

Interim Report

Archaeological Research Excavations

at



The Black Friary

Trim
Co. Meath

By

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Irish Archaeology Field School

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Summary

This interim report details the second, third and fourth seasons of excavation at Black Friary, Blackfriary townland in Trim Co, Meath which took place in 2011-2013. The excavations at Black Friary, a Dominican Friary founded in 1263, which is in the ownership of the County Council and is a monument protected by Preservation Order (No. 4 of 1972) under the National Monuments Acts, were carried out under ministerial consent C420 issued to Trim Town Council. An excavation recording number E4127 was issued by the National Museum for recording to the excavations director and author of this report, Finola O'Carroll.

Two surveys were carried out prior to any excavations taking place. A geophysical survey of the site was undertaken by Ian Elliott of IGAS Ltd over the entire site under detection Registration No. R223. The results of this work, which were somewhat hampered by the amount of metalliferous debris scattered over the site as a result of periodic episodes of illegal dumping, are reported on separately.

A topographical survey was carried out by Niall Lynch for IAFS Ltd which covered approximately 60% of the area occupied by the buildings of the Friary. This showed quite clearly that the remains of the Friary buildings can be discerned sub-surface and informed the placement of the cuttings. In 2013 the topographical survey was extended by Ian Elliott to cover the entirety of the site which is in local authority ownership. This includes the remainder of the area presumed to be within the original friary precinct, now amounting to almost three acres (1.12 ha) and the area to the north and east of this which may have been cultivated to provide food for the community.

Two cuttings were opened during the first season in 2010. Both centred on visible pieces of collapsed masonry and were within what is believed to be the church. The remains of in situ walls were uncovered, believed to form part of a belfry tower adjoining the church on its north side. In 2011 Cutting 3 was opened to the west of Cutting 1, and north of Cutting 2. The south wall of the cloister with part of the cloister garth to the north and its ambulatory to the south, together with the remains of the north wall of the church and part of the nave were exposed. Two further cuttings, (4 and 5), were opened to follow the cloister wall and exposed a further part of the south wall and the south west corner of the cloister with its associated buttress.

In 2012 work continued in Cutting 3, focusing particularly on the excavation of human remains within the nave and cloister garth and ambulatory. Two more cuttings, 6 and 7 were opened to uncover the NE and NW corners of the cloister respectively.

In 2013 a further three cuttings, 8, 9 and 10 were opened, and Cuttings 2, 5 and 7 were extended. The south wall of the church was uncovered in Cuttings 2 and 10; the inner corner of the west and north ranges was located in Cutting 7 and the west wall of the cloister was exposed in Cuttings 5 and 8. Cutting 9 contained what has been interpreted as the base of a column, and this may be part of an arcade separating the nave from a south aisle, a feature which may have been a later addition. Also in Cutting 9 a robbed out trench was excavated. This may have been a foundation trench for the west wall of the church, but if so, it poses some interpretative difficulties.

1 Introduction

The IAFS are conducting a research and teaching excavation in the Black Friary, Trim, Co. Meath under the direction of Finola O'Carroll. The site (ME038-048023; Figure 1), is in the ownership of Trim Town Council/Meath County Council to whom Ministerial Consent (C420/E4127) has been issued under the National Monuments Act 1930-2004. This report constitutes a Preliminary report under the terms of that act.

Following excavations in Trim carried out over several years (from 2003 – 2008) by CRDS Ltd in Trim, which led to the publication of a monograph, *Uncovering Medieval Trim* (Potterton and Seaver 2009), the IAFS, set up as part of CRDS in 2005, decided to undertake a teaching excavation at the site of the Dominican Friary, or Black Friary, in Trim. It is intended to run this excavation as both a research and teaching excavation and a public archaeology project with the involvement of those in the community who are interested in the work and in the future use of the site. There are no upstanding remains of the friary buildings above ground. A few large pieces of collapsed masonry are visible, otherwise the site consists of a large (2.4ha/5.9 acre) grassy field with noticeable hummocks and hollows. Its present state is principally as a result of the systematic quarrying of the site for building stone in the mid-eighteenth century.

To date, parts of the church, cloister and west, north and east ranges have been uncovered. The remains of at least 66 individuals comprising infants, juveniles, sub-adults and adults have been found, predominantly within the nave of the church but also in the cloister garth and ambulatory. In addition a significant quantity of disarticulated human bone (DHB) has been recovered, mostly in the area of the nave in Cutting 3. To date, no excavations have taken place within the area to the south of the church which is believed to be the location of the cemetery attached to the friary. Previous work in the vicinity of the site carried out by Matthew Seaver for CRDS (Consent No. C150, Registration No. E2398) uncovered the remains of a well into which a later burial had been cut, as well as the remains of up to ten other inhumations dating to the High Medieval period. One of these burials was subjected to radiocarbon dating and returned a result of AD 1390 – 1530 (2 sigma). It is thought that these burials constitute part of the cemetery associated with the Black Friary and they lie to the southwest of the site under discussion, now in a lane adjacent to the site and parallel to the Kells Road. This suggests that the cemetery extended beyond the present bounds of the site and suggest that the Kells Road itself may have marked the western limit of the friary precinct.

1.1 Site Location

The site is located in Blackfriary townland on the northern side of the River Boyne in Trim, County Meath (NGR 280225, 257359). It is bounded to the west by houses which front onto the Kells Road, and to the north, east and south by housing and by SuperValu also on the south side, (Figure 2). It lies approximately 200m to the north east of St. Patrick's Cathedral in Trim, which is located on the highest point in the town close to the river (Figure 1). The line of the town wall is believed to coincide approximately with the present southern boundary and would have formed the southern line of the precinct as the Kells Road would have formed the western line.

1.2 Circumstances and dates of fieldwork

In each of the years 2011, 2012 and 2013 excavations continued at the site for between 12 and 16 weeks at a time.

Fieldwork took place during the months of May to September, and students from a number of countries, as well as some local people, were involved.

2 Geology and Topography

2.1 Solid Geology and Soils

The site is located in an area of Carboniferous Age rocks. The bedrock under the site consists of Lower Carboniferous Age sandstones and limestone. These rocks represent the northward return of the sea at the end of the Devonian, c. 360 million years ago, owing to the opening of a new ocean to the south called the Palaeo-Tethys in what is now central Europe.

2.2 Topography and Landscape

Blackfriary is located on a slight elevation at about 62.6m O.D. The terrain falls to the south of the Black Friary into Trim town towards the flat floodplain of the River Boyne. The exception is the knoll on which St Patricks Cathedral sits at 63m O.D. At the time the friary was built the highest point in the site would have been approximately 62.3m OD; today, the rubble build-up on the site brings the modern maximum height to 63m OD. The Black Friary site is currently located within a large field bounded to the north and east by houses built in the 1980s. To the west it is bounded by County Council houses built during the 1930s and to the south by Supervalu supermarket and further houses from the 1980s. The field is the property of the state and in the ownership of the County Council. The laneway to the east of the County Council houses is managed by Trim Town Council. The site occupies an area of about 2.4 hectares, which is now in uncultivated grass and scrub. A distinctive bank and ditch runs NS through the centre of the site, turning west at its northern end (Figure 2). This appears to demarcate the friary buildings from the remainder of the associated land and may mark the east and north line of the original precinct with the remaining area east of the friary buildings being occupied by associated small fields or kitchen gardens. A stream runs from the NW end of the site east and south to the Boyne; it has been culverted and re-aligned into nearby field boundaries. The topography suggests that this may originally have run through the site and was possibly managed as a water-supply for the friary.

2.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

There are no prehistoric monuments situated within a 1km radius of Trim. However recorded finds from the vicinity provide some record of human activity in the Neolithic and the Bronze Age.

Two stone axeheads (NMI: 1881 431 and NMI 1929:1593) were recovered in the vicinity of Trim. A number of Bronze Age artefacts have been discovered in the vicinity of the town. The closest recorded monument of prehistoric date is the tumulus (**ME036:037**) located in Dogstown (third division).

Excavations by Mandy Stephens and Finola O'Carroll in the green space to the south of the castle uncovered a number of deposits in peaty soils. One of these deposits contained a number of pig bones, identified as the forelimbs, and these were dated to 370 – 110 BC, (O'Carroll and Stephens 2007; Beglane 2009).

2.4 Early Medieval Period (AD 500-1170)

The name Trim is derived from the Irish "*Ath Truim*" meaning "*the ford of the elder tree*" (Herity, 2001, 67). This suggests the location had strategic importance as a crossing point of the Boyne from an early period. The *Book of Armagh* refers to an established settlement and the fortified royal residence (probable ringfort) of *Cenél Lóeguire Breg* located in Trim prior to the establishment of the monastery. The exact location is not known but was probably sited close to a fording point (Hennessy, 2004, 1). Hennessy suggests two possible locations for the ford; where Watergate St. meets the Boyne and the later medieval bridge linking High St. to Market St. and Castle St. The Boyne would have been wider and shallower in the early medieval and possibly extended as far south as Market St. (Hennessy, 2004, 1).

The founding of the monastic settlement is ascribed to St. Loman and the foundation legend of Trim is documented in the *Book of Armagh*. The *Book of Armagh* suggests the royal residence was granted to the church and used as the site of a monastic settlement. The royal residence was relocated across the river to a site at *Cluain Lagen* (Hennessy, 2004, 1). Annalistic references to the church record the death of the Abbot of Trim, *Cormac mac Colmáin*, in 746. The *mac Colmáins* formed a local ecclesiastical dynasty in the eighth century, controlling the abbacy.

The surviving references in the book of Armagh suggest that the church of Trim may have been founded as early as the fifth century - before the founding of the church of Armagh (Byrne, 1984, 316-319). The successors of St. Loman were variously described as Abbots or Bishops until the diocese of Trim was united with the diocese of Meath in 1152 (Lewis, 1837, II, 643).

It has been suggested that the curving street pattern formed by High Street and Navan Gate Street may represent the vestigial remnants of the early monastic boundary. However, Hennessy disputes this theory and suggests two more likely locations: at St. Patrick's Cathedral, or east of the cathedral centred around Haggard St. (Hennessy, 2004, 1). The street pattern of the town, north of the Boyne, is unusual in a medieval town, being irregular and may represent settlement outside a monastic enclosure in the early medieval period (Hennessy, 2004, 3).

There are a number of later Annalistic references to the monastery. These record the burning and partial destruction of the monastery in 784 and 1128, and further attacks in 1143 and 1155 (Bradley, 1989, 41).

Excavations carried out in the vicinity of St. Patrick's Cathedral uncovered a number of burials, (Kieran 2009) one of which has been dated to AD 780 – 1030 (ibid, 80). Burials were uncovered on Loman Street close to St. Patrick's Cathedral during works related to the Trim Street Restoration Project (Seaver et al 2009) and one burial was dated to AD 540 – 640 (Potterton and Seaver 2009, 54).

The later adaptation of Trim as the centre of a Norman lordship reflects common themes in the pattern of Norman colonization – the utilization of pre-existing church and monastic sites as foci for nucleated settlement, and the establishment of fortified centres situated at strategically significant major river crossings (Graham, 1976, 38-46). At the time of the arrival of the Normans in Ireland monastic centres such as Trim had to some extent taken on the function of nucleated settlements.

3 Late Medieval and Post-Medieval Period (c. AD 1170-1900)

3.1 *The establishment of de Lacy Power*

After the Norman invasion of Ireland the entire "Liberty of Meath" was granted to a marcher Lord – Hugh de Lacy - by Henry II. The original "Liberty of Meath" originated in the early medieval territory of *Midhe* and included not only the present county of Meath but also Westmeath and parts of Longford and Offaly (Graham, 1974, 40).

De Lacy divided Meath into a number of smaller units, which were divided amongst nine major sub-tenants. For himself he retained large areas of Eastmeath (the modern county of Meath) focused around a number of Seignorial manors including: Trim, Ratoath, Dunshaughlin, Kells, Clonard, Duleek and Drogheda. These mottes were focused primarily on the location of major river crossings, defensible sites and on pre-existing church and monastic sites. The Boyne River itself – an important line of communication - also served as a focus for colonization. Trim fulfilled all of these criteria (Graham, 1974, 38-46).

3.2 *The early growth of Trim*

Trim became the centre of the new lordship of Meath and a ringwork castle was constructed on the site of the present stone castle sometime before 1174. The construction of this first fortification is described in "*The song of Dermot and the Earl*" (Bradley, 1989, 42). Excavations on the site of the present castle carried out by Alan Hayden in 1995 revealed evidence of this earlier fortification - consisting of "the remains of a ringwork with an earthen bank, timber palisade and an external ditch" (See Appendix 2: 1995: 237). The ringwork was attacked and destroyed by Ruaidri Ua Conchobair – king of Connacht in 1174, and refortified the following year (Bradley, 1989, 42). Upon de Lacy's return to Ireland in 1175 work began on the stone castle at Trim (Dúchas, 2002, 13-14). When de Lacy was killed in 1186 the Lordship of Meath passed temporarily into the control of the Crown, as Hugh's son - Walter de Lacy - was too young to assume control of the lordship until 1189. Henry II even considered putting the young Prince John directly in control of Meath (Hillaby, 1992-3, 5).

The town of Trim was established as a borough by Walter de Lacy in the early phases of the conquest - in the period between 1194 and 1199. The documentary evidence points to the existence of burgages and burgesses in Trim before 1188, suggesting the grant extended privileges to the members of an established Anglo-Norman settlement, rather than being just a speculative grant designed to attract settlement to a non-existent borough (MacNiocaill, 1985, 374-5).

The town had a clearly laid out municipal structure allowing for a degree of self-government. Town officials included a portreeve (mayor), a recorder, a town clerk and two sergeants at arms. The portreeve also functioned as a justice of the peace. (Lewis 1837, II, 644).

The town grew rapidly - due to its dual function as a commercial and administrative centre for the new lordship. It functioned as a market centre - agricultural produce gathered there from the surrounding areas, both for processing and transport to the ports; at a time when the Norman colonization brought about a rapid increase in the production of grain for an overseas market. The river Boyne was navigable as far as Trim, and the town constituted one of a network of towns on the Boyne providing the infrastructure for the increasing volumes of agricultural produce.

The town was likely to have been divided into commercial/manufacturing areas, i.e. Fishamble St. (now Abbey Lane) is the probable location of the fish market (Hennessy, 2004, 3; Potterton, 2005, 157).

3.3 *The history of the town in the late medieval period*

The town is rich in surviving medieval structures – many of which date from the 13th century, indicating the wealth and expansion of the borough during this period. St Patrick's church (**ME036:019**) – now the cathedral for the Church of Ireland diocese of Meath - may be of pre-Norman origin and is likely to have been the site of the early monastic settlement. The church may have functioned as the parish church although that function was claimed by the Augustinian house of St. Mary's 'from time immemorial'. Potterton (2005, 267) notes that the records show that St. Patrick's was recognised as the parish church, although a rector was often absent. Excavations undertaken as part of the Trim Street Restoration project (see section 3.6 below) uncovered skeletal remains in Loman Street immediately outside St. Patrick's; one skeleton was radiocarbon dated to AD 430 – 640, 2 sigma (Potterton and Seaver 2009, 54), from which it can be inferred that a burial ground of that date is most likely associated with the monastic foundation credited to St. Loman. The Dominican Friary (**ME036:021**), the subject of this report, was founded by Geoffrey de Geneville in 1263. It was located immediately north of the town near the Athboy gate. A complex of earthworks occupies the site, which illustrate the extent of the original buildings (Bradley, 1989, 43).

A Franciscan friary (**ME036:024**) was located on the site of the existing courthouse. This foundation may have been established in the first half of the 13th century. Recent excavations on Castle Street have turned up human remains, which appear to relate to this foundation. The friary passed out of use in the 16th century and a courthouse was built on the site – replaced by the existing courthouse in 1805 (Bradley, 1989, 43; See also Appendix 1; Appendix 2: 96E247).

St. Mary's Augustinian Abbey – an important religious foundation - was located on the north bank of the Boyne (**ME036:021**), and was probably founded in the 13th century. The remains, consisting of the south and east walls of the tower, are known today as "the yellow steeple" (Bradley, 1989, 43, see also Appendix 1).

The 13th century also saw the town grow beyond the defences. Emmet St., outside the Dublin Gate and the area outside the Navan Gate have been identified as possible suburbs (Hennessy, 2004, 3)

Walter de Lacy died in 1241 and his extensive holdings were ultimately divided between his two granddaughters – Matilda and Margaret. Matilda – who was granted Trim and half of the de Lacy estates - married Geoffrey de Geneville, a French noble. The castle was renovated during his tenure and in 1290 de Geneville received the right to carry out a murage toll to build defences around the Castle and town (a murage grant was paid or extracted from the citizenry of a town for the maintenance of a town wall). This appears to be the earliest documentary reference to the enclosure of the town. Trim was the only Meath town apart from Drogheda to receive murage before the end of the 14th century (Thomas, 1992, 196) After de Geneville retired from public life (he entered the Dominican Priory of St. Mary's in Trim) his estates passed to his son-in-law - Roger Mortimer, Earl of March. The estates remained within the Mortimer family for 120 years, though for much of this time the family did not occupy it.

14th century Trim saw the Bruce invasion, poor harvests, famine, the Black Death, the destruction of the Franciscan Friary by the great Boyne flood, St. Mary's (Augustinian) Abbey by fire and the encroachment of the Gaelic enemies. The town defences were in disrepair (Hennessy, 2004).

Roger Mortimer, great great grandson of Roger Mortimer, son-in-law of Geoffrey de Geneville, accompanied King Richard II on his Irish expedition of 1394 and remained behind – taking up residence in Trim. He was granted a licence to impose tolls on all goods entering the town for the purpose of "*surrounding the town of Trim with a stone wall, paving it anew, improving the town, and in repressing the adjacent enemies and rebels*". The town defences (**ME036:028**, **ME036:047**) enclose an area of 49 acres and have a circumference of 2km. (Bradley 1989, 43). The existing town walls appear to date from the late 14th and early 15th centuries (Dúchas, 2002, 70).

3.4 *The late medieval to post-medieval period*

The castle was unoccupied and neglected during the first half of the 15th century – due to the minority of Edmund Mortimer - fifth Earl of March. Edmund came to Ireland as the King's Lieutenant in 1424 but died in 1425. His death signalled the end of the Mortimer family's tenure of Trim - his estates were broken up and the castle passed into the hands of Richard of York. The castle was partially refortified by Richard in his role as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1449. After the defeat of the Yorkist Cause during the Wars of the Roses, Trim castle passed into the royal estates (Dúchas, 2002, 18-29).

The castle was held by Silken Thomas of the Fitzgerald family during the Geraldine rebellion against the Crown of 1534, and only delivered into the hands of the English through the treachery of its commander – Christopher Parese (Irish Builder, 1886, 34).

A brief description of the town survives from 1584, when the parson of Trim – Robert Draper - was advocating the establishment of a University in Trim, indicating its size and wealth: *"...The towne itselfe is full of very faire castles and stone houses, builded after the Englishe fashion, and devyded into five faire streetes"* (Byrne, 2004, 277).

In 1624 the *"scite and manor of Trym, surrounded with a stone wall, and containing therein three acres, divers houses and gardens, haggards &c., in Trym"* was granted to Adam Loftus. The deed mentions 12 cottages, 2 shops and a range of lands and agricultural yields from the hinterland of the town (Evans 1886, 30-35).

The Confederate and Cromwellian wars of the seventeenth century (1641-52) caused widespread devastation throughout Ireland, with a drastic drop in population and the destruction of the country's economic base. Trim was of considerable strategic significance – providing a strongpoint for the defence of the Pale (Dublin and its immediate hinterland, which was the centre of English power in Ireland). Trim was first captured by the rebels during the Gaelic insurrection of 1641. It was recaptured from the rebels by an English force under the command of Sir Charles Coote in May 1642. Coote was killed shortly afterwards and Sir Richard Grenville assumed command of the town. Grenville became Governor of Trim, established a substantial military base, and carried out a brutal series of raids on the surrounding areas (Miller, 1973, 63-66). However he was careful to prevent harm to Trim itself and its immediate hinterland - this may explain why Trim itself survived the wars relatively intact. The castle was refortified by Colonel Fenwicke in 1647. It was briefly captured by the Royalists in 1649, and shortly afterwards captured by the Cromwellian forces – the Royalists fleeing without destroying the fortifications as they had been ordered – leaving the walls and castles intact (Kelly 2005, 67-71).

The Civil Survey (1654-56) gives a brief description of the town – itemising the various buildings still intact: 74 tenements and 9 houses are listed. Six of the tenements were in the possession of the *"The towne of Trim"*. The major landholders are the Earl of Roscommon and the *"Lord Ranallah"* (Ranelagh) (Simington 1940, V, 249-250). The Downe Survey of 1656 – a cartographic source depicting forfeited estates along with written descriptions - mentions two intact gates – the Navan gate and the Dublin Gate. It also describes the buildings in the town as *"lowe, Strong and Decent"* and mentions a *"markett on Satterday every weeke which affords Provisions, good store of yarne and cloth."*

Though Trim declined in significance in the post-medieval period, the town was *"still a place of considerable importance"* in 1837, containing 570 houses - *"many of which are neatly built...a small flour-mill, a brewery, and a tannery"*, and with a population of 3282 (Lewis 1837, II, 644).

3.5 *Excavations on the Trim Street Reconstruction project*

Excavations in recent years on the Trim Street Reconstruction Project by CRDS Ltd. have recovered a wealth of archaeological remains. Excavations under ministerial consent C121/139, E2016 uncovered

two major sites (Stephens 2009). On the Castle Lawn the remains of the former course of the Leper river were uncovered. They contained deposits of animal bone which may have been the result of ritual feasting and were radiocarbon dated to the earlier Iron Age. A series of inhumations were uncovered cut into these peaty deposits and dated to between the thirteenth-fourteenth century. Part of the castle moat was also revealed. On Emmet St. a series of houses fronting on to the street with pits, wells and surfaces to the rear dated to between the thirteenth and sixteenth century were excavated. This indicates a significant suburb outside the Dublin Gate.

Excavations and monitoring under ministerial consent C150/E2398 revealed a further series of sites (Seaver 2008, 2009, Shine 2007). To the north of the river excavations at Athboy Gate uncovered a large ditch and a stone structure. This is likely to be the gate structure. Deposits within were dated to the thirteenth-fourteenth century. Monitoring on Haggard St/High St. uncovered metallised street surfaces with overlying organic deposits. At Navan Gate a medieval ditch was found bordering the street in the area outside the line of walls known as Greek Park.

3.6 Archaeological Background to the Black Friary

The Black or Dominican Friary at Trim was founded by Geoffrey de Geneville, Lord of Trim, in 1263 (Potterton 2005, 319). He had inherited the title by marrying Matilda, the granddaughter of Walter de Lacy, and controlled a wide area known as the Liberty of Trim. De Geneville spent his final years at the Friary and was buried there in 1314. The Dominican order had arrived in Ireland in 1224 (Ó Clabaigh 2012, 9), less than ten years after it was founded in France where the first Dominican house was established for women, former Albigensians, in 1206 by a Spaniard, Dominic Guzman; then a religious community (male) was established following the rule of St. Augustine in 1214 and was approved by Pope Honorius III in 1216. However, this was relatively late in terms of religious foundations in Ireland as the Augustinians and Cistercians had been in the country since the mid-twelfth century. In accordance with their stated mission to preach they sought to found religious houses in Irish medieval towns in the thirteenth century (Barry 1987, 159), but due to their relatively late arrival and the nature of their ministry they were primarily granted sites outside towns. The house at Trim was probably dedicated to St Mary of the Assumption. The friary was of considerable importance and was the location for a meeting of Irish bishops which took place at the Friary in 1291 and indicates the status of the institution. The Archbishop of Armagh held a visitation in the guesthouse in 1367. The Black Friary was the location for Parliamentary meetings in 1446 and 1491 (Hennessey 2004, 10). The friary had fallen into disrepair by 1540 and the hall, dormitory and kitchen were considered beyond repair. The friary was suppressed in 1540 with the church cloister, chancel and other properties being sold to the Bishop of Meath. It also noted a 4 acre orchard, garden and cemetery and a 3 acre close of pasture land beside the wall of the house. 3 houses and gardens were also located within. A belfry, chapter house, dormitory, hall, three chambers, a kitchen, a pantry and a stable are mentioned in 1541. They also held 72 acres of total estate land. A friary was re-established in 1630, although it is unclear how long the friars stayed in Trim, before being transferred to Donore in 1713 (Hennessey 2004, 11).

Much of the building stone was sold during the eighteenth century. The site consists of 2.4ha with heavily overgrown areas of masonry. It is enclosed by a double bank and ditch as south and east. The Friary was situated outside the walls and the Athboy Gate was previously known as the Black gate. It was first referred to in a property transaction as the *Bl'aac'zhat*, in 1532. In 1616 a property was mentioned as being near Blackgate a name derived from the fact that it allowed access to the medieval Dominican friary known as the Black Friary (Potterton 2005, 183-4). Properties 'without the north gate' are mentioned in 1571 (Ibid, 200).

In 1988 geophysical survey was carried out by Professor William Kennedy of Florida Atlantic University which suggested a layout for the friary buildings. The team from Florida originally planned further work in the field but due to logistical reasons this never took place.

Recent work by Matthew Seaver of CRDS Ltd. carried out as part of the Trim Street Restoration Project (TSRP, under Ministerial Consent no. 150) uncovered burials in the adjacent Railway Lane (Seaver and Kelly, 2009). This has helped to establish the position of the burial ground associated with the Blackfriary. Monitoring of drain-laying on the laneway demonstrated that this cemetery did not extend to the west and northwest of the friary buildings. The burial ground was located to the southwest of the friary buildings, and must have extended as far as the town wall at the back of what is now Supervalu. Its eastern extent is unknown. The presence in this area of settlement-related features, such as a well, suggests that burial must have expanded into this area due to pressure for space.

The articulated skeletons, as well as the disarticulated bone, indicate that at least eleven burials took place in this restricted area. The violent nature of pathologies observed by the osteologist on site associated with two of the articulated burials indicates considerable conflict taking place during this period. It is likely that at least one of these young men was involved in fighting on more than one occasion. Political conflict and violent incidents within and outside the town were rife during this period (Potterton 2005, 113, 137). Indeed, in one of these incidents a man begged indulgence from the pope for striking in the head with a sword an individual who was allegedly plundering the town. Burials 2, 3 and 4 all appear to be within a single grave fill, possibly suggesting that they were buried at the same time (Seaver et al, 2009).

4 Archaeological Excavations

4.1 Overview of work to date, 2010 – 2013 Figures 3 and 4

A grid was set out on site prior to the commencement of the excavations (Figure 2). This has its origin point (1000E, 900N) in the SW corner of the site. Excavations in Season 1 had initially focused on visible pieces of collapsed masonry, the largest of which has been interpreted as part of a spiral stairs, and were within what is believed to be the church. Two cuttings were opened; Cutting 1 (grid points after extension, clockwise from the SW: 1029.5E,927N; 1029.5E,932N; 1032E,932N; 1032E,937N; 1037.5E,937N; 1037.5E,927N), which opened an area around and principally to the south of the spiral stairs (F1), and Cutting 2 (grid points for 2010 season: 1025E,922N; 1025E,926N, 1031E,926N; 1031E,922N), and this focused on what was a collapsed corner of the bell tower (F102). The presence of a tower was confirmed by the location of what appears to be in situ short walls in Cutting 1, two plinths F3 and F20, which lay parallel to each other running N/S. Remains of the super-structure in the form of large pieces of masonry including the possible spiral staircase and a large section of a wall incorporating a relieving arch was evidence for a structure high enough to require this arch to support a second storey. Preliminary examination of these remains by Kevin O'Brien suggest that the tower may have been about 4.4m in external width, it may have been square, and may have been accessed from the domestic range to the north west of the church. At the end of the first season it was not clear if the tower was to the north of the chancel or was a crossing tower.

The actual line of the north wall of the church had not been clarified at the end of the first season, so the relationship of the plinths, and thus the position of the bell tower, was not clear. Excavations did not extend to the south of the large piece of collapsed masonry with the relieving arch, F12. In Cutting 2 excavations did not get below the rubble deposits at that stage. The topographical survey appears to suggest that the line of the north wall was interrupted by the tower structure at this point, and that there was access beneath the tower through to the cloister garth and the east range. This was also indicated by the arrangement of the two plinths, F3 and F20 and the possible step between them, F10 which left open the possibility that the north wall ran to the north, not south of the plinths.

It was also not possible to identify with any certainty the actual floor level of the church. The amount of disturbance to the floor from the probable deterioration of the buildings post-reformation, the quarrying of the walls for shaped stone and the eventual collapse of the walls, was considerable. The recovery of human bone from various layers of rubble fills and from a possible floor level beneath the rubble layers suggested that there was a great deal of disturbance to the floor of the church. This indicated the probability that burial had taken place within the church, but hinted at the site's continued use as a burial ground post-dissolution.

The presence of painted plaster and stained glass confirmed that the church was well appointed. Stained glass and painted plaster fragments have been found in the Cistercian foundation at Tintern Abbey (Lynch 2010) and the Augustinian Friary at Kells (Clyne 2007).

It was also clear from the first season's work that there was a significant overburden of rubble covering much of the entire site, but focused specifically on the areas where the buildings had been. Thus the area where the cloister garth was believed to lie was significantly lower (62.25 m OD) than the ground level at the base of the collapsed spiral stairs (63.30 m OD).

In season 2, 2011 Cutting 3 was opened to the west of Cutting 1, and north of Cutting 2; grid points 1022E,926N; 1022E,941N; 1028E,941N; 1028E,926N. The area was opened in order to trace the north wall of the church and to see how much of the cloister was extant. The south wall of the cloister (F308) with part of the cloister garth to the north and its ambulatory to the south, together with the remains of the north wall of the church (F327, 332) and part of the nave were located. Two further cuttings, (4 and 5), were opened to follow the cloister wall and exposed a further part of the south wall of the cloister in Cutting 4 (grid points 1016E,933.5N; 1016E,936.5N; 1020E,936.5N, 1016E,933.6N); the south west corner of the cloister with its associated buttress was located in Cutting 5 (1008E,932N; 1008E,937N; 1012.6E,937N; 1012.6E,932N).

In 2012 work continued in Cutting 3, focusing particularly on the excavation of human remains within the nave, cloister garth and ambulatory. Two more cuttings, 6 (grid points 1027.5E,950N; 1027.5E,955.5N; 1030E,955.5N; 1030E,954N; 1033E,954N; 1033E,950N), and 7, (grid points, 1008E,955N; 1008E958N; 1012E,958N and 1012E,955N) ,were opened to uncover the NE and NW corners of the cloister respectively. Both corners also had associated buttresses, that in Cutting 7 still had a course of its facing stones which were roughly dressed limestone blocks cut so that the face was sloped, meaning the buttress had a batter. The skull of one presumed articulated burial (B33) was uncovered within Cutting 7, SE of the corner of the cloister and its buttress, so within the cloister garth. To date these remains have not been excavated further.

In 2013 a further three cuttings, 8, 9 and 10 were opened, and Cuttings 2, 5 and 7 were extended. Cutting 8 (grid points 1008E,940.5N; 1008E,944N; 1013E,944N; 1013E,940.5N), was opened to follow the cloister wall and associated features along the west side of the cloister. Cutting 9, (grid points 1001.85E,920.2N; 1001.85E,925N; 1013E,925N; 1013E,920.5N), was opened to see if a N/S ridge formed of rubble marked the line of the west wall of the church, and to further explore the nave. Cutting 10 a predominantly E/W running cutting but with an extension to the south (grid points 1008E,915N; 1008E,919.5N; 1020E,919.5N; 1020E,915N; 1010E,910N; 1013E,910N), was opened to try to find the SW corner of the church and the south wall. The south wall of the church was uncovered in Cuttings 2 (which in 2013 was significantly extended down to 1022E,916N; 1027,916N) and 10; the inner corner of the west and north ranges was located in Cutting 7 which was also extended in this fourth season to SW grid point 1004E,950N and NE grid 1012E,958N, and the west wall of the cloister was exposed in Cuttings 5ext (extended north by 2.5m) and 8. Cutting 9 also contained what has been interpreted as the base of a column, and this may be part of an arcade separating the nave from a south aisle, a feature which may have been a later addition. Also in Cutting 9 a robbed out trench was excavated running to the west of the ridge of rubble. This may have been a foundation trench for the west wall of the church, but if so, it poses some interpretative difficulties.

In order to present the findings of the last three seasons I am going to describe the findings in terms of the elements of the friary buildings exposed, cloister, church, and the domestic ranges. I am then going to describe the evidence for the demolition of the friary and finally I am going to set out the burial evidence uncovered to date. Since 2011 Dr. Rachel Scott, dePaul University, Chicago, has been the project osteo(bio)archaeologist and she will be responsible for providing the osteological analysis on the remains when their excavation is complete. She has supervised excavations on the skeletal remains and directs the bioarchaeology module for the students.

4.2 The rubble overburden

A survey was carried out in June and July 1988 by Professor William J. Kennedy of Florida Atlantic University. Kennedy conducted a geophysical survey consisting of soil resistivity, proton magnetometry surveys, and low altitude, infra-red aerial photography. The survey results showed subsurface features, identified and outlined by Kennedy as foundations of the kitchen, cloisters, living quarters, refectory, tower, chancel and entrance. While excavations were proposed, they were not undertaken due to logistical reasons, and the site was left as it was. (Potterton 2005, Seaver et. al in Potterton and Seaver 2009). The topographical surveys carried out for these excavations by Niall Lynch and Ian Elliott (Figure 4) confirm Kennedy's findings that the layout of the buildings is traceable in the 'earthworks' which cover the site.



Plate 1: LiDAR imagery of the site showing the outlines of the features marked by rubble deposits and original earthworks (Image from OSI)

However, it became obvious that these features are slightly dislocated shadows of the original features, formed by the process of demolishing the walls of the buildings, and salvaging the outer facing stones which consisted of roughly dressed blocks of limestone, and then discarding the inner rubble cores of the walls. It is these piles of rubble which roughly outline the walls, but appear to lie to one side of the original line of the wall. The rubble layers in Cutting 1, (F1, 4, 6 – 9 and 15) lay immediately beneath the very thin sod and consisted of a series of dump layers of mortar rich soil with fractured limestone chunks, many with mortar adhering to them. Tip lines could be discerned and the layers were somewhat distinguished top to bottom by the amount of larger pieces of stone, which were usually in the lower levels (F15). Up to 1.3m of rubble lay over the level which could be identified as approximating the original level prior to destruction and excavating through this depth of rubble poses its own problems.



Plate 2: Cutting 1 looking north; Plinth F3 is in the foreground, rubble layers are to north and east

The depth of rubble in Cutting 2 varied from 1.10m, at the south end to .35m at the north, (F103 – 106, 108 – 110, 214, 219, 223 and 226), with F228, a layer of broken roof slates, being the lowest recorded layer associated with the demolition process. In Cutting 3 the rubble layers (F301, 302, 304 – 7 314 – 21) were up to 1m to deep across the centre of the cutting whereas at the NW corner there was no rubble, though there was about .2m at the NE corner.



Plate 3: View looking north-west showing the rubble layers in the west baulk Cutting 3; the cloister wall (F308) and garth are visible in the background

The northern end of the cutting extended into the cloister garth and rubble had not extended that far at the western side, though rubble from the east range affected the eastern side.



Plate 4: Cutting 3 looking east, rubble fills overlying cloister garth and ambulatory

As in Cutting 2 the lowest levels of the rubble were marked by a deposit of roof slates (F324 and F338), which were found both inside the nave of the church, on the ambulatory and inside the first few metres of the cloister garth. Similarly, there was only a small amount of rubble (F402) visible in Cutting 4, on the south side of the cloister wall F403. On the northern side there was a deep friable topsoil with some slates in it, F401. It is presumed that the small amount of rubble, which visibly thickened towards the south, came from the north wall of the church. In Cutting 5 which contains the SW corner of the cloister, F503, and an associated buttress, F504, the rubble layers (F502, 505 – 11) lay to the south and west of the cloister wall, covering the area of the ambulatory. Again the rubble layers thickened noticeably to the south, where they were up to 1.05m deep. They also increased in thickness to the west, suggesting the former presence of a west range.



Plate 5: Rubble layers and large limestone blocks in Cutting 6, looking south

The rubble layers in Cutting 6 (F602 – 3, 608 – 9 and 611) were exposed on the east and to the north of the NE corner of the cloister (recorded as F604, with its associated buttress F605). They deepened significantly to the east where they were at least .7m deep, and have not yet been fully exposed here. Large blocks of stone were uncovered along the eastern side, clearly the remains of the west wall of the east range.

In Cutting 7 there was a complex series of rubble layers (F703, 706, 709, 712 -14, 716 -19, 734 and 737) in which could be discerned some of the associated actions of those dismantling the friary. One deposit (F737) consisting predominantly of broken limestone pieces in a matrix of mortar rich clay produced a large amount of small pieces of stained glass, presumably the result of the quarrymen breaking up the windows to extract the lead which would have had a monetary value, unlike the glass. As with the other corners of the cloister the bulk of the rubble deposits lay outside the cloister garth, in this case to the north and east of the NW corner of the cloister, F704, and its associated buttress, F710 and at the western edge of the cutting the rubble exceeded 1m in depth. In Cutting 8 the rubble layers (F802, 804, 806 – 7 and 814) thinned from an exposed maximum depth of .8m to .2m east of the cloister wall (F805).

The rubble layers over the areas opened within the line of the nave of the church or straddling its walls varied in thickness according to how close to the original line of a wall they might be. At the western end of Cutting 9 a thick deposit of modern rubbish overlay the modern sod line, but the rubble deposits (F902 - 3, 908 – 10, 928 and 931) were mostly on the eastern side of the cutting, although this seems to have as much to do with more recent disturbance as with the way in which the rubble layers were spread. At their deepest the rubble deposits in Cutting 9 were between .7m and .8m, but the layers seemed to contain a higher proportion of soil to stone than the rubble layers of Cuttings 1-3. Although original ground levels have only been reached at the western side of Cutting 10 it is apparent that the rubble layers there (F1002, 1011, 1015, 1019, 1025 and 1026) form a deposit between .4m and .6m thick. A significant feature throughout the cuttings was the presence of a number of layers of broken slates. There were layers which contained significant quantities of slates, but those layers which were virtually entirely composed of broken slate pieces, many with nail holes visible in them, could be taken as signifying the base of the demolition layers and the beginning of the archaeological layers. What lay beneath them may not necessarily prove to be medieval in date. Also, slates must have collapsed from roofs during the use-life of the friary by the friars, so they are not a hard and fast marker. But the layers of slates in Cutting 3, F324 and 338, and those in Cutting 5, F507, did mark a distinction between post-medieval and later medieval events.



Plate 6: Cutting 5 facing west; slate layer F507 with the cloister wall F503 behind

It was apparent from the topographical surveys that the cloister garth area was discernible as a lower-lying area within the site (see Plate 1 and Figure 4). This is accounted for by the absence of any overburden of rubble within the greater part of it. Instead there is a topsoil of friable dark loam which is between 20 and 25cms deep. The cloister garth has only been assessed within Cutting 3 and to a lesser extent within Cuttings 5 and 5 extension and Cutting 8. Burials have been uncovered within the garth in these three cuttings, and an unexcavated burial was noted just SE of the corner buttress F710 in Cutting 7. These will be described below.

None of the cuttings opened to date have been fully excavated. This is partly to do with the overlying conditions – excavations in Cutting 1 have been hampered both by the presence of so many pieces of collapsed masonry and by the inherent instability of the cutting sides – but also because of the presence of so many human remains in the majority of the cuttings. It is clear that medieval layers have been reached in at least some part of every cutting, but where there are intact architectural features remaining these are preserved in situ.

4.3 The Buildings: Phase One – Medieval

4.3.1 The Cloister

The cloister wall

To date three corners of the cloister have been uncovered, in Cuttings 5, 6 and 7 (SW, NE and NW respectively). From this it is possible to extrapolate the dimensions of the cloister. It appears to be close to a perfect square being 19.64m NS, external measurement, and 19.76 EW. Where uncovered it is reasonably uniform in construction. In places there is clear evidence for a level mortar bed on its surface, which would have provided a stable even surface for the sillstones, a few fragments of which survive. This surface where it has been noted (in Cuttings 5, 6 and 7) has a virtually uniform height of between 62.25 and 62.27m OD. Elsewhere the cloister wall is close to or at this height, where it is not it is due to its condition which is slightly unstable in Cutting 8 and has a more uneven surface in Cutting 4.

The cloister wall was first uncovered in Cutting 3 and was given the feature number F308. It is part of the south wall of the cloister and runs E/W across the cutting at co-ordinates 1022 E, 939.5 N (east side) 1028 E, 939.5 N (west side). Its dimensions within Cutting 3 are length (E-W), 5.6m; width, 50cms and maximum exposed depth, 30cms.



Plate 7: Cutting 3, south wall of the cloister F308 under excavation

The wall is constructed of roughly shaped limestone slabs and blocks. The average size of the stones ranges from 20cm x 10cm to 30cm x 25cm. Two to three courses survive and the height of wall is between 25 – 30cms. A level on a large limestone flag in the wall gives a height of 62.25m OD.



Plate 8: Cutting 3 looking east; cloister wall to the left of the picture with the robbed out foundation trench for the north wall (F327) to the right

A foundation plinth is visible on the eastern side of the wall. This is a single course of stone extending 4 – 10cm from the wall on both sides. These stones are on average 20cm long and 8 – 10cm high. The top of the wall is 20cms above the plinth. It appears that the plinth was used to stabilise the wall where the underlying surface may have been softer or uneven.

The eastern end of the wall at the west baulk of Cutting 3 contains a lot of mortar. It was covered by the rubble layer which derived from the north wall of the church and the collapse of the bell tower. The top of the cloister wall is 80cm below the topsoil at this point, while the western end of the wall is 30cm below topsoil and is covered by a much shallower deposit of rubble.

The cloister wall continues beyond the limits of Cutting 3 in both directions, (east and west). It appears to be built on a clay layer which may be natural subsoil or may an introduced layer of clay used to act as a levelling foundation. The presence of the plinth on the eastern side suggests that it is generally founded on natural augmented by the plinth where necessary.



Plate 9: Cutting 4 from south, the cloister wall, F403

In Cutting 4 the cloister wall, F403 is also part of the south wall of the cloister running east-west across the cutting at co-ordinates 1016E 935N; 1020E 935N. The exposed length in this cutting is 4m (E/W), and it is 55cm in max width (N/S); its exposed depth is 10cms minimum and 22cms maximum. The surface of the wall is less regular than the section in Cutting 3, and the section is generally less well preserved. The average height of the top of the wall is 62.22m OD, but the highest point recorded is 62.28 OD. The wall is situated roughly in the centre of cutting 4. It is composed of large pieces of limestone which are randomly coursed and is bonded with lime mortar. Only one course has been exposed and the wall is lower on its north side.



Plate 10: Cutting 5 looking west at the corner of the cloister wall, F503 and buttress, F504

In Cutting 5 the cloister wall, F503 forms the SW corner of the cloister running east-west and north south through the cutting. The co-ordinates on the corner are 1010.2E, 934N. The exposed length in this cutting is 3m north-south and 2.25m east-west. Its width varies from 48 – 53cms and its exposed depth is 10cms minimum and 30cms maximum. The surface of the wall is well preserved with sections of deliberately levelled mortar visible between and in many places over the stones. The average height of the top of the wall is 62.26m OD. A lot of large stones have been used in this section of the wall and where they are in place generally only one course is visible. A buttress, F504,

is present in the interior angle of the corner. It is 1.03m by 1.02m and a maximum of 37cms high. It is a squared block of walling abutting but not bonded into the interior of the south-west cloister wall corner. It is composed of medium to large blocks of limestone, 20 x 20cms to 50 x 30cms in size and is bonded with lime mortar.

