

**Archaeological Test Trenching Interim Report
Kilkenny Central Access Scheme
Kilkenny City**

**Ministerial Direction A62
Licence E4437
20-22 Vicar St
Kilkenny City**

Author: Colm Flynn
Job No.: 1527-10-100
Client: Malone O Regan CE / Kilkenny Co Co
Date: April 2014

Valerie J. Keeley Ltd

SUMMARY

Valerie J Keeley Ltd was commissioned by Malone O Regan Consulting Engineers Ltd on behalf of Kilkenny County Council to carry out a series of archaeological measures as part of the Kilkenny Central Access Scheme. These measures included preconstruction test trenching and building surveys, and archaeological monitoring of all ground works. These mitigation measures were contained in An Bord Pleanála's decision regarding the granting of permissions for the construction of the Kilkenny Central Access Scheme (10.HA0014). The Ministerial Direction for the Kilkenny Central Access Scheme is A62. The archaeological test trenching detailed in this report took place under licence E4437.

This interim report details the results of archaeological test trenching at No 20-22 Vicar St. The buildings No. 20-22 Vicar St are included in the Record of Monuments and Places (KK019-026122), and afforded protection under the National Monuments Acts (1930-2004). Test trenches were excavated within the interior of No 21-22 Vicar St, in the gardens of No 20-22 Vicar St, in the pavement in front of No 21-22 Vicar St, and in the Diageo Ltd carpark to the south of No 22 Vicar St. In total 12 test trenches of varying dimensions were excavated. These trenches were numbered 1-12 for the purposes of the excavation, and this report.

Archaeology was identified in each of the 12 test trenches. The earliest archaeology present dated from the late 17th/early 18th century, and corresponds with buildings and walls depicted on Rocques Map of Kilkenny (1758). There was substantial evidence of 19th century archaeology in several trenches. None of the test trenches have yet revealed evidence of in situ archaeology earlier than the late 17th/early 18th century, although several disturbed artefacts that were not in their original setting, and are believed to date to the post medieval or medieval period, were recovered.

Of the 12 test trenches, 11 were excavated to a maximum depth of 1-1.2m below the level of the existing ground level in the vicinity of the test trenches. One test trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.6m below the level of the existing ground level in the vicinity of the test trench.

The project engineers Malone O Regan CE Ltd have provided figures and supporting information indicating that the maximum impact of the proposed KCAS in the vicinity of 20-22 Vicar St will result in minimal localised disturbance below the existing road surface level at the junction of Vicar St. / St. Canices Place. This figure and supporting information are included in this report (see Appendix 1).

The test trench within the Diageo Ltd carpark (Test Trench 3) situated to the south of the southern gable of No 22 Vicar St, was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.6m below the existing carpark ground level. At this level the archaeology within this trench consisted of cobbled areas, a north-south wall, and a hearth. The artefacts from these features date to the 17th-early 18th century. These features likely correspond to a building and yard depicted on Rocques Map of Kilkenny (1758) (see Figure 14).

It is proposed to continue the hand excavation of Test Trench 3. This trench will be excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m below the existing carpark ground level. The purpose of this excavation is to attempt to locate any archaeology that may be situated under the archaeology within the test trench, and to identify whether there is any archaeology present that predates Rocque's Map of Kilkenny (1758).

As all other 11 test trenches have been excavated to depths of 1m-1.2m below the surrounding ground level, it is not possible to continue to excavate within these trenches, without undermining the existing buildings at No 21-22 Vicar St, and the walls and sheds in the gardens of No 20-22 Vicar St.

It is proposed to deconstruct the buildings at No 21-22 Vicar St, and the outbuildings and walls in the gardens of these buildings. This work will take place under archaeological supervision, and under the supervision of an architectural historian. This deconstruction process will utilise mechanical excavators to remove the roofs, and then the rear long walls and inner walls. Where architectural stones/archaeological artefacts have been identified hand removal of these stones will take place. These stones will be carefully stored for future use.

The deconstruction of the buildings No 21-22 Vicar St will allow archaeological test trenching to take place under the existing walls of the buildings. The removal of boundary walls and sheds within the rear of No 20-22 Vicar St will allow for test trenching under these elements, and the identification of any archaeology present.

Further pre-construction archaeological mitigation measures may be recommended on completion of this archaeological test trenching.

Archaeological monitoring of construction stage ground works in the location of No 20-22 Vicar St, and the Diageo Ltd carpark will be required to ensure that these works do not impact on any unknown archaeology.

CONTENTS

SUMMARY

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
2.0 METHODOLOGY	2
3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	3
4.0 DETAILS OF TEST TRENCHES	6
5.0 DISCUSSION & RECOMMENDATIONS	27
6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY	

Appendix 1 Letter & accompanying figure from Malone O Regan CE Ltd outlining proposed development works and identified archaeology level (highlighted in red in figures) at No 20-22 Vicar St.

Appendix 2 Finds Register E4437

Appendix 3 Context Register E4437

List of Figures

Figure 1: KCAS showing Development outline, RMPs, location of Test Trenches 1-12

Figure 2: Plan and section of Test Trench 1

Figure 3: Plan and section of Test Trench 2

Figure 4: Plan and section of Test Trench 3

Figure 5: Plan and section of Test Trench 4

Figure 6: Plan and section of Test Trench 5

Figure 7: Plan and section of Test Trench 6

Figure 8: Plan and section of Test Trench 7/8

Figure 9: Sections of Test Trench 7/8

Figure 10: Plan and elevations of Test Trench 9

Figure 11: Plan and section of Test Trench 10

Figure 12: Plan and section of Test Trench 11

Figure 13: Plan and section of Test Trench 12

Figure 14: Historic Map Overlay showing trench locations

List of Plates

Plate 1: Test Trench 1 showing cobbles (C012) at base of ranging rod, continuing under the foundations of the southern gable wall of No 22 Vicar St, limestone flags (C009) and stone wall (C019) of box drain, facing south

Plate 2: Test Trench 2 showing wall (C119) continuing under drain (C021), facing west.

Plate 3: Test Trench 2 showing wall (C119), and foundations of southern gable wall in centre of photo, facing southeast

Plate 4: Test Trench 2 showing wall (C119), and cobbles (C012) in right of photo, facing east.

Plate 5: Test Trench 3 showing cobbles (C038), facing east.

Plate 6: Test Trench 3 showing flagstones and cobbles (C046), facing west

- Plate 7: Test Trench 3 showing stone box drain (C040, C041 & C042), and organic waste (C043) in left of photo, facing southeast
- Plate 8: Test Trench 3 showing wall (C192) which is depicted on Rocques Map (1758), facing west.
- Plate 9: Test Trench 4 showing compacted mortar layer (C165) and cobbles (C172) forming old doorway in No 22 Vicar St, facing east.
- Plate 10: Test Trench 4 showing foundations of west front long wall of No 22 Vicar St, and underlying cobbles (C015) (centre of pic), and bricked up drain (C021) and cobbles (C012) at base, and re-used chamfered stone (right of pic), facing east.
- Plate 11: Test Trench 5 showing stone wall (C078) from return of No 22 shown on Rocques Map, facing west.
- Plate 12: Test Trench 5 showing stone drain (C091) in centre of photo, and drain (C021) in left of photo, facing west.
- Plate 13: Test Trench 5 showing cobbles (C012) at base of drain (C021), facing west
- Plate 14: Test Trench 6 showing millstone set in cobbles, facing west
- Plate 15: Test Trench 6 showing stone wall (C096) which is shown on Roques Map, facing northwest. It is proposed to excavate this wall (C096), and continue to test trench in this area.
- Plate 16: Test Trenches 7 & 8 showing rectangular cut (C118), stone structure (C109) at ranging rod, and garden soils/flood deposit (C112), facing west
- Test Trench 9 showing cobbles (C106), millstone (C113) in top of photo, and wall (C060) in top right, facing east.
- Plate 17: Test Trenches 7 & 8 showing modern water pump and cut (C128), facing north
- Plate 18: Test Trench 8 & 9 showing stone structure (C109), facing north
- Plate 19: Test Trench 9 showing cobbles (C106), millstone (C113) in top of photo, and wall (C060) in top right, facing east.
- Plate 20: Test Trenching 9 showing wall (C060), facing east. It is proposed to remove this wall (C060), and test in this area.
- Plate 21: Test Trench 9 showing mortared stone wall (C107), facing east. It is proposed to remove this wall and continue testing in this area.

Plate 22: Test Trench 9 showing walls (C059) and (C061), and footings for same, facing east. These walls are shown on Rocque's Map of Kilkenny, and the 1st ed OS map of the area (see Fig 14).

Plate 23: Test Trench 9 showing wall (C060) and footings, facing north. This wall is shown on Rocque's Map (1758) and 1st ed OS map (see Fig 14). It is proposed to remove this wall and establish if any archaeology remains below at this location.

Plate 24: Test Trench 9 showing stone wall (C110) at centre of photo, millstone (C113), and stone wall (C107) at right of photo, facing west

Plate 25: Test Trench 9 showing wall (C108) bottom of photo, and cobbles (C062) centre right of photo, facing west

Plate 26: Test Trench 10 showing metalling (C035) and wall (C033), facing north

Plate 27: Test Trench 10 showing cobbles (C035) and Rocque era wall (C033), facing northeast

Plate 28: Test Trench 11 showing oxidised clay (C030), charcoal stained deposit (C031), facing north.

Plate 29: Test Trench 12 showing flood waste (C084), and brick feature (C115) in top-right of photo, facing west.

Plate 30: Test Trench 12 showing 19th century wall (C090), facing east.

Plate 31: Test Trench 12 showing area of burning (C090), facing east.

Plate 32: Test Trench 12 showing wall (C088), facing west

Plate 33: Test Trench 12 showing wall (C085), facing southeast

Plate 34: Overlay of current OS map (in red) and Roques Map of Kilkenny (1758)

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Valerie J Keeley Ltd (VJK) was commissioned by Malone O Regan CE Ltd (MORCE) on behalf of Kilkenny Co Co (Kil Co Co) to carry out preconstruction archaeological test trenching as part of the Kilkenny Central Access Scheme (KCAS) in Kilkenny City. These works involved the mechanical excavation and hand excavation of 12 test trenches of varying dimensions within the interiors of No 21- 22 Vicar St, the gardens of No 20-22 Vicar St, in the footpath in front of No 21-22 Vicar St, and within the Diageo Ltd carpark located to the south of the southern gable of No 22 Vicar St. One test trench was excavated in September 2013. The remaining 11 test trenches were excavated in January and February 2014.

These works were carried out in accordance with An Bord Pleanála's decision regarding the KCAS, and the licencing conditions of the NMS for Archaeological Licence E4437, and Ministerial Direction A62.

All 12 test trenches identified archaeology. The earliest archaeology identified dates from the late 17th-early 18th century. A large amount of 19th century archaeology was identified in some of the test trenches. None of the 12 trenches provided evidence for in situ archaeology that dated to earlier than the late 17th-early 18th century, although several artefacts which are likely to date to earlier than the 17th century, were recovered. These artefacts were not in situ, and were disturbed prior to the excavation of the test trenches.

- Each of the 12 test trenches were labelled 1-12 for the purposes of the excavation, and this report (see Figure 1).
- Test Trench 1 and 2 were situated in the interior of No 22 Vicar St.
- Test Trench 3 was situated in the Diageo Ltd carpark.
- Test Trench 4 was situated in the footpath in front of No 21-22 Vicar St.
- Test Trench 5 was situated at the rear of No 22 Vicar St.
- Test Trench 6 was situated in the garden of No 21 Vicar St.
- Test Trench 7 was situated in the garden of No 20 Vicar St.
- Test Trench 8 and 9 were situated in the garden of No 22 Vicar St.
- Test Trench 10 was situated in the return of No 21 Vicar St.
- Test Trenches 11 and 12 were situated in the interior of No 21 Vicar St.

Test Trench 3 was situated within the Diageo Ltd carpark located to the south of the southern gable of No 22 Vicar St. This test trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.6m from the existing carpark level. At this level a building (possibly a stables), a hearth, a wall, and two separate cobbled areas were identified. Cartographic and historical evidence indicates the presence of buildings and a boundary wall in the Diageo Ltd carpark to the south of No. 22 Vicar St. The archaeology identified in the test trench corresponds to the building and boundary wall depicted on Rocques Map of Kilkenny (1758), and could pre-date the 18th century. It is proposed to continue to hand excavate this test trench to a maximum depth of 1.2m below the existing carpark level. This excavation will establish if any earlier archaeology is situated below the Rocque era archaeology currently uncovered. At all times the excavation of Test Trench 3 will be carried out sensitively, and will ensure that the southern gable wall of No 22 Vicar St is not compromised.

It is proposed to deconstruct the buildings at No 21-22 Vicar St, and the outbuildings and boundary walls in the gardens of No 20-22 Vicar St. This will allow for the excavation of test trenches under the existing upstanding buildings and walls, and the identification of any archaeology present.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

The excavated test trenches were marked out by the author. A hand held kango-hammer was used to break the modern tiled floor and concrete within the interiors of No 21-22 Vicar St. A 3 tonne mechanical excavator was used to remove the concrete, tarmac and modern fill from the test trenches in the gardens of No 20-22 Vicar St, in the footpath outside No 21-22 Vicar St, and in the Diageo Ltd carpark. A 3 tonne dumper was used to remove the modern soil from the site. Once the modern material had been removed, hand tools were used to excavate the test trenches. Once archaeology was identified the excavation team carried out preliminary archaeological recording. The test trenches were excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m. The excavation team cleaned the test trenches to expose the archaeology, and completed elevation and plan drawings of the test trenches. When archaeology was identified in test trenches that dated to the late 17th - early 18th century, the archaeology was left in situ, pending further instruction from the National Monuments Service.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Kilkenny, the principal town of County Kilkenny, is situated on the confluence of the Bregagh and Nore rivers. This location has been of paramount importance to the development of the town, which received its first charter in the 13th century. Two separate derivations have been suggested for the name of the City, the Church of St. Canice, "or the wooded head or hill near the river." Kilkenny originated in the 5th or 6th century as an Early Christian settlement. The first church was St. Patrick's – represented today by a D-shaped graveyard in Patrick Street. By the 7th century, however, the influence of this church was eclipsed by the new church of St. Canice at the northern side of the present day city.

It is likely that St. Canice's followers or disciples introduced his cult to the area. Canice's principal church was at Aghaboe in Co. Laois. Both Aghaboe and Kilkenny were within the territory of an ancient people known as the Osraige ('Deer People'). During the 6th and 7th centuries the tribal grouping that controlled Aghaboe, who became known as Mac Gilla Pátraic or FizPatrick, expanded their power to Kilkenny and founded a monastery there. In subsequent years a town developed around the monastery. Remains of this monastic period may be identified in the presence of the round tower and the evidence of a previous Romanesque Cathedral. It has also been suggested that the alignment of Vicar Street, St. Canice's Place, Dean Street and Thomas Street represents an early Christian enclosure surrounding St. Canice's.

After the Norman invasion of 1169, Strongbow established a camp outside the precincts of the Monastery, on the southern bank of the Bregagh River. This fortification was later to form the nucleus for the development of the City of Kilkenny. In 1173, Donald O'Brien forced Strongbow to retreat to Waterford. This was only a temporary setback for the Normans. In 1189, William Marshall came into possession of Strongbow's Leinster lands by marrying Strongbow's daughter. William Marshall was subsequently appointed to the Chief Governorship of Ireland. Through this appointment, Kilkenny was to become one of the most important political towns in Ireland in the medieval period. Marshall began building a castle in Kilkenny in 1195. This became the focal point for Kilkenny Hightown. The original town around the Monastery became known as Irishtown. The principal market place in Irishtown was at the junction of Irishtown and St. Canice's Place where weekly markets were held from at least as early as 1245.

Irishtown and Hightown had different municipal authorities. Irishtown was governed by the Bishops of Ossory, while Kilkenny Hightown was controlled by Marshall. In 1207, Kilkenny received its first charter, which protected its trading rights. During the early part of the thirteenth century, the town grew dramatically; three monasteries including the Black Abbey were built, as were the Cathedral and a parish church. Throughout the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries Kilkenny was one of the major centres of political power,

with at least three great councils of nobility assembling there and seven parliaments. The parliament of 1367 decided to enact laws prohibiting intermarriage between the Anglo-Norman population and the Gaelic population. These laws were to become known as the Statutes of Kilkenny.

Kilkenny prospered as a result of its political involvement. In 1391, James Butler, the third Earl of Ormond bought the Castle and it became the principal seat of the Butlers of Kilkenny. The Butlers were an old Anglo-Norman family who had many links to the King and his family. In 1399, Richard II stayed at the castle for two weeks. This link between the Butlers and the King was to prove beneficial to Kilkenny. In 1419, they received a grant of tolls for murage. The commanage, *i.e.* the land held in common by the burgesses of the town, stretched for two miles outside the town walls. Its use was strictly controlled. Digging was prohibited and tenants were required to keep the land 'playne and grene' so that it could be used for shooting and archery by the townspeople (Bradley 2000, 18). Grain-growing and flour-milling constituted an important part of the medieval economy of Kilkenny and its hinterland.

During the sixteenth century, Henry VIII dissolved the monasteries and granted Blackfriars to the Corporation of Kilkenny, on condition that they provide accommodation to the Chief Governor. Towards the end of the sixteenth-century, both municipalities in Kilkenny, Kilkenny Hightown and Irishtown, became a single municipal entity. Subsequently in 1690, James I made Kilkenny a free City.

The Confederation of Kilkenny was the title given to the alliance between the native Irish nobility and the Catholic Anglo-Irish lords of the Pale in support of Charles I against the Parliamentarians. The years of the Confederacy were to give Kilkenny enormous prosperity and wealth and it ended unable to come to an agreement, with one faction supporting the Papal Nuncios position of war and the other faction suing for peace. In the aftermath of the collapse of the Confederacy, Kilkenny began to decline in both economic and political powers. This process was further exacerbated by Cromwell's siege of 1650, when the City was ravaged by plague and was only able to put up a limited resistance. Due to the City's involvement with the Confederacy, much of the property was confiscated. On the restoration of Charles II in 1660, some of the property was returned to the citizens.

The late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries had proven to be a time of relative prosperity with an accompanying phase of building. Several of the surviving merchant houses of Kilkenny, such as Rothe House, were built during this period. Economic development during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was based on Kilkenny's rich agricultural hinterland, and principally upon cattle and grain production. Industrial use of the rivers Nore and Bregagh intensified with the construction of several new mills and the

development of a brewing industry. Concerted efforts to introduce the linen industry were ultimately unsuccessful given the lack of incentive to grow flax on land where corn flourished.

During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, Kilkenny remained a large provincial town but did not expand to a large extent. Kilkenny was never to regain the prestige or power that it had experienced during the medieval and later medieval periods. However, the industrial use of the Nore and Bregagh continued with the construction of several new mills, the introduction of new treatments for textiles and the development of a brewing industry in the 17th and 18th centuries.

3.1 Site Specific Archaeological Background

The buildings at No. 20-22 Vicar St are included in the Record of Monuments and Places (KK019-026122), and are afforded protection under the National Monuments Acts (1930-2004). The earliest cartographic evidence for No. 20-22 Vicar St and the Diageo Ltd carpark is Rocque's Map (1758) (see figure 14). Buildings are depicted in both locations on Rocque's Map (see figure 14). An overlay of the current OS Map and Rocque's Map shows that the position of buildings at the location of No. 20-22 Vicar St has not substantially changed from the 18th century to the current time (see plate 34). Information retrieved from the Registry of Deeds shows that No 20-21 Vicar St were substantially rebuilt in the 1880s, and No 22 Vicar St was substantially rebuilt in the early 1900s (Rob Goodbody pers. comm). The nature of the buildings shown by Rocque in the location of No. 20-22 Vicar St is unknown, although historical sources indicate that these buildings may have been cabins and out-buildings situated on the glebe-land of the Prebendary of Tascoffin (Rob Goodbody pers. comm). Tascoffin is a parish near Gowran Co. Kilkenny. The Prebendary of Tascoffin was a senior member of the clergy of St Canices Diocese. The prebend was a stipend (in this instance an area of glebe-land) given to the office holder to provide a source of income. Historical sources indicate that in the 16-17th centuries the land to the east of the rear of No. 20-22 Vicar St (between No. 20-22 and the River Nore) was occupied by orchards owned by the chancellor of St. Canices, that also continued southwards to the edge of the Bregagh River (Rob Goodbody pers. comm). This area was also prone to flooding from both the Nore and Bregagh rivers, which suggests that it is unlikely that buildings were situated in this area.

Rocque's map indicates the former presence of two buildings and a boundary wall within the modern Diageo Ltd carpark to the south of No 22 Vicar St (see figure 14). Historical evidence suggests that one of these buildings may be the Bull Inn, a public house which is believed to have been built in 1602, and had fallen out of use by the end of the 17th century. The front gable of this building was only demolished in the mid 19th century. The location of this building is listed on the Record of Monuments and Places (KK019-026107) and

is protected under the National Monuments Acts (1930-2204). The possible location of the Bull Inn is not directly affected by the KCAS project.

A possible north-south boundary wall is depicted on Rocque's Map to the east of the buildings which likely relate to the Bull Inn. The nature of this wall is unknown, however an extant two-storey buttress is situated to the south of the gable wall of No 22 Vicar St, and forms part of the current property boundary between No 22 Vicar St and the Diageo Ltd carpark. This buttress appears to predate the rear long wall of No 22 Vicar St. Several reused architectural stones which could be medieval in date, are incorporated into this buttress. These stones are not in their original location, and are of unknown origin. An overlay of the current OS Map and Rocque's Map indicates that this buttress may represent the remnants of the possible boundary wall shown on Rocque's Map (see plate 34).

