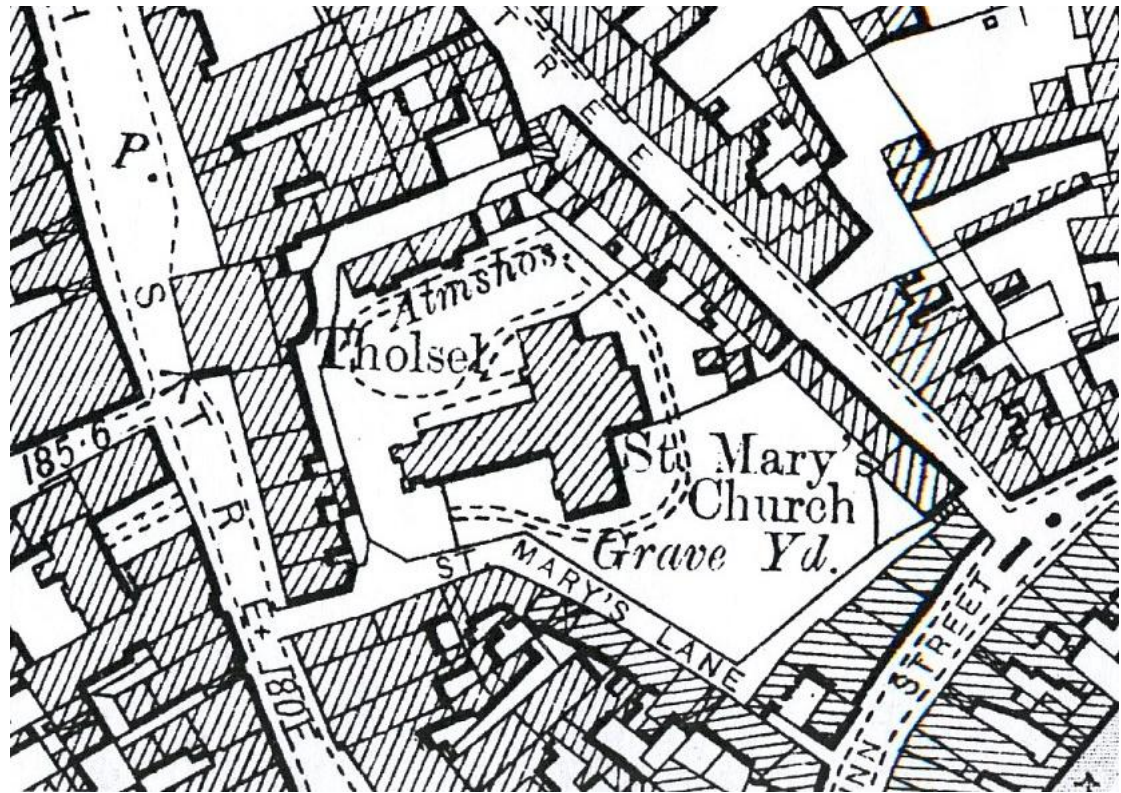


Figure 28: 1902 Ordnance Survey map (extract)



Figure 29: The Tholsel from the north-west, c. 1904 (NLI EB_0544)



Figure 30: The Tholsel from south 1860-90 (NLI STP_0564)

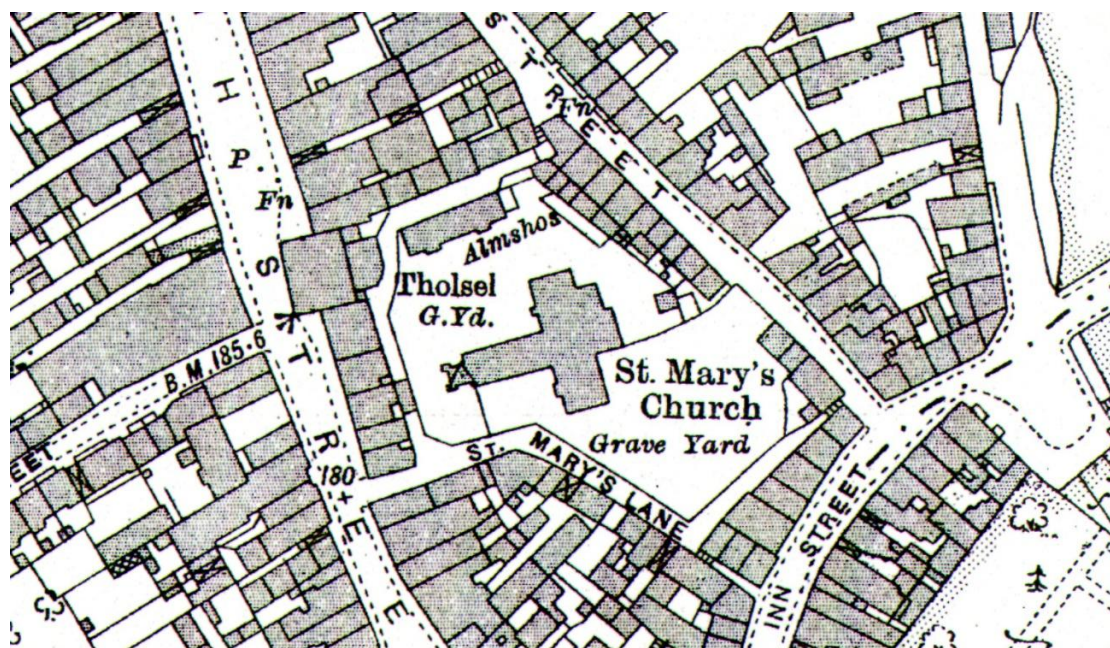


Figure 31: The Tholsel marked on 1927 Ordnance Survey map (extract)



Figure 32: East facing elevation of rear of Tholsel 1947 (O.G.S. Crawford Collection, D198 802.7)
(courtesy: Kilkenny Archaeological Society)

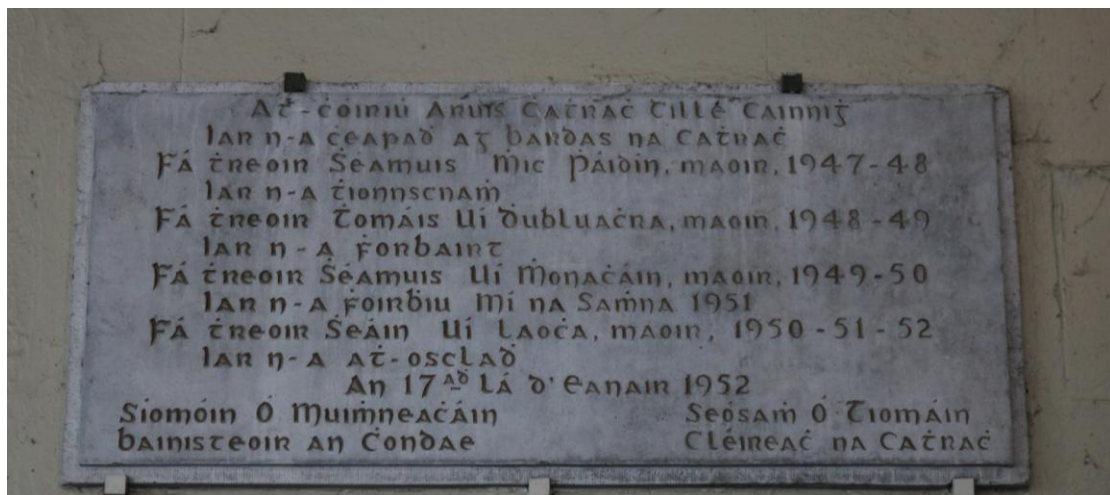


Figure 33: Commemorative plaque acknowledging those involved in reconstruction work at the Tholsel 1947-52



Figure 34: Building works underway c. 1953 at the Tholsel, from south (reproduced from Bradley, Discover Kilkenny, p. 63)



Figure 35: Aerial photograph 1967 (Cambridge University Committee for Aerial Photography, ASW58).

5.7 Nineteenth-twentieth century alterations

In 1812 the 'penthouse', a 'shed-roof' supported on columns on the footpath outside the south wall of the Tholsel, was removed.⁶⁴ Internally, alterations were undertaken in 1816 when the 'new or Tholsel' courthouse was built inside the building.⁶⁵ In 1829 the mayor's 'new office' was added to the south-east side of the rear of the building, as recorded by a date-stone on this part of the building on St Mary's Lane. This was a 'round room with a closet over it, with the spiral stairs connecting both' and it was used as the 'Mayor's Court' until 1856, at which time it was removed to the 'upper part of the Tholsel', known as the 'Mayor's Office'.⁶⁶ The rear extension is marked 'Mayor's Office' on the 1840 first edition manuscript plan and the 1844 Healy map (Figures 23, 24). The latter shows considerable detail on the ground floor level, including an 'old office', a porch into the new extension and a yard ('R. O Donnell's' property) and shed which probably incorporated the former, medieval, entrance into St Mary's churchyard. Some unspecified 'work and repairs' were carried out in 1834: "Ordered that the Bill of Alderman

⁶⁴ Hogan, *Kilkenny*, p. 281.

⁶⁵ Corporation Minute Book 1775-1826, CM 29.9.1816.

⁶⁶ Hogan, *Kilkenny*, p. 282.

Robertson for the work and repairs at the tholsel... amounting to the sum of £122.8.1 shall be paid...".⁶⁷ An 1842 sketch by James Graves of the rear of St Mary's church includes part of the rear elevation of the Tholsel (Figure 26). It shows the cupola and also a steeply pitched gable to the north elevation of the rear portion of the building.

Between 1849 - c. 1853 rooms in the Tholsel were given over to the substantial collections of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society museum, which was moved to Butler House in 1853.⁶⁸ In 1856 the Corporation resolved to 'flag the market place' of the Tholsel⁶⁹ - this appears to be when the existing flagstones were lain - and in 1866 the exterior was renovated.⁷⁰ The 1871 Ordnance Survey map usefully shows the basic internal arrangements at this time, including the stairs in the north-east portion of the building and the steps down into the basement in the north-east corner of the market area (Figure 27). A new clock was installed in 1875⁷¹ and in 1884 the rounded 1829 extension was occupied by the caretaker.⁷² Late 19th-early 20th century photos show the external elevations to High street (Figures 27-28) By comparing the photos with the present elevations it is possible to determine which columns have been reworked/replaced (Figures 29, 30, 72). The rear elevation is included in a 1947 photograph (Figure 32). This shows the 1829 extension and the mid-eighteenth century rear former stairwell as they were prior to remodelling 1948-51 when the present curved stairs was introduced into the 1829 extension and this part of the building raised in height.⁷³ The minute books of Kilkenny Corporation record some of the works that were undertaken at this time. Discussions around the scope of the restoration works commenced in July 1947 when there was 'consideration of the report ... on the condition of the city hall be transacted ... decided that Mr Morrissey [architect] be given full instructions to prepare a scheme ... that the clock tower be removed as a separate contract'.⁷⁴ Plans were lodged in April 1948 and tenders accepted in January 1949.⁷⁵ With the commencement of renovations the Corporation meetings were moved to the

⁶⁷ Corporation Minute Book 1826-1843, CM 18.04.1834 (p. 297)

⁶⁸ Christiann Corlett, 'The Kilkenny Museum', *Irish Arts Review* Vol. 25, No. 2 (Summer, 2008), pp 116-117.

⁶⁹ Kilkenny Moderator 6.2.1856

⁷⁰ Kilkenny Moderator 4.8.1866

⁷¹ George H. Bassett, *Kilkenny City and County Trade Directory*, (Dublin, 1884), p. 53.

⁷² Hogan, *Kilkenny*, p. 282.

⁷³ Neary, *Report on the survey of the Tholsel basement*, p. 16.

⁷⁴ *Corporation Minute Book 1941-52* (CR/21), 21.7.1947

⁷⁵ *Corporation Minute Book 1941-52* (CR/21), 5.4.1948, 18.1.1949

courthouse.⁷⁶ Works were undertaken by Cleere and Son building contractors, with J.J. Bruntz as clerk of works, and were ongoing throughout the rest of 1949 and until November 1951. In June 1950 a £12,000 overdraft was sanctioned to pay for the project and a mortgage of £20,000 was obtained in June 1951.⁷⁷ Two 'new pillars' were added to the arcade (marked on Figure 72) and because these stood out as new stone, it was suggested that 'the remainder of the stonework be treated in keeping with the two new pillars'.⁷⁸ The pillars were cleaned by 'wire brushing' in April 1951.⁷⁹ The building was re-roofed in late 1950 amid some controversy regarding the form of the new roof.⁸⁰ Early 1951 saw the installation 'owing to the abuses which had existed' of the current iron gates and railings between the inner arches of the arcade.⁸¹ The current glass window with the city arms at the entrance to the council chamber was installed in June 1951.⁸² Storage of 'fuel for furnaces' was arranged in the 'back entrance'.⁸³ Works were largely completed by August 1951 when the project architect recommended that it would be 'undesirable to permit the use of the council chamber for dancing as the vibration set up would be detrimental to the stone fabric of the building...'.⁸⁴ This phase of works is commemorated on a plaque on the south side of the main entrance today (Figures 33, 34)⁸⁵:

Ath-chóiriú Árus Cathrach Chill Chainnigh

Ar n-a cheapadh ag Bárdas na Cathrach

fá threoir Shéamuis Mhic Pháidín, maoir 1947-48

Iar n-a thionscnamb

fá threoir Thomáis Uí Dhubhluachra, maoir 1948-49

Iar n-a fhorbairt

fá threoir Shéamuis Uí Mbonacháin, maoir 1949-50

Iar n-a fhoirbhiú

⁷⁶ *Corporation Minute Book 1941-52 (CR/21), 30.5.1949*

⁷⁷ *Corporation Minute Book 1941-52 (CR/21), 12.6.1950, 4.6.1951*

⁷⁸ *Corporation Minute Book 1941-52 (CR/21), 12.6.1950*

⁷⁹ *Corporation Minute Book 1941-52 (CR/21), 30.4.1951*

⁸⁰ *Corporation Minute Book 1941-52 (CR/21), 11.9.1950, 30.10.1950*

⁸¹ *Corporation Minute Book 1941-52 (CR/21), 30.4.1951*

⁸² *Corporation Minute Book 1941-52 (CR/21), 7.6.1951*

⁸³ *Corporation Minute Book 1941-52 (CR/21), 7.6.1951*

⁸⁴ *Corporation Minute Book 1941-52 (CR/21), 20.8.1951*

⁸⁵ *Corporation Minute Book 1941-52 (CR/21), 3.12.1951*

Mí na Sambna 1951

fá threoir Sheáin Uí Laochra, maoir 1950-51-52

Iar n-a ath-oscladh an 17mh lá d'Eanáir 1952

Siomóin Ó Muineacháin, Bainisteoir an Chondae Seosamb Ó Tiomáin Cléireach na Catbrach

[The renovation of Kilkenny City Hall

was conceived by Kilkenny Corporation

under the direction of James Patterson, mayor 1947-48

commenced under the direction of Thomas de Loughrey, mayor 1948-49

developed under the direction of James Monaghan, mayor 1949-50

brought to completion under the direction of John Leahy, mayor 1950-51-52. Reopened 17 January 1952. Simon Monaghan City Manager, Joseph Timmons, City Clerk]

A 1967 aerial photograph shows the rear elevation after these alterations were carried out (Figure 35). Following a major fire in 1985 the building was restored and the roofline was remodelled with velux-type roof-lights.

6.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST EXCAVATIONS

6.1 Methods

Test excavations were concentrated in the two areas where sub-surface development works are proposed: the c. 1760 former stairwell at the east side of the Tholsel (ATT3), in use until recently as a Kilkenny County Council receipts office, and in the basement (ATT4-9) which has been largely unused since the late nineteenth century (Figures 36, 37). A single cutting (ATT1) was also excavated outside the east wall of the receipts office on St Mary's Lane to uncover the foundations of the east wall for engineering inspection.

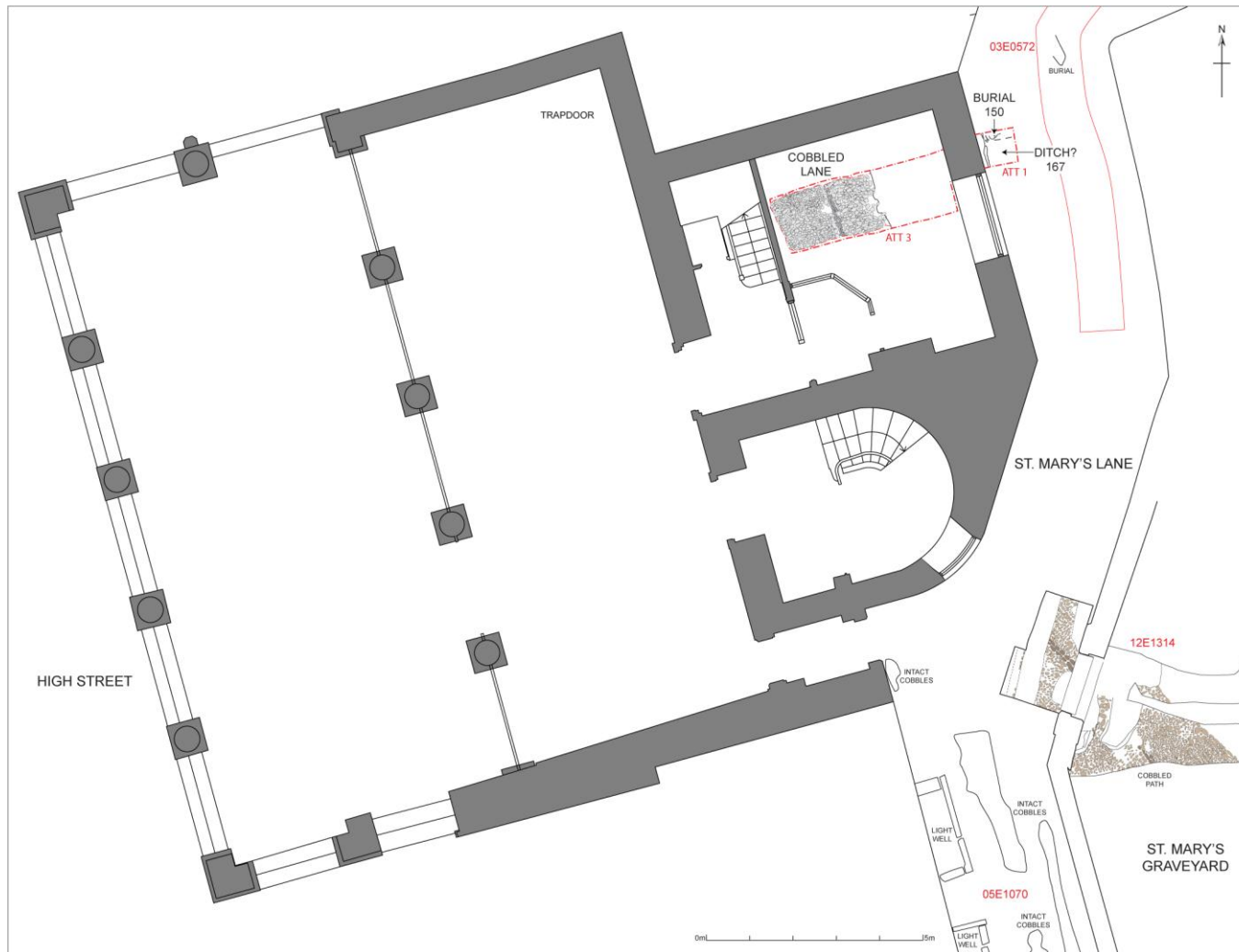


Figure 36: Location ATT1 and ATT3, ground floor level the Tholsel

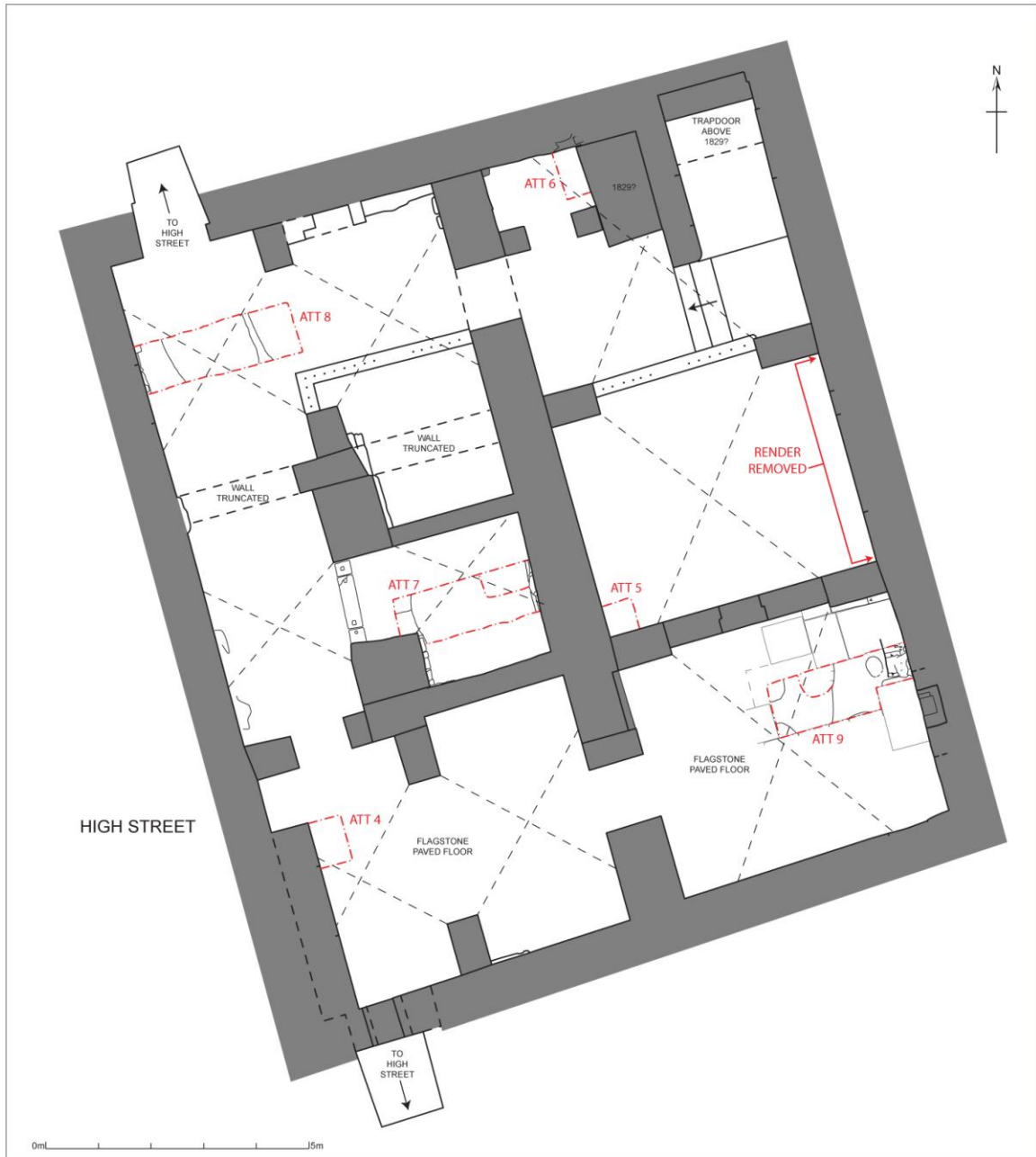


Figure 37: Location ATT4-9 basement level the Tholsel

The trenches within the basement were aimed at providing a chronology on its structural development through the investigation of wall foundations and floor levels. The key aim of the trench excavated in the receipts office was to determine if human skeletal remains connected with the former cemetery of St Mary's church were present or absent. In the basement all works were undertaken manually and using handtools. In the former receipts office the concrete floor was broken up using a kango hammer and the

remainder was excavated by hand. 100% of excavated soils were metal detected by Dan Lenehan under licence reference 18R140. The stratigraphy within each trench was recorded by drawn, photographic and written methods and all archaeological objects were retrieved and bagged by context and type. Appendix 2 contains the full register of archaeological objects. Animal and disarticulated human bone was also recovered.

6.2 Test Excavations in St Mary's Lane

6.2.1 Archaeological Test Trench 1

ATT 1 was opened against the east face of the rear (east) wall of the Tholsel in St. Mary's Lane (Figures 36, 37). The trench was 0.90m (E-W) x 0.80m (N-S) and 1.10m deep. The trench was opened primarily to investigate the form of the foundation of the east wall for engineering inspection, but also to ascertain the level of the glacial subsoil.

Summary

A large cut, perhaps part of a boundary ditch that delimited the western extent of St Mary's graveyard, was identified as cutting into the natural subsoil. Due to the small size of the excavation trench and disturbance caused to the feature by the insertion into it of the foundations for the east wall of the c. 1760 former stairwell, its full dimensions could not be ascertained. However, it was possible to determine that its depth was 0.85m and it may have been around 2m wide (east-west). An intact human skeleton, aligned west-east with its head to the west, was partially uncovered at the base of the feature and this was sealed by a series of infill deposits that contained 13th-14th century Kilkenny type pottery (Figures 36, 37, 38). The construction trench for the foundations for the east wall of the c. 1760 former stairwell comprised a substantial 1.22m wide plinth that cut through the medieval deposits and extended down to the base of the cut, as far as the natural subsoil. No trace of the wall or churchyard entrance marked at this location on the John Rocque map was encountered in the trench (Figure 13).



Figure 38: Plan of ATT 1 in St Mary's Lane and ATT 3 in the receipts office, showing the location of the burial 150 and the cobbled lane 110/125

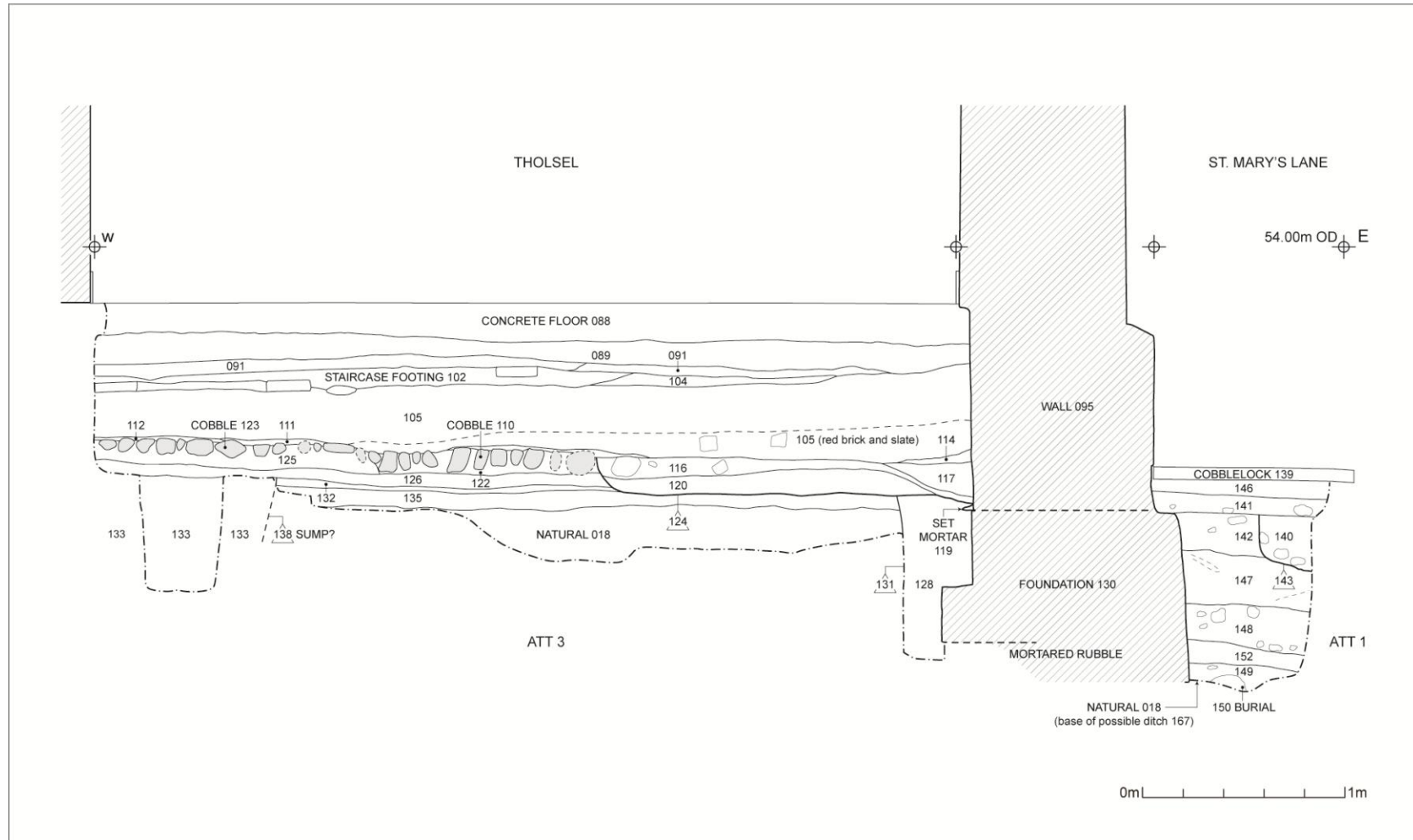


Figure 39: South facing section of ATT 1 and ATT 3, showing the east wall of the former stairwell, the medieval deposits in St Mary's Lane and the early to mid eighteenth century cobbled lane sureface below the current receipts office.

Archaeological Stratigraphy

Natural subsoil

The natural glacial gravel **018** was a firm mid-grey sand with occasional to frequent well sorted rounded cobbles, was uncovered at 1.10m below the current lane surface (51.85m OD) (Figure 39).



Figure 40: The cranium, mandible and upper spine of human skeleton 150, the medieval burial uncovered at the base of ATT 1. The burial was aligned east west. The skull rested on its right side. The burial remains in situ.

Possible ditch 167

The base of the natural subsoil **018** was 0.85m deeper on St Mary's Lane (ATT1) than in ATT3 inside the receipts office. This indicates that a large cut had been dug into the subsoil. Due to the small size of the excavation trench ATT1 and disturbance caused to the west side of the cut feature by the insertion of the foundations **130** for the east wall of the c. 1760 former stairwell, its dimensions could not be readily ascertained. However, it was possible to determine that it had been dug for a depth of 0.85m into the natural subsoil on its west side. Its west side had been disturbed and removed by the foundation trench **131** and its east edge was not reached within the excavation trench ATT1. If the west side of the foundation trench **131** mirrored the edge of earlier feature it would give

it a width in the region of 2m (east-west). However, its west edge, equally could have been further to the east and removed by the wall foundations **130**. This is difficult therefore to offer a definitive explanation for the cut feature but its dating to the medieval period (see below) is interesting and could infer it was part of a boundary ditch for the graveyard of St Mary's. Further support for this is offered by the complete absence of human skeletal remains from the trench ATT3, and even disarticulated human bone was noticeably absent from the excavated deposits in this trench.



Figure 41: ATT 1 from the south. Showing the burial 150 below a series of possible ditch-fills 152, 148, 147 and 142 cut by the construction trench 131. Also shows the wall foundation 130.

Medieval Grave 151

At the base of the possible ditch **167** a human skeleton **150** was identified. Its grave **151** cut into the glacial subsoil **018** at the base of the possible ditch (Figures 39, 40, 41). The west end of the grave, just to the west of the skeleton, was truncated by the construction trench **144** for the plinth foundations of the east wall of the c. 1760 former stairwell. The grave was only partially exposed but was found to contain the articulated skeleton **150** of an adult (Figure 40). The burial **150** was just minimally exposed in order to confirm that it represented an articulated skeleton. The front of the cranium and the mandible and two upper vertebrae were found to be articulated. The backfill **149** of the grave was a

firm mid-grey clay with frequent small rounded stones. The excavated portion contained no artefacts but it underlay a series of deposits with 13th-14th century pottery and can therefore be confidently dated to the medieval period. Following recording the burial was covered with geotextile and backfilled.

Backfills 152, 148, 147 and 142 of possible ditch 167

A series of four medieval deposits overlay the burial **150** and filled the cut for the possible ditch **167** (Figures 39, 41). All of the deposits sloped down slightly from east to west and all were truncated by the construction trench **131** for the east wall of the c. 1760 former stairwell. The backfill deposits contained frequent fragments of disarticulated human bone and sherds of 13th-14th century Kilkenny type pottery.

The grave **151** was sealed by the deposit **152**, a 90mm thick dump of light brown gravelly clay with frequent rounded stones. **152** underlay **148**, a 0.22m thick dumped deposit of firm mid-grey gravelly clay with small lenses of mid-brown silty clay. It contained frequent small to large rounded stones, occasional disarticulated bone fragments and lumps of charcoal. A 13th-14th century bead turning waste panel (18E413:148:002) was recovered from the deposit (Appendix xxx). **148** was sealed by **147**, a 0.27m thick deposit of dark grayish brown silty clay and gravel with moderate small stones that contained moderate lumps of charcoal and occasional lumps of lime mortar. **147** contained seven sherds of 13th-14th century Kilkenny type pottery (18E413:147:001-007). **147** was sealed by **142**, a dumped mixed make up deposit of mid brownish grey silty clay and gravel with moderate small to medium sized rounded stones, frequent fragments of slate and small fragments of bone (animal and human), moderate flecks and lumps of lime mortar and occasional oyster shells. The deposit sloped down slightly from east to west. It was 0.19m to 0.26m thick. **142** extended beyond the excavation to the north, south and east. The deposit overlay **147** and was truncated by the construction trench **131**. **142** contained three sherds of 13th-14th century Kilkenny type pottery (18E413:142:001-003). The top of **142** was flat and sealed by the deposit **141**.

Construction trench 131/144, wall foundation 130 and wall 095

The east side of the construction trench **131** for the foundations **130** of the east wall of the c. 1760 former stairwell had truncated the deposits **147**, **148** and **152**, the grave **151** and the natural gravel **018** at the base of the possible ditch **167** (Figure 39). At 0.84m

depth it was unusually deep and was probably dug to this depth to reach the firm subsoil. The foundation cut was 1.42m wide (extending c.0.18m west of **130**). The foundation **130** was built within **131** and directly against the east side of the cut, with several stones impressed into the truncated deposits **147**, **148** and **152**. The west side of the construction trench (in ATT 3) was cut through the make up deposit **135** and the natural gravels **018**. The top of the foundation **130** was c. 0.10m below the top of the construction cut, possibly indicating that it was dug into sloping ground.