In Cutting 6 the cloister wall, F604 forms the NE corner of the cloister running east-west and north south through the cutting. The co-ordinates on the corner are 1029.1E, 954.8N. The exposed length in this cutting is 4.84m north-south and 1.6m east-west. Its width varies from 45-50cms and its exposed depth is 31cms maximum. The stone wall is made up of mostly limestone but includes shale and slate, and the stones are bound with lime mortar. The visible facing stones are approximately 15-20cms long and 7-10cms deep. There are mortared gaps between stones of about 5cms. The upper surface of the wall is levelled with lime mortar and slate presumably to provide an even base for the sill stones. The highest recorded level on this surface is 62.27 OD, the lowest 62.25 OD. The wall is randomly coursed and roughly dressed.



Plate 11: Cutting 6 from north looking at exposed section of cloister wall, F604

A buttress, F605, is present in the interior angle of the corner. It is .8m by .8m and a maximum of 27cms high. It is the remnants of a buttress as it has been partly dismantled and has no visible facing stones surviving. Its co-ordinates in the centre are 1028.5E, 954N. It comprises medium blocks of limestone, 20 x 30cms in size and was probably bonded with lime mortar, some of which adheres to the stones.



Plate 12: Cutting 6 looking east; the corner of the cloister F604 is shown with the remnant of the corner buttress F605, which includes fragments of columns and arch stones from the arcade

Fragments from the cloister arcade stones were incorporated into the buttress suggesting that what survives has been heavily disturbed.

In Cutting 7 the cloister wall, F704, forms the NW corner of the cloister wall which runs west-east and north south through the cutting. The co-ordinates on the corner are 1009.2 E, 953.8 N. The exposed length of the walls in this cutting are 1.6m north-south and 2.7m east-west. The wall is 50cms wide and its exposed depth is 22cms maximum.



Plate 13: Cutting 7 from south showing the cloister wall, F704 with some in situ sill stone fragments, foreground, and column fragments behind buttress, F710

The stone wall is made up of mostly limestone but includes shale and slate, and the stones are bound with lime mortar. There is a clearly defined mortar surface along both exposed surfaces of the wall, west-east and north-south and there are fragments of four surviving sillstones along the inner edge of the north wall. These appear to be of purbeck marble, they extend across one third to half the width of the wall and are 7cms high. Their upper surface is flat, and appears to have been ground to a polish in their original state. Originally they would have covered the entire wall. It is not clear from these fragments if the edges of the stones would have been flush with the wall or extended beyond it, as these occur where the buttress in the angle of the walls also is present.



Plate 14: Cutting 7, buttress F710 from east showing facing stone, and behind is a column base

The buttress, F710, is present in the interior angle of the corner. It is 1.0m N/S by .98m E/W and the maximum exposed height is 30cms. At its highest point it is 62.47m OD, but the ground level (within the cloister garth) has not yet been fully excavated. The buttress is almost square and two visible courses survive in places. The edges of the buttress slope at an angle of about 68 degrees and the blocks are 30cms high and average 20cms in width.



Plate 15: Cutting 7 from west, view of the possible post-medieval wall, F705 on top of the cloister wall, F704

There is a possible post-medieval wall, F705, on top of the cloister wall extending from the south edge of the buttress (which does not overlap the wall) south to the cutting edge, and from the east edge of the buttress eastwards to the edge of the cutting on that side. Its current known extent is 2.1m southwards; when it was first exposed in 2011 only 30cms of it was seen on this side, but in

2013 the cutting was extended and the wall continued on top of the cloister wall. Its full southwards extent is not yet known. Its maximum known extent on the eastern side is 1.30m and in both places it is 26cms high at its highest. It is a stone wall bonded with lime mortar and is a randomly coursed, roughly dressed wall with 2-3 courses of limestone. Stones on average are 10-30cm long. It seems to have used the cloister wall as a foundation plinth but its function and date are unknown.

In Cutting 8 below the rubble layer F803, and running N-S roughly through the middle of the cutting is F805, the cloister wall. This wall has 2 courses remaining, is randomly coursed, lime mortar bonded and is made up of limestone. One 18th century metal find was associated with this feature. The length exposed in the cutting is 3.5m and it has an average width of 0.49m, with an exposed depth of 15cm – 23cm. The average height along the surface of the wall is 62.315m OD. The wall appears to have lost some of its facing stones for a stretch of about 1.3m along the inner (garth) side. It also has the appearance of having tilted very slightly on its foundations and it may be that it was affected by the presence of a cut.



Plate 16: View from north of Cutting 8 with cloister F805 showing damaged area, pit F813, and ambulatory F810 to the west

This may be a shallow ditch or else an elongated pit, F813, which was an oval shaped cut containing F812, a slate rich fill. Its exposed length is 1.4m and its width is 0.89m. Its currently exposed depth is .33cm, but it has not been fully excavated. It is oriented NE / SW and may continue SW through Cutting 5, although it was not recognised there yet. This feature produced medieval metal, early modern metal and lead pieces together with slate roof tiles and sandstone fragments. The probable date of this feature is post-medieval, although it is possible that there was an original earlier cut which runs beneath the cloister wall itself. This issue has yet to be resolved.

The cloister ambulatory

What is believed to be an original ambulatory surface has been uncovered in at least two cuttings, Cutting 8 and Cutting 6. In Cutting 6 a metalled surface which possibly served as an ambulatory walkway was uncovered along the east side of the cloister corner. This was given the feature number F606. Its exposed length N/S was 1.65m at which point it continues into the edge of the cutting, and its exposed maximum width was 2.10m. At this point it is overlain by the rubble layer F603 and a makeshift wall F609. It consists of a pebbled/metalled surface of stones which range in size from 6cms x 5cms to 2cms x 4cms. Where this feature is disturbed an orange clay layer is visible underneath which may be either a natural layer or one which was introduced to construct the walkway. This feature is interrupted by a cut F607 and also extends to the east as far as the possible wall (F609) which may have cut through it, or been built on it. It has a recorded height of 61.95 - 96m OD.



Plate 17: Cutting 6 from south, view of possible ambulatory surface, F606

In Cutting 8 it presented itself as a compact metallised surface of small pebbles and greyish brown silty sand (F810) exposed on the west (exterior) side of the cloister wall (see Plate 16 above). Its exposed length N/S was 1.63m and its E/W width as exposed was 1.09m. It continues beneath the rubble layers F804 and F809. Here the ambulatory has a recorded height of 61.89m OD. It lay under a line of stones from the cloister arcade itself which had been laid flat to edge a pathway. This will be further discussed below.



Plate 18: Spread of mortar and stone in Cutting 7, from south

In Cutting 7 the original ambulatory may still be present, but beneath spreads of mortar which may represent detritus from later building works, or attempts to repair the surface. A feature, F727, is composed of 80% mortar and 20% pebbles and stone, and is moderately compact. The mortar is now prone to crumble, especially on the surface. Not fully excavated. It survives as two distinct patches in the area of the ambulatory, within a surface that is a mixture of mortar spreads and clay. It may represent a stage in the use life and repairs of the ambulatory surface in this area. A level taken on both patches recorded the same height, 62.06m OD.

In the other cuttings where the cloister wall has been exposed, Cuttings 3, 4 and 5 a similar metallised surface has not occurred. In Cutting 3 it appears that it has been disturbed by burials which will be discussed below. In Cutting 4 the wall only was exposed and then excavation was suspended. In Cutting 5 and 5 ext the removal of the rubble layers west of the cloister wall (F509, F510) revealed a

line of stones taken from the arcade of the cloister, a continuation of those seen in Cutting 8 and also edging a pathway, (F506 and F509), one which also continued through Cutting 8 and northwards into Cutting 7. This will be described below. It seems possible that the metalled surface was damaged or removed in Cutting 5 and 5 ext, but this has yet to be confirmed. In Cutting 3, although an original surface was not found, the width of the ambulatory at this point can be measured and it is 2.4m. This was also the inferred width of the ambulatory in Cutting 7, measuring from the edge of the cloister wall to the outer face of the south wall of the north range.

The cloister arcade

The cloister arcade has not survived intact at any point. However, because of finds of fragments of sillstones, columns and possible column bases and capitals and of some stones which would have formed the arches of the arcade it is possible to make some comments about it. To date 69 fragments of columns have been found. These have been recovered from Cuttings 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, (see Appendix 8 for a full list of the architectural fragments recovered to date).



Plate 19: Cutting 1, from south, fragments of column found in the rubble fill

The column fragments from Cutting 1 proved to have a slightly wider diameter than the remainder, 9.8cms as opposed to 8.5cms. It is suggested that those pieces are possibly from a feature such as a tomb or sedilia, but do not come from the cloister arcade. The longest pieces of column found are two pieces from Cutting 3, AF7 and AF8 which are 22cms long and another, also 22cms long (AF238), from Cutting 5.



Plate 20: Cutting 5 ext looking west, arcade fragments now edging a post-medieval path F506

In Cuttings 5, 5 ext and 8 pieces of the stones which would have formed the arches of the arcade were found edging what is believed to be a rough pathway constructed during the demolition of the site. These show that the arches would have been formed from no more than three, and more likely two pieces. One complete section of the arch has been recovered from Cutting 5; a second had a crack through its centre so it came out in two pieces. These pieces are 73cms long by 42.5 cms wide and the thickness at the ends is 14.5cms. They curve gently on the underside; the top, which had been used as a surface in the pathway edging (F506), is flat. The top slopes down at either side to the smooth chamfered end which would have on one side sat on top of a column capital, and on the other, met with its opposite half.



Plate 21: Cutting 5 from south-east showing the corner of the cloister and the arches of the cloister arcade

There are the remains of mortar still in situ on some pieces, and faint parallel dressing is visible. The end which would have sat on the column capital bulges out at each side (Plate 22), but the other end is even. The dressed ends have a 90° chamfer on one side; the angle at the other end is different, and this will assist with reconstructing the arch and assessing its span, which in turn will determine the spacing of the columns. The underside of each arch is ground perfectly smooth. The front face of each arch piece has a moulding beginning with a chamfered edge, followed by a quirk, bullnose and rebate and a scotia/hollow roll.



Plate 22: Underside of arch stone from cloister arcade, this would have been one stone from the arch which would have been composed of two of these, and possibly a third keystone

In Cutting 7 the pathway noted above continued, recorded as F706. The pathway here was generally edged with large limestone blocks, but incorporated into the edging was a portion of a double column capital or base (Plate 23).



Plate 23: Cutting 7, column base from cloister arcade re-used in the path F706

This shows that the columns would have sat in pairs, perpendicular to the line of the cloister wall, and the arches would have sat on the double column top. It is unclear if the buttresses were contemporary with the cloister arcade, and if so how they would have articulated with it.

4.3.2 The Church: Stage 1

The topographical survey which was carried out in 2010 indicated the presence of a substantial building at the southern end of the complex, which was presumed to be a church running E/W with dimensions somewhere of the order of c. 48-50m in length and a width of 7 - 8m at the presumed nave (Figure 4). A possible side-aisle on the southern side was indicated as was a possible south transept running from the junction of the nave and chancel. It was also apparent that the church might have been added too, or even subtracted from over time. Side aisles and transepts frequently are later additions, intended to cope with increasing numbers of the laity as the foundation became more established.

Excavations in the first season focused on the visible masonry features which proved to be the collapsed remnants of a tower, believed to be a bell tower. It was clear that this was adjacent to the site of the north wall of the church, but it was unclear at the end of that season if the bell tower had been located on the exterior, north side of the side of the church or was in fact a crossing tower. After the first season there was still no certainty as to the exact location of the north wall of the church, and there was equally no clear indication of the original floor level. In order to clarify these questions a cutting was opened to the west of Cutting 1 which it was expected would expose the line of the north wall, the south wall of the cloister and also part at least of the nave of the church. These features were revealed in this cutting, Cutting 3 and those discoveries helped to clarify the findings in Cutting 1.

The North Wall

As described above, excavations in Cutting 3 necessitated the removal of a considerable overburden of rubble, which was derived from the demolition of the church walls in order to quarry out the facing stones. The earliest feature uncovered was a trench running east-west, cut into the natural subsoil. This extends across the full width of the cutting and its southern edge was recorded at grid co-ordinates 1020E,931.16N and 1027.5E,931.36N. This feature, F327, is a rectangular cut with a sharp break of the slope at the top and vertical sides. The break of the slope at the base is also sharp and the profile of the base is flat. It is approximately 1.4 – 1.5m wide with a depth of 0.50 - .52m below natural subsoil. This is being interpreted as the foundation trench for the north wall of the

church. It would have originally have been filled with the foundation plinth, F331, on top of which would have been the wall F332. Over the greater part of the trench within Cutting 3 the wall and the foundation plinth had been entirely robbed out and the trench was refilled with a rubbly/mortar mixture F333. The base of the trench has a recorded height of 61.51m OD.



Plate 24: Cutting 3, from west, F327, foundation trench for the north wall, under excavation

In the eastern part of the cutting part of the original foundation plinth F331 appears to survive in situ on the northern side of the foundation trench F327. The surviving section, consisting of the northern outer face, was made of blocks of limestone bonded by mortar and roughly laid into the trench. The visible blocks ranged in size from 40 x 30cms to 20 x 20cms and they ranged in thickness from 10 to 17cms. The highest recorded level for the surface of the plinth was 61.98m OD. This would have been at or near the height for the natural subsoil which ranges from 62.02m OD to 61.94m OD in the cutting. A small portion of the actual wall itself survives in Cutting 3; a later feature had been inserted into the wall which had removed part of it at that point. This will be discussed in further detail below.



Plate 25: Cutting 3 looking south across the foundation plinth F331 with trench F327 to right, into the area of the nave of the church behind

As the line of the foundation trench for the north wall was now established a re-examination of the features uncovered in Cutting 1 clarified the position of the north wall there. One of the plinths which had been uncovered, F3, which was the easternmost of the two plinths uncovered, had the remains of a wall running eastwards from the north end of its eastern face. This had been interpreted as a possible stair feature, linked to the bell tower and the section of a spiral stairs (F2)

close-by. It was realised that this was in fact in line with the foundation trench in Cutting 3, and was therefore the remains of the north wall, now recorded as F30, the only upstanding part surviving so far. It consisted of a stone wall bonded with lime mortar; the rubble core was exposed, and the remains of the facing stones were visible on the south side. The surviving wall is a maximum of .94m wide. The north face is somewhat concealed by its proximity to the north edge of the cutting. At the junction with the plinth F3 both stand at least 1.65m high; the top of F3/F30 has a recorded height of 63.67m OD. The plinth F3 is not bonded into the north wall F30, rather it abuts it closely and the two faces are mortared together.



Plate 26: Cutting 1, view from south-east of the junction of the plinth F3 and north wall of the church, F30

Excavations commenced at the foot of this wall to examine the foundations and to see whether a similar but more complete plinth to that in Cutting 3, F331, survived here. Excavation was extremely difficult owing to the proximity of the cutting edges, both east and north, which consisted of a relatively loose rubble overburden up to 1m high.



Plate 27: Cutting 1 from east, looking down into the foundations of the north wall, F33

Two parallel lines of very roughly dressed large limestone flags, up to 48 x 30cms in size extending eastwards at either side of the wall, were uncovered beneath a dark grey loose sand, with fine grained sediments, F18. This layer contained a small quantity of animal bone, stained glass and slate roof tiles and was the lowest destruction level in Cutting 1. It was at a similar level to a mixed yellow brown clay rich fill, F26, which probably represents the original sub-floor level, that is to say the level on which a floor surface – flagstones, tiles or mortar – would have been laid. The plinth stones were laid within a foundation cut F33, which proved to be 1.55m - 1.60m wide, wider than trench F327 in Cutting 3. Between the two outer lines of the plinth a substantial amount of large blocky limestone pieces were uncovered. The construction of the foundations appeared to have involved the reasonably even and careful construction of the outer skin, which was built against the sides of the trench F33. On the north face roughly cuboid stones formed a straight line but this care was less in evidence on the southern face. There appears to be a 'keystone' in the central part of the exposed northern face, and stones like this may have been placed at regular intervals, where their long axis ran back into the wall, keying the faces to the rubble core. The rubble core consisted of three layers. The upper layer contained the highest percentage of small stones, less than 10cms in length; these overlay a layer of the largest stones in the fill, greater than 20cms in length, including the keystone which was 42cms long by 18cms wide and 15cms deep. Below this layer was a deeper layer of moderately sized stones (10 – 20cms) which were generally rougher in shape, though some stones were up to 30 x 30cms but irregular, and which continued to the base of the foundation trench. The depth of the foundation proved to be 78cms below the uppermost stone in the plinth.



Plate 28: Cutting 1 from west looking at the foundations of the north wall, F30: plinth F31 and cut F33

The upper layer in the plinth was composed of large flat topped stones resting on top of the layer of small rubble in the foundation proper. None of the stones appear to have been mortared in place. The level of the plinth is somewhat uneven, with variations of 4.5cms in height from stone to stone. Mortar appeared to be absent throughout the foundation, but some occurred beneath a large stone west of the keystone. It is not clear if there had been mortar on the surface of the plinth in the centre, where the wall would have stood, as this area had been disturbed during the demolition process. The north edge of the wall, F30 was inset from the edge of the plinth between 25 and 30cms, depending on which stone was measured from. The same inset was recorded on the south side. Essentially the wall was set roughly in the centre of the plinth, so it was about 30 – 35cms from each of the edges of the foundation trench F33.

The foundation trench F33 appears to have been dug from a level of 61.95m OD to a depth of 61.11m OD. Natural at the base of the trench is a grey sandy layer with pebble inclusions, mostly small in size. The sides of the trench appear to be vertical, but neither the sides nor the base could be fully exposed owing to the depth of the trench and the proximity to the sides of the cutting. It is clear

that while the basic construction methodology used in building the north wall was similar in both Cuttings 1 and 3, the foundation trench, F33 was 40cms lower in Cutting 1 than the trench F327 in Cutting 3. The surface height of the plinths was broadly the same in both cuttings, there was approximately 8.5cms of a difference, with the higher plinth in Cutting 3. The foundation trench F33 is also about 10cms wider than F327 in Cutting 3. Whether these differences are significant is not clear, but will be discussed further below.

The north wall is expected to continue both east of Cutting 1 and west of Cutting 3, but as yet has not been uncovered anywhere else.

The Church Floor

Excavations in Cuttings 1 and 3 which revealed parts of the chancel and crossing (Cutting 1) and nave (Cutting 3) did not uncover anything which could be considered a definite in situ original floor. This made understanding the sequence of events within the church quite difficult, particularly as a considerable amount of human remains was uncovered in Cutting 3.

I decided to extend Cutting 2 and to open Cutting 9 for two reasons. Firstly, I wanted to ensure that a full transept of the nave of the church was excavated, and secondly, I wanted to establish whether the distinctive N/S line of rubble extending across the western end of the church signified the location of the west wall. Cutting 2 was therefore extended southwards to 916N, 10m south of the south edge of Cutting 3. It was expected that the south wall would be encountered and the full width of the nave understood. Once the rubble overburden, as detailed above, was removed, it became apparent that there was no wall or visible foundation trench at the point where it might have been expected, that is at or about 923 – 924N, based on an expected width of about 7.5m – 8m for the nave.



Plate 29: Cutting 2 looking east towards F102, collapse from the bell tower

Excavations in 2010 had also focused on a large piece of collapsed masonry in Cutting 2. This feature, F102, has a maximum width of 1.6m and appears to have been a piece of a corner of the bell tower which collapsed across the church. Two faces were visible, but the exposed upper surface is of broken masonry (interim report 2010), so it is lying on one of the outer faces. Excavation around the edge of the west side of this feature in 2011 showed that it and the rubble immediately beneath it is sitting on a compact light brown clay with no inclusions (F109). This extends to the north into Cutting 1 (F26) and Cutting 3, F303. This may be a packed clay floor or sub-floor of the church, and the fact that the corner of the tower collapsed onto it gives credence to the idea. The recorded height of this layer is 62.07m OD.

Excavations in Cutting 2 ext in 2013 were focused initially on removing the rubble overburden. At the north end of the cutting removal of the rubble layers revealed a rubble tumble, F216, which overlay the rubble layers F219 and F224, which in turn overlay what may be the lowest of the rubble layers,

F226. This contained some sandstone architectural fragments, medieval stained glass, painted plaster, animal bone and disarticulated human bone (DHB). It was a spread of medium to small stones which seems to be lying on a compact surface, as yet unexcavated. This may equate to F109. The lowest level within F226 is at 62.17m OD and a compacted surface with small stones and pieces of slate was underneath. This level was left unexcavated at the close of the season.

In the north end of Cutting 2 a group of flagstones, F225, was uncovered centred on a point 1025E, 923.5N (Figure 5). They are set into an as yet unexcavated surface and abut F226 and the unexcavated level which it overlies. The flagstones lie below the rubble layer F216 and their surface height is recorded as 62.26m - 62.27m OD. They may form part of a floor surface, similar to that which occurs within Cutting 9. If the flagstones F225 are a remnant of the original floor of the nave, the potential thickness of such stones may equate with the difference between their recorded level and that of the clay layer F109, which is 13 to 20cms lower, thus making it likely that F109 represents a sub-floor level within the church.



Plate 30: Cutting 2, from north, flagstones F225, possibly the floor of the church

Cutting 9 lies to the west of Cutting 2 and was estimated to be within the nave of the church. It was also expected that the south wall of the church should run through it, as it should have run through Cutting 2. As with the other cuttings a series of rubble layers had to be removed before any archaeological levels were reached.



Plate 31: Cutting 9 from west showing the mortar surface F904 beneath the rubble overburden

After the removal of layer F903, a loose brown soil, clay/loam, F904, containing rubble and slate pieces, which was reasonably compacted and contained a small quantity of DHB, was revealed. This has the appearance of a rough surface which consists of up to three layers of heavy compact mortar overlying each other close to the south baulk of the cutting. The mortar surface was breaking up in places and thinning as it spread north where only the lower levels seemed to exist. At its northern end within the cutting, centred on a point at 1010E,923N it surrounded an area which consisted of flagstones set into lowest part of the mortar layer.



Plate 32: Cutting 9 from east showing the flagstones in the mortar to the right of the picture while a burial cuts through the mortar floor, centre

The flagstones were of variable sizes, between 20 to 60cms in length and spread over a small area roughly 1.5m N/S by 1.2m E/W. Levels recorded on the surface of the flagstones are very similar to those in Cutting 2, 62.27m OD and 62.29m OD. These are interpreted as a possible floor of the church which was either robbed out, or effectively destroyed by repeated burials within the church floor. The spread of mortar with apparent 'repair' areas was up to 20cm thick in places, especially close to the south baulk, and was also visible in the north baulk of Cutting 10, one metre to the south. This surface has been cut through by later burials, certainly in the northern half of the cutting. It is thought that the upper layers are associated with later phases of construction and use within the church and that these may cover some burials which cut through earlier floor levels. In general the surface is uneven now and ranges from 62.36m to 62.48m OD in height.

4.3.3 The Church: Stage 2

The South Wall

A foundation cut for a putative south wall of the church has not been located to date within Cuttings 2 and 9. At the point where one might have been expected a wall to be, that is roughly 8m south of the line of the north wall (F30, F332), a possible column base was uncovered in Cutting 9. This feature was noted within the mortar floor surface (F904) described above. It consisted of a semi-circular setting of stone and mortar which formed a flattish surface which had small stones edging the mortar and loose stone piled at the centre which was at grid point 1009.7E,922.6N. Its widest surviving diameter was 1.40m and its maximum surviving radius was 60cms. The upper surface of the feature consisted mainly of a layer of levelled mortar. It sat on a base of three to four courses of stone and mortar, sub-divided into two layers.

The lower, basal layer, F916, consists of a layer of stones and mortar containing undressed small blocks of limestone which are between 10 and 30cms in length and 10cms high in the matrix of mortar rich clay. Overlying this is F917, a mixture of stone, mortar, pebbles, slate and soil. These

layers were only seen in section and not fully excavated, but these layers suggest a maximum surviving depth of 45cms. This has been interpreted as the base for the plinth of a column. The feature was seen in section as it was either cut through, or had abutted as a half-column, a possible wall which was robbed out from a trench F932, a feature which will be described below.



Plate 33: Cutting 9 from NW, column base in foreground with column fragments behind



Plate 34: Cutting 9, possible column base F913 from the west

The supposition that this functioned as a column base was reinforced by the prior discovery of a number of worked sandstone blocks which had formed the lowest tumble of rubble within the eastern end of Cutting 9, recorded as F909. This tumble consisted of four large stones and several smaller ones, all sandstone, within a matrix of mortar rich soil. It was aligned N/S. This tumble sat on and within F908, a layer of mortar rich soil within which was also at least one large flagstone. This layer has been interpreted as the damaged remnants of the church floor and is analogous to F904. The sandstone tumble had penetrated through this layer, possibly causing much of the damage to it, into the layer of natural subsoil, F907, beneath. Three of the stones in particular of interest: AF248 found at grid point 1012.55E, 922.56N which is 34 x 32 x 26cms in size and has a distinct curvature to its outer face. It is shaped, as are the other two stones of note, rather like a wedge of cheese cut from a round.



Plate 35: Cutting 9, pieces from a column, one with a mason's or directional mark on it

The second piece, AF250, found at 1011.96E, 922.56N, dimensions 35 x 32 x 30cms is similar in form as is the third, AF251, found at 1012.14E, 922.39N, and 53 x 30 x 29cms in size; this clearly is the largest piece and it appears to be an intact quarter of a column segment of .7m diameter. Interestingly this piece also has what has been interpreted either as a mason's mark or a directional

marker, scribed into one face. All three are regarded as part of a columnar structure and its potential association with the feature interpreted as a column base, F913, has to be considered as likely. In season 2 in 2011 a similar quadrant of a column was also recovered from Cutting 5.



Plate 36: Cutting 10 from west showing structural features F1003, F1008 and F1012

To the south of Cutting 9 and within Cutting 10 a number of architectural features were uncovered. These included three structures which were initially interpreted as plinths possibly for some sort of arcade, as they appeared initially to be free-standing. These three features are aligned E/W and the tops of the easternmost were barely beneath the sod at 63.12m OD (middle feature, F1008), and 63.34m OD (easternmost, F1012).



Plate 37: Cutting 2 F218 during excavation from south-east

A fourth feature of similar form was uncovered in Cutting 2, F218; the top of this feature is much lower than the other two, at 62.63m OD, reflecting its more damaged condition. The westernmost feature in Cutting 10, F1003, is unlike the others in form, as it is composed mostly of mortar, is very low and flat, its recorded height is 62.55m OD, it and does not retain any visible facing stones. When assessed with the others it can be seen that it is not quite in line with them, although because of its

poor preservation and lack of facing stones it is difficult to be absolute about this. However, it is quite likely that it relates to some slightly later features and so will be dealt with in the next section.

It became apparent that these features, of regular size and regularly spaced, each with facing stones surviving on the east, south and west faces, but not on the north, were in fact buttresses which would have supported a wall, now destroyed. They were integrated into the wall so the northern half of each would in effect have been part of the wall while the southern half projected as a buttress.

The first of these features to be uncovered was F1008 in Cutting 10. Its south-west corner was located at grid point 1013.6E, 916.76N. It consists of a wall squared on three sides; the fourth (N) side is of rubble construction, not faced. The faced sides are of random rubble, coursed, with a rubble core which extends higher than the faces. Scars from a wall which had been attached are visible on east face and the north face; however the west face was later re-modelled when a door jamb was inserted into it. The surviving faces are between 40 and 60 cms high, and up to three courses are visible. There is plaster remaining on all three faces, and a plinth projects at the foot of the west and south faces for 14 cms on each side. The dimensions E/W are 1.82m, N/S 1.71m overall and the depth of the surviving facing to the point where it would have met with the destroyed wall on the east side is .98m, its surviving height is .86m.



Plate 38: Cutting 10 from south with buttresses F1008 on the left and F1012 on the right

The south-west corner of the next buttress, F1012, lay 2.88m to the east of the south-east corner of F1008, and its south-west corner was located at grid point 1018.28E, 917.1N. It too was squared on three sides, the fourth, north side would have been part of the now missing wall; it was of similar construction, random rubble, coursed, with a rubble core that survives higher than the faces. Scars from a missing wall are visible on the east and west faces. The surviving faces are between .2m and .5m high, and up to three courses are remain. Plaster is still present, though in patches, on all faces. Its overall height including the rubble core is 1m. The dimensions E/W are 1.80m, depth overall N/S 1.62m and the surviving facing on the west side is .9m N/S and on the east it is .92m N/S.

Further east in Cutting 2 the buttress feature, F218, which has been uncovered there is just over 3m east of F1012. It is less well preserved than either of the two preceding buttresses and facing survives only on the south and west faces. It is roughly square shaped, made from blocks of limestone, with lime mortar bonding the rubble core and the facing stones and it is randomly coursed. The south-west corner is well preserved and some dressed facing stones survive on the south side.



Plate 39: Cutting 2 showing buttress F218 from NW with the remains of the south wall of the church, F222, to the east

The south-east corner is missing. Its maximum surviving dimension E/W is 1.61m, its overall width N/S is 1.6m, the depth of facing N/S on the west side is .84m and it survives to a height of .41m.

All of these features lay beneath rubble layers. While a plinth has been uncovered at the foot of F1008 excavations around F1012 have not yet removed all the rubble overburden adjacent to the buttress itself. There is as yet no definite remains of the wall which would have linked these buttresses together in Cutting 10, but part of the wall, F222, with some facing stones on its northern side survives in Cutting 2, (Figure 5), running eastwards from the west side of F218. The line of the wall extends eastwards beneath the east baulk of Cutting 2. The surviving section of wall, which is really no more than the wall footings, is made up of limestone with lime mortar bonding and is randomly coursed. There is a clear edge to the wall on the northern side though this has only been revealed at surface level, and excavations have not exposed its face. Excavations into the foundation trench south of this section show that only .4m or so of the wall footings remain in situ. It was robbed out behind the north face and the wall, which should have been between .8m and .9m thick is now only a maximum of .38m thick at this point. The foundation trench is a shallow cut which was dug to accommodate both the wall and the buttress. The lowest exposed point at the base of the trench is 61.67m OD, it is 2.34m wide from north to south and up to .34m deep; it cuts into natural subsoil by about 23cms, and presumably would have been cut from higher up, so it is likely that the original depth of the foundation trench was about 30 – 35cms. The level of top of the natural subsoil at this point in Cutting 2 is 61.9m OD, slightly lower than in Cutting 3. As the foundation trench was dug to fit in both the buttress and the wall there is a noticeable gap behind the wall in the foundation trench itself. This appears to have been filled by F230, a dark brown soil with loose stone. This had a depth of .3m where it was exposed, and this depth probably approximates to the actual depth of the foundation trench itself. Overlying this trench backfill was another layer of compacted clay loam with inclusions of stone and slate. This layer, F233 was probably designed to level up the area outside the wall and to cover the foundations. The top of this layer is at about 62.35m OD, which is only slightly higher than the presumed floor level within the church of 62.25 – 28m OD. However, these layers had been disrupted close to the wall by the later activities of the quarrymen.

The Rood Screen

Excavations within the nave of the church in Cutting 3 uncovered the remains of the north wall of the church. A second possible structural feature has also been uncovered (Figures 3 and 4). It is likely that this is not one of the earliest features built and accordingly it is described in this section.



Plate 40: Cutting 3, possible roodscreen, F328 in centre with foundation plinth F331 and cloister wall F308 behind

Once the rubble layers had been removed and the clay layer F303 was being uncovered it became apparent that what had appeared to be a continuation of the lowest rubble layers F305 and F306 was a more coherent collection of large undressed limestone blocks, F328. These abutted the south side of the foundation trench for the north wall (F327) at grid point 1025E, 931.2N (Figure 3). It was observed that this group of stones ran southwards from the edge of F327 for 2.05m, followed by a gap of .5m and then another section of unmortared stone, 1.4m in length was exposed. The apparent width of the feature is between .75 and .9m E/W. Some stones had some mortar adhering, but mostly they were undressed, unmortared stones. At least two courses were observed, and where this feature, was exposed at the edge of F327 three courses were observed. As the entirety of the foundation courses for the north wall of the church had been removed and the trench backfilled with clay and rubble it is not clear whether or not this feature was in anyway bonded into the wall.



Plate 41: Cutting 3, roodscreen from east, note block exposed at right of picture

Excavations into the burials within the floor of the nave have uncovered at least one large block which is set about .8m below the highest recorded point on this feature, 62.31m OD. Its significance lies in its location, approximately 6m west of the chancel arch and in the way it seems to act as a division in respect of the burials found within the nave. This will be addressed when the burial evidence is being described. It may be that this feature, F328, functioned as a rood screen, and if so, it is likely that it was a later addition into the church.

The Wall Tomb / Ossuary

As described above the north wall of the church within the foundation trench F327 in Cutting 3 had been almost entirely robbed out in the eighteenth century. In removing the rubble overburden, and potential post-medieval activity in the form of the remains of a low wall of dry-stone construction, (F312) an area of mortar rich debris uncovering seemingly articulated human remains was uncovered. This proved to be the first of a number of discoveries of human remains in the area of the north wall of the church, at the eastern side of Cutting 3. Excavation of these remains revealed that the feet appeared to be resting against in situ walling, composed of flattish slabs bound with mortar.



Plate 42: Burial 6 upper level F337



Plate 43: F337 after excavation, from west

After further excavation it became apparent that at this point in the cutting there was an in situ feature within the line of the north wall. This proved to be a wall tomb which had been inserted into the north wall, and was located on the nave side of the nave side of the chancel arch.

The foundation plinth for the north wall was present on the north side of this structure. This has not been further excavated, only the in situ upper levels have been revealed. This is composed of large slabs of undressed limestone ranging in size from 20 x 20cms to 40 x 30cms. The highest recorded point on the surface of one of these is 61.98m OD. The wall tomb appears to have been constructed by removing the facing stones from the south side of the north wall and part of the rubble core, and creating a space that is 1.96m E/W and .62m N/S. The south-west corner of the wall tomb is at grid point 1025.26E, 931.26N. It survives to a height of 48cms as a built structure, although it was dug to a lower depth than the base of the wall by about 18cms. Its highest point is at 61.97m OD, at its base it is 61.31m OD. Up to five courses of thin slabs are visible along its eastern side; the biggest slab is only 12cms thick. Along the north face, two to three courses are visible, but much of the lower part is obscured by a thick plastered coating. At its west side the wall is formed by two large flat slabs which lie side by side, and overlie some thinner smaller slabs. The southern side of the wall tomb has been destroyed. It is not clear how it was faced, and whether the closing slab, as there must have been one, was a vertical, perhaps decorated slab, or a horizontal slab sitting on a built up wall. The former is more probable, and it is likely that both vertical and horizontal slabs formed the south side and the top of the tomb. It is likely that this feature was inserted sometime in the 15th century as burial within the church was forbidden to the laity until that time.

The Bell tower

It has been shown how the two plinths uncovered in Cutting 1 during the first season of excavation are within the interior of the church, abutting the north wall and presumed to form a crossing tower. These features have been described in detail in the first report. They are referenced here because it is clear that while the plinth F3 is built up to the wall F30, they are not bonded together. Leask (1967, 132) notes that 'with the possible exception of Buttevant none of the thirteenth-century friary churches had towers from the first'. For both these reasons I am assuming that the bell tower is a later insertion.



Plate 44: Cutting 1 from east showing the plinth, F3 and the north wall, F30

4.3.4 The Church: Stage 3

The West Wall

Cutting 9 was opened with a view to finding out if the noticeable ridge of rubble running N/S in that area marked the line of the west wall of the church. As described above a mortared floor with flagstones set into it was uncovered beneath the rubble deposits. A column base, which was semi-circular in shape, was also found within this surface. This feature had the initial appearance of having been cut through by a trench, F925, which ran N/S across Cutting 9 immediately to the west of the ridge of rubble, although they were on slightly different alignments. The cut appeared reasonably vertical on the west side but slopes on the east side. The base was rounded to flat. It extends beyond the cutting to both north and south.

The upper fill (F926) of this cut was composed of rubble, stones and mortar in a dark soil matrix. It was excavated as F902 when the cutting was first opened. Beneath it was a second fill, F910. This consisted of loose rubble within a clayey silt which has small pebble inclusions and occasional mortar pieces. Modern glass and tinfoil were found within this fill. It was 28m deep, and the fill F910 was .5m deep. This cut F925, proved to cut through a lower cut, F932 and was broadly coincidental with it. It appears to be 20th century disturbance cutting into what may have been a visible hollow marking the line of the earlier cut F932.

This cut F932 is possibly a cut for the foundation trench of a west wall of the church. The cut has vertical sides and a flat base. It is 1.82m wide at the widest point, and its base varies from 1.7m in width to 1.5m; it is at least .6m deep, as this is the depth that it is cut through the natural subsoil. The level on the base of the trench is 61.63m OD. This trench lies between 1005.38E to 1007.18E at 920N and 1007.54E to 1009.38E and 925N.



Plate 45: Cutting 9, looking south, cuts F925 (upper) and F932 (lower), possible foundation trench for the west wall of the church

In the bottom of the trench are large blocks of limestone (F930) sitting on the base of the cut. It is possible that these are the remains of a foundation level / wall footing; they have the appearance of being placed in position and they show signs of subsequent disturbance. They consist of a single course of limestone blocks, between 25 and 45 cms in length. There appears to be original packing of stone and clay at either side (F929). This feature was disturbed over much of the trench and has not been fully excavated where it occurs. Above both of these features was F928, a gritty mortar rich soil with stones. This appears to be the upper fill in what may be the robbed out foundation trench of the west wall of the church.

It appears that at the upper levels at least the edge of the original cut was removed by the later cut F925, and as a result the trench may appear wider than it actually was. It was clear that the mortar surface F904 had been cut through, but it is likely that this was as a result of the later cut, F925, rather than the earlier one. It is not clear whether the column base F913 was cut, or was always a half column. This could have been truncated by either cut, or by none.



Plate 46: Cutting 9, west end looking north

Excavations were begun in Season 4, 2013, to the west of the cuts F925 / F932, but this area has been very much affected by activities within the past 50 to 100 years, and there is a series of scarps

and cuts which disturb and truncate the deposits in this area. A spread of possible metalling was revealed, F924, which was in two areas separated by later disturbance, but it is not clear whether this could represent some sort of pathway exterior to the church or an earlier floor within an earlier, longer nave.

The Doorway and later Buttress in Cutting 10

In Cutting 10 the third buttress, F1003, which was uncovered to the west of F1008, was of a different form to both F1008 and F1012. It was irregular, composed mostly of quite solid mortar and very little visible stone. On its long E/W axis it was 2.02m in maximum length, 1.5m N/S and .25m thick. It had no visible facing stones and appeared to be damaged and incomplete to the point where trying to construe its original shape is difficult. There appears to be a considerable chunk missing on its northern side, and the western side is roughly rounded, again suggesting that a significant part of it has been broken away.



Plate 47: Cutting 10 from west, F1003

The later cut F925 in Cutting 9 appears to have extended south into this area of Cutting 10, though it was only recognised in section as it was mostly impacting on later rubble layers. The area to the north of the buttress has only been excavated to the base of the rubble layers, but it was apparent that features such as the mortar layer F904, which is visible in the baulk between the two cuttings, has been disturbed by some action as the mortar does not appear here as a solid layer. There are a number of voids visible just beneath the north edge of F1003 and it may be the case that the foundation trench, robbed out in Cutting 9, either terminates against the buttress or continues beneath it.

The west side of buttress F1008 had been modified by the insertion of a doorway which survives in the form of a sandstone door jamb and associated limestone sill stones (Figure 3). The jamb is probably of 13th century form (K. O'Brien, pers comm.) and may itself be a re-used feature as the sill stones with which it is paired are limestone. The sill stone, F1004 comprises two narrow pieces of limestone which lie contiguously; one is cracked down the centre. The overall length of the feature is 1.64m, it is .2m wide and up to 9.5cms is exposed. The sill stone is set bedded into mortar F1010 which slopes downwards from the edge of F1004. It is a maximum of .24m wide, and is the full width of the sill stone. The sill stone lies between a sandstone doorjamb to the east and a scar in the mortar bed at the east side of buttress F1003 where a matching stone would have been, marking the west side of the doorway. The recorded level on the surface of the sill stone is 62.40 OD.



Plate 48: Cutting 10 from SW, door jamb and sillstone F1004

To the north of the sill stone, and therefore within the church was a layer recorded as F1006, which comprised a mortar rich surface, of loose compaction, and now of irregular shape. Three moderately sized stone blocks/flagstones were incorporated within the surface immediately north of the sill stone F1004. Stones are ranged from 20 x 20cms, to 10 x 12cms in size. A level recorded on one stone was 62.34m OD. This is comparable with the mortar and flagstones within Cutting 9.

Immediately to the south of the sill stone F1004 and the mortar sloping face F1010 there was a layer F1013, which consisted of a loose mortar and sand rich deposit, roughly square in plan. This abutted the buttress, F1003, as well as the sill stone F1004, and a metallised surface F1005. A recorded level on its surface was 62.39m OD. The metallised surface, F1005, is now reduced to a small patch 1.5m south of the sill stone and separated from it by F1013. It is composed of small pebbles 2-3cm in diameter closely packed together. It is now 1.2m in maximum length, 0.9m in maximum width and a recorded level taken in it is 62.31m OD. The mortar and gravel rich layer, F1013, on the southern side of sill stones F1004, was possibly placed to raise ground level outside doorway. It is likely that it was a made surface, possibly a base for a metallised surface, which has broken down over time. The surviving metallised surface F1005 was not excavated through to see what it lay on. It is likely that this doorway was inserted into the church to facilitate access to the graveyard, and that the metallised surface served as a path to the doorway.

4.3.5 The North and West Ranges

Excavation in Cutting 7, which had initially been opened in 2012 when the NW corner of the cloister was uncovered, was focused for the 2013 season on areas to the west and north of the cloister corner. A series of massive rubble deposits had to be removed, as detailed above. Some of these contained significant quantities of stained glass, (see Appendix 5) especially F737, and a lot of painted plaster occurred throughout the rubble fill F703.



Plate 49: painted plaster recovered from the rubble layers

The earliest feature which was recognised in this area was F732, a cut for a foundation trench for what is believed to be the east wall of the west range. This cut runs N/S; it is not yet fully excavated on the west side so its profile is not fully exposed. It lies within an area between grid points 1006.8 – 1007.8E and 951 – 953N. It consists of a shallow trench which is .84m wide and .18m deep; it has been exposed for 2.38m. In the section where it has been excavated it has been robbed out and is filled with F723, a stone and mortar rich fill which appears to be a disturbed primary fill. Stone and mortar make up more than 35% of the fill and the stones average 10 x 7 x 3cms in size. These are within a greyish brown clay matrix of loose compaction, and no roof slates are present. The trench has a flat base and almost vertical sides.



Plate 50: Cutting 7, foundation trench F732 and plinth on right, F731

Parallel to this feature along its eastern side was F731 which appears to function as a plinth projecting east from the base of east wall of the west range. However, it was not bonded into the wall foundation but was separated from it by a ridge of clay. This could be as result of the disturbance to the foundations; no foundation stones of any notable size survived within F732, but the plinth, seemingly set into a shallow parallel trench is composed of flat stones. The dividing ridge may be original, or may be as a result of disruption to the main foundation of the wall. The plinth, F731 is composed of a line of limestone blocks with flat surfaces. The maximum size of the exposed stones is 22 x 20cms. Angular, smaller stones are packed between the larger ones and there are mortar and pebble inclusions. F731 was exposed for a maximum length of 1.35m; it was .55m wide and 16cms deep. It has not been fully excavated so it is not yet clear whether it sits in a separate trench or was part of the wall foundation F732.

Further to the north, F728, a stretch of wall, not yet fully exposed, sits in line with the foundation trench F732 at the north end of the cutting. On the north side of this wall F728, the stones aligned are E/W suggesting that this is where the east range forms a corner with the north range. There are two surviving courses of roughly shaped limestone blocks visible on the south side of the feature; rubble infill survives above these courses.



Plate 51: Cutting 7 from south, wall F728 on the left bonded to wall F738; later step F739 to right. In the foreground is the mortar spread F720

The exposed piece is 1.03m long and 0.7m wide and it survives to a height of .38m above F732, the foundation cut. This feature was below F737, the rubble layer which produced a lot of stained glass.