As part of the mitigation measures for the KCAS, MORCE Ltd has instructed Valerie J. Keeley Ltd to conduct an architectural survey of No 21-22 Vicar St. This survey has taken place under licence (S115) and Ministerial Order A62 issued by the NMS. The survey has involved the removal of render and plaster from the internal and external weight-bearing walls of No 21-22 Vicar St (see plate 1). During the removal of render from the interior of the southern gable wall of No 22 Vicar St, several architectural stones were identified. These stones were situated where the front long wall of No 22 abuts the southern gable wall, approximately 1.2m above the existing floor level in No 22 Vicar St. Several stones were removed from the front long wall of No 22 Vicar St in order to expose the extent of architectural stones. Once the entirety of the stones was visible it became clear that these stones form a rectangular window with chamfered faces. This window appears to be contemporary with the southern gable wall of No 22 Vicar St, but predates the construction of buildings shown on Rocque's Map in this location. Some of the stones forming the window have bar-holes. A similar window feature is visible in the current boundary wall at the western edge of the Diageo Ltd carpark, and is not affected by the KCAS, and will be preserved in situ. This boundary wall may have been the boundary between two buildings (one being the Bull Inn) that are shown on Rocque's Map (see figure 14).

4.0 DETAILS OF TEST TRENCHES

4.1 Test Trench 1 (see Figs 1 & 2, Plate 1)

Test Trench 1 was orientated NW-SE and was situated within the southern ground floor front room of No 22 Vicar St, along the inner edge of its western long wall. Test Trench 1 was parallel to Test Trench 2. The trench was 1m wide and 3m long, and was excavated to a depth of 1.1m. The existing 20th late century tiled floor (C001) was excavated to reveal an underlying layer of hardfill and concrete (C003). Under (C003) was a mortar and rubble layer (C005) which may relate to building rubble from the early 20th century rebuild of No 22 Vicar St (see plate 3). Immediately under (C005) was a layer of occupational waste and occasional flagstones (C006), with some 19th century artefacts. Two layers of mortar and rubble (C007 & C008) were situated under (C006). These layers contained 19th century artefacts and likely represent building collapse from the sometime in the 19th century. A layer (C014) of mortar, rubble and soil that likely represents building debris, was under (C007 & C008). A compacted floor (C010) that contained some metal ore waste from a forge was under (C014) (see plate 4 & 5). This compacted floor was contemporary with a layer of parallelogram limestone flagstones (C009) which were situated in the south end of the test trench against the southern gable wall of No 22 (see plate 4 & 5). It is believed that both (C010) and (C009) represent a late 18th or early 19th century internal floor surface. A possible mortar-rich foundation wall (C016) and a stone block wall foundation (C019) were situated under the flagstones (C009) (see plate 7). The block wall foundation (C019) formed the southern wall of a box drain (C021). The mortar-rich foundation wall (C016) may have been constructed to create a stone box drain channel between (C016 & C009). This channel had two deposits within it. These deposits consisted of an upper layer of silt and mortar (C017), and a lower layer of sandy silt (C018). Both (C017 & C018) contained 19th century artefacts. A layer of sand and mortar (C011) which may have been a foundation layer, was situated under (C010). A layer of rounded and angular stone cobbles (C012) (see plate 7) was situated under (C011) and (C016 & C009). These cobbles likely represent an external yard which predates the construction of buildings shown on Rocque's Map at the location of No 22 Vicar St. The cobbles (C012) continued under both the eastern and western long walls and the southern gable wall of No 22 Vicar St. A single sherd of 18th century pottery was retrieved from (C012) (see plate 6). A layer of sandy marl and soil (C013) that contained some animal bones was situated under the cobbles (C012). A layer of rounded stone cobbles (C015) was located under (C013). These cobbles were situated at a depth of 1m below the existing floor level within the interior of No 22 Vicar St, and are likely to represent an external yard or road. Water rose up from under (C015) during the excavation of the test trench (see plate 8 & 9). Several late 17th- early 18th century pottery fragments, clay pipes and animal bones were retrieved from (C015). This lower level of cobbles remained under the water table for the

duration of the excavation, and did make the excavation of this test trench more difficult to accomplish successfully.

4.2 Test Trench 2 (Figure 1 & 3, Plate 2-4)

Test Trench 2 was situated within the interior of No 22 Vicar St, along the inner edge of its eastern long wall. It was orientated NW-SE, and was parallel to Test Trench 1. This test trench measured 2.70m long and 1.60m wide, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m below the existing floor level within the interior of No 22 Vicar St.

Most of the fills deposits within Test Trench 2 mirrored those found in Test Trench 1. Once the modern tiles, concrete and modern hardfill (C003) had been removed, a layer of light brownish grey mortar and rubble (C005) was exposed. In the northern end of the trench a deposit of mid brown sandy silt with occupation waste (C006) was identified under (C005). Under both (C005) and (C006) was a compacted floor surface (C010) consisting of dark orangey-brown silt and iron clinker fragments. This floor surface appeared to have been the primary floor surface within the front southern room in the interior of 22 Vicar St. In the southern end of Test Trench 2 the compacted floor surface (C010) abutted the limestone capstones of the stone box drain (C021). This box drain was also identified in Test Trenches 1, 4 and 5, and was of a similar nature in all four trenches. The southern wall of (C021) abutted the foundations of the southern gable wall of No 22 Vicar St, indicating that (C021) was built during the construction of No 22 Vicar St. Both the southern and northern walls of the box drain consisted of rough courses of angular and rounded cobbles and blocks of limestone, that were held together with a whitish brown silt and mortar mix. In some places the southern wall of the drain (C021) consisted of parallelogram blocks of limestone. Two fills were identified in the drain (C021). These deposits consisted of an upper layer of silt and mortar (C017), and a lower layer of sandy silt (C018). Both (C017 & C018) contained 19th century artefacts, indicating that the box drain (C021) was active until the late 19th century. A layer of rounded earth-set cobbles (C012) was situated at the base of the box drain (C021). Both the southern and northern walls of the box drain were constructed on top of the cobbles (C012). These cobbles were also visible under the box drain (C021) in Test Trenches 1, 4, and 5. A layer of loose grey silty gravel (C143) was situated under the cobbles (C012). This loose gravel likely represents a foundation layer for the cobbles (C012). A layer of whitish brown sand and mortar (C011) was situated under (C010), and likely represents a foundation layer for the floor surface (C010). Some fragments of 18th century pottery were retrieved from (C011). A layer of dark brown sandy clay with animal bone, brick fragments, cobbles, stones and charcoal (C145) was identified under (C011). This deposit was very similar to (C013) identified in Test Trench 1, and may represent purposeful depositing of material to build up the ground level, or possibly a deposit from a flooding event. Several 18th century pottery and clay pipe fragments were found in (C145). In the centre of Test Trench 2 an east-west wall consisting of parallelogram

and angular limestone blocks and stones with some soil and mortar (C119) was identified. The southern edge of the wall (C119) was very visibly set with faced stones; the northern edge of the wall (C119) was also set with faced stones, but not as well as the southern edge. The northern wall of the box drain (C021) abutted the southern edge of the wall (C119), and it is likely that the box drain (C021) was later than the stone wall (C119). A layer of loosely set stone cobbles (C015) was situated under (C143), (C119) and (C145). This layer of cobbles likely represents a yard or road that predates the building depicted on Rocques Map of Kilkenny (1758) in the location of No 22 Vicar St. Some late 17th – early 18th century pottery fragments were retrieved from (C015). The cobbles (C015) were identified at a depth of 1.05m within the test trench, and continued below the maximum depth of 1.2m excavated in the trench. It is unknown how deep this context continues within the trench. The cobbles (C015) were below the water table for the duration of the excavation.

4.3 Test Trench 3 (Figure 1 & 4, Plate 5-8)

Test Trench 3 was situated in the Diageo Ltd carpark, parallel to the southern gable wall of No 22 Vicar St. This trench was orientated NE-SW, and measured 11m long, and 2m wide, with a 2m x 1.5 box extension approximately halfway along the northern edge of the trench. This box abutted the southern gable wall of No 22 Vicar St. Test Trench 3 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.6m. Test Trench 3 was not excavated further than 0.6m as the archaeology identified within the trench at this depth is believed to date to the early 18th century, and corresponds to buildings, yards and walls depicted on Rocques Map of Kilkenny (1758). At this level further instruction from the National Monuments Service is required.

Once the modern concrete and hardfill had been removed from Test Trench 3 a linear cut (C039) containing a stone box drain, was identified. The cut (C039) was orientated NW-SE, measured 2.5m long, 2.2m wide and 0.6m deep within the trench, but continued outside the trench to the NW and SE. The drain (C0039) truncated the cobbles (C038) and organic layer (C043), discussed below. Within the cut (C039) was a linear stone box drain formed by a western mortared stone wall (C040), an eastern mortared stone wall (C041), and flat rectangular and square mortared limestone capstones (C042). The channel formed by (C040), (C041) and (C042) measured 0.4m wide, 0.4m deep, and was completely filled by a deposit (C056). This fill (C056) consisted of grey silty sand with inclusions of brick, stone, and plastic, indicating that the stone box drain was active during the 20th century. It appeared that cobbles from the base of the stone box drain formed by (C040), (C041) and (C042). These cobbles were under water for the duration of the excavation, and were left in situ. It is unclear if these cobbles predate the stone box drain, and the other archaeological features identified in Test Trench 3.

In the western end of the trench the removal of the modern concrete and hardfill exposed a layer of well set large stone cobbles (C038). This layer of cobbles was situated 0.4m below the existing yard level, and extended 2.5m E-W, 2m N-S and was 0.15m deep. It appeared that (C038) continued to the west, north and south outside the limit of the test trench. The removal of the cobbles (C038) revealed a layer of closely set smaller cobbles (C050) at a depth of 0.6m below the existing yard surface. The small cobbles (C050) were likely to have been associated and contemporary with the organic deposit (C043), and cobbles (C046) and (C049). The small cobbles (C050) measured 2.5m E-W, and 2m N-S within the trench, but appeared to continue further to the north and south outside of the trench. At its eastern extent the cobbles (C050) were truncated by a drain (C039). At its western extent the cobbles (C050) abutted a mortar and stone wall (C192). The mortar and stone wall (C192) was orientated N-S and measured 2m N-S, 0.4m wide, and was 0.5m high within the trench. It appeared that (C192) continued outside of the trench to the north and south. It is likely that (C192) represents the western limit of a building shown on Rocques Map of Kilkenny (1758) in this location. No building is shown in this location on the 1st or 2nd ed OS maps of Kilkenny.

In the centre of the trench the removal of the modern concrete and hardfill exposed an organic deposit (C043), a hearth (C044), a layer of cobbles (C046), and the foundations of a wall (C045). These features were situated at a depth of 0.5m below the existing yard level. The organic layer (C043) consisted of mottled orange-blackened silty clay, and was likely to be fire waste from the hearth (C044). The organic layer (C043) measured 3.5m N-S, 2.2m E-W and appeared to continue further to the south and northwest outside of the trench. At its western extent (C043) was truncated by the drain cut (C039). At its eastern extent (C043) abutted the cobbles (C046). Several fragments of glazed red earthenware, glass and clay pipe fragments were retrieved from (C046).

The foundations of the wall (C045) consisted of disturbed loose white mortar and stone. The wall (C045) was orientated NW-SE, measured 1m long and 0.4m wide within the trench, and was situated at a depth of 0.6m below the existing yard level. It appeared that (C045) continued further to the south, outside the trench. It appeared that (C046) respected (C045), indicating that they were contemporary. The hearth (C044) was situated abutting the southern gable wall of No 22 Vicar St, and consisted of heavily compacted fire reddened orange-yellow clay, and was lined with flat-topped stone blocks. The hearth (C044) measured 1.5m N-S and 1.4m E-W, and was excavated to a depth of 0.6m in the test trench, and appeared to continue deeper.

An area of small closely set stone cobbles (C046) was situated under the modern fills, in the centre of the trench. These cobbles (C046) measured 3m E-W and 2m N-S within the trench, and appeared to continue to the north and south outside the limit of the trench. Several larger flat stone flags were situated within (C046) and are believed to be contemporary. These flags may represent the location of a wooden structure,

frame or a doorway. At its western extent the cobbles (C046) were edged with slightly larger stones, and abutted the organic layer (C043). These slightly larger stones could represent the eastern extent of a narrow rectangular building depicted on Rocques Map of Kilkenny (1758). The cobbles (C046) are likely to be a yard area depicted on Rocques Map of Kilkenny (1758) in this location. At its eastern extent the cobbles (C046) abutted a stone and mortar wall (C047). The stone and mortar wall (C047) was orientated NW-SE and measured 1m wide, and 2m long within the trench. The wall (C047) was situated in the trench inline with the stone buttress at the SE corner of the gable of No 22 Vicar St, and could represent a continuation of this stone buttress. A boundary wall is depicted on Rocques Map of Kilkenny (1758) in the location of the wall (C047).

In the eastern extent of the test trench a layer of small closely set stone cobbles (C049) was identified at a depth of 0.5m below the existing yard level. These cobbles (C049) were at the same depth as (C046) in the centre of the trench, and are likely related and contemporary. Sherds of blackware and glazed red earthenware were retrieved from the cobbles (C049). The cobbles (C049) measured 1.5m E-W and 2m N-S within the trench, and appeared to continue outside of the trench to the north, east and south.

4.4 Test Trench 4 (Figure 1 & 5, Plate 9-10)

Test Trench 4 was situated in the footpath outside No 21-22 Vicar St, and parallel to the western long wall of No 21-22 Vicar St. Test Trench 4 was orientated NW-SE, and measured 19.5m long, 4.5m wide (max), and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m below the existing footpath level. The modern concrete path (C167) was excavated to reveal a modern plastic water pipe (C184), a modern plastic Wavin duct (C182), and moderately compact light brown medium sand (C168) with small stones. This sand layer (C168) functioned as a levelling compound for the modern concrete (C167). A deposit of dark brown silty sand (C169) was situated under the sand (C168) within the trench, outside No 21 Vicar St. A layer of light brown mortar (C170) was situated under (C168), and continued throughout the entirety of the trench. This mortar layer (C170), likely represents an early 20th century or late 19th century path outside No 21-22 Vicar St.

In the southwest end of the trench a layer of rounded well set stone cobbles (C179) was identified under the levelling layer (C168). These cobbles (C179) likely represent an earlier road surface, dating to the 19th century, prior to the development of concrete. A layer of yellow-orange sand (C180) was situated under the cobbles (C179), and likely acted as a foundation for an earlier road.

A moderately compacted grey gravely-stoney layer (C171) was identified in the northern half of the trench under (C170). This gravely-stoney layer (C171) was likely to represent an infill prior to the creation of an older path. A medium brown silty sand (C187) with small and medium stones was situated under (C170) in the centre of the trench. This layer (C187) was likely to be a foundation layer for an earlier path. A small area of orangey-brown and black silty sand (C185) was situated under (C187) outside No 21 Vicar St. This layer (C185) likely represented the remains of burning that was deposited somewhere else. A layer of orange silty clay redeposited natural (C190) was situated under (C187), at a depth of 0.5m below the existing footpath outside No 21-22 Vicar St. This deposit is of unknown origin, but was likely brought here during construction work in the vicinity. A layer of moderately compacted light yellow silty sand (C188) was situated under (C187) and (C190), at a depth of 0.5m below the existing footpath outside No 21-22 Vicar St. This layer (C188) is likely to represent a purposeful deposit of material to build up the ground, and limit the effect of flooding. A layer of well set rounded cobbles (C186) was situated at the southern end of the trench, under (C188). These cobbles (C186) were at a depth of 0.7m below the existing path level, and continued under the western long wall of No 22 Vicar St. The full extent of the cobbles (C186) was not established; it appeared that the cobbles (C186) continued outside of the trench, and also below the maximum excavation depth of 1m. At 1m water entered the test trench from the sides and base, and consequently the excavation of (C186) could not continue. It is likely that the cobbles (C186) were part of an earlier road or courtyard that predates No 22 Vicar St. It is also likely that the cobbles (C186) are the continuation of the cobbles (C012) identified in Test Trench 1 and Test Trench 2. Several sherds of glazed red earthenware were retrieved from (C186), indicating a late 17th or early 18th century date for these cobbles.

A single course of mortared stones (C178) forming a kerb or wall was identified under (C188) in the southern end of Test Trench 4. This kerb or wall (C178) was likely to have marked the edge of the Vicar St road in the 19th century, prior to the road widening in the 1890s. The kerb or wall (C178) extended NW-SE for 3.2m, and was truncated by a late 19th century iron water main (C181). This water main (C181) continued along Vicar St, and was visible in sections of the trench outside No 21 Vicar St, and truncated the drain (C021) outside No 22 Vicar St.

A layer of moderately compacted dark grey sandy clay-gravel (C189) was situated under (C188) outside the front of No 22 Vicar St. This deposit (C189) was situated at a depth of 0.6m below the existing footpath outside No 22 Vicar St, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1m within the trench, but appeared to continue lower in places. The deposit (C189) contained brick fragments, glazed red earthenware, clay pipes and fragments of glass. This layer (C189) could represent the result of a flooding event.

In the southern half of the trench a layer of limestone flagstones (C166) was identified. This layer of flags (C166) was constructed over a 19th century iron water main.

A layer of moderately compacted mortar (C165) was identified under (C167) in the location of the doorway into No 22 Vicar St. This mortar layer (C165) likely represents a disused footstep into No 22 Vicar St. A layer of rounded stone cobbles (C172) was situated under (C165). These cobbles were put in place to build the disused footstep associated with (C165).

At the southern end of Test Trench 4, the western extent of the foundations of the southern gable wall (C174) of No 22 Vicar St, were visible. The foundations of the southern gable wall (C174) consisted of courses of parallelogram limestone blocks and looser rubble fill. The larger blocks forming the courses of the foundations measured 0.40m x 0.40m x 0.3m each. The foundations of (C174) continued to a depth of 0.6m below the existing footpath level. A layer of moderately compacted greyish, light-brown silty sand (C194) with small stones was situated under (C174). This layer (C194) likely represents a foundation layer of the gable wall (C174). The full extent of (C194) could not be established, as water entered the trench from the sides and base, and as the gable wall (C174) is extant, the layer (C194) could not be followed.

The western front long wall of No 22 Vicar St (C173) was visible in the eastern face of Test Trench 4. This wall mostly consisted of rough courses of mortared limestone blocks, water-rolled stones, and red brick. The foundations of the front wall continued to a depth of 0.6m below the existing footpath level.

A pyramidal shaped stone buttress (C176) was situated at the junction of the front long wall (C173) and the continuation of the southern gable wall (C174) of No 22 Vicar St. This stone buttress (C176) consisted of angled mortared limestone blocks and angular stones, and measured 0.69m x 0.72m x 1m. The lower courses of (C176) were below the level of the existing footpath, indicating that (C176) predated the existing footpath. The stone buttress (C176) was built over the stone box drain (C021) which was visible in Test Trenches 1, 2 and 5, and continued through Test Trench 4. At the base of (C176) on its western face was a reused rectangular window stone with a chamfered edge (C195). This architectural stone (C195) was not in its originally setting, and was incorporated into the buttress (C176), and functioned as part of the continuation of the stone box drain (C021). Several 19th century mortared red bricks were identified in the channel of stone box drain (C021), under the buttress (C176). These bricks (C193) were placed in the channel to block it up, and stop water from running from the junction of St. Canices Place / Vicar St through No 22 Vicar St, and could relate to when 19th century drainage works made the stone box drain (C021) obsolete.

A well compacted stone cobbled surface (C198) was situated under the foundation sand (C180), at a depth of 1m below the existing footpath level. This cobbled stone surface (C198) formed a roadway, possibly in the late 17th or early 18th century, along Bull Lane (as St. Canices Place was known prior to the road widening in the 1890s) and Vicar St. A roadway is depicted in this location on Rocques Map of Kilkenny

(1758). Glazed red earthenware and glass fragments were recovered from (C198). The full extent of (C198) is unknown, as within the trench at a depth of 1m water entered from the sides and base. It was clear that (C198) continued deeper and further to the west out of the extent of the trench.

4.5 Test Trench 5 (Figure 1 & 6, Plate 11-13)

Test Trench 5 was situated at the rear of No 22 Vicar St. This test trench was rectangular in plan, orientated NE-SW, measured 2.50m long, 1.6m wide, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1m below the existing concrete backgarden level. Once the modern concrete (C071), and modern foundation sand (C072) were removed from Test Trench 5, a layer of moderately compacted dark brown sandy clay (C073) with small stones and mortar was identified. This layer (C073) was 0.1m deep, and contained numerous 19th - 20th century pottery sherds, and likely represents organic waste and infill, within a return at the rear of No 22 Vicar St, depicted on the 1st ed OS map (1830s). A well compacted greyish white sandy-stone and mortar wall (C078) was situated under (C073). This wall (C078) was orientated north-south and crossed the centre of Test Trench 5. The wall (C078) measured 1.46m long, 0.48m wide, and 0.05m deep within the trench. It is likely that (C078) is the end wall of the return of No 22 Vicar St depicted on the 1st ed OS map (1830s). A layer of grey limestone flags (C091) was situated under (C078). These stones (C091) formed the foundation of the wall of the return of No 22 Vicar St shown on the 1st ed OS map (1830s). At its southern extent (C091) truncated the northern wall (C016) of the stone box drain (C021).

A stone box drain (C021) was situated under (C075). This stone box drain was the continuation of the drain identified in Test Trenches 1, 2 and 4. The eastern extent of the drain (C021) appeared to continue at an angle under the boundary wall between the garden of No 22 and the Diageo carpark to the south. The base of the drain (C021) was formed by cobbles (C012) and was at a depth of 1m below the existing concrete footpath level at the rear of No 22 Vicar St.