The wall foundation **130** was 1.22m wide and 0.86m high. It was formed of roughly hewn limestone, c. 0.35m x 0.2m maximum, bonded by a mid-grey lime mortar. The foundation was built directly against the east side of the construction trench **131**. As a result the east side (in ATT 1) was very irregular. The west side was roughly coursed and faced. 0.38m from the top the foundation it stepped out 0.18m to form an offset plinth. The bottom 0.2m of the foundation was made of roughly bonded rubble, dumped at the base of the construction trench. This was probably the primary phase of the foundation construction. The 0.9m wide wall **095**, which formed the east side of the three story former stairwell at the rear of the Tholsel, was constructed on top of the foundation **130**. The west side of the construction trench (in ATT 3) was backfilled by **128**, a loose friable dumped deposit of mid grey sandy gravel and c.25% mortar with frequent cobbles, limestone spawls, chunks of lime render, moderate chunks of charcoal and occasional fragments of slate. The deposit contained frequent voids, particularly against the foundation **130**. No artefacts were recovered from the deposit.

Modern cut 143

A trench **143** was dug through **142** at the east side of ATT 1. The exposed cut was 0.33m (E-W) x 0.89m (N-S) and 0.19m deep (Figure 39). It extended beyond the excavation to the north, south and east. The trench was backfilled with **140**, a loose mid brownish grey gravelly silty clay with moderate small stones and fragments of slate and red brick. **143** was probably a modern service trench.

Make up deposit 141

141 was a dumped deposit of light brown clay and small stones and gravel, with occasional oyster shells (Figure 39). The deposit was 0.1m thick and extended beyond the excavation to the north, south and east. It sealed the foundation **130** and abutted the

east face of the wall **095**. It overlay **142** and was sealed by the modern cobblelock **139** and bedding **146**. This was probably the modern bedding for the pre-2005 lane surface.

Cobblelock 139

The cobblelock 139 was laid in 2005. The cobblelock was laid on two layers of gravel **146**.

6.3 Test Excavations in Former Stairwell (ATT3)

6.3.1 Archaeological Test Trench 3

Summary

ATT 3 was opened in the receipts office, on the ground floor of the former stairwell, built *c.* 1760 on the east side of the Tholsel (Figures 38, 39). The trench was aligned east-west and measured 4.26m x 1.5 x 1.75m deep. No human skeletal remains were found and it would appear therefore that the possible ditch **167** (see above) acted to define the western extent of the medieval graveyard of St Mary's. The cobbled surface of the early-mid 18th century St Mary's Lane, which is marked on Rocque's map (Figure 13), was found overlaying a series of post-medieval make-up deposits. At the same time as the construction trench for the foundation for the east wall of the *c.* 1760 stairwell was excavated, the eastern portion of the east side of the cobbled lane was robbed. Following construction of the stairwell the interior floor level was raised by the importation of several deposits of construction waste. A pad foundation, possibly for the original staircase, was found resting on the raised floor level. A possible red brick floor surface was also found.

Archaeological Stratigraphy

Natural subsoil

The natural glacial gravel **018** was uncovered at 1m (52.72m OD) below the concrete floor surface (Figures 39, 42).



Figure 42: ATT3, natural sands and gravels 018, from the east.

Make up deposit 135 and construction level 132, 121

Overlying the natural gravels **018** was the make up deposit **135**, a very mixed deposit of mid brown silty, gravelly clay with frequent rounded cobbles, small angular stones and occasional large angular stones and patches of silty clay (Figure 39). It contained occasional flecks and chunks of lime mortar and animal bones. Several post medieval finds were recovered from **135**, including a shard of 18th-19th century green bottle glass

(18E413:135:010). The deposit was 0.15m to 0.2m thick, 3.06m long and extended beyond the excavation to the north and south. **135** underlay **132**. The west end of **135** was truncated by a sump **138**. The east end was truncated by the construction trench **131**.

Two deposits of builders' waste, **132** and **121**, were dumped on top of **135**. The west end of **135** was sealed by **132**, a probable construction layer comprised of a thin spread of lime render fragments and limestone spawls. **132** was 1.4m (N-S) x 1.2m (E-W) and 50mm thick. It was truncated by the sump **138** and the pit **124** and underlay **126**. The deposit **121**, at the east end of the trench, was 1.01m (N-S) x 0.34m (E-W) x 20mm thick deposit of greyish white hard set lime mortar with occasional limestone spawls and cobbles and moderate chunks of charcoal. **121** overlay **135** and was truncated by the construction trench **131**.

Sump 138

The sump **138** cut through the construction layer **132** and the make up deposit **135** into the natural gravels **018** (Figure 39). The exposed cut was 1.2m (N-S) x 0.6m (E-W). It extended beyond the excavation to the north and west. It was excavated to a depth of 0.58m and extended below the base of excavation. The pit was backfilled with **133**, a very loose deposit of small to medium sized cobbles in a matrix of dark brownish grey silty clay. The cobbles became more frequent in the lower part of the cut, with a greater proportion of large cobbles towards the base. The sump was sealed by the make up deposit **126**.

Make-up/levelling 135

The deposit **126** sealed the make up deposit **135**, the construction layer **132** and the sump **138** (Figure 39). It was a thin deposit of firm mid-greyish brown silty clay with *c.* 30% small to medium rounded and angular stones and *c.* 10% sand and gravel, with moderate flecks of lime mortar, occasional chunks of lime mortar, and fragments of red brick, animal bone and slate. The top of the deposit was hard and compact. **126** was 2.6m (E-W) x 1.4m (N-S) and 0.12m thick. It extended beyond the excavation to the north, south and west. It was truncated at the east end by **124**. This deposit represents either the ground level immediately pre-dating the mid eighteenth century cobbled surface **123** and **110**, or perhaps a working surface for the laying of the cobbles.



Figure 43: ATT3 cobbled lane 110/123, from the east



Figure 44: ATT3, cobbled lane 110, 123 with gully 115 running along the centre, from the south

Cobbled lane 123 and 110

The cobble surface **123** was laid in a bedding **125** over **126**. It measured 1.57m (E-W) x 1.40m (N-S) (Figures 38, 39, 43, 44). It extended beyond the excavation to the north, south and west. The cobbles were set vertically in the bedding **125**, a loose deposit of light greyish brown sandy clay and mortar with occasional fragments of coal and red brick which produced six fragments of clay pipe stem (18E413:125:001-006) and GRE and Creamware pottery. The finds from the cobbles bedding suggests a post 1700 date for the cobbles. The bedding was up to 0.14m thick and extended vertically between the cobbles. Individual cobbles were up to 0.12m x 0.10m at the surface and up to 95mm deep. Occasional small angular stones were used as packing and the cobbles formed a very slightly cambered surface of densely packed stones. The east side of the surface was defined by a single row of larger cobbles (c. 0.2m x 0.1m) which were c. 60mm to 80mm lower than the main body of the surface and were probably an original edging.

The cobbled surface **110** was laid directly to the east of **123**, extending it by at least 1.2m. The surface measured 1.19m (E-W) x 1.4m (N-S). It extended beyond the excavation to the north and south. The cobbles **110** were set vertically in the bedding **122** and the individual cobbles were noticeably larger than those in **123** - up to 0.14m x 0.10m at the

surface and up to 95mm deep. The east side of **110** was truncated by the shallow pit **124**. The gaps between the cobbles were also generally slightly larger. A double row of long narrow cobbles **115** formed a 0.12m - 0.14m wide drainage gully between **123** and **110**. Both **110** and **115** were set in the bedding deposit **122**. This was a loose, friable deposit of mid brown sandy clay with moderate small stones, occasional fragments of red brick and slate. The finds recovered from **122** included seven fragments of clay pipe stem (18E413:122:008-014), three sherds of 18th-19th century green bottle glass (18E413:122:54:056) and GRE, TGE, slipware, blackware pottery. Again, the finds in the bedding provide a post-1700 date for the construction of the cobbles.

Construction trench 131 for wall foundation 130 and wall 095

The foundation trench **131** for the east wall **095** of the stairwell cut through the make-up/levelling deposit **135** (see ATT 1 above for full description).

Pit 124, deposits 112, 111 and make up deposit 113 and 105

A shallow, flat bottomed pit **124** extended 1.86m west from the west face of the wall **095**. It was 0.18m deep and 1.8m wide (it extended beyond the excavation to the north and south) (Figure 39). The cut truncated the cobbled surface **110**, the bedding **122**, the construction layer **132** and the make up deposit **135** and was backfilled by **120**, **116** and **117**. The basal fill **120** was a 0.13m thick mixed deposit of mid brown clay with frequent limestone spawls and flecks and small lenses of lime mortar. **120** underlay **116**, a compacted deposit of friable charcoal (80%) and crushed slate with moderate chunks of lime render, animal bones, fragments of red brick and burnt cockle shells. **116** was 1.84m wide and 20mm (at east) to 0.10m thick. The deposit thinned out and sloped down sharply c. 0.4m west of the wall **095** where it extended beyond the underlying **120**. The deposit **117** filled the remainder of the cut. It abutted the west face of the wall **095** and extended 0.46m to the west, thinning out in correspondence with the slope of **116**. **117** was a deposit of soft mid greyish brown sandy clay and gravel with moderate limestone spawls, occasional cobbles and chunks of lime mortar. All three backfills of **124** were probably builders' waste used to raise the ground level to the level of the top of the truncated cobble surface.

A 20mm thick deposit of coal dust and ash **112** directly overlay the northwest corner of **123** (Figure 39). The deposit was 0.72m (E-W) x 0.54m (N-S) and extended beyond the

excavation to the north and west. **112** underlay **111**, a thin soft deposit of dark brown silty clay with frequent small stones and flecks of lime mortar, moderate fragments of crushed brick, slate and coal and chunks of charcoal. **111** overlay the cobbled surfaces **123** and **110** and **116**, the upper fill of the borrow pit **124**. It was sealed by the make up deposit **105**. **111** was a layer of trample, probably laid down during the importation of the make up deposit **105**.

A thin layer **113** of builders waste, mostly fragments of slate and limestone spawls was dumped over **111** and **110**. This deposit was 0.92m (E-W) x 1.1m (N-S) and up to 0.11m thick. It raised the ground level over the cobbles **110** to match the top of **123**. An 18th-19th century black glass button (18E413:113:12) was found in this deposit.

The floor level within the former stairwell was raised by between 0.22m to 0.42m (53.70m OD) and leveled by the make up deposit **105** (Figure 39). This was a very mixed deposit of dumped redeposited builders' waste made of intermingling tips of loose light greyish brown sand and mortar, crushed and fragmented red brick, limestone spawls, set mortar and slate with frequent chunks of lime render. The deposit was thicker to the east. It abutted the west face of the wall **095**, and extended beyond the excavation to the north, south and west. The pad foundation **102**, sub-floor **104** and red brick foundation/floor surface **103** were built on top of **105**.

Sub-floor 104

The sub-floor **104** was laid on top of the make up deposit **105**. It capped off the loose deposit **105** and formed a floor surface at 53.37m OD (Figures 39, 451). **104** was a firm, friable deposit of mid brown silty clay with moderate small stones. It contained frequent flecks and chunks of lime mortar, moderate fragments of red brick and occasional small fragments of slate. The deposit was 3.86m (E-W) x 1.5m (N-S) x 40mm thick. It extended beyond the excavation to the north and west. It underlay the pad foundation **102** and was cut by **106**.



Figure 45: ATT3, possible staircase footing 102 running under the north extent of ATT 3, sitting on the make up deposits 104 and 105, from the southeast.



Figure 46: ATT 3, north-facing section, red brick possible floor surface 103, the cobbles 110 and 123 and the natural sands and gravels 018 at the base of the trench.

Pad foundation 102

The pad foundation **102** was laid directly on top of **104** (Figures 39, 46). The foundation was exposed along the north side of the test trench. It was made of two layers of 40mm - 65mm thick limestone slabs, bonded by hard white lime mortar. The exposed feature was 2.36m (E-W) x 0.27m (N-S) x 0.17m thick. It extended beyond the excavation to the north and west. The slabs may have acted as pad supports for the stairs which is marked on the 1871 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 27).

Brick floor 103

A red brick floor **103** was built in the construction trench **106**, which had been cut into the sub-floor **104** (Figure 39). A single course of handmade 9½ inch x 2½ inch red bricks were laid on a 0.20m thick bedding of crushed red brick **107** within the cut **106**. The brick was bonded with hard white lime mortar. There was no mortar on the top surface of the brick. The exposed feature was 2.08m x 0.14m. The eastern extent of **103** was in line with that of **102** to the north. **103** may have formed part of a floor surface within the 18th century former stairwell.



Figure 47: The remains of the mid 20th century fuel store 096, from the east

Fuel dump 096

A dumped deposit of soft dark brown decayed timber and turf **096** overlay the sub-floor surface **104** at the west end of the trench (Figures 39, 47). The exposed deposit was 1.7m (E-W) x 1.4m (N-S) and up to 0.13m thick. It extended beyond the excavation to the west and south. The deposit became thicker to the west. A 1940 Irish 6d coin (18E413:096:8) was found in this deposit, as well as a religious medal (18E413:096:7) and a 17th-18th century finger ring (18E413:096:6) (Appendix 9). The deposit probably represents the remnants of a fuel store.

Sub-floor make-ups 090, 091

The dumped make up deposits **090** and **091** formed the sub-floor for the floor surface that was replaced by the current concrete floor **088** (Figure 39). **090** was a mixed dumped deposit of limestone spawls (c.50%), sandy mortar, red brick fragments and small to medium angular stones. The top of the deposit was compact. It contained frequent chunks of lime render (painted orange), and occasional timber and slate fragments. The exposed deposit was 2.15m (E-W) x 1.50m (N-S) and 0.12m - 0.26m thick. It extended beyond the excavation to the north, south and west. **091** uncovered at the east end of the trench. It was very similar to **090**, with slight variations in the concentration of the constituent materials. The two were probably dumped at the same time.

Concrete floor 088

The current concrete floor **088** was laid over the 0.15m thick leveling deposit **089** (Figure 35). The west wall of the receipts office was built directly on top of the concrete. The concrete was up to 0.24m thick.

6.4 Test Excavations in Basement

Six test trenches were excavated within the basement of the Tholsel (Figure 37). Three large trenches were dug for archaeological purposes (ATT7-9) and three smaller trenches (ATT4-6) were excavated primarily to facilitate inspection of wall foundations by engineers.

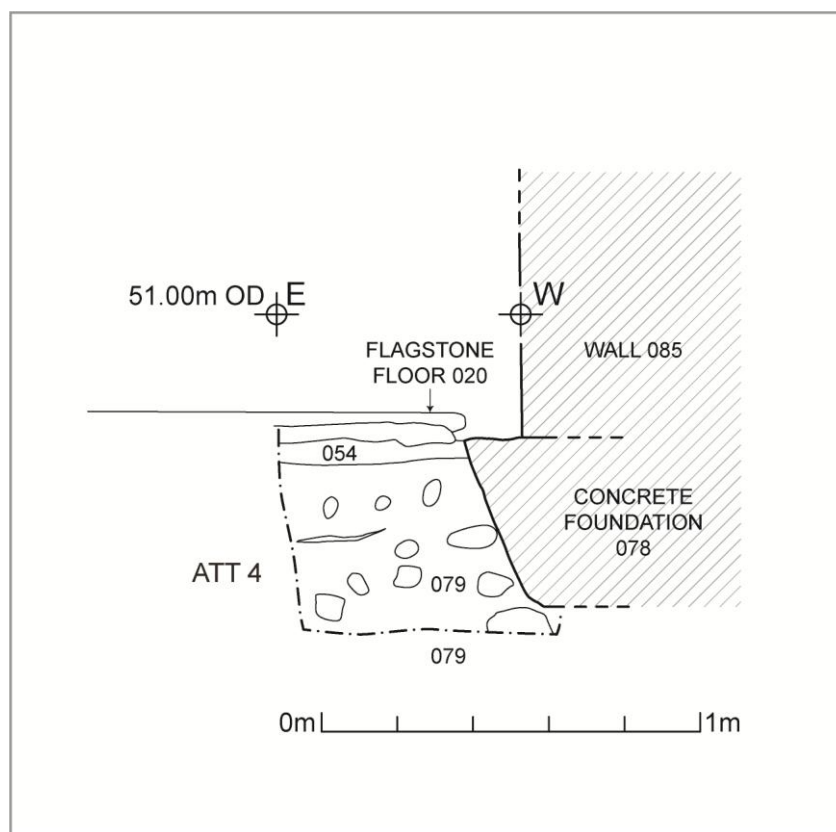


Figure 48: ATT4, north facing section

6.4.1 Archaeological Test Trench 4

Summary

ATT 4 was opened against the east face of a concrete-bonded stone wall **085** that was placed to support the brick vaulting in the south-west corner of the basement (Figures 37, 48). The trench was 0.88m (N-S) x 0.64m (E-W) x 0.6m deep. It was opened where a flagstone had previously been removed from the floor **020** to facilitate engineering examination of the concrete foundation **078**. The poured concrete foundation cut through a single dumped make up deposit. The trench did not reach the level of the natural subsoil.

Archaeological stratigraphy

Make up deposit 079

The deposit **079** extended throughout the trench, under the bedding **054** for the paved floor **020** of the south side of the basement (Figure 48). This was a dumped deposit of soft greyish brown silty clay with occasional cobbles, lenses of lime mortar and small angular stones. It contained moderate chunks of lime render, and fragments of red brick

and slate. The deposit was truncated by the concrete foundation **078**. It extended beyond the excavation on all sides and below the base of excavation. The flagstone floor **020** was laid on an 80mm thick bedding of sand and mortar **054**, which overlay **079**. The concrete foundation **078** was of poured concrete in an irregular construction trench. It was 0.46m thick and extended 0.15m east of the east face of the modern stone wall **085**.

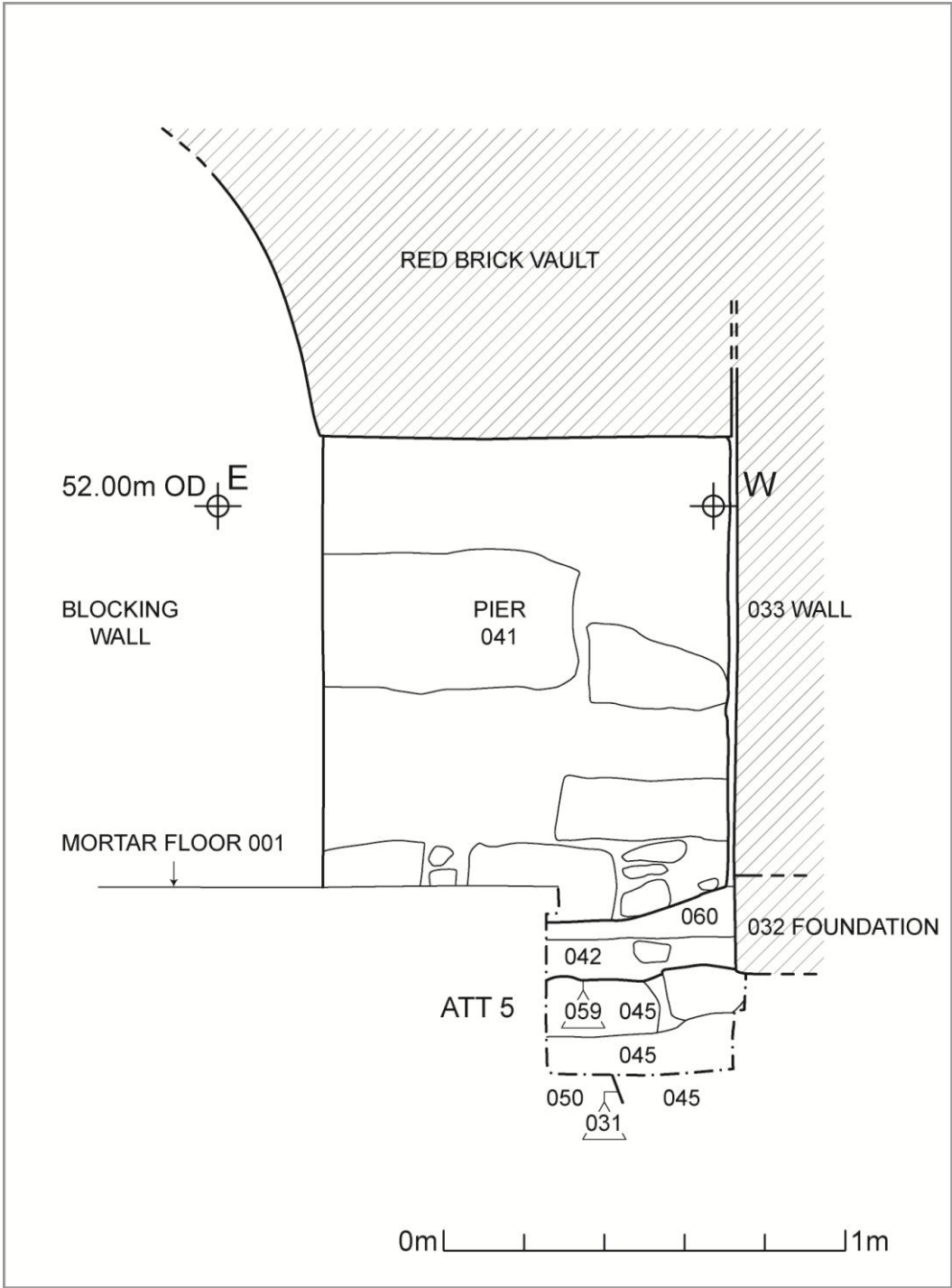


Figure 49: North facing elevation of ATT 5

6.4.2 Archaeological Test Trench 5

Summary

ATT 5 was opened in the southwest corner of the east room of the middle bay of the basement (Figures 37, 49). The trench was 0.55m (N-S) x 0.46m (E-W) x 0.46m deep. The east side of a large borrow pit which was also recorded in ATT 7 to the west was found (Figure 49). Once backfilled, the borrow pit was built over by the central north south wall of the basement. One of the piers supporting the current red brick vaulting was then built against this wall.

Archaeological Stratigraphy

Deposit 050

The deposit **050**, exposed at the base of ATT5, was a firm dark brown silty clay, with moderate small angular stones and lenses of grey sand (Figure 49). It contained moderate chunks of lime mortar and coal and fragments of slate. The exposed deposit was 0.55m (N-S) x 0.2m (E-W). It extended beyond the excavation to the north, south and east. Excavation ceased on top of the deposit. **050** was truncated by the pit **031**.

Pit 031

The large extraction pit **031** was cut into the deposit **050** in ATT5 (Figure 49). The pit extended west under the wall **033** and was also recorded in ATT 7 (see below). The lowest recorded fill of the pit in ATT5 was a mixed dumped deposit of soft mid grey sand and gravel **045**, with moderate small to large stones and patches of brown clayey sand. The exposed deposit was 0.55m (N-S) x 0.46m (E-W) and over 0.24m thick. It extended beyond the excavation on all sides. Its base was not reached. **045** was probably the same as **019** recorded in ATT 7 (see below).

Wall 033

The wall **033** was built on the foundation **032**, within the construction trench **034** (Figure 49). It was abutted by the pier **041** and the red brick basement vaulting and by the make-up deposit **056** and floor level **001**. A full description of the wall is given below (see ATT7).

Make up 056

The 0.18m thick make up deposit **056** was a loose mid brown silty clay with frequent cobbles and gravel, containing moderate fragments of red brick and occasional oyster shells and chunks of lime mortar. It overlay the pit fill **045** and was sealed by the mortar floor surface **001**. It was truncated by the foundation cut **059**.

Pier 041

The pier **041** supports the brick vaulting in the south and center rooms on the east side of the basement (Figure 49). The arched span between **041** and the corresponding pier to the east was blocked by a later wall which abutted the east face of the pier. **041** was built against the east face of the wall **033**, on the foundation **060**, within the construction trench **059**. The pier is 0.99m (E-W) x 0.64m (N-S) x 1.21m high. It is constructed with roughly hewn and squared limestone blocks and rendered. Its foundation **060** is slightly and irregularly offset from the pier face and consisted of a single course of small flat stones bonded with hard white lime mortar. The foundation **060** was built against the rendered face of the wall **033**. The construction cut 059 was very irregular. It extended 50mm - 0.14m from the face of **041** and was 0.11m - 0.2m deep. The base of the foundation was backfilled with a compact deposit of mid brown grey sand, mortar and tightly packed stone **042**, which formed a bedding for the foundation **060**.

Mortar floor 001

The mortar floor **001** formed the current floor. It was 60mm thick in ATT 5 and was made of hard whitish grey packed and compacted lime mortar, sand and crushed red brick with occasional small cobbles and fragments of red brick, coal and animal bone. It abutted the wall **033** and the pier **041**.

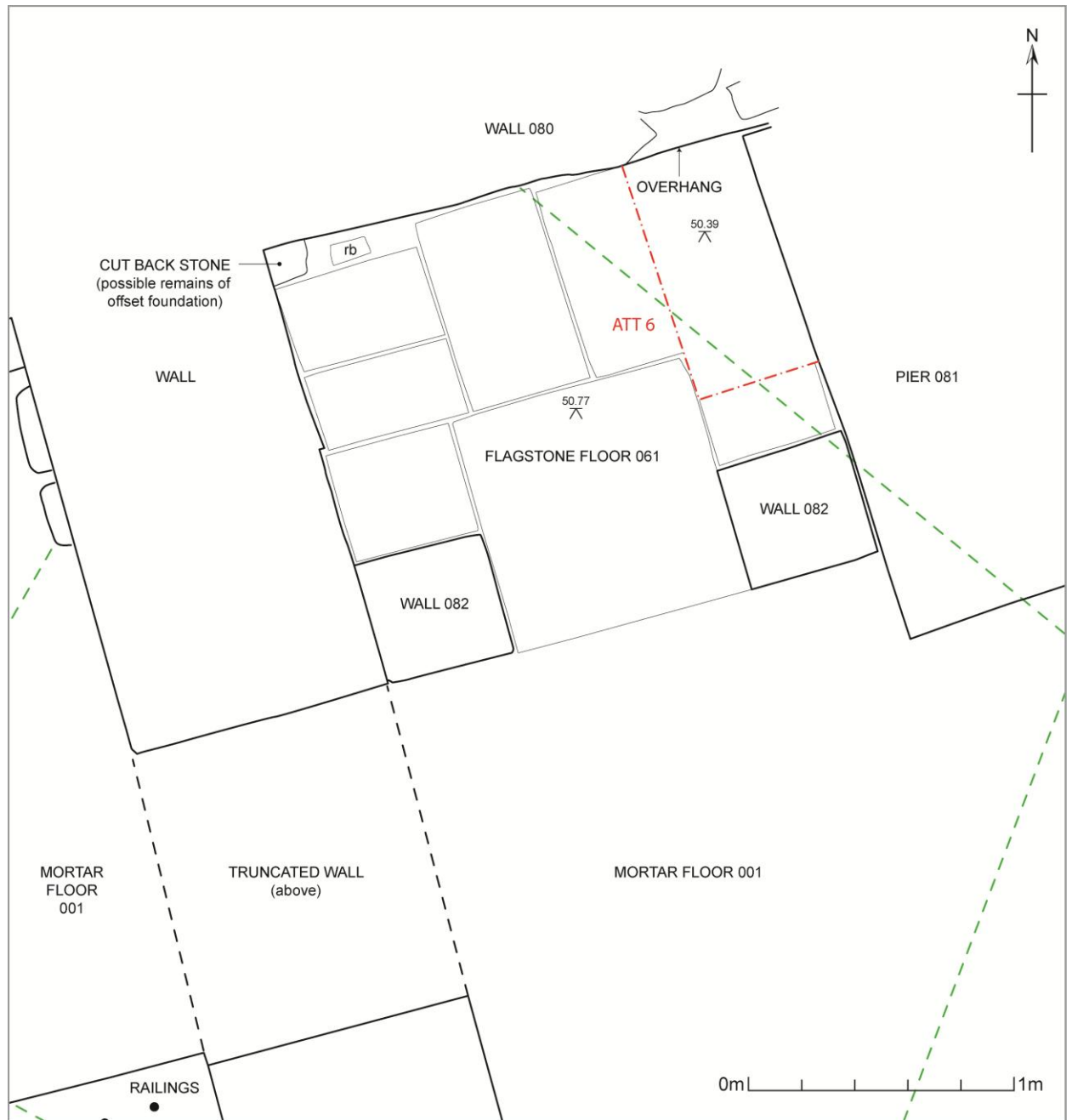


Figure 50: Plan of ATT 6

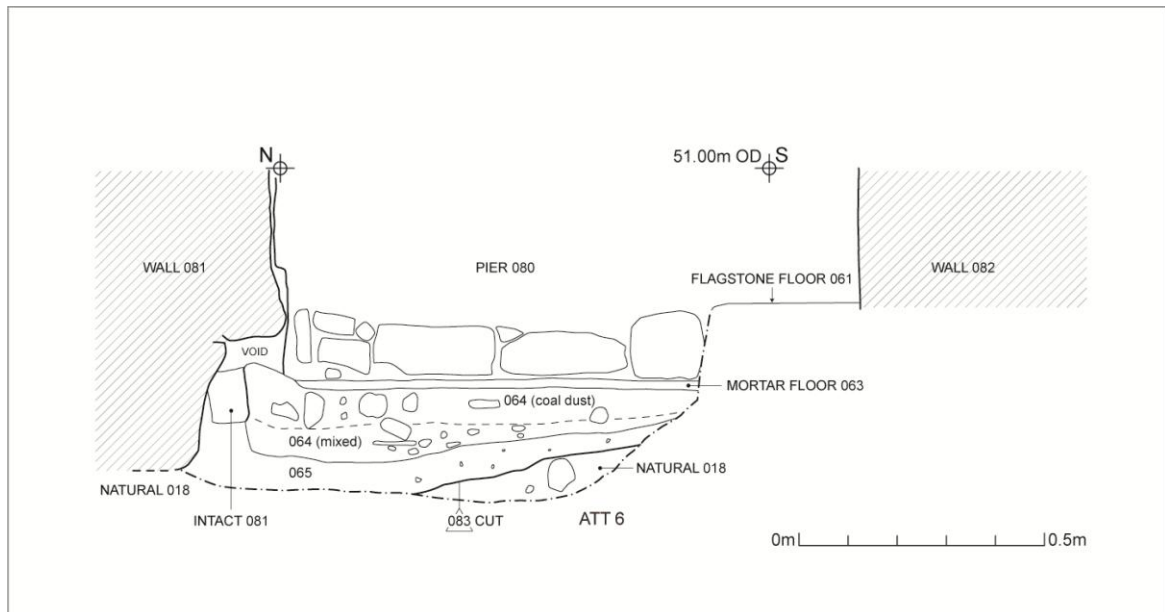


Figure 51: ATT6, west facing section, showing truncation of the wall 081, the possible robber trench 084, floor 063 and pier 080

6.4.3 Archaeological Test Trench 6

Summary

ATT 6 was opened in the northeast corner of a small paved room on the north side of the northernmost bay of the basement level (Figures 37, 50, 51). The trench was 0.93m (N-S) x 0.47m (E-W) x 0.8m deep. It was opened to examine the foundations of the wall **080**. The offset foundation of the north wall of the basement was partially removed, perhaps to facilitate the lowering of the basement floor level. (Figures 50, 51). A mortar floor surface was subsequently laid over the backfilled robber trench. Subsequently, the pier supporting the brick vaulting in the northeast of the basement was built directly on this mortar surface.

Archaeological Stratigraphy

Natural subsoil

The natural glacial gravel **018**, a firm mid-grey sand with occasional to frequent well sorted rounded stones, was uncovered at 0.58m (49.93m OD) below the present ground level (Figures 50, 51) .

North wall of the basement 081

The north basement wall **081** was built on top of the natural gravels **018** (Figure 51). It was built of roughly hewn, coursed limestone blocks, bonded by very sandy mid-grey lime mortar. The lower 0.55m of the wall was truncated by the pit **083**, which had removed several stones from its offset foundation (Figure 452). A cutback stone at floor level in the northwest corner of the small paved room represent part of the offset foundation of **081**. The thickness of the wall remains unknown.



Figure 52: ATT6 truncation of north basement wall 081, the pier 080 abutting 081 and sitting directly on the floor 063, from the south.

Robber cut 083

The robber cut **083** was dug into the natural gravel **018** and truncated the lower 0.55m of the wall **081**, creating a 0.37m deep overhang (Figures 51, 52). The pit extended beyond the excavation to the east, west and south. It was excavated to a depth of 0.43m and extended below the base of excavation at the north end of the trench. The cut was backfilled by **065** and **064**. The primary fill **065** was a soft brownish-white ashy clay with small stones. It contained frequent flecks of lime mortar and occasional fragments of red brick and chunks of lime render. It also contained 18 fragments of clay pipe stem (18E413:065:002-019). The upper fill **064** was a 0.3m thick dumped mixed deposit of

blackish gray compacted coal dust and ashy clay with frequent fragments of red brick, coal, slate and flecks of lime mortar. A sherd of early to mid 19th century green bottle glass (18E413:065:009) was found in this deposit. The cut **083** may have been excavated to allow for the removal of the projecting offset foundation of the wall **081**, prior to the lowering of the floor level in the basement. The backfills of **083** were secondary dumped fire waste.

Floor 063

The floor surface **063** (50.13m OD) abutted the south face of the wall **081** (just above the overhang created by the cut 083) and sealed the cut fills 064 and 065, and underlay the wall 080. It was a 30mm thick mid greyish-brown compacted mortar, sand and gravel with occasional fragments of coal and lime render.

Pier 080

A large pier - larger than any of the others in the basement - was built to support the brick vaulting in the northeast of the basement. The pier was built directly on top of the floor surface **063** and it abutted the north wall **081** of the basement and was built up to the level of the underside of the red brick vault. The pier was 2m (N-S) x 1.7m (E-W). The west face of the pier was abutted by the east-west wall **082** and by the flagstone floor **061**. The wall **080** was a poorly built random rubble wall of roughly hewn limestone blocks bonded with lime mortar. The south face of the pier contained several reused dressed stones.