A second wall, F738, was seemingly bonded into the wall F728 at its northern end and this is therefore likely to be the south wall of the north range. Two sections survive, the west one is bonded into F728, and the second section is to the east of the first but separated by a gap which may reflect the presence of an entranceway. This wall is only partly exposed; facing stones and the rubble core are visible, but possibly only one course survives.



Plate 52: Plaster in situ on wall F738, from east

Plaster which covered the inner face of the wall still remains in situ, especially in the easternmost section where it has been conserved in situ to preserve it. A gap of 1.75m occurs between two sections, although this only reflects what can currently be seen and this may change. There is a sandstone block at the eastern end of the western section of the wall and this may possibly indicate the presence of a door jamb. The lengths of the sections as seen so far are 2.1m (west) and .9m (east). They are both .72m wide. They were overlain by the rubble layers F703, F737 and F741. Excavation has only exposed the surface of the surviving part of this wall so far so these conclusions are tentative.



Plate 53: Mortar F720 overlying plinth F731, from east

The plinth feature F731 was covered by a mortar spread F720. This is a deposit or spread of mortar which would have covered the outer face of the east wall of the west range, F728. It had slumped down from the face of the wall to the ground and spread or been spread out over the surface of the ambulatory. Where it was visible in section it was 2cms thick. As a horizontal layer it would not have formed a very level surface. It was an off white to yellow colour. Its condition was fair; the facing is still quite hard and compact at its centre, but crumbling at the edges. A slight vertical lip is all that is left of original wall facing, whereas the horizontal spread across adjacent surface is a maximum of 1m wide, but is 2.21m in length. Its position overlying the plinth and spreading out into the ambulatory may suggest that it relates to later modifications to the buildings and the cloister which may have occurred. Excavation is ongoing, so this is as yet uncertain.

A flagged surface of flat limestone blocks, F739, abuts both walls F728 and F738. This feature, F739, has the appearance of a step, possibly forming an entranceway which seems to represent an alteration to the entrance to the North range. It comprises three large roughly dressed limestone flags/steps forming a step 1.7m E/W and .5m N/S, and faces south down along the ambulatory.



Plate 54: from west, flagged surface F739 with wall F742 on top, abutting wall F738 to left

Partly overlying this is another wall F742. This later wall lies immediately to the south of the east end of the west section of F738, the south wall of the north range. It lies just in front and slightly east of the sandstone block which appeared to mark a doorway in that wall. It lies to the east of the wall F728. It comprises large dressed stones with some rubble infill. The largest limestone piece is shaped to the front and the tool work on it resembles that on the cloister buttress F710. This addition to the north range is not bonded into F738, the south wall of north range. It survives to a maximum length of .92m and is .8m wide. It rises to a height of 56cms above F739, the possible step, and it was overlain by 719, a rubble layer.

To the west of F728 and therefore presumed to be within the west range, a short length of walling was noted. This feature, F740 consists of a mortared rubble infill with one dressed stone. It runs in a line which continues that of F739 and has surviving dimensions of .58m east-west and .44m north south. It has not been fully excavated and it is believed that it may be an internal division within the west range, so it could be either medieval or post-medieval in date.

To date no other features which can positively be identified as in situ remains of any of the domestic ranges have been identified in any other cuttings. There was significant rubble tumble within Cutting 6 which clearly derived from some large structure, but the foundations or in site walls have not yet been excavated in that area.

4.4 Post-Medieval to Modern

The friary buildings were possibly used as farm buildings for a period of time post-dissolution, and finds of metal objects, such as nails and hooks, within the lower levels of the rubble layer F303 in Cutting 3 bear this out. There was a quantity of animal bone with butchery marks in this area also and this was close to the remains of what seem to be a short stretch of drystone walling, F312, which ran parallel to and slightly overlay the north side of the foundation plinth F331.



Plate 55: Cutting 3, from south, wall F312 with cloister wall F308 behind

Just north of this the cloister wall, F308 has a rectangular buttress F322 on its north side, roughly in the middle of this stretch of the wall. It is 2.20m in length (E-W) and it projects 95cm northwards from the wall F308. It survives to a maximum of two courses, averaging 26cms high. The stones of the buttress range in size from 15 x 20cms to 30 x 20cms. The stones have roughly squared corners and worked edges along the outside edge of the structure. It contains little mortar and the indications are that it is a later addition to the cloister wall. Extending west from this and running over the top of F308 is a single course of stones. These stones are an average of 25cm x 10cms and are resting on the cloister wall, they are not mortared, but they rest directly on the surface of the cloister wall and must have been put there after the sill-stones had been stripped away. Slate has also been packed under these stones at the western end. It and the buttress are most likely post-medieval alterations.

In Cutting 10 two walls were found extending from each of the buttresses F1008 and F1010. A wall F1020, ran southwards from F1008. It was at least one course high, and approximately .6m wide, possibly unmortared. It has not yet been fully excavated. A similar wall ran northwards from buttress F1012, and it too has not yet been fully exposed.

A pathway had been formed parallel to the west wall of the cloister. It was uncovered in Cuttings 7 and 8 so it extended from the SW to the NW corners. It was composed of a spread of small to medium sized grey stones (10 - 20 cms in length), tightly compacted limestone pieces, mortar and a small amount of sandstone and recorded as F508, F807 and F706.



Plate 56: Cutting 7, post-medieval path from north

In Cutting 7 it was a spread of large stones running roughly N/S with an unmortared limestone surface which is roughly dressed, and is possibly only one course deep. It includes large pieces of worked purbeck marble. It was edged on its east side by large architectural pieces from the cloister arcade (F506 in Cutting 5) Its maximum excavated width in Cutting 7, the only cutting where it was fully exposed, is 1.83m. It may have been laid as a trackway to assist with carting away stone when the buildings were being dismantled.

4.5 *The Burials* Figures 6 – 10

In the first season of excavation in 2010 some disarticulated human bone was recovered from the rubble fills, but no intact burials. In 2012 a juvenile, Burial 1 was uncovered in the cloister garth in Cutting 3. Since then and including Burial 1 the remains of 66 individuals have been recognised (Figure 6). Burials may be complete, partial or consist of a skull only and are assigned individual burial numbers where the skull is sufficiently complete, that is, retaining such features as teeth and facial bones so as to be able to determine individual attributes. A part of a cranium is regarded as DHB (disarticulated human bone), as are all other human bones which are not incorporated into a recognisable section of a human burial. So far forty boxes of DHB have been collected, washed, recorded and boxed. The lists of DHB recovered to date are given in Appendix 7, organised by Cutting and then by feature.

The identified burials recovered to date are detailed in Appendix 6; a full osteoarchaeological analysis has not yet been carried out on the majority of the remains but the details that are available are contained within the appendix. I do not propose to detail every burial here, rather to provide context and some possible phasing for the burials found so far.

Of the 66 individual burials which can be accounted for 25 were skulls only. These are skulls which had become displaced, usually because of the disturbance of the skeletal remains by the insertion of another burial, but also due in some cases to the activities of those dismantling the church.

Adult, Full	Adult, Partial	Adult, Skull only
B5, B12, B13, B21, B25, B32, B41, B42, B47, B58, B59 OSB3	B4, B6, B28,	B11, B14, B15, B19, B20, B26, B29, B35, B36, B37, B38, B39, B46, B50, B55, B57, B60, B61, OSB1, OSB 2, OSB 4,
Total = 12	Total = 3	Total = 21
		Total Adult: 36
Juvenile, Full	Juvenile, Partial	Juvenile, Skull only
B1, B16, B17, B24, B27, B43, B51, B54, B56,	B49,	B23,
Total = 9	Total = 1	Total = 1
		Total juvenile: 11
Infant, Full	Infant, Partial	Infant, Skull only
B2, B3, B8, B18, B34, B40, B44, B48, B53, B62	B7, B9, B30, B52	B22, B45,
Total = 10	Total = 4	Total = 2
		Total Infant: 16
Unknown		
B10 (skull only),		Total Unknown = 3
B31, B33 both unexcavated		
		Total Burials 66

Table1: Breakdown of burials by age and completeness

Medieval burials in Cutting 3:

The greatest number of burials of all dates has been found within Cutting 3 (Figure 8), which encompasses part of the nave of the church and part of the ambulatory and cloister garth. For convenience Cutting 3 was divided into 8 sections, Grids A – H, which ran clockwise from the south-west corner at 4m intervals, each grid being 3m wide (see Figure 8). This means that Grids A and B occupy the west side of the cutting, from the south baulk to just south of the cloister wall (F308); Grids H and G occupy the eastern side, from the south baulk (Grid H), to the middle of the ambulatory (Grid G). Effectively these two areas, Grids A – B and Grids G – H are separated by the so-called roodscreen, F328, which, as we have seen does not as yet have a clearly defined structural presence, but the difference in the layout and concentration of burials to either side is very marked.



Plate 57: Cutting 3 from west looking into Grids A and B in front and Grids G and H behind

The earliest burials uncovered to date are likely to be represented by the significant quantities of disarticulated remains uncovered within the nave of the church; DHB has occurred throughout the area of the nave under excavation in Cutting 3. Human bone began to be found within the lower levels of F303, and as excavations progressed the amount of human bone uncovered increased significantly. The first disarticulated skull uncovered, Burial 11, (B11), was at the base of F303 at the west side of the cutting in Grid B, and the recorded height on top of the cranium was 61.89m OD. A displaced skull was recovered from F326 which lay beneath F303 in the eastern half of the cutting. In fact, F326 was distinguished from F303 by the increasing quantity of DHB within its make-up. The skull found in F326, B10, was from the east side of Cutting 3 in the south-west corner in Grid H, and its height was recorded at 61.85m OD. A skull in Grid A, B20, was also recorded at 61.85m OD. Both DHB and in situ burials are particularly frequent within the south-east corner (Grid H), and 10 skulls were recovered from Grid H alone. So far there is only 26cms between the highest and the lowest recorded in this area; B10 being the highest, and B57 the lowest at 61.59m OD. A very large quantity of DHB has come from this area, covering both Grids H and G, and it was apparent in layers F303 and F326, overlying the level at which B10 was found and continuing in density down through the fills. Excavation is slightly more advanced in Grid H, possibly accounting for the difference in density of burials recovered so far. Because of the uniform nature of the fill and the quantity of DHB in particular in Grid H, the layer F326 was effectively sub-divided and F348 was used to record the fill below 61.92m OD, although it is effectively indistinguishable from F326. B10 was in the interface between the two levels.



Plate 58: B25 within Grid H

In Grids G and H to date 24 individual inhumations have been recognised. Of these ten are skulls only, one is a displaced burial with skull and some associated bones which are believed to belong with the skull, and the remaining burials were in general reasonably intact although inter-cutting had resulted in the displacement of a certain amount of bone in a number of cases, usually of long bones.



Plate 59: Excavations within Grid H

No grave cuts were visible as the amount of inter-cutting was too great, and the nature of the soil meant that distinguishing a cut from a fill was not possible. There were no defining features such as stone linings, but nails were recovered, and some were embedded in pieces of wood suggesting that many of the burials were coffined. Shroud pins were also recovered in number of cases. Towards the end of Season 4 seven burials were uncovered lying very close together in Grid H (Plate 60).



Plate 60: Grid H Cutting 3, from east, seven burials, one of an infant is not visible

They were lying in a roughly curving line running from west to east. The westernmost burial, B58 was reasonably intact, although the right leg and lower part of the left, and part of the left arm were missing; beneath its left scapula an infant was found, B62. Just east of B58 lay B13, and again most of the lower limbs were missing. East of this was B59; the upper part of the burial was intact, but only the left femur was present. It seems that this had cut through the previous burials, but itself had been disturbed also. Further east again were three skulls lying in a row: B55, B60 and B61, all of which had been displaced by grave-digging. There were no visible grave cuts associated with any of these, and the amount of intercutting would preclude the recognition of any cuts. Heights taken on the skulls ranged from 61.79m OD (B58) to 61.66m OD (B61).

The wall tomb, F337, proved to contain an original intact inhumation, termed OSB3 (ossuary burial 3). The height of the top of the cranium was 61.59m OD; that at the pelvis was 61.44m OD and the base of the foundation trench F327 was at 61.51m OD, suggesting that OSB3 was at least partly dug into the subsoil below foundation level. The burial in the wall tomb was that of a female in her mid-thirties.



Plate 61: Wall tomb F327 from east with Burial OSB3: to the south is B5

Contrasting with the density of DHB in Grid H, Grids A and B to the west of the putative roodscreen, F328, on first inspection produced a series of reasonably clear grave cuts and a noticeably less DHB than in Grids H and G. Two full inhumations were excavated within what had appeared to be reasonably clear grave cuts into natural. These burials, B12 and B24, were of a probable teenager who had notable pathologies on the spine, and juvenile respectively. B24 was in a grave which abutted the foundation trench of the north wall (F331) and so the north side of the grave-cut (F349), was only 10cms from the cut F331. This rim of natural subsoil was visible for the length of the grave cut on the north side, but natural was not visible on the south side. In both the east and the west end of the grave cut there was no visible cut through subsoil on the south side either, although natural was visible low down on the south side at the west end, suggesting that the grave and its fill (F341) had either been cut through or the grave cut F349 had cut through another, earlier grave. When B12

was excavated it was realised that the apparent grave cut was marked simply by up-turned and displaced natural, and that the cut, F342 was not dug through natural.



Plate 62: Excavation of B12 from east

The fill, F343, was indistinguishable from the surrounding matrix, and proved to contain a second, disturbed burial, B19. It appears that the visible cut, F342, which appeared initially to be unusually wide at .8m, was two intercut grave cuts. B19 was at 61.79m OD, B12 at 61.75m OD and B24 at 61.70m OD. The skull of B19 was not articulated with any bone, but the amount of DHB in the grave fill suggested that it was associated with B19 and that B12 had cut through it. After B12 was lifted a sondage was dug through the base of the presumed grave cut, as natural had not been found, and the humerus of another burial, termed B31, was found directly beneath. Its orientation and position suggested that there was a fully intact burial in situ. This has not yet been excavated. Above B12, within the fill F339 and just at the point where the grave cuts were recognised, a coin, possibly a silver penny of Edward IV (1461 – 1483) was recovered. This suggests that the burials in this area are 15th century in date. So far the highest intact burial excavated within the nave of the church is that of an infant, B3. This was excavated in Grid A, in the SW corner of the cutting. The body was lying E/W with the head to the west and it was supine. The pelvis, right foot and left hand were missing, probably as much due to preservation conditions as to later disturbance. The recorded height at the head was 62.04m OD and it was uncovered within F303. No grave cut could be definitely distinguished but the burial was clearly placed in a grave prior to the destruction of the church so it is more than likely late medieval in date.

None of the burials excavated so far in this part of the church can definitively be said to be the lowest, with no further burials beneath them. It is not yet known how many more layers of burial are in place, and it is assumed that there are more burials in Grids G and H. The initial more ordered appearance of the burials in Grids A and B, to the west of the possible roodscreen, in contrast to those in Grid H particularly, still seems to hold good, although it is obvious that here too there are disturbed burials and more than one layer. Clearly there is a burial (B31) beneath B12.

A skull, B55, was disturbed by a juvenile burial, B51, within the ambulatory. It is not clear what date the juvenile burial is, but the displaced skull could well be medieval as ambulatories were frequently used for burial. Frequently the east ambulatory was the place of burial for members of the community, but burials from the south ambulatory are known also.

The wall tomb F331 was pressed into service as an ossuary at some point in time. A large quantity of DHB was placed within the tomb overlying the burial, and this included three skulls, OSB1, OSB2, and OSB3. In point of fact when this feature was first uncovered it was assumed it had been built as an ossuary as there was such a quantity of DHB within it. It is not clear when it assumed this function, but it is possible that this happened while the church was still in use; it may be the case that the use of the nave for burial increased post-dissolution and the duration of burial within the church is a key research question.

Medieval burials elsewhere on the site: Figure 7

So far no in situ complete inhumations of definite medieval date have been found elsewhere on the site. A skull was uncovered in Cutting 2, B50, and it was at the level of the flagstones in that cutting, 62.28m OD at the top of the cranium. It's possible that this is a disturbed medieval burial, date of disturbance unknown.

In Cutting 10 a row of five skulls (B35 – 39) was uncovered facing south with a large quantity of DHB, particularly longbones arranged beside them; they were placed between the buttresses F1008 and F1012. The bones and skulls were sitting directly on a layer of slate F1015 which had been deliberately laid so that they were horizontal. A deposit of loose soil, F1011 had formed around the bone. There was little overlap of the slates and where bone was most orderly, the slate too was arranged in a more orderly fashion. The skulls were parallel to the line of where the now demolished south wall would have been. The bone must have been placed there after demolition of the church and buildings had begun. It is highly probable that these bones were exposed when tombs within the church were being dismantled, and the arrangement of the bones was an attempt to place them somewhere safe with a degree of respect. It is therefore likely that these are medieval bones in a secondary context.



Plate 63: Cutting 10, displaced skulls and longbones

Post-medieval to early modern burials: Figure 9

A number of burials have been excavated to date which on contextual and stratigraphic grounds can be assigned to a phase which post-dates the dissolution of the friary. Some are just not possible to date at this point in time, but, as on the balance of probability they are likely not to be of medieval date they are included here.

The first burial uncovered on the site, B1, was found in the cloister garth in Cutting 3. The skeleton was lying supine, E/W with the head to the west and the hands crossed at the pelvis. The preservation was good. No grave cut could be identified as the burial was barely 20cms below the modern grass level, and was within the 'B' horizon. The skeletal remains were those of a juvenile, somewhere between 9 and 12 years of age. Ciara Travers, MSc, supervised the excavation of the remains and gave a preliminary appraisal of them. It is possible that the remains could be medieval, a novice in the order who did not survive into adulthood, but without C14 dating this will not be clarified.

Also in Cutting 3 another juvenile burial, B51, was excavated within the ambulatory of the cloister. This was in Grid B and had clearly disturbed earlier burials; the skull of one, B55, had been placed on

B51. Again the burial was E/W, supine and while the right hand was positioned over the pelvis the left arm, hand, clavicle and ribs were missing. No grave cut could be discerned. Again, this could be a medieval burial, only independent dating will tell.

The third, possibly post-medieval burial within Cutting 3 was found on top of the deposit of DHB within the wall-tomb/ossuary, F337. This burial, B6, had been interred in the wall-tomb in an articulated state as the feet, which were pressed against the east wall of the tomb were fully articulated as were the lower legs. However, above the knees the remainder of the skeleton was missing and it appears that it had been severely disturbed when the wall of the church was being dismantled. A quantity of DHB in its vicinity and within the rubble fill, F336, which covered and abutted the burial may be part of it.

In Cutting 9 two burials were excavated in Season 4. Both were in shallow identifiable graves. The first, B41, was lying supine E/W, with the head to the west. The alignment of the grave and the burial was a few degrees off being parallel with the E/W walls of the church, though not to any really significant degree. The hands were crossed over the pelvic region. Analysis of the cranium and pelvis suggests this was an adult female. Two metal pieces were found with the burial; one, a curved piece was found in the upper left thoracic cavity, (E4127:9.32), the other was found in the pelvic area but below the sacrum (E4127:9.33). The grave cut, F911, was oval, 1.96m long by .4m wide and .2m deep. It appears to have been cut through the mortar layer, a possible floor, F904. Several slates were along the base of the cuts, some with nail holes, and slates also occurred in the fill F912. The recorded height of the cranium was 62.22m OD, just below the level of the floor.



Plate 64: Cutting 9 from east, B41

Lying .25m to the north of this burial was a second, B43. This was the burial of a juvenile, also lying supine, but the skull had been damaged and little remained. The grave cut, F914, was .66m in length. The cut had slates at the base and around the sides, particularly at the north-west. The head would have been lying on a slate, and the fill, F915, also contained pieces of slate.

A sixth burial occurred in Cutting 5 ext. It was located within the cloister garth, about .5m east of the cloister wall. This burial, B42, was of an adult, believed male. The burial was aligned E/W, head to west. It was supine, arms across the chest and feet flexed with toes pointing upwards pressed against the grave cut. There was no clear evidence for a coffin. The grave cut, F515, was 1.7m long. There was a sharp break of slope at the top and bottom. It had evidently been cut through the slate layer, F507 and some slates were present at the base of the cut. The fill, F514, was a friable dark brown clay loam with pebble inclusions. When the skeletal remains were examined a particular feature was noted in the teeth. This was a notch through the upper and lower lateral incisors and the edge of the

canines on the right side. Such features have been associated with individuals who habitually smoked a clay pipe.



Plate 65: Close-up of B43 in Cutting 5 ext

In Cutting 7 a burial, B33, has been located about 1m east of the SE corner of the buttress F710. This has not yet been excavated, and in reality there is nothing to indicate its date as of yet.

Early modern to modern, possible Cillín: Figure 10

In the course of excavations it became apparent that there were a number of infant skeletons being uncovered within the rubble layers which covered the church and wider area. So far thirteen infant burials have been excavated which are believed not to be medieval in date, and to have been buried in the vicinity of the friary church and buildings at a time when it would not have been in use. These burials are not all of neonates, some could have been several months old. Unfortunately, as the upper rubble layers in the extension to Cutting 1 and in Cutting 3 had been removed by machine it is possible that infant burials were lost. The presence of these burials had not been recognised at this time, (the end of the first season and beginning of the second) but since that time all de-sodding and rubble removal has been done by hand.

Two infant burials have been uncovered in Cutting 1. One, B18, was found within F18/F26, the disturbed sub-floor of the crossing/chancel area in season 3, 2012. The cut, F34 was not actually distinguishable. The fill, F32, was the same as F26, except for the inclusion of the skeletal remains which had been placed on a flat slab with the skull at the east end. The infant was crouched on the left side, in the foetal position. It was in very poor condition and the bones were very fragile. A shell was recovered from beside the remains. A large sub-rectangular water-rolled stone was placed upright on its long side at the edge of the slab, possibly forming an edging for the burial. The level on the cranium was 62.18m OD.

The second burial in Cutting 1 was recovered when the sides of the cutting were being sloped back for safety reasons, as the rubble fill was slipping into the cutting on top of those excavating in there. This burial, B27, was within the rubble fill of Cutting 1, about .4m below the modern surface. It was in quite a good state of preservation, was in an extended supine position and its height was recorded as 62.77m OD. This burial was located to the north of the line of the north wall of the church whereas B18 was within the floor of the chancel. The difference in height between the two burials, .59m shows the depth of rubble which had accumulated over the cutting.

Further east in Cutting 3 six infant burials were uncovered in 2011 – 2013. There were B2 in season 2, 2011, B7 – 9 and 30 in 2012 and B45 in 2013. Four of these burials were very close together and were found in the west baulk of the cutting from the north edge of the foundation trench of the north wall (F327) to the area inside the south side of the cloister wall (F308). Two of these, B2 and B7 were very close, in fact B2 was roughly above B7. The first burial, B2, was found in a crouched but almost

vertical position. Preservation was poor and it was within stony rubble fill. B7 lay beneath and slightly to the south of B2. It was aligned E/W with the head to the west. The bones were extremely fragile. It was lying on and partly within a layer of compacted clay (F369) beneath the rubble. It's presumed that the grave cut was dug through the rubble, but this may not be the case. It may have been cut through collapsed slates (F338), but not through the heavier rubble layers above, F302, F314 – 320). Close by were two more burials, B30 and B45. The remains of B30 were very fragmentary, and consisted only of a disarticulated skull, part of the pelvis and some vertebrae. The burial appears to have been heavily disturbed. This disturbance could have come from either the east or west side, it is probable that there has been a lot of burial activity in this area. However, the bones which did survive suggest that the child was not a neonate, but may have been almost a year old. Burial 45 was slightly to the north of B30. The grave cut and fill (F360 and F361) were inferred from the position of the burial. The grave was cut through the fill, F333, in the robbed out foundation trench F327. The skull faced north and the surviving bones were very fragmented.

Two more infants were found within the cloister garth in Cutting 3, B8 and B9. Both were lying beneath topsoil; B8 was complete, extended E/W with the head to the west. It was probably a few months old, not a newborn infant. Four shroud pins were found, one each directly under the right leg, near the chin, by the left hand and near the pelvis. The second infant was not complete, the feet and legs were missing. It was about 1.5m from B8 and it was lying roughly E/W with the head to the east.

In Cutting 2 three infant burials were uncovered, B40, B44 and B52. All three were within the church and were close to the modern-day surface. B40 was found 10cms below the sod; it was damaged as it was initially discovered due to its being so shallow. It was within the rubble overburden F212 and was lying supine, E/W with the head to the west. Preservation was moderate, but all long bones were present. Four shroud pins were found; two during excavation and two more when soil from the pelvic area was sieved. No grave cut could be easily discerned. B44 was found about 2.5m to the NW of B40. It was close to the west baulk of the cutting and was also quite shallow, being about 20 - 25cms below the modern surface. It was within the rubble layer F216 which contains frequent stone and mortar pieces. The burial was supine, roughly E/W with the head to the east. Preservation was moderate although as the ground was so uneven, the left hand and both feet were higher and therefore more disturbed than other bones. The cranium was in fragments and on excavation a lead shot was found within it.



Plate 66: B44, infant, lead shot in cranium, Cutting 2

Five shroud pins were recovered, one from the area of the pelvis and four from around the head. The third burial was just north of B44. Lower articulated legs were recovered projecting from the edge of the cutting. The remainder has not been excavated yet but will be this coming season.

In Cutting 8 an infant burial, B34, was found within the area of the cloister garth. The skeletal remains were within the rubble fill F804. They were supine, aligned E/W with the head to the west. The feet and left hand were missing.



Plate 67: Cutting 8 B34

In Cutting 10 a juvenile, B54, a child of at least a few months old, was found lying E/W but head to west on top of a post-medieval wall, F1020 which ran southwards from the buttress F1008. The condition was of moderate preservation, the skull was mostly crushed and the lower legs and feet were disturbed.

All of these burials were found within the rubble overburden. The full extent of this probable children's burial ground is not yet known.

5 Discussion

Four seasons of excavation have been completed to date at the Black Friary. The initial field season demonstrated that despite both the historical accounts and the current condition of the site there were some upstanding remains in situ. The three seasons since then have built on that information and added considerably to what is now known about the site. They have also, of course, raised a lot of questions. These can be stated simply as questions pertaining to the size of the buildings, especially the church, the phasing of the buildings, the use of different spaces for burial and the longevity of the burial tradition at Black Friary. Inevitably there are a range of detailed questions that arise out of this kind of research excavation, but I propose for now to simply clarify our findings to date and set out the issues that will guide our future excavations.

Historical sources state that the Dominican (Black) Friary was founded in 1263 under the probable patronage of Geoffrey de Geneville (Potterton 2005, 320). These sources indicate that a considerable amount of money may have been expended on this foundation and the preliminary evidence from the topographical survey indicates that the church and cloister were larger in size when compared to the Dominican Friaries at Sligo and Carlingford (Kevin O'Brien, pers comm.), suggesting that the endowment allowed a degree of grandeur in building the complex. Excavation has confirmed the locations of the church and the north and west range, but the remaining buildings are still conjectural (see Figure 4); the location of the cemetery has been deduced by previous work in the area (Seaver et al 2009) and we have confirmed the extensive use of the church and cloister area for burial for several hundred years.

It has been argued by Roger Stalley amongst others (Stalley 1990) that friaries were laid out according to a specific set of proportional measurements, based on the size of the cloister multiplied by the square root of two. He has demonstrated that this rule holds reasonably well and it is logical to think that such an ordered set of buildings would have had a guiding principal in their construction. As we have seen the size of the cloister has been confirmed as almost a 20m x 20m square, which is on the large side. To date the north wall of the church has been located in the area of the crossing and the nave. A south wall has been found and the width of the nave as deduced from the positions of these two walls, at just over 12m internally, indicates that a south aisle must have been present. The column base as found in Cutting 9 supports this, and where it is located would give a width of approximately 4m to the side aisle. Given the width of the nave at 8m it would seem logical that the overall length of the nave would be in proportion. The friary in Sligo is 6.55m wide and the nave is 22.75m long. At 8m in width it would seem logical that the nave in Black Friary would be proportionately longer than in Sligo. However, if the robbed out trench in Cutting 9 is in fact the foundation trench for the west wall, then the nave, from west wall to chancel arch is no more than 22m. The current indications from the topographical survey are that the chancel is over 25m in length, and this would not accord with a shorter nave either. It is possible that the church was fore-shortened, and an attempt to resolve this issue is one I hope to make this coming season.

The foundations for the north wall have been explored in both Cuttings 1 and 3, and it has been found that the depth of the trench dug for them is at minimum 40cms deeper than that in Cutting 3. It is possible that in anticipation of building a bell tower the foundations in the chancel, or at least at the crossing, were deliberately deepened and strengthened; likewise it could be suggested that the chancel was built at an earlier stage than the nave. Further excavations in the chancel area will at least broaden the basis for enquiry.

The condition of the collapsed bell tower has been noted before. The very large chunks of masonry still survive as coherent large remnants of walls. The quality of the mortar must have something to do with this. Similarly, the buttresses for the south wall have resisted attempts to entirely demolish them and it is one reason for suggesting that these two elements are of similar date and

workmanship. The fact that the widths of the wall as suggested by the foundations for both makes the north wall wider and seemingly without buttresses supports the idea that they belong to different stages of building. The very odd buttress at the south-west corner seems to suggest some radical modification, perhaps tying in with some re-modelling of the west wall.

The small amount of the north and west range excavated to date also seems, at first sight, to suggest some re-modelling at some point in time. Taken with the apparent alterations to the cloister wall itself it may be that that corner was re-worked at some point.

The initial difficulty in establishing a floor level within the church has now been resolved. It is clear that the floor must have had some sort of stone flagging all over the nave, which was probably repeatedly disturbed by burials from the 1400's onwards. The depth of natural within the church is in and around 62.00m OD. The surface of the surviving flagstones is at 62.26m OD. The slate and rubble layers stop at approximately 62.10-15m OD, suggesting that the flagstones had been removed prior to the main demolition getting underway. Whether or not tiles were ever used in the chancel area is not yet known, but this was against the rule of St. Dominic, who stressed simplicity in all things.

It is remarkable that the purbeck marble cloister arcade, of itself a very expensive installation, should have been so little valued when the friary was being knocked down. As we have seen, the arches and column fragments were simply cast down and used to edge a trackway, probably put in place to facilitate hauling away the stone. It is recorded that deGeneville, the patron (or at least the first patron) of the friary retired there, and it is presumed that many of the nods to grandeur, the size of the cloister and the design of the arcade, were carried out, if not under his instruction, at least at his charge. The requirement for simplicity was, it would appear, loosely interpreted by the community.

The presence of painted plaster and stained glass confirms that the church was well appointed. Ó Clabaigh notes that there appears to have been considerable unease in the hierarchy of both Dominicans and Franciscans at the readiness with which their respective founders' injunctions to maintain simplicity and poverty in their daily lives appears to have been flouted, and this was an issue frequently addressed by both orders' general chapters in the thirteenth century, (Ó Clabaigh 2012, 212). Stained glass and painted plaster fragments have been found in the Cistercian foundation at Tintern Abbey (Lynch 2010) and the Augustinian Friary at Kells (Clyne 2007) and provide useful comparative material.

A lot of the focus of the excavations has been on the burials uncovered to date. These, as seen, appear to fall into three broad groups: those of medieval date, buried within the church either beneath the floor or in tombs set into or against the walls; those of post-medieval date, people who continued to be buried in the general area after the friary had been dissolved; infants and young children, presumed buried here because they were unbaptised. An aim for this project is to be able to delimit the medieval usage of the site for burial, the post-medieval usage and the more modern. It is clear that they occupy slightly different spaces from our understanding to date, and we hope to refine this.

Originally, the Dominican General Chapter of 1250 in London made the decision that their churches were not to be used for burials, but this restriction was short lived and certainly by the fourteenth century burials within the church was something that the ordinary laity, not just patrons, could aspire to, as long as they could afford it. The friars for their part derived much of their income from the fees paid for masses to be said and thus a need was created, and a demand met.

It is unclear what the position of the cemetery at Blackfriary was after the reformation. As one of three religious houses in the town it obviously had its share of townspeople who traditionally buried their dead there. Both of the other houses were taken over for other purposes, post-dissolution, and thus the cemeteries and churches would no longer have been available for burial. It may be that the

sporadic use of the Black Friary site as a farm, and bearing in mind that the friars did return there, albeit for a short while, may have encouraged its continued use as a burial site, which in turn led to its use as a Cillín. A central aim of this project is to be able to accurately profile the populations buried here and to understand why they were buried here.

A final area of immediate enquiry is the exact location of the town wall relative to the site. It is clear that the line indicated on the 1st edition OS map suggests that it lies along what is still its southern boundary. It is notable that the ground level drops sharply here, and as it is unlikely that a defensive wall would have been sited at the base of a slope, I hope to find some trace of the wall in the coming seasons.

It is intended to return for a fifth season of excavation at Black Friary this summer. The objectives are to continue to excavate within the already opened cuttings; to place a new cutting to attempt to find the intersection of the north and west walls of the church and to open some cuttings in the garden areas and across the ditch which is believed to mark the precinct boundary to the east.

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Appendix 1

Method Statement for Excavations at Black Friary for 2011 under Ministerial Consent No. C420; Registration No. E4127

As indicated in the initial application for Ministerial Consent it is the intention of the project to establish initially by geophysical prospection, survey, and by hand clearance the extant remains of the Friary above and below ground. It is further intended to devise a programme of clearance and excavation based on these results to ascertain the location and extent of the Friary buildings and associated features and graveyard.

In tandem with the research excavation and survey work, it is intended, over time, to develop in conjunction with Trim Town Council and the local community a conservation plan for the preservation and amenity use of the area.

In 1988 a geophysical survey was carried out by Professor William Kennedy of Florida Atlantic University which suggested a layout for the friary buildings (Kennedy 1989). The team from Florida originally planned further work in the field but due to logistical reasons this never took place. The results of this survey were sufficient to enable suggestions to be made as to the function of certain of the surviving remains.

During June 2010 a geophysical and resistivity survey were carried out by Ian Elliott of IGAS Ltd, under Registration no. R223. This combined with a topographical survey confirmed the earlier work by Kennedy and gave more detail as to the extent of the Friary buildings.

Recent work by Matthew Seaver of CRDS Ltd. carried out as part of the Trim Street Restoration Project (TSRP, under Ministerial Consent no. 150) uncovered burials in the adjacent Railway Lane (Seaver and Kelly, 2009). A well was also uncovered and it is clear that these were all within the Friary grounds, and the burials were part of the Friary graveyard.

It is believed that the southern side of the site is bounded by the town wall. This does not now survive above ground.

It is intended over a number of seasons to establish the extent and nature of the above ground remains of the Friary, to understand the layout of the Friary buildings and associated graveyard, gardens and other features. A further aim of the project is to try to establish if any remnants of the town wall survive below ground. However, it is envisaged that the work during each season will be self-contained, and any test-pits excavated will be fully back-filled at the end of each season. This is particularly important as the site is not a closed site.

Two cuttings were opened during the 2010 season and confirmed the presence of upstanding walls, possibly relating to the belfry tower.

Work this season will comprise of (see also Fig. 3):

- Further clearance of grass and scrub from some of the extant (masonry) features
- Opening one north south running cutting 12m by 6m which will extend from Cutting 2 along the west side of Cutting 1, and will traverse the line of the north wall of the church and the south side of the adjoining cloister.

A mechanical excavator fitted with a ditching (toothless) bucket may be used to assist in the removal scrub from certain areas, where practicable. Otherwise all clearance and excavation will be by hand. The National Monuments Service will be apprised of any findings and consulted as to further works.

Excavation Team

The team will consist of a Director Finola O'Carroll, a geophysicist Ian Elliott, a supervisor and between 4 and 12 students. An osteoarchaeologist will be on call.

A number of students are returning as assistant supervisors this season. When numbers warrant it, a supervisor will be brought in to provide additional supervision for the students.

The project is being developed as a public /educational/tourist project. Accordingly it is hoped that members of the local community who have an interest will participate in the excavations also. We also envisage that limited numbers of interested members of the public would have the opportunity of taking part in the excavations also. There are two ways this may happen, either on a day basis, where they would have a tour of the town, the site and then have the methods and processes of excavation explained to them. They would then be given the opportunity, under professional supervision to do a small amount of excavation for about two hours. The areas selected would be relatively insensitive and all participants would be carefully supervised.

If non-archaeologists wish to participate for a longer period they would be trained as are the students, and again fully supervised.

Logistics

Logistical support will be provided by Trim Town Council, and further back-up can be provided by the IAFS. if necessary for additional personnel or equipment if required.

Finds and samples

All archaeological finds and samples should be stabilized, bagged and recorded according to NMI guidelines. Conservation and specialist analysis will be undertaken by the persons named below if required. Finds, samples and excavation archive will be stored in the IAFS offices, UCD, until after the completion of the report. Finds will ultimately be housed in the NMI.

Conservation

The IAFS retain the services of a number of finds conservation specialists, including Ms Susannah Kelly of the Archaeology Dept, UCD.

Specialists

The IAFS retain the services of a number of specialists, including Ms Linda Fibiger (human bone), Headland Ltd. (soils) and Dr Stephen Mandal (stone – in house).

Constraints

Safety Hazards – The IAFS safety statement of practices will be complied with regard to trench depth and distances from existing structures.

Reporting

A full report outlining background, methodology and results of the investigation, shall be forwarded to the NMS, NMI and to the Local Authority at the end of every season. When the programme is completed it shall be fully published, but it is envisaged that interim publications of both scholarly and popular nature shall appear at regular intervals. It is also intended to maintain and update a section on the IAFS website devoted to the research project.

Appendix 1: Recorded Archaeological Sites and Monuments in the Vicinity

The recorded archaeological sites considered relevant to the current excavation within c. 1.5 km of the proposed development are listed below, all noted in the Record of Monuments and Places for County Meath and the Archaeological Inventory of Co. Meath (Moore 1987). The monuments are listed in a standard format as follows:

SMR No.	Classification
Townland NGR OD (feet) Inventory No.	Description
ME036:026 Manorland, (2 nd Division) 7978, 5617 200-300' OD 1218	Cropmark A cropmark is shown on an aerial photograph in the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs, (BHG 78) as a small rectilinear enclosure c. 50m N-S and 50m E-W which is probably a small field on the skirts of the town.
ME036:027 Friaryland, (3 rd Division) Not given Not given Not listed	Church Maudlin church is not marked on the first edition but is shown on the 1959 edition as a graveyard. C.C. Ellison, (1972, 8) cites ' <i>The regal visitation of 1693</i> and <i>The enlarged account of 1697</i> which refer to the chapel of Street Mary Magdelene now Maudlins. Similarly Phillip O' Connell (1959, 24) states the last prior of Maudlins was forced to vacate the chapel on the 34 th year of Henry VIII reign. Foundations to Maudlin were common with a church founded to the Saint in the vicinity of Trim in the early Anglo-Norman period followed by a Leper Hospital in Trim dedicated to the Saint in 1335, (Lee, 1966, 146). It is not certain when the church in Maudlin was founded but Ellison and O' Connell believe there were foundations in the 16 th and 17 th century in Friaryland. The present church which stands in Maudlin cemetery is largely rebuilt but has a carved capital and windowsill which may be original to this period.
ME036:021 Blackfriary (2 nd Division) 8028, 5737 200-300' OD 1351	Friary (site) Dominican friary founded in 1263 by Geoffrey de Geneville who was buried there in 1314, (Gwynn and Haddock 1970, 230). The foundation is recorded as 4 acres in the Dissolution Documents, (White 1943, 3081). A similar area is now occupied by earthworks on the site which include a double bank and intervening ditch forming two sides of a square. Smaller rectangular earthworks with masonry fragments incorporated probably mark the site of ancillary buildings. The friary was burned and following its dissolution was granted to Sir Thomas Cusack in 1542. The Friars returned in the 16 th century, (Fenning 1962) but the friary was dismantled in the 18 th century to provide road metal.
ME036:021 Blackfriary (2 nd Division) 8033, 5694 200-300' OD 1352	Abbey (in ruins) St Mary's Augustinian Abbey founded in thirteenth century. Only the east and south walls of church tower survive to some seven storeys. The tower was square with corner turrets; that on southwest contained a spiral staircase. The ground floor is vaulted and springers of arch survive over the fourth floor. The belfry stage with large windows is positioned on the fifth floor. The seventh floor was the parapet level with turrets rising above. Gwynn and Haddock, (1970 195-99) state the foundation may be pre-Norman but the earliest recorded sponsor is Hugh de Lacy. The abbey functioned as the town's parish church in the middle ages and must have been of considerable importance as parliament was held there in 1484, 1487 and 1491. The priory was located on a ridge overlooking the Boyne and was dissolved in 1539 from when it started to fall into disrepair. The shrine of our Lady was held there until 1538 making it an important pilgrimage site. The surviving Belfry is known locally as 'yellow steeple' while the only other remains are a circular earthwork of unknown function measuring 10.5 by 9.9 meters positioned to the east of the tower.

ME036:025 Manorland (1 st Division) 8025, 5670 100-200' OD 1452	Church (possible) Remains of small rectangular structure excavated by P. D. Sweetman. The remains are located within the curtain wall of Trim Castle and pre-date the fosse and plinth of the keep. The structure is orientated east-west and may be an oratory or church (PRIA 1978,131-3). of an earlier monastic site which was occupied by Trim castle (Sweetman 1978: 131-133).
ME036:019 Townparks North (Trim) 8022, 5717 200-300' OD 1518	Church Known locally as Street Patrick's, the church has a vaulted floor and a western tower with 5 levels. The tower is rectangular with a projecting stair turret on the northwest angle. On the top floor are a series of battlements and a wall walkway. The north and south walls of the chancel are extant to a height of c. 6 meters with an inserted sixteenth-century window in the southern wall. On the ground floor there is access to the modern Cathedral with a plain pointed arch giving access to the church. The chancel has two medieval and two seventeenth-century grave slabs, while around the tower are four medieval memorial slabs and three seventeenth-century grave slabs. There is a font on the west wall to the Mortimers and the de Burghs. There are also 3 plaques in the porch, one of a fish and the other two showing angels and family coats of arms. A font evident in the nave is recorded as a piscina by Roe, (1968 101-105) and has four rectangular panels depicting angels holding shields which display the arms of England, the Butler family, the Mortimers and De Burgo. Over 60 cut stones are evident in the area surrounding the church. Dopping's visitation book (1692) records the nave was in good condition but the chancel was ruined from 1641. He states the roof was slated and the windows glazed. The church served as the parish church until the function was assumed by the Augustinian house in the middle ages. In 1955 the church was granted Cathedral status.
ME036:024 Townparks South (Trim) 8017, 5682 100-200' OD 1519	Friary (site) Site of Franciscan friary is thought to be where courthouse now stands. The friary was thought to be founded in the first half of the 13 th century although the first reference dates to 1318, (Gwynn and Hadcock, 1970, 260). Its recorded as being flooded in 1330 with the dissolution documents indicating a watermill was nearby which may have had an association with the friary. Face corbels in the gable of a nearby house positioned on the Boyne may be from the friary. In 1951 burials were found during works nearby on Castle Street. In the 16 th century it was converted to a courthouse and no remains are extant.
ME036:025 Manorland (1 st Division) 8025, 5670 100-200' OD 1692	Ringwork Hugh de Lacy built a ditched earthwork at Trim in 1172 (Orpen 1911, 338). This may have been a ringwork castle rather than a motte. Excavation by P. D. Sweetman (PRIA 1978, 133-40, 185-8) revealed a wide fosse containing thirteenth-century material surrounding the keep (1751).
ME036:023 Blackfriary (2 nd Division) 8038, 5680 100-200' OD 1711	Gatehouse Rectangular gatehouse with a guardroom on the south side of the passage. The upper level is partially destroyed but a spiral staircase is evident on the north side of the passage.
ME036:022 Blackfriary (2 nd Division) 8028, 5695 200-300' OD 1712	Urban Tower House Known locally as Nangle's Castle. The ground floor is featureless and the walls survive on first floor level only on the west and east sides. On the first floor has remains of a garderobe are evident at northeast corner. A corbelled overhanging chamber is positioned on the east wall, which is lit by a single straight slit light. The building now has a galvanise roof and serves the purpose of a modern shed. Located immediately south of Nangles Castle is Talbot Castle a 15 th century tower house. The date for Nangles Castle is uncertain although it may be 14 th century. Noel E. French (1988, 20) argues the structure may be associated with Street Marys Augustinian Abbey although it is more likely to be the remains of a free-standing tower house.