A layer of moderately compacted light brown sandy clay (C074) with mortar was situated under (C073). This layer (C074) was likely similarly formed to (C073). A layer of moderately compacted dark brown sandy clay (C075) with mortar and stones was situated under (C074). This layer (C075) was likely similarly formed to (C074). A layer of moderately compacted light brown very sandy clay (C076) with frequent red brick fragments was situated under (C075). This layer (C076) represents building rubble from the 19th century. A layer of moderately compacted medium brown sandy clay (C077) with mortar was situated under (C076). This layer (C077) was identified at a depth of 0.4m within Test Trench 5, and continued to a depth of 0.9m. It appeared that (C077) continued deeper, but the excavation could not continue due to health and safety concerns. It is likely that (C077) represents infill of organic waste, garden soil and building debris.

4.6 Test Trench 6 (Figure 1 & 7, Plate 14-15)

Test Trench 6 was situated in the garden of No 21 Vicar St. This test trench was sub-rectangular in plan, orientated NE-SW and measured 14.5m long, 2.5m wide, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m below the existing back garden level. The modern deposits in this trench were labelled (C093), and consisted of tarmac, rubble hardfill and modern garden soils. These deposits were 0.35m deep. Once the modern deposits (C093) were removed, a stone cobbled layer (C094) was identified. This cobbled area (C094) was situated to the rear No 21 Vicar St, and extended easterly from the return at the back of No 21 Vicar St. The cobbled area measured 1.5m x 0.4m in extent and consisted of individual closely set rounded stone cobbles that measured 0.05-0.08m in diameter. A metallated surface of small closely set stones (C095) was identified under (C094). This metallated surface may have been a foundation layer for the cobbles (C095). A very mixed mortar-rich soil (C104) with brick and slate inclusions was identified under the cobbled layer (C094). The deposit (C104) represents a demolition layer from the 19th century.

In the centre of the trench a stone wall (C096) was identified after the removal of (C093). This wall was orientated east-west, measured 2.4m long, 0.3m high, and was mostly two courses high. At its western end the wall (C096) comprised of one course of larger stone blocks that measured 0.3m x 0.25m x 0.15m. The orientation and location of the wall (C096) indicate that it may be the remnants of a boundary wall depicted on Rocques Map of Kilkenny (see Figure 14). The removal of the 20th century stone boundary wall between the gardens of No 20-21 Vicar St will allow for the further identification of this wall.

A stone drain (C100) filled with angular stones and soil (C099) traversed Test Trench 6 near the centre of the trench. This drain truncated the deposit (C097), which is described below. Within the trench the drain (C100) measured 0.5m wide and 0.35m deep, and contained clay pipe fragments, post medieval pottery, a possible medieval ridge tile, and a human phalange.

A large refuse pit or dump (C103) was identified under the deposit (C104). This pit was visible as a V-shaped cut in both the north and south faces of Test Trench 6. Within the trench the pit (C104) measured 1.7m long and 0.6m wide. The fill of pit (C104) was brown clay soil (C097) with fragments of brick, stone, slate, clay pipes, and animal bones. A line of stones forming a possible wall fragment (C098) was identified within the deposit (C097). This line of stones was 1.5m long and 0.5m wide within the trench, but likely continues outside of the trench to the north.

A heavily compacted sterile yellow/orange marl (C101) with grey silt lenses, was situated under the stone wall (C096). This deposit was likely to have been a foundation layer for the stone wall (C096). At a depth of 1m below the existing tarmac and concrete garden level in No 21 Vicar St, a compacted grey-blue clay deposit (C102) was identified. This deposit was identified throughout the centre and eastern half of the

trench. It contained clay pipe fragments and sherds of glazed red earthenware, indicating that this deposit formed in the 18th century.

4.7 Test Trench 7/8 (Figure 1, 8 & 9, Plate 16-18)

Test Trenches 7/8 were originally excavated as two distinct trenches, and were eventually joined to form one larger trench. Test Trenches 8 & 9 were situated in the garden of No 22 Vicar St. The excavated area was sub-rectangular in plan, measured 13m E-W, 6m N-S, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m below the existing back garden level. Once the modern tarmacadam and concrete was removed from Test Trenches 7/8 dark brown garden soil (C120), grey silty sand (C146), were identified. The soil (C120) extended through the trenches. A linear cut (C126) containing a modern ceramic sewer pipe (C125) was identified under (C120), in the western end of the trenches. A thin layer of purple-red sandy silt (C121) that measured 1.6m in length and 0.03m deep, was situated under (C120). This layer contained modern plastic and metal. A thin layer of whitish grey crumbled mortar (C122) that measured 1.15m long, was situated under (C121). This layer (C122) contained plastic bag fragments, and likely represents 20th century building rubble. In the centre of the northern face of the trench, a possible flood layer (C123) of compacted grey clay with water rolled pebbles was situated under (C122). A mortar rich soil (C124) with fragments of brick and slate was situated under (C123). This deposit likely represents early 20th or late 19th century demolition rubble.

In the southern section of the trenches a layer of mortar rich soil (C147) was situated under (C146). This layer (C147) was likely to have been a foundation layer for modern paving slabs. A loose brown silt with mortar (C148) was situated under (C147). This layer (C148) represents garden soil within the southern part of the trenches. A ceramic drain pipe (C149) was situated under (C148). A layer of garden soil (C150) was situated under (C149). This layer (C150) contained 19th century pottery sherds, glass and clay pipe fragments. A layer of loose stones (C151) possibly forming a soak pit, was situated under (C150).

In the northern side of the centre of the trenches a circular stone wall (C128) was identified at a depth of 0.4m below the existing yard level. This wall (C128) consisted of rough courses of mortared angular and rounded limestones, and measured 1.12m in diameter, and was excavated to a depth of 1m. The wall (C128) formed the edges of a well (C142) which housed a cast iron water pump. The well (C142) measured 1.12m in diameter, and was filled with an upper layer of light yellow clay (C129), and a lower layer of loose stone (C132), which acted as a sump.

A mortar rich silt layer (C134) with bricks and slate was situated under (C120) in the north-eastern end of the trench. The layer (C134) represents 20th century building rubble. A dark brown silty soil (C135) was

situated under (C134), and likely represents garden soils. A mortar layer (C136) was situated under (C135) and was similarly formed to (C134). A layer of dark grey-brown silt with stones (C139) was situated under (C136), and likely represents garden soils. A layer of mortar and pebbles (C138) was situated under (C137). This layer (C138) contained brick, glass and clay pipe fragments.

In the centre of the trenches a layer of 20th century stone cobbles (C127) was identified. These cobbles appeared to be the remnants of a larger cobbled area, possibly prior to the tarmac within the garden of No 22 Vicar St. A large cutting (C118) was identified under the cobbles (C127). This cutting appeared to have been machine dug, measured at least 2m E-W and 3m N-S, and had very straight even edges visible in the south facing section of Test Trenches 7/8. The cutting rectangular (C118) contained a redeposited yellow clay (C111), and a stone structure (C109). The structure (C109) was formed by two concreted stone walls at a right angle to each other, and was set in the clay (C111). . One of the walls was orientated N-S and measured 1.55m long and 0.55m high. The other wall was orientated E-W and measured 1.45m long and 0.55m high. As the stone structure (C109) was built using concrete, it is likely to date to the mid 20th century, and functioned as a foundation for an unknown building. No building is depicted in this location on any of the historic OS maps or Rocques Map (see Figure 14).

In the SW end of the trenches an area of well set mortared stone cobbles (C117) was identified at a depth of 0.6m below the existing tarmac level in the garden of No 22 Vicar St. These cobbles (C117) likely represent the remains of a 19th century cobbled area at the rear of No 22 Vicar St. A soil and mortared rubble stone wall (C157) was identified at a depth of 0.7m below the existing yard level. This wall (C157) was orientated NW-SE, measured 0.3m x 0.40 and 0.23m high, and continued under the modern shed at the southwest end of No 22 Vicar St. The wall (C157) may represent the end wall of a building depicted on Rocques Map (see Figure 14).

In the eastern end of the trenches and area of stone cobble (C116) set in clay was identified under (C118). This area of cobbles (C116) measured 0.7m x 1m within the trench, and appeared to continue further to the east and south. Several sherds of blackware and glazed red earthenware were recovered from (C116). It is likely that (C116) represents an area of cobbling dating to the 19th century.

A layer of loose dark grey-brown silty clay (C112) was situated at a depth of 0.6m below the existing backgarden level, under (C124), (C118), (C138) and (C142). This deposit (C112) contained slate, bricks, post medieval pottery, clay pipes and animal bones. It continued throughout the trenches, and measured 12.80 E-W and 6m N-S, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.6m, but appeared to continue deeper. This deposit (C112) likely represents flood material dating to the 18-19th century, and was similar to deposits found in Test Trench 6.

In the north-eastern end of the trench an earth-set stone wall (C133) was situated under (C112). This wall (C133) was orientated N-S, measured 2.4m long, 0.7m wide, and 0.25m high within the trench, and consisted of two courses of parallelogram and angular limestone blocks set in a yellow clay. It was situated at a depth of 0.8m below the existing yard level in the garden of No 22 Vicar St. At its southern extent (C133) appeared to terminate with faced stones. It appeared that (C133) continued further to the north outside the limit of the trench. The eastern edge of the wall (C133) was faced with stones. It is possible that (C133) predates the 18th century, as its' location does not relate to any wall or building depicted on Rocques Map or the OS historic maps (see Figure 14).

Test Trench 7 was situated in the garden of No 20 Vicar St. This test trench was sub-rectangular in plan, orientated east-west, measured 15m long, 5m wide, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1m below the existing back garden level. Once the modern garden soil, concrete and hardfill (C003) was removed from Test Trench 7 several possibly contemporary archaeological features were identified. A heavily compacted mortar and stone wall (C057) was identified. This wall is extent, and functions as the rear wall of a stone built shed in the garden of No 20 Vicar St. The stone wall (C057) consisted of courses of heavily mortared roughly faced quarried limestone blocks and angular stones. This wall is not visible on the 1st ed OS map of the area. At the eastern end of the trench a stone wall (C058) that was likely the continuation of the stone wall (C057) was identified. This stone wall (C058) contained an architectural quoin stone fragment from an earlier building.

In the northeast end of the trenches a modern ceramic sewer pipe (C140) was identified under (C120). This pipe was contained within a loose grey brown soil (C139) with slate and brick fragments. A layer of well set cobbles (C062) was situated under the stone wall (C057). These cobbles were identified at a depth of 0.30m below the existing garden ground level, on both sides of the wall (C057). Frequent late 19th century and 20th century pottery fragments were recovered from (C057). At the west end of Test Trench 7 a cobbled area (C106) that is believed to be a continuation of (C062) was identified. This western cobbled area (C106) was of a similar depth in the trench to (C057). A complete millstone (C113) was incorporated into the western cobbled area (C106). The millstone (C113) was light reddish-brown in colour, circular in plan, 1m wide, and had a square centrally placed hole, which held a grey limestone square block. Late 19th century and early 20th century pottery sherds were recovered from the western cobbled area (C106).

Two contemporary and associated stone drains (C063) and (C065) were situated in the east end of the trench. These drains were situated 0.4m below the existing ground level in the garden of No 20 Vicar St. The drain (C063) was orientated north-south, measured 4m long, 0.5m wide, and was 0.2m deep. At its

southern extent (C063) appeared to continue under the wall of the flat at the end of the garden of No 21 Vicar St. At its northern extent the drain (C063) met and respected the stone drain (C065). The drain (C065) was orientated east-west, and had similar dimensions to (C063). It is likely that water was carried from drain (C065) into drain (C063), which was at a slightly lower level.

In the centre of the trench a rectangular building formed by three heavily mortared stone walls was identified under the modern material (C003). A linear east-west orientated wall (C059) that within the trench measured 9.5m long, 0.5m wide, and was 1.2m high, was identified. The excavation of Test Trench 7 did not continue beyond a depth of 1.2m, due to the level of water coming into the trench from the sides and base, at this level. Consequently it is unclear how high this wall was. This wall consisted of courses of mortared, faced angular and rounded limestone blocks. The cobbles (C062) met and respected the wall (C059). Footings for (C062) were identified along its southern face at a depth of 1m below the existing ground level in the garden of No 20 Vicar St. A wall is depicted in the location of (C059) on the 1st ed OS map (1830s) and Rocques Map of Kilkenny (1758). It is unclear if (C059) represents both of these walls, or is a wall in the same location as the walls depicted on these maps. At the eastern end of (C059) it met and respected another similar wall (C061). The wall (C061) was similar in dimensions and form to the wall (C059). The wall (C061) was orientated north-south, and was at a right angle to (C059). At its southern extent the wall (C061) continued under the modern flat at the east end of the garden of No 21 Vicar St. Footings were identified along the lower west face of (C061) at a depth of 1m below the existing ground level in the garden of No 20 Vicar St. Another mortared stone wall (C060) met and respected and was at a right angle to the wall (C059). The wall (C060) was similar in dimensions and form to both (C059) and (C061). The wall (C060) was parallel to and 4m west from the wall (C061). Footings were identified along the lower west face of (C060) at a depth of 1m below the existing ground level in the garden of No 20 Vicar St. All three walls (C059), (C060) and (C061) are believed to have been contemporary, and formed a building. It is unknown if this building is the building depicted in this location on the 1st ed OS map of the area (1830s). There is no building depicted in this location on Rocques Map (1758), however it is possible that (C059) is in the location of a wall forming the rear of buildings on Mill Lane, depicted on Rocques Map (1758). The removal of the modern flat in the garden of No 21, and the 19th century stone shed in the garden of No 20 will allow for the full identification of these walls.

In the western half of Test Trench 7 the wall (C059) continued beyond the wall (C060), and was visible in the western extent of the trench, indicating that the wall (C059) continued outside of the trench to the west. Near the western end of the trench the southern face of the wall (C059) was noticeably widened, and incorporated a slightly battered stone wall (C107). This battered stone wall (C107) was not parallel to (C059) and appeared to have been added to (C059) at some stage. The battered wall (C107) measured 3.5m east-

west, and 0.5m north south, and was at least 0.7m high. The full extent of (C107) is unknown, as it appeared to continue to the west beyond the limit of the test trench. A stone and soil wall (C110) that was perpendicular to (C107) near the eastern extent of (C107), was identified in the centre of Test Trench 7. The wall (C110) was under the western cobbled area (C106) and millstone (C113). It is possible that both (C107) and (C110) were contemporary, and may represent boundary walls depicted on Rocques Map (1758).

Two stone walls (C108) were situated in the east end of Test Trench 7. These walls met and respected the eastern face of the wall (C061). The walls (C108) were L-shaped in plan, and were not at a right angle to (C061). The walls (C108) comprised courses of mortared stones, and consisted of an associated east-west section that measured 1m x 0.3m x 0.3m, and a north-south section that measured 2m x 0.3m x 0.3m. At its southern extent the walls (C108) continued under the foundations of the modern flat in the garden of No 21 Vicar St. It is unclear if the walls (C108) represent a building or wall shown on the 1st ed OS map (1830s), or earlier walls. Several fragments of glazed red earthen ware and blackware were recovered from (C108), and indicate an 18th century date.

A moderately compacted deposit of dark greyish brown sandy silt (C067) was identified in the eastern end of Test Trench 7, below (C063) and (C058). Within the trench (C067) measured 3.6m N-S, 2.5m E-W, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m below the existing garden ground level in No 20 Vicar St. At this depth the groundwater entered the trench from the base and sides, and consequently the full extent of (C067) was not established. Several sherds of 18-19th century pottery, clay pipe fragments, bricks and animal bones were recovered from (C067). At the southern extent of the trench (C067) continued under the foundations of the modern flat in the garden of No 21 Vicar St.

4.8 Test Trench 9 (Figure 1 & 10, Plate 19-25)

Test Trench 9 was situated in the garden of No 20 Vicar St. This test trench was sub-rectangular in plan, orientated east-west, measured 15m long, 5m wide, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1m below the existing back garden level. Once the modern garden soil, concrete and hardfill (C003) was removed from Test Trench 9 several possibly contemporary archaeological features were identified. A heavily compacted mortar and stone wall (C057) was identified. This wall is extent, and functions as the rear wall of a stone built shed in the garden of No 20 Vicar St. The stone wall (C057) consisted of courses of heavily mortared roughly faced quarried limestone blocks and angular stones. This wall is not visible on the 1st ed OS map of the area (see Figure 14). At the eastern end of the trench a stone wall (C058) that was likely the continuation of the stone wall (C057) was identified. This stone wall (C058) contained an architectural quoin stone fragment from an earlier building.

In the northeast end of the trenches a modern ceramic sewer pipe (C140) was identified under (C120). This pipe was contained within a loose grey brown soil (C139) with slate and brick fragments. A layer of well set cobbles (C062) was situated under the stone wall (C057). These cobbles were identified at a depth of 0.30m below the existing garden ground level, on both sides of the wall (C057). Frequent late 19th century and 20th century pottery fragments were recovered from (C057).

At the west end of Test Trench 9 a cobbled area (C106) that is believed to be a continuation of (C062) was identified. This western cobbled area (C106) was of a similar depth in the trench to (C057). A complete millstone (C113) was incorporated into the western cobbled area (C106). The millstone (C113) was light reddish-brown in colour, circular in plan, 1m wide, and had a square centrally placed hole, which held a grey limestone square block. Late 19th century and early 20th century pottery sherds were recovered from the western cobbled area (C106).

Two contemporary and associated stone drains (C063) and (C065) were situated in the east end of the trench. These drains were situated 0.4m below the existing ground level in the garden of No 20 Vicar St. The drain (C063) was orientated north-south, measured 4m long, 0.5m wide, and was 0.2m deep. At its southern extent (C063) appeared to continue under the wall of the flat at the end of the garden of No 21 Vicar St. At its northern extent the drain (C063) met and respected the stone drain (C065). The drain (C065) was orientated east-west, and had similar dimensions to (C063). It is likely that water was carried from drain (C065) into drain (C063), which was at a slightly lower level.

In the centre of the trench a rectangular building formed by three heavily mortared stone walls was identified under the modern material (C003). A linear east-west orientated wall (C059) that within the trench measured 9.5m long, 0.5m wide, and was 1.2m high, was identified. The excavation of Test Trench 9 did not continue beyond a depth of 1.2m, due to the level of water coming into the trench from the sides and base, at this level. Consequently it is unclear how high this wall was. This wall consisted of courses of mortared, faced angular and rounded limestone blocks. The cobbles (C062) met and respected the wall (C059). Footings for (C062) were identified along its southern face at a depth of 1m below the existing ground level in the garden of No 20 Vicar St. A wall is depicted in the location of (C059) on the 1st ed OS map (1830s) and Rocques Map of Kilkenny (1758). It is unclear if (C059) represents both of these walls, or is a wall in the same location as the walls depicted on these maps (see Figure 14). At the eastern end of (C059) it met and respected another similar wall (C061). The wall (C061) was similar in dimensions and form to the wall (C059). The wall (C061) was orientated north-south, and was at a right angle to (C059). At its southern extent the wall (C061) continued under the modern flat at the east end of the garden of No 21 Vicar St. Footings were identified along the lower west face of (C061) at a depth of 1m below the existing ground level in the garden of No 20 Vicar St. Another mortared stone wall (C060) met and respected and was at a

right angle to the wall (C059). The wall (C060) was similar in dimensions and form to both (C059) and (C061). The wall (C060) was parallel to and 4m west from the wall (C061). Footings were identified along the lower west face of (C060) at a depth of 1m below the existing ground level in the garden of No 20 Vicar St. All three walls (C059), (C060) and (C061) are believed to have been contemporary, and formed a building. It is unknown if this building is the building depicted in this location on the 1st ed OS map of the area (1830s). There is no building depicted in this location on Rocques Map (1758), however it is possible that (C059) is in the location of a wall forming the rear of buildings on Mill Lane, depicted on Rocques Map (1758) (see Figure 14). The removal of the modern flat in the garden of No 21, and the 19th century stone shed in the garden of No 20 will allow for the full identification of these walls.

In the western half of Test Trench 9 the wall (C059) continued beyond the wall (C060), and was visible in the western extent of the trench, indicating that the wall (C059) continued outside of the trench to the west. Near the western end of the trench the southern face of the wall (C059) was noticeably widened, and incorporated a slightly battered stone wall (C107). This battered stone wall (C107) was not parallel to (C059) and appeared to have been added to (C059) at some stage. The battered wall (C107) measured 3.5m east-west, and 0.5m north-south, and was at least 0.7m high. The full extent of (C107) is unknown, as it appeared to continue to the west beyond the limit of the test trench. A stone and soil wall (C110) that was perpendicular to (C107) near the eastern extent of (C107), was identified in the centre of Test Trench 9. The wall (C110) was under the western cobbled area (C106) and millstone (C113). It is possible that both (C107) and (C110) were contemporary, and may represent boundary walls depicted on Rocques Map (1758) (see Figure 14).

Two stone walls (C108) were situated in the east end of Test Trench 9. These walls met and respected the eastern face of the wall (C061). The walls (C108) were L-shaped in plan, and were not at a right angle to (C061). The walls (C108) comprised courses of mortared stones, and consisted of an associated east-west section that measured 1m x 0.3m x 0.3m, and a north-south section that measured 2m x 0.3m x 0.3m. At its southern extent the walls (C108) continued under the foundations of the modern flat in the garden of No 21 Vicar St. It is unclear if the walls (C108) represent a building or wall shown on the 1st ed OS map (1830s), or earlier walls (see Figure 14). Several fragments of glazed red earthen ware and blackware were recovered from (C108), and indicate an 18th century date.