Wall 082

The wall **082** was aligned east west and formed the south wall of the room. It was 1.9m long and 0.47m wide and formed of roughly hewn limestone and red brick, incorporating a 0.92m wide doorway. **082** abutted the wall **081** and was in turn abutted by the flagstone floor **061**.

Flagstone floor 061

The flagstone floor **061** was formed from well laid 60mm thick flagstones which were set in the bedding **062**. The bedding was 70mm thick and comprised of sand and mortar flecked gravel with moderate fragments of red brick. **062** was laid on top of the floor surface **063**.

6.4.4 Archaeological Test Trench 7

Summary

ATT 7 was opened within a small room in the west of the middle bay of the basement (Figures 37, 53-55). The trench was 1m wide x 2.38m (E-W) x 0.9m deep. Slight remains of a medieval truncated floor surface underlay a pier at the west end of the trench. This pier, and the floor surface, were both succeeded by a large borrow pit (which was also recorded in ATT 7 to the west) which cut into the natural gravels and was built over by the central north south wall of the basement. Late 17th-early 18th century glass bottle fragments and ceramics in this pit date provide a terminus post quem for construction of this north-south wall. Its slightly off-set foundation begins 0.2m above the height of the present floor level, inferring it was associated with an earlier floor that was subsequently dug out to form the present floor level.

Archaeological Stratigraphy

Natural subsoil

A small patch of what appeared to be the natural glacial gravel **018**, a firm mid-grey sand with occasional to frequent well sorted rounded stones, was uncovered at 0.40m (50.35m OD) below the current floor surface (Figures 53, 54).

Possible medieval floor level 036 and deposit 057

Overlying the natural gravels **018** was a 0.3m thick firm mid-grey mixed deposit of sand, cobbles and gravel with lenses of brown clay **057** (Figures 53, 54). It contained occasional animal bones and oyster shells. The deposit was exposed in the sides of the cuts **031** and **039**. The exposed deposit was 0.55m (N-S) x 0.51m (E-W) and it extended beyond the excavation to the south and west. **057** was truncated by **031** and **039** and underlay the floor level **036** (50.36m OD), a hard, compacted mid-brown clayey-sand with frequent small to medium cobbles, small stones and gravel, moderate butchered animal bone and occasional oyster shells. Stratigraphically, **036** was the earliest context uncovered in ATT7 and the recovery of two sherds of 13th-14th century Kilkenny type pottery (18E413:036:001-002) from it suggests it could be a remnant of a medieval floor level, which was presumably within a basement.

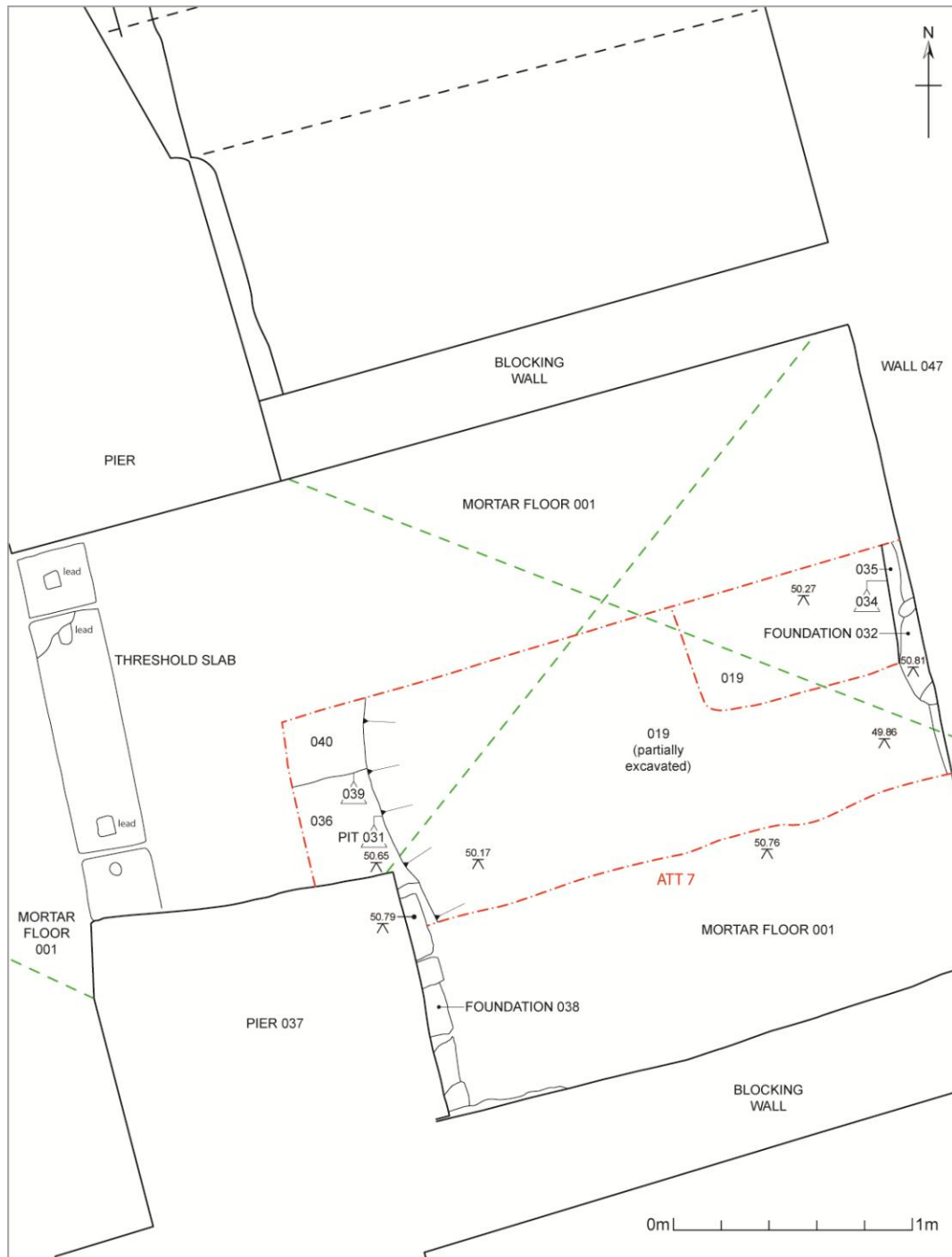


Figure 53: Plan of ATT 7

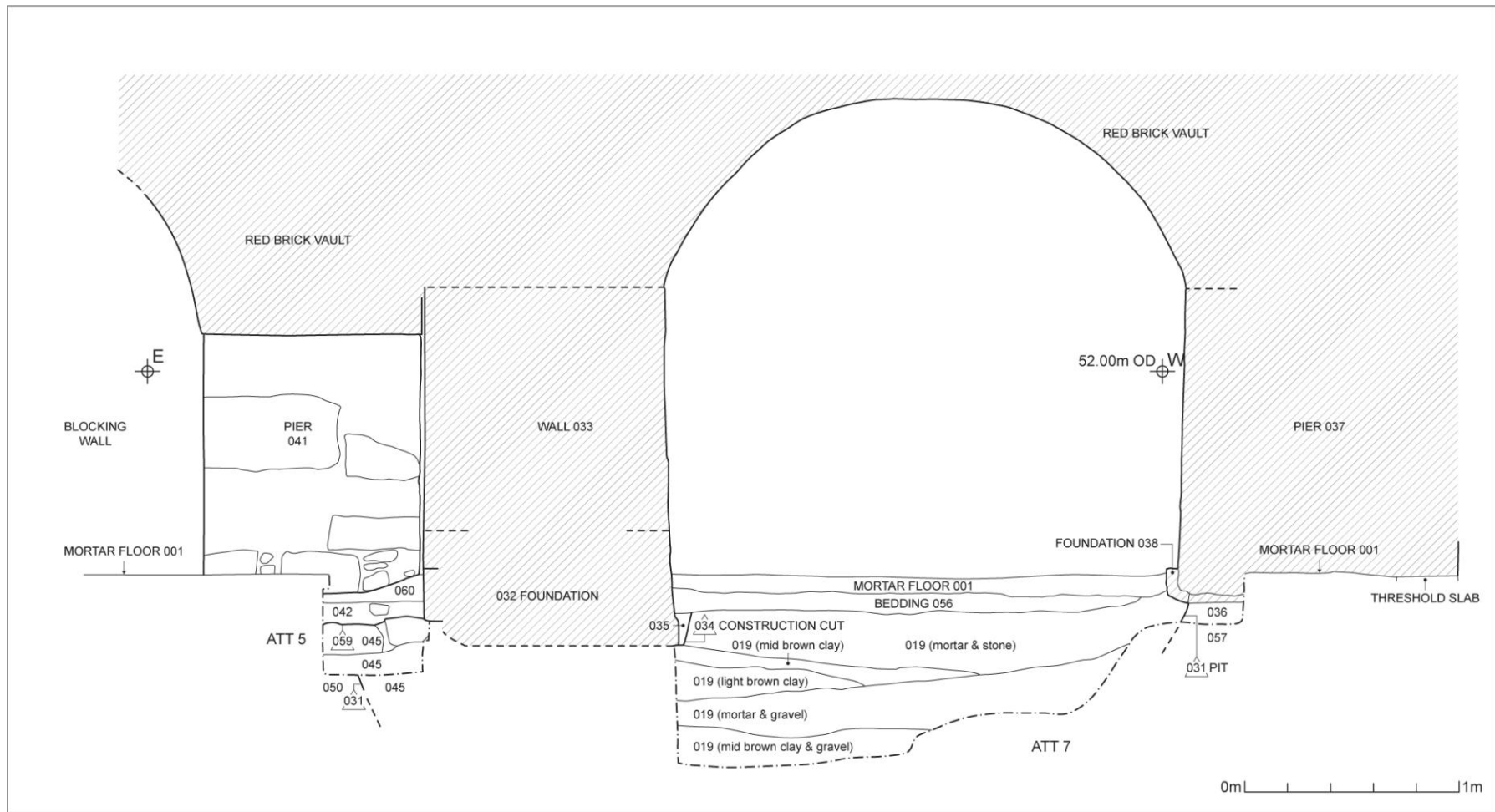


Figure 54: ATT 5 and 7 north facing section

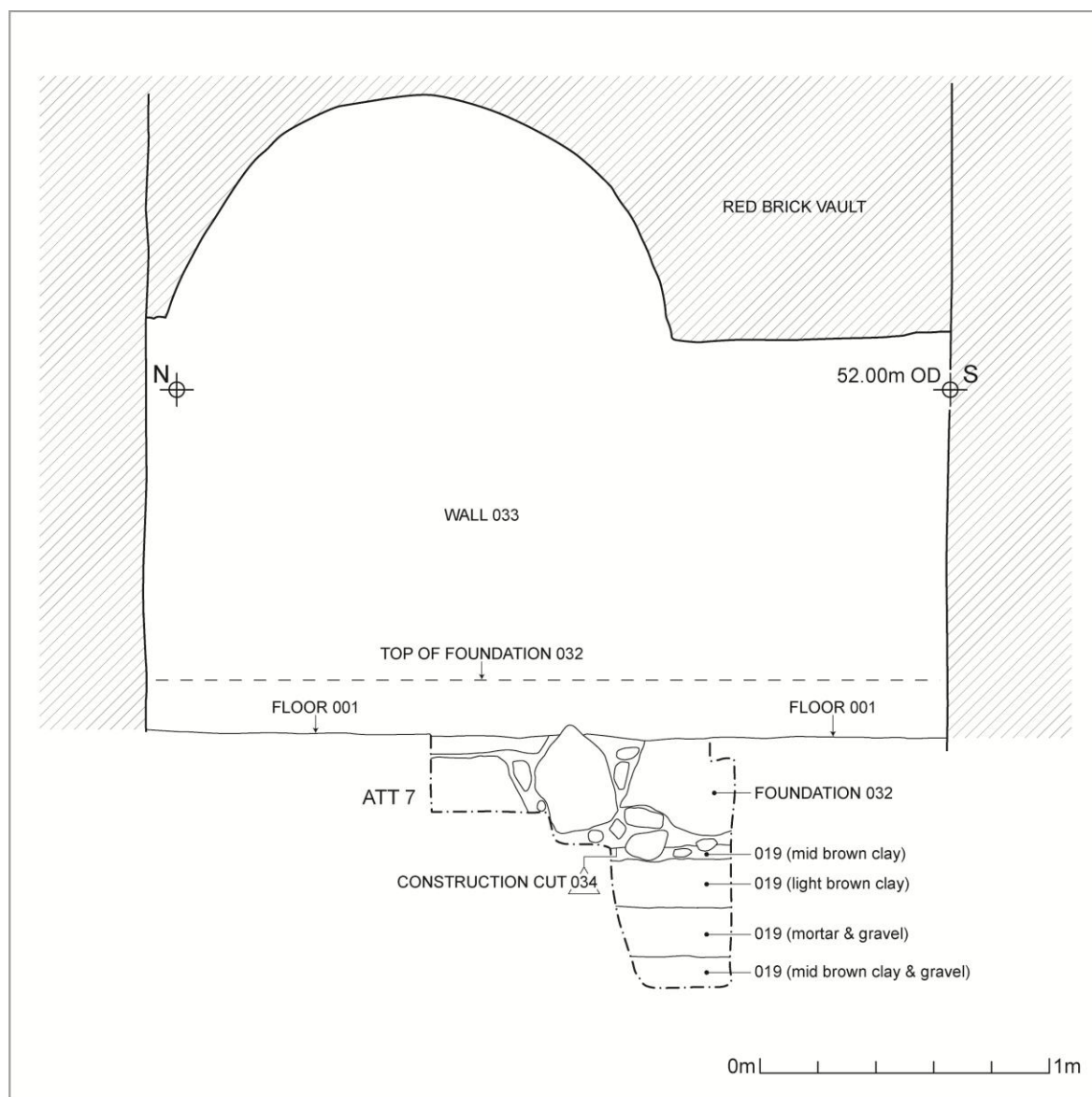


Figure 55: ATT7, west facing elevation, showing the borrow pit underlying the wall foundation 032

Pier 037

The pier **037** was built on the foundation **038**, overlying the possible medieval floor surface **036** (Figures 53-55). The pier supports the current brick vaulting and is 1.04m (N-S) x 1.3m (E-W) and 1.32m high. A later blocking wall was build against its south face. The pier is built of coursed roughly-hewn limestone blocks and occasional red bricks bonded with lime mortar. The exposed faces of the pier are heavily rendered and its north and west sides have been refaced. Its foundation **038** is formed from a single course of roughly-hewn limestone blocks at the east side of **037**, projecting 0.1m out from the pier face. The top of **038** is 50mm above the current floor **001**, and therefore an

indication that the floor level in this part of the basement had been lowered at some point between the building of the pier **037** and the laying of the floor **001**.

Pit 039

A pit **039** truncated the possible medieval floor surface **036** (Figure 54). As excavated it was 0.5m deep x 0.75m x 0.35m and it extended beyond the excavation to the west, north and south and below the base of excavation. It was backfilled by construction waste **040**, a light grey/brown mortar flecked sand and gravel with limestone spawls and fragments of red brick.

Borrow pit 031

A large pit **031** was dug to the east of the pier **037** (Figure 56). The pit cut through the floor level **036**, the make up deposit **057** and into the natural gravels **018**. The pit continued under the wall **033** and was also recorded in ATT 5 to the east. It was at least 4m (E-W) x 1.6m (N-S) and it extended beyond the excavation to the east, north and south. It was excavated to a depth of 0.74m but was not bottomed.



Figure 56: ATT7 north facing section, showing the partially emptied borrow pit 031 and the wall foundation 032.

The pit was backfilled with a single large dump of construction waste **019** (recorded as **045** in ATT 5). **019** was loose and very mixed with distinct tip lines sloping mostly down from west to east. It comprised of crushed mortar, sand, limestone spawls with occasional large lenses of sand and mid brown clay. **019** contained moderate red brick fragments (including several half bricks), moderate slate fragments, occasional oyster shells and animal bones. Seven fragments of late 17th-early 18th century green bottle glass (18E413:019:029-035) were amongst the finds from **019**. It also contained sherds of TGE, creamware, banded ware and transfer printed ware, indicating a broad 18th century date for the backfill deposit. The **031** truncated the pit fill **040**. It was sealed by the make up deposit **056** and was truncated by the construction trench **034** for the north-south wall **033**.

North south wall 033

As described above, the wall **033** was built on the foundation **032**, within the construction trench **034** which was cut into the pit fills **019** and **045** (Figures 54, 55). The wall is aligned north-south and runs the length of the centre of the basement. Its construction trench **034** was 1.36m wide (extending 0.10m - 0.16m from the east and west wall faces) and 0.18m deep. It was cut into the pit fills **019** and **045**, which provides a terminus post quem of the late 17th-early 18th century for its construction. The wall foundation **032** was formed from roughly hewn limestone blocks bonded by hard white lime mortar. The foundation was irregularly offset from the wall **033** by 50mm - 0.10m and it begins c. 0.2m above the current floor level. It was c.1.20m wide and 0.22m - 0.30m high. The wall **033** was of coursed limestone rubble, bonded by hard white lime mortar. It was 1.1- 1.2m thick and faced and rendered on the east and west sides.

Make up deposit 056 and floor 001

The 0.14m thick make up deposit **056** for the floor level **001** was a loose mid brown silty clay with frequent cobbles and gravel, containing moderate fragments of red brick and occasional oyster shells and chunks of lime mortar (Figure 55). The deposit overlay the pit backfill **019**, and abutted the wall **033**. The mortar floor **001** formed the current floor level. It was 60mm-80mm thick and comprised hard whitish grey packed and compacted lime mortar, sand and crushed red brick with occasional small cobbles and fragments of red brick, coal and animal bone. It abutted the wall **033** and the pier foundation **038**.

6.4.5 Archaeological Test Trench 8

Summary

ATT 8 was opened in the northwest of the basement, against the west wall of the northernmost bay (Figures 37, 57). The trench was 1m (N-S) x 3.04m (E-W) and was excavated to a depth of 1m, with a 1.8m deep sondage dug at the east end. The construction trench for the foundation of the west wall of the basement cut through the natural gravels (Figures 57, 58). Three large 18th century borrow pits were also excavated into the natural gravels, and succeeded by three distinct floor levels that were laid over the backfill of the pits.

Archaeological Stratigraphy

Natural subsoil

The natural glacial gravel **018**, a firm mid-grey sand with occasional to frequent well sorted rounded stones, was uncovered at 0.42m below the floor surface (at 50.30m OD) (Figures 57, 58).

West wall of the basement 011

The construction trench **016** for the west wall **011** was cut into the natural gravel **018** (Figures 57, 58). The cut was 0.26m deep and extended 0.54m east from the face of the wall. The base sloped slightly to the west. The east side of the cut was truncated by the pit **005**. The construction trench was backfilled with **008**, a loose mid greyish-brown sandy-clay with gravel, cobbles and moderate small stones, occasional fragments of red brick and slate and oyster shells. A clay pipe stem (18E413:008:1) was recovered from **008**.

The wall foundation **009** was a single 0.2m course of roughly-hewn limestone blocks bonded with hard greyish white lime mortar with occasional cobbles which formed a poorly constructed, irregular offset that protruded 0.12m out from the face of the wall. The west wall of the Tholsel basement **011** was a roughly coursed limestone rubble and cobbles construction, over the foundation **009**. A reused architectural fragment was noted at the base of the wall in ATT8. The wall was heavily rendered with **010**. The clay pipe stems recovered from the backfill of the construction trench **016** would suggest that the wall does not predate the 17th century.

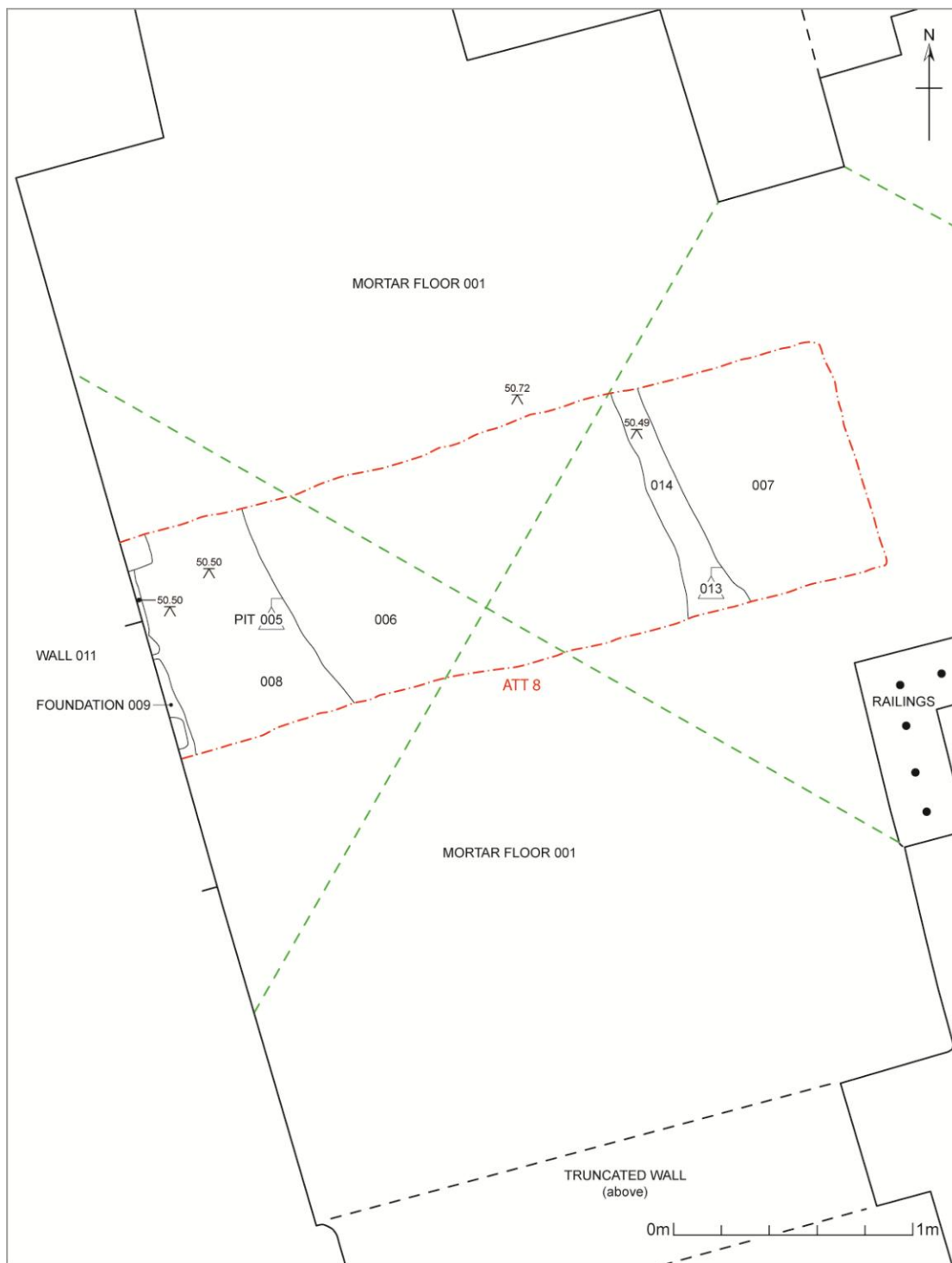


Figure 57: Plan of ATT 8

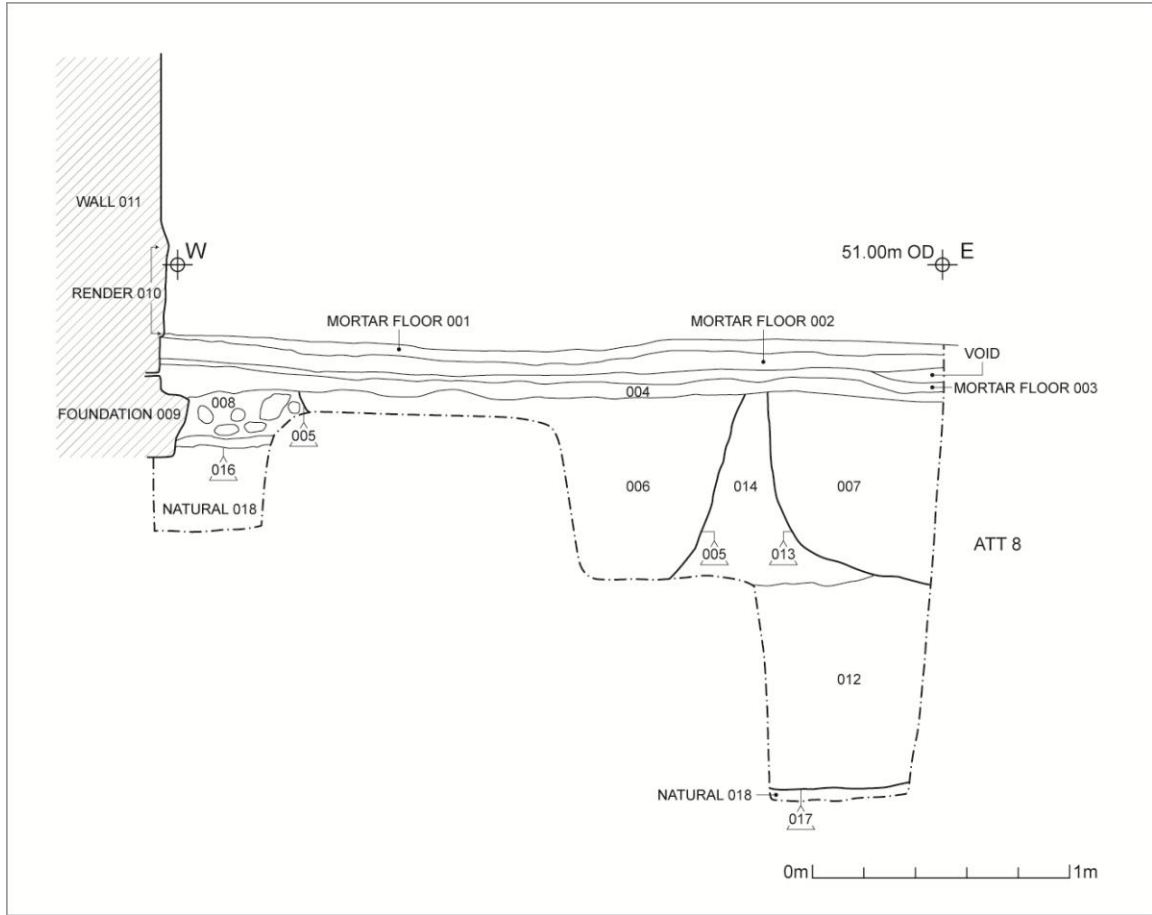


Figure 58: ATT8, south facing section, borrow pits and wall foundation

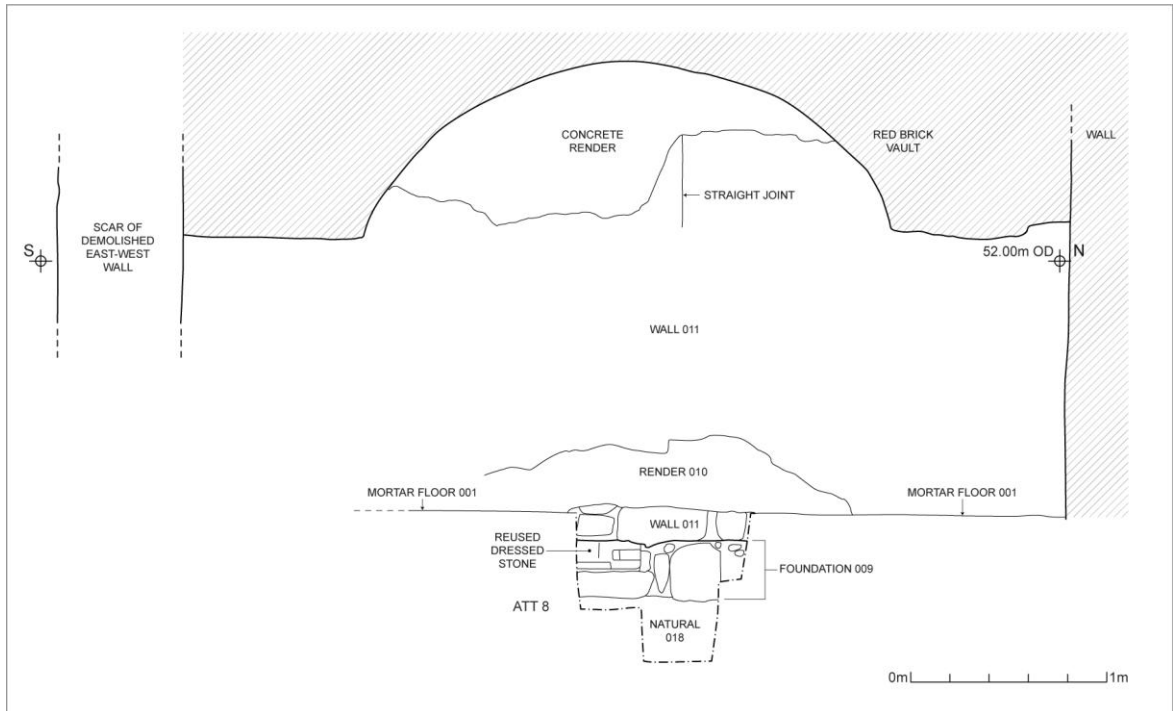


Figure 59: ATT8, west facing elevation



Figure 60: ATT8 sondage excavated at the foundation 009, showing the natural 018 beneath 009, from the southeast.

Primary borrow pit 017

A large, deep pit **017** was cut into the natural sands and gravels **018** (Figures 57, 58, 59, 60). It was 1.54m deep and flat bottomed and it was truncated by the secondary pits **005** and **013**. Due to this truncations its original extent is unknown, although it must have been quite large to achieve such a depth. The pit was backfilled by **012** and **014**. The primary backfill **012** was 0.78m thick and a loose, friable, mid greyish-brown sandy-clay with lenses of small cobbles and gravel. Tip lines were evident, tending down from north to south. **012** contained moderate lime flecks, oyster shells animal bone and fragments of red brick and slate. The upper fill **014** was 0.74m thick. It was compact mid greyish brown sandy clay with moderate cobbles and small stones. **014** contained occasional oyster shells and fragments of red brick and slate. A fragment of a plain clay pipe bowl dating from c.1820-60 (18E413:014:003) was recovered from this deposit.

Secondary borrow pits 005 and 013

Two large pits, **005** and **013**, were dug into the backfills of the borrow pit **017** (Figures 61, 62).



Figure 61: The backfilled borrow pits 005 and 013 in ATT 8, from the north.



Figure 62: Partially excavated borrow pits 005 and 013, from the southwest.

005 was a 1.7m diameter circular/oval pit with near vertical sides. It was excavated to a depth of 0.9m (not bottomed) and was backfilled by a loose dumped deposit of demolition rubble **006**, of *c.* 50% angular stones (up to 0.2m x 0.15m), *c.* 25% mid-brown grey sand, with frequent fragments of red brick and roof slate, moderate chunks of lime render and occasional animal bone. Two sherds of 18th-19th century green bottle glass (18E413:006:006-007) were recovered from this deposit. **006** was sealed by the make up deposit **004**.

005 truncated **006**, the upper fill of the primary borrow pit **017** and **008**, the backfill of the foundation cut for the west wall **011**. It also cut into **014**, the upper fill of **017**. As excavated **005** was 1m (N-S) x 0.74m (E-W) x 0.72m deep. It was backfilled by **007**, a loose and friable dumped deposit of construction waste made up of mid greyish-brown sandy-clay and gravel with moderate small stones, timber chippings, flecks of lime mortar and occasional fragments of slate and red brick. A sherd of 18th-19th century green bottle glass (18E413:007:014) and clay pipe stems were recovered from this deposit. **007** was sealed by the make up deposit **004**.

Floor levels 003, 002, 001

The make up/levelling deposit **004** for the floor level **003** sealed the pits **005** and **013** and the construction trench **016** (Figure 56). It overlay the offset foundation **009** and abutted the east face of the wall **011**. As excavated **004** was 3.04m (E-W) x 1m (N-S) and 40mm-1.2m thick and was a friable mid greyish-brown deposit of sand and gravel and cobbles, probably redeposited subsoil **018**, with frequent chunks of mortar and occasional fragments of timber and red brick. The floor surface **003** (50.58m OD) was laid on top of **004** and it abutted the east face of the wall **011**. It was a 20mm-60mm thick hard mid whitish-grey deposit of compacted crushed mortar and sand with moderate small stones, occasional fragments of crushed red brick, animal bone and coal. Sherds of creamware and banded dipped ware were recovered from the deposit. The floor **003** had subsided at the east end of ATT 8, leaving a shallow void between it and the floor surface **002** above. This subsidence was probably caused by the settling of the backfill **007** in the pit **013** below.

The secondary floor surface **002** (50.68m OD) was laid on top of **004** and abutted the east face of the wall **011**. It was a 70mm thick hard light whitish-grey deposit of

compacted crushed mortar and sand with moderate small stones, occasional fragments of crushed red brick and animal bone. The deposit produced a red earthenware tile fragment (18E413:002:3). The floor surface had subsided slightly in the centre of ATT 8 where it overlay the centre of the pit **005**.

The third, and current, floor surface **001** (50.72m OD) was laid on top of **002**. It was a 50mm thick hard light whitish-grey deposit of compacted crushed mortar and sand with moderate small stones, occasional fragments of crushed red brick, animal bone and coal. Finds recovered from the deposit included clay pipe stem fragments, GRE and TGE sherds. The floor surface had subsided slightly in the centre of ATT 8 where it overlay the centre of the pit **005**.

6.4.6 Archaeological Test Trench 9

Summary

ATT 9 was excavated in the southwest of the basement, against the east wall of the southernmost bay (Figures 63, 64). The trench was 1.1m (N-S) x 2.75m (E-W) and was excavated to 0.9m depth, the level of the natural subsoil. A medieval wall foundation was found below the current east wall of the basement. The medieval foundations were built directly on the natural gravels and predated the excavation of two large gravel borrow pits which were backfilled with domestic waste, including 13th-14th century Kilkenny-type pottery. The foundations and pitting probably relate to a cellar for a medieval house which predated construction of the Tholsel in 1578. Three post pits, possibly associated with the construction of the current 18th century red brick vaulting, cut into the backfills of the medieval pits and underlay the current flagged floor surface. The standing east wall of the room was opened up, revealing a blocked opening, possibly a doorway from the former lane level above.