ME036:022
Blackfriary (2nd
Division)
8027, 5691
200-300' OD
1713

Urban Tower House

Built in 1415 by Sir John Talbot the tower house is known locally as Talbot's Castle. Sir John Talbot was viceroy of Ireland in the 15th century and the north wall bears the Talbot and Furnival arms. A second plaque on the south wall bears the date 1425, (French 1988, 19). The building is also known as Street Mary's Abbey as it occupies the lands of Street Mary's Augustinian Abbey. Noel E. French, (1988, 19) argues the structure was adoption from a previous monastic building to a fortified manor house in the 15th century. The building appears to have a vaulted ground floor with main hall above and may have been constructed in two phases in the 14th and 15th centuries. The structure is two stories with twin transom windows on the north wall and an enclosed garden, which stretches to the bank of the Boyne on the south side. It was converted into a Latin school in the latter half on the 18th century, (French, 1988, 19). During repairs in the 1960's a series of previously unrecorded rooms were discovered backfilled under the terrace, (French, 1988, 20).

ME036:025
Manorland (1st
Division)
8025, 5670
100-200' OD
1751

Castle

Built between 1210 and 1220 on the site of a ringwork or motte. The castle was constructed on church lands with the remains of a possible small oratory located within the curtain wall. The Castle is the largest example of its kind in Ireland with a curtain wall that encloses 3 acres. It consists of a rectangular keep of four storeys with square towers projecting from middle of each wall, of which only three survive, (the Northern example being removed in the 18th century). The masonry of the structure is broken half way up indicating the building was a two-phase construction. Entrance is at first floor of the east tower with a small chapel positioned directly above. The structure reaches a maximum height of 21 meters with an average wall breadth of 3.75 meters. A triangular ward of same period is defined on two sides by the curtain wall with five D-shaped towers and two gateways, one with barbican. The third side of the ward is defended by the River Boyne. A large hall is situated to the north of the ward in close proximity to the Boyne. (PRIA 1978, 127-98). The Castle was constructed some time between 1200 and 1220 and was occupied by Geoffrey de Geneville from 1254 to 1302. It was abandoned c. 1350 but was re-occupied by Confederate forces around the 1640's, (Sweetman, 1978). The curtain wall is complete only on the south and west with fragments on the east although the original circuit would have been in excess of 400 meters. The wall is 8 meters high externally and 3 meters internally and is in excess of 1.8 meters thick. The castle was excavated in 1972 and 1973 and the results are included in appendix 3.

ME036:047
Townparks South
(Trim)
8007, 5666
OD (feet)100-200'
1820

Town Wall

Stretch of town wall (length 50m, width 0.85m) positioned west of the castle between Castle Street and Emmet Street.

ME036:028
Trim Town
8020, 5700
100-200' OD
1821

Town Defences

Enclosed on area of c. 49 acres and must date in part from thirteenth century when the earliest murgage grant was made in 1290, (Irish Records Commission 1829, 36) . The defences ran from the Castle across to Emmet Street (where a section survives) and turned north at the back of properties on the west side of Emmet Street towards the River Boyne. The Castle formed the town defence on the south east side. In total there were five gates into the town at Dublin gate, Water gate, Abbey gate, Water gate and Sheep gate of which only sheep gate remains. The defences were refortified in the 17th century, (see Fig. 4).

ME036:048

Trim Town
Not given
Various
Not Listed

Trim Town

Following the Urban Archaeological Survey for Meath the entire archaeological remains were given a single R.M.P. number which included all the above monuments from Trim Town and some previously un-catalogued remains. The town is founded on both banks of the River Boyne. The highest point of the town is occupied by the Medieval church of Street Patrick, (ME036:019) while the Augustinian priory is also positioned to overlook the town, (ME036:021). The name Trim means ford of the elders, which may explain the town's development in the middle ages as an ancient fording point. Throughout the middle ages a bridge was positioned in the same location as the present Trim Bridge, which was constructed in the 18th century. The second town bridge Watergate was built in the 19th century and either of these points may have had previous significance as natural crossing points.

The town's foundations date to the 8th century with the establishment of a monastery by Street Loman, which is recorded as being burnt in 784. The monastery is no longer extant but may be indicated by the curving patterns of High Street and Navan Street or in the possible oratory within (ME036:025) the castles curtain wall, (ME036:025). The original castle was constructed by Hugh De Lacy and was either a Motte, (Orpen 1911, 340) or a ringwork, (Barry 1983). This castle was destroyed by Ruaidhri Ua Chonchobair in 1174 and presumably was replaced with the present structure, (ME036:025). In the early 13th century the town is referred to as a borough in a charter by Walter De Lacy, (MacNicoll 1964). Little more is mentioned of the town until the 15th century but judging by the current remains and the failure of Bruce to attack it in his 1315-1318 campaign it must have been a strong foundation.

The street patterns don't conform with typical examples from the later medieval period with a single large curving Street comprised of High Street and Castle Street with subsidiary streets of it such as Haggard Street and Mill Street, (Bradley 1985). The burgage plots are still intact except at Loman Street and Market Street. The plots on much of Emmet Street are well outside the boundary of the medieval town and may represent a medieval suburb. Almost all of the houses have been destroyed with the exceptions of Talbot and Nangles Castle, (ME036:022, see above).

The market place is represented by the broadest Street, Market Street which originally bore a pyramid of seven steps on which was surmounted the market cross which survived into the 18th century, (Eogan 1867, 312). Ecclesiastically the town was well serviced by Street Patrick's church (ME036:024), Street Mary's (ME036:021), Maudlin Church, (ME036:027) and two Friaries (ME036:021 and ME 036:024).

Although Drogheda eclipsed the town's importance in the post- medieval and modern periods it continued to grow. It played a significant role in both the Confederate wars and Cromwellian campaigns and had a recorded population of some 3,282 in 1837.

Appendix 2: Previous Excavations Relevant to the Current Excavation

Previously published archaeological excavations considered relevant to the current excavation are listed below from 1969 to 2001 (www.excavations.ie) are summarised below.

Meath

TRIM

Excavation type: Castle

Grid coordinate: N 802564

SMR: Not given

Excavation No.: 73E30

The investigations of 1973 like 1972 were mainly concentrated in the bawn area between the keep and the south curtain wall where a free standing stone structure had been previously discovered. A fosse, which appears to be contemporary with the stone structure, radiated outwards from each of the side walls, and presumably runs right around the present keep. The Fosse and the open-ended stone structure appear to be part of the original defences of the Castle.

North of the free standing stone structure and immediately east of the west section of excavated fosse another stone building was discovered. The building is rectangular in shape and is set directly on the boulder clay like the open-ended structure. Its north-east corner was cut off by the keep and part of the foundations of the keep are built on the remaining portion of the north wall of the building. There was a layer of gravel lying over most of it and the top of this gravel was at the same level as the footing of the keep. It appears that the gravel was the result of levelling for the building of the keep and that it was spread over the rectangular structure before the foundations of the keep were built. Immediately to its east the gravel covers an occupation layer which is at the same level as the floor of the building and is therefore contemporary with it. This occupation layer is stratified over 60cm below the occupation layer which is associated with the keep. The south-west corner of this early building is cut off by the southern extremity of the fosse (west section), which means that it is earlier than this part of the fosse. However there is good evidence to show that the portion of fosse which cuts off the building is an extension of the original fosse, which means that the building could be contemporary with the early defences of the site rather than pre date them. No artifacts were found in the building.

Further sections of the battered plinth of the keep were exposed and no traces of a motte were found. South of the fosse (east section) and east of the open-ended structure a hearth with a series of post and stake holes were discovered. The structure was stratified under the mortar layer and was associated with Ham Green pottery and an early type iron arrowhead. The mortar layer was shown to be associated with the open-ended structure in the 1972 season and to probably predate the keep.

The tower nearest the barbican was investigated. A 13th century blocking wall and a mural staircase were uncovered in the tower. Immediately north of this tower a 17th century lime kiln was discovered. An area from the south-west corner tower of the curtain walls eastwards to the next tower was partially excavated in order to facilitate conservation works.

The finds from Trim this year included the normal range of 13th century pottery plus an almost complete French parrot-beak spout jug.

P.D. Sweetman,

National Park and Monuments Branch,

OPW

Meath

1987:42

High Street, Trim, Townparks North

Medieval urban

N810575

This rescue excavation, which resulted from the discovery of medieval remains during the construction of a library at

High Street, lasted 11 days.

An excavation trench measuring 7m by 14m was opened by mechanical excavator and stratified material covering an area c. 5m by 6m was hand-excavated to a depth of 0.5m. This consisted of a series of yard surfaces dating to the 13th century, with associated pits and structural features. Finds included a small assemblage of medieval pottery which consisted mainly of Bristol wares and other English pottery, a small bone comb, a bone pin, and a fragment of a shale bracelet.

No medieval features survived along the street frontage.

At approximately 7m to the north of the excavated area, in a trench dug by the builders, a substantial ditch, sealed by c. 2m of rubble, was recorded. It measured over 3m in width and was c. 2.5m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. The fill was a dense waterlogged peat which contained quantities of animal bone and plant and microfaunal material. No pottery was recovered from the ditch. The line of the ditch is roughly parallel to the High Street

Small pockets of stratified material dating to the 13th century occurred at the northern end of the site. It was not possible to establish the relationship between the ditch and the layers containing the 13th-century pottery. It seems likely, however, that the ditch pre-dates the 13th century.

Funding for the excavation was provided by Meath Co. Council, and the excavation report will be published in *Riocht na Midhe*.

Claire Walsh, 33 Glenabbey Rd, Mt Merrion, Co. Dublin

Meath

Trim Castle, Trim

Excavation type: Medieval castle

Grid coordinate: N202564

SMR No.: Not given

Excavation No 95E77

Limited archaeological excavations were carried out at Trim Castle between 10 April 1995 and 12 January 1996. The work was undertaken under public tender to the Office of Public Works and was designed as part of the extensive and ongoing conservation and presentation work in the castle.

Two main areas were initially excavated, namely around the outside of the keep and along the eastern curtain wall. Additional areas were later excavated in the interior of the keep itself and in the area of the Great Hall and curtain walls at the north-eastern side of the castle.

Excavations were previously carried out in a number of areas of the castle during the 1970s (P.D. Sweetman, P.R.I.A., 78C, No. 6, 1978).

Area 1 - vicinity of keep

A long period of occupation with many changes in structures was uncovered.

Pre-Norman occupation

Scant evidence of probable prehistoric activity occurred in the form of a small number of pits and stray finds of flint artefacts.

A number of levels of early medieval occupation also occurred. A small oven was superseded by a post-and-wattle building with a metallised floor. At a later period a large wooden barn was built in this area. It burnt down and considerable quantities of burnt oats and wheat were uncovered.

The 1172 ringwork

Evidence of the first Norman defences on the site consisted of the remains of a ringwork with an earthen bank, timber palisade and external ditch. This ringwork dates from 1172 and is described in the medieval Song of Dermot and the Earl. Part of the stone footing of a contemporary timber-framed building survived within it.

Stone castle

The construction of an imposing stone keep, located in the centre of the ringwork, was begun c. 1175 and continued into the earlier part of the next century. Excavations within the keep revealed part of the original internal division, which was later rebuilt. Evidence of the construction sequence of the external keep walls was also uncovered. A remarkable survival was a shallow circular trench which had been marked out by ropes to define the size of one of the towers of the keep.

The excavations demonstrated that the entrance tower and the two rooms in the main block of the castle had suspended wooden floors with unlit cellars beneath them and that there never was a motte on the site.

After the erection of the keep the ringwork ditch appears to have been enlarged and deepened, in many areas being cut into bedrock.

From the latter part of the 13th century onwards alterations were made and structures added to the outside of the keep. This began with the addition of a massive battered plinth in the later 13th century. It included a forebuilding guarding the entrance.

In the early 14th century a rectangular building with unusual internal arrangements along with a walled enclosure, defended by a round tower at one corner, was added outside the entrance to the keep. The remains of a stone-revetted entranceway, which was guarded by a drawbridge, survived on the inner side of the ditch.

The ditch was deliberately backfilled later in the same century except at the west side of the castle, where a large double-flued lime-kiln continued in operation until the end of the century.

A large quarry was cut to a depth of 3.5m into the bedrock on the east side of the castle. It was quickly backfilled with rock chippings before the later 15th century.

During the 15th century a well was constructed in the backfilled quarry. At a similar date the enclosure around the entrance to the castle was enlarged and another corner tower added. The forebuilding to the castle was also enlarged and a stone causeway was built over the backfilled ditch. A small wash-house was erected against the side of the castle, with a drain leading from it down to the river. During the 16th and 17th centuries further small buildings, some with cobbled floors, were added to the keep. The wall of the castle was breached to allow access to the basement of one of the towers, which was refloored at the time.

Within the keep lead-smelting probably related to the 17th-century occupation, and construction of gun emplacements was evidenced.

The final phase of activity evidenced began in the early 18th century with the collapse/demolition of the northern tower of the castle, and continued with the robbing out of much of the battered plinth and stone buildings around the keep. Two lime-kilns dating probably from the 19th century were discovered at the east side of the castle. No doubt much of the stonework of the castle ended up in these structures.

Area 2-eastern curtain walls and towers

Excavations were undertaken over the eastern curtain wall and over the northern end of the western curtain of the castle.

The northern corner of the late 12th-century curtain on the east side of the castle was originally marked by a massive tower which had walls up to 4.7m in thickness (stronger even than the keep). It survived to two stories over basement in height, and remains of arrow-loops, a window and a number of stairs occurred.

South-eastwards from the tower the curtain was of two periods. The earlier phase contemporary with the tower was, until recently, hidden below ground and was pierced by five embrasures with arrow-loops.

The interior and exterior of the high rectangular mural tower north-east of the keep were also excavated. Between this point and the south-east corner of the curtain only small lengths of wall survived. The presence of another rectangular mural tower was evidenced by robber trenches only.

'Great Hall' and 'Mint'

In the 13th century a large three-aisled building measuring over 31m in length by 20m in width was constructed in the north-east corner of the castle, utilising the curtain wall for one of its sides. The old embrasures in the curtain wall

were blocked and the wall was heightened and pierced by five large windows. The building consisted of a hall with a separate room, probably kitchens, at its south-east end. The latter room stood over a large stone-vaulted undercroft with two entrances. One led, via a rock-cut passage and through a doorway in the curtain wall, to the river. It is probable that a wooden jetty lay outside the gate to allow ships to unload supplies. A second entrance led from the south-west end of the undercroft.

Parliaments were held in Trim Castle in the 15th and 16th centuries and probably met in the hall.

The large northern corner tower was also substantially altered in the 13th or 14th century when new embrasures, entrances and a cobbled ramp to the basement were constructed. In the 15th and 16th centuries further stone buildings with cobbled floors were added to the southern end of the hall, linking it to the next curtain tower-a total length of over 50m of buildings. This latter area was not fully excavated but the buildings had substantial burnt floors and many hearths and may have been the location of the mint which operated in the castle from 1460 onwards.

More buildings and an oven were added to the south end of this structure in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Evidence of the 17th-century military reoccupation of the castle also occurred in this area, where many small hearths for melting lead and a blacksmith's forge were located. The windows of the hall were blocked at this time and gun-loops constructed there and in the western curtain wall of the castle.

Evidence of 18th- and 19th-century activity consisted of a number of human burials, the robbing of walls and the use of another lime-kiln.

Alan Hayden, Archaeological Projects Ltd, 15 St Brigid's Rd Upr, Drumcondra, Dublin 9.

Meath

Trim

Urban medieval

Grid Coordinate: Not given

SMR No. Not given

Excavation No.:96E175

A sewage and water supply scheme for Trim resulted in the excavation of continuous trenches in most of the major streets in the town, monitored in agreement with the National Monuments Service and funded by Meath County Council. The trenches revealed that there had been a small amount of disturbance by earlier pipes and trenches but the disturbance brought about by this scheme was on a far greater scale. The maximum depth of the trench in places was 4m and it was up to 3m wide in the vicinity of manhole boxes.

A medieval street surface of cobbling was exposed along most of the length of Market Street, approximately 1-1.1m (56.9m OD Main) below the present street level. There was evidence at the east end of the street that the River Boyne had encroached as far south as Market Street in the medieval period, although this was not the case at the west end where the original ground level was slightly higher. At the east end the cobbling sealed a riverine deposit and was overlain by a black organic deposit with bone and a few sherds of medieval pottery. The area between the east end of Market Street and the bridge over the Boyne had been disturbed by the construction of stone and brick culverts.

At the west end of Market Street two stone walls were exposed. One of them ran north-south across Market Street; it was 800mm wide and survived to a depth of 900mm. It cut through the black organic deposit and the cobbling and was founded on the boulder clay underlying the cobbling. Neither side was properly faced. The second wall was running east-north-east/west-north-west and was first exposed in the south face of the trench when it was widened for a manhole box. This survived to a depth of 900mm and was approx. 700mm wide. The base appeared to be constructed of the width of two large blocks with some rubble in between. As the trench was excavated westwards, the wall was exposed running diagonally across the trench. The relationship of the two walls was unclear as the area where they would have met was not available for examination; they appeared to be post-medieval in date as they cut through the organic and cobbling layers.

West of these walls the cobbling faded out and was replaced by a grey silt layer lying on top of the boulder clay with different lenses of redeposited stone on top of the silt. A north-south ditch was exposed at the western extremity of

Market Street. The basal silt layer lay at 56.15m OD and was 1.9m wide. There were assorted layers of redeposited clays in the upper fill levels, some of which may have been associated with modern pipe-laying in this immediate area.

Pipe-laying continued from the Athboy Gate down Loman Street. A north-south stone wall was exposed at the gate of Souhans Engineering. This was a mortared limestone wall, 400mm wide, and was interpreted as a possible boundary wall for St Patrick's church and graveyard. A ditch or pit was exposed immediately outside the church, consisting of two clay layers with very little organic content and no pottery to assist dating. Two shallow pits were exposed opposite the entrance to Church Lane; again there was no dating evidence. As the trench ran down the natural slope to the junction with Mill Street, more evidence appeared for encroachment by the Boyne, with black riverine deposits interspersed with organic deposits. The organic deposits contained much bone and leather offcuts and a small number of medieval potsherds. The trench was excavated to a depth of 1.7m here.

At the junction of Mill Street and Mill Lane the remains of massive stone walls were exposed. These appeared to have been the outside corner walls of the old town gaol, which had originally been built out into the junction; the stone wall which runs down to the river at this point was part of the gaol. The trenches for the gaol walls were cut into the riverine deposits here.

Much of the ground between the houses along Mill Lane and the riverbank is made-up ground, reclaimed when the mill-house to the north-west and the mill-race were demolished. The trench therefore cut through this made-up ground down to the riverbank.

The trench was excavated from the north end of Watergate Street to its junction with Market Street. A gate in the town wall was anticipated here but there was no evidence for this. Black riverine deposits were found at 54.47m OD at the north end of the street. Nothing was found along Watergate Street except for evidence for disturbance during the building of Watergate Bridge and for the construction and demolition of modern walls at the north end of the street. There was also evidence for raising of the road surface in modern times with dumping of clay and stone. At the south end of the junction a stone wall was exposed, running in an approximate east-west direction, which may have been associated with the other walls found at the west end of Market Street.

Continuing southwards along Emmet Street, the trench was excavated through bedrock which rose closer to the surface. Outside Kiely's pub the line of the town wall was encountered slightly further to the north than expected. The wall was founded on bedrock at 57.53m OD and was 3m wide at the base.

Rosanne Meenan, Roestown, Drumree, Co. Meath.

Meath

TRIM COURTHOUSE, CASTLE STREET, TRIM

Excavation type: Urban

Grid coordinate: 28018 25693

SMR No.: 36:48

Excavation No.: 96E247

Archaeological test excavation was undertaken in advance of a proposed development at Trim Courthouse, Trim, Co. Meath, in April 1997. The earliest evidence for a settlement at Trim occurs during the Early Christian period, when a monastery was founded here by St Loman. There are no surviving pre-Norman remains at Trim, but the Augustinian priory probably occupies the site of the early church. The curving line formed by Navangate Street, High Street and Castle Street suggests that the monastery may have occupied both banks of the river. With the coming of the Normans Trim became the most important manor in the new Lordship of Meath, and it was subsequently the site of the largest medieval castle in the country. The Augustinians, the Dominicans and the Franciscans all established religious houses at Trim. The Franciscan friary stood on the south bank of the river, partly on the site of the present courthouse. It was founded in the early 13th century and was reformed by the Observantines in 1325. The monastery was damaged by floodwaters in 1330. Dissolution documents indicate that it had a watermill nearby. In 1951 burials were found in a cutting nearby in Castle Street.

The site of the proposed extension is situated on the south side of the courthouse. It is an irregular-shaped area with maximum dimensions of 28m east-west and 25m north-south. Two test-trenches were mechanically excavated at the site of the proposed development. The trenching revealed 1–1.5m of modern overburden, mostly rubble from the last phase of demolition at the site. This overlay a deposit of dark greyish-brown silty clay containing occasional

cobbles, pebbles, pottery sherds, human bone, slate, mortar, shell and flecks of charcoal and lime. This deposit was 1m deep at the west end of Trench 1 and just 0.45m deep at the west end of Trench 2. It was not fully excavated at the east end of these trenches.

Two possible extended inhumations were encountered in this deposit. The first was represented by a skull which was found 11.5m from the west end of Trench 1, and the second by human bones found 3.25m from the west end of Trench 2. Other bones recovered suggest that part of another burial was removed by the machine at the west end of Trench 1. The trenches were too deep to allow detailed investigation of the possible burials. About twenty pottery sherds were recovered from this silty clay deposit. With the possible exception of one or two sherds all were post-medieval in date.

Dominic Delany for Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, Rath House, Ferndale Road, Rathmichael, Co. Dublin.

Meath

BRIDGE STREET, TRIM

Urban medieval

279030 256148

98E0465

Trial-trenching was undertaken at the site of the former 'Dean Swift' pub on 17 October 1998. The work was carried out in compliance with a condition attached to the grant of planning in respect of a replacement licensed premises. Before the commencement of the trial-trenching the site was subjected to an architectural and archaeological assessment, following which monitoring of demolition works was undertaken. The site lies on the western side of Bridge Street, on the southern side of the town, overlooking the river and immediately adjacent to the bridge. It lies within the designated zone of archaeological potential of Trim, as defined by the UAS, OPW.

Six trial-pits were excavated by machine. All were excavated through layers of rubble, which extended to depths of 1.6-3.28m below the existing ground surface. Below the rubble the surface of a silty, organic deposit was exposed, which contained fragments of animal bone, shell and wood-chip. Such material is similar to deposits uncovered in other urban areas, which proved to be of archaeological significance. However, no attempt was made to determine the nature and depth of such deposits as the rubble would have had to be removed from a large area in order for any hand-excavation to be undertaken in a safe manner. Subsequent geotechnical investigations at the site indicated that the depth of the organic material was up to 2.3m. The levels of the organic deposits, 50.77-52.79m OD, indicate that the surface falls towards the river, which is hardly surprising given the location of the site with respect to the Boyne.

Consequently, a piled foundation plan was prepared for the site, with the ground-beams/ services a minimum of 0.6m above the highest recorded level on the surface of the organic layer. All piles were 0.25m in diameter, and a grid of 5.3m was proposed.

Martin E. Byrne, 39 Kerdiff Park, Monread, Naas, Co. Kildare.

Meath

ABBEY LANE, TRIM

Excavation type: Urban medieval

Grid coordinate: N80235690

SMR No.: Not given

Excavation No.: 98E0556

Archaeological assessment took place at Abbey Lane, Trim, Co. Meath. The site is close to two late medieval buildings and may have been within the precinct of St Mary's Abbey, founded in the 13th century. Four trenches were excavated.

Trench 1 was 17.4m long and 1.6m wide. A layer of light brown loam containing 19th-century pottery was encountered at the east end and underlay sod up to 0.42m thick. This overlay natural gravel. At the west end of the trench a layer of light brown clay, 0.22m thick, overlay a dark brown loam containing medieval pottery and fragmented shell. At 7.6m from the western corner of the trench sod overlay a layer of grey/brown, sandy clay containing an early post-medieval pantile fragment, which in turn overlay a substantial clay-bonded stone wall up to 0.9m high, with a rubble core. A roughly built stone wall/ foundation ran eastwards from this for 2.98m and overlay natural, orange boulder clay at 57.25m OD. A layer of rubble overlay this. A small area of reddened clay was visible overlying natural in the southern section.

Trench 2 was excavated south of Trench 1 and was 18.6m long and 1.5m wide. The sod was up to 0.22m thick. Underlying this was a layer of dark brown, soft loam. This layer contained oyster shell, large quantities of animal bone, occasional charcoal fragments and medieval pottery. It was excavated up to a depth of 0.6m.

Trench 3 was dug close to the eastern boundary, running north-south, and was 15.2m long and 1m wide. A layer of sod up to 0.28m thick was removed. This overlay a layer of rich, dark brown loam containing oyster shell, a large percentage of animal bone, occasional small charcoal fragments, fragments of late medieval and early post-medieval pottery and a small fragment of a clay pipe stem. Owing to the similarity of this deposit to those encountered in Trenches 2 and 3, a small portion of the trench was dug to 2m below the sod. More medieval pottery was recovered with no differentiation in this layer. At 1.7m below the sod a layer of orange/brown, silty loam was encountered. This layer contained no significant inclusions and yielded sherds of medieval and post-medieval date and a brick fragment. Boulder clay was encountered at 2.01m below the sod.

Trench 4 was dug at a right angle to Trench 3 and was 35.8m long running towards the laneway at the west. After stripping of sod up to 0.29m deep a layer of dark brown loam was encountered. This was identical in composition to that encountered in the other trenches and contained mostly medieval and a single sherd of post-medieval pottery. To determine a more precise date for this deposit a small portion of the trench was dug to 1.9m below the sod. This revealed a layer of orange-brown silt with no artefacts at 1.67m below the sod. Natural boulder clay was encountered at 1.9m below the sod. The organic layer remained undifferentiated.

Matthew Seaver, Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd, 15 Trinity Street, Drogheda, Co. Louth.

Meath

HAGGARD STREET, TRIM

Excavation type: Urban medieval

Grid coordinate: 280124 257012

SMR No.: 36:28

Excavation No.: 99E0142

Archaeological excavation of a c. 90m length of pipeline trench was carried out along the western side of Haggard Street, Trim, during June and July 1999. Excavation took place before pipe-laying and following the identification during monitoring of the pipeline of what appeared to be a relatively complex archaeological stratigraphy at the southern end of the street. Throughout much of the monitoring project, which encompassed Mill Street, High Street and Haggard Street, a cobbled or metalled road surface was visible in the trench sections. This appeared as a relatively continuous layer, c. 0.2m deep, of a very stony and compact material, usually lying upon the natural and following a horizontal course at varying depths beneath the modern ground surface. Where this layer occurred at a deeper level it tended to be overlain by a silty, organic material and/or a dry, brown, clayey gravel, interpreted as representing a single episode of deliberate road-heightening. Occasionally a later episode of cobbling was identified closer to the modern road surface. Some sherds of medieval pottery were found in association with the earlier cobbled layer, but it was generally not associated with complex structural evidence (see No. 720 below).

At the southern end of Haggard Street the archaeological deposits became more complex. A large pit was transected by the pipeline, but it could not be established whether this pre-dated or post-dated the stony layer. North of the pit a linear stone feature that seemed to be too flimsy to represent a wall and that may be some form of kerbing was identified in section. Following the excavation of a manhole in the same area, a stratigraphy of c. 1.5m depth of archaeological deposits became visible on both sides of an area previously disturbed by a service pipe. At this point further trench excavations in the area were suspended pending excavation of what appeared to be an area of high archaeological sensitivity.

The excavation was divided into three sections, apportioned approximately evenly along the length of the trench; this strategy was designed to permit continued access to the carpark on Haggard Street on the western side of the line of the excavation. Excavation commenced in the central area and was completed before moving on to the area to the north. Finally, the southernmost stretch was excavated. A layer of cobbling (Road Surface 2), interpreted as representing a continuation of that identified in other areas of the town, proved to be a constant feature along the entire length of the excavation trench. The exposure of the surface of this layer provided an opportunity to examine its character as a road surface. It was somewhat denuded in places, but where best-preserved it appeared as a level surface of densely packed stones, placed to achieve as smooth a surface as possible. Though generally angular in form, the exposed, upper part of the stones was noticeably more rounded than the hidden underside. Throughout the

excavation trench this layer was c. 0.2m deep and was usually overlain by 0.2-0.3m of a black, silty, organic deposit that produced medieval pottery and one fairly complete medieval leather shoe, as well as several fragments.

Towards the northern end of the excavation trench the eastern edge of a shallow gully that had been cut into the natural was identified beneath the cobbled surface. This ran parallel to the street line for several metres, widening eastwards as it travelled north, before descending to form a deep pit. A later gully cut through the earlier one at a right angle to the street line. Both gullies and the associated pit were sealed by the stony surface.

The most archaeologically sensitive area proved to be the southern end of the excavation trench, closest to the point at which the pipe-trench had originally been halted. Here the opportunity was provided to examine a short stretch of a later layer of cobbling (RS3) that pre-dated a modern layer (RS4). The cobble layers (RS2 and RS3) were separated by a depth of c. 0.4m of material consisting of a black, silty, organic deposit, generally lying directly over the cobbles, and an orange/light brown clay-a repetition of the stratigraphic pattern observed in the more northerly areas of the excavation trench, as well as in other parts of the town.

Not far from the southern end of the trench a mortared limestone wall was found that rested directly upon the earlier layer of cobbles (RS2). This wall was aligned in an east-west direction, at a right angle to the line of the street. It was 1m wide with facing-stones on its southern side and a rubble core. It seems likely that facing-stones originally lined the northern side of this wall, which would give it an original width of c. 1.3m. The wall survived to only one course in depth, and there was no foundation cut for it. This wall had clearly gone out of use at the same time as the cobbled surface upon which it rested, as the organic, black layer that overlay the cobbles also sealed the remaining course of the wall.

A foundation layer of silty sand containing a large volume of bone and wood underlay the cobbled layer (RS2) to a depth of c. 0.3m at the southern end of the trench. This layer may have been deposited to level up the area in preparation for the laying of RS2, as it diminished gradually in thickness moving north.

The vestigial remnants of what appeared to be another masonry wall were found at the extreme southern end of the trench, beneath this foundation layer of silty sand. This wall was aligned approximately north-south and was represented by a row of five possible facing-stones surviving to two courses. These stones rested upon a deeper cobbled surface composed of small stones (RS1), which was traced over a distance of at least 15m at the southern end of the trench. This wall was also constructed without a foundation trench. The layer of small cobbles was c. 0.1m deep and lay upon the natural.

It would appear that the cobbled layer, denoted as RS2, is the contemporary of the cobbled layer found in other parts of the town. It is certainly the same layer as that encountered immediately beyond the limits of the excavation to both the north and the south.

Finds from the excavation included a crutch-headed stick-pin, horseshoes and horseshoe nails, a copper-alloy chain and one fairly complete leather shoe.

Clare Mullins, 31 Millford, Athgarvan, Co. Kildare.

Meath

KILDALKEY ROAD/ATHBOY ROAD/HAGGARD STREET, TRIM

Excavation type: Environs of town gate

Grid coordinate: 280124 257012

SMR No.: 36:28

Excavation No.: 99E0142

Test-trenching associated with the Trim Sewerage Scheme was carried out in the vicinity of the site of the Athboy Gate in May 1999. Test-trenches were opened along the Kildalkey Road and the Athboy Road/Haggard Street over a combined length of 50m. Intermittently, some remnants of cobbled road surfaces were encountered, but there was no associated dating evidence, and these may have been quite modern. No evidence of either Athboy Gate or the town wall was found.

Clare Mullins, 31 Millford, Athgarvan, Co. Kildare

Meath

MILL STREET/HIGH STREET/HAGGARD STREET, TRIM

Excavation type: Urban medieval

Grid coordinate: 280124 257012

SMR No.: 36:28

Excavation No.: 99E0142

Monitoring of a new ground-water pipe through Mill Street, High Street and Haggard Street, Trim, was carried out from April to August 1999. Along much of the route of the pipeline an old, roughly cobbled or metalled street surface could be traced, varying in depth from c. 0.2m to almost 1.5m beneath the present street surface. This layer varied in its precise composition but was generally characterised by angular stones lying in a compact matrix of red/brown, sandy clay with inclusions of animal bone and oyster shell. It was generally 0.1-0.2m thick and lay directly upon the natural, following a horizontal course wherever it occurred. On Mill Street and lower High Street this layer was sometimes underlain by a silty, grey/brown layer, which also followed a horizontal course and appeared to be closely and possibly functionally related to it. There was little doubt about the contemporaneity of this layer where it occurred on Mill Street and High Street, although its continuity was occasionally broken by services.

This stony layer was sometimes overlain by a deep archaeological deposit that was in turn truncated by modern road construction. This deposit was a dark, silty, organic layer that tended to produce fragments of timber, straw and leather and occasionally sherds of medieval pottery. This dark, organic layer was in turn regularly overlain by a brown, clayey gravel. It is likely that these layers represent an episode of deliberate street-heightening.

At the junction of High Street and Haggard Street these layers became quite uniform in character. The stony layer interpreted as an old street surface occurred here at c. 1.4m beneath the present road surface and was generally overlain by 0.2-0.3m of silty, organic material. A short distance beyond the southern end of Haggard Street a substantial pit was cut through by the pipe-trench. This pit measured c. 3m in diameter and was not fully bottomed by the service trench, which extended to a depth of over 2m. It was unclear whether this pit post-dated or pre-dated the cobbled layer.

Immediately north of this pit a linear arrangement of roughly dressed stone, 2.15m long, was observed on the east side of the trench at a depth of 1.1m beneath the present ground surface. The cobbled layer was not clearly discernible in the vicinity of this stone arrangement, but the evidence indicates that it occurred at c. 1.7m below the present street surface in the general area. The cobbled layer continued northwards up Haggard Street, where it was associated with deeper archaeological deposits that became the subject of an excavation (see No. 715 above). These deposits comprised four separate and subsequent layers of a metalled or cobbled road surface interspersed with episodes of deliberate road-heightening, over a combined depth of almost 2m, as well as the remains of two masonry walls and a number of pre-road formation gullies. It is believed that the more widespread cobbled surface, as observed during monitoring in other parts of the town, is related to the second-earliest road surface examined during the archaeological excavation (Road Surface 2). Towards the northern end of Haggard Street, beyond the limit of the excavation, this layer could again be identified lying upon the natural and covered by a thin spread of black, silty material. These layers petered out just south of the junction of Haggard Street and Logan Street, but a layer of modern cobbles was intermittently visible for the remainder of the pipe-trench to the north, which continued a short distance out the Kildalkey, Athboy and Kells roads.

A well was encountered towards the northern end of High Street. This was post-medieval in date. Its cut clearly truncated the layers described above, and its upper courses were overlain directly by the modern road formation, suggesting that it may have been truncated during this event. Another well was encountered on Haggard Street, which again post-dated the archaeological layers.

At the western end of Mill Street the remains of two stone-and-mortar walls were tentatively identified. Both were aligned at a right angle to the line of the street, but they clearly post-dated any archaeological layers in the area. Neither wall appeared to have been very substantial.

Clare Mullins, 31 Millford, Athgarvan, Co. Kildare.

Meath

HAGGARD STREET, TRIM

Excavation type: No archaeological significance

Grid coordinate: Not given

SMR No.: Not given

Excavation No.: 99E0174

An extension to a shop in Haggard Street, Trim, required monitoring under Trim Urban District Council planning conditions. The site is within the area of archaeological potential of the town, immediately adjacent to St Patrick's Cathedral.

The topsoil was stripped to the rear of the existing shop for 23m. It was composed of black silt with rounded stones 0.05-0.1m across, and up to 1m in depth of it was removed. There were a few large, rectangular stones up to 0.3m long and three deposits of modern rubbish including animal bone, pottery and glass. Nothing of archaeological significance was noted.

The foundation trench was dug into the subsoil, 1m wide and 0.4m deep. The subsoil was yellow/brown and archaeologically sterile. The maximum depth of excavation was 1.5m.

Carmel Duffy, The Mill Road, Umberstown Great, Summerhill, Co. Meath.

Meath

CASTLE STREET, TRIM

Excavation type: Environs of town wall

Grid coordinate: 279782 256495

SMR No.: 36:28

Excavation No.: 99E0659

Test-trenching was carried out in December 1999 at a site in Castle Street, Trim, in response to a condition of planning. Planning permission had been granted for the construction of a doctor's surgery and apartments on a site behind the rear garden of the southernmost of a row of two-storey cottages that front on to the western side of Castle Street, on a patch of land known locally as the 'nuns' garden'. Trim Castle is directly opposite this property, on the other side of the street, and the medieval town wall delineates the northern site boundary of the proposed development site. Three test-trenches were inserted over the proposed development site, positioned to examine the stratigraphy within the area of greatest impact from the development.

A layer of organic material was found to exist at a fairly constant level of c. 0.8-1m beneath the present ground surface, over the area of the proposed development site. Where tested, this organic horizon was found to continue for a further 0.7-1m in depth and appeared to rest upon the natural geological deposits, which occurred at 1.5-2m beneath the present ground surface. It is highly probable that some further variation in the absolute levels of these deposits exists in the untested areas of the site. This organic material was overlain in the main by a deep topsoil horizon that showed some evidence of modern disturbance.

This organic layer is considered to be of probable archaeological origin, and, while no evidence of structural features was discernible within it, it is thought highly likely that such structural information is contained within its depth. While there was a notable paucity of the usual inclusions found within medieval deposits and a total failure to recover datable artefacts such as pottery sherds, this situation is not without parallel in other medieval deposits.

The use of a piled foundation structure with specified restrictions was recommended in mitigation of the impact of the development on the archaeological potential of the site.

Clare Mullins, 31 Millford, Athgarvan, Co. Kildare.

Meath

CASTLE STREET/FRENCHÉ'S LANE, TRIM

Environs of Franciscan friary

279112 256255

2000:0781

00E0700

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at a proposed development site located at Castle Street carpark/Frenché's Lane, Trim, on 15 November 2000. The work was undertaken in compliance with a condition included in the grant of planning for the development of the site. The development provides for the refurbishment of an existing building and the construction of an extension to its southern end.

The site is located in the immediate environs of a Franciscan friary site, which was probably founded in the first half of the 13th century. It is believed that the site, part of which was converted into a courthouse in the mid-16th century, lies beneath the present courthouse structure, which is 19th-century in date. Archaeological investigations by Dominic Delany and Avril Purcell associated with the refurbishment and extension of the courthouse, to the direct south of the development site, have revealed in situ human skeletons and short stretches of walls, of probable

medieval date (Excavations 1997, 145–6; Excavations 1999, 250–1; both under licence 96E0247). In addition, human skeletal material was uncovered during the erection of street lights on the western side of the existing courthouse (Clare Mullins, pers. comm.)

Two in situ human skeletons and disarticulated human skeletal material were uncovered during the course of the testing. It was possible to determine the limits of such material, which ran in a westerly direction under the present courthouse and to the south. No additional features of note were uncovered. Three sherds of medieval pottery and a fragment of window mullion were recovered during the course of testing.

A suggested mitigation programme, including the construction of a raft foundation and archaeological monitoring, has been submitted to Dúchas The Heritage Service for agreement, although at the time of writing no recommendations have been made.

Martin E. Byrne, 31 Millford, Athgarvan, Co. Kildare.

Meath

Emmet Street, Trim

Urban medieval and town wall

279000 256600

01E615ext

Testing to the rear of the west side of Emmet Street Trim, revealed that the core of the Medieval town wall survived at the rear end of the site and that a shallow narrow ditch, which may have had a defensive function, lay outside the wall.

The entire line of the wall from the river south to the south-west corner of the town was surveyed. This showed that the wall survived almost all of the way along its' line but to varying degrees. There may also have been a mural tower set roughly centrally between the south-west corner of the town and the river to the north.

Alan Hayden, Archaeological Projects Ltd., 27 Coulson Avenue, Rathgar, Dublin 6. Meath

Meath

Emmet Street, Trim

Town wall and ditch

279800 256800

01E1029

Two proposed development sites lying astride a proposed new road at the rear of Emmet Street (east side), Townparks South, Trim were assessed in advance of development. The line of the town wall forms the northern boundary of the northern site. Test-trenches were mechanically excavated on the sites on 20 October 2001.

At the southern site two test-trenches revealed bedrock and subsoil at a depth of 0.4m, directly under topsoil.

At the northern site three test-trenches were excavated and revealed the town wall extending along the north side of the site. The top of the wall lay 0.15–0.5m below modern ground level. At the west end of the site the wall revetted the inner side of the medieval town ditch. As a result its outer face descended to 2.4m below modern ground level, while its inner face stood on subsoil 1.5m below modern ground level. The wall extended eastwards into a large, low-lying marshy area. Where it ran into this lower ground the wall was completely free-standing, with deposits of silt and organic material on both its sides. Here the wall stood to a height of 2.4m on both sides.

The wall measured 1.4m in thickness and had a projecting footing 0.3m wide on its inner face.

The wall revetted the inner side of the 14m-wide medieval town ditch. The base of the latter lay at 2.3–2.9m below modern ground level; its top lay at 1.35–1.5m below modern ground level. It was filled with largely sterile water-deposited silt which contained organic material, occasional sherds of medieval pottery, leather, marine shells and twigs, etc. The inner side of the ditch was recut as a 4.5–5m-wide unlined channel in the post-medieval period, probably to act as the tail-race from an adjacent mill.

Alan Hayden, Archaeological Projects Ltd, 25A Eaton Square, Terenure, Dublin 6W.

Meath

2001:1065

High Street, Trim

Urban medieval

279800 256800

SMR 36:48

01E1146

The site lies on the south side of High Street, Townparks South; its southern side abuts the boundary around the medieval St Mary's Priory.

Five trenches were mechanically excavated on the site on 6 December 2001.

A layer of disturbed medieval cultivation soil was revealed at the rear of the site, lying 0.5–0.9m below modern ground level. It lay directly on subsoil and under topsoil.

The remains of a stone-walled and clay-floored building, demolished in the 18th century, were revealed at the street-front end of the site at a depth of 0.2–0.7m below modern ground level. These structures will have to be excavated in 2002 to allow development to proceed.

Alan Hayden, Archaeological Projects Ltd, 25A Eaton Square, Terenure, Dublin 6W.

Meath**2001:1063****Haggard Street, Trim**

Urban medieval

282000 256000**SMR 36:48****01E0836**

An assessment was carried out on a proposed development site at the west side of the junction between Haggard Street and High Street, Townparks North, Trim.

Five trenches were mechanically excavated on the site on 16 August 2001.

Subsoil sloped downwards from 1.4m below modern ground level at the south end of the site to 2.1m below modern ground level at the north end. Medieval deposits overlay subsoil in all the trenches, with the top of the deposits lying at 1–1.2m below modern ground level.

The medieval deposits consisted of silt and organic material, with one wall base being recorded from Trench 2 and one driven timber stake from Trench 1.

The material appears to have been water-deposited and contained a high proportion of human-dumped refuse as well as a distinct layer of human-dumped organic material. The water-rounded nature of the stone in the top of subsoil also suggests that the whole site was under water during the medieval period and may have been a pond with a deeper stream or watercourse flowing across its north end from east to west.

Alan Hayden, Archaeological Projects Ltd, 25A Eaton Square, Terenure, Dublin 6W.

Meath**2001:1064****Haggard Street, Trim**

Urban medieval

280270 257100**SMR 36:48****01E0881**

Situated at the south end of Haggard Street on the west side, the site lies within the medieval borough of Trim.

Following the demolition of a single-storey terraced cottage, groundworks for a proposed restaurant and apartment building were monitored.