A moderately compacted deposit of dark greyish brown sandy silt (C067) was identified in the eastern end of Test Trench 9, below (C063) and (C058). Within the trench (C067) measured 3.6m N-S, 2.5m E-W, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m below the existing garden ground level in No 20 Vicar St. At this depth the groundwater entered the trench from the base and sides, and consequently the full extent of (C067) was not established. Several sherds of 18-19th century pottery, clay pipe fragments, bricks and

animal bones were recovered from (C067). At the southern extent of the trench (C067) continued under the foundations of the modern flat in the garden of No 21 Vicar St.

4.9 Test Trench 10 (Figure 1 & 11, Plate 26-27)

Test Trench 10 was situated in the return of No 21 Vicar St. This trench was orientated NW-SE, measured 3m long, 2.6m wide, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m below the existing floor level in the return of No 21 Vicar St. Once the modern concrete floors (C023) were removed a compact light brown sandy clay layer (C034) was exposed. This layer (C034) was likely to have been a foundation layer for the modern concrete floor in the return of No 21 Vicar St. A compacted dark brown gravel-silt layer (C032) was situated under (C034). This layer (C032) may have been a floor surface within an earlier return of No 21 Vicar St, and abutted the upper extent of the wall (C033) described below. A well compacted metallised floor surface (C035) was situated under (C032). This floor surface (C035) was at a depth of 0.55m below the existing floor level in the return of No 21 Vicar St. Some fragments of 19th century pottery were retrieved from (C035). At its southern extent the metallised surface (C035) met a linear stone drain (C080). The linear drain (C080) was filled with stones (C081), and was situated under (C032). This drain (C080) was orientated SW-NE, and was located in the centre of the trench. Some 19th century pottery fragments were retrieved from (C081) the stone fill of drain (C080).

A mortared stone wall (C033) was identified under (C034). This wall (C033) was 0.35m below the existing floor level in the return of No 21 Vicar St, was orientated east-west, and measured 1.33m long, 0.5m wide and 0.4m high within the trench. The orientation of (C033) indicated that it may be a boundary wall depicted on Roques Map of Kilkenny (1758) and the 1st ed OS map of Kilkenny (1830s) (see Figure 14). It appeared that the upper courses of (C033) had been removed, possibly to facilitate the creation of the return at the rear of No 21.

A moderately compacted dark brown silty clay (C036) with stones was situated under (C035), and also continued under the wall (C033). Several sherds of glazed red earthenware pottery and glass were found in (C036). The deposit (C036) was situated at a depth of 0.8m from the existing floor level, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.3m within the trench, although (C036) continued deeper. It is likely that (C036) represented the result of a flooding event. As the upstanding walls of the return of No 21 are extant, and water entered the test trench at a depth of 1m, consequently the excavation of this trench could not be continued due to health and safety concerns.

A possible pit (C070) truncated the deposit (C036). This pit (C070) was only partially exposed, and appeared to be circular in plan, had steep sides, and measured 1.05m N-S and 0.95m E-W. The base of

(C070) was not established, as it was under the water table. The fill (C037) of pit (C070) was loosely compacted gravel and cobbles. It is likely that (C070) functioned as a soak pit for No 21 Vicar St, during the 19th century.

4.10 Test Trench 11 (Figure 1 & 12, Plate 28)

Test Trench 11 was situated in the front small room of No 21 Vicar St. This trench was orientated NE-SW, measured 3.8m long, 1.6m wide, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m below the existing floor level in the front small room of No 21 Vicar St. Once the modern floor tiles, concrete and hardfill (C023), and modern loose infill (C024) were removed, a compacted mortar and soil floor (C025) was exposed. This floor surface extended throughout the southern half of the trench. Artefacts from (C025) indicate that it dated to the early 20th century. A light brown sandy-clay mortar mix (C026) was situated under (C025), and continued throughout the entirety of the trench. The layer (C026) likely represents a compacted floor surface earlier than (C025). Several grey rectangular limestone flags (C028) were situated under (C026) in the centre of the Test Trench 11. These flags were situated beside the existing doorway from the hall into the small front room of No 21, and could mark the location of an earlier doorway. A loose dark brown silty fill with brick and animal bone (C027) was situated under (C026) and (C028). The deposit (C027) likely represents a purposeful infill of garden soils, building debris, and organic waste, or the result of a flooding event. A possible foundation layer of loose pale yellow sandy silt (C029), was situated under (C027) in places throughout the test trench. An area of intense in situ burning consisting of compacted orange/red silt (C030) was situated in the eastern half of the trench under (C029). This burning likely represents a hearth, possibly within a building. A layer of loose black silty soot (C031) was situated under (C030). This deposit is likely to have been the fuel from the burning. A mortared stone and soil wall (C055) was identified in the northern edge of the test trench, once the hearth (C030) was removed. The wall (C055) was two courses high (circa 0.15m), and orientated east-west. It is possible that (C055) represents a dividing wall between two properties depicted on Rocques Map of Kilkenny (see Figure 14). This wall was only partially exposed in the trench; the remainder of the drain is likely to be outside of the trench to the north and to the east. A sub-circular stone filled drain (C068) was situated at the western end of the wall (C055). This drain was only partially exposed in the trench; the remainder of the drain is likely to be outside of the trench to the north. A moderately compacted yellow brown clay (C053) was situated under (C031). The deposit (C053) appeared to be redeposited natural subsoil, and may have formed a functioning foundation layer. A deposit of moderately compacted grey sandy silt with small stones (C051) was situated (C053). A very compacted cobbled sandy gravel-rich layer (C054) was situated under (C053). The cobbled layer (C054) was visible in the western half of the test trench. These cobbles continued under the foundations of the western long wall

of No 21 Vicar St, indicating that (C054) predated No 21 Vicar St. It is likely that the cobbles (C054) represented a road or yard that predated the buildings depicted on Rocques Map of Kilkenny (1758).

4.11 Test Trench 12 (Figure 1 & 13, Plate 29-33)

Test Trench 12 was situated in the front large room of No 21 Vicar St. This trench was orientated NE-SW, measured 5m long, 2m wide, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m below the existing floor level in the front large room of No 21 Vicar St. Once the modern concrete and hardfill (C023) was removed a layer of modern grey loose sandy infill (C082) was identified. A layer of moderately compacted light brown sandy clay (C083) with red brick was situated under (C082). This layer was likely to represent a disturbed modern floor level within No 21 Vicar St.

In the eastern end of the trench a heavily compacted whitish-grey mortar and stone wall (C089) was identified under the deposit (C083). This wall was orientated N-S, measured 1.08m long, 0.52m wide and was 0.28m high within the trench. The wall (C089) was situated approximately 1m west of the rear wall of No 21 Vicar St, and 0.4m below the existing concrete floor level. It is likely that the wall (C089) represents a the rear wall of No 21 Vicar St depicted on Rocques Map of Kilkenny (1758), or the 1st ed OS map (1830s).

Throughout the trench a dark brown clay (C084) with bricks and stones, was identified. This deposit was situated under deposit (C083), and wall (C089). The deposit (C084) likely represents flood waste and/or garden soil brought into No 21 Vicar St, and contained 18-19th century potter sherds, glass, animal bone, and clay pipe fragments. A possible medieval line impressed glazed floor tile was also retrieved from (C089). This tile depicts an animal scene, and does not appear to match any known medieval floor tiles from Kilkenny.

In the western end of Test Trench 12 a fragment of an angled wall (C115) was identified under (C083), and under the front long wall of No 21 Vicar. This wall (C115) was orientated N-S, consisted of courses of mortared red bricks, and measured 0.65m x 0.25m x 0.21m. It appeared that (C115) extent further to the north and south outside the trench area. It is likely that (C115) represents the remnants of a brick support, doorway or buttress to the front wall of No 21 Vicar St.

A compact brown soil and stone and mortar wall (C088) was situated under the deposit (C084). This wall was orientated NE-SW and measured 1.36m long, 0.30m wide and 0.48m high within the trench. The eastern edge of wall (C088) appeared faced with flat stones; the western edge of wall (C088) was not visible within the trench, and likely remained under the foundations of the western long wall of No 21 Vicar St.

In the southern face of Test Trench 12 a stone and soil wall (C085) was identified under (C084). The wall (C085) was identified at a depth of 0.9m below the existing concrete floor level in No 21 Vicar St. It was orientated east-west, measured 2.86m long, 0.48m wide, and 0.18m high, within the trench. The wall (C085) consisted of two courses of parallelogram quarried limestone blocks, with an associated redeposited yellow clay bedding. It appeared that the wall (C085) continued further to the east outside of the limit of the trench. It also appeared that the wall (C085) was parallel to the wall (C055) in Test Trench 11. It is likely that the wall (C085) was contemporary with wall (C055) in Test Trench 11, and functioned as a party wall between buildings, possibly buildings shown on Rocques Map of Kilkenny (1758).

In the centre of the trench a layer of moderately compacted grey sandy clay (C105) was identified under (C084), abutting the wall (C085). This deposit measured 0.3m deep and was 1m below the existing floor level in No 21 Vicar St.

A layer of well set rounded stone cobbles (C086) was situated at a depth of 1m below the existing floor level in No 21 Vicar St, and under (C084), throughout the trench. It appeared that the cobbles (C086) continued under the wall (C085), but this was not certain, as the wall (C085) was left in situ pending further instruction from the National Monuments Service. At its western extent (C086) stopped 0.6m east of the wall (C088). At its eastern extent the cobbles (C086) became sparser. Several sherds of glazed red earthenware pottery were retrieved from (C088), indicating an 18th century for their construction. An area of burning (C090) was identified under (C086). This burnt area (C090) was orange and black in colour, consisted of fired earth, charcoal, tones, and small amounts of slag, and measured 0.69m x 0.62m x 0.3m deep. A deposit of moderately compacted burnt sandy silt (C092) was situated under (C086) in the SE part of the trench. This deposit (C092) was orange and black in colour, and measured 0.53m x 0.19m x 0.2m deep. It is likely that (C092) was associated with (C090), although unlike (C090) the deposit (C092) contained no slag or metal waste.

A layer of loose grey silt with stones (C087) was situated under the cobbles (C085). This layer (C087) extended for 0.76m x 0.7m x 0.18m deep within the trench.

5.0 DISCUSSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

Test Trench 3:

- The archaeology identified within Test Trench 3 is believed to relate to the buildings and yards depicted on Rocques Map of Kilkenny (1758). It is proposed to continue to excavate Test Trench 3 within the Diageo Ltd carpark (see Figure 1 & 4). This trench will be excavated to a depth of 1.2m in order to identify if there is any archaeology present, under the archaeology currently identified. The excavation of this trench will be carried out manually using hand tools.

Buildings at No 20-22 Vicar St:

- It is proposed to deconstruct the buildings No 21-22 Vicar St, and the walls and outbuildings in the gardens of No 20-22 Vicar St. This work will take place under archaeological monitoring by VJK Ltd, and the supervision of Historic Building Consultant Rob Goodbody. This deconstruction process will utilise mechanical excavators to remove the roofs, and then the rear long walls and inner walls. Where architectural stones/archaeological artefacts have been identified hand removal of these stones will take place. These stones will be carefully stored for future use.
- Prior to the commencement of the deconstruction of the buildings No 21-22 Vicar St, and the walls and outbuildings in the gardens of No 20-22 Vicar St, Valerie J Keeley Ltd/Rob Goodbody will submit a Method Statement outlining how these works are proposed to take place, to The National Monuments Service for approval.
- The removal of the 20th century boundary wall between the gardens of No 20- 21 Vicar St will allow for the identification of the extent of the stone wall situated in Test Trench 6.
- The removal of the modern flat in the garden of No 21, and the 19th century stone shed in the garden of No 20 will allow for the full identification of the walls identified in Test Trench 9.
- The removal of No 21 Vicar St will allow further test trenching, and the identification of the entirety of the possible Rocque era walls in Test Trenches 10-12.
- The removal of No 22 Vicar St will allow further test trenching, and the identification of the entirety of the cobbles within Test Trenches 1-2, and any earlier walls or masonry that may be present.

Further recommendations can then be made, in conjunction with the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.

PLEASE NOTE: Recommendations are subject to approval by The National Monuments Service of the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.

7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cartographic Sources

1654-1656 Down Survey County & Barony maps, Kilkenny

1758, Rocque's map of Kilkenny

1837 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, Sheet 19, Co. Kilkenny

Sites & Monuments Record map, Sheet 19, Co. Kilkenny

Literary Sources:

BRADLEY, J., 1990, in 'The Early Development of the Medieval Town of Kilkenny' in *Kilkenny: History and Society*, Ed. Nolan, W. & Whelan, K. Geography Publications. Dublin.

BRADLEY, J., 2000, *Historic Towns Atlas: Kilkenny*, Royal Irish Academy, Dublin.

BRADLEY, J., 2000, *Discover Kilkenny*, O'Brien Press, Dublin.

CARRIGAN, W., Rev., 1905, *History and Antiquities of the Diocese of Ossory*.

FARRELLY, J., O'Reilly, B. and Loughran, A. 1993. *The Urban Archaeological Survey County Kilkenny. Volume I & II*. Archaeological Survey of Ireland. The Office of Public Works.

GIBBONS, M. 1990, 'The Archaeology of Early Settlement in County Kilkenny' in *Kilkenny: History and Society*. Ed. Nolan, W. & Whelan, K. Geography Publications. Dublin.

HAMMOND, F. 1990. *An Industrial Archaeological Survey of County Kilkenny*. Kilkenny County Council.

HERITY, M. 2003, *Ordnance Survey Letters Kilkenny*, Four Masters Press, Dublin

HOGAN, J., 1860-61, *Map of the City of Kilkenny constructed from Rocque's Survey, 1757, The Ordnance Survey, 1841 and from personal inspection of the respective localities*, JRSAI

HOGAN, J., 1883a, 'Notes on the reputed Holy Wells of the City of Kilkenny', in *Transcription of Ossory Archaeological Society* 3, part I.

HOGAN, J., 1883b, 'Enquiry respecting the history of the three ancient parishes of Kilkenny known as St. Patrick's, St. Mary's and St. Rock's'.

Kilkenny City Walls Conservation Plan, 2005

O'KELLY, O., 1969, *Placenames of Co. Kilkenny*. Boethius Press, Kilkenny

PLATES



Plate 1: Test Trench 1 showing cobbles (C012) at base of ranging rod, continuing under the foundations of the southern gable wall of No 22 Vicar St, limestone flags (C009) and stone wall (C019) of box drain, facing south



Plate 2: Test Trench 2 showing wall (C119) continuing under drain (C021), facing west.



Plate 3: Test Trench 2 showing wall (C119), and foundations of southern gable wall in centre of photo, facing southeast



Plate 4: Test Trench 2 showing wall (C119), and cobbles (C012) in right of photo, facing east.



Plate 5: Test Trench 3 showing cobbles (C038), facing east



Plate 6: Test Trench 3 showing flagstones and cobbles (C046), facing west



Plate 7: Test Trench 3 showing stone box drain (C040, C041 & C042), and organic waste (C043) in left of photo, facing southeast



Plate 8: Test Trench 3 showing wall (C192) which is depicted on Rocques Map (1758), facing west.



Plate 9: Test Trench 4 showing compacted mortar layer (C165) and cobbles (C172) forming old doorway in No 22 Vicar St, facing east.



Plate 10: Test Trench 4 showing foundations of west front long wall of No 22 Vicar St, and underlying cobbles (C015) (centre of pic), and bricked up drain (C021) and cobbles (C012) at base, and re-used chamfered stone (right of pic), facing east.



Plate 11: Test Trench 5 showing stone wall (C078) from return of No 22 shown on Rocques Map, facing west.



Plate 12: Test Trench 5 showing stone drain (C091) in centre of photo, and drain (C021) in left of photo, facing west.



Plate 13: Test Trench 5 showing cobbles (C012) at base of drain (C021), facing west



Plate 14: Test Trench 6 showing millstone set in cobbles, facing west



Plate 15: Test Trench 6 showing stone wall (C096) which is shown on Roques Map, facing northwest. It is proposed to excavate this wall (C096), and continue to test trench in this area.



Plate 16: Test Trenches 7 & 8 showing rectangular cut (C118), stone structure (C109) at ranging rod, and garden soils/flood deposit (C112), facing west



Plate 17: Test Trenches 7 & 8 showing modern water pump and cut (C128), facing north



Plate 18: Test Trench 8 & 9 showing stone structure (C109), facing north



Plate 19: Test Trench 9 showing cobbles (C106), millstone (C113) in top of photo, and wall (C060) in top right, facing east.



Plate 20: Test Trenching 9 showing wall (C060), facing east. It is proposed to remove this wall (C060), and test in this area.



Plate 21: Test Trench 9 showing mortared stone wall (C107), facing east. It is proposed to remove this wall and continue testing in this area.



Plate 22: Test Trench 9 showing walls (C059) and (C061), and footings for same, facing east. These walls are shown on Rocque's Map of Kilkenny, and the 1st ed OS map of the area (see Fig 14).



Plate 23: Test Trench 9 showing wall (C060) and footings, facing north. This wall is shown on Rocque's Map (1758) and 1st ed OS map (see Fig 14). It is proposed to remove this wall and establish if any archaeology remains below at this location.



Plate 24: Test Trench 9 showing stone wall (C110) at centre of photo, millstone (C113), and stone wall (C107) at right of photo, facing west



Plate 25: Test Trench 9 showing wall (C108) bottom of photo, and cobbles (C062) centre right of photo, facing west



Plate 26: Test Trench 10 showing metallurgy (C035) and wall (C033), facing north



Plate 27: Test Trench 10 showing cobbles (C035) and Rocque era wall (C033), facing northeast



Plate 28: Test Trench 11 showing oxidised clay (C030), charcoal stained deposit (C031), facing north.



Plate 29: Test Trench 12 showing flood waste (C084), and brick feature (C115) in top-right of photo, facing west.



Plate 30: Test Trench 12 showing 19th century wall (C090), facing east.



Plate 31: Test Trench 12 showing area of burning (C090), facing east.



Plate 32: Test Trench 12 showing wall (C088), facing west



Plate 33: Test Trench 12 showing wall (C085), facing southeast

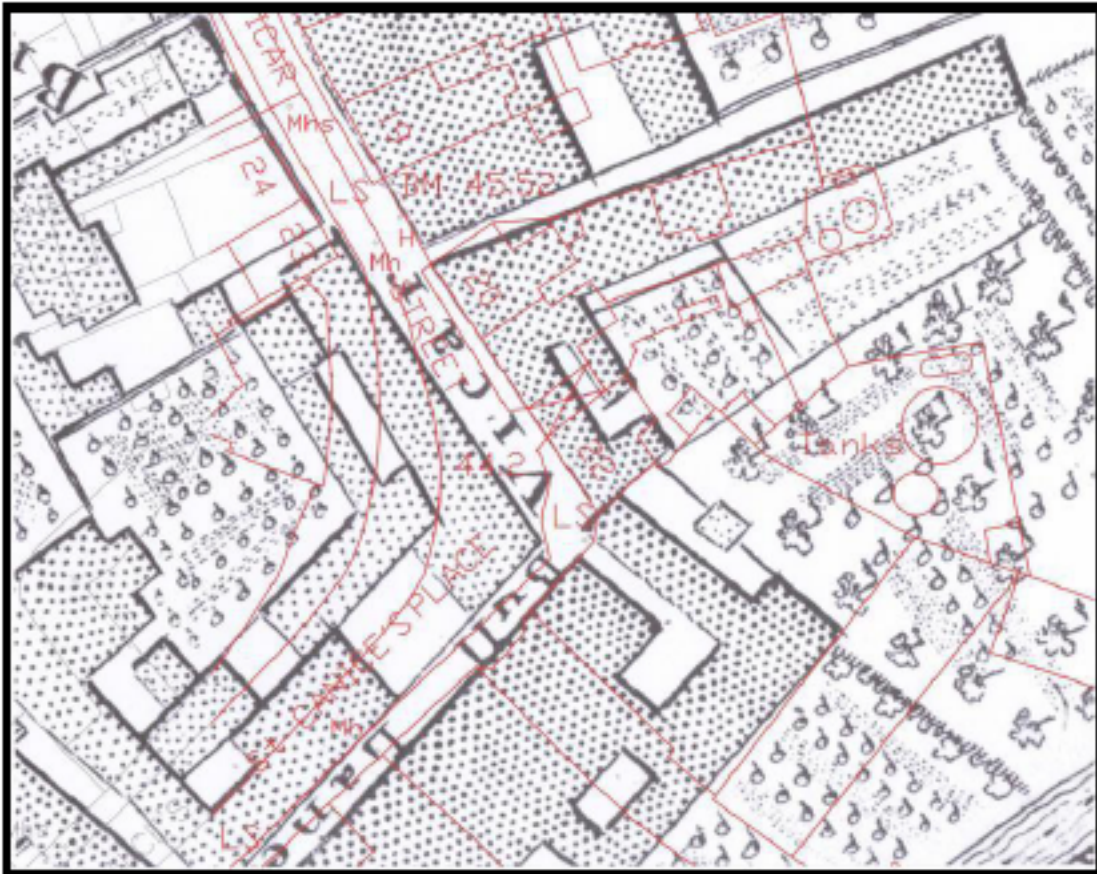


Plate 34: Overlay of current OS map (in red) and Roques Map of Kilkenny (1758)

Appendix 1 Letter & accompanying figure from Malone O Regan CE Ltd outlining proposed development works and identified archaeology level (highlighted in red in figure) at No 20-22 Vicar St.