Archaeological Stratigraphy

Natural subsoil

The natural glacial gravel **018**, a firm mid-grey sand with occasional to frequent well sorted rounded stones, was uncovered at 0.34m (50.74m OD) below the floor surface (Figures 63, 64).

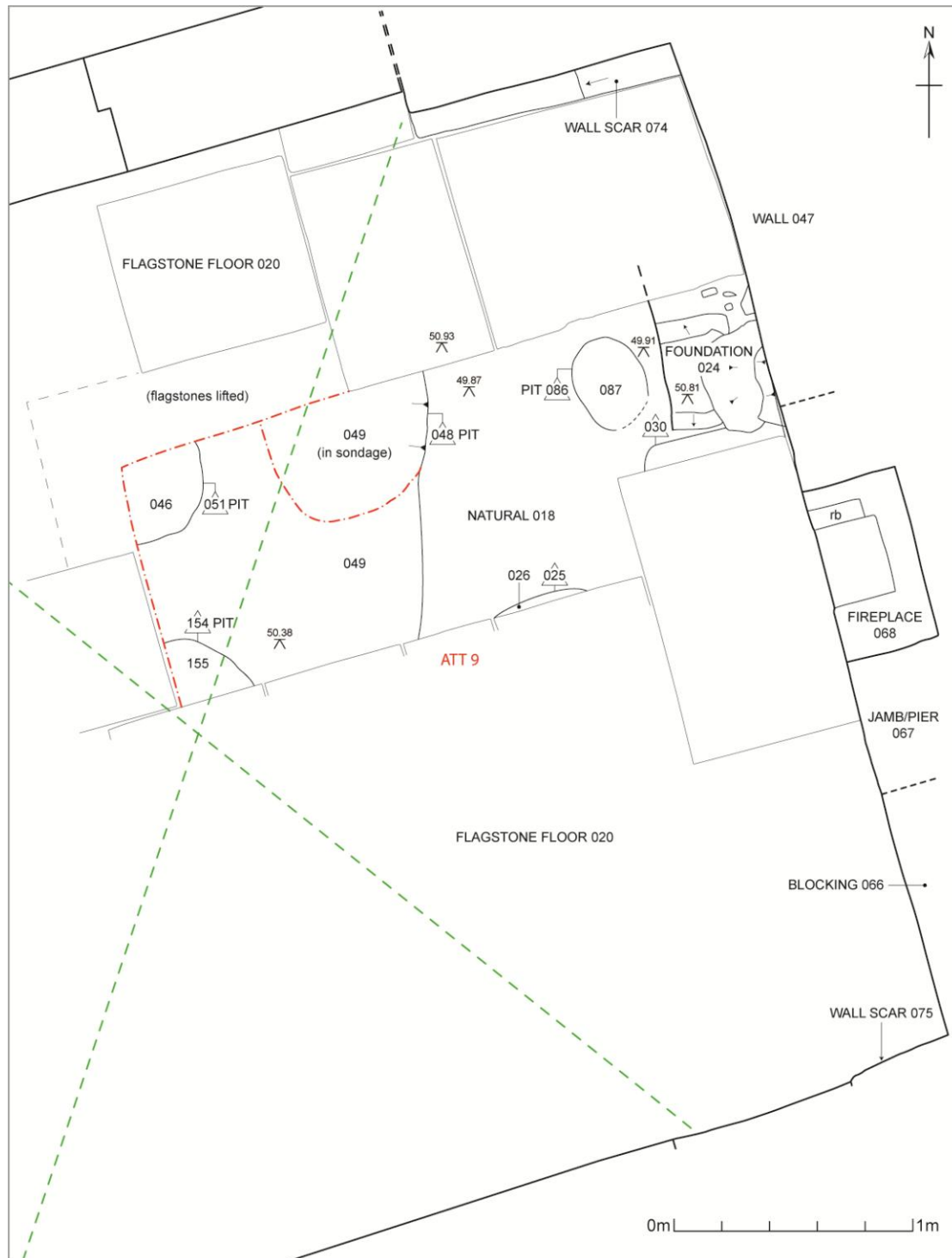


Figure 63: Plan of ATT 9

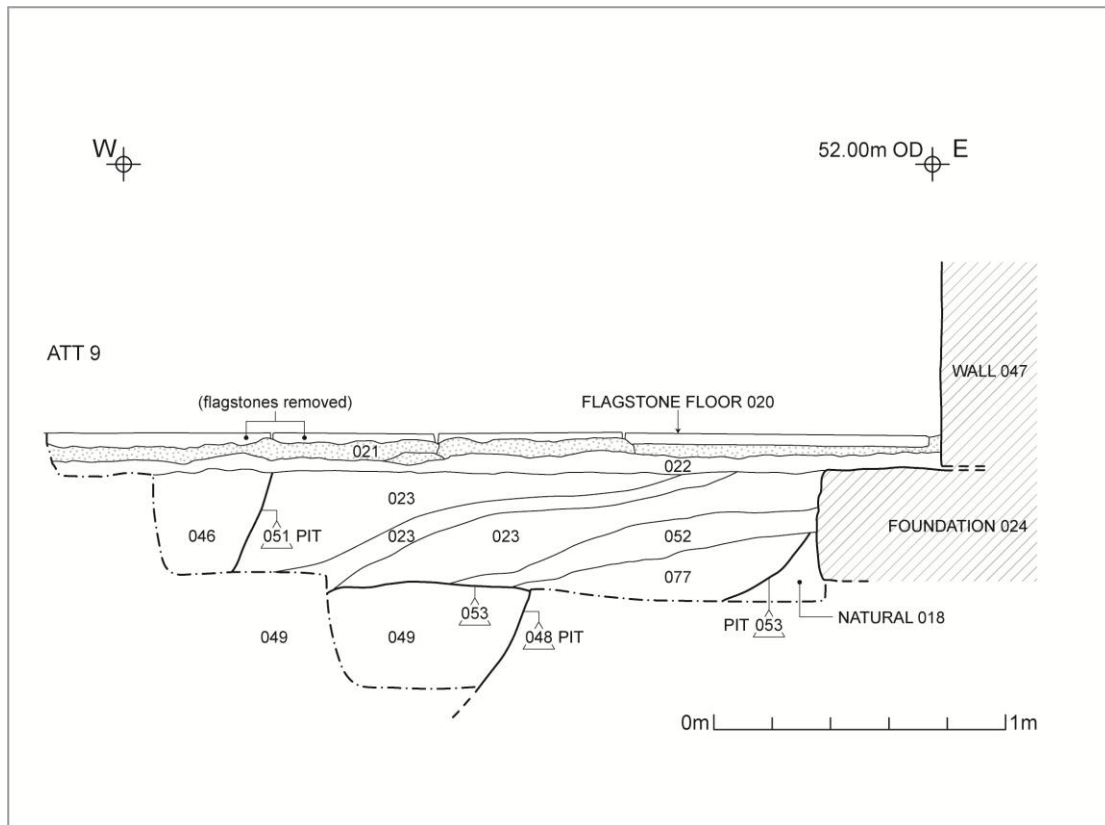


Figure 64: ATT9 south facing section, showing the medieval foundation 024, medieval borrow pits 048 and 053 and flagstone floor 020

Medieval wall foundation 024

The wall foundation **024** was uncovered at the east end of ATT 9 (Figures 63-65). Its west face and part of its rubble core were exposed below part of the current basement wall **047** which had reused it as a foundation. The wall face was formed from large, roughly hewn limestone blocks which were bonded by a light brown sandy lime mortar, typical of that used for medieval masonry structures in Kilkenny. The exposed width of the foundation was 0.44m and it was 0.44m high above the natural gravel **018**. Its full width could not be ascertained because it extended east under the wall **047**. Any construction trench that may formerly have existed had also been removed by later intrusions. The wall truncated at the south by a small pit **029** that had been dug probably to remove a stone from the foundation when the current ground level was being constructed.



Figure 65: Medieval wall foundation 024 below wall 047 and resting directly on the natural 018, from the west

Medieval pits 048 and 053 and post pit 086

Two large borrow pits **048** and **053** and a smaller possible post pit **086**, were dug into the natural gravels **018** immediately west of the wall **024** (Figures 63, 64, 66).

The small 0.38m x 0.3m oval pit **086** was dug into **018**, 70mm west of the foundation **024**. It was backfilled by a soft light greyish brown sand **087** and underlay the pit **053**. It was not excavated. **086** may have been a post pit associated with the construction of the foundation **024**.

The borrow pit **048** was circular or sub-circular pit with concave sides (Figures 63, 64, 66). As excavated it was 1.37m x 1.1m and 0.5m deep (it extended beyond the excavation to the north, south and west and below the base of excavation). The top of the pit was probably truncated by the later pit **053**. The backfill of **048** was a dumped deposit of firm dark brown silty clay, cobbles ($\approx 40\%$), gravel and small angular stones. It contained occasional chunks of lime mortar and animal bone. Five sherds of 13th-14th century unglazed Kilkenny type pottery (18E413:049:001-005) were recovered from this deposit.



Figure 66: ATT9, sondage into medieval pit 048 and unexcavated pits 053 and 086, from the west

053 was a large shallow pit dug into the natural gravels **018** against the west face of the wall foundation **024** (Figures 63, 64, 66). As exposed it measured 1.37m x 1.1m and was 0.5m deep. It extended beyond the excavation to the north, south and west and below the base of excavation. The edge of the pit was only visible at the east side where the lower 0.26m had a gradual concave slope. The upper fills of the pit directly abutted the west face of the medieval wall foundation **024**. Its backfills comprised three deposits **077**, **052** and **023**. All were dumped deposits with tip lines slopping down from east to west. The primary fill **077** was confined to the east end of the pit and was a 0.4m deep soft mid brownish grey gravelly sand with occasional flecks of lime mortar. The secondary fill **052** was a 0.2m deep soft light-grey coarse sand with occasional cobbles and flecks of mortar.

The uppermost fill of the pit was a 0.15m-0.4m thick mixed upper fill **023** which was made up of several distinct dumped deposits of greyish brown sandy gravel and cobbles with occasional medium sized angular stones, separated by lenses of sand. It contained occasional animal bone and chunks of lime mortar and three sherds of 13th-14th century Kilkenny type pottery (18E413:049:002-004) were recovered.



Figure 67: ATT9, post pits 025, 027 and 154 in section, from north

Possible post pits cutting 023

Three circular pits, **025**, **027** and **154** were dug into the uppermost backfill **023** of the medieval borrow pit **053** (Figures 63, 64, 67).

Pit **025** was *c.* 0.4m diameter and 0.2m deep. It extended beyond the excavation to the south. It was backfilled by **026**, a dumped deposit of sandy mortar and gravel with cobbles and moderate small stones. The deposit contained frequent flecks of lime mortar, chunks of lime render and fragments of red brick.

Pit **027** was located 0.45m west of **025** and was *c.* 0.4m diameter and 0.23m deep. It extended beyond the excavation to the south. **027** was backfilled by **028**, a dumped

deposit of soft mid grey sand with occasional small stones. The deposit contained moderate flecks and chunks of lime mortar and gravel.

Pit **154** was circular or sub-circular and flat bottomed, 0.34m x 0.28m and 0.24m deep. It extended beyond the excavation to the south and west. **154** was backfilled by a compact deposit of mid brownish grey mortar and clay with frequent cobbles **155**. The deposit contained frequent flecks and chunks of lime mortar, chunks of lime render and fragments of red brick.

Pit **154** was directly under the apex of the red brick vault in the southeast of the basement. The pits **025** and **027**, together with **154** were in line with the east-west crown of the vault. The three pits may have held posts used during the construction of the red brick vault, with **154** acting as a central support.

Pits 051 and 029

Pit **051** was circular or sub-circular and had been dug into **023** and **018**. As excavated it was 0.5m x 1.2m x 0.39m deep. It extended beyond the excavation to the north and west and below the base of excavation. It was backfilled with **046**, a dumped deposit of firm light brownish grey clay, cobbles and gravel with occasional chunks of lime mortar. **046** was sealed by **022**.

Truncation of foundation 024

The medieval foundation **024** was truncated by the cut **029**. The size and shape in plan of **029** remain unknown as it was recorded at the south extent of the excavation. The cut truncated **024** and **023** and was probably dug to remove a stone from the foundation of the wall **024** when the current floor level was constructed. It was backfilled by **030**, a very hard, compacted mid grey deposit of lime mortar, sand and cobbles, with moderate chunks of lime and fragments of slate. **030** contained a fragment of 17th-18th century clay pipe stem (18E413:030:001).

Flagstone floor 020

The make up deposit **022** was introduced over the backfilled pits and foundation **024** to raise and level the ground level for the flagged floor **020** (Figure 64). **022** was a very loose deposit of sandy, gravely clay with small stones. It contained frequent flecks and chunks

of lime mortar, red brick fragments, animal bone and patches of coal dust. Two sherds of c.1720-40 green bottle glass (18E413:022:008-009) and a sherd of slipware pottery (18E413:022:5) were amongst the finds from **022**. The deposit **022** extended throughout ATT 9 and was 70mm thick. It underlay the poured mortar bedding **021** for the flags. This was a 60mm thick mixture of light greyish-white lime mortar, gravel and sand with occasional fragments of red brick. It produced two sherds of GRE (18E413:21:2-3) and an 18th century bottle fragment (18E413:21:1).

The current flagstone floor **020** was laid on the mortar bedding **021** and comprised squared limestone flagstones of varying thicknesses and sizes. Several of the flagstones were over 1m long. The flagstones respect the south and east walls of the room and the stone wall stub **074** in the northeast corner. There is a gap, filled by red brick, between the north edge of **020** and the blocking wall between the piers at the north of the room. The flagstone floor continues into the room to the west. The floor was truncated by the modern wall foundation **078**. A gully for a modern water pipe was hacked through the floor in both rooms. The render **070** and the fireplace **068** in the east wall of the basement post-date the flagstone floor.

7.0 OPENING UP EAST BASEMENT WALL

Render was removed from the entirety of the west face of the second bay of the east basement wall to facilitate examination of possible opes (Figures 68-69). This is where it is proposed to insert a doorway which would lead from the proposed lift on the east side of the wall. The render was also partially removed from targeted areas of the southernmost bay of the east basement wall to allow inspection of blocked opes. Further opening up works at the ground floor and upper levels of the Tholsel has been undertaken by Cathal Crimmins Conservation Architects.⁸⁶

7.1 East Basement Wall 159, 161, 162

Summary

The lime render was removed from the east wall of the middle bay in the basement between the piers 165 and 156 (Figures 68, 69). Render was removed to expose masonry,

⁸⁶ Report forthcoming.

thereby allowing examination of possible features and joints in the wall. The current east wall can be dated to the late 17th century. It is flanked by two opes, possibly basement lights, which may have been blocked in 1711. The current red brick vaulting and supporting piers, inserted in 1753, were built abutting the west face of the wall and blocked opes.

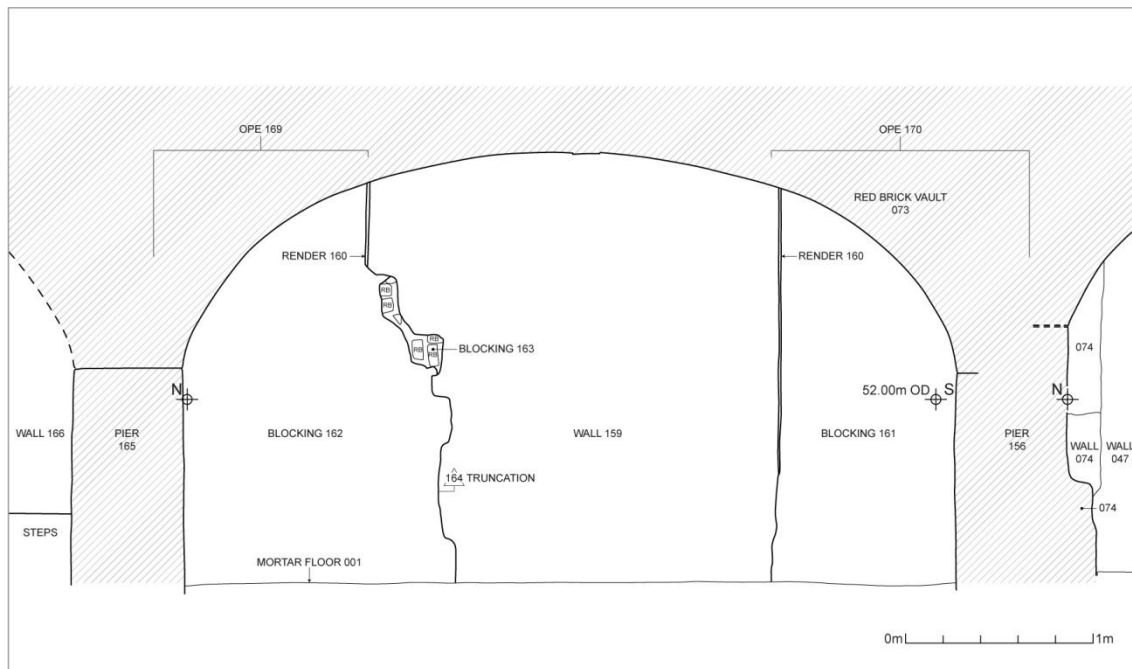


Figure 68: West facing section of the wall 159 and blocking walls 161 and 162



Figure 69: The east wall of the basement in the centre room, showing the wall 159 flanked by the blocking walls 161 and 162, from the west

Wall 159

The 2.18m (N-S) and 2.3m high wall **159**, which occupies the center of the bay, is the earliest exposed feature (Figures 68, 69). The wall extends above the soffit of the vaulting **073** and is abutted by the floor level **001**. Two vertical joints define the north and south sides of the wall. The vertical joints are abutted by the blocking walls **161** to the south and **162** to the north. The north side of the wall is truncated by **164**, an irregular cut into the wall that begins 0.46m below the base of the vaulting **073** and continues below the floor **001**. The wall is of coursed rubble, roughly hewn limestone blocks with frequent small packing stones bonded by a hard grey/white lime mortar with frequent gravel and lumps of lime and occasional small flecks of coal. The wall is roughly faced on the north, west and south sides and rendered with **160**, which was up to 50mm thick in places. **159** is flanked by the probable opes **169** to the north and **170** to the south.

Ope 169

The ope **169**, to the north of the wall **159**, is now blocked with the wall **162**. The ope is defined by the vertical joint at the north side of the wall **159**. The north side of the ope is presumably behind the vaulting pier **165**. It is at least 1.05m wide and 2.14m high. The ope and the truncation **164** are filled by the blocking wall **162**. The function of the ope **169** remains uncertain. One explanation is that it and the ope **170** to the south may have been basement lights open to St Mary's Lane.

Ope 170

The ope **170** in the east wall of the basement south of the wall **159** is now blocked with the wall **161**. The ope is defined by the vertical joint at the south side of the wall **159**. The north side of the ope is presumably behind the vaulting pier **156**. It is at least 0.94m wide and 2.1m high. The ope is filled by the blocking wall **161**. The function of the ope **169** remains uncertain. It and the ope **169** to the north may have been basement lights that opened onto St Mary's Lane before the stairwell was built c. 1760.

Truncation 164 of the wall 159

The north side of the wall **159** is truncated by **164**, an irregular cut into the wall that began 0.46m below the base of the vaulting **073** and continues below the floor **001** (Figures 68, 69). It truncated the wall **159** and render **160**. The blocking wall **162** (with the

red brick **163**) was built up to the truncated north end of **159**. The purpose of the truncation is unknown.

Blocking 162 and 163 of ope 169

The wall **162** was built to block the ope **169** and truncation **164**, in the east wall of the basement, to the north of **159** (Figures 68, 69). The exposed wall is 1.44m (N-S) and 2.34m high. It extends above the base of **073** and below **001**. The wall is built up to the truncated north end of the wall **159**. It abuts the render **160** and is abutted by the pier **165**, the vaulting **073** and the floor **001**. The blocking directly below the overhang created by **164** is made up of mortared handmade red brick. This red brick may have been a blocking of the truncation **164**, predating the blocking **162**, although this remains uncertain. Both **162** and **163** are covered by a thin lime wash and not rendered.

Blocking 161 of ope 170

The wall **161** was built to block the ope **170**, in the east wall of the basement, to the south of **159** (Figures 68, 69). The exposed wall is 0.94m (N-S) and 2.1m high. It extended above the base of **073** and below **001**. It abuts the render **160** and is abutted by the pier **156**, the vaulting **073** and the floor **001**. Covered by a thin lime wash and not rendered.

Vaulting

The current red brick groin vaulting **073** abuts and is later than the east basement wall **159**, the opes **169** and **170** and the blocking walls **162** and **162** (Figures 68, 69). The north east corner of the vault springs from the top of the pier **165** and the southwest corner of the vaulting springs from the pier **156**. It is formed of 9½ x 2½ inch bricks bonded by hard whitish grey lime mortar with sand and gravel. The bricks were mostly laid as headers, with stretchers at the intersections. The vaulting is rendered with a now much degraded, patchy lime mortar. The supporting pier **156** was built over the cut back wall **074**.

Mortar floor 001

The current mortar floor **001** of the basement abuts the west face of the wall **159** and the blocking walls **169** and **170**, and the piers **156** and **165**.

7.2 East Basement Wall 047, 084, 066

Summary

The lime render was removed from targeted areas of the east wall of the basement adjoining ATT 9 (Figures 70, 71). Render was removed to expose masonry, thereby allowing examination of possible features and joints in the wall. In ATT9 a medieval wall foundation, probably a remnant of a cellar, was found below the current east wall of the basement. The current east basement wall and an east-west return on its north side were built over the earlier foundation in the late 16th or late 17th century. The east wall contained a blocked ope in the south, which may have been a doorway that led down from the former St Mary's lane at ground level. The east-west return was almost completely removed prior to the construction of the current red brick vaulting and the laying of the current flagstone floor, both of which probably occurred 1759-63. A small red-brick fireplace and its red-brick flue was inserted into the wall after the laying of the current floor.

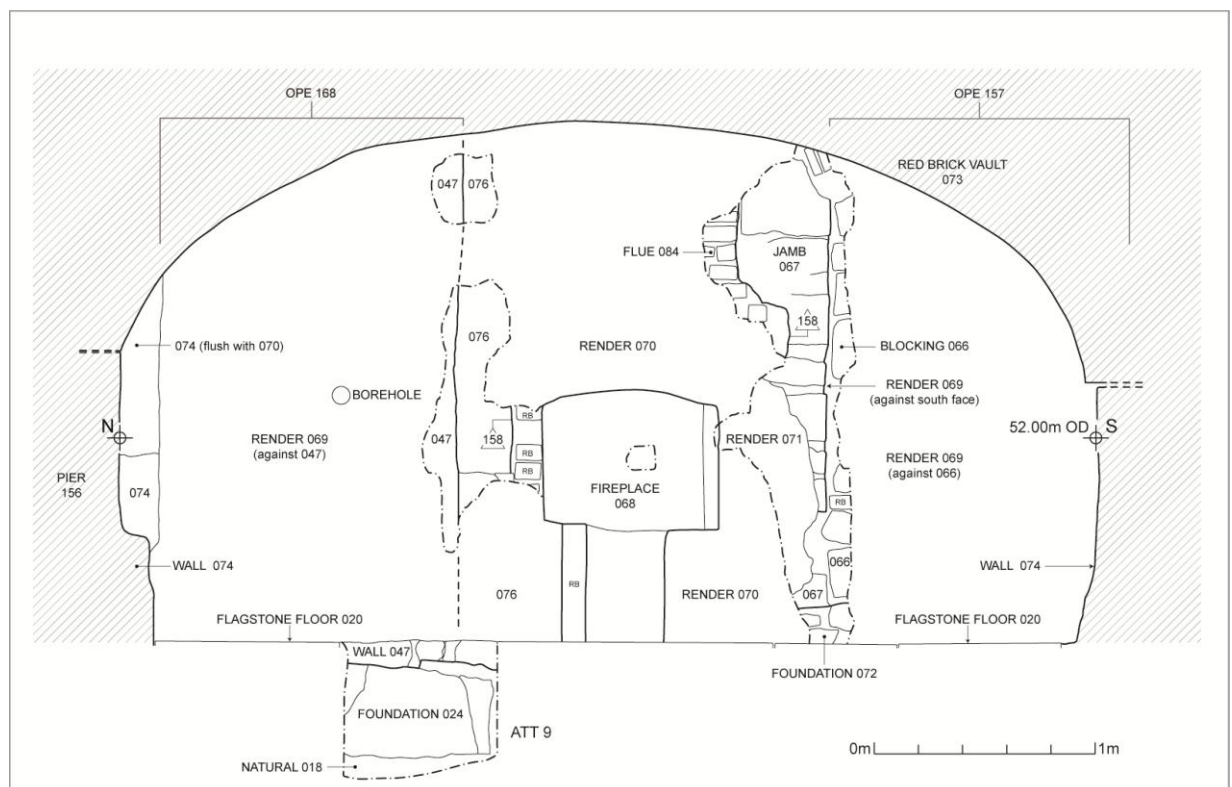


Figure 70: West facing elevation of east basement wall, southernmost bay



Figure 71: West facing elevation of east basement wall, southernmost bay

Masonry phasing

Wall 076

Stratigraphically, the earliest section of standing wall is the 1.65m wide wall **076** in the centre of the bay (Figures 70, 71). Two vertical joints define the north and south sides of the wall. These are abutted by blocking on either side, wall **047** to the north and wall **066** to the south. The wall itself is of roughly-hewn limestone bonded by a hard whitish-brown lime mortar. A well-defined but rather roughly-built jamb or line of quoins **067** formed from squared, roughly hewn limestone blocks is present on the south side of the wall. The lower two courses of the wall are rather irregular and slightly offset from the main wall face and this may represent the foundation level **072**. The limited opening up on the north side of the wall showed this side was more roughly finished, with no discernible quoin or jamb stones visible. The wall was covered in a lime render **071** which could be clearly traced onto its south face where it was abutted by the blocking wall **066**. **071** was a 10mm thick lime render made of soft creamy brown lime mortar, sand and charcoal, with a fine surface finish. The surface of the render was mid brown in colour. Without removal of some of the blocking stones in the adjoining walls it is difficult to characterise wall **076** but the most likely explanations are that it originally formed either an engaged pier with a now blocked, recessed basement light/chute on either side, or

alternatively that it divided two door opes which provided access down from St Mary's Lane before the stairwell was built *c.* 1760.

Ope 157

The now blocked ope **157** to the south of the block of wall **076** is defined on its north side by the rough jamb/ quoins **067** (Figures 70, 71). Presumably its south side is obscured by the south wall of the basement, which must therefore post-date it. Likewise the current brick vaulting **073** was built against, and therefore is later than, the jamb **067** and the blocking **074** of the ope. Accordingly, the ope, along with most of the east basement wall, is assigned to the 1695 building phase. The full width of the ope is thus unclear but it was at least 1.1m wide and 1.98m high. Its function remains uncertain but it may have acted as a doorway that was entered via steps from the former St Mary's Lane. Alternatively, it may have been a splayed basement light which set into a recess in the east basement wall.

Ope 168

Ope **168**, on the north side of the wall **076**, was also blocked, with wall **047**. Its south side was defined by the vertical joint forming the north-west corner of wall **076**. Its north side was not visible but it may have been removed by wall **074**, which was probably built to divide the southernmost bay of the basement from the middle bay. The ope was therefore probably *c.* 1.4m wide.

Blocking 066 of the ope 157

The ope **157** was blocked by the construction of the wall **066** (Figures 70, 71). This abutted the render **071** on the south face of the jamb **067** and comprised roughly coursed, roughly hewn limestone blocks and occasional red bricks with wide joints bonded by hard greyish white lime mortar with frequent flecks of coal. The exposed wall was 1.20m long and 2.24m high. It predated construction of the east basement wall and red brick vaulting **073** and may correspond to a 1711 reference to blocking up of the cellars below the Tholsel (see above).⁸⁷

⁸⁷ Corporation Records, Town Hall, Kilkenny, '*Clasped Book*' Kilkenny Corporation Minute Books 1690-1717, 23.07.1711 (p. 204).

Blocking 047 of ope 168

The ope **168** to the north of the wall **067** was blocked and brought flush by construction of a c. 1.4m wide stretch of random-rubble and lime mortar bonded walling (Figures 70, 71). A borehole inserted into the thickness of the wall around 15 years ago indicates it is at least 0.4m thick. The wall sits directly on the earlier, medieval, foundation **024** (in ATT9) and a distinct construction layer of mortar was spread on top of the earlier foundation **024** during the construction of **047**.

Vaulting

The current red brick groin vaulting **073** abuts and is later than the east basement wall **047**, the opes **157** and **168** and the blocking walls **066** and **047** (Figures 70, 71). The north east corner of the vault springs from the top of the pier **156** and the southwest corner of the vaulting springs from the south wall of the basement, into which it was inserted. It is formed of 9½ x 2½ inch bricks bonded by hard whitish grey lime mortar with sand and gravel. The bricks were mostly laid as headers, with stretchers at the intersections. The vaulting is rendered with a now much degraded, patchy lime mortar. The supporting pier **156** was built over the cut back wall **074**.

Flagstone floor 020 and render 069

The flagstone floor **020** was laid in the south rooms of the basement (Figures 70, 71). The flagstones respect the south and east walls of the room and the stone wall stub **074** in the northeast corner. There is a gap, filled by red brick, between the north edge of **020** and the blocking wall to the west of the pier **156**. The flagstone floor sealed the backfilled borrow pits in ATT 9 and was laid on top of the levelling deposit **022**. As occurred elsewhere in the basement it appears that the floor level had been lowered by c. 0.2m prior to the laying of the flags **020** from a level above the foundation **072** of the wall **047**. The lime mortar render **069** was applied to the walls **047** and **066**, after the floor **020** was laid and after the brick vaulting **073** was in place. It was a 10mm-30mm thick render of hard greyish white lime mortar with sand and gravel and flecks of calcified lime. The render also covered the remains of the truncated wall **074**.

Fireplace 068

The walls **047** and **076** were truncated by the construction of a small brick fireplace **068** and its brick flue **084** (Figures 70, 71). The fireplace **068** was 0.8m wide, 1.12m high and

0.4m deep. The south side of the fireplace tapered inwards slightly. A 0.52m high ledge, built of red brick narrowed the opening to 0.35m and formed a shelf at both sides and the back of the fireplace. The base of the fireplace was level with the flagstone surface **020**. A 1.25m wide truncation **158** was made into the wall to facilitate insertion of the fireplace and flue. The flue **084** was angled to the south. It was roughly lined with red brick and stone. The rebuilt wall and fireplace was then covered by render **070**. This was a render of hard greyish white lime mortar with sand and gravel and frequent flecks of coal.

8.0 THOLSEL, SUGGESTED STRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

The following offers a suggested outline of the structural development of the Tholsel, as it is presently understood from the results of the analysis of historical records, archaeological investigations, opening up works and observations regarding the standing building. Figures 72 and 73 offer a suggested phasing of the standing structural remains. Further opening up works may refine, or in some cases overtake, the sequence as presented.

Before the Tholsel c. 1200-1578

Prior to the construction of the first Tholsel on the site in 1578-9, the site was occupied by at least two townhouses that fronted onto the main market place of the medieval walled town on the High street. In the late 16th century these premises were owned by a Thomas and William Marshall. Their houses backed onto the western boundary of St Mary's churchyard. The excavations have tentatively identified that this boundary comprised a broad c. 2m wide ditch, perhaps the continuation of another section found in excavations to the south of the churchyard. At least one burial had been interred in the base of the ditch before it was backfilled with a series of deposits that produced medieval pottery and disarticulated human bone. A bone-bead turning-panel from one of the lower backfills was a rare find and could suggest that the production of pater noster beads was being undertaken within the parish church precinct in the medieval period. No trace of any human remains, apart from a small quantity of residual disarticulated bone, was found to the west of this ditch, inside the c. 1760 stairwell.