The footprint foundation trenches were excavated down to the natural orange boulder clay. This revealed a cobbled street immediately beneath the modern concrete pavement, abutting the cottage foundations to the east, and a layer of loose mid-dark brown sandy clay with modern inclusions. This sandy clay varied from 0.2m thick at the north end of the site to 0.65m thick at the south end, levelling the natural slope. Beneath this, two modern, boulder-filled pits were cut into the natural. One of these was oval, 3.5m by 2.5m by 1.3m deep. A semicircular portion of the other was excavated; it was 2.4m by 1m by 0.25m deep.

In the extreme south-east corner of the site, a layer of black, organic silt with a lens of redeposited orange boulder clay was visible in section, up to 0.3m thick, beneath the sandy clay. It yielded three sherds of medieval pottery and lay 0.8m below the present street, directly on the natural. It extended for 1.5m north–south beneath the present street and for 3.9m east–west, beneath the next-door cottage to the south. No further features were recorded and no further work was recommended.

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Meath

2001:1068

MarketStreet,Trim

Historictown

2801825693

SMR36:48

01E1010

Monitoring of excavations for a proposed extension to Trim Post Office was carried out on 16 October 2001. The site lies within the zone of archaeological potential in Trim, as defined in the Urban Archaeological Survey of County Meath. It is located at the junction of Market Street, Watergate Street and Emmet Street, at the south-west end of the medieval town. The Anglo-Norman burgrave plot pattern is well preserved in this part of the town and it is clear that this property originally extended to the medieval town wall, which is some 60m west of the development site.

Excavations for the proposed extension were limited to a small area (6.5m east-west by 7.5m) at the western end of the development site. The ground level in this area was reduced by between 1.62m and 2.65m. Excavations commenced at the eastern end of the site, immediately west of a new extension being built on the site of a previous extension to the Post Office. A deep rubble fill extended 1m to the west and clearly indicated the limit of excavations for the old extension. The rubble was removed to reveal a bank of undisturbed natural ground. The existing tarmacadam yard surface directly overlay the natural ground, which consisted of a glacial deposit of very compact light brown clayey sand with frequent inclusions of pebbles and small stones and moderate inclusions of medium-sized stones and boulders. The only intrusive material was associated with a modern cut for a buttress built against the southern boundary wall. No archaeological material was discovered during monitoring of excavations at the site.

During the course of excavations it was decided to demolish all elements of the southern boundary wall, as these were in imminent danger of collapse. All demolition work was monitored. The buttress, boundary wall and gate pillar are undoubtedly relatively modern features, but it was also clear that the gate pillar was built with reused stones. A late medieval architectural fragment was recovered during demolition of the pillar. It is a chamfered and punch-dressed limestone block (0.45m x 0.23m x 0.15m) with a bar-hole in its upper surface. All good building stone, including the late medieval architectural fragment, is to be reused in the construction of a new boundary wall.

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Appendix 3: Recorded Archaeological Finds Relevant to the Excavation

The recorded archaeological finds in the vicinity of the site are listed below, all noted in the National Museum of Ireland files, Kildare Street, Dublin 2, in local journals, or in other published catalogues of prehistoric material: Raftery (1983), Eogan (1965; 1983; 1994), Harbison (1968; 1969a; 1969b) and the Irish Stone Axe Project Database. The following townlands were assessed;

Crowpark, Crowpark 2nd division, Fosterholding, Townparks North, Blackfriary 2nd division, Trim, Manorland 1st and 2nd division.

Of these, archaeological finds have been recorded from Trim, Townparks and Blackfriary 2nd division.

The finds are listed below in a standard format as follows:

Museum No.	Townland
Classification Description	
NMI 1881:224	Trim
Bronze gouge None given	
NMI 1881:431	Trim (vicinity of)
Stone axehead None given	
NMI 1883:013	Trim
Bronze ring pin Found within the bawn of Trim Castle	
NMI 1902:3	Trim
Bronze Crucifix An early medieval crucifix complete with a figurine of Christ. The artefact was found in good condition with the exception of a missing left arm and an amateurish repair of the upper projection of the cross which was at some stage detached. Both the bottom and top of the cross are decorated with various designs and the insignia for the evangelists. The cross had a length of 31.3 centimetres with a width across the crosses arms of 16.7 centimetres and a figurine length of 11.7 centimetres.	
NMI 1959:123	Trim
Socketed Bronze Axe Head An axe head with a widely splayed cutting edge and oval socket mouth with an averted rim. Below the rim is a raised encircling band followed on one side by a bronze loop. Two casting ridges are evident on the interior of the socket. The axe measures 8.4 centimetres in length, 6 centimetres at the cutting edge with a socket mouth measuring 4.3 by 3.7 centimetres externally and 3.3 by 2.7 centimetres internally.	
NMI 1929:1593	Trim
Stone axe head Found in the vicinity of Trim its exact provenance is unknown. It has been examined by the Irish Stone Axe Project which classifies it as a porcellanite axe.	
NMI 1942: 99-101	Trim
Coin hoard Three coins discovered in the vicinity of Trim dating to Charles II. The earliest is dated to 1683.	

NMI 1970:219	Townparks
Medieval bronze basin Basin hammered from a single sheet of Bronze. The base of the vessel is convex and is slightly dented with straight sides, which splay out towards the top. Three small tears are evident on the base and sides, while a rough rope pattern hammered is present around the circumference of the basin. The vessels diameter is 48 centimetres at the base and 59 centimetres at the rim. The overall height is 21 centimetres and the thickness of the bronze never exceeds 2 millimetres. The basin was found at a depth of 2 meters placed within the bank of the River Boyne.	

NMI 1976:625-640	River Boyne adjacent to Trim Castle
Pottery, glass, slag, clay pipes and brick. The finds were discovered during a dredging operation on the River Boyne on which an archaeologist was not present. A sample of finds were however obtained and presented by the project manager Mr. Eamonn Kennedy to the museum.	
<p>625: A rim sherd of North Devon gravel tempered ware with a flanged rim and external convex bevel. The rim had maximum dimensions of 4.3 centimetres length, 3.5 centimetres width and 8 millimetres thickness. The thickness of the rim was 1.9 centimetres.</p> <p>626: A blackware rim sherd with an external flanged rim. All surfaces except the upper rim carry an opaque black glaze, which covers the sherds earthenware core. The sherd has maximum dimensions of 6.4 centimetres length with a body thickness of 9 millimetres.</p> <p>627: A black ware rim sherd with a black internal glaze and coloured core. The rim is flanged externally reaching a thickness of 1.9 centimetres. The sherd has maximum dimensions of 7.3 centimetres in length and 2.9 centimetres in width.</p> <p>628: A possible triangular base sherd consisting of a red earthenware core and covered internally with a black glaze. The sherd measures 6.3 centimetre in length, 4.9 centimetres in width and has an average thickness of 1.6 centimetres.</p> <p>629: A black ware potsherd with an internal opaque glaze with a turquoise luster and plain external surface. The sherd measures 5 centimeters in length, 2.2 centimeters in width and thickness of 9 millimeters.</p> <p>630: A sherd of black glazed earthenware possibly from a Victorian teapot. The sherd has a black glaze internally and externally with three raised bosses evident on the outer surface. The sherd is probably contiguous with NMI 1976: 631 and measures 4.3 centimeters in length, 2.4 centimeters in width and 6 millimeters in thickness.</p> <p>631: A rectangular potsherd of black glazed earthenware probably contiguous with NMI 1976: 630. The sherd has an earthenware core and a black opaque glaze on both sides. The sherd has maximum dimensions of 3.4 centimeters length, 1.15 centimeters width and 6 millimeters thickness.</p> <p>632: A sub-rectangular lump of metal slag, probably iron with brown corrosion adhering. Maximum dimensions are 7.5 centimeters in length, 6.4 centimeters in width and 5 millimeters in thickness.</p> <p>633: A triangular sherd of early post medieval tin glazed ware with a white core. Maximum dimensions are 3.5 centimeters in length, 3.1 centimeters in width and 5 millimeters in thickness.</p> <p>634: A fragment of a green glass bottle with ophthalmic base and silvery putination. The estimated diameter of the base is 13 centimeters.</p> <p>635: A triangular sherd off a green glass bottle with a silvery putination measuring 3.5 centimeters in length and 1 centimetre in width.</p> <p>636: An irregular fragment of brick with a reddish buff and grey streaks. The fragment has maximum dimensions of 9.5 centimeters length, 4 centimeters width and 3.7 centimeters thickness.</p> <p>637: A decorated potsherd of the 19th century with a white glaze internally. The outer side is decorated with brown bands in a zig-zag pattern set against a white background. A blue straight band is also present around the rim of the sherd which appears to come from a teacup or similar vessel. The sherd has maximum dimensions of 4.3 centimeters length, 2 centimeters in width and 3 millimeters thickness.</p> <p>638: A sherd of modern willow platter ware with blue decoration and a raised foot ring. The sherd has maximum dimensions of 4.7 centimeters length, 2.1 centimeters width and 5 millimeters in thickness, while the foot ring is 2.5 millimeters in height.</p> <p>639: A fragment of clay pipe with an ovular cross section. The bore is off centre with a diameter of 2 millimeters. The stem fragment measures 3.3 centimeters in length and has a width of 8-9 millimeters.</p> <p>640: A fragment of clay pipe stem with an almost circular cross section and central bore. The stem fragment has maximum dimensions of 3.4 centimeters length, with a diameter of 9 millimeters and bore diameter of 3 millimeters.</p>	

NMI 1982:1	Blackfriary 2 nd division
Polished glazed medieval sherd 'Trim ware' base angle sherd with an external pale green glaze. The sherd was found in the ruins of Blackfriary abbey.	

NMI E92:337	Trim
Bronze axe head A flat bronze axe head obtained off the Swan Collection. The axe head has a thin butt and rounded cutting edge. The surface is patinated with a pitted surface. The axe head measures 9.9cm in length with a width of 3.5cm.	
NMI E92:338	Trim
Bronze axe head Obtained with NMI E92:337 off the Swan Collection. The axehead has dimensions of 9.9cm in length and 3.5cm in width with incipient stop ridges and flanges.	
NMI I.A.:189/51	Trim
Human remains Were uncovered on Castle Street in the vicinity of a recorded Augustinian priory during sewage works. The bones were discovered at an approximate depth of 2 meters and were not covered with stone slabs or buried with grave goods. A scattering of oak wood and oyster shells was uncovered among the bodies, which were embedded in rock possibly off an old quarry. The nature of burial, absent of coffins or any formality indicated the burial was not associated with the priory but may have been a pit associated with a plague or executed criminals.	
NMI R:1565	Trim (vicinity of)
Standard weight Recorded only as being found in the vicinity of Trim.	
NMI W:58	Trim
Glass bead Glass bead recorded as being found with two gold brooches and one silver brooch. The whereabouts of the brooches has since been lost.	
NMI W:95	Trim (vicinity of)
Brass thimble Find location not secure but somewhere in the vicinity of Trim Town.	
NMI WG:1546	Trim
Bronze axe head Bronze axehead of Derryniggin type with flanges. Now held in the museum of London collections.	
NMI WG:1553-1555	Trim (vicinity of)
Bronze flanged axe head and two bronze palstaves Held as part of the Museum of London collections.	
NMI WK:170	Trim
Matchlock portion Portion of an early matchlock found somewhere in the vicinity of Trim.	
NMI WK:25:W:2	Trim (vicinity of)
Iron Key Recorded as being found somewhere in 'the neighbourhood of Trim'.	
NMI WK:48:W:31	Trim (vicinity of)
Iron Key Portion of an iron key recorded as being found somewhere in the 'neighbourhood of Trim'.	
NMI 313:33:64	Trim (vicinity of)
Bronze pin Bronze stick pin with a square spatula head. Found near Trim in 1942 and now held in the Royal Ontario Museum in Canada.	
Not applicable	Trim (vicinity of)

Bronze spearhead

Bronze basal looped spearhead found in the River Boyne at Trim. Now held as part of a private collection (Bradley 1985).

Appendix 4: Feature Register

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Findings	Samples
1	1	Deposit		Modern	Upper level beneath sod containing a lot of modern debris.	Fine, silty dark brown top soil containing modern glass and rubble from the exposed masonry.	4m	5m	0.15m	F4, F3, F2		Medieval brick, Modern clay pipe and Metal	DHB
1	2	Wall		High Medieval	Appears to be part of the spiral stairs which would have given access to the belfry. This has been displaced and is lying at an angle. It probably fell from a considerable height.	Randomly coursed rubble wall with a mortar layer covering the southern face. North face contains a concave section 1.5 x 1.2 meters and 0.35 meters deep. Wall is bonded with lime mortar.	2.5m	2.45m	1.14m		F1	None	
1	3	Wall		High Medieval	N/S aligned plinth forming the NE support for the bell/crossing tower.	Stone wall bonded with lime mortar, no visible courses. When exposed dressed facing stones were visible on the west, south and east faces at lower levels, robbed out higher up. At junction with north wall of church stands at least 1.65m high. At west side junction with N wall forms an opening through that wall, possibly to E range.	1.0m	1.20m	1.66m	100	F1	Ceramic	

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Findings	Samples
1	4	Deposit		Early Modern	The fill (mortar) runs mostly in accordance with the walls F2, F3, probably as a result of the walls crumbling.	The fill is composed of mortar which is grey in colour. Course and gritty in texture.	4m	5m	0.28m	F7	F1	Metal handle, ceramic, metal	DHB
1	5	Pit cut		Early Modern	This cut is possibly a modern hole that was dug and refilled.	The cut is half oval in shape with a gradual break of slope top, a concave profile of side, a gradual break of slope base and a concave profile of base.	1.4m	0.76m	.15m	F4	F1		
1	6	Fill		Early Modern	The stones and mortar likely represent the tumble from the walls (F2 and F3). The fill is possibly secondary.	Grey-brown slightly compacted soil containing much rubble. Large stones in West end of fill and brown soil in East.	1.68m	1m	0.40m	F8	F4	Ceramic x4, clay pipe, nails	Slag, DHB
1	7	Deposit		Early Modern	Deposit of rubble from destruction of walls.	The fill is composed mainly of stones and mortar. Stone in rubble ranges from larger to smaller stone rubble. Stones are angular, slatey, seem to be composed of stone from construction of F3.	1.4m	1m	0.67m	F9	F4	Ceramic, metal buckle	DHB
1	8	Fill		Early Modern	some of the primary destruction levels	The soil of this feature is moderately compact and sandy of a yellow-brown colour. Contains small and large stones. Soil of this feature appears to be 80% clay, easy to mold.	1.35m	0.68m	0.27m	F10	F6	Ceramic, glass, metal, ceramic pot sherd	DHB

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
1	9	Fill		Post-medieval	Early (poss. Primary) destruction levels	Dark, sandy clay soil with large amounts of rubble incorporated with the fill. Contains DHB.	1.3m	1m	.2m	F22	F7, F6	Stone x3, perforated slate, ceramic, ceramic pot sherd, clay pipe, slate	DHB
1	10	Deposit		Late Medieval	Rough pavement / step	Double row of 5 large flat stones lying on an E-W axis between plinths F3 and F20. Surface exposed, not fully excavated.	1.03m	48.5cm	0.74m		F8		DHB
1	11	Surface		Modern	This compact trampled surface may be contemporary with the stonework and tumble.	Dark brown, compact silty sand. It extends out from F3 into a strip of flat shaped stones each approximately 6cm x 8cm. It is of irregular shape.	3.40m	1.13m	0.33m		F3		
1	12	Wall		Post-medieval	Part of the structure of the crossing tower which has collapsed.	Large chunk of masonry incorporating a relieving arch with dressed stone in 4 regular courses at its western edge and random coursed on its eastern extent. 11 dressed stones side by side mark the arch running E-W across the feature. Made up of limestone and bonded with lime mortar.	3.7m	1.2m	1.15m	F13	F7		
1	13	Pit cut		Post-medieval	Disturbance, could be as a result of demolition.	Semi-circular in shape abutted by arched wall. Sharp break of slope top concave profile of side, Profile of base is straight.	1.05m	0.9m	0.4m	F22	F12, F14		

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
1	14	Fill		Post-medieval	Fill of cut.	Fill of semi-circular in shape e-w oriented F13. Yellow in colour with moderate inclusions of stones and/or pebbles. Fine particles of sandy soil, moderately loose in compaction.	1.05m	0.9m	0.26m	F13	F11		
1	15	Deposit		Post-medieval	Lowest level of rubble collapse arising out of demolition of walls of church. Similar layer of stones lying horizontally in Cutting 3 F305/306.	Linear alignment of stones running N-S out of F16 into F12 .The feature is extremely compact.	1.84m	0.45m	0.21m	F11	F9		
1	16	Deposit		Post-medieval	Lowest level of rubble collapse arising out of demolition of walls of church. Similar layer of stones lying horizontally in Cutting 3 F305/306. Similar to F15,	Linear alignment of stones in the southwest corner of F3.	1.05m	0.51m	0.30m	F23	F11	Metal	
1	17				Void feature?								DHB
1	18	Deposit			Sondage through possible floor level. Equivalent to F26. When further excavated a line of a wall was uncovered on north side of sondage. This turned out to be the foundation plinth F31.	Dark grey loose sand, fine grained sediments, plastic, clayey sand. Contained a small quantity of animal bone, stained glass and slate roof tiles.			0.52m	F31	F11	Glass, stone moulding	

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
1	19	Deposit		Early Modern	Variant of topsoil on top of F21 and filtering between F20/F21.	Loose deposit on top of F20/F21, brown in colour and sand/silty-sand mixture. Loosely compacted with stone inclusion.			0.26m	F21	F1	Ceramic	
1	20	Wall		High Medieval, Late medieval	Plinth/base of crossing/tower belfry - presumably one of four. This was inserted abutting the original northern wall of the church. It represents the NW plinth of tower while F3 represents NE plinth.	N-S masonry wall. Northwest side of c1. Regular courses bonded by lime mortar and roughly dressed.	1.8m	1.15m			F9		
1	21	Wall		Medieval	Collapsed wall fragment wedge of cutting 1. Has remains of an arch and may have been part of the chancel arch. Collapsed atop F20. Loose stone soil underneath suggests the wall collapsed some time after site abandonment.	Collapsed masonry wall of friary on top of F20 exposed at western edge cutting 1. Only two faces visible on South and East sides of the cutting. It is constructed of random courses bonded by lime mortar and roughly dressed.	1.42m	1.85		F20	F19		

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
1	22	Deposit		Early Modern	Deposit postdates abandonment phase exposed. Post abandonment silt deposit blending into F24 exposed in SW corner but not very different from F24 elsewhere in cutting 1.	Deposit of loose mid-brown silty sand soil. 10-20%irregular fieldstone. Contains stone and animal bone inclusions.	2.20m	1.66m			F9	Ceramic, metal nail	DHB
1	23	Fill		Medieval	Possibly part of original floor level, but disturbed.	Clayey dark brown in colour, north orientated silt with charcoal inclusions.	1.40m	1.65m		F20, F3			DHB
1	24	Wall		High Medieval	Part of collapsed bell tower.	Collapsed masonry in the south east corner of cutting 1. It is made up of limestone and is heavily bonded with mortar.	1.5m	1m	0.52m		F9		
1	25	Deposit			Possible Floor level.	Compact clay rich deposit, mid brown in colour and clayey in composition with mortar and grit inclusions. Contained fragments of plaster with finished surface.	1.32m		0.30m		F18	Plaster, metal	
1	26	Deposit		Late Medieval	Sondage through this possible original floor level, equivalent to F18.	Dark brown in colour and silty sandy in composition deposit. Contained several metal artifacts.	1.65m	0.50m			F1, F4, F18, F7, F9	Metal	Animal bone
1	27	Fill			Rubble layer within F4 and F7, possibly resulting from breakdown of plastered wall faces.	An ashy brown colour with small inclusions of small rocks and mortar. Grainy consistency like sand then breaks away into bits of dust. Gravel is also included in the fill.	2.10m	1.15m	0.20m	F7	F4		

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
1	28	Fill			Since this layer has mortar inclusions, it seems to be related to a fallen wall and the broken pieces of mortar occurred after destruction.	It is a medium ash-brown colour with small mortar crumble, gravel and small to medium sized stone inclusions. It is compact and difficult to take off large pieces of dirt. The gravel and rocks will crumble away easier. Several large chunks of mortar are also present.	1.37m	3.30m	0.30m	F7	F4		
1	29	Fill			Formulation of deliberate dump of mortar/stone section of wall, during demolition of walls for use in off site building.	Rectangular shaped line of mortar running East to West with red/yellow colour. Seems to be solid piece of mortar. This line of mortar with line of rubble.	0.48m	0.45m	0.07m	F7b	F7a		
1	30	Wall		Medieval	North wall of church in situ. East face shows section through the wall where the rest of it has been taken down. Wall joins with east plinth of bell tower to south, not bonded; west side of wall and plinth form an opening, probably out to east range.	Random rubble brought to course with rubble core. Width 0.98m, stands approx 1.6m high. Reduced to foundation level for most of its length, only survives above original ground level where it abuts plinth F3.	1.2m	.98m	1.66m	F31	F4		

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
1	31	Wall		Medieval	Foundation plinth of wall F30.	Un-mortared large blocks of limestone levelled with a mortar surface. Much deeper than foundation trench in Cutting 3, at least by 40cms, in cut F33 which has vertical sides.		1.6m	0.78m	F33	F30		
1	32	Deposit		Post-medieval	Fill of grave cut, F34. Infant burial B18.	Fill was same as F26, possibly the original floor, or a sub-floor if tiled or paved.	0.5m	.3m	0.1m	F34	F26		
1	33	Cut	F30	Medieval	Cut for foundation trench for north wall of church	Vertical sides and probably a flat base. Only partly excavated due to difficulties of proximity to edges of cutting and unstable overburden.		1.6m	0.78m	F100	F31		
1	34	Cut	B18	Post-medieval	Cut for grave of Burial 18, infant.	Shallow cut, imperceptible and traced more by location of burial and slight change in relation to surrounding fill. Burial was placed on a flagstone and a large water-rolled stone was set vertically to the south side of the flagstone. Cut was within F26.	0.5m	0.3m	0.1m	F26	F26		
1	100	Deposit			Natural subsoil	Yellow brown clay, contains sub-angular stones, lenses of gravel and is mottled in appearance.							

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Findings	Samples
2	101	Natural		Modern	Natural accumulation	Orientation is S-N, Color of the soil is dark brown. The feature is entirely made up of the dark soil. The compaction is moderate.	6m	4m	15cm	102, 103		Modern pottery, medieval glass, painted plaster, nail, perforated kiln brick and a clay pipe.	Animal bone
2	102	Wall		Early modern	Collapsed section of Bell tower	External feature, Structural feature. Feature is made up of large uneven stones held together by Mortar.	2.5m	1.6m	0.5m	106	101	None	None
2	103 A	Fill		Early modern	Appears to represent masonry rubble accompanying the collapse of wall feature 102.	This is a layer of stoney tumble running s to N. Contains grey and blue-grey stones, mostly limestone along with chunks of limey mortar. The mortar stands out bright white against the grey stone. However, these stones are not mortared in place, but loosely suspended with the mortar in mixed topsoil and gravel. Distinct voids pervade this feature.	6m	4m	0.40m		101, 104	18th-19th C Metal Nail and pin, medieval plaster, medieval nail, early modern and modern glass, medieval worked stone, medieval pottery	Animal bone, DHB

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Findings	Samples
2	103 B	Fill		Early modern	It is possible that the mortar section with the large chunks is a result of the collapsed wall (F102). It could be fallen tumble. The stones could be displaced stones.	This layer contains mostly stones to the east half of the area, and mortar and stones to the west. There appears to be a divide between the mortar and stone sections. The mortar section is composed of large chunks of mortar (10-20cm), mortar dirt and mortar attached to stone. This is a continuation of F103 but with a distinction in the mortar.	6m	4m	0.40m		101, 104	18th-19th C Metal Nail and pin, medieval plaster, medieval nail, early modern and modern glass, medieval worked stone, medieval pottery	Animal bone, DHB
2	104	Fill		Early modern	May be part of another group features as we have found rock in other parts of the grid.	This is a narrow strip across the length of the western side of the cutting. It runs S-N and it is light grey in colour. Compaction is moderate. Feature is made up of rock, pebbles and soil.	4m	1m	0.33m	109, 108	101	Medieval glass bead, perforated kiln brick, metal nail, pottery	Slag

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
2	105	Fill		Early modern	The stony tumble slanting downward from west to east is likely the result of sliding downward (thanks to gravity) and off to the east side of a sturdier, collapsed piece of fallen masonry. This sliding likely occurred/worsened over time (after the masonry fell). The voids discussed above are likely due to said determination of mortar.	The soil is dark brown in color and very loose. Many voids were found when digging, opening up between rocks. This layer contains frequent air pockets or voids and have large rocks, some with quantities of mortar still attached. Very easy to dig through.	1.5m	1m	0.30m	108, 106	102, 103	Medieval glass	None
2	106	Fill		Early Modern	Part of demolition layers.	F106 is a feature made up of dark soil and stones that are highly compacted. Less sandy than F108.					102, 105	None	DHB

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
2	107	Deposit	within F111	Post-medieval	Fragment was part of ornate composite stone feature either part of edging e.g.: edge of door, window or arch. Weathering on one side of fragments does hint at one side exposed to elements. Clearly fragment is in secondary position. Even though it is only 50cm from collapsed wall no obvious primary position has been identified. Fragment appears to be part of rubble pile.	Shaped architectural fragment located loose in layer of stoney and mortar rich tumble. Piece is roughly hexagonal in section. Highly worked face has two oblique edges running parallel to main axis of stone. One end has flat smooth perpendicular face with parallel cuts. Other end is mortar covered. Oblique sides ended on ne end by a smooth almost triangle shaped face. One oblique face is considerable eroded unlike other oblique face. Material is on sandstone/quartzite like material.	0.50m	0.30m	0.26m	111	103	None	None
2	108	Deposit		Medieval	Part of demolition layers.	This layer is brown in colour -not very sandy. It has gritty elements derived from mortar inclusion.			0.15m		105, 109	Slate roof tile	Animal bone

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
2	109	Deposit		Medieval	This is possibly a floor foundation made of packed clay. It is consistently found under masonry.	This layer is a thick and wet layer of soil without any course stone within it. It is comprised of solely soil of F103 or F104. This layer is very clayey, and extends from the base of the wall on the western side. to the western edge of the cutting. This layer possibly extends to cuttings 3 and 1 to the north.	2.4m?		0.10m	108	102, 105, 104, 103	None	None
2	110	Deposit		Post-medieval	The fill is primary, as a result of natural accumulation. The fill is consistent with the gradual destruction of the wall. It does not appear to have been disturbed.	This is a layer of stoney tumble located beneath the mortar layer, F104 and includes two large rectangular stones. The stoney tumble is on a slope decreasing in depth as it moves away from the wall going East to West. Soil is light brown in colour and has a loose compaction. Sand, stone, mortar and shell inclusions.	3m	2m			104	None	None
2	111	Deposit	F107 is within this	Post-medieval		Yellowish sandy layer with frequent rubble material. It also contained architectural fragment F107. This layer exists from edge of collapsed wall F102.	0.44m		0.40m		103	None	None

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Findings	Samples
2	212	Deposit		Modern	Natural accumulation	Dark brown, moderately compact soil with frequent stone inclusion	3.53m	4.98m	0.16m	F215, F216		Metal, early modern clay pipes, modern metal key, nail, modern glass, post-medieval pottery, Early modern shroud pins	Animal bone, plaster, DHB,
2	213	Natural		Modern	Natural accumulation	Mortar based light brown loose topsoil with frequent stone inclusion	4.60m	2.10m	0.18m	F214		Post-medieval pottery, modern glass, painted plaster.	Slag, Animal bone
2	214	Deposit		Post-medieval/ Early modern	Destruction layer possibly derived from bell tower collapse to north-east	Mortar heavy grey brown soil loosely compacted containing frequent stone, mortar and plaster	5.60m	1.80m	0.50m	F219	F212, F213	Modern pottery, modern glass, early modern metal nail.	Plaster, animal bone, slag, DHB
2	215	Fill	Fill of F217	Early Modern	Fill of Burial 40	Dark brown silty soil with frequent stone and mortar inclusion	0.76m	0.53m	0.05m	F217	F212	Early modern shroud pins.	

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
2	216	Deposit		Post-med/early modern	Destruction layer derived from collapsed architectural features	Dark brown moderately compacted coarse soil with frequent small to medium stone, mortar, plaster. Frequent deep voids in this feature.	5.04m	4.10m	0.50m	F218, F221, F222, F223, F224, F225	F212	Glass, painted plaster, ceramic, metal, modern pottery, metal nail, 18th c nail, med/early modern pin, medieval pottery, medieval metal, early mod clay pipe, medieval stained glass, medieval painted plaster.	Plaster, animal bone, mortar, soil, DHB
2	217	Grave Cut	Cut of F215	Early Modern?	Presumed grave cut of B40 although no actual cut was identified in excavation	not found						none	
2	218	Wall		Medieval	Buttress which formed part of the south wall of the church	Roughly square shaped, wall feature made from limestones, lime mortar bonded and randomly coursed. South-west corner preserved and some dressed facing to be seen on the south side	1.91m	1.65m	0.41m		F216	metal	Plaster, animal bone

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
2	219	Deposit		Post-med/early modern	Large stone collapse possibly from bell tower	Rectangular shaped spread of large stone tumble running e-w, loosely compacted with frequent mortar and plaster	3.6m	4.8m	0.60m	F224, F226	F212, F214	None	Plaster, Animal bone, DHB
2	220	Grave Cut	Cut of F221	Modern?	Presumed grave cut of B44 although no actual cut was identified in excavation	not found						None	
2	221	Fill	Fill of F220	Modern?	Fill of Burial 44	Dark brown silty soil with frequent stone and mortar inclusion	0.61m	0.30m	0.10m	F220	F216	painted plaster, early modern shroud pins, early modern musket ball, early modern metal nail,	Soil sample for bone retrieval
2	222	Wall		Medieval	South wall of the church	Running E-W from the buttress into the east baulk of the cutting. This wall is made up of limestone with lime mortar bonding and is randomly coursed. Clear edge on northern side but no definable edge on the south side.	1.73m	0.54m	0.15m		F216	none	

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Findings	Samples
2	223	Deposit		Early Modern?	Demolition layer	Dark brown clayey silt with frequent stone and mortar inclusion and heavily compacted.	3.19m	5m	0.20m	F228	F216	Medieval stained glass, early modern pottery, medieval nail, medieval pottery, medieval lead, medieval painted plaster,	Animal bone, shell, DHB
2	224	Deposit		Early Modern?	Demolition layer inside the church	Dark brown loose soil with small stones and frequent plaster and mortar. Situated inside the church..	4m	5m	0.20m	F226	F216, F219	Medieval stained glass, medieval coin, metal, copper wire, medieval pottery, medieval metal.	Animal bone, plaster, mortar, shell, DHB
2	225	Surface		Medieval	Flagstones forming part of the floor of the church	Group of about 10 flagstones made up of limestone and mortar bonded	1.40m	1.90m	0.04m		F216	Medieval painted plaster	Animal bone,
2	226	Deposit		Post-med/early modern	Tumble layer from possibly bell tower or south wall of church.	Rubble layer made up of medium stones running e-w across the cutting under same area as large stone tumble F219 with frequent mortar	1.70m	3.40m	0.10m		F224, F219	Medieval stained glass, Medieval painted plaster,	Animal bone, DHB
2	227	Natural Subsoil		Medieval	Natural on which the friary was built	Orange-brown clay with very little inclusion and is extremely compacted	2.30m	0.80m	Surface exposed only so far		F228, F223	None	

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
2	228	Deposit		Post-medieval	layer of slate from collapse	This feature is a layer of soil with a lot of slate contained in it	1.6m	2.4m	?	F227, F229	F223	None	None
2	229	Deposit		Medieval	Flat stones possible lining the bottom of the foundation trench	This feature comprises of medium sized flat stones found in the bottom of the foundation trench f the south wall. These are placed down on a level surface and are placed compactly.	0.65m	0.7m	only surface was exposed		F228	None	None
2	230	Fill		Medieval	Infill of the foundation trench of the south wall of the church	Dark brown soil with loose stone visible in section face of east baulk	0.70m	0.80m	0.30m	F231	F233	None	Animal bone, DHB
2	231	Cut	F230, F232	Medieval	Shallow cut which incorporated both the wall and the buttress. Lowest exposed point at the base of the trench is 61.67m OD.	Shallow cut which incorporated both the wall and the buttress. Lowest exposed point at the base of the trench is 61.67m OD.	3m	2.34	.30m		F230, F232, F233	None	
2	232	Fill		Post-medieval/ Early modern	Backfill of robbed out foundation trench	Dark brown soil heavily compacted with broken stone and mortar fragments. Visible in section face of E baulk	0.80m	0.80m	0.40m	F231	F223, F216	None	
2	233	Deposit		Medieval	Construction layer of leveling out phase		2m	0.80m	0.20m		F234, F216	None	Animal bone,
2	234	Deposit		Medieval?	Thin layer of buried sod	Compacted brown soil	1.60m	0.80m	0.10m	F233	F216	None	

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Findings	Samples
2	235	Deposit		Post-med/early modern	Demolition layer possibly from doorway or window arch of bell tower	Spread of sandstone architectural fragments immediately west of collapsed bell tower.	2m	1.70m	0.43m	F103/F110		Medieval painted plaster, medieval metal	DHB
2	236	Deposit		Medieval	Possible stone lined grave	Linear stone feature consisting of 3 medium sized stones running E-W with 3 stones running N-W at south west corner. Partly excavated and uncovered until next year.	0.50m	1.02m	0.07m		F226	none	
3	300	Natural subsoil			Subsoil covering entire site	Yellow grey brown clay with sand, inclusions of gravel and occasional larger stones.							
3	301	Deposit		Post-medieval/ Early modern	Modern topsoil overlying site. Sod has developed on it.	Topsoil. Dark brown in colour, friable, contains flecks of mortar, pebble, glass, stone. Covers cutting and is variable in depth. Thinnest at south end, thickens to north.	15m	6.3m	0.85m	302		Ceramic, roof slate, brick temper for kiln, clay pipe, crinoid, metal	
3	302	Deposit		Early modern	A deposit of crumbled wall/ masonry originally resulting from the destruction of the walls of the buildings, perhaps later spread as a result of leveling of the rubble.	This layer consists of a large amount of mortar and also includes crumbled mortar, gravel, and rubble. This is also combined loose, light brown soil.	15m	6.5m	0.60m	303	301	Metal	

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
3	303	Deposit		Medieval / Post-medieval	Originally thought of as an imported clay layer which served as a building layer or a foundation for walls and floors. Now appears to be the remains of the sub-floor of the church which most likely was a stone flagged floor, and this layer is the result of its use as a burial ground.	It is a tightly compacted clay soil mixed with sand and is a dark brown colour. Extends for the entire section N-S.	9m	0.1m	0.17m	324, 326, 339	302	Metal	Animal bone, DHB
3	304	Deposit		Early modern	304 which runs along the north east section tapers off into a much narrower band and may be an indication that the mortar/stone remnants of a wall has only spread to 4 meters into this section.	A stone mix with a dark brown clay soil and pebble and mortar inclusions.	1.08?		0.28m	302, 314	301		Soil, DHB

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Findings	Samples
3	305	Fill	Within F303	Early modern	Lowest level of rubble from demolition of walls.	The stone spread is composed of limestone, sandstone and mortar. In the southwest corner the stones are smaller and lesser in comparison to the rest of the fill. 305 here seems to be a continuation of 103A from cutting 2 which projects into cutting 3 and continues in a stony tumble in the S.E of cutting 3.	5.26m	5.63m	0.55m	328	302	Decorative stone	Animal bone
3	306	Deposit		Medieval	This appeared as a limit to the rubble layer F305 on its north side. It marks the line of the foundation trench of the north wall of the church, F327, and of the location of the north wall F332. Probably formed when the wall was being dismantled, but before it was robbed out down into the foundation level.	A linear edging to F305 lying east to west. The only type of stone in the deposit were limestones.	1.6m	30cm	.3m	303, 314	302		
3	307	Surface		Post-Medieval	This layer of rubble is a collapsed wall and or ceiling due to the finds of roof tiles.	Grey compacted surface running from east to west with limestone sandstone and mortar inclusions along with slate roof tiles.	6m	3.16m	0.10m	309	301	Metal, nail, slate, worked stone, metal pot frag, coin, ceramic	Animal bone, plaster, DHB

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Findings	Samples
3	308	Wall		Medieval	This feature is the south cloister wall.	This is a linear wall, oriented E-W. It is randomly coursed, made up of limestone and bonded with lime mortar. This feature is adjacent to a buttress to the north side of the wall.	5.6m	0.85m	0.19m	309, 303, 322	302	Nail in slate, sandstone, purple sandstone, nail fragments, bivalve shell, slates, metal, nails, metal stake, stone column, metal,	Animal bone, wood, DHB
3	309	Surface		Post-medieval	B1 is within 309, and this is the cloister garth. Rubble only extends a short distance out into it, shallow topsoil (25cms) over the remainder.	Moderately compact surface with colour ranging from light to medium brown with inclusion of orange specks. Loose inclusions of small angular stones, entirely composed of grainy silt. Animal bone and DHB also present.	5.60m	5.0m	0.25m	300	307	Metal, medieval glass, clothes pins, nail	Animal bone, soil, sandstone, shell, DHB
3	310	Grave Cut	B1 Cut	Uncertain date	Inferred cut from position of burial. It was slightly visible in cross-section, in a sondage dug when burial lifted. Shallow pit with sloping sides.	This is the burial cut for burial 1. The burial was not dug into subsoil. A small sondage was dug through the centre of the burial after the skeleton was removed which revealed slight change in soil colour in the area of the burial fill. Within the fill, the gritty brown clay was a shade darker than the gritty brown clay outside the fill.	1.5m	0.80m	48cm		303, 309		

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
3	311	Fill	Fill of F310	Post-medieval	This is the grave fill from Burial 1, Cut F310. It is a shallow grave. Deliberate deposit.	Medium-dark, yellow-brown clay with tiny rounded pebble inclusions and some med-larger rocks and occasional shell has been located within the fill. Orientation E-W.	1.5m	0.80m	48cm	B1	303, 309		
3	312	Wall		Post-medieval	Possibly rubble or part of a collapsed structure. Post-medieval farm wall. Possibly related to the phase of use of the site as a farm.	Randomly coursed stone wall with large earth and mortar fill. Some animal bone inclusions Wall sits on rubble 'foundation' layer. Wall which is composed of undressed, loosely mortared limestone. Quite flimsy in construction and may have been built against a rubble deposit, not as a free-standing feature.	1.90m	0.29m	0.50m	338, 303, 331	302, 303	Stained glass lead holder, nail	Animal bone
3	313	Sondage		Modern	Sondage dug to explore the area edged by F306, this proved to be part of the robbed out foundation trench, F327 and its backfill F333.	Dark brown compact soil, sandy and clayey in texture with small-medium light grey stone, mortar and animal bone inclusions.	0.84m	2.8m	0.74m	303	305, 306	Ceramic, metal, stone, nails, medieval glass, clay and iron, clay pipe	Plaster, animal bone, slag, DHB

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
3	314	Deposit		Early modern	Further collapsed stone beneath F306 and adjacent to foundation trench F327.	This feature is a line of stones. The soil matrix is composed of mortar, stone inclusions, and silty brownish-grey soil. There are also slate slate inclusions found throughout along with animal bone and metal iron.	0.65m	0.27m	0.33m	303	305, 306, 304	Nail, ceramic	Animal bone, DHB
3	315	Deposit		Early modern	Part of rubble tip-lines, recognised in section. A deliberate deposit of top soil and mortar which was mostly the result of the de-construction of a wall. This is evidenced by the close proximity of a possible wall located directly beside this feature.	Medium brown sandy soil layer which is fairly compact and contains mortar and stone and some shell inclusions.	4.36m		0.18m	318, 319	301, 317		
3	316	Deposit		Early modern	Rubble tip-lines, recognised in section. Topsoil which is localised to the area of the robbed out wall.	Light brown-grey gritty topsoil containing fragments of mortar, gravel and stone and is loosely compacted. This topsoil layer is more gritty and lighter in colour than the surrounding topsoil.	1.34m		0.40m	317			

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
3	317	Deposit		Early modern	A layer within the mass of rubble resulting from the demolition of the buildings. Recognised in section.	Gritty light brown tightly compacted mortar rich layer with small stones and large stones.	1.4m		0.26m	319	301, 316		
3	318	Deposit		Early modern	This feature contains mortar fragments which resulted from the collapse of the wall. Recognised in section.	Extremely gritty sand and clay deposit. It is light brown with mortar and shell inclusions. This feature contains both notably large stones as well as clusters of smaller stones.	2.7m		0.21m	319	315, 317	Metal	DHB, slag, plaster, clay
3	319	Deposit		Early modern	This feature is most likely the result of demolition. This is due to the great amount of mortar found throughout. Recognised in section.	Light grey-brown clay soil with much stone and mortar inclusion and a small amount of snail shell.	4.0m		0.30m	303	315, 317, 318	Sandstone	
3	320	Deposit		Early modern	This feature is probably related to demolition. Recognised in section.	Thin, dark brown, compacted silty soil with gravel and small stones.	1.2m		0.11m	321	301		DHB
3	321	Deposit		Early modern	This feature is possibly fill of the robber trench of F327, analogous to F333. This is due in part in both to its tremendous depth as well as its lack of any stones of notable size.	Dark brown, tightly compacted clay soil with mortar and stone fragments.	6m	1.6m	0.52m	303	320	Ceramic	Animal bone, shell

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Findings	Samples
3	322	Wall		Post-medieval	This is a supporting structure, presumably a buttress on the north side of the south cloister wall. The stones display squared corners and worked edges along the outside edge of the structure.	This is a randomly coursed wall on the north side of south cloister wall. The stones are all composed of limestone and bonded with lime mortar.	1.16m	0.70m	0.13m	309	307, 308	Nail, metal, sandstone column, nail, plaster	Animal bone, bone, DHB
3	323	Fill		Medieval	This feature appears to be tumble from a wall which fell towards the south west. Possibly part of some poorly built farm-buildings constructed after the dissolution.	A tumble of stones and is comprised mostly of large flat stones which have been worked and large pieces of mortar. 2 visible pieces of sandstone, one of which is very large. Grey with reddish sandstone. Contains limestone, sandstone, mortar and shell inclusions.	2.9m	2.32m	0.26m	324	302	Slate, sandstone, purple sandstone, nail, metal hook, clay, stone, clay pipe	Animal bone, shell, DHB
3	324	Deposit		Post-medieval	Roof tiles slid from the roof creating a concentrated slate layer in the vicinity of the cloister wall. It is possible that they were a re-utilised as the foundation for some kind of path or flooring surface at a later date. Slates also found at this level within the church.	A spread of slate pieces, some like whole tiles, others fragmented. Many had a nail hole. They were jumbled and not level. Large chunks of mortar were scattered amongst the distinct concentration of slates. Also one piece of worked sandstone.	8m	6m	.15m	325, 326	302, 303	Nail fragments, molding sandstone, sandstone, slates, purple sandstone, nails, metal, fossil, ceramic, stained glass, polished stone	Possible DHB phalange, Fossil, animal bone

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Findings	Samples
3	325	Deposit		Post-medieval	Probably a thin layer of rubble atop the original clay layer which served as the ground level of the friary.	Dark brown deposit with clay, stone, and mortar inclusions.	0.62m	1.05m	.05m	326	324	Wood, nails, metal, stone, lead, slate, fragmentary glass, column, clay pipe, plaster, clay pottery, metal hook, stained glass	Animal bone, shell, DHB
3	326	Deposit	Cut by burials	High Medieval, Late medieval	Possibly brought in or existing natural underlying or forming the floor of the church. Subsequently burials were inserted into it and digging has altered its composition.	Grey-brown clayey soil with patches of brownish-yellow which is fairly coarse and gritty. Consists of rock, pebbles and mortar. Human bone fragments are found throughout and glass, nails and timber remains were also found. 61.92 OD bottom of layer.	4.10m	2.10m	.22m	348	313, 303	Worked stone with mortar, ceramic, stone, metal, glass, medieval glass, nails, wood	Wood, animal bone, plaster, shell, soil, DHB