Mr. Colm Flynn
VJK Archaeology Consultancy
Brehon House
Kilkenny Road
Castlecómer
Co. Kilkenny

3rd April 2014

**Re: W10079/03 Kilkenny Central Access Scheme (KCAS) – 21,22 Vicar St.
Engineering Report**

Dear Mr. Flynn,

Further to our recent discussions we attach an overview description of the proposed road works from Ch 27 to Ch 60 within the property of 21 Vicar St and 22 Vicar St. We have monitored the significant archaeological investigative works carried out by VJK over the past months and understand that these investigative work areas have now been surveyed by VJK.

The existing site at 21 & 22 Vicar St consists of 2 dwellings, 2 out houses, and boundary walls as outlined on the attached drawings Sk 01- 2014.04.01 – Proposed Archaeological Cross Sections at 21 & 22 Vicar St.

MOR have incorporated the work areas surveyed by VJK into our drawings to assist us in our review of the impact that the proposed KCAS carriageway and the associated services installations will have on the ground below. We prepared these cross sections to

- Identify the proposed road levels relative to the findings archaeological investigation works
- Identify the location and level of the proposed services to be installed
- Identify the proposed fill or cut required as part of the bulk excavation works.

Proposed Design Review:

The proposed works in this area includes for the following:

- Demolition of Dwellings at no. 21 & 22 Vicar St and associated out dwellings and boundaries
- Construction of a standard road construction pavement (630mm build up) consisting of the following:
 - 280mm asphalt pavement
 - on 150mm Ci 804
 - on 200mm capping layer

- on a layer of themam
 - on solid formation
- The services to be installed include a new water main, drainage carrier drains, road gullies, gas main, ESB ducts, Public lighting ducts
 - Installation of a timber panel fence to the southern boundary (Diageo Car park)
 - Installation of a 2m high block wall to the northern boundary.
 - The proposed road levels tie in with the existing levels within Vicar St
 - The existing floor and yard pavements and underlying hardcore are to be removed as part of the carriage way construction

We note that the red line on the attached cross sections indicates potential archaeological content as identified by VJK from their site investigation works carried out in 2014.

Based on the review of our cross sections MOR confirm the following:

- The proposed road pavement is located above the red line in all situations
- The proposed road levels are located approximately 300mm above existing ground level at Ch 30, 35, 40, 50
- The red line identified by VJK is below the underside of the carriageway capping layer to be installed. This red line is greater than 630mm below the finished road level.
- All services design levels have been raised to a higher level to help minimise and remove the requirement for unnecessary excavation works below the red line.
- All services will be protected by encasing the service with concrete
- There is no requirement for significant cut or fill which prevents significant impact on the underlying soil layers below the red line at this location.

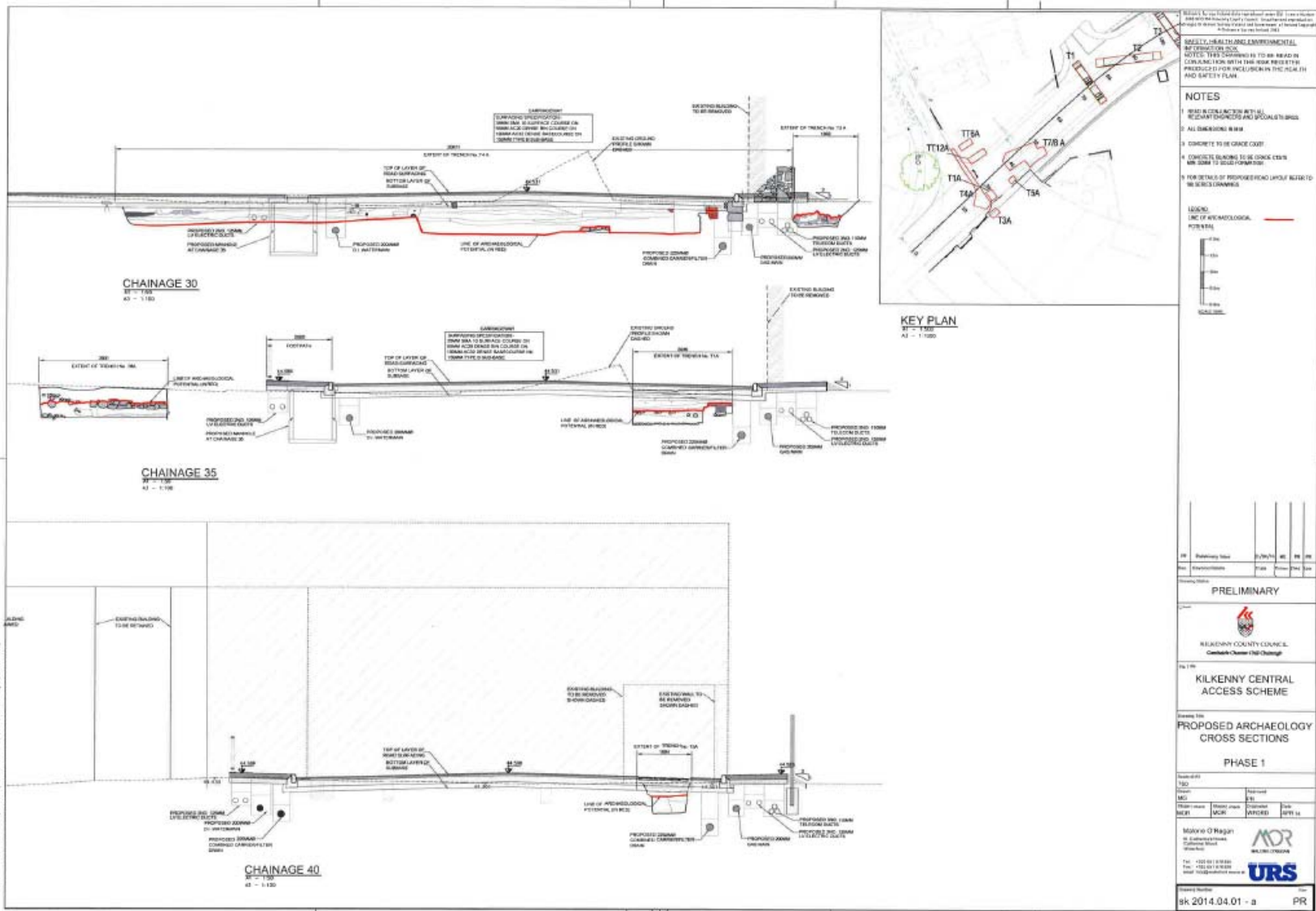
We conclude that the proposed road works have been designed to mitigate against any unnecessary excavation works at this location. It is our opinion that the proposed cross sections outlined in Sk1- Proposed Archaeology Cross Sections at 21 & 22 Vicar St.

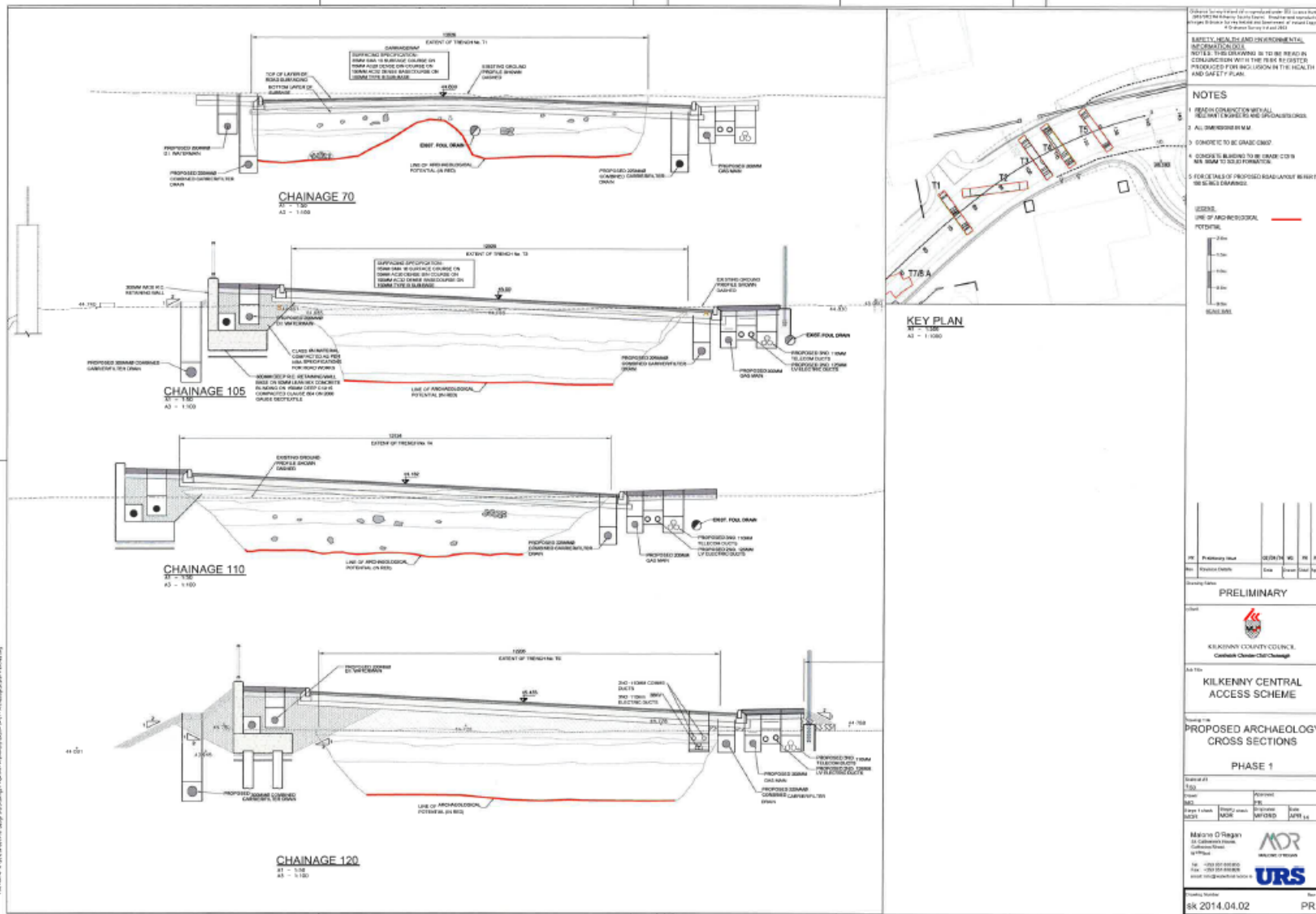
Should you have any queries on the aforementioned please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Yours sincerely
for **MALONE O'REGAN**

Pat Rohan

cc S. Walton - KCC





Appendix 2 Finds Register E4437

Excavation No.	Context No.	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Description	Material
E4437	32	1	bottle	bottle	Base of glass bottle. Dark green glass	glass
E4437	32	2	bottle	bottle	Fragment of base of glass bottle. Dark green glass. Matches up with :1	glass
E4437	32	3	bottle	bottle	Fragment of base of glass bottle. Dark green glass. Matches up with :1	glass
E4437	32	4	bottle	bottle	Part of base of glass bottle. Dark green glass	glass
E4437	32	5	bottle	bottle	Part of base of glass bottle. Relatively thin. Patinated surface. Green glass.	glass
E4437	32	6	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd of shell-edged ware, blue.	ceramic
E4437	32	7	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd of shell-edged ware, blue.	ceramic
E4437	32	8	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd of shell-edged ware, green.	ceramic
E4437	32	9	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd of willow pattern ware, blue.	ceramic
E4437	32	10	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd of willow pattern ware, blue.	ceramic
E4437	32	11	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of willow pattern ware, blue.	ceramic
E4437	32	12	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of willow pattern ware, blue.	ceramic
E4437	32	13	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of willow pattern ware, blue.	ceramic
E4437	32	14	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of willow pattern ware, blue.	ceramic
E4437	32	15	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of shallow dish of polychrome ware. Transfer-printed design in brown, hand-tinted in green, pink, orange and crimson. Rim and part of base. The largest of	ceramic

Excavation No.	Context No.	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Description	Material
					nine sherds from the same vessel.	
E4437	32	16	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd from shallow dish of polychrome ware. Transfer-printed design in brown, hand-tinted in green, pink, orange and crimson. One of nine sherds from the same vessel.	ceramic
E4437	32	17	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd from shallow dish of polychrome ware. Transfer-printed design in brown, hand-tinted in green, pink, orange and crimson. One of nine sherds from the same vessel.	ceramic
E4437	32	18	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd from shallow dish of polychrome ware. Transfer-printed design in brown, hand-tinted in green, pink, orange and crimson. One of nine sherds from the same vessel.	ceramic
E4437	32	19	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd from shallow dish of polychrome ware. Transfer-printed design in brown, hand-tinted in green, pink, orange and crimson. One of nine sherds from the same vessel.	ceramic
E4437	32	20	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd from shallow dish of polychrome ware. Transfer-printed design in brown, hand-tinted in green, pink, orange and crimson. One of nine sherds from the same vessel.	ceramic
E4437	32	21	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from shallow dish of polychrome ware. Transfer-printed design in brown, hand-tinted in green, pink, orange and crimson. One of nine sherds from the same vessel.	ceramic

Excavation No.	Context No.	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Description	Material
E4437	32	22	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from shallow dish of polychrome ware. Transfer-printed design in brown, hand-tinted in green, pink, orange and crimson. One of nine sherds from the same vessel.	ceramic
E4437	32	23	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from shallow dish of polychrome ware. Transfer-printed design in brown, hand-tinted in green, pink, orange and crimson. One of nine sherds from the same vessel.	ceramic
E4437	32	24	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd of banded ware. Base of handle, leaf-shaped, attached. White, with a broad pale blue band and narrow brown bands. Inward-sloping: probably from a jug.	ceramic
E4437	32	25	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd of banded ware. White, with a broad pale blue band and narrow brown bands.	ceramic
E4437	32	26	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd of banded ware. White, with a broad pale blue band and narrow brown bands.	ceramic
E4437	32	27	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd of banded ware. White, with a broad pale blue band and narrow black bands.	ceramic
E4437	32	28	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of a banded ware vessel, probably a jug. Includes part of base. White, with a broad pale blue band and narrow brown bands.	ceramic
E4437	32	29	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of a banded ware vessel, probably a jug. Includes part of base. White, with a broad pale blue band and narrow brown bands.	ceramic
E4437	32	30	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of a banded ware vessel. White, with a broad pale blue band and narrow brown bands.	ceramic

Excavation No.	Context No.	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Description	Material
E4437	32	31	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of a banded ware vessel. White, with a broad pale blue band and narrow brown bands.	ceramic
E4437	32	32	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of a banded ware vessel. White, with a broad pale blue band and narrow brown bands.	ceramic
E4437	32	33	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of a banded ware vessel. White, with a broad pale blue band and narrow brown bands.	ceramic
E4437	32	34	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of a banded ware vessel. White, with a broad pale blue band and narrow brown bands.	ceramic
E4437	32	35	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of a banded ware vessel. White, with a broad pale blue band and narrow brown bands.	ceramic
E4437	32	36	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of a banded ware vessel. White, with a broad pale blue band and narrow brown bands.	ceramic
E4437	32	37	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of a banded ware vessel. White, with a broad pale blue band and narrow brown bands.	ceramic
E4437	32	38	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of a banded ware vessel. White, with a broad pale blue band and narrow brown bands.	ceramic
E4437	32	39	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of a banded ware vessel. White, with a broad pale blue band and narrow brown bands.	ceramic
E4437	32	40	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of a banded ware vessel. White, with a broad pale blue band and narrow brown bands.	ceramic
E4437	32	41	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of a banded ware vessel. White, with a broad pale blue band and narrow brown bands.	ceramic
E4437	32	42	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of a banded ware vessel. White, with a broad pale blue band and narrow brown bands.	ceramic

Excavation No.	Context No.	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Description	Material
E4437	32	43	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of a banded ware vessel. White, with a broad pale blue band and narrow brown bands.	ceramic
E4437	32	44	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of a banded ware vessel. White, with a broad pale blue band and narrow brown bands.	ceramic
E4437	32	45	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd of banded ware vessel, probably a mug, with at least one broad blue band on a white background. Part of handle attached, possibly leaf-shaped.	ceramic
E4437	32	46	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd of banded ware vessel, probably a mug, with at least one broad blue band on a white background.	ceramic
E4437	32	47	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd of banded ware vessel, probably a mug, with at least one broad blue band on a white background.	ceramic
E4437	32	48	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd of banded ware vessel, probably a mug, with at least one broad blue band on a white background.	ceramic
E4437	32	49	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd of banded ware vessel, probably a mug, with at least one broad blue band on a white background.	ceramic
E4437	32	50	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd of banded ware vessel, probably a mug, with at least one broad blue band on a white background.	ceramic
E4437	32	51	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of banded ware vessel, probably a mug, with at least one broad blue band on a white background.	ceramic
E4437	32	52	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of sponged ware cup, extending from rim to base. Blue decoration on upper half of external surface and along top of internal surface.	ceramic

Excavation No.	Context No.	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Description	Material
E4437	32	53	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of sponged ware cup, extending from rim to base. Blue decoration on upper half of external surface and along top of internal surface.	ceramic
E4437	32	54	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of sponged ware cup, including part of base. Blue decoration on upper half of external surface.	ceramic
E4437	32	55	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of base of sponged ware cup.	ceramic
E4437	32	56	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of base of sponged ware cup.	ceramic
E4437	32	57	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of base of sponged ware cup.	ceramic
E4437	32	58	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of base of sponged ware cup.	ceramic
E4437	32	59	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of sponged ware cup. Blue decoration on upper half of external surface.	ceramic
E4437	32	60	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd from sponged ware cup. Blue decoration on external and internal surfaces.	ceramic
E4437	32	61	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from sponged ware cup.	ceramic
E4437	32	62	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from sponged ware cup.	ceramic
E4437	32	63	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from sponged ware cup.	ceramic
E4437	32	64	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from sponged ware cup. Part of handle attached.	ceramic
E4437	32	65	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from sponged ware cup. Part of handle attached.	ceramic
E4437	32	66	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from sponged ware cup. Part of handle attached, and part of base.	ceramic

Excavation No.	Context No.	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Description	Material
E4437	32	67	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from white vessel with sponge-applied vegetation-like design in black.	ceramic
E4437	32	68	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of small transfer-printed plate with picture of shepherdess in Scottish costume with dog, printed in brown. Embossed chequerboard pattern on rim.	ceramic
E4437	32	69	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of small transfer-printed plate with picture of shepherdess in Scottish costume with dog, printed in brown. Embossed chequerboard pattern on rim.	ceramic
E4437	32	70	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of small transfer-printed plate with picture of shepherdess in Scottish costume with dog, printed in brown. Embossed chequerboard pattern on rim.	ceramic
E4437	32	71	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of small transfer-printed plate with picture of shepherdess in Scottish costume with dog, printed in brown. Embossed chequerboard pattern on rim.	ceramic
E4437	32	72	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of small transfer-printed plate with picture of shepherdess in Scottish costume with dog, printed in brown. Embossed chequerboard pattern on rim.	ceramic
E4437	32	73	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of small transfer-printed plate with picture of shepherdess in Scottish costume with dog, printed in brown. Embossed chequerboard pattern on rim.	ceramic
E4437	32	74	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of small transfer-printed plate with picture of shepherdess in Scottish costume with dog, printed in brown. Embossed chequerboard pattern on rim.	ceramic

Excavation No.	Context No.	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Description	Material
E4437	32	75	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of small transfer-printed plate with picture of shepherdess in Scottish costume with dog, printed in brown. Embossed chequerboard pattern on rim.	ceramic
E4437	32	76	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of small transfer-printed plate with picture of shepherdess in Scottish costume with dog, printed in brown. Embossed chequerboard pattern on rim.	ceramic
E4437	32	77	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of transfer-printed saucer with decoration in purple round the rim and the edge of the base. On the base, 'Buccleuch HBC' [or H&C?] in a ring surmounted by a crest.	ceramic
E4437	32	78	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of transfer-printed saucer with decoration in purple round the rim and the edge of the base. On the base, 'Buccleuch HBC' [or H&C?] in a ring surmounted by a crest.	ceramic
E4437	32	79	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of transfer-printed saucer with decoration in purple round the rim and the edge of the base. On the base, 'Buccleuch HBC' [or H&C?] in a ring surmounted by a crest.	ceramic
E4437	32	80	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd from transfer-printed saucer with decoration in purple round the rim and the edge of the base. On the base of this saucer (not on this sherd), 'Buccleuch HBC' [or H&C?] in a ring surmounted by a crest.	ceramic
E4437	32	81	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd from transfer-printed saucer with decoration in purple round the rim and the edge of the base. On the base of this saucer (not on this sherd), 'Buccleuch HBC' [or H&C?] in a ring surmounted by a crest.	ceramic

Excavation No.	Context No.	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Description	Material
E4437	32	82	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd from transfer-printed saucer with decoration in purple round the rim and the edge of the base. On the base of this saucer (not on this sherd) , 'Buccleuch HBC' [or H&C?] in a ring surmounted by a crest.	ceramic
E4437	32	83	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd from transfer-printed saucer with decoration in purple round the rim and the edge of the base. On the base of this saucer (not on this sherd) , 'Buccleuch HBC' [or H&C?] in a ring surmounted by a crest.	ceramic
E4437	32	84	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd from transfer-printed saucer with decoration in purple round the rim and the edge of the base. On the base of this saucer (not on this sherd) , 'Buccleuch HBC' [or H&C?] in a ring surmounted by a crest.	ceramic
E4437	32	85	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd from transfer-printed saucer with decoration in purple round the rim and the edge of the base. On the base of this saucer (not on this sherd) , 'Buccleuch HBC' [or H&C?] in a ring surmounted by a crest.	ceramic
E4437	32	86	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd from transfer-printed saucer with decoration in purple round the rim and the edge of the base. On the base of this saucer (not on this sherd) , 'Buccleuch HBC' [or H&C?] in a ring surmounted by a crest.	ceramic
E4437	32	87	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd from transfer-printed saucer with decoration in purple round the rim and the edge of the base. On the base of this saucer (not on this sherd) , 'Buccleuch HBC' [or H&C?] in a ring	ceramic