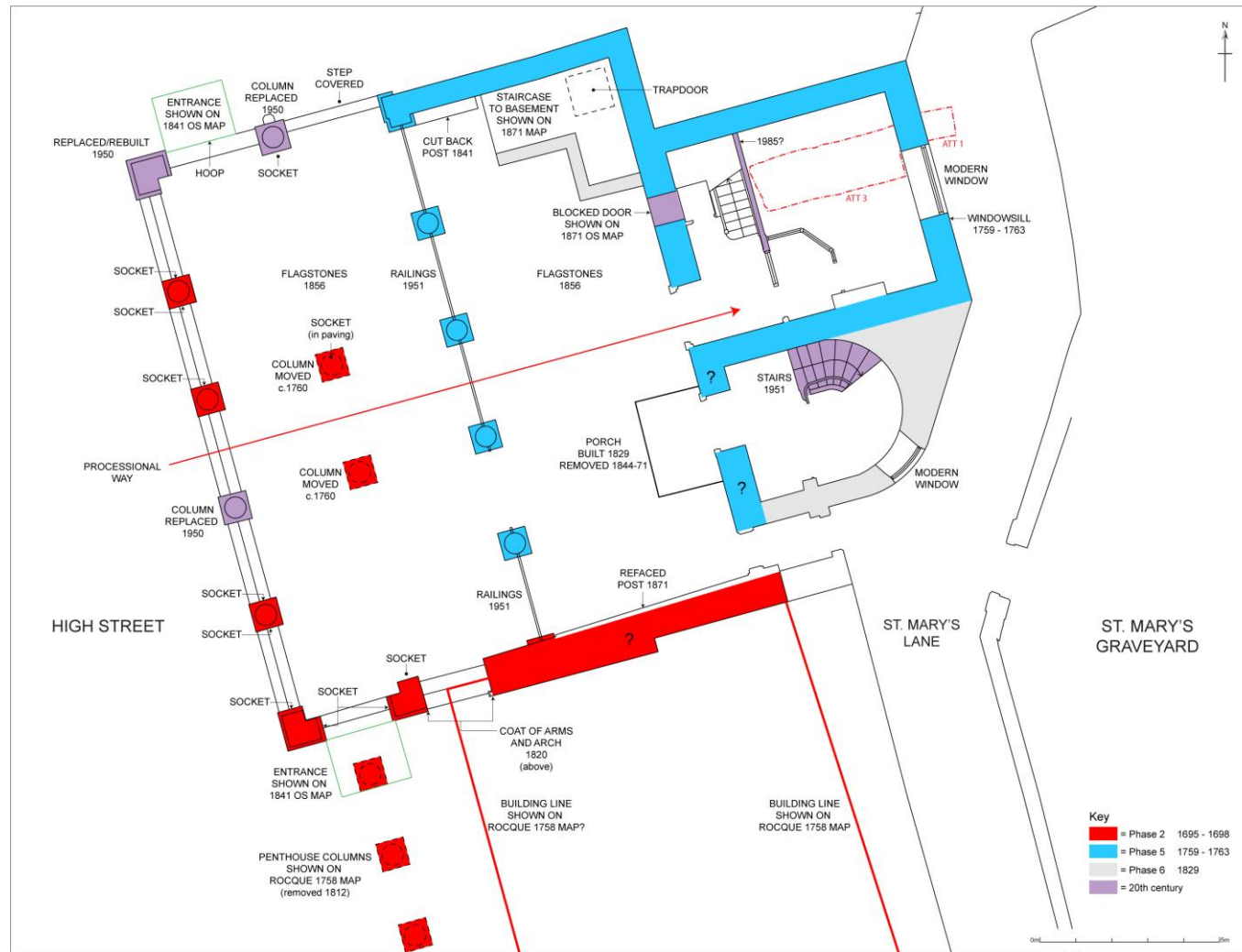


Figure 72: Suggested structural development, phase plan, the Tholsel ground floor

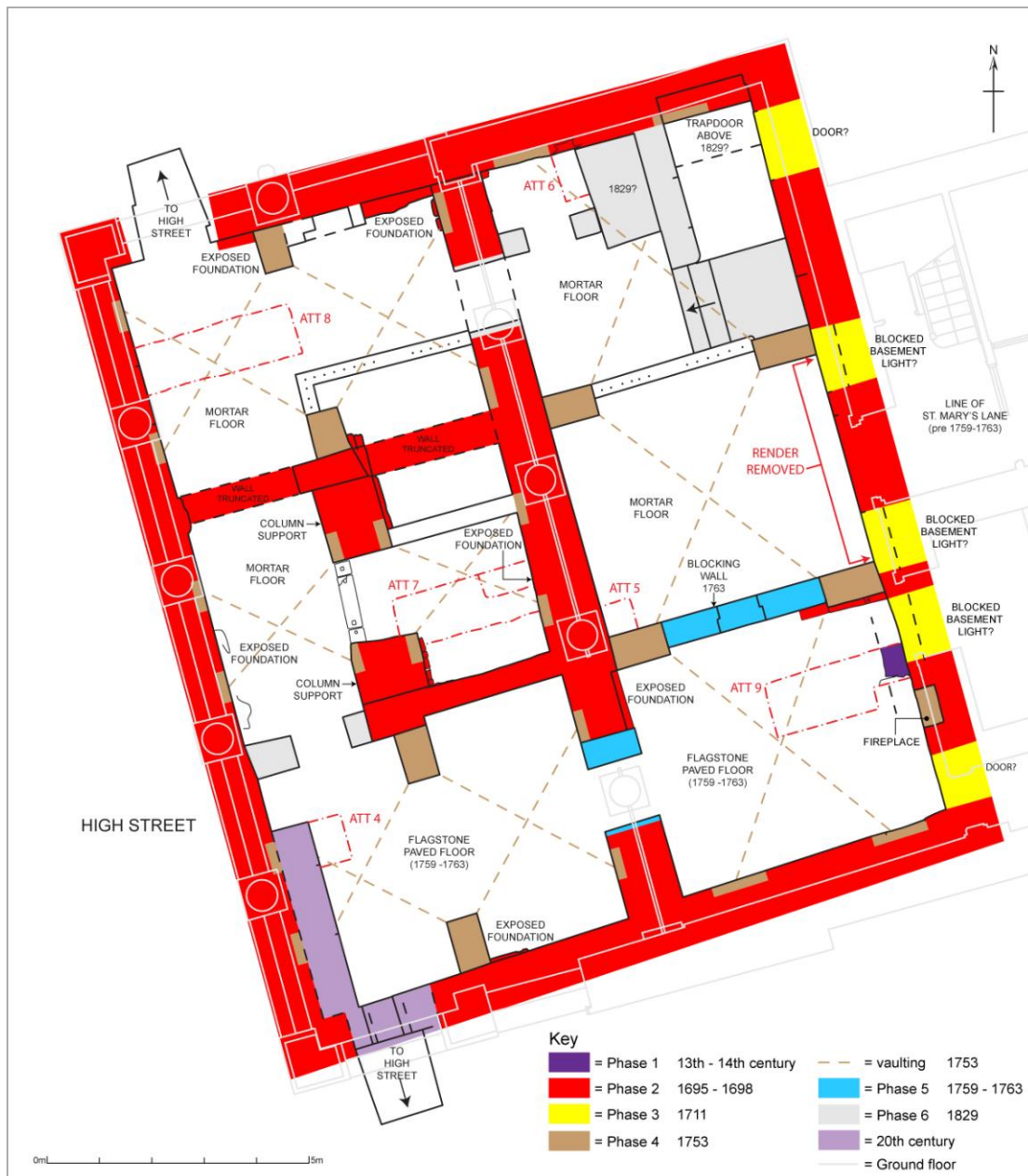


Figure 73: Suggested structural development, phase plan, the Tholsel basement

Nothing appears to survive above ground level of the medieval houses that preceded construction of the first Tholsel but it is now known that at least one of them had a stone cellar, the foundations of which were reused for the late 17th century east wall of the current basement. The medieval cellar foundation may have originally continued vertically to form the back (east) wall of the house, with a small yard between it and the boundary of the St Mary's precinct. However, probably as a result of subsequent ground lowering, no features that could be ascribed to this putative medieval yard were noted at ground level in ATT3. Since only a fragment of the medieval cellar's east wall foundation was uncovered its full extent remains unknown but a patch of packed-earth floor in ATT7 with 13th-14th century pottery, 9.4m north-west from the medieval foundation, suggests it could have been fairly extensive (assuming both are related). Pits had been dug, probably to extract the underlying sand and gravel, within the medieval cellar. The pits were subsequently backfilled with general domestic waste, including medieval pottery fragments of 13th-14th century date and animal bones. The floor of the medieval cellar was *c.* 0.1m lower than the present ground level.

First Tholsel, built 1578-9

Following the transfer of the two Marshal properties to the Corporation of Kilkenny in 1578 they were presumably demolished to be replaced by a new purpose-built Tholsel, with cellarge. No definite, diagnostic, architectural features that can be attributed to it have been found to date either above ground level or in the cellar below. Likewise, the archaeological test excavations uncovered no masonry that could be definitively assigned to the building and it would appear that very little, if any, of the building survives today. Accordingly, very little is known about the form of this building but it is reasonable to suggest, given its broader architectural context, that it was built in the then-prevailing 'Renaissance-style'. More extensive excavations and opening up works may uncover foundations or possibly standing remains which were incorporated into later structures of this first Tholsel.

Second Tholsel, built 1695-8 by Ald. John Pape

Between 1695 and 1698 a substantial rebuilding, if not complete replacing, of the late 16th century Tholsel occurred under the direction of Alderman John Pape. This second Tholsel is essentially the structure depicted on the 1758 map by John Rocque (Figures 13, 14), and it comprised the present five-bay neo-Classical Doric columned arcaded west

elevation to High street. This formed the 'market part' of the Tholsel, in which stalls and temporary marketing took place. Sockets in the original columns show that there was some form of railing/barrier either side of the central opening which led to another pair of columns that presumably formed a formal processional entrance into the Tholsel for the Corporation aldermen and mayors. Three of the four existing Doric columns on the west elevation can be assigned to this 1695 building campaign (Figure 72). On the south side of the structure a 'penthouse' was elevated above a row of columns. The east half of the main building was a stone, three-storey structure, with its front (west) wall founded on the central spine wall of the basement. On the ground floor this was given over, primarily, to more permanent commercial and entertainment units, situated on either side of a centrally-placed passage that exited onto St Mary's Lane (Figure 72). The cobbles covered a circular cobble-filled sump that may have acted to drain away water runoff from the roof at the rear (east) of either the late 16th or late 17th century Tholsel. The upper levels, which extended over the market arcade, were occupied by the City Chambers, the Exchange and other administrative rooms, and topped off with a cupola. Stairs access to the upper chambers must have been provided somewhere inside the building, but where precisely is unknown. The general architectural layout and style of the 1695 Tholsel accords well with other near-contemporary arcaded neo-Classical civic structures such as the Main Guard, Clonmel (1675), the Exchange, Limerick (1673) and the Exchange, Waterford (1717) (Figures 74-76).



Figure 74: The Exchange, Waterford (by John Thomas Serres, 1787) (Victoria and Albert Museum)



Figure 75: The Exchange, Limerick (source: archiseek.com)



Figure 76: Main Guard, Clonmel, built 1675

Many, if not all, the shop units on the ground floor were assigned space in the cellar below. The archaeological investigations date the current basement to the late 17th century building phase on the basis that the large extraction pit (031) in ATT7 and ATT5 that underlies the central spine wall contained glass bottle sherds of late 17th-early 18th century date and ceramics of similar age. Likewise the backfill of the foundation trench for the west wall contained clay pipe stems, which are not used in Kilkenny until around 1600, and it cannot therefore relate to the 1578 Tholsel. Furthermore, the three parallel north-south walls of the basement match the three wall-lines that are shown on Rocque's map and much of their foundations have been exposed (Figure 14). All of the main walls are also abutted by and earlier than the present vaulted ceiling and its roughly built supporting piers which was constructed in 1753. The floor level in the late 17th century basement was some 0.2m above current ground level, to judge by the foundations that were exposed when it was completely dug out to the level of the natural gravel subsoil or in the south-east of the basement, a medieval pitting horizon, during the 1759-63 rebuilding (see below). The vaulting for the 1695 cellar sprung from a higher level than this later vault but no trace of the earlier vaulting survives.

After the building of the western stone boundary wall of St Mary's churchyard around 1750, using rubble and cut stone from its demolished medieval chancel, a well-constructed cobbled laneway was laid between the outside (west) of the new wall and the rear (east) of the late 17th century Tholsel. The lane continued to the north-east, essentially linking with the medieval south-western and north-western churchyard entrances. In cutting through the west and north edges of the former graveyard human skeletal remains were preserved under the laneway and these have been found in previous archaeological investigations in the north-western section of St Mary's Lane. The lane is also shown on John Rocque's 1758 survey of Kilkenny running in more-or-less a straight line north-south (Figure 13) and parts of it have been found to the south-west of the Tholsel in various past archaeological investigations. A section of the north-south orientated laneway, composed of well-lain cobbles with a central drainage gully, was found in ATT3. Pottery in the bedding material for the cobbles post-dated 1700.

Third Tholsel, 1759-63, by Ald. William Colles

The rebuilding campaign of 1759-63 was undertaken by Alderman William Colles. This enlarged the market area by removing the eastern half of the Tholsel and replacing it with

a new arcade which was built to replicate the pre-existing late 17th century western arcade. Four new Doric columns were introduced, supported on the central north-south spine wall in the basement and the pair of columns in the centre of the western arcade were removed to the north to support the balcony overhead. This created an open space in both the east and western parts of the ground floor arcade, which necessitated the construction of a new stairwell over the cobbled St Mary's Lane as far as the west wall of the churchyard to form a building of T-shaped plan. The new west wall of the stairwell and its continuation to the north and south was built with a 0.3m offset on top of the east wall of the basement. Two doors led into the stairwell, and a third to the south gave access onto the rerouted St Mary's Lane. As demonstrated in ATT3 the foundations for the rear stairwell were inserted to the base of the former medieval boundary ditch and set on a substantial plinth foundation which supported the three-storey structure. No trace of the mid-18th century churchyard wall was found, though it must have been on roughly the same line as the east wall of the stairwell but it must have been completely removed for the new structure (Figure 14). After the stairwell was completed, construction waste was introduced to raise a new floor onto which pads to support a stairs (which is shown on the 1871 OS map) were placed (Figure 27). The upper floors were probably also rebuilt at this time, to judge by the Gibbs surrounds on the windows, the stressed quoins and the concave limestone barge stones at roof level, all of which is typical of mid-late 18th century architecture in Kilkenny.

In the north-west and centre of the basement, and probably elsewhere, extensive quarrying took place to remove the underlying sand and gravel, presumably to assist with the construction works above. The large pits that resulted were backfilled with a mixture of construction waste and the gravel and cobbles that were deemed unusable. Clay pipe fragments and 18th century glass bottles in these pits are probably derived from the workers. New floors were laid over the backfilled pits; the entirety of the basement may have been flagged at this time. In 1763 a dividing wall was inserted into the south side of the eastern part of the cellar and a doorway broken through the central spine wall in the south.

Alterations to this, third, Tholsel included the removal of the 'penthouse' in 1812 and the mounting of an escutcheon with the city arms in its place in 1820 (Figure 72). A new mayor's office was built in 1829 to the south of the stairwell and, perhaps around the

same time, a new stairs was constructed into the north-east corner of the basement. Flags were removed from the northern two-thirds of the basement and the new packed mortar floor brought flush with the remaining flags in the south. In 1856 the current flagstones in the arcade were laid openings onto the High street from the basement may have been blocked with grills in the late 19th century. Substantial renovations undertaken between 1948 and 1952 included the insertion of a new stairs into the former mayor's office to the south of the stairwell and its raising by two storeys, the replacement of two columns on the arcade, rebuilding of the cupola and internal reordering. After a major fire in 1985 the cupola, roof and upper levels were rebuilt.

9.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT STATEMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Any invasive works at the Tholsel have the potential to impact on both the upstanding historic architectural fabric and subsurface archaeology associated with the various building phases of the Tholsel, as well the structures and activities that preceded it. This impact statement concentrates on the potential implications for archaeology of proposed works on the ground floor and basement level of the Tholsel. Impacts on the architectural heritage of the building are outlined in the architectural heritage impact assessment by Cathal Crimmins, conservation architects.

It is currently proposed to insert a new lift shaft into the rear stairwell to the level of the base of the basement walls (Figure 78). Excavations of an area 35m² x 3.17m deep to facilitate insertion of the lift will require the complete removal of all archaeological materials from the rear (east) former stairwell/current receipts office. As identified in the archaeological test trenching this will include the continuation to the north and south of the early-mid 18th century cobbled laneway of the former St Mary's Lane, as well as archaeological features that precede and post-date the surface. Whilst no human skeletal remains were found in the excavated test trench ATT3, there is still the possibility that outlying burials are present in the unexcavated areas to the north and south. These would also require archaeological excavation, subject to the approval of the National Monuments Service and National Museum of Ireland, if present.

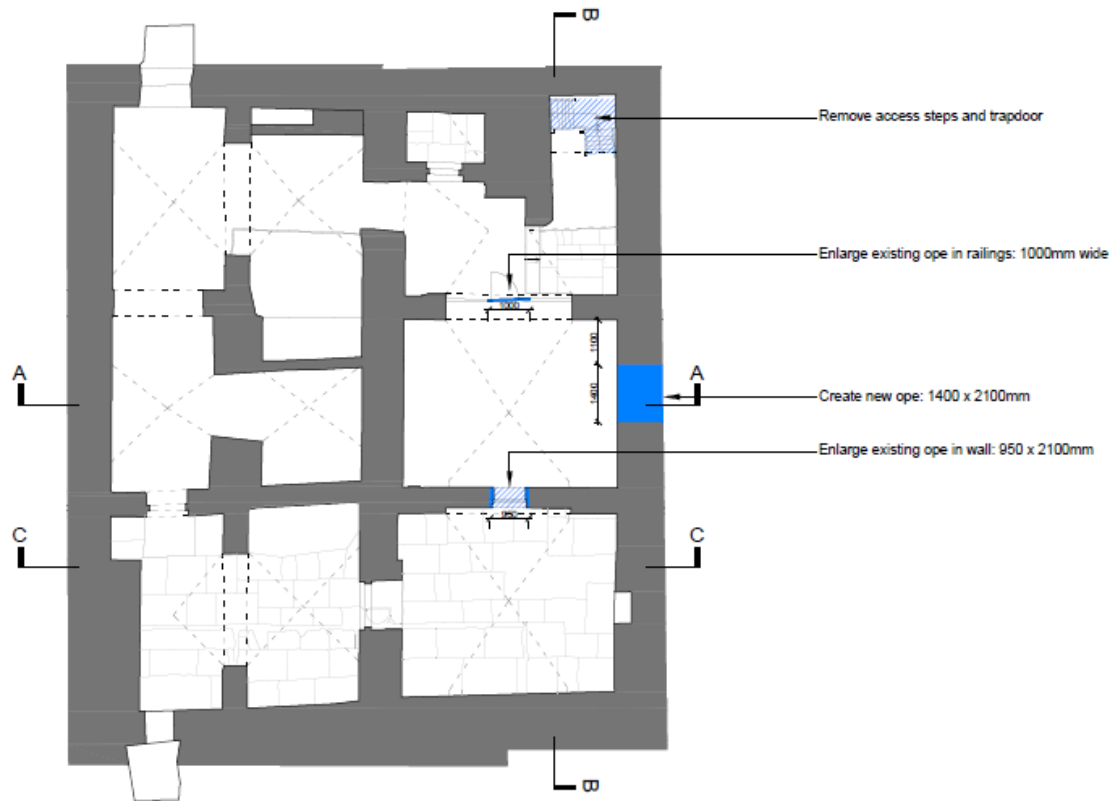


Figure 77: Proposed interventions basement level (Reddy Architecture and Urbanism)

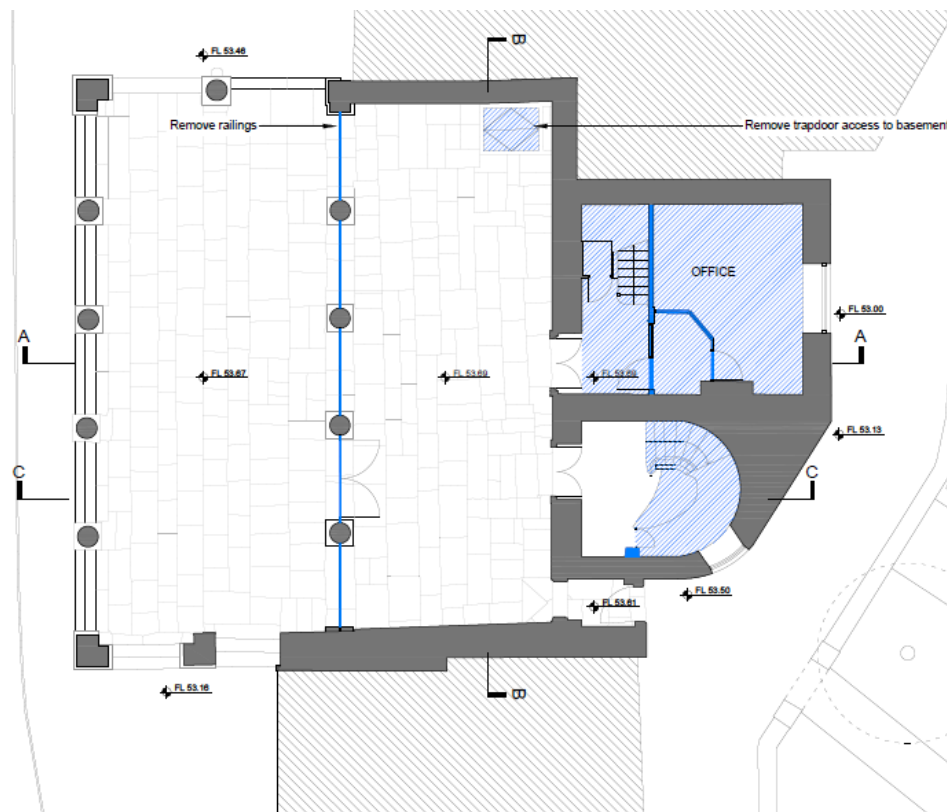


Figure 78: Proposed interventions ground floor (Reddy Architecture and Urbanism)

Within the basement area the proposal is to lower the present ground level by 0.5m in order to allow for the insertion of a new floor and sub-floor services for a tourist exhibition space (Figures 2, 77). This will lead to the full and partial removal of the existing floor levels and the underlying features including post-medieval and medieval pitting. In addition, further sub-surface wall foundations and other features are likely to be exposed in such a ground lowering operation.

To gain access to the basement from the new lift it is proposed to form a 1.4m wide ope through the east wall of the middle bay of the east basement wall, in the process removing a section of the late 17th century basement wall and part of a blocked ope (Figures 2, 77). An existing ope in the north-east of the basement will also be enlarged, leading to the loss of a portion of 18th century fabric (Figure 77).

A c. 0.5m wide x 0.6m deep service trench will be excavated from the west side of the western almshouse in St Mary's churchyard, across St Mary's Lane, and into the former receipts office (Figure 78). Previous excavations and ATT1 suggests human skeletal remains are present in the laneway and could potentially be impacted upon by the excavations.

As mitigation, it is recommended that full archaeological excavation - 'preservation by record' - should be undertaken of all archaeological materials within the footprint of the development in the basement and in the rear receipts office. Works should be undertaken as per a method statement to be agreed with the National Monuments Service and the National Museum of Ireland. All excavated spoil should be metal detected by a licenced detectorist.

It is also recommended that a buildings archaeology study should be undertaken where masonry is exposed, raked out and prior to repointing/covering over. This should result in a suite of scaled drawings (plans, elevations, sections) and photographs which describe the architectural development of the standing masonry remains. This will doubtless further refine the building's architectural history as outlined above.

Further investigation of the blocked opes where it is proposed to break into the basement should also be undertaken and the wall should be fully recorded by drawn and photogrammetric methods prior to any invasive works.

All groundworks, including the service trench across St Mary's Lane, and engineering site investigation works associated with construction design works should be monitored by an archaeologist under licence to the National Monuments Service of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.

APPENDIX 1, REGISTER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS

001 The current floor surface in the basement. It was laid on top of 002, abutted the east face of the wall 011 and formed the current floor surface in the basement. A hard light whitish grey deposit of compacted crushed mortar and sand with moderate small stones. It contained occasional fragments of crushed red brick, animal bone and coal. 001 was 3.04m (E-W) x 1.00m (N-S) and 50mm thick. The floor surface had subsided slightly in the centre of ATT 8 where it overlay the centre of the pit 005. The top of the floor surface was a c.50.72m OD.

002 Floor surface below 001 in the basement. It was laid on top of 004 and abutted the east face of the wall 011. A hard light whitish grey deposit of compacted crushed mortar and sand with moderate small stones. It contained occasional fragments of crushed red brick and animal bone. 002 was 3.04m (E-W) x 1.00m (N-S) and 70mm thick. The floor surface had subsided slightly in the centre of ATT 8 where it overlay the centre of the pit 005. The top of the floor surface was a c.50.68m OD.

003 Floor surface below 002 in the basement. It abutted the east face of the wall 011. A hard mid whitish grey deposit of compacted crushed mortar and sand with moderate small stones. It contained occasional fragments of crushed red brick, animal bone and coal. 003 was 3.04m (E-W) x 1.00m (N-S) and 20mm - 60mm thick. It extended beyond the excavation to the north, south and east. The floor 003 had subsided at the east end of ATT 8, leaving a shallow void between it and the floor surface 002 above. This subsidence was probably caused by the settling of the backfill 007 in the pit 013 below. The top of the floor surface was a c.50.58m OD.

004 A friable mid greyish brown deposit of sand and gravel and cobbles. It contained frequent chunks of mortar and occasional fragments of timber and red brick. 3.04m (E-W) x 1.00m (N-S) and 40mm - 1.20m thick (thicker to the west). It extended beyond the excavation to the north, south and east. 004 was probably a redeposited spread of the natural 018.

005 A borrow pit. Circular or oval pit with near vertical sides. It had a diameter of 1.70m and was excavated to a depth of 0.90m. The pit extended beyond the excavation to the north and south and below the base of excavation. 005 truncated 006, the upper fill of 017 and 008, the backfill of the foundation cut for the west wall 011. It was backfilled by 006.

006 Backfill of pit 005. Loose dumped deposit of demolition rubble. c.50% angular stones (up to 0.20m x 0.15m), c.25% mid brown grey sand, with frequent fragments of red brick and roof slate, moderate chunks of lime render and occasional animal bone. Two shards of 18th-19th century green bottle glass (18E413:006:006-007) were recovered from this deposit. 006 was sealed by the 19th century make up deposit 004.

007 Backfill of pit 013. Loose and friable dumped deposit of builders' waste made up of mid greyish brown sandy clay and gravel with moderate small stones, timber chippings, flecks of lime mortar and occasional fragments of slate and red brick. A shard of 18th-19th century green bottle glass (18E413:007:014) was recovered from this deposit. 007 was sealed by the 19th century make up deposit 004.

008 Backfill of construction trench 016. Loose mid greyish brown sandy clay with gravel, cobbles and moderate small stones with occasional fragments of red brick and slate and oyster shells. Several clay pipe stems were recovered from 008. The foundation 009 was built within 016.

009 The foundation for the wall 011, built within 016. A single course of roughly hewn limestone blocks with occasional cobbles which formed a poorly constructed, irregular offset. 0.20m high and extended up to 0.12m from the face of the wall. The maximum sized of the limestone blocks was 0.40m x 0.20m. The stone was bonded with hard greyish white lime mortar.

010 The lime render against the east face of the wall 011.

011 The west wall of the Tholsel basement. A poorly built of roughly coursed limestone rubble and cobbles. A reused architectural fragment was noted at the base of the wall in AT18. Built on foundation 011.

012 The lower backfill of the pit 017. Loose friable mid greyish brown sandy clay with lenses of small cobbles and gravel. Tip lines were evident, tending down from north to south. 012 contained moderate lime flecks, oyster shells animal bone and fragments of red brick and slate. 0.78m thick.

013 A large borrow pit, located 0.10m to the east of 005. Cut into 014, the upper fill of 017. 1.00m (N-S) x 0.74m (E-W) x 0.72m deep. It extended beyond the excavation to the north, south and east. The sides of the pit were very unstable. It was backfilled by 007.

014 Upper backfill of the pit 017. Compact mid greyish brown sandy clay with moderate cobbles and small stones, contained occasional oyster shells and fragments of red brick and slate. A fragment of a plain clay pipe bowl dating from c.1820-60 (18E413:014:003) was recovered from this deposit. 0.74m thick.

015 Hard compacted deposit of light brown clay, cobbles and crushed mortar, with moderate red brick fragments. 1.00m (N-S) x 0.25m (E-W) x 0.80m deep. Truncated by the foundation trench 016 and the pit 005. Sealed the natural 018.

016 The construction trench for the foundation 009. Cut into the natural gravel 018 and the deposit 015. The cut was 0.26m deep and extended 0.54m east of the face of the wall 011. The base sloped slightly to the west. The east side of the cut was truncated by the pit 005. It was backfilled by 008.

017 Large, deep borrow pit cut into the natural sands and gravels 018. The pit was 1.54m deep and flat bottomed. It was backfilled by 012 and 014. The pit extended beyond the excavation to the north and south and was truncated by the secondary pits 005 and 013. The shape and size of the pit in plan are not known.

018 The natural glacial gravel. Firm mid-grey sand with occasional to frequent well sorted rounded stones, was uncovered at 0.42m below the floor surface (at 50.30m OD).

019 Backfill of the borrow pit 013. A series of dumped deposits of construction waste (recorded as 045 in ATT 5). Loose and very mixed with distinct tip lines sloping mostly down from west to east. Overall 019 was light brownish grey. It was comprised of crushed mortar, sand, limestone spawls with occasional large lenses of sand and mid brown clay. It contained moderate red brick fragments (including several half bricks), moderate slate fragments, occasional oyster shells and animal bones. Seven shards of c.1720-40 green bottle glass (18E413:019:029-035) were among the finds from 019. 031 truncated the pit fill 040. It was sealed by the make up deposit 056 and was truncated by the construction trench 034 for the north south wall 033.

020 The current flagstone floor in the south of the basement. The floor was made of squared limestone flagstones of varying thicknesses and sizes. Several of the flagstones were over 1m long. The flagstones respect the south and east walls of the room and the stone wall stub 074 in the northeast corner. There is a gap, filled by red brick, between the north edge of 020 and the blocking wall between the piers at the north of the room. The flagstone floor continues into the room to the west. The floor was laid on the mortar bedding 021. The render 070 and the fireplace 068 post-date the flagstone floor. The floor was truncated by the modern wall foundation 078. A gully for a modern water pipe was hacked through the floor in both rooms.

021 The mortar bedding for the flagstone floor 020. A mixture of light greyish white lime mortar, gravel and sand with occasional fragments of red brick. It was up to 60mm thick and extended vertically between the slabs of 020. Overlay 022.

022 A make up deposit that raising the ground level 60mm to 80mm above the top of the foundation 024. Very loose deposit of sandy gravelly clay with small stones. It contained frequent flecks and chunks of lime mortar, red brick fragments, animal bone and patches of coal dust. The deposit extended throughout ATT 9 and was 70mm thick. It underlay the poured mortar bedding 021.

023 Upper backfill of 053. Several distinct dumped deposits of greyish brown sandy gravel and cobbles with occasional medium sized angular stones, separated by lenses of sand. It contained occasional animal bone and chunks of lime mortar. The deposit was

2.30m (E-W) x 1.10m (N-S) and 0.15m - 0.40 deep (thicker to the west). It extended beyond the excavation to the north, south and west. Overlay 052.

024 A medieval wall foundation uncovered at the east end of ATT 9. A probable tripartite wall with a rubble and mortar core. The west face and part of the rubble core were exposed. The wall face was made of large, roughly hewn limestone blocks bonded by light brown sandy lime mortar. The exposed wall foundation in ATT 9 was 0.64m (N-S) x 0.44m (E-W) x 0.44m high. 024 extended east under the wall 047 and beyond the excavation to the north and south. Any construction trench had been removed by later intrusions. 024 was built directly on the natural gravels 018. It was truncated at the south by 029.

025 Circular or sub-circular flat bottomed pit cut into 023. 0.40m (E-W) x 0.12m (N-S) and 0.20m deep. It extended beyond the excavation to the south. 025 was backfilled by 026.

026 Backfill of 025. A dumped deposit of sandy mortar and gravel with cobbles and moderate small stones, contained frequent flecks of lime mortar, chunks of lime render and fragments of red brick. 026 was sealed by 022.

027 A circular or sub-circular, flat bottomed pit was located 0.45m west of **025**. 0.40m (E-W) x 0.24m (N-S) and 0.23m deep. It extended beyond the excavation to the south. 027 was backfilled by 028.

028 Backfill of 027. A dumped deposit of soft mid grey sand with occasional small stones, with moderate flecks and chunks of lime mortar and gravel. 028 was sealed by 022.

029 Truncation of the medieval foundation 024. The size and shape in plan of 029 remain unknown as it was recorded at the south extent of the excavation. The exposed cut was 0.46m (E-W) x 0.12m (N-S) and 0.35m deep. The cut truncated 024 and 023. It was backfilled by 030.

030 Backfill of 029. Very hard, compacted mid grey deposit of lime mortar, sand and cobbles, with moderate chunks of lime and fragments of slate. Contained a fragment of 17th-18th century clay pipe stem (18E413:030:001). 030 was sealed by 022.

031 A very large pit dug to the east of the pier 037. The pit cut through 036 and 057 into the natural gravels 018. The pit continued under the wall 033 and was also recorded in ATT 5 to the east. It was at least 4.00m (E-W) x 1.60m (N-S), it extended beyond the excavation to the east, north and south, was excavated to a depth of 0.74m and continued below the base of excavation. The west side of the cut was concave. Backfilled by a series of dumped deposits of construction waste 019 (recorded as 045 in ATT 5).

032 The foundation for the wall 033. Made of roughly hewn limestone blocks bonded by hard white lime mortar. The foundation was irregularly offset from the wall 033 by 50mm - 0.10m. It was c.1.20m wide and 0.22m - 0.30m high. Built within the construction trench 034.

033 A north south aligned wall built along the length of the center of the basement. The wall was built on the foundation 032, within the construction trench 034. Coursed limestone rubble, bonded by hard white lime mortar. It was c.1.10 - 1.20m thick and faced and rendered on the east and west sides. It was abutted by the pier 041 and the red brick vaulting and by the make up deposit 056 and floor 001.

034 The construction trench for the foundation 032. It was c.1.36m wide (extending 0.10m - 0.16m from the east and west wall faces) and c.0.18m deep. It was cut into the pit fills 019 and 045 and backfilled by 035.

035 Backfill of 034. Redeposited 019. Sealed by 056.

036 Possible medieval floor at 50.63m OD. Formed a floor level made of hard, compacted mid brown clayey sand with frequent small to medium cobbles, small stones and gravel. It contained moderate butchered animal bone and occasional oyster shells. Two sherds of 13th-14th century Kilkenny ware pottery (18E413:036:001-002) were recovered from this deposit. 036 underlay the foundation 038 and pier 037. It was truncated by the pits 031 and 039.

037 Pier supporting the red brick vaulting, built on the foundation 038. It was 1.04m (N-S) x 1.30m (E-W) and 1.32m high. A later blocking wall was built against the south face of 037. Built of coursed roughly hewn limestone blocks and occasional red bricks bonded with lime mortar. The exposed faces of the pier were heavily rendered. The north and west sides of the pier may have been refaced.

038 The foundation of the pier 037. A single course of roughly hewn limestone blocks at the east side of 037, projecting 0.10m from the pier face. The top of 038 was 50mm above the current floor 001, possibly indicating that the floor level in this part of the basement had been lowered at some point between the building of the pier 037 and the laying of the floor 001.

039 Pit cut into 036. It was backfilled by 040. The exposed feature was 0.75m (E-W) x 0.35m (N-S) and 0.50m deep. The east side was truncated by 031. The pit extended beyond the excavation to the west, north and south and below the base of excavation. It was backfilled by 040.