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
3	327	Foundation cut	F331 / F332	High Medieval	Foundation cut for N wall of church. Would have originally been filled with the wall F332 and foundation plinth, F331, but it is hypothesized that stone from wall was taken and thus the trench was refilled with a rubble/mortar mixture. Also believed that trench extends entire length of the church.	Rectangular cut running E-W. The break of the slope top is sharp and the profile of the side is vertical. The break of the slope base is also sharp and the profile of the base is straight.	5.70m	1.4m	0.52m	natural	333	Metal, stone, stained glass	Animal bone, DHB
3	328	Wall		Medieval	May have been a wall or divider -e.g. A rood screen. Differences either side of this feature in the layout of graves and DHB support the idea of some sort of division.	Linear arrangement of un-mortared undressed stones running N/S.	2m	0.9m	1.0m	300	305	Lead ass. with B5, metal, stained glass	Shell, DHB
3	329	Grave cut	Cut for B 3	Medieval	Full extent of burial cut unknown. Burial 3 itself appears undisturbed in disturbed soil.	Concave shallow grave cut for burial 3.	.5m	.2m	.1m	331	burial 3, 330		

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
3	330	Fill	Fill of F329	Medieval	Grave fill of burial 3.	Sandy clay. Dark compact soil containing DHB, mortar, pebbles and small stones. Extent of fill unknown (i.e. no clear edges to burial) -possible shape of fill shallow and sloping -roughly oblong/ rectangular in shape (follows contour of supine baby).	.5m	.2m	.1m	329	313		
3	331	Wall		High Medieval	Foundation plinth for the north wall of the Church.	Remains of foundation plinth which was roughly faced on both faces and with a rubble core. The plinth has been extensively robbed out but the surviving section, consisting of the northern outer face, was made of blocks of limestone bonded by mortar and randomly placed.	0.52m	0.30m	0.25m	327, 332	333, 327	Bronze shroud pin	Plaster, shell, mortar, DHB
3	332	Wall		Medieval	North wall of the Church. The wall would have sat on the foundation plinth 331.	Stone wall, now removed.	0.50m	1m		331		None	None
3	333	Fill	Backfill of F327	Early modern	Backfill of foundation trench F327 after the wall (F332) and foundation plinth (F331) had been robbed out in the 18th century.	Rectangular, brown and orange soil running E-W. Loosely compacted clayey silt with sand, grit and inclusions (frequent) of mortar and small stones.	5.7m	1.4m	0.52m	331, 335	320	Pottery, nail	Animal bone, DHB

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
3	334	Deposit		Early modern	Layer which formed overlying F336 which lay on the fill (F335) of the charnel pit F337.	Gritty gravelly layer which was partly overlying and immediately to the west of the human bone labeled initially as Burial 6.	1.7m	0.95m	0.5m	336	333	Stained glass, metal nails	None
3	335	Deposit	Fill of F337	Medieval	Forms the upper fill of the charnel pit F337 and also contained Burials 4 and 5 which lay to the south of F337 within the nave of the church. Lay to the east of the possible rood screen F328 and is equivalent to F326.	Deposit probably equivalent to F326 which contained Burials 4, 5 and 6. This is a clay rich matrix, similar to natural but looser and less compact.	6m	4m	.22m	340	324, 336	Stained glass, iron nails, painted plaster	Animal bone, building material, wood, plaster, soil, plant, DHB
3	336	Deposit		Post-medieval	Probably occurred at the time the wall F332 was being robbed out, the seemingly intact burial, Burial 6 which overlay bones within the charnel pit F337 was disturbed and partly broken up, but the remainder of the bones were left in situ at the east side of the pit.	Gritty soil with a mixture of clay and mortar fragments. Extends over the greater part of the western side of the charnel pit, from the point where the disturbance to Burial 6 stops to the western limit of the pit.	2m	0.9m	0.20m	335	302	None	None

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Findings	Samples
3	337	Wall tomb	Within wall F332	Medieval	A wall tomb inserted into the north wall of the church just outside the chancel arch, but possibly east of the rood screen. It most likely was a later insertion, possibly 14/15th in date.	Limestone wall bonded with lime mortar and forming a chamber within Wall F331/332. Chamber was rectangular in shape. Unclear if built contemporaneously with wall F332 or a subsequent insertion.	2.59m	0.60m	0.40m	300	332	Glass, ceramic, metal	Shell, plaster, DHB
3	338	Deposit		Post-medieval	Collapse from the church roof resulting in a layer of slates in the ambulatory. This slate appears to be laid flat and it is possible that the slate was leveled to use as a pathway or a foundation for some later activity. The limestone and mortar mix is due to masonry collapse.	Layer of slate which is between the cloister walls and the north wall of the church. The slate is lying horizontally under the rubble layer F324. There are also limestone chunks interspersed and occasional chunks of mortar inlaid. Soil is dark brown with gritty mortar inclusions and also consists of limestone tumble and mortar chunks. About 3 of the slates have visible nail holes suggesting they were used as roofing slates.	2.60m	2.37m	.07m	325	324	Stained glass shards, metal, medieval glass	Animal bone

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Findings	Samples
3	339	Deposit	Cut by burials	High medieval	This may possible be an imported clay layer which served as a foundation layer of the floor of the church. May also be subsoil which was flattened down to serve as a foundation layer.	Clay rich layer W of F 328, same level as F326, E of rood screen F328. Brown loam tightly compacted.	4.6m	2.3m	0.34m	343, 344	303	Medieval glass, modern glass, stone, metal	Plaster, animal bone, shell, plaster and mortar, fossil, DHB
3	340	Fill	Fill of Ossuary	Medieval	Clayey soil which was mixed through the DHB in the ossuary / wall tomb F331.	Brown soil containing a high quantity of DHB. Also contains burial OSB4.	1.9m	.70m	0.50m	350	335	Metal, ceramic	Wood, shell, soil, glass, DHB
3	341	Fill	Fill of cut F349	Medieval	Fill of grave for B24	Dark brown clayey soil with stone and gravel inclusions.	1.60m	.88m	0.37m	349	339	Metal, ceramic, iron and wood object, stone, ceramic, shell assoc with B24 skull	Soil, plaster, wood, Animal bone, DHB
3	342	Cut	Grave cut filled by F343	Medieval	Intercut grave cut for B12 and B19	This cut is filled by F343 and includes burial 12 and 19. It appears that B12 cut through B19 and the visible width of the grave cut reflects the two cuts.	1.70m	.98m	0.37m	300	343	Metal, ceramic	Shell

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
3	343	Fill	Fill of cut F342	Medieval	Grave fill of burials 12 and 19.	Mid brown clayey soil with stone and gravel inclusions. Containing burial 12 and 19.	1.70m	.98m	0.37m	342	339	Iron nails, ceramic, metal	Animal bone, soil, shell, plaster, stone, charcoal, wood, DHB
3	344	Cut	Filled with F345	Medieval	Possible grave cut for burials 17, 20 and 28.	Intercut grave cuts filled by F345 containing B17 and B20. Not fully excavated.	1.7m	?	.4m?	?	339	None	None
3	345	Fill	Fill of F344	Medieval	Grave fill of burials 17, 20 and 28.	Orange / brown clayey soil with stone and gravel inclusions. Grave fill. Not fully excavated.	1.7m?	?	?	?	339	Metal, pottery	Soil, DHB
3	346	Cut	Possible grave cut	Medieval	E/W running Band of re-deposited natural probably upturned during grave digging. Paralleled by a similar band to south with possible fill F347 between.	Between F342 and F344, Cutting 3 W baulk. Not fully excavated.	.8m	.2m	?	?	339	None	None
3	347	Fill	Fill of F346	Medieval	This may represent another grave fill.	hard mettalled brown clayish fill	?	.4m	?	?	339	None	DHB
3	348	Deposit		Medieval	This is the same as F326 which overlies it. Both levels contain considerable quantities of DHB and designation is simply for recording purposes.	Brown fill same as F326 but lower. Occupies SW corner of C3, fragments of wood present. Contains burials 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23,25 26,29. Not fully excavated.	3m	3.6m	..40+	?	326	Metal nails	Wood, shell, soil, Animal bone, DHB

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
3	349	Cut	Cut for F341	Medieval	Grave cut for B24	Cut for burial 24 and filled with F341.	1.60m	.88m	0.37m	353	341	None	DHB
3	350	Deposit		Medieval	Grave fill within wall tomb F337. Yellow discoloured clay with pebbles.	Fill containing OSB3.	1.90m	.70m	.15m	351	340	None	Soil
3	351	Deposit		Medieval	This layer contained DHB, not the remains of an articulated burial. Most of the DHB was uncovered beneath as stone which had collapsed inwards. The DHB may have percolated through the decomposed remains of OSB3 when the wall tomb became an ossuary.	Fill layer beneath OSB3 within the ossuary. Brown soil, with DHB inclusion.	1.90m	.70m	.10m	352	350, 337, 332		Plaster, DHB
3	352	Deposit			Mortar facing which has slumped/spread over the base of the wall tomb.	This is mortar adhering to and slumping down from the stones of the wall tomb, layer beneath and to the side of the burial of OSB3 and the DHB of F351. It appears to correspond with the level of the mortar of the ossuary walls.	1.90m	.20m	.20m				Metal residue, DHB

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
3	353	Deposit		High Medieval	Heavily disturbed and thoroughly mixed with some broken DHB inclusions and rodent bones	This is the fill layer beneath Burial 24- disturbed dark brown layer contains another probable articulated burial at a slightly deeper level. DHB, wood and mortar inclusions. Not fully excavated	1.60m	.88m	?	?	349		Stone and mortar, wood, soil, Animal bone, gravel, DHB
3	354	Deposit			Probably natural, equivalent to F300.	This feature is introduced directly beneath the yellow clay layer in the ossuary. (This has not been fully exposed as of 10/08/2012)							
3	355	Deposit		Medieval	Displaced natural clay within heavily disturbed fills of multiple graves.	Yellow brown dense compact clay with stone and pebble inclusion.							
3	356	Deposit		Medieval	The presence of mortar on the wall suggests that the wall is part of the original foundation trench and had been cut into in order to line the ossuary.	This is the intact mortar attached to the Northern face of the ossuary wall. It appears to coincide with F352, the yellow clay layer of the ossuary.	1.6m	.02m	.2m	351	350		
3	357	Deposit	Burial fill in F327	?	This fill shows disturbance directly to the north of where the robbed out foundation trench is. A number of burials came from this area, B30, 45 and 7.	Dark, crumbly soil with mortar, pebble and DHB inclusions. Area extended into where B51 and 55 were, not fully excavated.							

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
3	358	Deposit	Burial fill in ambulatory	?	This is disturbed soil which abuts the foundation trench. The presence of disarticulated human bones with a mixture of animal bone suggests burials were placed in the ambulatory and then disturbed.	This feature is composed of dark/crumbly soil with some mortar and plaster inclusions. It contains disturbed human remains and also some animal bones are present. Not fully excavated.						Metal	Animal bone, plaster, fossil
3	359	Deposit		Medieval	Disturbed articulated burial. It appears that a grave was re-opened within the nave, the remains, some still articulated (ribs, sternum) were then placed within the wall tomb.	Articulated remains situated in the south of the ossuary directly underneath the two large stones						None	DHB, Soil
3	360	Grave Cut	B45	Early modern	Grave cut is assumed as it was not visible in the surrounding matrix. Burial was of an infant. The burial was excavated from the west baulk of cutting 3, so not uncovered in plan but in section.	Limits of skeletal remains are used to estimate cut which is approximately 27cms long and possibly 10cm wide and 20cms deep. The grave was dug through the back fill (F333) of robbed out wall trench F327. It possibly cuts the north side of F327.	.27m	.1m	.2m	333 / 300	333	None	None

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
3	361	Fill	B45	Early modern	Represents a mixture of the backfill of the robber trench and natural through which the grave was cut and with which it was backfilled.	Highly compact sticky light yellow brown clay. Contained some stones and gravel pieces.	.27m	.1m	.2m	360	333	None	None
3	362	Fill		Medieval	Fill of possible grave cut(s) lying E/W and cutting through the build-up of soil which marks the line of the possible rood screen F328. No number has yet been assigned to the cut(s). DHB in fill.	Silty soil with small gravel pockets, stones and some human bone, no animal bone; minimal amounts of mortar. DHB included cranial fragments and some unidentified pieces. Extends west into Grid A. Not fully excavated.	1m	.55m		300?	328 / 339	2 nails, 3.458, 3.459.	DHB 3.369 - 71
3	363	Cut	B32	Medieval	Grave cut not visible but deduced from position of skeletal remains. Elongated oval E/W direction.	Cut through matrix 348/335 in north end of Grid H. Presence of DHB with complete burial suggests that the grave was cut through a previously existing burial.	1.75m	.5m	.07m		348 / 364		

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
3	364	Fill	363	Medieval	Fill of grave for B32. Grave cut through area previously used for burial so fill difficult to distinguish from surrounding matrix, and inclusions of DHB confirm disturbed previous burials. Presence of stained glass fragments could suggest a post medieval date for the burial.	Orange / brown clayey soil, very compacted. Silty clay with pebbles and small stones. Contained two pieces of stained glass along with a significant amount of DHB.	1.75m	.5m	.07m	363	348	Stained glass (2)	DHB 3.397, 398
3	365	Fill		Post-medieval	Compacted fill in the ambulatory. This has been used for burial and so is disturbed. Date of burials and thus disturbance not yet confirmed, It is likely that burial occurred here in Medieval and later periods.	Fill consists of sandy clay, mid-brown in colour and very compact with lots of mortar fragments, stones, shell, and some DHB. May cover the entire ambulatory surface at least in Cutting 3. Not fully excavated. A possible slab lined grave is within it as was at least one intact burial and one displaced skull.	6m	2.4m	.3m	? / 372	324 / 338	Piece of metal, modern glass	DHB
3	366	Cut	B48	Medieval	Cut couldn't actually be distinguished from surrounding fill F339. Infant burial.	Cut not visible, filled with F367 and B48, infant. Within F339, Grid A cutting 3.	.58m	.26m	0.025	339	367		

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
3	367	Fill	366	Medieval	Fill of grave for Burial 48, infant.	Colour is mid-dark brown, very compact and hard when dry. High clay content. Similar to surrounding soil, perhaps more clay?	.58m	.26m	0.025	366	339		
3	368	Cut	B51	Uncertain date	Grave cut couldn't be seen, inferred from skeletal remains. Burial of juvenile, within ambulatory.	Cut not visible, other burial cuts suggested nearby indicating area might be seriously disturbed by burials.	1.03m	.38m	.31m	?	369		
3	369	Fill	368	Uncertain date	Fill of grave for Burial 51, juvenile. Contains significant quantities of DHB and includes an adult skull (B55). Fragments of two other juvenile skulls also.	Clay, dark in colour, very compacted (possibly also due to modern walking on surface). Some mortar within the fill. An oyster shell was found near the feet.	1.03m	.38m	.31m	369	365	B55 skull	Shell, DHB
3	370	Cut	B47	Medieval	Grave cut inferred from presence of skeleton, not visible.	Skeletal remains found extending in under the east baulk of Cutting 3 in Grid H, just south of wall tomb F337. No cut was visible, inferred from excavated fill around upper part of skeleton, Legs still in situ.	.75m	.36m	.1m	?	371		

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Findings	Samples
3	371	Fill	370	Medieval	Fill surrounding B47. Only upper half of skeleton excavated, legs left in situ as they continued beneath the east baulk of the cutting.	Mid to dark brown / orange clay rich sediment with some stone, pebble and mortar inclusions. Stones were poorly sorted but were generally rounded and spheroidal or sub-rounded in shaped, ranging in size from 25mm to 80mm. Relatively compact still fine sediment with pockets of looser soil beneath and immediately surrounding skeletal elements.	.75m	.36m	.1m	370	339	piece of yellow stained glass 3.490; may have fallen from the baulk.	
3	372	wall		Medieval	Stone edging possibly for a slab lined grave.	Within 365 in ambulatory, line of stones averaging 22cms long running E/W, Undressed flattish limestones. May be two courses in places. Not fully excavated.	1.22m+	.22m			365		
3	373	Fill	373	Medieval	Fill for possible slab-lined grave. Unexcavated.	Unexcavated possible fill.	1.22m+						
3	374	Cut	B53	Medieval	Presumed cut for infant burial.	Burial lying on its left side, foetal position, head to west, facing north. Slightly disturbed. Within F348	.3m	.18m	.04m	348	375		
3	375	Fill	373	Medieval	Primary fill of cut F372, grave cut for infant B53.	Fill is a slightly silty sandy clay, very dark brownish and compact which adheres to the skeletal elements. Some pebble inclusions which are non-uniformly dispersed.	.3m	.18m	.04m	374	348		

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
3	376	Cut	B59	Medieval	Cut assumed from location of skeletal material.	Part of a series of intercut graves, so no cut discernible.				379	377		
3	377	Fill	376	Medieval	Fill associated with Burial 59. This burial is probably the last in a sequence of tightly packed burials (B59, 13, 58) which intercut each other.	In Grid H, Cutting 3. Fill is a mid-dark brown relatively compact sticky clay with occasional stone inclusions and voids directly underneath some of the skeletal material. Neither extent nor shape could truly be determined as the grave intercut other burials. Legs were not intact, cut by other burials.	1.12m+	.36m	.15m	376	348		
3	378	Cut	B13	Medieval	Cut assumed from location of skeletal material.	Part of a series of intercut graves, so no cut discernible.				381	379		

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
3	379	Fill	378	Medieval	Grave fill for Burial 15, inferred from the position of the skeleton as it is cut by the cut for Burial 59, F376. Its situation under the floor of the church suggest a medieval date. B13 was part of a group of articulated burials which included B58 and B59 that were tightly packed and deposited on top of one another, presumably not at the same time. It is unclear how much time had elapsed between interments. B13 and F379 were disturbed by the interment of B59.	Mid-dark brownish sticky clay with some stone inclusions. Mainly tightly compact with some voids immediately beneath skeletal material. Exact shape and extent could not be determined as no grave cut was identified. The feature was oriented roughly along the E/W axis. Measurements given are approximate.	1.17m+	.41m	.15m	378	376		
3	380	Cut	B58	Medieval	Cut assumed from location of skeletal material.	Part of a series of intercut graves, so no cut discernible.					381		

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Findings	Samples
3	381	Fill	380	Medieval	Grave fill associated with Burial 58. Inferred from position of the skeleton as no cut visible and the burial and fill were cut into by Burial 13 / F378 cut. B58 appears to be the earliest of the three intercut burials, B59, B13 and B58. Not known how much time elapsed between each interment.	Fill is a mid-dark brown relatively compact sticky clay with some occasional stone inclusions and ovoids directly beneath skeletal material. The fill is oriented along the E-W axis however the extent and shape could not be determined as no grave cut could be found. Measurements given are approximate.	1.21m+		.15m	380	378		
4	401	Natural		Modern	Natural accumulation of top soil. Same as F501	This feature is composed of top soil found on the north side of the cloister wall. Dark brown compact clayey silt.	4m	1.13m	0.17m			Nail, brick, donkey shoe, early modern glass, 18th C clay pipe.	Animal bone, DHB
4	402	Deposit		Modern	This mortary clay layer may derive from the final stages of the demolition of the cloister wall. This feature is the same as F502.	This feature is the top soil located south of the cloister wall. It is a grey, gritty mortary layer with small stone inclusions.	4m	0.90m	0.50m			Medieval iron buckle, Nail.	Animal bone, DHB
4	403	Wall		High Medieval	South cloister wall. The length of this wall runs through cutting 3, cutting 4 and cutting 5	This feature is a randomly coursed structured wall running W-E. This wall is composed of large pieces of stone held together with lime mortar. Wall is lower on the north side.	4m	0.52m	0.22m			Medieval pottery sherds	Animal bone, DHB

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Findings	Samples
5	501	Natural		Modern	Natural accumulation of top soil. Same as F401	Top soil which lies on the north side of the SW cloister corner. It is a dark brown clayey silt and contains very few inclusions.	4m	1.5m	0.60m	505, 506, 507		Medieval nails, metal hook, donkey shoes, pottery	Animal bone, Slag, DHB
5	502	Deposit		Early modern	This mortar rich clay layer may derive from the final stages of the demolition of the cloister wall. This feature is the same as F402.	Top soil layer found on the south side of the cloister corner. It is a greyish mortar rich layer with stone inclusions.	4m	1.6m	0.75m	505		Medieval nails, metal hook	None
5	503	Wall		High Medieval	This is the south-west corner of the cloister. It is lying beside a buttress (504).	Corner formed by a wall running E/W and a wall running S/N made up of limestone blocks with mortar bonding, randomly coursed.	E-W wall: 2.1m, S-N wall: 2.95m	0.53m	0.30m	508	505	None	None
5	504	Wall		High Medieval	This is the south-west buttress of the cloister	This feature is square in shape and is connected to the cloister wall at the interior of the corner. It is comprised of limestone with lime mortar bonding. Only one course appears to survive, not fully excavated.	1.03m	1.02m	0.37m	508	501	None	None
5	505	Deposit		Post-medieval	This fill is part of a tumble which lies south of the cloister wall and presumably fell from it. The south west corner tumble may be part of a different feature.	This is a rubble linear feature made up of mortar chunks and large pieces of stone. It is a grey layer located south of the cloister wall.	4m	1.90m	0.40m	508, 503, 504	501, 502	Medieval nail, plastered mortar.	Animal bone, DHB

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Findings	Samples
5	506	Deposit		Early modern	This feature appears to re-use worked stone which most likely came from the tops of the arches in the cloister. This feature appears at present to be a pathway.	Linear feature which is comprised of several large pieces of worked stone.	3.1m	1.15m	0.17m	508	502	Medieval nails, large decorated stone	DHB
5	507	Deposit		Early modern	This feature is most likely related to the collapse of the cloister wall as the slates contained within are roof slates.	This feature is a soil layer with numerous large slate slabs/fragments contained within. Pieces of mortar present. The soil itself is sandy, fine and a medium brown colour. This feature also contains pieces of limestone. Pebbles - Occasional	4m	3m	0.12m 0.28m		503, 504	None	Animal bone
5	508	Deposit		Early modern	Stone pathway edged on E side by large architectural pieces from the cloister arcade (F506). Related to the dismantling of the friary buildings.	Spread of small to medium sized grey stones (10 - 20 cms in length), tightly compacted and consisting of limestone, mortar and a small amount of sandstone. Not fully excavated.	5m	1m			502	Column pieces and other architectural fragments	None
5	501 (ext)	Deposit		Modern	Natural accumulation of top soil. Same as 501 above.	Dark brown silt with little inclusion.	5m	2.5m	21cm	509		Post medieval ceramic, metal nail + hook, Purbeck marble architectural fragment,	

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Findings	Samples
5	503 (ext)	Wall		High Medieval	Continuation of the cloister wall.	This randomly coursed wall is made up of large pieces of limestone and is lime mortar bonded. It runs N-S and so far 2 courses have been exposed.	2m	20.5cm	0.25m		509	Early modern clay pipe, post medieval ceramic, Purbeck marble + sandstone architectural fragments	
5	506 (ext)	Deposit		Post-medieval	This feature appears to re-use worked stone which most likely came from the tops of the arches in the cloister. This feature appears at present to be a pathway.	This feature is linear and is comprised of several large pieces of worked stone situated in a line running N-S along the west side of the cloister wall.	2.5m	0.5m	0.20m		510	Purbeck marble cloister arches	animal bone
5	507 (ext)	Deposit		Post-medieval	This feature is most likely caused by the collapse of the cloister wall as the slates contained within are roof tiles.	This feature is a soil layer with numerous large slate slabs/fragments contained within. Pieces of mortar can also be found here. The soil itself is sandy, fine and a medium brown colour. This feature also contains pieces of limestone.	2.31m	2.5m	0.09m	511	509	Medieval stained glass, medieval metal, Purbeck marble + sandstone architectural fragments, roof tiles	DHB, animal bone
5	508 (ext)	Deposit		Post-medieval	Stone pathway contemporary with 506 reused medieval architectural fragments.	Spread of small to medium sized grey stones tightly compacted and consisting of limestone, mortar and a small amount of Purbeck marble. Not fully excavated.	2.5m	2m	.20m		510	Purbeck marble and other architectural fragments	DHB, animal bone

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
5	509	Deposit		Early modern	Rubble from collapse of the cloister wall and/or west range buildings	Dark brown silt with frequent stone tumble, moderate mortar and occasional charcoal.	5m	2.5m	.27m	503	501	Metal nail, Purbeck marble architectural fragment, roof tiles	DHB, animal bone
5	510	Deposit		Post-medieval	Rubble from collapse of the cloister wall and/or west range buildings	Dark brown silt with frequent stone tumble and mortar and occasional shell.	2.5m	2.25m	0.20m	506, 508	509	Medieval metal nails, Purbeck marble + sandstone architectural fragments,	animal bone
5	511	Deposit		Post-medieval	?	Dark brown clayey silt	2.85m	2.5m	0.25m		507, 510	Post medieval lead and metal, medieval metal	DHB, animal bone
5	512	wall		Post-medieval	Buttress attached to east side of cloister wall, possible later addition, date unknown.	Stone projection consisting of a large flat stone and a piece of worked Purbeck marble mortar bonded.	0.58m	0.39m	0.11cm	?	509		
5	513	Deposit		High Medieval - Post medieval?	A floor surface?	Plaster rich medium brown soil with frequent pebbles and some stone. Only partly excavated.	1.56m	0.5m	0.25m	?	507	Medieval metal, medieval pottery	animal bone, plaster
5	514	Fill	Fill of F515	Early modern	Grave fill of B42	Elongated oval shaped fill running E-W consisting of a dark brown clay with some pebble inclusion	1.7m	0.35m	0.20m	515	507		animal bone
5	515	Cut	Filled by F514	Early modern	Grave Cut for B42	Cut is elongated oval shape with sharp break, sloped sides and flat bottom.	1.7m	0.35m	0.20m	500	F511		

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
5	516	Fill		medieval	Not fully excavated	Light brown clay like soil with occasional small stone inclusion	?	?	?	?	507	Medieval nail, modern thimble and ceramic, sandstone architectural fragment	animal bone
6	601	Natural		Modern	Modern top soil.	The soil is dark and fine, well sorted with minimal inclusions.	5.5m	2.5m	0.10m	602		Early modern, 18th C, 19th c and modern pottery, Medieval pottery, 18th C clay pipe, 18-19thC glass, 18th C-modern metal iron, modern rubber, modern plastic.	Animal bone, Plaster
6	602	Deposit		Early modern	Rubble collapse material deposited following abandonment and eventual dismantling of the friary.	This feature is comprised of large stones, mortar and gravel, visible immediately beneath the sod layer.	5	1.5	.5m	603	601	Early modern pottery, 19thC - modern metal iron	Animal bone

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
6	603	Deposit		Early modern	It is possible this corresponds with F602 and may be an upper level. Not fully excavated.	This feature is an introduction of mortar-based soil along the east side of the cutting. Frequent pebble inclusions. Not fully excavated.					602, 601	Medieval & early modern pottery and metal (iron). Medieval finds include glass, nails, hook, lead and plaster.	Animal bone, Oyster, Shell, plaster mortar, DHB
6	604	Wall		Late medieval	East wall and NE corner of cloister wall (F308). Leveled with mortared slate to provide an even base for Purbeck sill stones.	Stone wall bound with lime mortar, running N-S. Upper surface of wall leveled with lime mortar and slate. Wall consists of Limestone, Slate Shale , is randomly coursed and is roughly dressed.	3.05m	0.455 m	0.38m		602	None	None
6	605	Wall		Late medieval	Cloister buttress.	Buttress in corner built with Purbeck fragments and shale/ limestone.	1.10m	1.05m	0.22m			Medieval nail	Animal bone, Mortar
6	606	Surface		High Medieval, Late Medieval	Mettalled ambulatory. This feature was a pathway and the levels of both divisions of F606 indicate this. Where this surface is disturbed there is evidence of it being compacted onto an orange clay layer which may be a natural layer or one introduced to construct the walkway.	This feature is comprised of a pebbled/mettalled surface of stones, with small inclusions of cobbles, pebbles, stones and mortar. It is interrupted by F607, a cut into the mettalled surface and begins again.	1.10m	0.40m	0.15m	607	603	None	None

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
6	607	Deposit	Sits in F606	Post-medieval	This feature may be within a deliberate cut or just an area of damage in the metalled ambulatory pathway. This may be due perhaps a robber trench to gather stone? Not fully excavated, no formal cut recognised.	Irregularly shaped area This comprises of a clay/soil mix with some inclusions of mortar. It lies within F606 the metalled walkway.	1.26m	1.20m	606			None	None
6	608	Deposit		Early modern	These large dressed stones suggests they were part of the collapse tumble of the monastery's east range of buildings.	This feature consists of large limestone tumble. The excavated part consists of 4 large stones and contains mortar inclusion.	1.65m	0.30m	0.47m		607, 603	None	None
6	609	Deposit		Post-medieval	This may be a makeshift farmers wall or may be a result of stone being spilled from collapse and being wedged against F610 which would have been a foundation plinth for the western wall of the east range.	This feature consists of a linear stretch of limestones, unmortared and not fully excavated.	.88m	0.45m		606	602	None	None
6	610	Deposit		High-medieval	This may have been a foundation plinth for an east range wall.	This feature consists of stone and mortar in situ and heavily compacted mortar. Not yet fully exposed or excavated.	1.40m	0.38m			602 / 609	None	None

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Findings	Samples
6	611	Deposit		Early modern	Part of rubble layers in this area. Lies beneath F602 but may be part of the same episode of demolition.	A dark brown soil containing large stones. Not fully excavated.	.82m		.15m	606?	602	Medieval nail and piece of lead	Shell, Animal bone
7	701	Deposit		Modern	Sod	Grass sod covering cutting	8m	8m	.1m	702		None	None
7	702	Deposit		Modern	Sterile modern topsoil	Dark topsoil beneath sod..	8m	8m	0.15m	709	701	None	None
7	703	Deposit		Early modern	Rubble quarrying spoil of North Range of the Friary	Layer of rubble in matrix of mortar and soil. Size and frequency of stones increase with depth. Yellow-brown and grey colour. Inclusions of cobbles, mortar, pebbles and charcoal. Does not occur in the NW corner of Cutting 7 ext, Grid A.	8m	3m	0.75m	704	701, 702	Early modern, 18th-19thC Pottery, Iron nails, lead, Medieval plaster Medieval metal iron	Animal bone, plaster, DHB
7	704	Wall		High Medieval, Late Medieval	NW corner and wall of cloister	E/W and N/S wall forming a corner and consisting of limestone blocks or slabs with Purbeck marble sillstones. Bonded with lime mortar. Some sill stones in situ. Level on top of mortar bedding for sillstones is 62.28m OD.	1.70 N-S, 2.70 E-W	0.5m	0.40m		703, 705	None	None

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
7	705	Wall		Post-medieval	May be a post-medieval wall using cloister wall as a foundation plinth; equally could represent a late medieval modification to the cloister and adjacent ranges.	Limestone wall bonded with mortar, with random courses and roughly dressed stones set on top of part of the North wall of the cloister. Also appears on part of the western side of the cloister wall.	1.3m	0.5m	0.25m	704	702, 703	None	None
7	706	Wall		Early modern	A roughly laid surface composed of rubble blocks edged with Purbeck marble elements from the cloister arcade. May have been laid as a trackway when the buildings were being dismantled.	A row of large stones running roughly N/S. The unmortared limestone surface is roughly dressed, possibly only one course deep, and includes large pieces of worked Purbeck marble.	4.3m	1.63m	0.22m	707	703	None	None
7	707	Deposit		Medieval	Initially interpreted as a possible ambulatory now appears to be mortar abutting the original path (F727); could represent a repair to the surface.	A spread of loose yellow grainy mortar on the outside of the west wall of the cloister. In places the mortar forms a solid mass (rather than the loose grains which make up the majority of it). Not fully excavated.	1.28m E-W, 0.60 N-S	0.50m	0.28m		703, 706?	Medieval, early modern metal iron	None
7	708	Deposit		Modern	Appears to be a modern trample surface arising from the excavation of F709.	Orange clay-rich layer beneath rubble of F709. May not actually exist.					F709	Medieval glass	None

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Findings	Samples
7	709	Deposit		Early modern	Equivalent to F703. Rubble collapse of north range and cloister	Large cobbles and stones in a mortar loam matrix on the inside of the cloister wall. Pebbles, Shell and Charcoal inclusion.	8m	3m	0.75m	F708, B.33	F702	Medieval bronze pin, early modern and medieval metal, medieval glass	DHB
7	710	Wall		Medieval	Buttress at NW corner of the cloister	Stone buttress made up of dressed limestone and a small amount of slate. Sides are battered meaning the east and south faces are sloped from top to base. Buttress does not appear to be bonded into the cloister wall.	0.96m	0.93m	0.30cm		703	None	None
7	711	Deposit	Fill of a cut through F707	Medieval	Fill of a possible cut through ambulatory path of F707. Could consist of tumbled stones or represent a deliberate attempt to level the ground. Possibly a depression or attempt to level up a depression which has yet to be explained. May simply be a lower level in 703?	Dark loamy soil topped by slates beneath F703 and bordered by mortar layer F707 on the southern edge. Also consists of void spaces between pieces of rubble collapse (including pieces of Purbeck marble).	70cm?		0.12m		703	Early modern metal	Animal bone.

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
7	712	Deposit		Early modern	Area of soil showing evidence for burning, possible dump deposit associated with destruction of friary.	Quarter circle of dark red/brown soil with charcoal inclusions on SE cloister wall. Loam soil with some clay content. Loose unaccompanied soil with charcoal inclusion.	0.66m	0.60m	0.10m	703	709	Early modern metal	None
7	713	Deposit		Early modern	Tumble of large stones associated with destruction of buildings.	Large stones c 20 x 30 cms. Included sandstones, but none with identifiable features. Lies to west of F706 in SW area of cutting. Frequent mortar inclusions, moderate amounts of animal bone.	3.8m	1.6m	0.5m	714, 717	703		Animal bone
7	714	Deposit		Early modern	Clay rich deposit, partly covering area of robbed out foundation trench for east wall of west range.	Orange brown clay silt, some sand. Moderate compaction, 20% small angular stones and pebbles. Some animal bone.	1.5m	1.15m	0.2m	724	713		Animal bone
7	715	Deposit		Post-medieval	Possibly a surface within the west range. Has to be fully excavated and clarified.	Compact clay silt with pebbles and small angular gravel. Some occasional flecks of mortar.	1.6m	2.m			703		
7	716	Deposit		Early modern	Residue from quarrying, included mortar and broken slates. Lay outside N and W ranges.	Loosely compacted soil with broken slates, lies partly beneath extension of tumble F713, Aligned N/S.	4m	1.8m		724	713		

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
7	717	Deposit		Early modern	Sandy mortar rich deposit below the stone tumble F713. May be as a result of demolition processes.	Grey/yellow in colour, clay with sand and silt, a lot of mortar incorporated into the matrix, includes angular stones up to 15cms long.	1.6m	1.27m	.07m	724	713		
7	718	Deposit		Early modern	Stony fill, angular stones, similar to those in modern disturbance feature in Cutting 9. Possibly part of a boundary.	Dark brown silty clay with pebbles and small angular stones. Runs N/S through western side of cutting. Not fully excavated.	3m	1.6m					
7	719	Deposit		Early modern	Possible tip-line within F703.	Sandy clay with a lot of mortar. Small stones/pebbles (20%) and limestone pieces. Has a tumble of stones at its base.	1.3m	1.16m	0.55m	721	703		
7	720	Deposit		Medieval	Spread of mortar which would have faced the outer face of the east wall of the west range. It had slumped down from the face of the wall to the ground and spread or been spread out over the surface of the ambulatory. Where it was visible in section it was 2cms thick. Where horizontal it would not have formed a very level surface.	Off white to yellow colour. Mortar facing which is still quite hard and compact at its centre. Crumbling at the edges, Slight vertical lip is all that is left of original wall facing, spread horizontally across adjacent surface for max. 1m.	2.21m	1m	0.02m	723	703		

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
7	721	Deposit		Medieval	Possible floor surface of packed mortar, perhaps a continuation of F707, so repaired/re-worked ambulatory surface?	Coarse sandy clay with small stone and pebble, Mortar rich. Spreads E from n of F720; broken up by limestone fragments to the E running up to the cloister wall F704.	1.1m	0.65m		720	719		
7	722	Deposit		Post-medieval	Packing material in stone surface F706.	Mid-grayish brown silty clay, loose compaction, small pebble inclusions and mortar inclusions make up about 10% of matrix..	4.3m	1.63m	0.22m	707	703	None	None
7	723	Deposit		Medieval	Stone and mortar rich fill within foundation trench for east wall of west range. May be a disturbed primary fill.	Stone and mortar make up more than 35% of the fill. Stones average size 10 x 7 x 3 cms. Greyish brown clay matrix, loose compaction. No roof slates present. Not fully excavated.	4m	0.8m	0.18m	732	724		
7	724	Deposit		Post-medieval	Secondary fill of disturbed fill of foundation trench of E wall of W range. Extends beyond foundation trench proper.	Mid-brown sandy clay with moderate mortar inclusions and 15% pebbles / small angular stones, 2 - 3 cms. Some larger stones, all limestone.	3m	1.6m	0.05m	723	716		
7	725	Deposit		Post-medieval	Packing material in stone surface F706. Equivalent to F722 but formed surface of stony path also.	Dark brown clayey silt, very fine pebble inclusions and larger angular stones (11 - 13cms) at S and centre of feature.	4.2m	1.88m	0.06	722	706 / 703		
7	726	Cut		Modern	Sondage, not an archaeological feature								

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
7	727	Surface		Medieval	Appears to be remains of the surface of the ambulatory. May represent the original surface or more likely, areas of repair. Two patches noted.	Composed of 80% mortar and 20% pebbles and stone, Medium compaction and mortar is now prone to crumble, especially on the surface. Not fully excavated.	0.6m	0.5m					
7	728	Wall		Medieval	Stretch of wall, not yet fully exposed, which sits in line with foundation trench F732 at N end of cutting. Stones aligned E/W suggesting that this is where the E range forms a corner with the N range.	Two surviving courses of roughly shaped limestone blocks, rubble infill survives above these courses.	1.03m	0.7m	0.38m	732	737		
7	729	Deposit		medieval	The sondage F726 revealed a possible cut through the foundation trench F732, date unclear. This fill exposed in section beneath F731 overlying natural.	Mid brown with orange tint, compact clay silt with 5% pebble inclusions, 5% stones 2 x 3cms. Not fully excavated.							
7	730	Natural subsoil			Appears to be natural subsoil as exposed beneath F729.	Yellowish brown silty sandy clay, heavily compacted.							

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
7	731	Plinth for wall		Medieval	Appears to function as a plinth projecting east from base of E wall of west range. However it was not bonded to wall foundation but separated from it by a ridge of clay. This could be the result of digging out the foundations. It was covered by the mortar spread F720 and this may mean it relates to later modifications. Unclear as not fully excavated.	Line of limestones with flat surfaces, 22 x 20 cms max size of exposed stones. Angular, smaller stones packed between and mortar and pebble inclusions.	1.35m	0.55m	0.16m	729	720		
7	732	Cut	728	Medieval	Foundation trench for E wall of W range. Runs N/S, not fully excavated on W side so profile not fully exposed.	Shallow trench for wall F728. In the section where it has been excavated, which is 2.38m long, it has been robbed out and is filled with F723. Flat base and almost vertical sides.	2.38m	0.84m	0.18m	730	F723		
7	733	Deposit		Medieval	Appears to be re-deposited natural forming a hard-packed surface in the ambulatory.	Re-deposited natural, orange silty clay of hard compaction. Lies beneath F725. Not fully excavated.							

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
7	734	Deposit		Early modern	Not yet fully excavated. Lies in NW corner of cutting and curves to S, so partly exposed along W baulk. Result of quarrying activity most likely.	Clayey soil with angular limestone inclusions and pebbles. Forms a bank against which is F703.				718	702		
7	735	Deposit		Post-medieval	Small area showing evidence for burning, not clear if in situ or dump deposit. Lies in SW corner of cutting.	Formed a roughly circular area, possible area of burning, no great depth to it. Fire-reddened soil and charcoal.	0.8m	0.75m	0.04m	745	718		
7	736	Deposit		Post-medieval	Splodges of red oxidised soil within F735.	Areas of fire reddening with F735							
7	737	Deposit		Early modern	Tumble of stones (70%) within a clay matrix. Probably a dump of stone from quarrying, but seems particularly associated with dismantling of stained glass windows to retrieve lead as a lot of stained glass found, only a few fragments of lead.	Dump of angular limestones 13 x 11 cms in size. In a clayey sandy matrix, moderately compacted. High amounts of stained glass. Abuts F734 and F728, not fully excavated.	2.6m	2.2m					

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
7	738	Wall		Medieval	South wall of North Range. Two sections survive, the W one is butted into F728, E wall of W range, and the other stretch is to the E, separated by a gap which may reflect the presence of an entranceway.	Not fully exposed, facing stones and rubble core visible, but possibly only one course. Plaster still remains in situ, especially in E section where it has been conserved. Gap of 1.75m between two sections and there is a sandstone at the E end of W part, possibly indicating presence of a door jamb.	2.1m + 0.9m	0.72m			703, 737, 741		
7	739	Surface		Medieval	Flagged surface of flat limestones, which has the appearance of a step and entranceway possibly representing an alteration to the entrance to the North range.	Comprises three large roughly dressed limestone flags/steps forming a step 1.7m E/W and .5m N/S,	1.7m	0.5m	0.1m		719		
7	740	Wall		Medieval	May be an internal division within West range, could be medieval or post-medieval.	Potential wall segment running E/W within W range. Mortared rubble infill with one dressed stone to the south west of the walls. Runs in a line which continues that of F739. Not fully excavated.	0.58m	0.44m					
7	741	Deposit		Early modern	Demolition rubble	Mortar rich fill lying to the N of wall F738. Has angular limestone inclusions. Not fully excavated.							

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
7	742	Wall		Medieval	A later wall which lies SE of F738, at its SE corner, between it and F739. May form a later wall relating to re-modelling of entrance, or perhaps of N and W ranges.	Comprises large dressed stones with some rubble infill. The largest limestone piece is shaped to the front and the tool work on it resembles that on the cloister buttress F710. This addition of the N Range is not bonded into F738, south wall of N Range.	0.92m	0.8m	0.56m	739	719		
7	743	Deposit		Post-medieval	Part of a burnt surface in W side of cutting, within W range.	Probably part of in situ burning relating to F735. Oxidised stoney surface compacted due to repeated burning? Similar to F749. Composed of small stone particles and sand. Ash deposit F746 lies to the N.	0.98m			744	749		
7	744	Deposit		Post-medieval	Could be part of a plank or some organic deposit which was heat affected and preserved.	Loosely compacted dark brownish black deposit. Similar in colour to charcoal but is an organic deposit, perhaps decayed wood.	0.82m		0.04m	745	749		
7	745	Deposit		Post-medieval	Associated with burnt area F735	Burnt yellow clay associated with area of burning. Overlies a slate layer which has not yet been properly exposed or recorded. Not fully excavated.							

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
7	746	Deposit		Post-medieval	Ash deposit associated with burnt area F735, 743, 744, 745, 749.	A deposit which appears to contain a high percentage of ash and also has small flecks of charcoal. Lightly compacted, not fully excavated. Lies on a slate layer which has not yet been recorded.	1.0m		0.08m		718		
7	747	Deposit		Medieval	Maybe a dismantled wall or just demolition rubble, not fully excavated.	Line of roughly dressed limestone running E/W in NE corner of cutting, to N of F738 east side. Unclear whether rubble or in situ feature, requires excavation.							
7	748	Deposit		Post-medieval	Building debris which lies against the north (plastered) face of wall F738, south wall of north range. Unclear if this built up in situ or was deliberately laid to create a surface during the demolition process.	Oval shaped deposit of a mortar rich with frequent limestone build-up of demolition debris. Not fully excavated.							
7	749	Deposit		Post-medieval	Heat affected area in the vicinity of other burnt features (F735, 743, 744, 745, 746. May have been a heat affected floor surface.	Yellowish compacted burnt stone fragments. Not fully excavated.							