Excavation No.	Context No.	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Description	Material
E4437	32	88	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd from transfer-printed saucer with decoration in purple round the rim and the edge of the base. On the base of this saucer (not on this sherd) , 'Buccleuch HBC' [or H&C?] in a ring surmounted by a crest.	ceramic
E4437	32	89	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd from transfer-printed vessel with decoration in brown on internal and external surfaces.	ceramic
E4437	32	90	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from transfer-printed vessel with decoration in brown on internal and external surfaces.	ceramic
E4437	32	91	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from transfer-printed vessel with decoration in brown on external surface.	ceramic
E4437	32	92	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from transfer-printed vessel with decoration in pale grey. Faint makers mark on base: unclear.	ceramic
E4437	32	93	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from transfer-printed vessel with decoration in pale grey. Part of inscription on base: '...Z,' '.K.BROYA'	ceramic
E4437	32	94	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from transfer-printed vessel with decoration in pale grey.	ceramic
E4437	32	95	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from transfer-printed vessel with decoration in pale grey.	ceramic
E4437	32	96	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from transfer-printed vessel with decoration in pale grey.	ceramic
E4437	32	97	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from transfer-printed vessel with decoration in pale grey.	ceramic

Excavation No.	Context No.	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Description	Material
E4437	32	98	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from transfer-printed vessel with decoration in pale grey.	ceramic
E4437	32	99	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from transfer-printed vessel with decoration in pale grey.	ceramic
E4437	32	100	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from transfer-printed vessel with decoration in pale grey.	ceramic
E4437	32	101	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from transfer-printed vessel with decoration in pale grey.	ceramic
E4437	32	102	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from transfer-printed vessel with decoration in pale grey.	ceramic
E4437	32	103	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from transfer-printed vessel with decoration in pale grey.	ceramic
E4437	32	104	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of white porcelain with clear glaze.	ceramic
E4437	32	105	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of white porcelain with clear glaze.	ceramic
E4437	32	106	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of white porcelain with clear glaze.	ceramic
E4437	32	107	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of white porcelain with clear glaze.	ceramic
E4437	32	108	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of white porcelain with clear glaze.	ceramic
E4437	32	109	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of white porcelain with clear glaze.	ceramic
E4437	32	110	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of white porcelain with clear glaze.	ceramic
E4437	32	111	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of white porcelain with clear glaze. Base of plate	ceramic
E4437	32	112	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd of white porcelain with clear glaze.	ceramic
E4437	32	113	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd with spout. White porcelain with clear glaze.	ceramic

Excavation No.	Context No.	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name pottery	Description	Material
E4437	32	114	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of a tankard or large mug with a narrow blue band near the base and clear incised bands on the interior.	ceramic
E4437	32	115	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of the side and base of a tankard or large mug with a narrow blue band near the base and clear incised bands on the interior. Base of handle attached, leaf-shaped.	ceramic
E4437	32	116	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from a tankard or large mug with a narrow blue band near the base and clear incised bands on the interior.	ceramic
E4437	32	117	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from a tankard or large mug with a narrow blue band near the base and clear incised bands on the interior.	ceramic
E4437	32	118	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from a white porcelain vessel with a clear glaze incised bands on the interior.	ceramic
E4437	32	119	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from a white porcelain vessel with a clear glaze incised bands on the interior.	ceramic
E4437	32	120	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from a white porcelain vessel with a clear glaze incised bands on the interior.	ceramic
E4437	32	121	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from a white porcelain vessel with a clear glaze incised bands on the interior.	ceramic
E4437	32	122	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from a white porcelain vessel with a clear glaze incised bands on the interior and a blue band on the exterior.	ceramic
E4437	84	123	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Handle, yellow fabric, brown glaze	ceramic
E4437	133	124	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Half of bowl. Foot stamped with crown in false relief	ceramic
E4437	133	125	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Part of stem. Undecorated.	ceramic
E4437	133	126	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of handle. Glazed red earthenware with patchy brown glaze.	ceramic

Excavation No.	Context No.	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Description	Material
E4437	97	127	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Base and side of red earthenware vessel with dark brown glaze inside and out (but mostly not on base). Sherd of earthenware dish. Buff fabric, decorated with crude trailed slip on upper surface. The glaze gives this the appearance of yellow slip on a brown background	ceramic
E4437	97	128	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of base of wine glass, edge folded in underneath	glass
E4437	36	129	glass	wine glass	Sherd of glazed red earthenware vessel. Internal glaze with yellow-grey residue adhering.	ceramic
E4437	36	130	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of glazed red earthenware vessel. Internal glaze with yellow-grey residue adhering.	ceramic
E4437	36	131	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of glazed red earthenware vessel. Internal glaze with yellow-grey residue adhering.	ceramic
E4437	36	132	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of glazed red earthenware vessel. Internal glaze with yellow-grey residue adhering.	ceramic
E4437	36	133	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of glazed red earthenware vessel. Internal glaze with yellow-grey residue adhering.	ceramic
E4437	36	134	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of glazed red earthenware vessel. Internal glaze with yellow-grey residue adhering.	ceramic
E4437	36	135	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of glazed red earthenware vessel. Internal glaze with yellow-grey residue adhering.	ceramic
E4437	36	136	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of glazed red earthenware vessel. Internal glaze with yellow-grey residue adhering.	ceramic
E4437	36	137	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of glazed red earthenware vessel. Internal glaze with yellow-grey residue adhering.	ceramic
E4437	36	138	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of glazed red earthenware vessel. Internal glaze with yellow-grey residue	ceramic

Excavation No.	Context No.	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Description	Material
E4437	36	139	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd and part of body of straight-sided vessel with pinkish-yellow fabric and internal yellow glaze.	ceramic
E4437	36	140	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from vessel with pinkish-yellow fabric and internal yellow glaze.	ceramic
E4437	36	141	bottle	bottle	Part of base of bottle, dark green glass.	glass
E4437	36	142	potsherd	Medieval pottery	Sherd of possible medieval pottery: white fabric and patchy light green internal glaze.	ceramic
E4437	17	143	tile	tile	Sherd of flat floor-tile. Red fabric, possibly covered with yellowish slip. No glaze or decoration.	ceramic
E4437	17	144	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Piece of clay-pipe stem. Mortar adhering.	ceramic
E4437	17	145	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Piece of clay-pipe stem. Sherd of slipware. Red fabric, white slip appearing yellow under glaze. Mortar adhering to one side.	ceramic
E4437	17	146	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of slipware. Red fabric, white slip appearing yellow under glaze.	ceramic
E4437	17	147	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of slipware. Red fabric, white slip appearing yellow under glaze.	ceramic
E4437	17	148	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Creamware rimsherd.	ceramic
E4437	199	149	Iron object	Iron object	Flat strip of iron with nail- or screw-holes along one side, and a series of cuts on the other, dividing it into alternating wide and narrow 'teeth' in a comb-like arrangement. 17cm x 5cm.	iron
E4437	199	150	Iron object	Iron object	Iron object 7.5cm long, with an average width of 2cm. The exact shape is not clear, because of corrosion.	iron
E4437	199	151	Iron object	Iron object	Iron object 8cm long, 2-3cm wide. The exact shape is not clear, because of corrosion.	iron

Excavation No.	Context No.	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Description	Material
E4437	199	152	Iron object	Iron object	Iron object 11cm long. Square in section at one end, 2cm x 2cm. The remainder appears to be circular or oval in section, and the entire object is curved. The exact shape is not clear, because of corrosion.	iron
E4437	199	153	Iron object	Iron object	Iron object 19cm long. For most of its length it is rectangular in section, 14mm x 7mm. One end terminates in a head with a perforation through which it is attached to a smaller piece, but this is not clear because of corrosion. It appears to be a machine component, and may be quite modern	iron
E4437	199	154	Iron object	Iron object	Flat iron object with a lobe at either end and a projection in the middle. Very much corroded, with a lot of rust and mortar adhering. Overall dimensions 11cm x 8cm.	iron
E4437	199	155	Iron object	Iron object	Flat iron object, boat-shaped in plan. Pointed at one end, flat at the other, with a maximum width of 8cm. Slightly curved in section. Rust and mortar adhering to both faces.	iron
E4437	199	156	Iron object	Iron object	Flat iron object, boat-shaped in plan. Pointed at one end, flat at the other (both broken), with a maximum width of 9cm. Slightly curved in section. Rust and mortar adhering to both faces.	iron
E4437	199	157	Iron object	Iron object	Flat iron object, 10cm x 4.3cm. Two nail holes. Badly corroded.	iron
E4437	199	158	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Piece of clay-pipe stem.	ceramic
E4437	199	159	bottle	bottle	Part of base of bottle, dark green glass. From a wide-based, squat bottle.	glass

Excavation No.	Context No.	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Description	Material
E4437	199	160	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of glazed white porcelain. Slightly raised band on exterior.	ceramic
E4437	199	161	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of glazed white porcelain.	ceramic
E4437	199	162	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of glazed white porcelain.	ceramic
E4437	199	163	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd of glazed white porcelain.	ceramic
E4437	199	164	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd, probably of plate or dish, probably willow-pattern.	ceramic
E4437	203	165	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Piece of clay-pipe stem with plain foot.	ceramic
E4437	203	166	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Piece of clay-pipe stem with plain spur	ceramic
E4437	203	167	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Piece of clay-pipe stem.	ceramic
E4437	203	168	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Piece of clay-pipe stem.	ceramic
E4437	203	169	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Piece of clay-pipe stem.	ceramic
E4437	203	170	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Piece of clay-pipe stem.	ceramic
E4437	203	171	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Piece of clay-pipe stem.	ceramic
E4437	203	172	bottle	bottle	Part of bottle. Dark green glass.	glass
E4437	203	173	bottle	bottle	Part of bottle. Dark green glass.	glass
E4437	203	174	bottle	bottle	Part of bottle. Dark green glass.	glass
E4437	203	175	bottle	bottle	Part of bottle. Light green glass. Possibly 19th-century mineral bottle	glass
E4437	203	176	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd of vessel of glazed red earthenware. Glaze mostly internal	ceramic
E4437	203	177	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Fragment of handle of glazed red earthenware.	ceramic
E4437	203	178	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of base of glazed red earthenware vessel. Brown glaze and incised circles on one face (probably internal), trace of green glaze on the other.	ceramic

Excavation No.	Context No.	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Description	Material
E4437	203	179	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of glazed red earthenware vessel. Dark brown internal glaze	ceramic
E4437	203	180	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of glazed red earthenware vessel. Dark brown internal glaze, mostly eroded away.	ceramic
E4437	203	181	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Base of vessel with light yellow fabric and internal yellow glaze. Original diameter of base: 14cm.	ceramic
E4437	203	182	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd from slipware plate. Glazed red earthenware with simple trailed wavy line on rim.	ceramic
E4437	203	183	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of post-medieval vessel. Red fabric with grey inclusions. Internal green glaze, unglazed dark slip on external surface.	ceramic
E4437	203	184	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Pottery waster. Sherd of red earthenware with dark green/brown glaze applied when the sherd was already broken.	ceramic
E4437	203	185	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of thin white stoneware. Probably from a cup.	ceramic
E4437	203	186	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of thin white stoneware with slight moulding on outside.	ceramic
E4437	203	187	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of porcelain with clear glaze. Relatively flat, 8mm thick. Probably from a large plate.	ceramic
E4437	203	188	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of porcelain with clear glaze. Relatively flat, 8mm thick. Probably from a large plate.	ceramic
E4437	203	189	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of porcelain with clear glaze. Relatively flat, 4mm thick. Probably from a plate.	ceramic
E4437	203	190	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from porcelain plate or saucer with blue glaze on upper surface.	ceramic
E4437	203	191	potsherd	Post-medieval	Sherd from porcelain plate or dish with blue and grey	ceramic

Excavation No.	Context No.	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Description	Material
E4437	112	192	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd from large dish or shallow bowl of slipware. Red fabric, cream-coloured trailed network pattern on rim. Glazed on internal surface only.	ceramic
E4437	112	193	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Small sherd of slipware. Sherd of plate or dish employing both trailed slip and sgraffito technique.	ceramic
E4437	112	194	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd of vessel of red earthenware with internal yellow glaze	ceramic
E4437	112	195	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Base-sherd of vessel of red earthenware with internal yellow glaze	ceramic
E4437	112	196	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Body-sherd of vessel of red earthenware with internal yellow glaze	ceramic
E4437	112	197	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Base-sherd of vessel of red earthenware with dark green glaze, somewhat patchily applied to both internal and external surfaces.	ceramic
E4437	112	198	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of red earthenware vessel with dark brown glaze on internal and external surfaces.	ceramic
E4437	112	199	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of red earthenware vessel with light red glaze on internal and external surfaces.	ceramic
E4437	112	200	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of red earthenware vessel with dark brown glaze on internal surface, and somewhat patchy on outside. Internal glaze covered by residue.	ceramic
E4437	112	201	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Body-sherd of vessel of red earthenware with internal yellow glaze, also applied thinly to outside.	ceramic
E4437	112	202	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery		ceramic

Excavation No.	Context No.	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Description	Material
E4437	112	203	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Base-sherd and part of body of dish with light red fabric and internal blue-green glaze.	ceramic
E4437	112	204	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of unglazed red earthenware. Only one surface survives.	ceramic
E4437	112	205	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd of unglazed red earthenware.	ceramic
E4437	112	206	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from body of unglazed vessel with yellow-buff fabric. Part of a small perforation survives	ceramic
E4437	112	207	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Piece of undecorated clay-pipe stem	ceramic
E4437	112	208	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Piece of undecorated clay-pipe stem	ceramic
E4437	112	209	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Piece of undecorated clay-pipe stem	ceramic
E4437	112	210	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Piece of undecorated clay-pipe stem	ceramic
E4437	112	211	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Piece of undecorated clay-pipe stem	ceramic
E4437	112	212	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Piece of undecorated clay-pipe stem	ceramic
E4437	112	213	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Piece of undecorated clay-pipe stem	ceramic
E4437	112	214	potsherd	Medieval pottery	Sherd of red ware with external patchy green glaze. Probably medieval.	ceramic
E4437	112	215	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of pottery, an irregular cylinder in shape, partly hollow. Delftware: pinkish-yellow fabric and white glaze (apparently over a cream slip). Painted blue decoration. Probably a handle.	ceramic
E4437	112	216	metal object	metal object	Thin metal object, 10cm long. Expanded 'head' at one end, narrows at the other, almost to a point. Resembles a nail in shape but appears to be composed of lead.	lead?
E4437	c	217	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Piece of undecorated clay-pipe stem	ceramic

Excavation No.	Context No.	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Description	Material
E4437	d	218	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd of large vessel of red earthenware with dark brown glaze on inside, also thinly applied on outside.	ceramic
E4437	e	219	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of glazed red earthenware with internal glaze	ceramic
E4437	e	220	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of glazed red earthenware with internal glaze	ceramic
E4437	e	221	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of glazed red earthenware with internal glaze	ceramic
E4437	e	222	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of glazed red earthenware with dark green glaze inside and out.	ceramic
E4437	e	223	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of buff earthenware with green glaze on both internal and external surfaces	ceramic
E4437	e	224	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of slipware	ceramic
E4437	e	225	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of hard red fabric with internal light brown glaze and external yellow glaze over white slip.	ceramic
E4437	e	226	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of white porcelain with light yellow glaze on both internal and external surfaces	ceramic
E4437	201	227	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of base of glass bottle. Mid-green glass. Patina on surface.	ceramic
E4437	201	228	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Base of glass bottle. Green glass, very smooth surface: relatively recent. Sides slope outwards slightly from base. Sherd from glass bottle.	ceramic
E4437	201	229	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from glass bottle. Green glass, very smooth surface: relatively recent. Matches up with No 228.	ceramic
E4437	201	230	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from glass bottle. Green glass, very smooth surface: relatively recent. Matches up with No 228.	ceramic
E4437	201	231	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from neck of glass bottle. Green glass.	ceramic

Excavation No.	Context No.	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Description	Material
E4437	201	232	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from glass bottle. Green glass. External diameter 6.3cm.	ceramic
E4437	201	233	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from glass bottle. Green glass.	ceramic
E4437	201	234	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from glass bottle. Blue-green glass with bubbles.	ceramic
E4437	201	235	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of base and side of glass bottle. Green glass. .	ceramic
E4437	201	236	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd from cream-coloured porcelain vessel.	ceramic
E4437	201	237	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd from cream-coloured porcelain vessel.	ceramic
E4437	201	238	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd from cream-coloured porcelain vessel. Very small.	ceramic
E4437	201	239	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from cream-coloured porcelain vessel.	ceramic
E4437	201	240	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from cream-coloured porcelain vessel.	ceramic
E4437	201	241	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from cream-coloured porcelain vessel.	ceramic
E4437	201	242	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from cream-coloured porcelain vessel.	ceramic
E4437	201	243	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from cream-coloured porcelain vessel.	ceramic
E4437	201	244	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from cream-coloured porcelain vessel.	ceramic
E4437	201	245	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from cream-coloured porcelain vessel.	ceramic
E4437	201	246	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from cream-coloured porcelain vessel.	ceramic
E4437	201	247	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from cream-coloured porcelain vessel.	ceramic

Excavation No.	Context No.	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name pottery	Description	Material
E4437	201	248	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from cream-coloured porcelain vessel.	ceramic
E4437	201	249	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from cream-coloured porcelain vessel.	ceramic
E4437	201	250	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from cream-coloured porcelain vessel.	ceramic
E4437	201	251	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from cream-coloured porcelain vessel.	ceramic
E4437	201	252	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from cream-coloured porcelain vessel.	ceramic
E4437	201	253	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from cream-coloured porcelain vessel.	ceramic
E4437	201	254	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from cream-coloured porcelain vessel.	ceramic
E4437	201	255	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from cream-coloured porcelain vessel.	ceramic
E4437	201	256	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from cream-coloured porcelain vessel.	ceramic
E4437	201	257	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from cream-coloured porcelain vessel.	ceramic
E4437	201	258	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from cream-coloured porcelain vessel.	ceramic
E4437	201	259	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from porcelain vessel with overall yellow glaze.	ceramic
E4437	201	260	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from earthenware vessel with buff fabric and blotchy brown/yellow internal glaze.	ceramic
E4437	201	261	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from earthenware vessel with buff fabric and light yellow internal glaze	ceramic

Excavation No.	Context No.	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Description	Material
E4437	201	262	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from earthenware vessel with buff fabric and internal dark brown glaze.	ceramic
E4437	201	263	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from earthenware vessel with buff fabric and yellow internal glaze	ceramic
E4437	201	264	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd of slipware plate. Sherd from unglazed red earthenware vessel. Mica-tempered. Apparent pale yellow slip on external surface.	ceramic
E4437	205	265	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd from glazed red earthenware vessel. Internal mid-brown glaze.	ceramic
E4437	205	266	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from glazed red earthenware vessel. Internal mid-brown glaze.	ceramic
E4437	205	267	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from glazed red earthenware vessel. Internal red glaze.	ceramic
E4437	205	268	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from earthenware vessel with buff fabric and internal yellow glaze. Reddish-grey slip on exterior.	ceramic
E4437	205	270	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from earthenware vessel with buff fabric and internal yellow glaze. Pink slip on exterior.	ceramic
E4437	205	271	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from earthenware vessel with thin red fabric and internal yellow-green glaze.	ceramic
E4437	205	272	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from small red earthenware vessel (cup or mug). Dark brown glaze with metallic sheen inside and out. Rilling on internal surface.	ceramic
E4437	205	273	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from small red earthenware vessel (cup or mug). Dark brown glaze with metallic sheen inside and out. Rilling on internal surface.	ceramic
E4437	205	274	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Handle from small red earthenware vessel (cup or mug). Dark brown glaze with	ceramic

Excavation No.	Context No.	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Description	Material
					metallic sheen inside and out.	
E4437	205	275	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of North Devon Gravel-tempered Ware vessel. Internal glaze.	ceramic
E4437	205	276	bottle	bottle Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from base of bottle. Patinated.	glass
E4437	205	277	potsherd	potsherd	Sherd of Westerwald ware. Half of clay-pipe bowl. Sloping, with bulging sides. Undecorated. Interior and exterior surfaces blackened by burning. Plain foot.	ceramic
E4437	205	278	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Piece of undecorated clay-pipe stem. Seam running along its length.	ceramic
E4437	205	279	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Piece of undecorated clay-pipe stem	ceramic
E4437	205	280	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Piece of undecorated clay-pipe stem	ceramic
E4437	205	281	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Piece of undecorated clay-pipe stem	ceramic
E4437	205	282	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Piece of undecorated clay-pipe stem	ceramic
E4437	205	283	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Piece of undecorated clay-pipe stem	ceramic
E4437	205	284	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Piece of undecorated clay-pipe stem	ceramic
E4437	205	285	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Piece of undecorated clay-pipe stem	ceramic
E4437	205	286	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Piece of undecorated clay-pipe stem	ceramic
E4437	202	287	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Clay-pipe bowl, 19th century type. Bowl intact but spur missing.	ceramic
E4437	202	288	Iron object	Iron object	Curved iron object, 14.2cm long, with flat head. The head is apparently attached to two approximately square pieces of iron, but it is too corroded to be certain.	iron