040 The backfill of 039. Dumped demolition waste - light grey/brown mortar flecked sand and gravel with limestone spawls and fragments of red brick. 040 was sealed by 056.

041 Pier supporting the brick vault in the south and center rooms on the east side of the basement. **041** was built against the east face of the wall **033**, on the foundation **060**, within the construction trench **059**. It was constructed with roughly hewn and squared limestone blocks and rendered. 0.99m (E-W) x 0.64m (N-S) x 1.21m high. A later blocking wall which abutted the east face of the pier. Abutted by 001.

042 Backfill of 041 which formed a bedding for the foundation 060. A compact deposit of mid brown grey sand, mortar and tightly packed stone. Extended c. 50mm - 0.14m from the face of 041. 0.11m - 0.20m thick.

043 Same as 045.

044 Same as 031 (recorded in ATT 5).

045 Backfill of the large pit 03. Mixed dumped deposit of soft mid grey sand and gravel, with moderate small to large stones and patches of brown clayey sand. 5.5m (N-S) x 0.46m (E-W) and over 0.24m thick. It extended beyond the excavation on all sides, the base was not reached. 045 was probably the same as 019 recorded in ATT 7. 045 underlay 056.

046 Backfill of the pit 051. Dumped deposit of firm light brownish grey clay, cobbles and gravel with occasional chunks of lime mortar. 046 was sealed by 022. 0.50m (E-W) x 1.20m (N-S) and 0.39m deep. It extended beyond the excavation to the north and west and below the base of excavation.

047 Part of the east wall of the basement. A 3m long, 2.28m high coursed rubble wall of roughly hewn limestone bonded by a hard whitish brown lime mortar. The wall ended at the south in the jamb 067. The cut back wall 074 seems to have been an east-west aligned return of 047. The wall 047 reused the medieval foundation 024. It was set back 0.42m from the west edge of 024. A distinct construction layer of mortar was spread on top of 024 during the construction of 047. A possible foundation 072, recorded as a very slight offset at the base of the jamb 076, may have been an irregularity in the wall face. Alternatively the slight offset may remain obscured by the render 070 covering 047.

048 The cut of a medieval borrow pit. A circular or sub-circular pit with concave sides. 1.37m (E-W) x 1.10m (N-S) and 0.50m deep. It extended beyond the excavation to the north, south and west and below the base of excavation. The top of the pit was probably truncated by the later pit 053. The pit 048 was backfilled with 049.

049 Backfill of the pit 048. Dumped deposit of firm dark brown silty clay, cobbles (c.40%), gravel and small angular stones. It contained occasional chunks of lime mortar and animal bone. Five sherds of 13th-14th century unglazed Kilkenny ware pottery (18E413:049:001-005) were recovered from this deposit. Truncated by 051.

050 Deposit exposed at the base of ATT5. Firm dark brown silty clay, with moderate small angular stones and lenses of grey sand. It contained moderate chunks of lime mortar and coal and fragments of slate. 0.55m (N-S) x 0.2m (E-W). It extended beyond

the excavation to the north, south and east. Excavation ceased on top of the deposit. 050 was truncated by 031. It was possibly pit fill.

051 The cut of a large borrow pit. Circular or sub-circular pit with concave sides. The pit was dug into 023 and 018. 0.50m (E-W) x 1.20m (N-S) and 0.39m deep. It extended beyond the excavation to the north and west and below the base of excavation. The pit was backfilled with 046.

052 Fill of 053. Soft light grey course sand with occasional cobbles and flecks of mortar. 1.26m (E-W) x 1.10m (N-S) and 0.2m deep. It extended beyond the excavation to the north and south. 052 overlay 077 and underlay 023.

053 A large shallow pit dug into the natural gravels against the west face of the wall foundation **024**. 1.37m (E-W) x 1.10m (N-S) and 0.50m deep. It extended beyond the excavation to the north, south and west and below the base of excavation. The edge of the pit was only visible at the east side where the lower 0.26m had a gradual concave slope. The upper fills of the pit directly abutted the west face of 024. The pit was flat bottomed. 053 was backfilled with 077, 052 and 023.

054 80mm thick bedding sand and mortar for the flagstone floor 020 in ATT 4. Overlay the deposit 079.

055 Same as 020.

056 Make up deposit of a loose mid brown silty clay with frequent cobbles and gravel, containing moderate fragments of red brick and occasional oyster shells and chunks of lime mortar. 0.14m thick in ATT 7. It overlay the pit fill 019, abutted the wall 033 and was sealed by the mortar floor surface 001.

057 The deposit 057 overlay the natural gravels 018. It was a firm mid grey mixed deposit of sand, cobbles and gravel with lenses of brown clay. It contained occasional animal bones and oyster shells. The deposit was exposed in the sides of the cuts 031 and 039. It was 0.30m thick. The exposed deposit was 0.55m (N-S) x 0.51m (E-W). It

extended beyond the excavation to the south and west. 057 was truncated by 031 and 039 and underlay the possible medieval floor 036.

058 Same as 045.

059 The construction cut for the pier foundation 060. A very irregular cut that extended c. 50mm - 0.14m from the face of 041 and was 0.11m - 0.20m deep. The base of the foundation was backfilled with 042, which formed a bedding for the foundation 060.

060 The foundation for the pier 041. A single course of small flat stones bonded with hard white lime mortar, slightly and irregularly offset from the pier face. The foundation was built against the rendered face of the wall 033.

061 The flagstone floor laid in the small room formed by the construction of the pier 081 and the wall 082. The floor was 1.66m (N-S) x 1.86m (E-W). It was made of well laid c.60mm thick limestone flags set in the bedding 062.

062 The bedding for the floor 061 was 0.70m thick and comprised of sand and mortar flecked gravel with moderate fragments of red brick. 062 was laid on top of the floor surface 063.

063 Compacted mortar floor surface at c.50.13m OD. It abutted the south face of the wall 081 (just above the overhang created by the cut 083), sealed the cut fills 064 and 065, and underlay the wall 080. The floor was made of mid greyish brown compacted mortar, sand and gravel with occasional fragments of coal and lime render. It was 30mm thick and extended beyond the excavation to the east, west and south.

064 The upper fill of the cut 083. Dumped mixed deposit of blackish gray compacted coal dust and ashy clay with frequent fragments of red brick, coal, slate and flecks of lime mortar. A shard of early to mid 19th century green bottle glass (18E413:065:009) was found in this deposit. It was 0.30m thick. Overlay 065 and was sealed by 063.

065 The primary fill of the cut 083. Soft brownish white ashy clay with small stones. It contained frequent flecks of lime mortar and occasional fragments of red brick and chunks of lime render. It also contained 18 fragments of clay pipe stem (18E413:065:002-019). It was excavated to a depth of 0.80m and extended below the base of excavation at the north end of the trench.

066 The blocking of ope 157. A wall of roughly coursed, roughly hewn limestone blocks and occasional red bricks with wide joints bonded by hard greyish white lime mortar with frequent flecks of coal. The exposed wall was 1.20m long and 2.24m high. 066 abutted the render 071 against the south face of the jamb 067. It was covered by the render 069.

067 The wall 076 ended at the south in the quoins 067 which squared roughly hewn limestone blocks. 067 would have been the north jamb of a (now blocked) ope 157 to the south. 067 was covered by render 071.

068 Fireplace in the east wall of the basement. Built in within the truncation 158 of the wall 076. The fireplace 068 was 0.80m wide, 1.12m high and 0.400m deep. The south side tapered in slightly. A 0.52m high ledge, built of red brick, narrowed the opening to 0.35m and formed a shelf at both sides and the back of the fireplace. The base of the fireplace was level with the flagstone surface 020. The flue 084 was angled to the south. It was roughly lined and faced with stone and red brick. The rebuilt wall and fireplace was then covered by 070.

069 The lime mortar render 069 was applied to the walls 076, 047 and 066 after the floor 020 was laid. It was a c.10mm- 30mm thick render of hard greyish white lime mortar with sand and gravel and flecks of calcified lime. The render covered the remains of the cut back wall 074.

070 Render covering flue 084 and fireplace 068. Hard greyish white lime mortar with sand and gravel and frequent flecks of coal. Later than 020.

071 Lime mortar render applied to the wall 076 and jamb 067. The render also covered the south face of the jamb 067. It was a c.10mm thick render made of soft

creamy brown lime mortar, sand and charcoal, with a fine surface finish. The surface of the render was mid brown. Abutted by the blocking 066.

072 A possible foundation, recorded as a very slight offset at the base of the quoins 076, may have been an irregularity in the wall face. Alternatively the slight offset may remain obscured by the render 070 covering 047. 072 was exposed to a height of 0.18m above the floor 020.

073 The red brick vault in the basement. A groin vault of 9½ x 2½ inch bricks bonded by hard whitish grey lime mortar with sand and gravel. The bricks were mostly laid as headers, with stretchers at the intersections. The vaulting was rendered with a now much degraded, patchy lime mortar.

074 An east-west aligned truncated stone wall, located 0.85m to the north of ATT 9. 074 extended 0.17m south of the pier 156. It was visible in the east wall of the basement as a vertical line under the render 070, where it extended above the base of the vaulting 073. Abutted by the pier 156.

075 Wall scar in the south wall of the basement at the southeast corner. Possibly associated with 024. Covered by thick render which was not removed during the excavation.

076 Part of the east wall of the basement. A 1.66m long, 2.34m high coursed rubble wall of roughly hewn and squared limestone bonded by a hard whitish brown lime mortar. The wall was faced on the north, west and south sides (the quoins at the south end were numbered 067). A possible foundation 072, recorded as a very slight offset at the base of the jamb 076, may have been an irregularity in the wall face. Alternatively the slight offset may remain obscured by the render 070. The wall was rendered on the west and south faces with 069. The blocking wall 047 abutted the north face of 076. The blocking wall 066 abutted the south face of 076. The vaulting 073 abutted 076 and the two blocking walls. 076 was truncated by 158, the 1.25m wide cut for the fireplace 068 and flue 084. Abutted by 001.

077 The primary fill of the pit 053 was confined to the east end of the pit. It was a soft mid brownish grey gravelly sand with occasional flecks of lime mortar. 1.04m (E-W) x 0.70m (N-S) and 0.40m deep. It extended beyond the excavation to the north. 077 underlay 052.

078 The concrete foundation for the modern wall 085 was of poured concrete in an irregular construction trench. It was 0.46m thick and extended 0.15m east of the east face of the modern stone wall 085.

079 A deposit that extended throughout the ATT 4, under the floor bedding 054. Dumped deposit of soft greyish brown silty clay with occasional cobbles, lenses of lime mortar and small angular stones. It contained moderate chunks of lime render, and fragments of red brick and slate. The deposit was truncated by the concrete foundation 078. It extended beyond the excavation on all sides and below the base of excavation.

080 A very large pier built to support the brick vault in the northeast of the basement. The pier was built directly on top of the floor surface 063. It abutted the north wall of the basement 081 and was built up to the red brick vault. The pier was c.2.00m (N-S) x 1.70m (E-W). The west face of the pier was abutted by the east west wall 082 and by the flagstone floor 061. The wall 080 was a poorly built random rubble wall of roughly hewn limestone blocks bonded with lime mortar. The south face of the pier contained several reused dressed stones.

081 The north wall of the basement. Built on top of the natural gravels 018. Roughly hewn, coursed limestone blocks, bonded by very sandy mid grey lime mortar. The lower 0.55m of the wall was truncated by the cut 083. Several stones were removed. Any off set foundation would have been removed. A cutback stone at floor level in the northwest corner of the small paved room represent part of the offset foundation of 081. The thickness remains unknown. Abutted by the floors 063 and 061 and the pier 080.

082 The wall 082 was aligned east west and formed the south wall of the small paved room at the north end of the basement. The wall was 1.90m long and 0.47m wide. It was made of roughly hewn limestone and red brick and incorporated a 0.92m wide doorway. 082 abutted the wall 081. It was abutted by the flagstone floor 061.

083 Cut dug into the natural gravel 018. It truncated the lower 0.55m of the wall 081, creating a 0.37m deep overhang. The south side of the cut was concave and sloped at c.35 degrees. The break of slope at the base was gradual. The base was irregular. The pit extended beyond the excavation to the east, west and south. It was excavated to a depth of 0.43m and extended below the base of excavation at the north end of the trench. The cut was backfilled by 065 and 064. The cut 083 may have been excavated to allow for the removal of the projecting offset foundation of the wall 081, prior to the lowering of the floor level in the basement.

084 The flue for the fireplace 068. It was angled to the south. It was roughly lined with stone and red brick. Contemporary with fireplace 068.

085 Modern concrete bonded stone wall on concrete foundation 078 in the southwest corner of the basement.

086 Small oval pit was dug into 018, 70mm west of the foundation 024. It was backfilled by 087 and underlay the pit 053. The pit was 0.38m (E-W) x 0.30m (N-S). It was not excavated. 086 may have been a post pit associated with the construction of the foundation 024.

087 Backfill of 086. Soft light greyish brown sand. 0.38m (E-W) x 0.30m (N-S). Not excavated.

088 The current concrete floor of the receipts office on the ground floor. It was laid over the leveling deposit 089. The west wall of the receipts office was built directly on top of the concrete. The concrete was up to 0.24m thick.

089 The leveling deposit for the concrete floor 088 was modern builders' waste. It was 0.15m thick. It overlay 091.

090 Dumped make up deposit. It was a mixed dumped deposit of limestone spawls (c.50%), sandy mortar, red brick fragments and small to medium angular stones. The top of the deposit was compact. It contained frequent chunks of lime render (painted

orange), and occasional timber and slate fragments. The exposed deposit was 2.15m (E-W) x 1.50m (N-S) and 0.12m - 0.26m thick. It extended beyond the excavation to the north, south and west. Sealed by 098. Overlay 096 and 102.

091 Dumped make up deposit uncovered at the east end of ATT 3. It was very similar to 090, with slight variations in the concentration of the constituent materials. The two were probably dumped at the same time. Overlay 102, 103 and 104.

092 Same as 090.

093 Same as 090.

094 Same as 095.

095 The limestone rubble wall which formed the east side of the three story stairs outshot at the rear of the Tholsel, was constructed on top of the foundation 130, within the construction trench 131. The wall was 0.90m wide. The stone was bonded by mid-grey lime mortar. The wall was truncated by 098.

096 A dumped deposit of soft dark brown decayed timber and turf that overlay the sub-floor 104 at the west end of ATT 3. 1.70m (E-W) x 1.40m (N-S) and up to 0.13m thick. It extended beyond the excavation to the west and south. Became thicker to the west. A 1940 Irish 6d coin (18E413:096:008) was found in this deposit. 096 was sealed by 090 and overlay 012 and 104.

097 Number assigned for finds from general cleanback of ATT 3.

098 Roughly built stone and concrete foundation for modern window ope in the east wall of the receipts office. Built within breach opening 099. Sealed by the concrete 088. Truncated 095.

099 Modern truncation of 095. The truncation extended c.0.24m west off the face of 095. The window ope 098 was built in 099, which was then backfilled by 100.

100 Limestone and brick rubble backfill of 099. Sealed by 088. Probably contemporary with 089.

101 Same as 104.

102 Pad foundation laid directly on top of 104. The foundation was exposed along the north side of ATT3. It was made of two layers of limestone slabs, bonded by hard white lime mortar. The exposed feature was 2.36m (E-W) x 0.27m (N-S) x 0.17m thick. It extended beyond the excavation to the north and west. The slabs were 40mm - 65mm thick. Underlay 096, 090 and 091.

103 A red brick feature built in the construction trench 106, which was cut into the sub-floor 104. A surface made of a single course of handmade 9½ inch x 2½ inch red brick was laid on a 0.20m thick bedding of crushed red brick 107 within the cut 106. The brick was bonded with hard white lime mortar. There was no mortar on the top surface of the brick. The exposed feature was 2.08m x 0.14m. The eastern extent of 103 was in line with that of 102 to the north.

104 Capping of 105. Formed a floor surface at c.53.37m OD. Firm, friable deposit of mid brown silty clay with moderate small stones. It contained frequent flecks and chunks of lime mortar, moderate fragments of red brick and occasional small fragments of slate. The deposit was 3.86m (E-W) x 1.50m (N-S) x 40mm thick. It extended beyond the excavation to the north and west. It underlay the pad foundation 102 and was cut by 106.

105 A very mixed deposit of dumped redeposited builders' waste made of intermingling tips of loose light greyish brown sand and mortar, crushed and fragmented red brick, limestone spawls, set mortar and slate with frequent chunks of lime render. The deposit was thicker to the east. It abutted the west face of the wall 095, and extended beyond the excavation to the north, south and west. The pad foundation 102, sub-floor 104 and red brick foundation/floor surface 103 were built on top of 105. The deposit raised the floor level within the stairs outshot was raised by 0.22m to 0.42m to c.53.70m OD.

106 The construction trench for the red brick feature 103. Cut into the sub-floor 104. The exposed feature was 2.08m x 0.14m. The north edge was straight and near vertical. The base was flat. The eastern extent of 103 was in line with that of 102 to the north.

107 Fill of 106. A 0.20m thick bedding of crushed red brick in a matrix of light brown clay and gravel that acted as bedding for the red brick feature 103.

108 Same as 116.

109 Same as 116.

110 Cobbled surface laid directly to the east of 123, widening the cobbled lane surface. The surface measured 1.19m (E-W) x 1.40m (N-S). It extended beyond the excavation to the north and south. The cobbles were set vertically in the bedding 122. Individual cobbles were noticeably larger than those in 123 - up to 0.14m x 0.10m at the surface and up to 95mm deep. The gaps between the cobbles were generally slightly larger. A double row of long narrow cobbles 115 formed a 0.12m - 0.14m wide drainage gully between 123 and 110. Both 110 and 115 were set in the bedding deposit 122. The east side of 110 was truncated by the shallow pit 124. Underlay 111.

111 A thin soft deposit of dark brown silty clay with frequent small stones and flecks of lime mortar, moderate fragments of crushed brick, slate and coal and chunks of charcoal. Overlay the cobbled surfaces 123 and 110 and 116, the upper fill of the borrow pit 124. It was sealed by 105. 111 overlay 112.

112 A thin deposit of coal dust and ash **that** directly overlay the northwest corner of 123. The deposit was 0.72m (E-W) x 0.54m (N-S) and extended beyond the excavation to the north and west. It was 20mm thick. 112 underlay 111.

113 A thin layer of builders waste mostly fragments of slate and limestone spawls dumped over 111 and 110. 0.92m (E-W) x 1.10m (N-S) and up to 0.11m thick. It raised the ground level over the cobbles 110 to match the top of 123. An 18th-19th century black glass button (18E413:113:12) was found in this deposit. Underlay 105.

114 A spread of hard greyish white set mortar, gravel, limestone spalls, red brick fragments and small stones banked against the west face of the wall 095. 1.35m (E-W) x 1.30m (N-S) x 60mm thick. Underlay 105. Overlay 116.

115 A double row of long narrow cobbles that formed a 0.12m - 0.14m wide drainage gully between the cobbled surfaces 123 and 110. Both 110 and 115 were set in the bedding deposit 122. Underlay 111.

116 Fill of the cut 124. a compacted deposit of friable charcoal (80%) and crushed slate with moderate chunks of lime render, animal bones, fragments of red brick and burnt cockle shells. 116 was 1.84m wide and 20mm (at east) to 0.10m thick. The deposit thinned out and sloped down sharply c. 0.40m west of the wall 095 where it extended beyond the underlying 120. Underlay 117.

117 Fill of the cut 124. It abutted the west face of the wall 095 and extended 0.46m to the west, thinning out in correspondence with the slope of 116. Underlay 114 and 105.

118 Cancelled.

119 Layer of set mortar adhering to the west face of the wall 095 in foundation trench 131. 40mm thick and extended 0.12m from the face of the wall. The backfill 128 extended above and below 119.

120 The basal fill of the cut 124. A mixed deposit of mid brown clay with frequent limestone spawls and flecks and small lenses of lime mortar. It was 1.62m wide and 0.13m thick. It did not extend to the east side of the cut. 120 underlay 116 and 117.

121 Deposit of greyish white hard set lime mortar with occasional limestone spawls and cobbles and moderate chunks of charcoal. Located at the east end of the trench. 1.01m (N-S) x 0.34m (E-W) x 20mm thick. 121 overlay 135 and was truncated by the construction trench 131.

122 Bedding deposit for 110 and 115. Loose, friable deposit of mid brown sandy clay with moderate small stones, occasional fragments of red brick and slate. The finds

recovered from 122 included seven fragments of clay pipe stem (18E413:122:008-014) and three shards of 18th-19th century green bottle glass(18E413:122:54:056). The deposit 122 probably represents general builders' waste, reused as bedding. The east side of 122 was truncated by the shallow pit 124.

123 Cobbled surface laid in the bedding 125 over the ground surface 126. The surface measured 1.57m (E-W) x 1.40m (N-S). It extended beyond the excavation to the north, south and west. The cobbles were set vertically. Individual cobbles were up to 0.12m x 0.10m at the surface and up to 95mm deep. Occasional small angular stones were used as packing between the cobbles. The cobbles formed a very slightly convex surface of densely packed stones. The east side of the surface was defined by a single row of larger cobbles (c.0.20m x 0.10m). The easternmost c.0.25m of the surface was a convex slope so that the row of larger cobbles at the east edge was c. 60mm to 80mm lower than the main body of the surface. The cobbled gully 115 and cobbled surface 110 laid directly to the east of 123, widening the cobbled lane surface.

124 The shallow, flat bottomed cut 124 extended 1.86m west the west face of the wall 095. It was 0.18m deep and extended beyond the excavation to the north and south. The cut truncated the cobbled surface 110, the bedding 122, the construction layer 132 and the make up deposit 135. The cut was backfilled by 120, 116 and 117.

125 The bedding for the cobbled surface 123. Loose deposit of light greyish brown sandy clay and mortar with occasional fragments of coal and red brick. The finds recovered from 125 included six fragments of clay pipe stem (18E413:125:001-006). It was up to 0.14m thick and extended vertically between the cobbles. It overlay 126.

126 The deposit 126 sealed the make up deposit 135, the construction layer 132 the sump 138. It was a thin deposit of firm mid-greyish brown silty clay with c.30% small to medium rounded and angular stones and c.10% sand and gravel. It contained moderate flecks of lime mortar, occasional chunks of lime mortar, and fragments of red brick, animal bone and slate. The top of the deposit was hard and compact. 126 was 2.60m (E-W) x 1.40m (N-S) and 0.12m thick. It extended beyond the excavation to the north, south and west. It was truncated at the east end by 124.

127 Cancelled.

128 Backfill of 131. The foundation 130 was built against the east side of 131. The west side of the construction trench (in ATT 3) was backfilled by 128, a loose friable dumped deposit of mid grey sandy gravel and c.25% mortar with frequent cobbles, limestone spawls chunks of lime render, moderate chunks of charcoal and occasional fragments of slate. The deposit contained frequent voids, particularly against the foundation 130. It was 0.84m thick and extended c.0.18m west of 130). Probably truncated by 124.

129 Same as 130.

130 The foundation for the wall 095, within the construction trench 131. It was 1.22m wide and 0.86m high. It was made of roughly hewn limestone, c. 0.35m x 0.20m maximum, bonded by mid-grey lime mortar. The foundation was built directly against the east side of the construction trench 131. As a result the east side (in ATT 1) was very irregular. The west side was roughly coursed and faced. 0.38m from the top the foundation stepped out 0.18m. The bottom c.0.20m of the foundation was made of roughly bonded rubble, dumped at the base of the construction trench. This was probably the primary phase of the foundation construction.

131 The construction trench for the foundation 130. The cut was aligned NNW-SSE, it was 0.84m deep and 1.42m wide (extending c.0.18m west of 130). The east side of the construction trench was excavated through the deposits 147, 148 and 152, the grave 151 and the natural gravels 018. The east side of the cut was irregular but mostly near vertical. The foundation 130 was built directly against the east side of the cut, with several stones impressed into the truncated deposits 147, 148 and 152. The west side of the construction trench (in ATT 3) was cut through the make up deposit 135 and the natural gravels 018. The top of the foundation 130 was c.0.10m below the top of the construction cut, possibly indicating that it was dug into sloping ground.

132 Deposit of builders' waste dumped on top of west end of 135. A probable construction layer comprised of a thin spread of lime render fragments and limestone

spawls. 132 was 1.40m (N-S) x 1.20m (E-W) and 50mm thick. It was truncated by the sump 138 and the pit 124 and underlay 126.

133 Fill of the sump 138. 1.20m (N-S) x 0.60m (E-W). It extended beyond the excavation to the north and west. It was excavated to a depth of 0.58m and extended below the base of excavation. Very loose deposit of small to medium sized cobbles in a matrix of dark brownish grey silty clay. The cobbles became more frequent in the lower part of the cut, with a greater proportion of large cobbles towards the base. Sealed by the make up deposit 126.

134 Same as 135.

135 Make up deposit overlaying the natural gravels 018. It was a very mixed deposit of mid brown silty, gravelly clay with frequent rounded cobbles, small angular stones and occasional large angular stones and patches of silty clay. It contained occasional flecks and chunks of lime mortar and animal bones. Several post medieval finds were recovered from 135, including a shard of 18th-19th century green bottle glass (18E413:135:010). The deposit was 0.15m to 0.20m thick, 3.06m long and extended beyond the excavation to the north and south. 135 underlay 132. The west end of 135 was truncated by the sump 138. The east end was truncated by the construction trench 131.

136 Same as 135.

137 Same as 135.

138 The sump 138 was a large pit cut through the construction layer 132 and the make up deposit 135 into the natural gravels 018. The exposed cut was 1.20m (N-S) x 0.60m (E-W). It extended beyond the excavation to the north and west. It was excavated to a depth of 0.58m and extended below the base of excavation. The pit was backfilled with 133 and was sealed by the make up deposit 126.

139 The cobblelock 139 was laid in 2005. The cobblelock was laid two layers of gravel 146.

140 Fill of trench 143. Loose mid brownish grey gravelly silty clay with moderate small stones and fragments of slate and red brick. 0.33m (E-W) x 0.89m (N-S) and 0.19m thick. Sealed by 141.

141 A dumped deposit of light brown clay and small stones and gravel, with occasional oyster shells. The deposit was 0.10m thick and extended beyond the excavation to the north, south and east. It sealed the foundation 130 and abutted the east face of the wall 095. It overlay 140 and 142 and was sealed by the modern cobblelock 139 and bedding 146.

142 A dumped mixed make up deposit of mid brownish grey silty clay and gravel with moderate small to medium sized rounded stones, frequent fragments of slate and small fragments of bone (animal and human), moderate flecks and lumps of lime mortar and occasional oyster shells. The deposit sloped down slightly from east to west. It was 0.19m to 0.26m thick. Extended beyond the excavation to the north, south and east. The deposit overlay 147 and was truncated by the construction trench 131. 142 contained three sherds of 13th-14th century Kilkenny ware pottery (18E413:142:001-003). The top of 142 was flat and sealed by the deposit 141. 142 sealed 147.

143 A trench dug through 142 at the east side of ATT 1. The exposed cut was 0.33m (E-W) x 0.89m (N-S) and 0.19m deep. It extended beyond the excavation to the north, south and east. The trench was backfilled with 140 and sealed by 141. 143 was probably a modern service trench.

144 Same as 131.

145 Same as 128.

146 Two layers of modern gravel and sand. bedding for the modern cobblelock 139. Overlay 141.

147 A 0.27m thick deposit of dark grayish brown silty clay and gravel with moderate small stones that contained moderate lumps of charcoal and occasional lumps of lime mortar. Extended beyond the excavation to the north, south and east. 147 contained

seven sherds of 13th-14th century Kilkenny ware pottery (18E413:147:001-007). 147 sealed 148 and was sealed by 142. It was truncated by 131. Possible fill of 167.

148 A 0.22m thick dumped make up deposit of firm mid-grey gravelly clay with small lenses of mid-brown silty clay. It contained frequent small to large rounded stones, occasional disarticulated bone fragments and lumps of charcoal. Extended beyond the excavation to the north, south and east. A 13th-14th century bead turning waste panel (18E413:148:002) was recovered from the deposit. 148 sealed 152 and was sealed by 147. It was truncated by 131. Possible fill of 167.

149 Backfill of the grave **151**. Overlay the skeleton **150**. Firm mid-grey clay with frequent small rounded stones. It was excavated to a depth of 0.18m and extended beyond the excavation to the east and north. Sealed by 152. Truncated by 131.

150 Skeleton in grave 151. The skeleton was minimally exposed in order to confirm that it was articulated. The front of the cranium and the mandible and two upper vertebrae were partially exposed. Underlay 149.

151 Grave cut into 018, possibly at the base of 167. The grave contained the articulated skeleton 150 and was backfilled with 149. It was excavated to a depth of 0.18m and extended beyond the excavation to the east and north. The west end of the grave, just to the west of the skeleton, was truncated by the construction trench 131.

152 A 90mm thick deposit of light brown gravelly clay with frequent rounded stones. Extended beyond the excavation to the north, south and east. 152 sealed 151 was sealed by 148. It was truncated by 131. Possible fill of 167.

153 Mortared rubble at the base of 131. Probably part of the foundation 130. Noted at base of sondage.

154 Cut of post pit. Circular or sub-circular pit, flat bottomed. 0.34m (E-W) x 0.28m (N-S) and 0.24m deep. It extended beyond the excavation to the south and west. Backfilled by 155 and sealed by 022. The pit 154 was directly under the crossing point of the red brick vault in the southeast of the basement.

155 Backfill of post pit 154 cut into 053. A compact deposit of mid brownish grey mortar and clay with frequent cobbles. The deposit contained frequent flecks and chunks of lime mortar, chunks of lime render and fragments of red brick. 0.34m (E-W) x 0.28m (N-S) and 0.24m thick. Sealed by 022.

156 Pier supporting the brick vault 073 in the south and center rooms on the east side of the basement. Built against the west face of the blocking wall 161. It overlay the wall 074. It was constructed with roughly hewn and squared limestone blocks and rendered. 1.10m (E-W) x 0.60m (N-S) and 1.33m high. A later blocking wall which abutted the west face of the pier. Abutted by 001 and 020.

157 Number given to a presumed ope in the east wall of the basement to the south of the jamb 067. The ope was filled by the blocking wall 066 which abutted the render 071 against the south face of the jamb 067. The exposed blocking of 157 was 1.20m long and 2.24m high. The ope probably extended to the south of the current south wall of the basement.

158 Truncation of the wall 076 for the construction of the fireplace 068 and flue 084. The truncation was 1.25m wide and extended above the base of the vault 073. The flue 084 was angled to the south.

159 Part of the east wall of the basement. 2.18m (N-S) and 2.30m high. Extended above the base of 073 and below 001. A coursed rubble wall of roughly hewn limestone blocks with frequent small packing stones bonded by a hard grey/white lime mortar with frequent gravel and lumps of lime and occasional small flecks of coal. The wall was roughly faced on the north, west and south sides and rendered with 160, which was up to 50mm thick in places. 159 was flanked by the probable opes 169 to the north and 170 to the south. It was abutted the blocking 161 at the south and 162 at the north. The north side of 159 was truncated by 164. 159 was abutted by 073 and 001.

160 Lime mortar render applied to the north, west and south faces of the wall 159. It was a c.10mm-50mm thick render made of very light brown/whitish grey lime mortar, with frequent small flecks of lime and coarse sand and occasional small pebbles.

Truncated by 164 at the north. Abutted by 161 to the south and 162 to the north. Abutted by the vaulting 073 and the mortar floor 001.

161 Wall blocking the ope 170, in the east wall of the basement, to the south of 159. 0.94m (N-S) and 2.10m high. Extended above the base of 073 and below 001 and south. A random rubble wall of roughly hewn limestone blocks with frequent smaller stones and occasional red brick and cobbles, bonded by mid to light grey lime mortar with frequent course sand, occasional small lumps of lime and tufts of (horse?) hair. The base of 161 (at the top of 001) was c.20mm - 30mm west of 159. Built within ope 170. Abuts the render 160, abutted by the pier 156, the vaulting 073 and the floor 001. Covered by a thin lime wash, not rendered.

162 Wall blocking the ope 169 and truncation 164, in the east wall of the basement, to the north of 159. 1.44m (N-S) and 2.34m high. Extended above the base of 073 and below 001 and north. A random rubble wall of roughly hewn limestone blocks with frequent smaller stones and occasional red brick and cobbles, bonded by mid to light grey lime mortar with frequent course sand, occasional small lumps of lime and tufts of (horse?) hair. The base of 162 (at the top of 001) was c.20mm - 30mm west of 159. Built within the ope 169 and the truncation 164. Abuts the render 160, abutted by the pier 165, the vaulting 073 and the floor 001. Covered by a thin lime wash, not rendered.

163 Part of blocking 162 within truncation 164. 0.34m (N-S) and 0.50m high. Mortar bonded red bricks. The bricks were 70mm wide and bonded by off-white/grey lime mortar with sand and frequent small lumps of lime. Covered by a thin lime wash, not rendered.

164 Irregular truncation of the north end of the wall 159. The truncation began 0.46m below the base of the vaulting 073 and continued below the floor 001. It truncated the wall 159 and render 160. The blocking wall 162 (with the red brick 163) was built up to the truncated north end of 159.

165 Pier supporting the brick vault 073 in the north and center rooms on the east side of the basement. Built against the west face of the blocking wall 162 and the wall 166. It was constructed with roughly hewn and squared limestone blocks and rendered. 1.10m

(E-W) x 0.60m (N-S) and 1.18m high. Abutted by 001 and the modern steps to the north.

166 Part of the east wall of the basement, north of the ope 169. c.100m (N-S). Extended above the base of 073 and below the modern steps. A heavily rendered stone wall with a straight joint at the north. Abutted by the pier 156.

167 Possible cut of ditch/pit, cut into the natural 018, at west extent of St Mary's graveyard, containing 150, 149, 152, 148 and 147. Dimensions and shape unknown. Base of cut at c.51.85m OD.

168 Number given to a presumed ope in the east wall of the basement, between the walls 076 and 074. The ope was 1.35m wide and c.2.20m high. Extended above the base of 073 and below 001. The ope was filled by the blocking wall 047. The relationship with the wall 074 was unclear.