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Findings	Samples
8	801	Natural		Modern	Topsoil	Dark brown clayey silt with frequent stone and mortar inclusion	3.5m	5m	0.11m	802, 803		Modern glass, modern metal, modern ceramic, early modern clay pipes, roof tiles	animal bone
8	802	Deposit		Early modern	Rubble collapse from cloister and/or west range buildings	Loosely compacted grey-brown soil with large amounts of rubble. Situated west side of cloister	2.4m	3.5m	0.10m	804	801	Modern ceramic, early modern clay pipe, modern bone object,	animal bone
8	803	Deposit		Modern	Garden soil inside cloister	Compact medium brown soil with some root and stone inclusion.	2.72m	3.5m	0.15m	805	801	Modern ceramic, modern glass, modern metal, Purbeck marble architectural fragments, roof tiles, clay pipes,	animal bone
8	804	Deposit		Early modern	Tumble from destruction of cloister	Loose grey sandy soil with a lot of stone and mortar tumble	4.5m	3.5m	0.3m	814, 806	802	Metal, sandstone, limestone + Purbeck marble architectural fragments, roof tiles	animal bone

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Findings	Samples
8	805	Wall		Medieval	Cloister wall	This randomly coursed wall is made up of large pieces of limestone and is lime mortar bonded. It runs N-S and consists of 2 courses.	3.5m	0.49m	0.23m		803	18thC metal,	
8	806	Fill	Fill of B34	Early modern	Fill of burial 34	Dark brown compact clayey silt with frequent stone inclusion	0.35m	0.18m	0.06m	807	804	Early modern shroud pin, roof tiles,	animal bone
8	807	Deposit		Early modern	This feature appears to re-use worked stone which most likely came from the tops of the arches in the cloister and other stone tumble to make a level surface. This feature appears at present to be a pathway.	This feature is linear and is comprised of several large pieces of worked stone situated in a line running N-S along the west side of the cloister wall. To the west large stones are also present	3.5m	0.67m	0.07m		803, 801	Metal, Purbeck architectural fragments (collapsed cloister arches),	
8	808	Deposit		Post-medieval	Slate roof tiles from cloister roof demolition	This is a layer comprising mostly of slate roof tiles and is situated E of the cloister wall.	1.98m	3.5m	0.25m		802	Metal, Purbeck architectural fragments, slate	DHB, animal bone,
8	809	Cut		Modern	Sondage east of cloister wall, revealed cut F813		2.65m	1.5m	0.75m		808	Post-medieval ceramic, Medieval ceramic, medieval metal, roof tile,	DHB, animal bone,
8	810	Deposit		Medieval	Ambulatory (walkway)	Compact metallised surface of small pebbles and greyish brown silty sand exposed west side of the cloister wall	1.63m	1.09m	?		804, 807		

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Findings	Samples
8	811	Deposit			Natural clay	This is a layer of yellow-brown compact clay with occasional pebble inclusion	1.5m	0.40m	?		809		
8	812	Fill		post- medieval - Medieval	Fill within F809	Layer of slates within F809, need to check this further.	1.40m	0.89m	?		808	Medieval metal, early modern metal, early modern lead, sandstone architectural fragments, slate roof tiles	DHB
8	813	Cut		Post-medieval?	Shallow cut to east of cloister wall. Not fully excavated.	Irregular cut running roughly NE/SW into S baulk of cutting. Not fully excavated.							
8	814	Grave cut	Cut of B34	Early modern	Presumed grave cut for burial 34	Cut of fill F806. This is the presumed grave cut although no identifiable cut was discovered.	0.35m	0.18m	0.15m	F807	804		
9	901	Topsoil / Garden soil		Modern	Topsoil beneath sod	Friable dark grainy black soil.	12.15m	4.5m	0.22m	902			
9	902	Rubble overburden		Early modern	Destruction layer	Rubble overburden, contains mortar and stone in varying proportions. Very stone dense in the area of the ridge which transects the cutting. To east of F925.	4.5m	3.5m	0.5m	903	901	Roof slate, modern pottery, clay pipe	Animal bone

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
9	903	Area of compact ed soil with some rubble and slate.		Early modern	Fill incorporated in general rubble/soil layers, contained DHB and construed initially as burial fill.	Loose brown soil clay/loam, with rubble and slate pieces. Reasonably compacted, contains DHB. Lies beneath layer of larger rubble and contains and overlies slates and more loose rubble.	2.8m	2.1m			902		DHB and animal bone
9	904	Surface, possible		Medieval	Layers of heavy compact mortar, possibly up to three overlying each other close to south baulk, breaking up in places, contains flagstones set into lowest, furthest north. Interpreted as possible floor of church.	Spread of mortar with apparent 'repair' areas. Up to 20cm thick in places, especially close to S baulk, (visible in N baulk Cutting 10). Pebbles visible in mortar, flagstones set into it. Has been cut through for burials.	4m	2.5m	0.2	907	903		
9	905	Deposit		Post-Medieval	Result of digging through floor, and possibly later collapse to insert graves, Overlies grave fill proper, and contains mortar and DHB fragments,	Mortar rich soil, contains DHB, stone, and slate. Equivalent of F903	2.8m	2.1m		912, 915	903		DHB, slate
9	906	Deposit		Post-Medieval	Discrete patch of clay with DHB, Possibly result of grave-digging/disturbance ,	Patch of stony soil with DHB within it.	1.0m	0.45m			903		DHB
9	907	Deposit			Natural subsoil	Yellow brown clay with some stone and pebble inclusion, sand also.							

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Findings	Samples
9	908			Early modern	Result of destruction of church walls.	Layer of mortar rich soil, chunks of mortar, small stone inclusions both pebbles and gravel. Larger stone inclusions also, sub-angular up to 18cms long. One flagstone 46cms long. Abuts 909 on south side.	2.8m	1.5m		907	902	Painted plaster fragments, nails	Animal bone
9	909	Deposit		Early modern	Tumble of large stones, including one with a mason's mark. Curvature on some suggests that they are from a column.	Four large stones and several smaller, all sandstone, within a matrix of mortar rich soil. Aligned N/S. Probably same formation process as F908, but contains this large stone tumble.	2.5m	2.5m		908 / 907	902	Painted plaster	
9	910	Fill	F925	Early modern	This is the second fill of cut F925. .	Loose rubble within a clayey silt which has small pebble inclusion and occasional mortar pieces.	5m	1.8	0.5m	927, 925	926	piece of tinfoil at base	
9	911	Cut	F912	Post-Medieval	Cut of grave of Burial 41, adult female.	Oval cut, shallow, cut through remnants of mortar floor F904; slates and mortar edge cut and slate occur with fill and on base of cut. Orientation is not quite E/W, and is not parallel to line of church wall suggesting walls were gone when grave inserted.	1.96m	0.4m	0.2m	904 / 907	912 / 905		

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
9	912	Fill	B41, F911	Post-Medieval	Fill of grave of Burial 41, adult female.	Soft dark soil with slate occurring within it. Slate has slipped into fill from layer through which grave was cut. Small stones and frequent pieces of mortar also present.	1.95m	0.4m	0.2m	911	905	Fragments of a curved metal pin, not a shroud pin. Nail	Animal bone
9	913	Structure		Medieval	Column base, possibly part of an arcade of columns forming a side aisle to the nave. Set into surface F904	Semi-circular setting of stone and mortar. Forms a flattish surface with small stones edging the mortar and loose stone piled at the centre. In section there are three to four courses of stone and mortar. Column base or base for plinth of a column.	1.28m	0.60m	0.45m	907	904		
9	914	Cut	B43, F915	Post-Medieval	Grave cut for Burial 43, juvenile. Lies 30cms to NE and parallel to B41.	Cut is oblong/oval in shape, shallow. Cut through slates which have slipped into cut and lined NW side of it. Orientation not quite parallel to line of church wall, but parallel to F911.	0.66m	0.22m	0.10m	907	915 / 905		Slate
9	915	Fill	F914	Post-Medieval	Fill of grave cut F914.	Soft dark to mid-brown soil. Contains small amounts of slate and mortar. Micro-fauna found in fill also. Evidence for disturbance at west end as skull, which appeared to have been lying on a large slate, was incomplete.	0.66m	0.22m	0.10m				Slate and animal bone

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
9	916	Fill	F913	Medieval	Part of make-up of column base.	Layer of stones and mortar, basal layer in structure that is interpreted as a column base. This is seen in section as it abuts a cut feature which may be a robbed out foundation trench. Stones between 10 and 30cms in length, 10cms high. Need to confirm extent, not fully excavated.	1.54	?	0.2	907	917		
9	917	Fill	F913	Medieval	Part of make-up of column base.	Mixture of stone, mortar, pebbles, slate and soil in fill of column base. Only seen in section, not fully excavated.	1.54	?	0.34	916	902		
9	918	Fill	F925	Modern	Fill within cut F925 running N/S, This in turn cuts through fills in lower cut F932.	Stony rubble fill, within upper levels of F925. F910 recognised as upper part of this rubble fill. Mostly composed of angular stones with dark soil,	5m	1.78	0.25	927, 928, 931	910, 926		
9	919	Deposit		Modern	Deposit of upcast clay and silty soil, spread over C9 ext, beneath sod. Possibly derived from ditch digging activity to the west,	Yellowish brown clay silt with angular stones (15%), 3 x 2cms. A form of re-deposited natural.	3.1m	2.15m	0.10m – 0.25m	920	901		

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
9	920	Deposit		Modern	Spread of stone and soil, probably upcast from episodes of ditch digging in the vicinity. Not yet fully excavated.	Deposit of soil and rubble spread over C9 ext, west of F910. Stones up to 25cms in length. In matrix of clay loam.	3.5	2.4	0.2m	923	919		
9	921	Fill	F922	Modern	Stony fill within shallow narrow ditch F922. Loose accumulation of stones, suggest slip into ditch or else deliberate placement to assist drainage.	Stones are sub-angular, fist sized mostly, One to two layers, not very deep.	4.5m	0.3m	0.15m	922	919 / 920		
9	922	Cut	F921	Modern	Probably a field boundary as depicted on 1st Ed OS map. Running roughly N/S.	Shallow cut running N/S, Rounded base, visible upcast to east side. Filled with line of stones F921.	4.5m	0.3m	0.15m	?	921		
9	923	Deposit		Unclear	Possible remnants of metalled surface either within or exterior to church.	Loose layer of gravel with inclusions of stone 15 - 25cms. Extends N/S across ext to Cutting 9. Not well set, easily removed, possibly disturbed.	4.5m	2.5m	0.03m	907?	920		

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
9	924	Deposit		Unclear	Patches of reasonably solid mortar in C9 ext. Had been interpreted as potential column bases, as stones also present, but seems more likely that it is disturbed mortar from either a surface or just from demolition process.	Mortar patches with stone included and surrounding it. Seems solid but can be lifted easily. No real shape or pattern although areas appeared oval when first found.							
9	925	Cut		Modern	Cut running N/S in upper level of foundation trench F932 and broadly coincidental with it. 20th century disturbance cutting into what may have been a visible hollow marking the line of the earlier cut F932.	Cut appears reasonably vertical on west side but sloping on east. Base rounded flat. Modern glass and tinfoil found in its fills. It extends beyond the cutting to N and S.	4.5m	1.7m	0.5m	F928	901		
9	926	Fill	F925	Modern	Upper fill of cut F925. Composed of rubble, stones and mortar, in a dark soil matrix. It was excavated as F902 when cutting was opened.	Soil with a high percentage of mortar and angular stones	4.5m	1.5m	.28m	F910	901		

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
9	927	Fill	F925	Modern	Re-deposited natural which has slumped into W side of cut F925, May be derived from F919.	Slump of redeposited natural with small stones and pebbles.	3m	0.2m	.3m.	F925			
9	928	Fill	F932	Early modern	Upper fill in what may be the robbed out foundation trench of the west wall of the church.	Gritty mortar rich soil with stones.	4.5m	1.7m	.2m				
9	929	Fill	F932	Medieval	Primary packing fill around possible remnant wall in trench F932,	Stony clay packed against large limestone blocks at base of trench. Not fully excavated.							
9	930	Wall		Medieval	Wall footings, potentially. Large blocks of limestone at base of cut F932 which have the appearance of being placed in position, and show signs of subsequent disturbance.	Single course of limestone blocks, between 25 and 45 cms in length lie on the base of cut F932. They may have formed a footing for a wall and there appears to be original packing of stone and clay at either side. Not fully excavated.							
9	931	Deposit		Early modern	Slump or backfill of clay possibly associated with dismantling of destroyed wall F930.	Yellow clay with frequent angular stones (15cms) on west side of F932, forms a wedge shape, possibly cut into by F925.							

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
9	932	Cut		Medieval	Possible cut for foundation trench for west wall of church. It is wider and deeper than the North Wall trench, as seen in Cutting 3, and if it is the west wall it would mean the wall stood further to the east than anticipated.	Cut with vertical sides and flat base. Cut through natural subsoil,	?	1.82m	.5m	907	930		
10	1001	Deposit		Modern	Topsoil beneath sod	Friable dark grainy black soil.	12m	15m	0.2m	1002		Roof slate	DHB and animal bone
10	1002	Deposit		Early modern	Rubble layer with soil and mortar	Fractured stone in matrix of mortar rich soil	12m	15m	0.55m		1001	Roof slate	DHB and animal bone
10	1003	Buttress		? Medieval	Possible buttress at SW corner of S aisle of church. May have been re-modelled?	Irregular damaged possible buttress composed mostly of quite solid mortar and some stone. Long axis is E/W	2.02m	1.5m	0.25m		1002		
10	1004	Sillstone		Medieval	Sillstone for doorway in south wall of south aisle of church	Two narrow pieces of limestone lie contiguously and form a sillstone, They are set between a sandstone doorjamb to the east and the scar where a matching stone would have been to the west, Bedded into and abutted by a distinct area of solid mortar, F1010, more visible on south side than north. Level on sillstone 62.40 OD.	1.64m	0.2m	0.095m	1010	1002		

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
10	1005	Surface		Medieval	Path leading to south doorway F1004	Metalled surface, now reduced to a small patch 1.5m south of the sillstone separated from it by F1013. Composed of small pebbles 2-3cm in diameter closely packed together. Level 62.31OD	1.2m	0.9m	0.1m		1007, 1013		
10	1006	Surface		Medieval	Possible surface on the north side of the sillstone F1004, May have formed a floor within the south aisle.	Mortar rich surface, loose compaction, irregular surviving shape. Three moderate sized stone blocks/flagstones were contained within the surface immediately north of F1004. Stones are (a) 20 x 20, (b) 16 x 18, (c) 10 x 12. Level on stone 62.34 OD.	1.5m	0.9m			1002		
10	1007	Deposit		Medieval	May be a surface exterior to the church and adjacent to possible path F1005. Could also simply be a result of silting outside church walls.	Irregular deposit comprising loose sandy soil and some mortar but with little stone. Abuts east side of F1005 and SE side of F1013. Appears to extend south into S ext to cutting. Needs to be clarified. Level on top 62.31 OD.	6.7m	1.9m					

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
10	1008	Buttress		Medieval	Buttress supporting the south wall of the church / exterior wall of south aisle.	Wall squared on three sides, fourth (N) side formed wall of church; random rubble, coursed, rubble core higher than faces. Scars from wall visible on east face, west face re-modelled when door jamb (sandstone) inserted into it. Surviving faces between 40 and 60 cms high, up to three courses visible. Plaster remaining on faces, Plinth projecting at foot for 14 cms on west and south face.	1.82m	0.98m	0.86m		1002		
10	1009	Deposit		Medieval/Post Medieval	Deposit, possibly occupation derived, and may relate to some use post-dissolution as it is contained within the corner of F1008 just outside the doorway	Dark brown sandy silt, humic rich soil containing animal bone, charcoal, some fire-reddened pebbles and some mortar. Loose compaction, small discrete deposit. Surface at 62.42 OD.	1.0m	0.7m		1013	1002		
10	1010	Deposit		Medieval	Bedding of mortar for sillstone F1004, extends from it to south forming a sloping surface down from edge of sill.	Solid mortar patch abutting south face of sill stone F1004, pebbles visible in mortar.	1.6m	0.24m			1002		

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
10	1011	Deposit		Early modern	Deposit of loose soil which may have formed around DHB which was placed there.	A dark, pebbly soil with sand, loose, grey in colour. This lies above and formed on a layer of slates which appear deliberately placed between the buttresses F1008 and F1012, but does not extend into line of south wall between the buttresses. DHB including 5 skulls placed facing south within this layer. Some pieces of mortar with impressions suggesting wicker,	2.9	0.6	0.07	1002	1015	Possible piece of wicker centering	
10	1012	Buttress		Medieval	Buttress supporting the south wall of the church / exterior wall of south aisle. Similar in form and dimensions to F1008.	Wall squared on three sides, fourth (N) side formed wall of church; random rubble, coursed, rubble core higher than faces. Scars from wall visible on east and west faces. Surviving faces between 20 and 50 cms high, up to three courses visible. Plaster remaining on faces. Overall height including rubble core 1m.	1.8m	0.9m	1m		1002		

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
10	1013	Deposit		Medieval/Post-Medieval	Mortar and gravel rich layer, containing slate on southern side of sill stones F1004, Possibly placed to raise ground level outside doorway, or a result of demolition. More likely it was a made surface, possibly a base for mettalling, which has broken down over time.	Loose mortar and sand rich deposit, roughly square in plan, immediately outside door at south side of church. Abuts F1003, F1004, F1007 and F1005. Level at top of feature 62.39 OD.	2m	1.40m	0.05		1002		
10	1014	Deposit		Medieval/Post-Medieval	Deposit which has yet to be fully clarified. Could be later insertion.	Mid-brown mortar rich soil, no stones. Located in NW corner of S ext to Cutting 10.	1.4m	1m			1001		
10	1015	Deposit		Early modern	Deliberately laid deposit of slate between buttresses F1008 and F1012. Appears to have served as surface on which to place DHB during dismantling of church.	Layer of slates laid so that they are horizontal not tumbled. F1011 containing DHB deliberately arranged overlay the slate. Slates laid in an orderly fashion with little overlap, Where bone was most orderly, slate too was most orderly.	2.9m	.9m	0.05	1011	1017		

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
10	1016	Deposit		Post-Medieval	Deposit of broken stone, mortar and soil which is contained within the line of the robbed out south wall of the church.	Broken pieces of limestone within a matrix of dark silty soil. Lots of mortar inclusions. Not fully excavated. Between Buttresses F1008 and F1012, along northern side. Coincides with and contained within line of south wall of church.	4m	1m		1002			
10	1017	Deposit		Post-Medieval	Soil similar to that which contained F1015, Probably an extension from that area, but does not contain slate or deliberately placed DHB.	Mid yellow/brown clayey silt with frequent inclusions of pebbles and mortar. Moderately compact. Extends from beneath F1015 to the SE and beyond limits of cutting. Contains scattered DHB and animal bone	3m+	1m+		1015			
10	1018	Deposit		Post-Medieval	Unclear if this surface formed in the course of excavation or was a trampled surface formed during the dismantling of the church.	Mortar rich surface, irregular, matrix of clay silt. Extends south from area of F1011. Moderately compact.							
10	1019	Deposit		Early modern	Layer containing debris from destruction of walls.	Loose soil similar to F1017 containing frequent stones, mortar inclusions, plaster pieces, coarse sand and occasional animal bone. Extends N from F1016 to limit of cutting.	3m+	1m+		1002			

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
10	1020	Wall		Post-Medieval	Wall running south from buttress F1008. Function unknown.	Rough wall at least one course high running S from buttress F1008. Unmortared, not clear yet what it sits on. An infant burial was found on its surface and excavated (B54).				1002			
10	1021	Collapse		Post-Medieval	Segment of collapsed wall still held together by mortar	A number of stones (at least 5) still held together by mortar forming a line .6m long and .3m wide and .3m high. Displaced to lie SE of buttress F1008. Stones are undressed limestone.	0.6m	0.3m	0.3m	1001			
10	1022	Wall		Post-Medieval	Section of wall running N from buttress F1012, probably post-medieval, function unclear, not fully excavated.	Comprised of undressed limestone, roughly formed. Unclear if mortared. At least one course high, not fully excavated.	1m+	0.81m		1001			
10	1023	Cut	B54	Post-Medieval	Grave cut for Burial 54, infant.	This was discernible as an area where the loose stone of wall F1020 had been displaced during the digging of the grave for Burial 54.	0.7m	0.3m		1024			
10	1024	Fill	1023	Post-Medieval	Fill of grave F1023 for B54.	Stones, mortar and some animal bone in a silty clay matrix. Stones mostly small, some up to 20cm.	0.7m	0.3m	0.1m	1001			
10	1025	Fill		Early modern		See F910, continuation of this.							

Cutting	Feature number	Feature Type	Cut/ Fill of	Feature Period	Initial Interpretation	Feature Description	Length	Width	Depth max exposed	Context is above	Context is below	Finds	Samples
10	1026	Fill		Early modern	Destruction layer containing slate, stones, DHB, animal bone, stained glass fragments, plaster fragments. Derived from destruction of church wall.	Clay rich matrix containing stone, mortar, slate and finds of medieval (stained glass, slate, nails) and post-medieval date (clay pipes). To the north of F1008. Not fully exposed	1m+	1m+					

Appendix 5 Finds

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
1	1		F001	none	none	16/06/2010	LC	Brick	Medieval?	1
1	2		F001	none	none	16/06/2010	LC	Clay pipe	20th c	1
1	3		F001	none	none	16/06/2010	LC	Iron	Modern	1
1	4		F003	none	none	25/05/2011	LC	Ceramic	Modern	1
1	5		F006	none	none	25/06/2010	LC	Metal	?	1
1	6		F006	none	none	25/06/2010	LC	Ceramic	Modern	6
1	7		F006	none	none	25/06/2010	LC	Ceramic	medieval	1
1	8		F006	none	none	25/08/2010	LC	Clay pipe	early modern	1
1	9		F006	none	none	?	LC	Ceramic	early modern	3
1	10		F006	none	none	25/06/2010	LC	Metal nails	medieval?	2
1	11		F006	none	none	25/06/2010	LC	Pottery	Modern	2
1	13		F007	none	none	25/06/2010	RM	Ceramic	Modern	10
1	14		F008	none	none	29/05/2010	RM	Unknown	medieval?	
1	15		F008	none	none	29/06/2010	RM	Pottery, Glass	Modern	2
1	16		F008	none	none	29/06/2010	RM	Metal	medieval	2
1	17		F009	none	none	30/06/2010	RM	Pottery	Medieval	1
1	18		F009	none	none	09/08/2010	RM	Pottery	post-medieval	1
1	19		F025	none	none	27/08/2010	RM	Plaster	Medieval	2
1	20		F009	none	none	27/08/2010	RM	Ceramic	post-medieval	2
1	21		F009	none	none	09/08/2010	RM	Glass/lead	?	1
1	22		F009	none	none	30/08/2010	RM	Clay pipe	19th/20th C	1
1	23		F007	none	none	25/06/2010	RM	Bronze	?	1
1	24		F016	none	none	13/08/2010	RM	Metal	Modern	2
1	25		F019	none	none	17/08/2010	RM	Ceramic	post-medieval	1

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
1	26		F024	none	none	18/08/2010	RM	Other	Medieval	1
1	27		F026	none	none	27/08/2010	RM	Metal/Iron	?	3
1	28		F026	none	none	27/08/2010	RM	Metal	?	2
1	29		F026	none	none	27/08/2010	RM	Metal	?	2
1	30		F018	none	none	27/08/2010	RM	Glass	Medieval	4
1	31		F009	none	none	25/08/2010	RM	slate	Medieval	3
1	32		F009	none	none	01/06/2011	GB	Slate	Medieval	1
1	33		F009	none	none	01/06/2011	GB	Slate	Medieval	1
1	34		F009	none	none	01/06/2011	GB	Slate	Medieval	1
1	35		F018	between 12 and 24	none	27/08/2010	PF	Stone moulding	Medieval	2
1	36		F030	none	none	11/07/2012	TH, MM	Metal	Medieval	1
1	37			none	none	13/06/2012	CB	Iron	?	7
1	38		Spoil/ baulk	none	none	07/08/2012	KM	Ceramic	Medieval	1
1	39		Spoil/ baulk	none	none	07/08/2012	KM	Iron	?	1
1	40		F026	interior foundation c.30cm from projecting block	none	10/08/2012	KM	Iron	Medieval	1
1	41		F003; F025; F026	none	none	24/08/2011	LC	Iron	Medieval	2
1	42		F003; F025; F026	none	none	23/08/2011	LC	Iron	Medieval	2
1	43		F031	infant B18	none	12/07/2012	SM	Ceramic	Medieval	1
2		F101	none	none	15/06/2010	RM	Glass	Medieval	1	
2		F104	none	none	23/06/2010	RM	Glass	Medieval	1	
2		F105	none	none	29/06/2010	RM	Glass	Medieval	1	
2		F101	none	none	15/06/2010	RM	Ceramic	Modern	15	
2		F103	none	none	14/06/2011	GB	Metal	18th/19th century	2	
2		F103	none	none	06/07/2011	GB	Plaster	Medieval	6	

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
2		F103	none	none	06/07/2011	GB	Metal	Medieval	1	
2		F103	none	none	06/07/2011	GB	Glass	Modern	3	
2		CB	none	none	08/07/2011	LC	Metal	?	2	
2		F101	none	none	10/06/2011	IK	Painted plaster	Medieval	1	
2		SE Corner	none	none	05/07/2011	MCB	Glass	Early modern?	1	
2		SE Corner	none	none	05/07/2011	IK	Glass	Early modern?	3	
2		F101	none	none	10/06/2011	SM	Metal	med/early mod?	1	
2		SE Corner	none	none	06/07/2011	GB	Brick	?	1	
2		SE Corner	none	none	06/07/2011	GB	Ceramic	Medieval	1	
2		SE Corner	none	none	06/07/2011	GB	Glass	Modern	2	
2		F103A	NW Corner	none	11/07/2011	IK	Metal	Medieval	1	
2		F101	none	none	22/06/2010	LC	Kiln Brick	Medieval	1	
2		F103	none	none	23/06/2010	LC	Glass	Early modern	1	
2		F103	none	none	25/06/2010	LC	Ceramic	Medieval	1	
2		F101	none	none	22/06/2010	LC	Clay pipe	?	1	
2		F104	none	none	14/07/2011	LC	Kiln Brick	Medieval	1	
2		F104	none	none	22/06/2010	LC	Metal	Medieval	2	
2		F103	none	none	25/06/2010	LC	Ceramic	Medieval	1	
2		F103	none	none	25/06/2010	LC	Ceramic	Medieval	1	
2		F104	none	none	14/07/2011	LC	Ceramic	Medieval	1	
2		F104	none	none	14/07/2011	LC	Ceramic	Medieval	1	
2		212 CB	South area	NONE	11/06/2013	SF	Metal	?	4	
2		212 CB	South area	NONE	11/06/2013	SF	Clay pipe	Early modern	2	
2		212 CB	North area	NONE	11/06/2013	AT	Metal Key	Modern	1	
2		212 CB	North area	NONE	12/06/2013	AT	Nail	?	1	

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
2		212 CB	South area	NONE	12/06/2013	RW	Clay pipe	Early modern	3	
2		212 CB	South area	NONE	12/06/2013	RW	Metal -nail	?	1	
2		212 CB	South area	NONE	12/06/2013	RW	Glass	Modern	1	
2		212 CB	South area	NONE	12/06/2013	RW	Ceramic	Post-medieval	10	
2		213	NONE	NONE	12/06/2013	CPL	Ceramic	Post-medieval	16	
2		213	NONE	NONE	12/06/2013	API	Glass	Modern	4	
2		213	B40	none	14/06/2013	AH	Painted plaster	Early modern?	1	
2		215	1024.23E 922.75N, 1024.26E 922.75N, 1024.37E 922.75N, 1024.37E, 922.72N	Assoc. w B40	14/06/2013	AT, SHM	Shroud pins	Early modern	2	
2		213	none	none	14/06/2013	QH, SF, CKY, RW, BT	Painted plaster	Early modern?	1	
2		213	none	none	14/06/2013	SF, BT, CKY, JH	Painted plaster	Early modern?	2	
2		214	NONE	NONE	17/06/2013	CY	Ceramic pottery sherds	20th Century	16	
2		214	NONE	NONE	17/06/2013	CY	Glass	20th Century	1	
2		212	NONE	NONE	17/06/2013	CPL, MSA	Metal	?	1	
2		212	NONE	NONE	17/06/2013	MSA, CPL	Ceramic	?	3	
2		216	NONE	NONE	17/06/2013	RW, CPL etc	Glass	?	1	
2		214	NONE	NONE	17/06/2013	RW, CPL etc	Glass	Modern	1	

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
2		214	NONE	NONE	17/06/2013	MJ, JH, MSA etc	Metal -nail	Early modern	1	
2		212	Assoc. w B40	NONE	12/06/2013	AT, SHM	Shroud pins	Early modern	2	
2		216	NOne	none	19/06/2013	JH, CPL, BT	Painted plaster	Early modern?	1	
2		216	NONE	NONE	18/06/2013	CPL, AT, SF	Ceramic	?	3	
2		216	NONE	NONE	18/06/2013	CPL, AT, SF, etc	Metal	?	1	
2		216	NONE	NONE	20/06/2013	CPL, JH, SF	Ceramic	Modern	1	
2		216	NONE	NONE	21/06/2013	RW, CPL etc	Metal -nail	?	2	
2		214	Grid C	NONE	21/06/2013	EL	Metal -nail	?	1	
2		216	NONE	NONE	21/06/2013	RW, CPL etc	Glass	?	1	
2		221	Fill of B44	NONE	25/06/2013	QH, SHM	Painted plaster	Early Modern?	1	
2		221	Assoc w. B44	NONE	25/06/2013	SHM/JH	Shroud pin	Early modern	6	
2		221	Assoc. w. B44	NONE	25/06/2013	SHM/JH	Musket ball	Early modern	1	
2		221	Assoc. w. B44	NONE	27/06/2013	SHM/JH	Metal -nail	Early modern	1	
2		216	Quad B	NONE	24/06/2013	SHM/JH	Metal -nail	18th century	1	
2		216	Quad B	NONE	01/07/2013	LC	Metal pin?	Medieval/early mod?	1	
2		216	Quad B	NONE	01/07/2013	AP, KSH	Metal -nail	?	2	
2		223	1023.03E, 923.40N	NONE	05/07/2013	ETT, DF	Stained glass	Medieval	1 + some tiny frags	
2		216	NONE	NONE	04/07/2013	JH, AT	Ceramic pottery sherd	Medieval	1	
2		216	NONE	NONE	04/07/2013	JH, AT	?	Medieval	1	
2		216	NONE	NONE	04/07/2013	JH, AT	Metal	Medieval	3	

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
2		216	NONE	NONE	05/07/2013	CR, AT	Metal -nail	?	1	
2		216	NONE	NONE	04/07/2013	JH, AT	Ceramic	?	1	
2		216	NONE	NONE	05/07/2013	JH, AT, AP	Metal -nail	?	1	
2		216	NONE	NONE	08/07/2013	KP	Metal -nail	Early modern	1	
2		216	NONE	NONE	08/07/2013	JH	Stone	Early modern	1	
2		216	NONE	NONE	08/07/2013	JH	Metal -nail	?	1	
2		216	North area	NONE	09/07/2013	KSM, KP, AT	Metal -nail	Medieval	1	
2		216	North area	NONE	09/07/2013	KSM, KP, AT	Ceramic	Medieval/early mod?	1	
2		216	North area	NONE	09/07/2013	KSM, KP, AT	Clay pipe	Early modern	1	
2		F216	Immediately N of F222	NONE	05/07/2013	CR	Stained glass	Medieval	?	
2		F216	Immediately N of F222	NONE	05/07/2013	CR	Stained glass	Medieval	?	
2		F216	North end	NONE	12/07/2013	LC	Painted plaster	Medieval	1	
2		218	NONE	NONE	12/07/2013	MC	Metal	?	1	
2		216	North End	NONE	15/07/2013	AP, EW, DM		Stained glass	Medieval	
2		216	North area	NONE	12/07/2013	LC	Metal -nail	Medieval	1	
2		216	North area, Quad B	NONE	16/07/2013	AP, EW, DM	Ceramics	Medieval	5	
2		224	1026E, 920.12N	NONE	16/07/2013	DB	Stained glass	Medieval	1?	
2		224	1025.55E, 919.33N	NONE	17/07/2013	JWS	Stained glass	Medieval	1	
2		224	Near 2.92	NONE	17/07/2013	JWS	Stained glass	Medieval	1	

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
2		224	1024.40E 919.54N	62.175M	17/07/2013	SAA	Coin	Medieval?	1	
2		224	Along south wall, W of 2.92	NONE	17/07/2013	JWS	Stained glass	Medieval	1	
2		224	NONE	NONE	17/07/2013	SAA, JWC	Metal	?	1	
2		224	1024.82E, 920.52N	NONE	19/07/2013	SAA	Copper wire	?	3	
2		224	A. 1024.6E 919.86 N B.1026.01E 920.08N C.1025.3E 920.15N	NONE	19/07/2013	SAA, JWC	Stained glass	Medieval	11	
2		224	1024.32E, 920.27N	NONE	19/07/2013	SAA	Stained glass	Medieval	tiny sherds	
2		224	1022.4E, 919.42N	NONE	19/07/2013	SAA, JWC, AH	Stained glass	Medieval	multiple frags	
2		224	1023.02E, 920.85N	NONE	21/07/2013	LC	Stained glass	Medieval	1 + some tiny frags	
2		216	NONE	NONE	16/07/2013	DM	Painted plaster	Medieval	1	
2		224	NONE	NONE	02/07/2013	JWC, SAA, EW	Ceramic	Medieval	1	
2		224	NONE	NONE	19/07/2013	SAA, JWC, A.H	Metal	Medieval	3	
2		224	1025.59E 919.5N, 1025.84E 919.48N	NONE	25/07/2013	CR	Stained glass	Medieval	6	
2		223	south of wall	NONE	25/07/2013	EW	Ceramic	Early modern	1	
2		223	1026.42E, 917.30N	NONE	26/07/2013	EW	Stained glass	Medieval	3	

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
2		224	1018.22E, 919.34N	NONE	26/07/2013	CR	Stained glass	Medieval	5	
2		223	south of wall	NONE	26/07/2013	EW	Metal -nail	Medieval	1	
2		216	1022.32E 923.08N	62.265	29/07/2013	SAA		Stained glass	Medieval	
2		223	NONE	NONE	29/07/2013	EW	Ceramic	Medieval	1	
2		216	NONE	NONE	29/07/2013	SAA, JWC	Metal -nail	?	1	
2		216	NONE	NONE	29/07/2013	SAA, JWC	Pottery	?	1	
2		223	Sondage B	NONE	29/07/2013	JM	Metal	Medieval	1	
2		223 (Sondage A)	1026.77E, 917.6N	NONE	29/07/2013	EW	Stained glass	Medieval	1 Frag	
2		223	Sondage B	NONE	31/07/2013	HF	Metal	?	2	
2		226	1022.61E, 920.14N	62.165m	02/08/2013	JM	Stained glass	Medieval	multiple frags	
2		223	NONE	NONE	02/08/2013	EW	Metal -nail	Medieval	3	
2		226	NONE	NONE	06/08/2013	SAA, JM	plaster painted	Medieval	2	
2		223	Sondage A	NONE	06/08/2013	EW	Stained glass	Medieval	1	
2		223	NONE	NONE	06/08/2013	EW	Metal -nail	Medieval	1	
2		223	NONE	NONE	07/08/2013	EW	Metal -nail	Medieval	4	
2		226	Sondage C	NONE	07/08/2013	LC	Stained glass	Medieval	tiny sherds	
2		224 (Against F222)	1026.75E, 919.49N	NONE	09/08/2013	JM	Stained glass	Medieval	2 Frags	
2		225	West baulk	NONE	12/08/2013	AC	plaster painted	Medieval	1	
2		223	East baulk clear back	NONE	12/08/2013	JG	Lead	Medieval	1	

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
2		W baulk	NONE	NONE	12/08/2013	EL, HF	Painted plaster	Medieval	1	
2		223	Sondage A	NONE	09/08/2013	EW	Metal	?	7	
2		223	Sondage B	NONE	09/08/2013	HF	Metal -nail	Medieval	4	
2		235	East baulk	NONE	19/08/2013	NC	plaster painted	Medieval	1	
2		235	NONE	NONE	20/08/2013	LC	plaster painted	Medieval	2	
2		223	Sondage D	NONE	20/08/2013	MM	plaster painted	Medieval	5	
2		223	Sondage D	NONE	21/08/2013	MM	Metal -nail	Medieval	1	
2		223	Sondage D	NONE	19/08/2013	MM	Metal -nail	Medieval	4	
2		223	1022.56E 917.86 N	62.00m	19/08/2013	MM, MG	plaster painted	Medieval	218 (frags)	
2		235	NONE	NONE	04/09/2013	LC	Metal	Medieval	1	
2		235	NONE	NONE	04/09/2013	LC	Metal	Medieval	1	
3	3.01		301/CB	NONE	NONE	30/05/2011	SW	Ceramic	Modern	1
3	3.03		301/CB	NONE	NONE	31/05/2011	sw	Kiln brick	medieval	1
3	3.05	E	None	Sondage 1, SW Corner	NONE	02/06/2011	LC,SW	Ceramic	medieval	1
3	3.06	E	301	North baulk	NONE	03/06/2011	SW	Ceramic	medieval	1
3	3.07	E	301	NW Corner	NONE	02/06/2011	SW	Ceramic base of pot	medieval	1
3	3.08	E	Clearback	South baulk	NONE	07/06/2011	SW	Kiln brick	Medieval	2
3	3.09	C	F301/CB	NONE	NONE	31/05/2011	GB	Kiln brick	Medieval	6
3	3.109	C	W. sondage	NONE	NONE	22/07/2011	MW	Plaster	Medieval	1
3	3.112		F321 S of F323	NONE	NONE	26/07/2011	GB	Metal	Medieval?	1
3	3.113		F321 S of F323	NONE	NONE	26/07/2011	GB	Metal	Medieval	1
3	3.115		Clay F303	NONE	NONE	26/07/2011	MC	Metal	?	1
3	3.116		F325/F327	NONE	NONE	27/07/2011	MC	Metal	?	1

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
3	3.117		Clay F303	NONE	NONE	26/07/2011	MC	Metal	?	1
3	3.118		F325/F327	NONE	NONE	26/07/2011	MC	Stone	?	?
3	3.119		F325/F327	NONE	NONE	27/07/2011	MC	Metal	?	2
3	3.121		F325/F327	NONE	NONE	27/07/2011	MC	Stone	?	3
3	3.122		F323	NONE	NONE	26/07/2011	MC	Stone	?	1
3	3.123		F308 SE Corner	NONE	NONE	21/07/2011	MC	Metal	?	1
3	3.124		W. sondage	NONE	NONE	22/07/2011	MC	Plaster	?	1
3	3.125		F308 SE Corner	NONE	NONE	21/07/2011	MC	Stone	?	1
3	3.126		F308 Sw Corner	NONE	NONE	21/07/2011	MC	Stone	?	2
3	3.127		West bank/wall sondage	NONE	NONE	25/07/2011	MC	Metal	?	1
3	3.128		F326	NW of F308 Sondage	NONE	26/07/2011	GB	Metal	Medieval	2
3	3.129		West bank/wall sondage	NONE	NONE	25/07/2011	MC	Metal	?	1
3	3.13		F314	NONE	NONE	16/06/2011	RM	Metal	Medieval?	1
3	3.131		F303 Clay	West wall sondage	NONE	28/07/2011	GB	Metal	Medieval	1
3	3.132		F325	NONE	NONE	28/07/2011/	MC	Metal	?	1
3	3.133		F325	NONE	NONE	28/07/2011	MC	Metal	?	1
3	3.134		SW limit c3	NONE	NONE	03/08/2011	MC	unknown	?	Fragmentary
3	3.135		F303/ clay	NONE	NONE	15/07/2011/	MC	Metal	?	1
3	3.137		F308	SE Corner	NONE	21/07/2011	MC	Metal	Medieval	1
3	3.138		W sondage	NONE	NONE	03/08/2011	MC	Glass	?	1
3	3.139		W wall sondage	NONE	NONE	28/07/2011	MC	Metal	?	1

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
3	3.14		Baulk/Topsoil	1027.8E, 929.4N	NONE	13/06/2011	MC	Metal	?	1
3	3.141	E	323	NONE	NONE	28/07/2011	MC	Clay pipe	Early modern	1
3	3.143		west wall/ sondage	NONE	NONE	28/07/2011	MC	Metal	?	Fragmentary
3	3.146		F303/ clay	NONE	NONE	28/07/2011	MC	Metal	?	1
3	3.148		F325	NONE	NONE	03/08/2011	MC	Glass	?	1
3	3.149		F325	NONE	NONE	03/08/2011	MC	Glass	?	Fragmentary
3	3.15		F322	NW Buttress	none	14/07/2011	MW	Metal	Medieval	1
3	3.151		F325	NONE	NONE	03/08/2011	MC	Glass	?	Fragmentary
3	3.158	E	325 CB	NONE	NONE	03/08/2011	MC	Clay pipe	Early modern	1
3	3.162	C	F325	NONE	NONE	02/08/2011	MC	Plaster	?	1
3	3.164	C	F308	NONE	NONE	03/08/2011	MC	Unknown	?	Fragmentary
3	3.165		F325	NONE	NONE	29/07/2011	MC	Metal	?	1
3	3.166		F325	NONE	NONE	02/08/2011	MC	Metal	?	1
3	3.167		F325	NONE	NONE	03/08/2011	MC	Glass	?	1
3	3.17		F307	1024.85E, 935.95N	NONE	20/06/2011	RM	Metal	Early modern	1
3	3.171		f325	NONE	NONE	03/08/2011	MC	Metal	?	1
3	3.172		F325	NONE	NONE	03/08/2011	MC	Metal	?	1
3	3.174		F325	NONE	NONE	29/07/2011	MC	Metal	?	1
3	3.175	N/A	F325	NONE	NONE	21/07/2011	MC	Unknown	?	1
3	3.178		F308	NONE	NONE	29/07/2011	MC	Metal	?	Fragmentary
3	3.179		F325	NONE	NONE	21/07/2011	MC	Metal	?	1
3	3.185		F325	NONE	NONE	07/08/2011	MC	Glass	?	Fragmentary
3	3.186		F325	NONE	NONE	03/08/2011	JP	Metal	?	1
3	3.188		F325 SW corner	NONE	NONE	08/08/2011	MC	Glass	?	2
3	3.189		F328	NONE	NONE	03/08/2011	MC	Metal	?	1

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
3	3.191		F325	NONE	NONE	03/08/2011	MC	Metal	Medieval	3
3	3.192	C	F325	NONE	NONE	03/08/2011	MC	Plaster	Medieval	1
3	3.195		F328	NONE	NONE	05/08/2011	MC	Metal	?	1
3	3.196	E	325	NONE	NONE	08/08/2011	MC	Ceramic	Medieval	2
3	3.197		F325	NONE	NONE	03/08/2011	MC	Metal	Medieval	3
3	3.198		F325	NONE	NONE	12/08/2011	MC	metal	Medieval	1
3	3.199		F325	NONE	NONE	08/08/2011	MC	Wood	?	1
3	3.201		F334/F335	burials 6	NONE	24/08/2011	JP	Glass	Medieval	1
3	3.202		F325/327	Grid B in cut of N wall	NONE	02/09/2011	CH	Glass	Medieval	1
3	3.203		F322	NONE	NONE	14/07/2011	LC	Metal	Medieval	1
3	3.204	C	F322	NONE	NONE	14/07/2011	LC	Plaster	Medieval?	1
3	3.205		F334/335	NONE	NONE	22/08/2011	SDS JP	Metal	Medieval	1
3	3.206		F334/335	NONE	NONE	22/08/2011	SDS JP	Metal	Medieval	1
3	3.211	A	F307	NONE	NONE	28/05/2012	A.O.	Metal	Medieval	1
3	3.212	A	F307	NONE	NONE	28/05/2012	A.O.	Metal	?	1
3	3.213		F318	Grid A	NONE	28/05/2012	K.B.	Metal	?	1
3	3.214		F307	NONE	NONE	29/05/2012	E.B., A.O.	Metal	Medieval	1
3	3.215	A	F307	NONE	NONE	29/05/2012	A.O., E.B.	Metal	Medieval?	3
3	3.216	A	F318	Grid A	NONE	29/05/2012	K.B., E.L.	Metal	?	1
3	3.217	A	F326	Grid C	NONE	29/05/2012	L.G.	Metal	Medieval and Early Modern	1
3	3.218	A	F302	NONE	NONE	29/05/2012	A.O., E.B.	Metal	?	2
3	3.219	A	F318	West Wall, Grid B	NONE	30/05/2012	K.B., E.L.	Metal	?	1
3	3.221		F301	West Grid C/D	NONE	30/05/2012	A.O.	Crinoid	?	1
3	3.222	A	F301	West, Grid C/D	NONE	30/05/2012	A.O.	Metal	?	3