Excavation No.	Context No.	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Description	Material
E4437	202	289	Iron object	Iron object	Flat piece of iron, 23.3cm long, 2.2cm wide and 0.4cm thick. It narrows towards one end where there is a flat circular terminal, possibly with a perforation. One perforation for a nail, screw or bolt is present half way along the object.	iron
E4437	202	290	bottle	bottle	Half of base of glass bottle. Dark green.	glass
E4437	202	291	bottle	bottle	Sherd from polygonal bottle of thin glass, very pale blue.	glass
E4437	202	292	bottle	bottle	Sherd from base of pale green glass bottle.	glass
E4437	202	293	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd from vessel of transfer-printed ware. Internal flange to hold lid has broken off.	ceramic
E4437	202	294	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd of large dish or bowl of transfer-printed ware.	ceramic
E4437	202	295	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd of transfer-printed ware. Matches up with :294	ceramic
E4437	202	296	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd of transfer-printed ware. Probably from base of same vessel as :294	ceramic
E4437	202	297	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd from transfer-printed willow-pattern cup. Brown glaze along edge of rim, imitating gold.	ceramic
E4437	202	298	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from cup, with base of handle, transfer-printed.	ceramic
E4437	202	299	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of base of plate. Transfer printed in pale blue.	ceramic
E4437	202	300	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of transfer-printed ware. Printed in blue on both sides.	ceramic
E4437	202	301	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of transfer-printed ware. Printed in blue on both sides.	ceramic
E4437	202	302	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of transfer-printed ware. Printed in blue on one side.	ceramic

Excavation No.	Context No.	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Description	Material
E4437	202	303	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Spout of porcelain jug with blue pattern at rim	ceramic
E4437	202	304	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of porcelain vessel with hand-drawn design in blue on one side.	ceramic
E4437	202	305	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd of sponged ware bowl. Design on interior surface only.	ceramic
E4437	202	306	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of base and body of sponged ware bowl. Design on interior surface only.	ceramic
E4437	202	307	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd of shell-edged ware. Decoration in green.	ceramic
E4437	202	308	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Fragment of base of porcelain cup. No decoration	ceramic
E4437	202	309	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of glazed red earthenware	ceramic
E4437	202	310	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of glazed red earthenware	ceramic
E4437	202	311	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of large straight-sided blackware vessel. Red fabric with yellow inclusions. Internal black glaze. External buff slip.	ceramic
E4437	202	312	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Large sherd from straight-sided blackware vessel. Red fabric with yellow inclusions. Internal black glaze. External buff slip. Matches up with :311.	ceramic
E4437	202	313	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from blackware vessel. Red fabric. Internal black glaze. External buff slip.	ceramic
E4437	202	314	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from blackware vessel. Red fabric. Internal black glaze. External buff slip.	ceramic
E4437	202	315	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from blackware vessel. Red fabric. Internal and external dark green-black glaze.	ceramic
E4437	202	316	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from blackware vessel. Red fabric. Internal and	ceramic

Excavation No.	Context No.	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Description	Material
				pottery	external black glaze.	
E4437	202	317	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd from large blackware vessel. Black internal and external glaze. Part of stoneware vessel, cream-coloured, with splashes of brown glaze on the base of the interior.	ceramic
E4437	202	318	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Probably a jar for whiskey or similar. Part of base of stoneware vessel. Splash of brown glaze on interior. Matches up with :318	ceramic
E4437	202	319	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of base and wall of stoneware vessel. Splash of brown glaze on interior. Matches up with :318	ceramic
E4437	202	320	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of base of stoneware vessel. Splash of brown glaze on interior. Matches up with :318	ceramic
E4437	202	321	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of wall of stoneware vessel. Probably same vessel as :318-:321.	ceramic
E4437	202	322	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of wall of stoneware vessel. Probably same vessel as :318-:321.	ceramic
E4437	202	323	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of wall of stoneware vessel. Probably same vessel as :318-:321.	ceramic
E4437	202	324	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of wall of stoneware vessel. Probably same vessel as :318-:321.	ceramic
E4437	202	325	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of wall of stoneware vessel. Probably same vessel as :318-:321.	ceramic
E4437	202	326	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of wall of stoneware vessel. Probably same vessel as :318-:321.	ceramic
E4437	204	327	bottle	bottle	Base of glass bottle. Diameter 14cm.	glass
E4437	204	328	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of base and wall of vessel of glazed red ware. Internal glaze.	ceramic
E4437	204	329	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Thin piece of glazed red ware. Internal glaze.	ceramic

Excavation No.	Context No.	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Description	Material
E4437	204	330	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Potsherd with red fabric and greenish-brown glaze on both exterior (where it is patchy) and interior (where it is covered with a light-coloured residue).	ceramic
E4437	204	331	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Potsherd with light orange fabric and internal brownish-green glaze.	ceramic
E4437	204	332	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd of light orange earthenware with bluish-green internal and external glaze over white slip.	ceramic
E4437	204	333	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of light orange earthenware with bluish-green internal glaze over white slip.	ceramic
E4437	204	334	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of pink earthenware with plain white glaze on one side, white glaze with blue decoration on the other.	ceramic
E4437	204	335	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of white porcelain bowl with clear glaze.	ceramic
E4437	204	336	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of white porcelain bowl with clear glaze. Matches up with 335	ceramic
E4437	204	337	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Base-sherd from white porcelain bowl with clear glaze. Matches up with 335	ceramic
E4437	204	338	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of white porcelain with clear glaze.	ceramic
E4437	204	339	potsherd sheet	pottery	Sherd of white porcelain with clear glaze.	ceramic
E4437	204	340	glass	sheet glass	Piece of flat glass, 2mm thick. Pale green.	glass
E4437	204	341	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Part of clay-pipe bowl, plain spur.	ceramic
E4437	204	342	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Part of clay-pipe stem.	ceramic
E4437	204	343	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Part of clay-pipe stem.	ceramic
E4437	204	344	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Part of clay-pipe stem.	ceramic
E4437	204	345	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Part of clay-pipe stem.	ceramic
E4437	204	346	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Part of clay-pipe stem.	ceramic

Excavation No.	Context No.	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Description	Material
E4437	204	347	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Part of clay-pipe stem.	ceramic
E4437	204	348	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Part of clay-pipe stem. Encrusted with mortar.	ceramic
E4437	204	349	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of North Devon Gravel-tempered Ware. Internal glaze, mostly flaked off. Where it survives, it is coated with a light-colored residue.	ceramic
E4437	204	350	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of North Devon Gravel-tempered Ware. Thin for this ware: 5mm thick. Internal glaze.	ceramic
E4437	204	351	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of grey earthenware with dark green glaze on interior and patch of whitish-green glaze on exterior.	ceramic
E4437	204	352	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of blackware. External black glaze. Light-coloured glaze on inside, possibly burnt.	ceramic
E4437	204	353	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of blackware. Black glaze on interior, dark grey slip on exterior.	ceramic
E4437	204	354	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of fine light-yellow fabric with dark brown glaze.	ceramic
E4437	97	355	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rim of slipware plate. Part of upper surface broken off. Brown slip along edge. Clear glaze on underside. Matches up with :406.	ceramic
E4437	204	356	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of sgraffito ware, probably base of plate. Wavy lines and concentric circles scratched into yellow slip on a red background.	ceramic
E4437	204	357	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of rim and upper wall of slipware vessel. Profile suggests a jug. Green-to-yellow glaze on exterior and uppermost 3cm of interior. Small dabs of white slip applied to the external surfaces to give a spotted effect.	ceramic

Excavation No.	Context No.	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Description	Material
E4437	204	358	Iron object	Iron object	Flat triangular iron object with projection from one side. 7.3cm x 4.8cm x 0.8cm (projection is thicker but consists partly of corrosion products.	iron
E4437	204	359	Nail	Nail	Iron nail, much corroded. 5.4cm long. Point missing. End of iron nail, bent at right angles. Mostly covered in corrosion products. Does not match up with :359.	iron
E4437	204	360	Nail	Nail	Iron masonry nail. Flat head. Point broken off. 4cm long.	iron
E4437	204	362	Slate	Roof slate	Piece of light green-grey slate. 9.3cm x 4.9cm.	stone
E4437	204	363	Slate	Roof slate	Piece of grey slate with nail-hole. 8cm x 5.8cm.	stone
E4437	204	364	Slate	Roof slate	Piece of grey slate with nail-hole. 7.2cm x 5cm.	stone
E4437	204	365	Slate	Roof slate	Piece of grey slate 8.8cm x 8.7cm.	stone
E4437	204	366	Slate	Roof slate	Piece of grey slate 16.5cm x 9.7cm.	stone
E4437	204	367	Slate	Roof slate	Piece of grey slate 14.6cm x 13.2cm.	stone
E4437	204	368	Slate	Roof slate	Piece of grey slate 15.4cm x 8cm.	stone
E4437	204	369	Slate	Roof slate	Piece of grey slate 14.6cm x 13.2cm.	stone
E4437	75	370	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from base of porcelain saucer. Decorated with gold band and red ?paint. On the base, part of a number written on in red: '430'.	ceramic
E4437	75	371	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of stoneware bottle, with cream-coloured fabric and light grey external glaze.	ceramic
E4437	75	372	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Stoneware sherd, with cream-coloured fabric and light grey external glaze.	ceramic
E4437	75	373	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Stoneware sherd, with cream-coloured fabric and light grey external glaze.	ceramic
E4437	75	374	potsherd	Post-medieval	Stoneware sherd, with cream-coloured fabric and light grey	ceramic

Excavation No.	Context No.	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Description	Material
				pottery	external glaze.	
E4437	75	375	bottle	bottle	Sherd from glass bottle. Clear glass.	glass
E4437	75	376	bottle	bottle	Sherd from glass bottle. Clear glass.	glass
E4437	75	377	bottle	bottle	Sherd from glass bottle. Clear glass.	glass
E4437	75	378	bottle	bottle	Sherd from glass bottle. Clear glass.	glass
E4437	75	379	bottle sheet	bottle	Sherd from neck of glass bottle. Clear glass.	glass
E4437	75	380	glass	sheet glass	Flat piece of clear glass.	glass
E4437	87	381	potsherd	Medieval pottery	Sherd of Leinster Cooking Ware Sherd of medieval pottery. Light grey fabric shading to buff on inner surface. Green external glaze.	ceramic
E4437	87	382	potsherd	Medieval pottery	Unglazed medieval pottery. Gravel-tempered. Light grey interior, buff and light orange outer surfaces.	ceramic
E4437	87	383	potsherd	Medieval pottery	Sherd from earthenware vessel. Light yellow fabric, light orange inner and outer surface. Small patch of green glaze, which was probably only on the upper part. May be medieval.	ceramic
E4437	143	384	potsherd	Medieval pottery	Sherd from pale green glass bottle	glass
E4437	12	385	bottle	bottle	Rimsherd from stoneware jar. Buff fabric, mid-brown glaze, light orange interior.	ceramic
E4437	101	386	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd from thin-walled white stoneware vessel.	ceramic
E4437	101	387	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Base-sherd from thin-walled white stoneware vessel.	ceramic
E4437	101	388	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd from porcelain cup with traces of green painted decoration.	ceramic
E4437	101	389	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery		ceramic

Excavation No.	Context No.	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Description	Material
E4437	101	390	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of unglazed red earthenware.	ceramic
E4437	101	391	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of glazed red earthenware. Glazed on one side.	ceramic
E4437	101	392	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Waster of glazed red earthenware. Originally from vessel with interior brown glaze. Patches of greenish-brown glaze on exterior surface and along one broken edge.	ceramic
E4437	101	393	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of earthenware. Light orange internal and external glaze. The external surface has had a yellow slip applied and is decorated with sgraffito technique.	ceramic
E4437	37	394	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of earthenware. Light orange fabric, Greenish-yellow internal glaze.	ceramic
E4437	37	395	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of earthenware. Buff fabric, yellow internal glaze.	ceramic
E4437	97	396	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Base-sherd from blackware vessel. Internal glaze is actually a very dark greenish-brown.	ceramic
E4437	97	397	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd from a substantial vessel of North Devon gravel-tempered ware. Inner flange for lid. Internal glaze. Piece of slate adhering to glaze on rim, evidently from kiln.	ceramic
E4437	97	398	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of earthenware. Buff fabric, yellow internal glaze.	ceramic
E4437	97	399	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of earthenware dish. Light cream fabric, internal light green glaze.	ceramic
E4437	97	400	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of earthenware. Light cream fabric, internal light olive-green glaze.	ceramic
E4437	97	401	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of earthenware. Orange fabric, internal blue-green glaze. External dirty	ceramic

Excavation No.	Context No.	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Description	Material
					yellow slip.	
E4437	97	402	bottle	bottle	Sherd from base of glass bottle. Thick green glass. Patinated.	glass
E4437	97	403	bottle	bottle	Sherd from base of glass bottle. Thick green glass. Patinated.	glass
E4437	97	404	bottle	bottle	Sherd from base of glass bottle. Thick green glass. Patinated. Matches up with :403.	glass
E4437	97	405	bottle	bottle	Sherd from base of glass bottle. Green glass. Wide but not patinated and may be relatively recent.	glass
E4437	97	406	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rim of slipware plate. Part of upper surface broken off. Brown slip along edge. Clear glaze on underside. Matches up with :355.	ceramic
E4437	97	407	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of glazed red earthenware. Internal red glaze. Grey slip on exterior.	ceramic
E4437	97	408	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of earthenware. Buff fabric, brown internal and external glaze.	ceramic
E4437	97	409	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Piece of clay-pipe stem	ceramic
E4437	97	410	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Piece of clay-pipe stem	ceramic
E4437	97	411	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Piece of clay-pipe stem	ceramic
E4437	97	412	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Piece of clay-pipe stem	ceramic
E4437	97	413	Iron object	Iron object	Iron hook with ring at one end. 7cm long.	iron
E4437	97	414	Iron nail	Iron nail	Iron horseshoe nail.	iron
E4437	206	415	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Base of earthenware vessel. Orange fabric, greenish-yellow internal glaze	ceramic
E4437	206	416	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of earthenware. Light orange fabric, internal greenish-brown glaze with residue adhering.	ceramic
E4437	206	417	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of earthenware. Orange fabric, greenish-brown internal and external glaze.	ceramic

Excavation No.	Context No.	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Description	Material
E4437	206	418	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of earthenware. Orange fabric, greenish-brown internal and external glaze.	ceramic
E4437	206	419	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of earthenware. Orange fabric, greenish-yellow internal and external glaze.	ceramic
E4437	206	420	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of earthenware. Orange fabric, brown internal and external glaze.	ceramic
E4437	206	421	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of earthenware. Orange fabric, brown internal and external glaze.	ceramic
E4437	206	422	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Base-sherd of earthenware vessel. Light orange fabric, brown internal and external glaze.	ceramic
E4437	206	423	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Thin sherd of slipware. Light orange fabric, orange glaze on one surface, fragment of yellow sliptrailed decoration.	ceramic
E4437	206	424	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of unglazed red pottery with small white inclusions and grey outer and inner surfaces (apparently a slip).	ceramic
E4437	206	425	potsherd	Medieval pottery	Potsherd. Grey to orange fabric. Uneven green glaze on both surfaces. Burnt on one side. Possible medieval.	ceramic
E4437	206	426	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Potsherd. Light orange fabric. Clear glaze on outer surface, partly covered with blotchy green glaze. Internal blue-green glaze over a white slip.	ceramic
E4437	206	427	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd. Grey to light orange fabric, blue-green glaze over white slip inside and out.	ceramic
E4437	206	428	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Piece of clay-pipe stem	ceramic
E4437	206	429	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Piece of clay-pipe stem	ceramic
E4437	206	430	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Piece of clay-pipe stem	ceramic
E4437	206	431	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Piece of clay-pipe stem	ceramic
E4437	206	432	Clay pipe iron	Clay pipe	Piece of clay-pipe stem	ceramic
E4437	206	433	object	iron bracket	Iron wall-bracket, 14.5cm long.	iron

Excavation No.	Context No.	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Description	Material
E4437	206	434	iron object	iron object	Iron object, 5.6cm long, possibly a nail.	iron
E4437	99	435	tile	roof ridge-tile	Medieval ridge-tile with crests decorated with three curved slashes. Grey fabric, green glaze.	ceramic
E4437	99	436	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Part of clay-pipe bowl	ceramic
E4437	99	437	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Piece of clay-pipe stem.	ceramic
E4437	87	438	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of porcelain with polychrome decoration. Flat sherd from the base of a plate or saucer.	ceramic
E4437	102	439	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of base of earthenware vessel, Buff fabric, internal greenish-yellow glaze, underside of base burnt.	ceramic
E4437	102	440	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of glazed red earthenware. Orange glaze on interior. Two small patches of light-coloured residue adhering to glaze.	ceramic
E4437	102	441	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of grey-to-orange pottery with internal green glaze and patches of green glaze on exterior.	ceramic
E4437	102	442	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of earthenware. Orange fabric, internal dark green/brown glaze.	ceramic
E4437	102	443	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of unglazed red earthenware	ceramic
E4437	102	444	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of earthenware. Grey fabric. Interior glaze burnt.	ceramic
E4437	102	445	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Piece of clay-pipe stem	ceramic
E4437	114	446	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of red-glazed earthenware	ceramic
E4437	114	447	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Base-sherd of unglazed earthenware	ceramic
E4437	114	448	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from porcelain plate or dish. Green-painted design on cream.	ceramic
E4437	114	449	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of salt-glazed stoneware.	ceramic

Excavation No.	Context No.	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Description	Material
E4437	114	450	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of salt-glazed stoneware.	ceramic
E4437	114	451	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of delftware. Light yellow fabric, blue decoration drawn over white tin glaze. Sherd from delftware plate.	ceramic
E4437	114	452	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Light yellow fabric, blue decoration drawn over white tin glaze.	ceramic
E4437	114	453	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Piece of clay-pipe stem	ceramic
E4437	77	454	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd from slipware dish or plate. Light pinkish-orange fabric, three trailed (slightly) wavy lines along rim. Glaze on upper surface.	ceramic
E4437	77	455	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd from slipware dish or plate. Light pinkish-orange fabric, three trailed (slightly) wavy lines along rim. Glaze on upper surface. Probably from same vessel as :454, but doesn't match up.	ceramic
E4437	77	456	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Base-sherd from earthenware vessel with light orange fabric. Internal yellowish-green glaze.	ceramic
E4437	27	457	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of substantial earthenware vessel with buff fabric and an internal green glaze. Line of thumbed decoration on external surface.	ceramic
E4437	27	458	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Base-sherd from earthenware vessel with light orange fabric and patch of green glaze on the base.	ceramic
E4437	200	459	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd from slipware plate. Orange glaze on top and also extends thinly over the outermost 2.5cm of the base. Single slip-trailed wavy line.	ceramic
E4437	200	460	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd from slipware plate. Orange glaze on top and also extends thinly over the outermost 2.5cm of the base. Single slip-trailed wavy line.	ceramic

Excavation No.	Context No.	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Description	Material
					Matches up with :459.	
E4437	200	461	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from slipware plate. Orange glaze on top and also extends thinly over the outermost 2.5cm of the base. Single slip-trailed wavy line. Matches up with :460.	ceramic
E4437	200	462	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd from slipware plate. Orange glaze on top and also extends thinly over the outermost 2.5cm of the base. Single slip-trailed wavy line. Matches up with :459.	ceramic
E4437	200	463	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Part of base and wall of earthenware vessel with orange fabric and internal dark green glaze. External surface blackened by burning. Sherd from earthenware vessel with borng fabric with dark brown glaze on both sides. Light yellow residue almost completely covers glaze on interior.	ceramic
E4437	200	464	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of unglazed earthenware. Orange fabric with mica temper.	ceramic
E4437	200	465	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Claypipe: part of bowl and stem. Plain foot.	ceramic
E4437	200	466	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Piece of clay-pipe stem	ceramic
E4437	200	467	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Piece of clay-pipe stem	ceramic
E4437	200	468	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Piece of clay-pipe stem	ceramic
E4437	200	469	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Piece of clay-pipe stem, includes mouthpiece.	ceramic
E4437	200	470	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Part of a glazed red earthenware vessel. Includes part of the base and wall. Red fabric, red internal glaze coated with residue.	ceramic
E4437	36	471	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery		ceramic

Excavation No.	Context No.	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Description	Material
E4437	36	772	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Basesherd from a glazed red earthenware vessel. Red fabric, red internal glaze coated with residue. Matches up with :471	ceramic
E4437	36	473	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Basesherd from a glazed red earthenware vessel. Red fabric, red internal glaze coated with residue. Matches up with :471	ceramic
E4437	36	474	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Basesherd from a glazed red earthenware vessel. Red fabric, red internal glaze coated with residue. Matches up with :471, :472 and :473	ceramic
E4437	36	475	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of a glazed red earthenware vessel. Red fabric, red internal glaze coated with residue. Matches up with :471	ceramic
E4437	36	476	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of a glazed red earthenware vessel. Red fabric, red internal glaze coated with residue. Matches up with :475	ceramic
E4437	36	477	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of a glazed red earthenware vessel. Red fabric, red internal glaze coated with residue. Part of same vessel as :471-:476	ceramic
E4437	36	478	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd with pink fabric and yellow internal and external glaze.	ceramic
E4437	36	479	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of stoneware cup or mug with off-white fabric and buff glaze inside and out. Basketwork pattern on outside.	ceramic
E4437	39	480	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of blackware including edge of base. Red fabric, internal black glaze.	ceramic
E4437	39	481	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of blackware. Red fabric, black glaze on one side.	ceramic
E4437	39	482	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Potsherd with light orange fabric and brownish-green glaze inside and out.	ceramic