169 Number given to a presumed ope in the east wall of the basement north of the wall 159. The ope was >1.05m wide and 2.14m high. Extended above the base of 073 and below 001. The ope was filled by the blocking wall 162.

170 Number given to a presumed ope in the east wall of the basement south of the wall 159. The ope was >0.94m wide and 2.10m high. Extended above the base of 073 and below 001. The ope was filled by the blocking wall 161.

APPENDIX 2 REGISTER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBJECTS

EXCAV NO	CONTEXT NO	ITEM NO	SIMPLE NAME	FULLNAME	MATERIAL	DESCRIPTION
18E413	1	1	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	1	2	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	1	3	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	1	4	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Transfer printed
18E413	1	5	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE
18E413	1	6	Amorphous iron	Amorphous iron	Iron	Amorphous, corroded iron
18E413	1	7	Amorphous iron	Amorphous iron	Iron	Amorphous, corroded iron
18E413	1	8	Amorphous iron	Amorphous iron	Iron	Amorphous, corroded iron
18E413	1	9	Amorphous iron	Amorphous iron	Iron	Amorphous, corroded iron
18E413	1	10	Amorphous iron	Amorphous iron	Iron	Amorphous, corroded iron

18E413	1	11	Glass	Bottle	Glass	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
18E413	1	12	Glass	Bottle	Glass	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
18E413	1	13	Glass	Bottle	Glass	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
18E413	1	14	Glass	Bottle	Glass	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
18E413	1	15	Button	Copper alloy domed button	Copper alloy	Small 9mm diameter domed copper alloy button. Eye missing. Corroded. 18th-19th century?
18E413	1	16	Cartridge case	Cartridge case	Copper alloy	Copper alloy cartridge case, heavily corroded. 6mm diameter x 35mm.
18E413	2	1	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	2	2	Nail	Nail	Iron	Iron nail, badly corroded, round headed.
18E413	2	3	Tile	Tile	Ceramic	Fragment of red earthenware roof tile, 18th-19th century.
18E413	3	1	Construction Lead	Construction Lead	Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.

18E413	3	2	Construction Lead	Construction Lead	Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
18E413	3	3	Pottery	Medieval pottery	Ceramic	Saintonge
18E413	3	4	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail fragment, corroded
18E413	3	5	Amorphous iron	Amorphous iron	Iron	Amorphous fragment of iron.
18E413	3	6	Iron fragments	Iron fragments	Iron	Fragments of flat iron, badly corroded
18E413	3	7	Glass	Bottle	Glass	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
18E413	3	8	Glass	Bottle	Glass	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
18E413	3	9	Coin	Coin	Copper/bronze	Very worn 26mm diameter coin, encrusted with mortar, both faces completely worn away, unidentified.
18E413	4	1	Construction Lead	Construction Lead	Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
18E413	4	2	Construction Lead	Construction Lead	Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
18E413	4	3	Construction Lead	Construction Lead	Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.

18E413	4	4	Pottery	Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century
18E413	4	5	Pottery	Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Creamware
18E413	4	6	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Banded dipped ware
18E413	4	7	Iron fragment	Iron fragment	Iron	Amorphous iron fragment
18E413	4	8	Iron fragment	Iron fragment	Iron	Amorphous iron fragment
18E413	4	9	Iron fragment	Iron fragment	Iron	Amorphous iron fragment
18E413	4	10	Iron fragment	Iron fragment	Iron	Amorphous iron fragment
18E413	4	11	Iron fragment	Iron fragment	Iron	Amorphous iron fragment
18E413	4	12	Iron shovel	Iron shovel	Iron	Iron shovel blade, heavily corroded, slightly concave, 26cm x 18cm x 50mm T.
18E413	6	1	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Around half a plain bowl, Irish/English, 18th-19th century.
18E413	6	2	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	6	3	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Transfer printed

18E413	6	4	Nail	Nail	Iron	Rectangular head, corroded.
18E413	6	5	Nail	Nail	Iron	Nail, corroded
18E413	6	6	Glass	Bottle	Glass	Green bottle glass, base with straight sides, 70mm diameter, late 18th-early 19th century
18E413	6	7	Glass	Bottle	Glass	Green bottle glass, rim and part of neck with part of cork in situ, probably refit with 6:6, late 18th-early 19th century.
18E413	6	8	Glass	Bottle	Glass	White bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
18E413	6	9	Wig curler	Wig curler fragment	Ceramic	Pipe clay wig curler fragment, 30mm x 13mm diam. (at terminal), 11mm (at middle), 18th century.
18E413	6	10	Tile	Tile	Ceramic	North Devon gravel tempered ridge tile, late 16th-18th century.
18E413	6	11	Tile	Tile	Ceramic	Pantile, 17th-18th century.
18E413	7	1	Construction Lead	Construction Lead	Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
18E413	7	2	Construction Lead	Construction Lead	Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
18E413	7	3	Construction Lead	Construction Lead	Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.

18E413	7	4	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe plain bowl fragment, Irish/English, 18th/19th century.
18E413	7	5	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	7	6	Iron hook	Iron hook	Iron	Iron hook, badly corroded
18E413	7	7	Iron flat strip	Iron flat strip	Iron	Iron flat strip, corroded
18E413	7	8	Nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, badly corroded
18E413	7	9	Nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, badly corroded
18E413	7	10	Nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, badly corroded
18E413	7	11	Iron fragment	Iron fragment	Iron	Circular fragment iron, rivet?
18E413	7	12	Iron fragment	Iron fragment	Iron	Circular fragment iron, rivet?

18E413	7	13	Iron fragment	Iron fragment	Iron	Amorphous fragment of iron
18E413	7	14	Glass	Bottle	Glass	Green bottle glass, base fragment, 18th-19th century,
18E413	8	1	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	8	2	Amorphous iron	Amorphous iron	Iron	Amorphous fragment of iron.
18E413	8	3	Glass	Flat pane fragment	Glass	Fragment of white glass
18E413	12	1	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	12	2	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	12	3	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment

18E413	12	4	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE handle
18E413	12	5	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE
18E413	12	6	Nail	Nail	Iron	Incomplete, badly corroded.
18E413	12	7	Nail	Nail	Iron	Incomplete, badly corroded.
18E413	12	8	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, badly corroded
18E413	12	9	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, badly corroded
18E413	12	10	Copper alloy waste	Copper alloy waste	Copper alloy	Small fragment copper alloy strip.
18E413	14	1	Construction Lead	Construction Lead	Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
18E413	14	2	Construction Lead	Construction Lead	Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
18E413	14	3	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Fragment of plain bowl with spurred heel and thick stem, English/Irish 1820-60.
18E413	14	4	Pottery	Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century

18E413	14	5	Pottery	Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century
18E413	19	1	Construction Lead	Construction Lead	Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
18E413	19	2	Construction Lead	Construction Lead	Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
18E413	19	3	Construction Lead	Construction Lead	Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
18E413	19	4	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	19	5	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	19	6	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	19	7	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	19	8	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	19	9	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	19	10	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	19	11	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Luster decorate ware

18E413	19	12	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Transfer printed
18E413	19	13	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	TGE
18E413	19	14	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Banded dipped ware
18E413	19	15	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Transfer printed
18E413	19	16	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Transfer printed
18E413	19	17	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Creamware
18E413	19	18	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Creamware
18E413	19	19	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	TGE bowl lid
18E413	19	20	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Transfer printed
18E413	19	21	Nail	Nail	Iron	Iron nail, round head, badly corroded
18E413	19	22	Nail	Nail	Iron	Iron nail, round head, badly corroded
18E413	19	23	Nail	Nail	Iron	Iron nail, round head, badly corroded
18E413	19	24	Nail	Nail	Iron	Iron nail, round head, badly corroded

18E413	19	25	Amorphous iron	Amorphous iron	Iron	Amorphous lump of iron
18E413	19	26	Amorphous iron	Amorphous iron	Iron	Amorphous lump of iron
18E413	19	27	Iron strip	Iron strip	Iron	Iron strip, badly corroded
18E413	19	28	Iron strip	Iron strip	Iron	Iron strip, badly corroded
18E413	19	29	Glass	Bottle	Glass	Green bottle glass, base fragment 'mallet' type wine bottle, 0.11m diameter (full diameter extrapolated), late 17th-early 18th century. Probably refits with 19:30, 32.
18E413	19	30	Glass	Bottle	Glass	Green bottle glass, neck and rim of 'mallet' type wine bottle, curved shoulder, late 17th-early 18th century. Probably refits with 19:29, 32.
18E413	19	31	Glass	Bottle	Glass	Green bottle glass, base fragment 'mallet' type wine bottle, 0.11m diameter (full diameter extrapolated), late 17th-early 18th century. Probably refits with 19:30, 29.
18E413	19	32	Glass	Bottle	Glass	Green bottle glass, body fragment, late 17th-early 18th century, probably refits with 19:29, 30, 31.
18E413	19	33	Glass	Bottle	Glass	Green bottle glass, body fragment, late 17th-early 18th century, probably refits with 19:29, 30, 31.
18E413	19	34	Glass	Bottle	Glass	Green bottle glass, body fragment, late 17th-early 18th century, probably refits with 19:29, 30, 31.
18E413	19	35	Glass	Bottle	Glass	Green bottle glass, body fragment, late 17th-early 18th century, probably refits with 19:29, 30, 31.
18E413	19	36	Glass	Bottle	Glass	Fragment of white bottle glass with a green tint, 18th-19th century

18E413	19	37	Glass	Flat pane fragment	Glass	Fragment of white glass with a green tint, 18th-19th century
18E413	19	38	Glass	Wine glass(?) base	Glass	Base of wine glass, white glass, 18th-19th century
18E413	19	39	Coin	Coin	Copper/bronze	Very worn 22mm diameter coin, encrusted with mortar, unidentified.
18E413	19	40	Copper alloy strip	Copper alloy strip	Copper alloy	Small copper alloy strip.
18E413	21	1	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	21	2	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE
18E413	21	3	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE
18E413	21	1	Glass	Bottle	Glass	Green glass, 'mallet' type bottle, base fragment, 18th century
18E413	21	2	Button	Copper alloy disc button	Copper alloy	Flat disc medium (14mm diameter) button with soldered eye. Plain. Mid 18th century
18E413	21	3	Upholstery/coffin stud	Copper alloy upholstery/coffin stud	Copper alloy	Copper alloy stud with domed 11mm diameter head. 18th-19th century.
18E413	22	1	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	22	2	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	22	3	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment

18E413	22	4	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	22	5	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Slipware
18E413	22	6	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	22	7	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	22	8	Glass	Bottle	Glass	Green bottle glass, neck and rim of small 'mallet' type wine bottle, near horizontal shoulder, c. 1720-40. Refits with 22:9.
18E413	22	9	Glass	Bottle	Glass	Green bottle glass, neck and rim of small 'mallet' type wine bottle, near horizontal shoulder, c. 1720-40. Refits with 22:8.
18E413	22	10	Glass	Bottle	Glass	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century, probably refits with 22:8-9.
18E413	22	11	Glass	Bottle	Glass	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century, probably refits with 22:8-9.
18E413	22	12	Coin	Coin	Copper	Heavily corroded, unidentified coin, 25mm diameter.
18E413	23	1	Construction Lead	Construction Lead	Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
18E413	23	2	Pottery	Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century
18E413	23	3	Pottery	Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century
18E413	23	4	Pottery	Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century

18E413	28	1	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	30	1	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	36	1	Pottery	Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century
18E413	36	2	Pottery	Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century
18E413	40	1	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	40	2	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE
18E413	40	3	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, round head, badly corroded
18E413	40	4	Iron fragment	Iron fragment	Iron	Iron fragment, corroded
18E413	40	5	Glass	Bottle	Glass	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
18E413	40	6	Glass	Bottle	Glass	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
18E413	40	7	Glass	Bottle	Glass	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
18E413	40	8	Glass	Bottle	Glass	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
18E413	42	1	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Slipware

18E413	43	1	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, large round head, corroded
18E413	43	2	Iron fragment	Iron fragment	Iron	Iron fragment, corroded
18E413	43	3	Iron fragment	Iron fragments	Iron	Iron fragment, corroded
18E413	45	1	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	45	2	Iron fragment	Iron fragment	Iron	Iron fragment, corroded
18E413	45	3	Iron fragment	Iron fragment	Iron	Iron fragment, corroded
18E413	45	4	Iron fragment	Iron fragment	Iron	Iron fragment, corroded
18E413	45	5	Roof slate	Roof slate	Slate	Fragment of roof slate with nail hole.
18E413	46	1	Iron rivet	Iron rivet	Iron	Iron rivet, corroded
18E413	49	1	Pottery	Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Unglazed, Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century
18E413	49	2	Pottery	Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Unglazed, Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century
18E413	49	3	Pottery	Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Unglazed, Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century
18E413	49	4	Pottery	Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Unglazed, Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century

18E413	49	5	Pottery	Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Unglazed, Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century
18E413	54	1	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	54	2	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	54	3	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	54	4	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Dipped ware
18E413	54	5	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Blackware
18E413	54	6	Amorphous iron	Amorphous iron	Iron	Amorphous iron lumps
18E413	55	1	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Transfer printed
18E413	55	2	Iron handle	Iron handle	Iron	Iron handle, 90mm x 1cm T., badly corroded
18E413	55	3	Glass	Flat pane fragment	Glass	Fragment of white glass
18E413	62	1	Construction Lead	Construction Lead	Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
18E413	62	2	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	62	3	Glass	Bottle	Glass	Fragment of white bottle glass with a green tint, 18th-19th century

18E413	63	1	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Transfer printed
18E413	63	2	Glass	Flat pane fragment	Glass	Fragments of white glass
18E413	64	1	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	64	2	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	64	3	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	64	4	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	64	5	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Transfer printed
18E413	64	6	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Transfer printed
18E413	64	7	Iron knife blade fragment	Iron knife blade fragment	Iron	Iron knife blade fragment, 80mm x 20mm x 4mm T. Base of blade including point.
18E413	64	8	Iron handle fragment	Iron handle fragment	Iron	Iron handle fragment, slightly concave
18E413	64	9	Glass	Bottle	Glass	Green bottle glass, base with straight sides, 82mm diameter, early-mid 19th century
18E413	64	10	Glass	Bottle	Glass	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
18E413	64	11	Glass	Bottle	Glass	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century

18E413	64	12	Glass	Bottle	Glass	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
18E413	64	13	Glass	Bottle	Glass	White bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
18E413	64	14	Glass	Flat pane fragment	Glass	Fragment of white glass with a green tint, 18th-19th century
18E413	64	15	Pin	Pin	Copper alloy	Shank of copper alloy pin
18E413	64	15	Leather fragments	Leather fragments	Leather	Fragments of leather, possibly remnants of shoe soles
18E413	65	1	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe bowl fragment, plain, 18th-19th century
18E413	65	2	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	65	3	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	65	4	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	65	5	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	65	6	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	65	7	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	65	8	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment

18E413	65	9	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	65	10	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	65	11	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	65	12	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	65	13	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	65	14	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	65	15	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	65	16	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	65	17	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	65	18	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	65	19	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	65	20	Amorphous iron	Amorphous iron	Iron	Iron fragments, one possible nail
18E413	65	21	Glass	Bottle	Glass	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century

18E413	65	22	Glass	Bottle	Glass	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
18E413	65	23	Bottle cork	Bottle cork	Cork	Bottle cork, probably modern
18E413	89	1	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	89	2	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	89	3	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	89	4	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	89	5	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	89	6	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	89	7	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	89	8	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	89	9	Twisted iron rod	Twisted iron rod	Iron	Twisted iron rod, 14cm x 4mm
18E413	89	10	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	89	11	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded

18E413	89	12	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	89	13	Glass	Flat pane fragment	Glass	Fragment of white glass, modern
18E413	90	1	Construction Lead	Construction Lead	Lead	Strip of lead.
18E413	90	2	Construction Lead	Construction Lead	Lead	Strip of lead.
18E413	90	3	Construction Lead	Construction Lead	Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
18E413	90	4	Nail	Nail	Iron	Iron nail, badly corroded, round headed.
18E413	90	5	Nail	Nail	Iron	Iron nail, badly corroded, round headed.
18E413	90	6	Nail	Nail	Iron	Iron nail, badly corroded, round headed.
18E413	90	7	Nail	Nail	Iron	Iron nail, badly corroded, round headed.
18E413	90	8	Nail	Nail	Iron	Iron nail, badly corroded, round headed.
18E413	90	9	Nail	Nail	Iron	Iron nail, badly corroded, round headed.
18E413	90	10	Nail	Nail	Iron	Iron nail, badly corroded, round headed.
18E413	90	11	Nail	Nail	Iron	Iron nail, badly corroded, round headed.

18E413	90	12	Nail	Nail	Iron	Iron nail, badly corroded, round headed.
18E413	90	13	Nail	Nail	Iron	Iron nail, badly corroded, round headed.
18E413	90	14	Nail	Nail	Iron	Iron nail, badly corroded, round headed.
18E413	90	15	Nail	Nail	Iron	Iron nail, badly corroded, round headed.
18E413	90	16	Nail	Nail	Iron	Iron nail, badly corroded, round headed.
18E413	90	17	Nail	Nail	Iron	Iron nail, badly corroded, round headed.
18E413	90	18	Nail	Nail	Iron	Iron nail, badly corroded, round headed.
18E413	90	19	Nail	Nail	Iron	Iron nail, badly corroded, round headed.
18E413	90	20	Nail	Nail	Iron	Iron nail, badly corroded, round headed.
18E413	90	21	Nail	Nail	Iron	Iron nail, badly corroded, round headed.
18E413	90	22	Hinge mount	Hinge mount	Iron	Triangular hinge mount with two nails still in situ.
18E413	90	23	Amorphous iron	Amorphous iron	Iron	Amorphous piece of iron
18E413	90	24	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded

18E413	90	25	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	90	26	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	90	27	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	90	28	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	90	27	Iron(?) fragments	Iron(?) fragments	Iron	Iron fragments
18E413	90	28	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	90	29	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	90	30	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	90	31	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	90	32	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	90	33	Glass	Flat pane fragment	Glass	Fragment of white glass
18E413	90	34	Glass	Flat pane fragment	Glass	Fragment of white glass
18E413	90	35	Lead off cut	Lead off cut	Lead	Square lead off cut

18E413	96	1	Construction Lead	Construction Lead	Lead	Possible lead fixing for masonry, bulbous at one end of a flat strip.
18E413	96	2	Construction Lead	Construction Lead	Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
18E413	96	3	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	96	4	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	96	5	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	96	6	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	96	7	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	96	3	Iron knife	Iron knife	Iron	Corroded iron knife, slightly tapering slightly from tang to base, point missing, 18cm x 2cm x 6mm T. Pointed tang 39mm.
18E413	96	4	Unidentified iron circular object	Unidentified iron circular object	Iron	Unidentified iron circular object, possibly a mount.
18E413	96	5	Bead	Bead	Ceramic	Pipe clay bead with traces of reddish pink paint, 11mm diameter, slight edge damage. 18th-19th century.
18E413	96	6	Finger ring	Finger ring	Copper alloy	Copper alloy finger ring made from soldered sheet, 19mm x 3mm x 1mm T., decorated on the outside with a repeating pattern of Greek key/meander type. Probably 17th-18th century, based on style of decoration. Its small size suggests it may have been worn by a child.
18E413	96	7	Religious medal	Religious medal	Tin	Pressed tin/aluminium religious medal depicting pieta in front of an altar and cross, and Christ in majesty on the obverse with

						inscription 'SWEET HEART OF JESUS HAVE MERCY ON US'. Early-mid 20th century.
18E413	96	8	Coin	Coin	Bronze	Irish pingin, hen with chicks and harp on obverse, 30mm diameter, 1928. Corrosion adhering to both faces.
18E413	96	9	Coin	Coin	Bronze	George V half penny, bronze, 1929. Quite worn.
18E413	96	10	Coin	Coin	Nickel	6d coin, nickel, Irish, 1940.
18E413	96	11	Copper alloy fragments	Copper alloy fragments	Copper alloy	Fragments of copper alloy, including one possible buckle fragment.
18E413	97	1	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	97	2	Pottery	Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century
18E413	97	3	Pottery	Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century
18E413	97	4	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE
18E413	101	1	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	101	2	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	101	3	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	104	1	Construction Lead	Construction Lead	Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.

18E413	104	2	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	104	3	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	104	4	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	104	5	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	104	6	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	104	7	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	104	8	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	104	9	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	104	5	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	104	6	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	104	7	Iron mount/hinge leaf	Iron mount/hinge leaf	Iron	Iron mount/hinge triangular leaf, 45mm x 40mm x 4mm T.
18E413	104	8	Glass	Flat pane fragment	Glass	Fragment of white glass with a green tint, 18th-19th century
18E413	105	1	Construction Lead	Construction Lead	Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.

18E413	105	2	Construction Lead	Construction Lead	Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
18E413	105	3	Construction Lead	Construction Lead	Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
18E413	105	4	Construction Lead	Construction Lead	Lead	Flat fragment of lead.
18E413	105	5	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	105	6	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	105	7	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	105	8	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	105	9	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	105	10	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	105	11	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	105	12	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	105	13	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	105	14	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment

18E413	105	15	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Porcelain
18E413	105	16	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	105	17	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	105	18	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	105	19	Glass	Bottle	Glass	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
18E413	105	20	Upholstery/coffin stud	Upholstery/coffin stud	Copper alloy	Copper alloy stud with domed 11mm diameter head. 18th-19th century.
18E413	107	1	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	107	2	Tile	Tile	Ceramic	Unglazed earthenware ridge tile
18E413	109	1	Coin	Coin	Copper/Bronze	Very worn 25mm diameter coin, both faces completely worn away, unidentified.
18E413	111	1	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Creamware
18E413	111	2	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Creamware
18E413	111	3	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE
18E413	111	4	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Unglazed earthenware

18E413	111	5	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE
18E413	111	6	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE
18E413	111	7	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE
18E413	111	8	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE
18E413	111	9	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE
18E413	111	10	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Unglazed earthenware
18E413	111	11	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE
18E413	111	12	Glass	Bottle	Glass	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
18E413	111	13	Glass	Bottle	Glass	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
18E413	111	14	Glass	Bottle	Glass	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
18E413	111	15	Pin	Dress/shroud pin	Copper alloy	Copper alloy pin with corroded wire wound head.
18E413	111	16	Pin	Dress/shroud pin	Copper alloy	Copper alloy pin with broken head.
18E413	111	17	Pin	Dress/shroud pin	Copper alloy	Copper alloy pin with corroded wire wound head.

18E413	111	18	Coin	Coin	Bronze	Very corroded hammered coin, 28mm diameter. Possibly James II halfpenny, 1680s.
18E413	111	19	Copper alloy waste	Copper alloy waste	Copper alloy	Small fragment copper alloy blobs.
18E413	112	1	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	112	3	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Slipware
18E413	112	4	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Slipware
18E413	112	5	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE
18E413	112	6	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE?
18E413	112	7	Glass	Bottle	Glass	Fragment of brown glass, body, 18th-19th century
18E413	113	1	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	113	2	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE
18E413	113	3	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE
18E413	113	4	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE
18E413	113	5	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Creamware

18E413	113	6	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Creamware
18E413	113	7	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE
18E413	113	8	Iron fragment	Iron fragment	Iron	Iron fragment, corroded
18E413	113	9	Iron fragment	Iron fragment	Iron	Iron fragment, corroded
18E413	113	10	Glass	Bottle	Glass	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
18E413	113	11	Glass	Bottle	Glass	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
18E413	113	12	Button	Button	Glass and copper alloy	Solid black glass domed button, 15mm diameter, with corroded copper alloy loop attached to flat back. 18th-19th century.
18E413	116	1	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	116	2	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	116	3	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	116	4	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Creamware
18E413	116	5	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Creamware
18E413	116	6	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Creamware

18E413	116	7	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE
18E413	116	8	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	TGE
18E413	116	9	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Creamware
18E413	116	10	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Creamware
18E413	116	11	Iron nail fragment	Iron nail fragment	Iron	Iron nail fragment, corroded
18E413	116	12	Amorphous iron	Amorphous iron	Iron	Amorphous iron
18E413	116	13	Glass	Flat pane fragment	Glass	Fragment of white glass, 18th-19th century
18E413	116	13	Glass	Bottle	Glass	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
18E413	116	14	Buckle fragment	Buckle fragment	Copper alloy	Corner of flat square/rectangular buckle.
18E413	116	15	Copper alloy fragment	Copper alloy fragment	Copper alloy	Fragments of copper alloy
18E413	117	1	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	117	2	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Slipware
18E413	117	3	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	TGE

18E413	117	4	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail fragment, corroded
18E413	117	5	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	120	1	Construction Lead	Construction Lead	Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
18E413	120	2	Buckle pin	Buckle pin	Copper alloy	Plain copper alloy buckle pin, 35mm x 3mm T. Hoop slightly damaged and open.
18E413	120	3	Copper alloy fragment	Copper alloy fragment	Copper alloy	Fragments of copper alloy
18E413	121	1	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	121	2	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	121	3	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	121	4	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	121	5	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	121	6	Iron nail fragment	Iron nail fragment	Iron	Iron nail fragment, corroded
18E413	122	1	Construction Lead	Construction Lead	Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
18E413	122	2	Construction Lead	Construction Lead	Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.

18E413	122	3	Construction Lead	Construction Lead	Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
18E413	122	4	Construction Lead	Construction Lead	Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
18E413	122	5	Construction Lead	Construction Lead	Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
18E413	122	6	Construction Lead	Construction Lead	Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
18E413	122	7	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay bowl fragment, 18th-19th century
18E413	122	8	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	122	9	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	122	10	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	122	11	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	122	12	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	122	13	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	122	14	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	122	15	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Slipware

18E413	122	16	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Creamware
18E413	122	17	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE
18E413	122	18	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE
18E413	122	19	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE
18E413	122	20	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Unglazed earthenware
18E413	122	21	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Unglazed earthenware
18E413	122	22	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE
18E413	122	23	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE
18E413	122	24	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Unglazed earthenware
18E413	122	25	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE
18E413	122	26	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Creamware
18E413	122	27	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Creamware
18E413	122	28	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Creamware

18E413	122	29	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Creamware
18E413	122	30	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Creamware
18E413	122	31	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Slipware
18E413	122	32	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Unglazed earthenware
18E413	122	33	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Unglazed earthenware
18E413	122	34	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE
18E413	122	35	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Unglazed earthenware
18E413	122	36	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Unglazed earthenware
18E413	122	37	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Unglazed earthenware
18E413	122	38	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Blackware
18E413	122	39	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Creamware
18E413	122	40	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Sgraffito
18E413	122	41	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE

18E413	122	42	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE
18E413	122	43	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE
18E413	122	44	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	TGE
18E413	122	45	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	TGE
18E413	122	46	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Nottingham type stoneware
18E413	122	47	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Nottingham type stoneware
18E413	122	48	Pottery	Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century
18E413	122	49	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE
18E413	122	50	Amorphous iron	Amorphous iron	Iron	Amorphous iron fragments
18E413	122	50	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	122	51	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	122	52	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	122	53	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded

18E413	122	54	Glass	Bottle	Glass	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
18E413	122	55	Glass	Bottle	Glass	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
18E413	122	56	Glass	Bottle	Glass	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
18E413	122	57	Pin	Pin	Copper alloy	Copper alloy pin with flattened domed head.
18E413	122	58	Copper alloy fragment	Copper alloy fragment	Copper alloy	Fragments of copper alloy
18E413	125	1	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	125	2	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	125	3	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	125	4	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	125	5	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	125	6	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	125	7	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE
18E413	125	8	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE

18E413	125	9	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Blackware
18E413	125	10	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE
18E413	125	11	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE
18E413	125	12	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE
18E413	125	13	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Creamware
18E413	125	14	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE
18E413	125	15	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	125	16	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	125	17	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	125	18	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	125	19	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	125	20	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	125	21	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded

18E413	125	22	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	125	23	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	126	1	Construction Lead	Construction Lead	Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
18E413	126	2	Construction Lead	Construction Lead	Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
18E413	126	3	Construction Lead	Construction Lead	Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
18E413	126	4	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	126	5	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	126	6	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	126	7	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	126	8	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	126	9	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	126	10	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	126	11	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment

18E413	126	12	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	126	13	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	126	14	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	126	15	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	126	16	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	126	17	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	126	18	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	126	19	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	126	20	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Creamware
18E413	126	21	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Creamware
18E413	126	22	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Creamware?
18E413	126	23	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE
18E413	126	24	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE

18E413	126	25	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Slipware
18E413	126	26	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE
18E413	126	27	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE
18E413	126	28	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE
18E413	126	29	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE
18E413	126	30	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Luster ware
18E413	126	31	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Creamware
18E413	126	32	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Gray-bodied salt glazed stoneware mug
18E413	126	33	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Stoneware
18E413	126	34	Amorphous iron	Amorphous iron	Iron	Amorphous iron
18E413	126	35	Iron nail fragment	Iron nail fragment	Iron	Iron nail fragment, corroded
18E413	126	36	Iron nail fragment	Iron nail fragment	Iron	Iron nail fragment, corroded
18E413	126	37	Iron nail fragment	Iron nail fragment	Iron	Iron nail fragment, corroded

18E413	126	38	Iron nail fragment	Iron nail fragment	Iron	Iron nail fragment, corroded
18E413	126	39	Iron nail fragment	Iron nail fragment	Iron	Iron nail fragment, corroded
18E413	126	40	Amorphous iron	Amorphous iron	Iron	Amorphous iron fragment
18E413	126	41	Amorphous iron	Amorphous iron	Iron	Amorphous iron fragment
18E413	126	42	Glass	Bottle	Glass	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
18E413	126	43	Glass	Bottle	Glass	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
18E413	126	44	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Fragment of salt-glazed Westerwald pottery, body sherd, 17th-18th century.
18E413	126	45	Copper alloy fragment	Copper alloy fragment	Copper alloy	Fragment of copper alloy
18E413	128	1	Construction Lead	Construction Lead	Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
18E413	128	2	Iron mount/hinge leaf	Iron mount/hinge leaf	Iron	Iron mount/hinge leaf, 40mm x 30mm x 5mm T, with two nails in situ.
18E413	132	1	Construction Lead	Construction Lead	Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
18E413	133	1	Iron nail fragment	Iron nail fragment	Iron	Iron nail fragment, corroded
18E413	135	1	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment

18E413	135	2	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE
18E413	135	3	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE
18E413	135	4	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Sgraffito
18E413	135	5	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE
18E413	135	6	Amorphous iron	Amorphous iron	Iron	Amorphous iron fragments
18E413	135	7	Iron nail fragment	Iron nail fragment	Iron	Iron nail fragment, corroded
18E413	135	8	Iron nail fragment	Iron nail fragment	Iron	Iron nail fragment, corroded
18E413	135	9	Iron nail fragment	Iron nail fragment	Iron	Iron nail fragment, corroded
18E413	135	10	Glass	Bottle	Glass	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
18E413	135	11	Copper alloy waste	Copper alloy waste	Copper alloy	Blobs of melted copper alloy
18E413	135	11	Copper alloy fragment	Copper alloy fragment	Copper alloy	Fragment of copper alloy
18E413	140	1	Pottery	Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century
18E413	140	2	Glass	Bottle	Glass	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century

18E413	141	1	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	141	2	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	141	3	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
18E413	141	1	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE
18E413	141	2	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE
18E413	141	3	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE
18E413	141	4	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	TGE
18E413	141	5	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Blackware
18E413	141	6	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Slipware
18E413	141	7	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE
18E413	141	8	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE
18E413	141	9	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	GRE
18E413	141	10	Pottery	Post Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Slipware

18E413	141	11	Iron stud	Iron stud	Iron	Iron stud with rounded top
18E413	141	12	Iron mount	Iron mount	Iron	Iron mount, 30mm x19mm x 2mm T.,
18E413	141	13	Tile	Tile	Ceramic	Fragment of red earthenware roof tile, 18th-19th century.
18E413	142	1	Pottery	Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century
18E413	142	2	Pottery	Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century
18E413	142	3	Pottery	Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century
18E413	142	4	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	142	5	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail, corroded
18E413	142	6	Glass	Flat pane fragment	Glass	Fragment of white glass
18E413	142	7	Copper alloy fragment	Copper alloy fragment	Copper alloy	Fragment of copper alloy
18E413	147	1	Pottery	Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century
18E413	147	2	Pottery	Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century
18E413	147	3	Pottery	Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century

18E413	147	4	Pottery	Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century
18E413	147	5	Pottery	Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century
18E413	147	6	Pottery	Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century
18E413	147	7	Pottery	Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century
18E413	147	8	Iron nail fragment	Iron nail fragment	Iron	Iron nail fragment, corroded
18E413	148	1	Iron nail fragment	Iron nail fragment	Iron	Iron nail fragment, corroded
18E413	148	2	Bone bead manufacturing panel	Bone bead manufacturing panel	Bone	Bead turning waste panel, 42mm x 24mm x 4mm thick, flat panel of bone, possibly a scapula blade, from which disc-like beads have been cut for turning. Three 7mm diameter x 4mm thick unfinished beads are in place. The back of the unfinished beads are flat and the perforations have gone through the thickness of the bone. 10mm diameter holes from five, or possibly six, other beads which have been removed from the panel are also present, and evidently the panel was broken on both sides. The bead holes contain the discoid profile of the full beads, whereas the flattening of the base of the beads which were not removed indicates that the bone may not have been thick enough at this point. Found in layer that underlay deposit with 13th-14th century Kilkenny type pottery and close late medieval parallels in London (Egan and Pritchard 2002, 311-15).

APPENDIX 3 MEDIEVAL POTTERY

The assemblage included 28 sherds of medieval pottery. Twenty seven of the sherds were Kilkenny type, dating from the 13th to 14th century. Five of these sherds 049:001-005 were unglazed. The assemblage also included one sherd of Saintonge 003:003 which was made in the Bordeaux region of France in the 13th to mid-14th century.