Excavation No.	Context No.	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Description	Material
E4437	39	483	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Spout of teapot. Light yellow fabric, dark brown glaze.	ceramic
E4437	39	484	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd of cream-coloured stoneware jar.	ceramic
E4437	39	485	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of shell-edged ware. Rim of a plate. Blue edging.	ceramic
E4437	39	486	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of porcelain with dark red band round rim.	ceramic
E4437	39	487	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Rimsherd of porcelain plate with blue decoration.	ceramic
E4437	39	488	potsherd	Post-medieval pottery	Sherd of porcelain plate with blue decoration.	ceramic
E4437	39	489	Clay pipe	Clay pipe	Piece of clay-pipe stem	ceramic
E4437	39	490	bottle	bottle	Part of base of bottle. Dark green glass.	glass
E4437	39	491	bottle	bottle	Sherd from glass bottle. Bubble. Rectilinear moulding. Part of an inscription: 'C'.	glass
E4437	39	492	bottle	bottle	Sherd from glass bottle. Linear moulding - broken line.	glass
E4437	39	493	Iron object	Iron object	Iron object with loop at either end. 8.5cm long.	iron
E4437	39	494	Iron object	Iron object	Iron object. Apparently a looped piece of iron but covered in corrosion. 10cm long.	iron
E4437	39	495	Iron object	Iron object	Thin iron object, pointed at one end. 12.5m long.	iron
E4437	39	496	Iron object	Iron object	Corroded nail, 4.8cm long.	iron
E4437	39	497	Iron object	Iron object	Possible iron nail, 10.8cm long.	iron
E4437	39	498	Iron object	Iron object	Bolt-like iron object, 10.2cm long, shank 1.5cm thick Short length of wire with lump of corrosion on one end.	iron
E4437	39	499	Iron object	Iron object	8.4cm long. Possibly part of :494.	iron
E4437	39	500	Iron object	Iron object	Part of iron rod or similar object, 11.4cm long.	iron

Excavation No.	Context No.	Item No.	Simple Name	Full Name	Description	Material
E4437	39	501	Iron object	Iron object	Triangular piece of iron, 7.3cm x 7.2cm x 5.8cm. Iron object consisting of flat piece of iron, curved at one end, and bent into a flange at the other. Connected to this is a longer piece of approximately conical. Overall length, 19.2cm. Width of flat piece 7.6cm.	iron
E4437	39	502	Iron object	Iron object		iron

Appendix 3 Context Register E4437

Context No.	Area	Type	Under	Over	Description
1	TT1	Structure	n/a	c.003	Modern machine-cut tiles. C20th floor.
2	all	Natural	various	n/a	Natural subsoil.
3	TT1	Structure	c.001	c.005	Concrete over hard fill. C20th floor.
4	TT1	Structure	c.003	c.005	Grey limestone flags, rectangular. C20th floor.
5	TT1	Deposit	c.003	c.006	Light brownish-grey mortar and rubble. C19th-20th.
6	TT1	Deposit	c.005	c.007, c.008	Occupation debris with brick fragments. C19th-20th.
7	TT1	Deposit	c.006	c.014	Light brownish-grey mortar and rubble. C19th.
8	TT1	Deposit	c.006	c.014	Mid greyish-brown clay with mortar and rubble. C19th.
9	TT1	Structure	c.014	c.021	Rectangular grey limestone flags, 3cm thick. Cover of box drain c.021/c.016. C19th?
10	TT1	Deposit	c.014	c.011	Compacted floor of dark orange-brown sand and silt with clinker.
11	TT1	Deposit	c.010	c.012	Whitish-brown grey sand and mortar.
12	TT1	Structure	c.011, c.021, c.173, c.174	c.012	Cobbled surface. Pre-dates building shown by Rocque.
13	TT1	Deposit	c.012	c.015	Blue-grey sandy gravel with organic waste
14	TT1	Deposit	c.007, c.008	c.009, c.010	Whitish grey mortar, rubble and soil. C19th.
15	TT1	Structure	c.013	unknown	Lower layer of cobbles (under water table). C17th-18th.
16	TT1	Structure	c.009, c.010	c.021	Wall of box drain c.021. Comprised of stone, mortar and soil.
17	TT1	Deposit	c.009	c.018	Upper fill of drain c.021. Brownish-grey silt and mortar.
18	TT1	Deposit	c.017	c.012	Lower fill of drain c.021. Bluish-grey sandy silt.
19	TT1	Structure	c.009	c.012	Limestone blocks forming southern wall of drain c.021
20	TT1	Structure	c.014?	c.009	Angular and rounded stone cobbles on top of c.009
21	TT1, TT2, TT4, TT5	Cut	c.016	c.012	Cut of box drain running through No. 22 Vicar Street, almost parallel to the southern gable wall.
22					<i>number not used</i>
23	all	Structure	n/a	c.024	All modern flooring layers: concrete, plastic sheeting, etc.
24	TT11	Deposit	c.023	c.025	Light brown sandy material under c.023. Probably bedding for floor.
25	TT11	Structure	c.024	c.026	Floor of concrete or mortar.
26	TT11	Deposit	c.024, c.025	c.027	Mixture of mortar and light brown soil. Probably a floor.

Context No.	Area	Type	Under	Over	Description
27	TT11	Deposit	c.026	unknown	Dark brown silty soil with brick. Possibly a flood deposit.
28	TT11	Structure	c.025, c.026	c.027	Slate flags above c.027. Floor.
29	TT11	Deposit	c.027	c.030	Pale yellow sandy silt under c.027 in places
30	TT11	Deposit	c.029, c.052	c.031	Burnt clay. Red with some lenses of black. Hearth.
31	TT11	Deposit	c.030	c.051	Black soot residue associated with the hearth above.
32	TT10	Deposit	c.034	c.035	Dark brown gravel: possible original floor of No. 31.
33	TT10	Structure	c.034	c.036	Mortared stone wall. Back wall of the buildings on Mill Lane shown on Rocque's map.
34	TT10	Deposit	c.023	c.032	light brown compact sandy layer: a floor, or the foundation of a floor.
35	TT10	Structure	c.032	c.036	Cobbled and metalled surface of yard behind the buildings on Rocque
36	TT10	Deposit	c.035	unknown	Dark brown wet sticky clay. Old garden soil or very mixed flood deposit.
37	TT10	Fill	c.035	c.036	Loose gravel with stones in cut of unknown shape. Fill of c.070
38	TT3	Structure	modern fill	c.050	Layer of larger cobbles at west end of trench ,0.5m down from surface.
39	TT3	Cut			Cut for box drain. Cuts through c.038.
40	TT3	Structure	c.056	c.039	Stone wall, mortar-bonded. West side of drain c.039.
41	TT3	Structure		c.039	Stone wall, mortar-bonded. East side of drain c.039.
42	TT3	Structure		c.041	Mortared limestone capstones of box drain in c.039
43	TT3	Deposit	modern fill		Mottled orange brown + charcoal occupation layer.
44	TT3	Deposit	modern fill		Possible hearth. Heavily oxidised orange clay beside gable wall.
45	TT3	Deposit	modern fill	c.043	whitish light grey mortar/ash. Possibly fill of wall trench.
46	TT3	Deposit	modern fill		Small, closely-set cobbles in centre and east of trench.
47	TT3	Cut		c.046, c.049.	Cut of probable wall-trench.
48	TT3	Deposit	modern fill	c.047	White/brown rubble and mortar mixture. Fill of wall-trench
49	TT3	Structure	modern fill		Small cobbles in east of trench: possibly continuation of c.046
50	TT3	Deposit	c.038		Smaller cobbles in west of trench under c.038. Probably related to c.046

Context No.	Area	Type	Under	Over	Description
51	TT11	Deposit	c.027, c.053	c.054	Grey sandy silt layer with small stones
52	TT11	Deposit	c.027	c.030	Gravelly sandy silt. Possibly used for extinguishing fire in hearth. over c.030
53	TT11	Deposit	c.031, c.055	c.054	Redeposited natural: yellow-brown clay. Possible base for hearth.
54	TT11	Structure	c.051, c.053	unknown	Cobbled surface.
55	TT11	Structure	c.030	c.053	Mortared stone wall. May be the same as c.033
56	TT3	Fill	c.001	c.040	Upper fill of drain c.039. Greyish brown silt with brick and stone
57	TT9	Deposit	n/a	unknown	Boundary wall and wall of shed. Stone, with some concrete. Probably same as c.058.
58	TT9	Structure			Boundary wall and wall of shed. Stone, mortar-bonded. Probably same as c.057.
59	TT9	Structure	c.107		Boundary wall shown on Rocque's map. Stone, mortar-bonded.
60	TT9	Structure		c.059	Stone wall of building shown on Valuation map. Mortar bonded.
61	TT9	Structure		c.059	C19th wall of building shown on Valuation Map. Mortar-bonded stone.
62	TT9	Structure	c.057		Cobbled paving, possibly C19th. Runs under wall c.057.
63	TT9	Structure		c.108	Drain, mortared stone, running north-south.
64	TT9	Deposit		c.063	Stone + silt fill of drain c.063
65	TT9	Cut	c.066	c.062	Cut for stone + mortar drain c.063
66	TT9	Deposit		c.065	Stone + silt fill of drain c.065
67	TT9	Deposit			Dark grey/brown sandy silt. Internal floor.
68	TT11	Structure	c.027?	c.051	Loose stones: may be the fill of a French drain.
69	TT2	Deposit			Charcoal-stained mortared floor surface.
70	TT10	Cut	c.037	c.036	Cut of possible soak pit, filled with c.037
71	TT5	Structure	n/a	c.072	Modern concrete
72	TT5	Deposit	c.071	c.073	Grey sandy material under c.071
73	TT5	Deposit	c.071, c.072	c.074	Dark brown sandy clay. Possibly garden soil.
74	TT5	Deposit	c.073	c.075	Dark brown sandy clay, with small lumps of mortar. Possible rubble or wall collapse.
75	TT5	Deposit	c.074	c.076	Dark brown/grey, very sandy clay
76	TT5	Deposit	c.075	c.021, c.077	Light brown sandy/clay with pieces of red brick
77	TT5	Deposit	c.076	unknown	Medium brown sandy clay with lumps of mortar. Possibly soil/rubble mixture.
78	TT5	Structure	c.073	c.075	Mortar layer: foundation for internal wall
79					<i>number not used</i>
80	TT10	Cut	c.081	c.036	Cut: possible drain or soak-pit. Filled with

Context No.	Area	Type	Under	Over	Description
					stones c.081
81	TT10	Fill	c.035	c.080	Stones filling c.080
82	TT11	Deposit	c.023	c.083	Grey sandy layer under c.023. Probably associated with modern floor.
83	TT11	Deposit	c.082	c.084	Brown sandy layer with red brick. May be an earlier floor (before the mid-20th century)
84	TT11	Deposit	c.083	c.085	Brown organic layer. Probably old garden soil, or perhaps a flood deposit. Probably the same as c.027 and c.036.
85	TT11	Deposit	c.084	c.087	Stone wall under c.84. Probably from the buildings shown on Rocque's map.
86	TT11	Structure	c.084	c.087?	Cobbles under C.84
87	TT11	Deposit	c.085	unknown	Grey silty soil with some large stones.
88	TT11	Structure	c.084	unknown	Stone wall, running north-south, in western end of trench.
89	TT11	Structure	c.083	c.084	Stone wall, modern, at eastern end of trench, running north-south.
90	TT11	Deposit	c.086	c.087	Hearth under c.086.
91	TT5	Structure	c.075	c.021	Base of possible wall, running northwards from trench c.021
92	TT11	Deposit	c.086	c.087	Possible hearth, similar to c.090
93	TT6	Deposit	n/a	c.094, c.095, c.096, c.104	Modern rubble, garden soil, etc. with tarmacadam on top.
94	TT6	Structure	c.093	c.104	Small patch of cobbling visible in section.
95	TT6	Structure	c.093	c.104	Line of stones at slightly higher level than c.094. Possible metal surface.
96	TT6	Structure	c.093	c.101	Stone wall, 2 courses surviving. Appears to be a C19th boundary wall.
97	TT6	Fill	c.104, c.096?	c.101, c.102? C.103	Thick layer of brown clay, fill of cut c.103
98	TT6	Deposit	c.097	c.097	Line of stones. Probably represents backfilling of cut c.103
99	TT6	Fill	c.101, c.097?	c.100	Stones: fill of drain. C19th.
100	TT6	Cut	c.099	c.097	Cut of drain (stone-filled: French drain)
101	TT6	Deposit	c.096	c.102	Layer of yellow marl under c.096. Probably deliberately laid down as an impervious layer.
102	TT6	Deposit	c.101, c.097?	unknown	Thick grey-blue clay under c.101
103	TT6	Cut	c.097	c.101	Large ?pit of unknown purpose. Filled by c.097
104	TT6	Deposit			Layer of mortar-rich soil under c.094 and c.095. Probably a recent demolition layer.
105	TT11	Deposit	c.084	unknown	Grey sandy clay under c.084.
106	TT9	Structure			Cobbling west of wall c.110. Surrounded

Context No.	Area	Type	Under	Over	Description
					millstone c.113
107	TT9	Structure		c.059	East-west wall, slightly different orientation from c.059, which it replaced.
108	TT9	Structure	c.063	unknown	Stone wall, L-shaped in plan. Runs under drain c.063.
109	TT7/8	Structure	c.127?	c.111	Corner of square/rectangular structure, apparently set into c.111
110	TT9	Structure		c.107	Stone wall, probably a boundary wall.
111	TT7/8	Deposit	c.109, c.120	c.118	Sterile yellow marl, redeposited. May be same as c.101. Probably deliberately laid down as an impervious layer.
112	TT7/8	Deposit	c.118, c.124, c.138, c.142.		Sticky dark brown organic soil with animal bones. Goes under c.111. Old garden soil. Probably 18th-century.
113	TT9	Structure			Millstone used as paving. Runner stone, relatively thin.
114					<i>number not used</i>
115	TT11	Deposit	c.023		Possible remnants of brick flooring.
116	TT7/8	Structure		c112?	Small patch of cobbled paving, 19th century
117	TT7/8	Structure	c.112	c.112	East-west line of cobbles in section
118	TT7/8	Cut	c.111	c.112, c.137, c.138	A cut deliberately filled with natural marl (c.111), probably as an impervious layer.
119	TT2	Structure	c.021?		East-west wall beside drain c.021. Only found in this trench
120	TT7/8	Deposit	Tar-macadam	c121	Modern garden soil under tar-macadam
121	TT7/8	Deposit	c.120	c.122	Thin layer of purplish-red sandy silt. Similar to c.153.
122	TT7/8	Deposit	c.121	c.123	Thin layer of mortar
123	TT7/8	Deposit	c.122	c.124	Clay with pebbles - possible flood deposit. Similar to c153.
124	TT7/8	Deposit	c.123	c.112	Mortar-rich soil with occasional fragments of brick and slate.
125	TT7/8	Fill	c.120	c.126	Fill of trench for sewer-pipe, c.126
126	TT7/8	Cut	c.125	c.112	Cut for sewer. Filled by c.125
127	TT7/8	Structure	c.120	c.144	Line of cobbles under c.120
128	TT7/8	Structure	c.120, c.129	unknown	Well. Stone-lined
129	TT7/8	Fill	c.120	c.130	Yellow clay: upper backfilling of well c.128
130	TT7/8	Cut	c.129	c.132	Cut/interface of yellow clay c.129 in well c.128
131	TT7/8	Deposit	c.120	c.132	Redeposited garden soil in fill of well
132	TT7/8	Fill	c.129	c.142	Stones between well (c.128) and edge of cut (c.142).

Context No.	Area	Type	Under	Over	Description
133	TT7/8	Structure	c.112		N-S wall behind No 22. Clay bonded. Very large stones. Possibly the foundation of the outbuilding or return showed by Rocque.
134	TT7/8	Deposit	c.120	c.135	Mortar-rich soil with fragments of brick and slate
135	TT7/8	Deposit	c.134	c.136	Dark grey-brown silty soil with stones. Garden soil, probably C20th.
136	TT7/8	Deposit	c.135	c.137	Layer of mortar
137	TT7/8	Deposit	c.136	c.138	Dark grey-brown silty soil with stones.
138	TT7/8	Deposit	c.137	c.112	Layer of mortar with pebbles.
139	TT7/8	Fill	c.120	c.140	Fill of trench for sewer pipe c.140.
140	TT7/8	Cut	c.120	c.137	Cut of trench for sewer pipe, filled by c.139
141	TT7/8	Structure	c.112	c.112	Line of stones in c.112. Possibly part of a paved surface.
142	TT7/8	Cut	c.132	c.112	Cut of stone-lined well c.128
143	TT2	Deposit	c.012		Loose gravel under cobbles in drain c.021
144	TT7/8	Deposit	c.127	c.112	Stones + mortar-rich soil under cobbles c.127
145	TT2	Deposit	c.011		Dark brown garden soil or flood deposit, similar to c.027
146	TT7/8	Structure	n/a	c.147	Tar-macadam paving of yard, with gravelly underlay
147	TT7/8	Structure	c.146	c.148	Paving slabs overlying mortar-rich soil.
148	TT7/8	Deposit	c.147	c.149	Loose brown soil with mortar mixed in. Old garden soil.
149	TT7/8	Fill	c.148	c.150	Fill of trenches for sewer pipes. Brown soil with mortar.
150	TT7/8	Deposit	c.149	c.151	Brown soil with line of stones along the top. Old garden soil.
151	TT7/8	Deposit	c.150		Layer of stones. Possibly a drain or soak-hole.
152	TT7/8	Deposit	c.146	c.162	Thin layer of purplish-red sandy silt like c.121.
153	TT7/8	Deposit	c.152	c.145, c.155	Clay with pebbles - possible flood deposit. Similar to c123.
154	TT7/8	Deposit	c.153	c.155	Brown soil with chunks of brick & mortar. C20th garden soil.
155	TT7/8	Fill	c.154	c.149, c.097	Brown soil, mortar-rich.
156	TT7/8	Deposit	c.149	c.097	Thin layer of yellow clay. May be the same as c.111
157	TT7/8	Structure	c.150?	unknown	N-S wall running under shed behind No 22. Perhaps part of the outbuilding or return showed by Rocque.
158	TT7/8	Deposit	c.146	c.152	Thin layer of mortar over c.152
159	TT7/8	Deposit	c.161, c.162	c.155	Layer of broken roof-slates
160	TT7/8	Deposit	c.146, c.162	c.161	Thin layer of mortar under c.162, over c.161
161	TT7/8	Deposit	c.160	c.159	Mortar-rich soil

Context No.	Area	Type	Under	Over	Description
162	TT7/8	Deposit	c.146	c.160	Thin layer of charcoal
163	TT7/8	Cut	c.155	c.097	Pit or hole filled by mortar-rich layer c.155
164	TT7/8	Structure	c.109	c.111	Mortar bed at base of structure c.109
165	TT4	Deposit	c.167	c.172	Layer of mortar above cobbles c.172, forming doorstep to No. 22 Vicar St.
166	TT4	Structure	c.167	c.187	Flagstones, possibly paving <i>in situ</i> .
167	TT4	Structure	n/a	c.168	Modern footpath outside 21+22 Vicar St
168	TT4	Deposit	c.167	c.169	Layer of sand. Probably base for modern footpath.
169	TT4	Deposit	c.168	c.171	Dark brown silty sand.
170	TT4	Deposit	c.168, c.169	c.171, c.187, c.188, c.190	Layer of light yellow mortar.
171	TT4	Deposit	c.168, c.169, c.170	unknown	Gravel, possibly from old footpath, c.170
172	TT4	Structure	c.165	c.190	Cobbles under mortar c.165
173	TT4	Structure	n/a	unknown	Front wall of No. 22
174	TT4	Structure	n/a	c.194	South gable wall of No. 22
175	TT4	Structure	n/a	unknown	Wall of Diageo yard
176	TT4	Structure	n/a	c.174, c.194, c.195	Small pyramid infill at corner of No. 22
177	TT4	Structure	c.188	c.189	Line of stones in section below c.172. Possible paving.
178	TT4	Structure	c.188	unknown	Low wall parallel to front of No 22, under modern pavement.
179	TT4	Structure	c.168	c.180	Cobbles beside c187: old road surface
180	TT4	Deposit	c.179	c.198	Sand under c179: probably bedding for cobbles.
181	TT4	Cut	c.167	c.021	Cut for cast iron watermain. C19th.
182	TT4	Structure	c.167	c.169, c.170	Modern plastic pipe.
183	TT4	Deposit	c.167	c.168	Pocket of gravel and broken slates.
184	TT4	Structure	c.167	c.171	Modern plastic sewer-pipe, serving 21-22 Vicar Street.
185	TT4	Deposit	c.187	c.171	Mixed re-deposited, organic and burnt material
186	TT4	Structure	c.188	c.189?	Cobbles - old road surface.
187	TT4	Deposit	c.168, c.170	c.185, c.188	Medium-brown silty sand, with stones.
188	TT4	Deposit	c.170, c.187, c.190	c.186, c.189	Yellow silty sandy with stones
189	TT4	Deposit	c.185, c.188	c.186, c.189	Sand clay - gravel - large/medium stones

Context No.	Area	Type	Under	Over	Description
190	TT4	Deposit	c.172, c.187	c.188	Redeposited orange natural.
191	TT4	Structure	c.168	c.168	Modern feeder water pipe from old cast iron water main to the houses.
192	TT3	Structure	c.038?		N-S wall in diageo car park. Marked on Rocque's map.
193	TT4	Structure		c.012, c.021	Red brick blocking up drain C.021
194	TT4	Deposit	c.174	unknown	Silty sand under gable wall c.174.
195	TT4	Deposit	c.176	c.021, c.193.	Re-used window stone over c.193
196	TT7/8	Deposit	c.152	c.155	Mortar-rich soil under c.152, over c.159
197	TT7/8	Deposit	c.155	c.97? C.163?	Loose stones under c.155
198	TT4	Structure	c.180	unknown	Cobbles (lower layer) under present pavement Old road surface..