Context No	Item No	Full Name	Description
3	3	Medieval pottery	Saintonge
4	4	Medieval Pottery	Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century
4	5	Medieval Pottery	Creamware
14	4	Medieval Pottery	Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century
14	5	Medieval Pottery	Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century
23	2	Medieval Pottery	Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century
23	3	Medieval Pottery	Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century
23	4	Medieval Pottery	Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century
36	1	Medieval Pottery	Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century
36	2	Medieval Pottery	Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century
49	1	Medieval Pottery	Unglazed, Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century
49	2	Medieval Pottery	Unglazed, Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century
49	3	Medieval Pottery	Unglazed, Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century
49	4	Medieval Pottery	Unglazed, Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century
49	5	Medieval Pottery	Unglazed, Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century
97	2	Medieval Pottery	Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century
97	3	Medieval Pottery	Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century
122	48	Medieval Pottery	Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century
140	1	Medieval Pottery	Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century
142	1	Medieval Pottery	Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century
142	2	Medieval Pottery	Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century
142	3	Medieval Pottery	Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century
147	1	Medieval Pottery	Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century
147	2	Medieval Pottery	Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century
147	3	Medieval Pottery	Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century
147	4	Medieval Pottery	Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century

147	5	Medieval Pottery	Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century
147	6	Medieval Pottery	Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century
147	7	Medieval Pottery	Kilkenny type, 13th-14th century

APPENDIX 4 POST MEDIEVAL POTTERY

The assemblage included 130 sherds of post medieval pottery. The majority dated from the 17th to the early 19th century. Almost all were of Irish or English origin and represent ordinary table and household ware. A single sherd of westerwald pottery 126:044 was found in the make up deposit 126, under the cobbled lane in ATT 3. Westerwald pottery was made in Germany in the 17th to 18th century. It is a highly decorated ware mostly made in the form of tankards, jugs, bowls and storage vessels.

Context No	Item No	Full Name	Description
1	4	Post Medieval Pottery	Transfer printed
1	5	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
4	6	Post Medieval Pottery	Banded dipped ware
6	3	Post Medieval Pottery	Transfer printed
12	4	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE handle
12	5	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
19	11	Post Medieval Pottery	Luster decorate ware
19	12	Post Medieval Pottery	Transfer printed
19	13	Post Medieval Pottery	TGE
19	14	Post Medieval Pottery	Banded dipped ware
19	15	Post Medieval Pottery	Transfer printed
19	16	Post Medieval Pottery	Transfer printed
19	17	Post Medieval Pottery	Creamware
19	18	Post Medieval Pottery	Creamware
19	19	Post Medieval Pottery	TGE bowl lid
19	20	Post Medieval Pottery	Transfer printed
21	2	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
21	3	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
22	5	Post Medieval Pottery	Slipware

40	2	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
42	1	Post Medieval Pottery	Slipware
54	4	Post Medieval Pottery	Dipped ware
54	5	Post Medieval Pottery	Blackware
55	1	Post Medieval Pottery	Transfer printed
63	1	Post Medieval Pottery	Transfer printed
64	5	Post Medieval Pottery	Transfer printed
64	6	Post Medieval Pottery	Transfer printed
97	4	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
105	15	Post Medieval Pottery	Porcelain
111	1	Post Medieval Pottery	Creamware
111	2	Post Medieval Pottery	Creamware
111	3	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
111	4	Post Medieval Pottery	Unglazed earthenware
111	5	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
111	6	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
111	7	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
111	8	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
111	9	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
111	10	Post Medieval Pottery	Unglazed earthenware
111	11	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
112	3	Post Medieval Pottery	Slipware
112	4	Post Medieval Pottery	Slipware
112	5	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
112	6	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE?
113	2	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
113	3	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
113	4	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
113	5	Post Medieval Pottery	Creamware
113	6	Post Medieval Pottery	Creamware
113	7	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
116	4	Post Medieval Pottery	Creamware
116	5	Post Medieval Pottery	Creamware
116	6	Post Medieval Pottery	Creamware
116	7	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
116	8	Post Medieval Pottery	TGE

116	9	Post Medieval Pottery	Creamware
116	10	Post Medieval Pottery	Creamware
117	2	Post Medieval Pottery	Slipware
117	3	Post Medieval Pottery	TGE
122	15	Post Medieval Pottery	Slipware
122	16	Post Medieval Pottery	Creamware
122	17	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
122	18	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
122	19	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
122	20	Post Medieval Pottery	Unglazed earthenware
122	21	Post Medieval Pottery	Unglazed earthenware
122	22	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
122	23	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
122	24	Post Medieval Pottery	Unglazed earthenware
122	25	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
122	26	Post Medieval Pottery	Creamware
122	27	Post Medieval Pottery	Creamware
122	28	Post Medieval Pottery	Creamware
122	29	Post Medieval Pottery	Creamware
122	30	Post Medieval Pottery	Creamware
122	31	Post Medieval Pottery	Slipware
122	32	Post Medieval Pottery	Unglazed earthenware
122	33	Post Medieval Pottery	Unglazed earthenware
122	34	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
122	35	Post Medieval Pottery	Unglazed earthenware
122	36	Post Medieval Pottery	Unglazed earthenware
122	37	Post Medieval Pottery	Unglazed earthenware
122	38	Post Medieval Pottery	Blackware
122	39	Post Medieval Pottery	Creamware
122	40	Post Medieval Pottery	Sgraffito
122	41	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
122	42	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
122	43	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
122	44	Post Medieval Pottery	TGE
122	45	Post Medieval Pottery	TGE
122	46	Post Medieval Pottery	Nottingham type stoneware

122	47	Post Medieval Pottery	Nottingham type stoneware
122	49	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
125	7	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
125	8	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
125	9	Post Medieval Pottery	Blackware
125	10	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
125	11	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
125	12	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
125	13	Post Medieval Pottery	Creamware
125	14	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
126	20	Post Medieval Pottery	Creamware
126	21	Post Medieval Pottery	Creamware
126	22	Post Medieval Pottery	Creamware?
126	23	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
126	24	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
126	25	Post Medieval Pottery	Slipware
126	26	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
126	27	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
126	28	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
126	29	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
126	30	Post Medieval Pottery	Luster ware
126	31	Post Medieval Pottery	Creamware
126	32	Post Medieval Pottery	Gray-bodied salt glazed stoneware mug
126	33	Post Medieval Pottery	Stoneware
126	44	Post Medieval Pottery	Fragment of salt-glazed Westerwald pottery, body sherd, 17th-18th century.
135	2	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
135	3	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
135	4	Post Medieval Pottery	Sgraffito
135	5	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
141	1	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
141	2	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
141	3	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
141	4	Post Medieval Pottery	TGE

141	5	Post Medieval Pottery	Blackware
141	6	Post Medieval Pottery	Slipware
141	7	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
141	8	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
141	9	Post Medieval Pottery	GRE
141	10	Post Medieval Pottery	Slipware

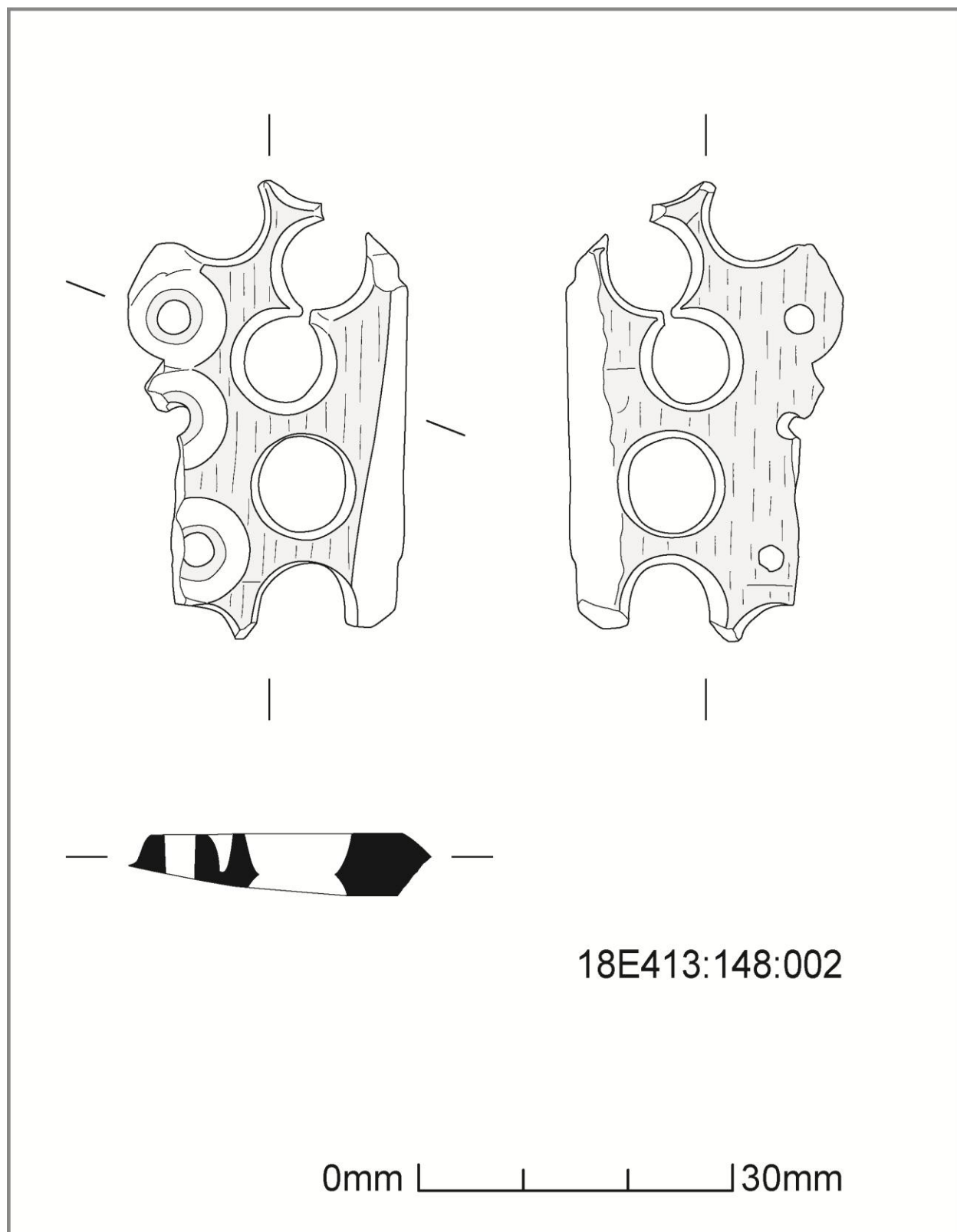


Figure 79: Bead turning waste panel.



Figure 80: Bead turning waste panel.

APPENDIX 5 BEAD TURNING WASTE PANEL

This bead-turning waste panel is 42mm x 24mm x 4mm thick and a flat panel of bone, possibly a scapula blade, from which disc-like beads have been cut for turning (Figures 79, 80). Three 7mm diameter x 4mm thick unfinished beads are in place. The back of the unfinished beads are flat and the perforations have gone through the thickness of the bone. 10mm diameter holes from five, or possibly six, other beads which have been removed from the panel are also present, and evidently the panel was broken on both sides. The bead holes contain the discoid profile of the full beads, whereas the flattening of the base of the beads which were not removed indicates that the bone may not have

been thick enough at this point. Found in layer that underlay deposit with 13th-14th century Kilkenny type pottery and close late medieval parallels in London.⁸⁸

APPENDIX 6 CLAY PIPE

There are 116 clay pipe fragments in the assemblage, of which five are partial bowls and 111 are stem fragments. The objects were examined, identified, measured and described.

Stems

One hundred and eleven clay pipe stems were recovered. It is probable, but not certain that the majority are of seventeenth to eighteenth century date. Nineteen of the stems were recovered from the dumped fire waste 065 backfilling the cut 083 in AT'T 6. Sixteen clay pipe stems were found in 122, the bedding for the cobbled lane surface 110 in AT'T 3.

Bowls

All five of the clay pipe bowls date from the 18th to 19th century. 006:001, 007:004 056:001 and 122:007 are fragments of plain Irish/English pipe bowls. 014:002 is fragment of plain bowl with spurred heel and thick stem, English/Irish 1820-60.

Context No	Item No	Type	Material	Description
1	1	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
1	2	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
1	3	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
2	1	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
6	1	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Around half a plain bowl, Irish/English, 18th-19th century.
6	2	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
7	4	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe plain bowl fragment, Irish/English, 18th/19th century.
7	5	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment

⁸⁸ G. Egan and F. Pritchard, *Dress Accessories c. 1150-c. 1450* (London, 2002), pp 311-315.

8	1	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
12	1	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
12	2	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
12	3	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
14	3	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Fragment of plain bowl with spurred heel and thick stem, English/Irish 1820-60.
19	4	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
19	5	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
19	6	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
19	7	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
19	8	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
19	9	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
19	10	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
21	1	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
22	1	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
22	2	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
22	3	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
22	4	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
28	1	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
30	1	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
40	1	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
45	1	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
54	1	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
54	2	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
54	3	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
62	2	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
64	1	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
64	2	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
64	3	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
64	4	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
65	1	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe bowl fragment, plain, 18th-19th century
65	2	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
65	3	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
65	4	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
65	5	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment

65	6	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
65	7	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
65	8	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
65	9	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
65	10	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
65	11	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
65	12	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
65	13	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
65	14	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
65	15	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
65	16	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
65	17	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
65	18	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
65	19	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
97	1	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
104	2	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
104	3	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
104	4	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
105	5	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
105	6	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
105	7	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
105	8	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
105	9	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
105	10	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
105	11	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
105	12	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
105	13	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
105	14	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
107	1	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
112	1	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
113	1	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
116	1	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
116	2	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
116	3	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
117	1	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
121	1	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
121	2	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment

121	3	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
121	4	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
121	5	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
122	7	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe bowl fragment
122	8	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
122	9	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
122	10	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
122	11	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
122	12	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
122	13	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
122	14	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
125	1	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
125	2	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
125	3	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
125	4	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
125	5	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
125	6	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
126	4	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
126	5	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
126	6	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
126	7	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
126	8	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
126	9	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
126	10	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
126	11	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
126	12	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
126	13	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
126	14	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
126	15	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
126	16	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
126	17	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
126	18	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
126	19	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
135	1	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
141	1	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
141	2	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
141	3	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment

APPENDIX 7 IRON OBJECTS

There are 159 ferrous objects in the assemblage. All were heavily corroded, 36 objects were unidentifiable. The majority of the objects were structural in function, predominantly nails. None of the objects could be closely dated. The objects were examined, identified, measured and described. In the discussion below objects are grouped according to use.

Structural

Iron Nails

There were 99 nails in the assemblage. The heads of seventy three nails were missing or obscured. Of the remainder twenty five had round heads and one had a rectangular head. Hand wrought nails with rectangular tapered shafts and flat round heads were in general use from the ninth to the nineteenth century, with little or no change in form and so cannot be reliably dated.

Tools and blades

An iron shovel blade (004:012) was recovered from the levelling deposit 004. Fragments of a knife blade 065:007 and of an iron handle 065:008 were found in the dumped fire waste 065 backfilling the cut 083 in ATT 6. A knife blade 096:003 was recovered from the remains of the fuel store 096 in ATT 3.

Context No	Item No	Full Name	Description
1	6	Amorphous iron	Amorphous, corroded iron
1	7	Amorphous iron	Amorphous, corroded iron
1	8	Amorphous iron	Amorphous, corroded iron
1	9	Amorphous iron	Amorphous, corroded iron
1	10	Amorphous iron	Amorphous, corroded iron
2	2	Nail	Iron nail, badly corroded, round headed.
3	4	Iron nail	Iron nail fragment, corroded
3	5	Amorphous iron	Amorphous fragment of iron.
3	6	Iron fragments	Fragments of flat iron, badly corroded
4	7	Iron fragment	Amorphous iron fragment

4	8	Iron fragment	Amorphous iron fragment
4	9	Iron fragment	Amorphous iron fragment
4	10	Iron fragment	Amorphous iron fragment
4	11	Iron fragment	Amorphous iron fragment
4	12	Iron shovel	Iron shovel blade, heavily corroded, slightly concave, 26cm x 18cm x 50mm T.
6	4	Nail	Rectangular head, corroded.
6	5	Nail	Nail, corroded
7	6	Iron hook	Iron hook, badly corroded
7	7	Iron flat strip	Iron flat strip, corroded
7	8	Iron nail	Iron nail, badly corroded
7	9	Iron nail	Iron nail, badly corroded
7	10	Iron nail	Iron nail, badly corroded
7	11	Iron fragment	Circular fragment iron, rivet?
7	12	Iron fragment	Circular fragment iron, rivet?
7	13	Iron fragment	Amorphous fragment of iron
8	2	Amorphous iron	Amorphous fragment of iron.
12	6	Nail	Incomplete, badly corroded.
12	7	Nail	Incomplete, badly corroded.
12	8	Iron nail	Iron nail, badly corroded
12	9	Iron nail	Iron nail, badly corroded
19	21	Nail	Iron nail, round head, badly corroded
19	22	Nail	Iron nail, round head, badly corroded
19	23	Nail	Iron nail, round head, badly corroded
19	24	Nail	Iron nail, round head, badly corroded
19	25	Amorphous iron	Amorphous lump of iron
19	26	Amorphous iron	Amorphous lump of iron
19	27	Iron strip	Iron strip, badly corroded
19	28	Iron strip	Iron strip, badly corroded
22	6	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
22	7	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
40	3	Iron nail	Iron nail, round head, badly corroded
40	4	Iron fragment	Iron fragment, corroded
43	1	Iron nail	Iron nail, large round head, corroded
43	2	Iron fragment	Iron fragment, corroded
43	3	Iron fragments	Iron fragment, corroded

45	2	Iron fragment	Iron fragment, corroded
45	3	Iron fragment	Iron fragment, corroded
45	4	Iron fragment	Iron fragment, corroded
46	1	Iron rivet	Iron rivet, corroded
54	6	Amorphous iron	Amorphous iron lumps
55	2	Iron handle	Iron handle, 90mm x 1cm T., badly corroded
64	7	Iron knife blade fragment	Iron knife blade fragment, 80mm x 20mm x 4mm T. Base of blade including point.
64	8	Iron handle fragment	Iron handle fragment, slightly concave
65	20	Amorphous iron	Iron fragments, one possible nail
89	1	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
89	2	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
89	3	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
89	4	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
89	5	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
89	6	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
89	7	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
89	8	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
89	9	Twisted iron rod	Twisted iron rod, 14cm x 4mm
89	10	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
89	11	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
89	12	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
90	4	Nail	Iron nail, badly corroded, round headed.
90	5	Nail	Iron nail, badly corroded, round headed.
90	6	Nail	Iron nail, badly corroded, round headed.
90	7	Nail	Iron nail, badly corroded, round headed.
90	8	Nail	Iron nail, badly corroded, round headed.
90	9	Nail	Iron nail, badly corroded, round headed.
90	10	Nail	Iron nail, badly corroded, round headed.
90	11	Nail	Iron nail, badly corroded, round headed.
90	12	Nail	Iron nail, badly corroded, round headed.
90	13	Nail	Iron nail, badly corroded, round headed.
90	14	Nail	Iron nail, badly corroded, round headed.
90	15	Nail	Iron nail, badly corroded, round headed.
90	16	Nail	Iron nail, badly corroded, round headed.
90	17	Nail	Iron nail, badly corroded, round headed.

90	18	Nail	Iron nail, badly corroded, round headed.
90	19	Nail	Iron nail, badly corroded, round headed.
90	20	Nail	Iron nail, badly corroded, round headed.
90	21	Nail	Iron nail, badly corroded, round headed.
90	22	Hinge mount	Triangular hinge mount with two nails still in situ.
90	23	Amorphous iron	Amorphous piece of iron
90	24	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
90	25	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
90	26	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
90	27	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
90	28	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
90	27	Iron(?) fragments	Iron fragments
90	28	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
90	29	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
90	30	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
90	31	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
90	32	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
96	3	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
96	4	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
96	5	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
96	6	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
96	7	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
96	3	Iron knife	Corroded iron knife, slightly tapering slightly from tang to base, point missing, 18cm x 2cm x 6mm T. Pointed tang 39mm.
96	4	Unidentified iron circular object	Unidentified iron circular object, possibly a mount.
101	1	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
101	2	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
101	3	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
104	5	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
104	6	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
104	7	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
104	8	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
104	9	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded

104	5	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
104	6	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
104	7	Iron mount/hinge leaf	Iron mount/hinge triangular leaf, 45mm x 40mm x 4mm T.
105	16	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
105	17	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
105	18	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
113	8	Iron fragment	Iron fragment, corroded
113	9	Iron fragment	Iron fragment, corroded
116	11	Iron nail fragment	Iron nail fragment, corroded
116	12	Amorphous iron	Amorphous iron
117	4	Iron nail	Iron nail fragment, corroded
117	5	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
121	6	Iron nail fragment	Iron nail fragment, corroded
122	50	Amorphous iron	Amorphous iron fragments
122	50	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
122	51	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
122	52	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
122	53	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
125	15	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
125	16	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
125	17	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
125	18	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
125	19	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
125	20	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
125	21	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
125	22	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
125	23	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
126	34	Amorphous iron	Amorphous iron
126	35	Iron nail fragment	Iron nail fragment, corroded
126	36	Iron nail fragment	Iron nail fragment, corroded
126	37	Iron nail fragment	Iron nail fragment, corroded
126	38	Iron nail fragment	Iron nail fragment, corroded
126	39	Iron nail fragment	Iron nail fragment, corroded
126	40	Amorphous iron	Amorphous iron fragment
126	41	Amorphous iron	Amorphous iron fragment

128	2	Iron mount/hinge leaf	Iron mount/hinge leaf, 40mm x 30mm x 5mm T, with two nails in situ.
133	1	Iron nail fragment	Iron nail fragment, corroded
135	6	Amorphous iron	Amorphous iron fragments
135	7	Iron nail fragment	Iron nail fragment, corroded
135	8	Iron nail fragment	Iron nail fragment, corroded
135	9	Iron nail fragment	Iron nail fragment, corroded
141	11	Iron stud	Iron stud with rounded top
141	12	Iron mount	Iron mount, 30mm x19mm x 2mm T.,
142	4	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
142	5	Iron nail	Iron nail, corroded
147	8	Iron nail fragment	Iron nail fragment, corroded
148	1	Iron nail fragment	Iron nail fragment, corroded

APPENDIX 8 LEAD OBJECTS

Thirty eight pieces of lead were recovered during metal detection. Thirty four were amorphous fragments; the remainder were undiagnostic off cuts. Most if not all of the lead objects were probably construction waste.

Context No	Item No	Full Name	Description
3	1	Construction Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
3	2	Construction Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
4	1	Construction Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
4	2	Construction Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
4	3	Construction Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
7	1	Construction Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
7	2	Construction Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
7	3	Construction Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
14	1	Construction Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
14	2	Construction Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
19	1	Construction Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
19	2	Construction Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
19	3	Construction Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.

23	1	Construction Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
62	1	Construction Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
90	1	Construction Lead	Strip of lead.
90	2	Construction Lead	Strip of lead.
90	3	Construction Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
90	35	Lead off cut	Square lead off cut
96	1	Construction Lead	Possible lead fixing for masonry, bulbous at one end of a flat strip.
96	2	Construction Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
104	1	Construction Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
105	1	Construction Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
105	2	Construction Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
105	3	Construction Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
105	4	Construction Lead	Flat fragment of lead.
120	1	Construction Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
122	1	Construction Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
122	2	Construction Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
122	3	Construction Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
122	4	Construction Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
122	5	Construction Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
122	6	Construction Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
126	1	Construction Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
126	2	Construction Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
126	3	Construction Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
128	1	Construction Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.
132	1	Construction Lead	Amorphous fragment of lead.

APPENDIX 9 COPPER ALLOY OBJECTS

The assemblage contained twenty four copper alloy objects. Eleven of the copper alloy objects were unidentifiable fragments or amorphous nodules. In the discussion below the remaining objects are grouped according to use.

Pins

There were five pins in the assemblage. All were corroded. Three of the pins 111:015-017 were recovered from a trample deposit on top of the cobbled lane 110 in ATT 3.



Figure 81: Copper alloy finger ring 18E413:096:006.

Dress

Seven objects associated with dress were found - two buttons, a finger ring and fragments of four copper alloy buckles.

The finger ring 096:006 was found in the fuel store remains 096. It was probably a child's ring dating from the 17th to 18th century (Figure 81). It was made from soldered sheet

metal, 19mm x 3mm x 1mm thickness. The ring was decorated on the outside with a repeating pattern of Greek key/meander type.

Cartridge case

A heavily corroded cartridge case 001:015 was recovered from the current floor surfaced 001 in ATT 8. The case was 6mm in diameter and 35mm long.

Upholstery stud

A domed copper alloy upholstery stud 021:003, dating from the 18th to 19th century was found was found adhered to the mortar bedding of the flagstone floor in ATT 9.

Context No	Item No	Full Name	Description
1	15	Copper alloy domed button	Small 9mm diameter domed copper alloy button. Eye missing. Corroded. 18th-19th century?
1	16	Cartridge case	Copper alloy cartridge case, heavily corroded. 6mm diameter x 35mm.
12	10	Copper alloy waste	Small fragment copper alloy strip.
19	40	Copper alloy strip	Small copper alloy strip.
21	2	Copper alloy disc button	Flat disc medium (14mm diameter) button with soldered eye. Plain. Mid 18th century
21	3	Copper alloy upholstery/coffin stud	Copper alloy stud with domed 11mm diameter head. 18th-19th century.
64	15	Pin	Shank of copper alloy pin
96	6	Finger ring	Copper alloy finger ring made from soldered sheet, 19mm x 3mm x 1mm T., decorated on the outside with a repeating pattern of Greek key/meander type. Probably 17th-18th century, based on style of decoration. Its small size suggests it may have been worn by a child.
96	11	Copper alloy fragments	Fragments of copper alloy, including one possible buckle fragment.
105	20	Upholstery/coffin stud	Copper alloy stud with domed 11mm diameter head. 18th-19th century.

111	15	Dress/shroud pin	Copper alloy pin with corroded wire wound head.
111	16	Dress/shroud pin	Copper alloy pin with broken head.
111	17	Dress/shroud pin	Copper alloy pin with corroded wire wound head.
111	19	Copper alloy waste	Small fragment copper alloy blobs.
116	14	Buckle fragment	Corner of flat square/rectangular buckle.
116	15	Copper alloy fragment	Fragments of copper alloy
120	2	Buckle pin	Plain copper alloy buckle pin, 35mm x 3mm T. Hoop slightly damaged and open.
120	3	Copper alloy fragment	Fragments of copper alloy
122	57	Pin	Copper alloy pin with flattened domed head.
122	58	Copper alloy fragment	Fragments of copper alloy
126	45	Copper alloy fragment	Fragment of copper alloy
135	11	Copper alloy waste	Blobs of melted copper alloy
135	11	Copper alloy fragment	Fragment of copper alloy
142	7	Copper alloy fragment	Fragment of copper alloy



Figure 82: Religious medal 18E413:096:007, with the pieta in front of an altar and cross.



Figure 83: Religious medal 18E413:096:007, with Christ in majesty

APPENDIX 10 RELIGIOUS MEDAL

The assemblage contained one tin religious medal (Figures 82, 83).

Religious Medal

The religious medal 096:008 was found in the fuel store remains 096. The medal was pressed tin/aluminium and dates from the early to mid 20th century.

Context No	Item No	Full Name	Description
96	7	Religious medal	Pressed tin/aluminium religious medal depicting pieta in front of an altar and cross, and Christ in majesty on the obverse with inscription 'SWEET HEART OF JESUS HAVE MERCY ON US'. Early-mid 20th century.

APPENDIX 11 COINS

Seven coins were found during the excavation. Three remain unidentified.

Three of the coins were found in the fuel store remains 096 in ATT 3.

096:008 was a 1928 Irish pingin, with hen with chicks and harp on the obverse. 096:009 was a 1929 George V half penny. 096:010 was a 1940 Irish 6d coin.

One coin 111:018 was recovered from a trample deposit on top of the cobbled lane 110 in ATT 3. It was very worn, but was probably a James II halfpenny from the 1680s.

Context No	Item No	Material	Description
3	9	Copper/bronze	Very worn 26mm diameter coin, encrusted with mortar, both faces completely worn away, unidentified.
19	39	Copper/bronze	Very worn 22mm diameter coin, encrusted

			with mortar, unidentified.
22	12	Copper	Heavily corroded, unidentified coin, 25mm diameter.
96	8	Bronze	Irish pingin, hen with chicks and harp on obverse, 30mm diameter, 1928. Corrosion adhering to both faces.
96	9	Bronze	George V half penny, bronze, 1929. Quite worn.
96	10	Nickel	6d coin, nickel, Irish, 1940.
109	1	Copper/Bronze	Very worn 25mm diameter coin, both faces completely worn away, unidentified.
111	18	Bronze	Very corroded hammered coin, 28mm diameter. Possibly James II halfpenny, 1680s.

APPENDIX 12 GLASS

There are 63 glass objects in the assemblage. All artefacts are from post-medieval contexts and all of the glass is of seventeenth to nineteenth century manufacture. In the discussion below objects are grouped according to use.

Of the sixty two sherds of glass found, fifty were of bottle glass, eleven of window glass, and one was from a wine glass.

Bottle Glass

The assemblage included fifty sherds of bottle glass.

Twelve sherds from 'mallet' type green glass wine bottles were found.

Seven sherds 019:029-035, recovered from the backfill of the large robber trench 031 in ATT 7, were from a late 17th to early 18th century 'mallet' wine bottle.

The levelling deposit 022, beneath the flagstone floor in the basement, contained four sherds 022:008-011 from a c.1720-40 'mallet' wine bottle.

A sherd of 18th century 'mallet' wine bottle 021:001 was found adhered to the mortar bedding of the flagstone floor.

Thirty five sherds of 18th to 19th century wine bottle were found. Thirty were green glass, two white glass, two white glass with a green tint and one brown glass.

Two sherds 006:006-007 of a late 18th to early 19th green glass wine bottle (comprising parts of the rim and neck with surviving cork), were retrieved from the backfill of the large borrow pit 005 in ATT 8.

A single sherd 006:009 from an early to mid 19th century green glass wine bottle was found in 064 the dumped fire waste backfilling the cut 083 in ATT 6.

Window Glass

The assemblage included eleven sherds of window glass; eight of clear glass and three of light green glass. All date from the 18th to 19th century with the exception of 089:003, which was a shard of modern window clear glass.

Wine Glass

A fragment of the base of an 18th to 19th century wine glass was recovered from the backfill of the large robber trench 031 in ATT 7.

Glass Button

Solid black glass domed button 113:012 was found in the deposit of builders waste 113 in ATT 3. The button was 15mm in diameter, with a corroded copper alloy loop attached to a flat back. It dates from the 18th to 19th century.

Context No	Item No	Full Name	Description
1	11	Bottle	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
1	12	Bottle	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
1	13	Bottle	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century

			century
1	14	Bottle	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
3	7	Bottle	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
3	8	Bottle	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
6	6	Bottle	Green bottle glass, base with straight sides, 70mm diameter, late 18th-early 19th century
6	7	Bottle	Green bottle glass, rim and part of neck with part of cork in situ, probably refit with 6:6, late 18th-early 19th century.
6	8	Bottle	White bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
7	14	Bottle	Green bottle glass, base fragment, 18th-19th century,
8	3	Flat pane fragment	Fragment of white glass
19	29	Bottle	Green bottle glass, base fragment 'mallet' type wine bottle, 0.11m diameter (full diameter extrapolated), late 17th-early 18th century. Probably refits with 19:30, 32.
19	30	Bottle	Green bottle glass, neck and rim of 'mallet' type wine bottle, curved shoulder, late 17th-early 18th century. Probably refits with 19:29, 32.
19	31	Bottle	Green bottle glass, base fragment 'mallet' type wine bottle, 0.11m diameter (full diameter extrapolated), late 17th-early 18th century. Probably refits with 19:30, 29.
19	32	Bottle	Green bottle glass, body fragment, late 17th-early 18th century, probably refits with 19:29, 30, 31.
19	33	Bottle	Green bottle glass, body fragment, late 17th-early 18th century, probably refits with 19:29, 30, 31.
19	34	Bottle	Green bottle glass, body fragment, late 17th-early 18th century, probably refits with 19:29, 30, 31.

19	35	Bottle	Green bottle glass, body fragment, late 17th-early 18th century, probably refits with 19:29, 30, 31.
19	36	Bottle	Fragment of white bottle glass with a green tint, 18th-19th century
19	37	Flat pane fragment	Fragment of white glass with a green tint, 18th-19th century
19	38	Wine glass(?) base	Base of wine glass, white glass, 18th-19th century
21	1	Bottle	Green glass, 'mallet' type bottle, base fragment, 18th century
22	8	Bottle	Green bottle glass, neck and rim of small 'mallet' type wine bottle, near horizontal shoulder, c. 1720-40. Refits with 22:9.
22	9	Bottle	Green bottle glass, neck and rim of small 'mallet' type wine bottle, near horizontal shoulder, c. 1720-40. Refits with 22:8.
22	10	Bottle	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century, probably refits with 22:8-9.
22	11	Bottle	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century, probably refits with 22:8-9.
40	5	Bottle	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
40	6	Bottle	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
40	7	Bottle	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
40	8	Bottle	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
55	3	Flat pane fragment	Fragment of white glass
62	3	Bottle	Fragment of white bottle glass with a green tint, 18th-19th century
63	2	Flat pane fragment	Fragments of white glass
64	9	Bottle	Green bottle glass, base with straight sides, 82mm diameter, early-mid 19th century
64	10	Bottle	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century

64	11	Bottle	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
64	12	Bottle	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
64	13	Bottle	White bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
64	14	Flat pane fragment	Fragment of white glass with a green tint, 18th-19th century
65	21	Bottle	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
65	22	Bottle	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
89	13	Flat pane fragment	Fragment of white glass, modern
90	33	Flat pane fragment	Fragment of white glass
90	34	Flat pane fragment	Fragment of white glass
104	8	Flat pane fragment	Fragment of white glass with a green tint, 18th-19th century
105	19	Bottle	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
111	12	Bottle	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
111	13	Bottle	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
111	14	Bottle	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
112	7	Bottle	Fragment of brown glass, body, 18th-19th century
113	10	Bottle	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
113	11	Bottle	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
116	13	Flat pane fragment	Fragment of white glass, 18th-19th century
116	13	Bottle	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
122	54	Bottle	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century

122	55	Bottle	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
122	56	Bottle	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
126	42	Bottle	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
126	43	Bottle	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
135	10	Bottle	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
140	2	Bottle	Green bottle glass, body fragment, 18th-19th century
142	6	Flat pane fragment	Fragment of white glass