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
3	3.223		F301	West, Grid C/D	NONE	30/05/2012	A.O.	Ceramic	Modern	2
3	3.224	A	F307	NE, E Wall Cloitser. Grid E/F.	NONE	30/05/2012	I.K.	Metal, Pot Frag.	Modern	1
3	3.226		F307	Grid E/F	NONE	30/05/2012	I.K.	Coin	Modern	1
3	3.227		F307	Grid E/F	NONE	30/05/2012	I.K.	Ceramic	Modern	1
3	3.228		F307	Grid F	NONE	31/05/2012	E.B.	Metal	?	1
3	3.229	A	F307	NONE	NONE	31/05/2012	J.G., I.K.	Metal	?	3
3	3.23		F307/CB	NONE	NONE	21/06/2011	IK	Metal	Medieval	1
3	3.231		F307	Grid E/F	NONE	05/06/2012	E.B.	Metal	?	1
3	3.232	A	F307	C3, Grid E/F	NONE	05/06/2012	E.B.	Metal	?	1
3	3.27	E	301	NW area	NONE	09/06/2011	SW	Clay pipe	Early modern	1
3	3.284	E	309	Grid D assoc. w. B8		22/06/2012	LG, MW, JP	NONE	18th/19th C?	4
3	3.294	E	335	Assoc. W. B5	AO	26/06/2012	?	NONE		1
3	3.31	B		North end	NONE	20/06/2011	MH	Glass	?	1
3	3.36	C		SE Corner	NONE	27/06/2011	GB	Plaster	Medieval	1
3	3.37	E	Clearback	NONE	NONE	30/05/2011	MCB	Ceramic	Post-medieval	1
3	3.38			SW C orner	NONE	08/07/2011	LN	Metal	Medieval	1
3	3.399	E	331	Assoc. W. OSB3		25/06/2012	KB	Metal shroud pins	medieval?	1
3	3.414	E	none	bauk clearback Grid G	NONE	20/06/2013	MC	Metal	Medieval	1
3	3.415	E	None	bauk clearback Grid G	NONE	20/06/2013	MC	Metal -nail	Medieval	1
3	3.416	E	None	From bauk	NONE	19/06/2013	JB	metal	?	1
3	3.417	E	None	From bauk	NONE	19/06/2013	JB	Glass	?	3

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
E. baulk	3.418	3	Grid H section face	NONE		21/06/2013	MC	Stained glass	Medieval	?
3	3.419	E	None	E. baulk Grid H	NONE	21/06/2013	MC	Metal	Medieval	1
3	3.421	E	None	West baulk	NONE	21/06/2013	MC/MF	Metal -nail	Medieval	1
3	3.422	E	348	Grid H, Q6, E. Baulk	NONE	24/06/2013	CY	Ceramic	Medieval	2
W. baulk	3.423	3	NONE		NONE	24/06/2013	MC	Stained glass	Medieval	?
W. baulk	3.424	3	NONE		NONE	24/06/2013	MC	Stained glass	Medieval	?
3	3.425	E	None	Grid H, Q3	NONE	24/06/2013	BT, SF	Window lead	medieval	2
3	3.426	E	348	Grid H, Q3	NONE	24/06/2013	BT, SF	Metal	medieval	1
3	3.427	E	348	Grid H, Q3	NONE	25/06/2013	BT, SF	Metal	medieval	1
3	3.428	E	348	Grid H, Q3	NONE	25/06/2013	BT, SF	Metal	medieval	1
3	3.429	E	348	Grid H, Q3	NONE	25/06/2013	BT, SF	Metal	medieval	1
3	3.431	E	348	Grid H	NONE	25/06/2013	EL, CY	Metal	medieval	7
348	3.432	3	Grid H, Q.3		NONE	25/06/2013	SF BT	Stained glass	Medieval	1
348	3.433	3	Grid H, Q.3		NONE	25/06/2013	SF BT	Stained glass	Medieval	1
3	3.434	E	348	Grid H, Q4	NONE	25/06/2013	BT, SF	Window lead	medieval	1
3	3.435	E	348	Grid H, Q6	NONE	25/06/2013	BM, LWW	Metal	medieval	2
3	3.437	E	326	rood screen	NONE	26/06/2013	EL, MC	Metal	medieval	3
3	3.438	E	326	rood screen CB	NONE	26/06/2013	EL, MC	pottery	medieval	1
3	3.439	E	348	Grid H, Q6	NONE	27/06/2013	BT, SF	Metal	medieval	1
3	3.44	C	Clearback	N, end	NONE	20/06/2011	IK	Painted Plaster	Medieval?	2
3	3.441	E	348	Grid H, Q6	NONE	27/06/2013	BT, SF	Metal	medieval	1

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
3	3.442	3	348	Grid H, Q.3	NONE	27/06/2013	BT, SF	Stained glass	Medieval	1
3	3.443	E	348	Grid H, Q3	NONE	27/06/2013	BT, SF	Metal	medieval	2
3	3.444	E	348	Grid H, Q6	NONE	27/06/2013	BT, SF	Metal	medieval	2
3	3.445	E	326	E. baulk of rood screen foundation	NONE	27/06/2013	MC	Metal	medieval	1
3	3.446	E	Pre-EX	Grid A	NONE	27/06/2013	MC	Metal	medieval	6
3	3.447	E	348	Grid H Q3	NONE	27/06/2013	BT, SF	Metal	medieval	1
3	3.448	E	348	Grid H Q3	NONE	28/06/2013	BT, SF	Metal	medieval	2
3	3.449	E	328	Grid A	NONE	28/06/2013	EW, MC	Metal	medieval	2
3	3.45		F322	1023.35E, 937.3N	NONE	15/07/2011	MC	Metal	MEDIEVAL	1
3	3.451	E	328	NONE	NONE	01/07/2013	EW, MC	Metal	medieval	8
348	3.452	3	348	Grid H, Q.6	NONE	01/07/2013	BT, SF	Stained glass	Medieval	1
3	3.453	E	326	rood screen	NONE	04/07/2013	EW, MSA	Metal	medieval	1
348	3.454	3	348	Grid H, Q.3	NONE	04/07/2013	BT, SF	Stained glass	Medieval	1
3	3.455	E	326	baulk clear back	NONE	04/07/2013	CY	Metal	medieval	1
3	3.456	E	326	baulk clear back	NONE	04/07/2013	EW	Metal	medieval	1
3	3.457	E	326	Baulk	NONE	04/07/2013	MSA	Metal	?	1
3	3.458	E	362	1024.80E, 927.30N	NONE	04/07/2013	MC	Metal	medieval	1
3	3.459	E	362	1024.80E, 927.30N	NONE	04/07/2013	MC	Metal	medieval	1
3	3.46		F325/CB	1023.65E,937N	NONE	18/07/2011	MC	Wood	Medieval	1
3	3.461	E	362	1024.85E, 927.25N	NONE	05/07/2013	MC	Metal	Medieval	1

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
3	3.463	E	326	NONE	NONE	05/07/2013	MSA, EW, MC	Metal	?	3
3	3.464	E	345	NONE	NONE	09/07/2013	MC	Metal	Medieval	1
3	3.466	E	326	NONE	NONE	08/07/2013	AKM	Metal	Medieval	1
3	3.467	E	326	NONE	NONE	10/07/2013	MC	Metal	Medieval	1
3	3.469	E	326	1024.75E, 927.56N	b49	11/07/2013	MC	Metal	Medieval	1
3	3.47	N/A	F308	1022.65E, 935.6N	NONE	15/07/2011	GB	Slate, Metal	Medieval	2
348	3.471	3	Grid H, Q.6	NONE		11/07/2013	EA	Stained glass, amber	Medieval	1
364	3.472	3	472	found on right distal humerus, directly on top		12/07/2013	CW	Stained glass	Medieval	3
3	3.473	E	326	NONE	NONE	12/07/2013	MC	Metal and Wood	Medieval	1
3	3.474	E	326	1024.80E, 927.29N	NONE	15/07/2013	MC	Metal and Wood	Medieval	1
3	3.475	E	365	Grid C	NONE	16/07/2013	HF, CB	Metal	Medieval	2
3	3.476	E	346	1025.22E, 930.1N	63.535	17/07/2013	MC	Metal	Medieval	1
3	3.479	E	326	1025.03E, 927.28N	NONE	19/07/2013	MC	Metal	Medieval	1
3	3.481	E	326	1025.01E, 928.03N	NONE	19/07/2013	MC	Metal	Medieval	1
3	3.482	E	326	1025.11E, 928N	NONE	19/07/2013	MC	Metal	Medieval	1
3	3.483	E	326	1025.03E, 928.14N	NONE	19/07/2013	MC	Metal	Medieval	1

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
3	3.484	E	367	1022.77E 928.1N, 1022.69E 928.13N, 1022.71E 928.08N, 1022.95E 928.22N	Assoc. W B48	19/07/2013	KP, AO	Metal	Medieval	4
3	3.485		326	1025.06E, 929.40N	NONE	19/07/2013	MC	Stained glass	Medieval	1
3	3.486	E	326	1025.28E, 929.00N	NONE	22/07/2013	MC	Metal	Medieval	2
3	3.487	E	326	1025.07E, 928.30N	NONE	22/07/2013	MC	Metal	Medieval	1
3	3.488	E	326	1025.28E, 928.10N	NONE	22/07/2013	MC	Metal	Medieval	1
3	3.489	E	B 51	1023.05E 936.41N, 1023.05E 936.47N	NONE	22/07/2013	HF	Metal	Medieval	1
3	3.491	E	365	b51	NONE	24/07/2013	AS	Metal	?	1
3	3.492	E	326	Grid H baulk	62.05	29/07/2013	DF, DM	Metal	?	1
3	3.495	E	365	Grid C	NONE	12/08/2013	TP	Metal	?	1
3	3.496	E	B26 (inside skull?)	Grid H Q4	NONE	09/08/2013	SAA	Metal	?	1
3	3.497	E	B26	Grid H, Q4	NONE	06/08/2013	SAA	Metal	?	1
3	3.498	E	365	Grid C	NONE	12/08/2013	?	Metal	Medieval	1
3	3.499	E	B46	Grid H, Q6	NONE	04/07/2013	RS, JF, BT	Metal and Wood	?	2
3	3.501	E	348 Grid H south of B15	1026.03E, 927.72N	61.65	23/08/2013	JG, LC, DF	Metal	Medieval	1
3	3.502	E	348 Grid H	1025.72E, 927.80N	61.65	23/08/2013	DF	Metal	Medieval	1
3	3.503	E	348 Grid H	1025.68E, 927.85N	61.65	23/08/2013	DF	Metal	Medieval	1

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
3	3.504	E	348 Grid H	1026.33E, 927.50N	NONE	27/08/2013	LC	Metal	Medieval	1
3	3.505	E	348 Grid H	1026.20E, 927.52N	NONE	27/08/2013	LC	Metal	Medieval	1
3	3.506	E	Mouth of B13	Grid H	NONE	04/09/2013	JG, DF	Metal	Medieval	1
3	3.507	E	348 assoc. w. B58	1025.84E, 927.54N	61.535	10/09/2013	JG	Metal	Medieval	8
3	3.508	E	348 assoc. w. B58?	1025.90E, 927.33N	61.475	09/09/2013	JG	Metal	Medieval	1
3	3.509	E	348 assoc. w. B58	1025.41E, 927.60N	62.625	09/09/2013	JG	Metal	Medieval	2
3	3.51		F324	NONE	NONE	20/07/2011	GB	Metal	Medieval?	5
3	3.54	B	F324	NONE	NONE	19/07/2011	GB	Unknown	?	1
3	3.55	E	325	1023.65E, 937N	NONE	18/07/2011	MCB	Wood	?	1
3	3.67	B	F324/CB	NONE	NONE	19/07/2011	GB	Glass	Modern	1
3	3.75		F322	1023.75E, 937.3N	NONE	15/07/2011	MC	Metal	Medieval?	1
3	3.81		F325	NONE	NONE	18/07/2011	MC	Slag	?	1
3	3.89		F308	N.side of wall	NONE	15/07/2011	MH	Slag	?	1
3	3.92	B	N F308	NONE	NONE	15/07/2011	MH	Shell	?	1
3	3.95	C	CB of baulk between C2 and C3	NONE	NONE	13/07/2011	GB	Plaster painted	?	1
3	3.96		W. sondage	NONE	NONE	22/07/2011	GB	Metal	Medieval	3
3	3.98		W. sondage	NONE	NONE	22/07/2011	GB	Metal	Medieval	1
3	3.99		W. sondage	NONE	NONE	22/07/2011	GB	Glass	Medieval	2
3	234		F313	C3, Grid A		06/06/2012	K.B.	Ceramic	Medieval	3
3	235	A	F324	C3		11/06/2012	A.B.	Metal	Medieval	1
3	236		F324	C3		11/06/2012	A.B.	Other, fossil		2

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
3	237	A	F313	VC3, Grid H		11/06/2012	K.W.	Metal	Medieval	1
3	238		F313	C3, Grid H		11/06/2012	K.W.	Stone	Medieval	1
3	239		F313	C3, Grid A		11/06/2012	K.B.	Ceramic	Medieval	1
3	240	A	F324	C3		11/06/2012	J.T.	Metal	Medieval	1
3	241		F335	C3		12/06/2012	J.T.	Metal	Medieval	1
3	242		Below foundation of F312	C3, Grid G/H		13/06/2012	J.T., M.T., G.G., J.P.	Stain glass, lead holder 'canes'	Medieval	1
3	243	A	F312	C3, Grid G/H		13/06/2012	J.T., M.T., J.P., G.G.	Metal	Medieval	2
3	244		F326	C3, Grid H		13/06/2012	K.W.	Ceramic	Medieval	1
3	245		F326	C3, Grid H		13/06/2012	K.W.	Stone	Medieval	1
3	246	A	F313			13/06/2012	K.B., M.P.	Metal		1
3	247	A	F326			13/06/2012	K.W.	Metal	Medieval	1
3	248		F326			13/06/2012	K.W.	Bone	Medieval	1
3	249		F326			13/06/2012	K.W.	Stone	Medieval	1
3	250		F326			13/06/2012	K.W.	Ceramic	Medieval	1
3	251		F324			13/06/2012	M.W.	Ceramic		1
3	252	A	F324			13/06/2012	M.W.	Metal		7
3	253		F335	Grid G, East Baulk		14/06/2012	J.T., M.T.	Glass		2
3	254		F326			14/06/2012	K.W.	Stone	Medieval	1
3	255	A	F326			14/06/2012	K.W.	Metal	Medieval	1
3	257		F326			14/06/2012	K.W.	Stone	Medieval	1
3	258					14/06/2012	K.W.	Bone	Medieval	1
3	260	A	F313	C3, Grid A. F313		14/06/2012	K.B.	Metal	Medieval	2
3	261	A	F325	C3, F325		118/6/12	A.B., A.O.	Metal		1
3	262		F325	C3, F325		18/06/2012	J.P., M.N.	Metal		3
3	263	A	F309	C3, F309		18/06/2012	A.B., A.O., M.W., J.P.	Metal		1

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
3	264	A	F309	C3, F309		18/06/2012	A.B., A.O., M.W., J.P.	Metal		1
3	265	A	F309	C3, F309		18/06/2012	A.B., A.O., M.W., J.P.	Metal		2
3	266	A	F309	C3, F309		19/06/2012	J.P., A.B., A.O., M.N.	Metal		4
3	267		F326	C3, F326		19/06/2012	G.G.	Glass	Medieval	
3	268		F339	C3, F339		19/06/2012	G.G.	Glass	Medieval	
3	269	A	F326	C3, F326		19/06/2012	G.G.	Metal	Medieval	1
3	271	A	313	C3, Grid A, F313		18/06/2012	J.T., M.T.	Metal	Medieval	2
3	272	A	F326	C3, F326		19/06/2012	G.G., J.B, S.M.	Metal	Medieval	2
3	273	A	F326	C3, F326		19/06/2012	G.G.,S.M., J.B.	Metal	Medieval	1
3	274		F313	C3, Grid A, F313		19/06/2012	J.T., M.T.	Glass	Medieval	2
3	275		F314	C3, F313		20/06/2012	B.J.	Ceramic		1
3	276		F337	C3, F337, Grid G		20/06/2012	M.T., G.G.	Glass		1
3	277		F337	C3, F337, Grid G		20/06/2012	M.T., G.G.	Glass	Modern	1
3	278		F337	C3, F337, Grid G		20/06/2012	M.T., G.G.	Ceramic	Modern	1
3	279	A	F337	C3, F337, Grid G		21/06/2012	M.T., G.G.	Metal		1
3	280		F335	C3, Grid G, F335		21/06/2012	R.S., J.T.	Glass		1
3	282		F326	C3, Grid H, F326		22/06/2012	S.C.M.	Bone	Medieval	2
3	283		F326	C3, Grid H, F326		22/06/2012	S.C.M.	Ceramic		1

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
3	284		F309	C3, F309, Grid D, Burial 8		22/06/2012	L.G., M.W., J.P.	Metal	18th C, 19th C, 20th C.	4
3	285		SE Quadrant	Glass		20/06/2012	J.P.	Glass	Medieval	38
3	286		F309	C3, F309, Grid D, near burial 9.		20/06/2012	A.O., A.B., C.C	Metal		1
3	287		F337	C3, Grid G, North Wall		22/06/2012	M.T., G.G.	Other	Medieval, Early Modern	1
3	288	A	F335	C3, Associated with Burial 5		25/06/2012	A.O., J.P.	Metal		1
3	289		F340	C3, Layer 4, F340, Grid G		25/06/2012	J.P.	Ceramic	20th C.	1
3	290		F326	C3, Grid H		25/06/2012	J.S., S.C.M.	Ceramic	Medieval	1
3	291		F324	C3, Grid F		25/06/2012	C.L.	Glass	Medieval	1
3	292		F324	C3, Grid F		25/06/2012	C.L.	Metal		2
3	293		F324	C3, Grid G, East Baulk		25/06/2012	J.P.	Other		1
3	294		F335	C3, Burial 5		26/06/2012	A.O.	Metal		1
3	295		F335	C3, Burial 5, Hector.		26/06/2012	A.O.	Glass		1
3	296	A	F338	C3, Grid G, Slate layer.		26/06/2012	J.S.	Metal		1
3	297		F338	C3, Grid G, Slate layer.		26/06/2012	J.P.	Glass	Medieval	6
3	298	A	F326	C3, Grid H, F326		26/06/2012	J.S.	Metal	Medieval	1

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
3	299		F339	C3, Grid A/B. Intrusive piece of glass from baulk.		26/06/2012	L.S.	Glass	Modern	1
3	300		F340	C3, Layer 4, Grid G		26/06/2012	J.P.	Ceramic	Medieval	1
3	301		F326	C3, Grid H, East Baulk		27/06/2012	L.G.	Glass	Medieval	1
3	302		F338	C3, Grid G, Slate layer.		27/06/2012	J.P., C.L.	Glass	Medieval	14
3	303	A	F326	C3, Grid H		27/06/2012	L.G.	Metal		11
3	305		F326			27/06/2012	L.G.		Medieval	1
3	306		F339	C3, Grid B		27/06/2012	J.M.			1
3	307	A	F326	C3, Grid H		28/06/2012	J.S.	Metal	Medieval	1
3	309		F321	C3, Grid G		29/06/2012	J.P.	Glass	Modern	1
3	310		F326	C3, Grid H		29/06/2012	C.L.	Stone	Medieval	1
3	311		F326	C3, Grid H		29/06/2012	C.L.	Metal	Medieval	1
3	313		F326	C3, Grid H		29/06/2012	C.L.	Cermic	Medieval	1
3	314	A	F326	C3, Grid H		29/06/2012	C.L.	Glass	Medieval	2
3	315		F326	C3, Grid H		29/06/2012	C.L.	Glass	Medieval	2
3	318	A	F326	C3, Grid H,		02/07/2012	J.S.	Metal	Medieval	1
3	319		F326	C3, Grid H		03/07/2012	C.L.	Metal	Medieval	2
3	322	A	F339	C3, Grid B		02/07/2012	J.M.	Metal		1
3	323		F335?	C3, Grid G, Associated to Burial 5.		03/07/2012	J.P., K.B.	Glass		1
3	324		F339	C3, Grid?		02/07/2012	J.M.	Metal		1
3	325		F339	C3		02/07/2012	J.M.	Metal		1
3	326		F326	C3, Grid H		04/07/2012	C.L.	Metal	Medieval	3
3	327		F326	C3, Grid H		04/07/2012	C.L.	Stone	Medieval	1

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
3	328	A	F345	C3, Grid A		04/07/2012	S.C.M.	Ceramic		4
3	329		F340-3	C3, Grid B, F340-3		04/07/2012	J.M., A.O.	Painted plaster		6
3	330		F340-3	C3, Grid B, F340-3		04/07/2012	J.M., A.O.	Metal		7
3	331		F326	C3, Grid H, F326. Burial 10		04/07/2012	S.C.M., J.S., C.L.	Worked bone		10
3	332	A	F326	C3, Grid H, F326		04/07/2012	R.C., A.O.	Metal		6
3	333		F326	C3, Grid H, F326		05/07/2012	J.S.	Metal	Medieval	1
3	334		F326	C3, Grid H, F326		05/07/2012	J.S.	Ceramic	Medieval	1
3	335	N/A	F326	C3, Grid H, F326		05/07/2012	J.S.	Metal	Medieval	1
3	336		F326	C3, Grid H, F326		05/07/2012	J.M.	Metal	Medieval	3
3	337		F326	C3, Grid H, F326		05/07/2012	R.C.	Glass	Medieval	3
3	338		F341	C3, Grid B, F341		05/07/2012	F.P.	Metal	Medieval	1
3	340		F326	C3, Grid H		06/07/2012	C.L.	Metal	Medieval	1
3	341	A	F338	C3, Grid G		29/06/2012	J.P., C.L.	Metal	Medieval	1
3	342		W. side sondage	C3.1022.25/933.08. W. side sondage Grid A/B		21/07/2012	E.L.	Ceramic		1
3	343		F343	C3, Grid B		10/07/2012	J.M.	VOID		1
3	344		F313	W. wall sondage		29/07/2011	S.D.S.	Metal	Medieval	1
3	345		F313	1022.25/933.08		21/07/2011		Metal		1

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
3	346	A	F326	C3, Grid H		09/07/2012	R.C.	Stone, quartz		3
3	347	A	F326	C3, Grid H,		10/07/2012	R.C.	Metal		7
3	348	A	F313	C3, Grid A/B border.		05/07/2012	J.M.	Clay+Iron	Medieval	2
3	349	A	F343	C3, Nail found at Burial 12.		03/07/2012	J.G.	Metal	Medieval	1
3	350		F339	Coin. Poss Edward IV.		28/06/2012	J.M.	Metal	Medieval	1
3	351		F326	Part of iron ring. Buckle?		12/07/2012	S.C.M.	Metal	Medieval, Early Modern	1
3	352		F326	C3, Grid H. West.		11/07/2012	D.F.	Metal	Medieval	1
3	353		F326	C3, Grid H, West.		12/07/2012	D.F.	Metal	Medieval	5
3	354	A	F343	C3, Grid A/B		13/07/2012	J.M., J.G.	Metal		4
3	355		F343	C3, Grid A/B		13/07/2012	J.M., J.G.	Metal	Medieval	2
3	356	A	F345	C3, Grid A, Close to B20		13/07/2012	S.C.M.	Metal		2
3	357		F345	C3, Grid A, Close to B20		13/07/2012	S.C.M.	Metal	Medieval	1
3	359		F326	C3, Grid H, (N.).		13/07/2012	B.J.	Ceramic	Medieval	2
3	360	A	F326	C3, Grid H, (W), Plan 3.37		11/07/2012	B.F.	Metal	Medieval	3
3	361		F326	C3, Grid H (N)		13/07/2012	B.J.	Ceramic	Medieval	1

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
3	362		F326	C3, Grid H, Q3		19/07/2012	B.J.	VOID	Medieval	2
3	363	A	F326	C3, Grid H, Q3		19/07/2012	B.J.	Metal	Medieval	2
3	364	A	F348	C3, Grid H-East F		17/07/2012	D.F.	Metal	Medieval	1
3	365	A	F348	C3, Grid H-East F		17/07/2012	D.F.	Stone	Medieval	2
3	366	A	F348	C3, Grid H, West.		17/07/2012	D.F.	Metal	Medieval	7
3	367	A	F348	C3, Grid H		17/07/2012	B.J.	Metal	Medieval	2
3	368		F348	C3, Grid H, Q6		19/07/2012	D.F.	Metal	Medieval	2
3	369	A	F343	Grid B		20/07/2012	J.M.	Metal	Medieval	2
3	370	A	F326	Grid H, Q3		18/07/2012	B.J.	Metal	Medieval	1
3	371	A	F343	Grid B, Burial 2 associated		16/07/2012	J.M.	Metal	Medieval	2
3	372	A	F348	Grid H, F348		17/07/2012	B.J.	Metal	Medieval	1
3	373		F348	Grid H, F348		17/07/2012	B.J.	Metal	Medieval	1
3	374		F326	Grid H, F326		03/07/2012	D.F.	Metal	Medieval	1
3	375	A	F348	Grid H, Q6, F348		19/07/2012	D.F.	Metal	Medieval	2
3	376	N/A	F341	Grid B, F341, Burial 24		24/07/2012	E.L., K.M.	Metal		1
3	377	A	F348	C3, Grid H, Q4/5. Associated to Burial 23.		25/07/2012	J.G., B.L.	Metal	Medieval	1
3	378	A	F326	C3, Grid H (east)		10/07/2012	R.C.	Metal	Medieval	1

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
3	379	A	F313	C3, Grid H, Associated to DHB 376		12/06/2012	K.W.	Metal	Medieval	1
3	380		F313	C3, Grid H, Associated 376		12/06/2012	K.W.	Metal and Wood		1
3	381		F313	C3, Grid H, F313		06/06/2012	D.F.	Metal	Early modern	1
3	382		F341	C3, Grid B, F341. Burial 24		27/07/2012	K.M., B.J.	Metal	Medieval	2
3	383	A	F348	C3, Grid G/H, East F		17/07/2012	D.F.	Metal	Medieval	1
3	384	A	F341	C3, Grid B, F341, Associated to B24.		20/07/2012	K.M.	Ceramic	Medieval	7
3	385	A	F341	C3, Grid B, F341, Associated to B24.		20/07/2012	K.M.	Clay pipe	Medieval	2
3	386		C3, Grid H? F?	C3, Grid H?		06/06/2012	E.L.	Metal	Medieval	1
3	387	A	C3, Grid B	C3, Grid B		30/07/2012	K.M.	Metal	Medieval	2
3	388		F328	C3, Grid G on E side of F328		11/06/2012	F.O.C	Stone	Medieval	2
3	389		F339	C3, F339		?	W.O.S.	Metal	Medieval	Many frag in one packet
3	390	A	F328	C3, Grid A,B,G,H, F325		31/07/2012	?	Ceramic	Medieval	1
3	392		F341, B24			24/07/2012	E.L., K.M.	Glass	Medieval	1
3	393	A	F326	Grid H (N)		12/07/2012	B.J.	Glass		

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
3	394	A	F326			08/08/2012	JG	Metal		
3	395	A	F358			09/08/2012	EL	Metal		
3	396	A	F358			09/08/2012	EL	Metal		
3	397	A	F397			01/08/2012	JG FOC	Metal		
3	399		F331			25/06/2012	KB	Metal		
3	400	A	F333			28/08/2012	JG	Metal		
3	401	A	F335			31/08/2011	LC	Metal		
3	402	A	F334			22/08/2011	SDS JP	Metal		
3	404		F335			30/08/2012		Metal		
3	405	A	F335			30/08/2012		Metal		
3	406	A	F326			04/09/2012	JG	Metal		
3	407		F326			22/06/2012	SCM	Ceramic		
3	408	A	F334/335			24/08/2011	JP SM	Metal		
3	409	A	F326			04/09/2012	JG	Metal		
3	410		F348			04/09/2012	FOC	Metal		
3	411		F335			29/07/2012	MM	Metal		
3	412	A	F336			24/08/2011		Metal		
3	3.10.	E	none	northern section	NONE	07/06/2011	SW	Ceramic	Medieval	5
3	3.120.		F323	NONE	NONE	27/07/2011	MC	Clay	?	1
3	3.130.		SW limit c3	NONE	NONE	25/07/2011	MC	?	?	?
3	3.140.		F308	SW	NONE	27/07/2011	MC	Metal	?	?
3	3.150.		F325	NONE	NONE	03/08/2011	MC	Glass	?	Fragmentary
3	3.170.	C	F325	NONE	NONE	03/08/2011	MC	Plaster	?	Fragmentary
3	3.190.		F325	NONE	NONE	03/08/2011	MC	Metal	Medieval	1
3	3.200.	E	333	Above burials 5/6	NONE	17/08/2011	EB	Ceramic	Medieval	1
3	3.210.	A	F318	Grid A	NONE	29/05/2012	K.B., E.L.	Metal	?	1
3	3.230.		F313	Grid A	NONE	05/06/2012	E.L	Ceramic	?	1
3	3.420.	E	None	E. baulk Grid H	NONE	21/06/2013	MC	Metal	Medieval	3

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
3	3.430.	E	None	Grid A	NONE	25/06/2013	MSA, EW, MC	Metal	?	3
3	3.440.	E	348	Grid H, Q6	NONE	27/06/2013	BT, SF	Metal	medieval	1
3	3.460.	E	460	E. baulk rood screen reduction	NONE	04/07/2013	MC	Metal nail with wood	medieval	1
3	3.470.	E	326	1024.67E, 928.50N	NONE	11/07/2013	MC	Metal	Medieval	1
3	3.480.	E	326	1025.03E, 927.96N	NONE	19/07/2013	MC	Metal	Medieval	2
3	3.490.	3	B 47 resting on pubic symphysis	Grid H	61.64	23/07/2013	DF, DM	Stained glass	Medieval	1
3	3.50.		NE Corner	1026.50E, 940.0N	NONE	19/07/2011	MCB	Metal	?	1
3	3.500.	E	348 Grid H	1026.21E, 927.29N	61.625	23/08/2013	JG	Metal	Medieval	1
3	3.510.	E	348 assoc. w. B58	1025.69E, 927.60N	61.575	09/09/2013	JG	Metal	Medieval	1
3	3.80.		F325	NONE	NONE	18/07/2011	MC	Metal	Medieval?	2
3	3.90.		N F308	NONE	NONE	15/07/2011	MH	Metal	Medieval?	2
4	4.01		F403	none	none	05/08/2011	MC	Clay	Medieval	5
4	4.02		F402	none	none	04/08/2011	MC	Metal		1
4	4.03		F402	none	none	04/08/2011	MC	Metal		1
4A	4.04		F401A/402A	none	none	10/08/2011	MC	Metal		1
4A	4.05		CB	none	none	09/08/2011	MC	Metal		1
4A	4.06		F401A/402A	none	none	11/08/2011	MC	Metal		1
4A	4.07		F401A/402A	none	none	12/08/2011	MC	Metal		1
4A	4.08		CB	none	none	09/08/2011	MC	Metal		1
4A	4.09		F401A/402A	none	none	11/08/2011	MC	Metal		1
4A	4.10.		F401A/402A	none	none	11/08/2011	MC	Metal		1
4A	4.11		CB	none	none	09/08/2011	MC	Metal		1

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
4A	4.12		F401A/402A	none	none	10/08/2011	MC	Metal		1
4A	4.13		CB	none	none	09/08/2011	MC	Metal		1
4	4.14		F401	none	none	04/08/2011	SDS	Metal		1
4	4.15		F401	none	none	04/08/2011	SDS	Brick		1
4	4.16		F401	none	none	04/08/2011	SDS	Iron		1
4A	4.18		F401A	none	none	15/08/2011	SDS	Metal		1
4	4.19		F403	none	none	15/08/2011	SDS	Ceramic		1
4A	4.20.		F405A	none	none	12/08/2011	SDS	Metal		1
4	4.21			none	none	08/08/2011	SDS	Pottery		1
4A	4.22		CB	none	none	09/08/2011	SDS	Plaster		3
4A	4.23		CB	none	none	08/08/2011	MC	Plaster		3
4A	4.24		F405A	none	none	12/08/2011	MC	Plastered Mortar		1
4A	4.25		F406A	none	none	22/08/2011	SDS LN	Metal		1
4A	4.26		F406A	none	none	19/08/2011	JP	Metal		1
4A	4.27		F401A	none	none	16/08/2011	LC	Ceramic		4
4A	4.29		F401A	none	none	16/08/2011	LC	Ceramic		1
4	4.31		F401	none	none	12/08/2011		Clay		1
5	5.04	D	501	NONE	NONE	22/05/2013	HW	Ceramic	Medieval/postmed?	9
5	5.05	D	501	NONE	NONE	22/05/2013	HW	Metal hook	?	1
5	5.06	D	501	NONE	NONE	22/05/2013	HW	Metal -nail	?	1
5	5.07	D	503	NONE	NONE	22/05/2013	JR	Clay pipe?	Early modern	2
5	5.08	D	509	Assoc with slate removal	NONE	28/05/2013	JR	Metal -nail	?	6
5	5.09	D	503	NONE	NONE	22/05/2013	EM	Clay pipe	Early modern	1
5	5.10.	D	503	NONE	NONE	22/05/2013	EM	Ceramic	Post-medieval	1
5	5.12	D	510	NONE	NONE	06/05/2013	JD	Metal -nail	Medieval	1

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
5	5.13	D	510	NONE	NONE	04/06/2013	LC	Metal -nail	Medieval	2
5	5.14		507	507	NONE	07/06/2013	JD, RD	Stained glass	Med/ early mod?	1
5	5.15	D	511	NONE	NONE	10/06/2013	JD, RD	Metal	Medieval/postmed?	13
5	5.16	D	511	NONE	NONE	10/06/2013	JD	lead	Medieval/postmed?	1
5	5.17	D	507	NONE	NONE	11/06/2013	JD, RD	metal	medieval	1
5	5.19	D	510	NONE	NONE	13/06/2013	JD, RD	metal	medieval	3
5	5.20..	D	513	NONE	NONE	14/06/2013	JD	metal	medieval	2
5	5.21	D	513	NONE	NONE	14/06/2013	JD	pottery	medieval	2
5	5.22	D	516	NONE	NONE	18/06/2013	CY	Metal -nail	Medieval	7
5	5.23	D	516	NONE	NONE	18/06/2013	CY	Thimble	modern	1
5	5.24	D	516	NONE	NONE	18/06/2013	CY	Ceramic	modern	6
5	5.25	D	511	Burial 42	NONE	18/06/2013	JD, SDI, CY	metal	medieval	1
6	6.01	F601				01/08/2012	LG BJ	Ceramic		13
6	6.02	F601				01/08/2012	LG	Ceramic		1
6	6.03	F601				01/08/2012	LG	Ceramic		1
6	6.04	F601				31/07/2012	LG BF	Glass		1
6	6.05	F601				07/08/2012	LG BF	Glass		2
6	6.06	F601				01/08/2012	LG BJ	Metal		6
6	6.07	F601				01/08/2012	LG BJ	Rubber		1
6	6.09	F601				02/08/2012	LE NW	Pottery		8
6	6.1	F601				02/08/2012	LG NW	Pottery		1
6	6.11	F602				02/08/2012	BJ	Metal		1
6	6.12	F601				08/08/2012	LG NF	Ceramic		14
6	6.13	F601				08/08/2012	NF BJ	Ceramic		1
6	6.14	F601				08/08/2012	LG NF	Plastic		2
6	6.15	F601				08/08/2012	NF LG	Metal		6
6	6.16	F603				08/08/2012	LG NF	Ceramic		1
6	6.17	F602				08/08/2012	LG NF	Ceramic		7

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
6	6.18	F603				24/08/2012	BM	Iron		2
6	6.19	F603				24/08/2012	BM	Ceramic		1
6	6.2	F603				24/08/2012	IK	Ceramic		1
6	6.22	F603				29/08/2012	RS IK	Glass		10
6	6.23	F603				29/08/2012	RS IK	Glass		20
6	6.25	F603				29/08/2012	IK RS	Glass		35
6	6.26	F603				28/08/2012	IK	Iron		8
6	6.27	F603				28/08/2012		Metal		1
6	6.28	F603				28/08/2012	IK	Ceramic		2
6	6.29	F603				28/08/2012	IK RS	Iron		1
6	6.3	F605				29/08/2012	BM	Iron		1
6	6.31	F611				05/09/2012	Ik	Metal		1
6	6.32	F611				05/09/2012	IK	Iron		5
6	6.33	F603				28/08/2012	IK RS	Plaster		2
6	6.34	F603				28/08/2012	RS IK	Iron		2
6	6.35	F603				28/08/2012	RS LC	Pottery		3
6	6.36	F603				28/08/2012	RS IK LC	Glass		Fragmented
6	6.37	F603				28/08/2012	LC RS IK	Glass and mortar		1
6	6.38	CB				28/08/2012	LC RS IK	Metal		2
7	7.01	F	703	NONE	NONE	14/08/2012	LG	Ceramic	18th/19th C?	22
7	7.02	F	703	NONE	NONE	16/08/2012	LG	Ceramic	18th/19th C?	13
7	7.03	F	703	NONE	NONE	17/08/2012	LG	Metal -nail	18th/19th C?	2
7	7.04	F	703	NONE	NONE	17/08/2012	LG	Lead	18th/19th C?	1
7	7.05	F	703	NONE	NONE	17/08/2012	LG	Ceramic	18th/19th C?	1
7	7.07	F	703	NONE	NONE	27/08/2012	LG SM	Metal	18th/19th C?	1

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
7	7.08	F	703	NONE	NONE	27/08/2012	LG, SM	Ceramic	18th/19th C?	1
7	7.10.	F	709	NONE	NONE	28/08/2012	BD	Bronze pin	Medieval	1
7	7.11	F	709	NONE	NONE	28/08/2012	LG SM	Metal	Early modern	2
7	7.12	F	703	NONE	NONE	28/08/2012	LG SM	Metal	Med/early mod	1
7	7.13	F	703/707	1008.85E, 952.46N	62.085	29/08/2012	LG	Metal	Med/early mod	1
7	7.14	F	703/707	NONE	NONE	29/08/2012	LG	Metal	?	1
7	7.16	F	709	NONE	NONE	29/08/2012	SM	Metal	Med/early mod	1
7	7.17	F	711	NONE	NONE	04/09/2012	LG	Metal	Early modern	1
7	7.18	F	712	NONE	NONE	04/09/2012	BD	Metal	Early modern	3
7	7.19	F	709	NONE	NONE	04/09/2012	BD	Metal	Early modern	2
7	7.20.	N/A	701	NONE	NONE	28/05/2013	LC	Glass bottle	?	1
7	7.21	N/A	701	NONE	NONE	28/05/2013	LC	Clay Pipe	Early Modern	2
7	7.23	N/A	703C	NONE	NONE	31/05/2013	MM	Ceramic	?	1
7	7.24	N/A	703D	NONE	NONE	30/05/2013	MM	Metal	Modern	1
7	7.25	N/A	703	QD	NONE	31/05/2013	MM	Ceramic	Modern	4
7	7.26	N/A	703	QA	NONE	30/05/2013	TT, LB	Metal	?	1
7	7.27	N/A	703	QA	NONE	30/05/2013	TT, LB	Clay Pipe	Early Modern	2
7	7.28	F	703	Quad B	NONE	06/06/2013	JE	Ceramic pottery sherd	Medieval	1
7	7.29	F	713	NONE	NONE	05/06/2013	JE	Clay pipe	Early modern	1
7	7.30.	F	703	Quad D	NONE	05/06/2013	JE	Glass	Modern	3

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
7	7.32	F	703	NONE	NONE	04/06/2013	?	Ceramic	Early modern	2
7	7.33	F	703	NONE	NONE	31/05/2013	?	Metal	Medieval	2
7	7.34	F	703	NONE	NONE	04/06/2013	qc	Metal -nail	Medieval	1
7	7.35	F	703	NONE	NONE	31/05/2013	?	Metal	Medieval	1
7	7.36	F	703	quad B	NONE	07/06/2013	JL	Metal	Medieval	2
7	7.37	F	714	NONE	NONE	11/06/2013	DF	Metal -nail	Medieval	1
7	7.38	F	713	Quad A/B	NONE	10/06/2013	SHM	Metal	Medieval	1
7	7.39	F	702	NONE	NONE	12/06/2013	CW, BT, MSA	Ceramic	Early modern	4
7	7.40.	F	702	NONE	NONE	12/06/2013	CW, BT, MSA	Glass	Early modern	10
7	7.42	F	702	ext 2	NONE	13/06/2013	CW, BT, MSA	Clay pipe	Early modern	1
7	7.43	F	702	ext 2	NONE	13/06/2013	CW, BT, MSA	Ceramic	?	3
7	7.44	F	718	NONE	NONE	13/06/2013	DF	Clay	Medieval	1
7	7.45	F	715	NONE	NONE	12/06/2013	SBI	Metal -nail	Medieval	1
7	7.46	F	702	ext 2	NONE	12/06/2013	MSA	Glass blue	Early modern	1
7	7.47	F	703	NONE	NONE	14/06/2013	MSA	Metal -nail	?	1
7	7.48	F	706	NONE	NONE	19/06/2013	DK, CS	Metal	Medieval	1
7	7.50.	F	723	NONE	NONE	21/06/2013	CW	Lead	Medieval	1
7	7.51			714	ext	NONE	21/06/2013	AKM	Stained glass	Medieval
7	7.53			724	1008.30E, 954.30N	NONE	25/06/2013	ETT	Stained glass	Medieval
7	7.55	F	724	1006.80E, 953.68N	NONE	25/06/2013	SBI	Ceramic	Early modern	1
7	7.56	F	724	1006.20E, 953.12N	NONE	25/06/2013	SBI	Ceramic	Medieval	1
7	7.57	F	724	NONE	NONE	25/06/2013	ETT	Metal nail	?	5

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
7	7.59	F	724	NONE	NONE	25/06/2013	SBI	Metal	Medieval	1
7	7.60.	F	725	NONE	NONE	26/06/2013	AKM	Metal	Medieval	1
7	7.61	F	724	NONE	NONE	28/06/2013	ETT	Metal nail	?	1
7	7.62	F	723	NONE	NONE	01/07/2013	ETT	Metal nail	?	1
7	7.63	F	723	NONE	NONE	05/07/2013	CW	Metal	Medieval	1
7	7.64	F	723	NONE	NONE	05/07/2013	CW	Ceramic	Medieval	3
7	7.65	F	702	NONE	NONE	08/07/2013	IK	Clay pipe	Early modern	3
7	7.66	F	702	NONE	NONE	08/07/2013	IK	Ceramic	Medieval	1
7	7.67	F	702	NONE	NONE	08/07/2013	IK	Metal	Modern	3
7	7.68	F	702	NONE	NONE	08/07/2013	IK	Glass	Modern	1
7	7.69	F	702	NONE	NONE	08/07/2013	IK	Ceramic	Early modern	2
7	7.70.	F	724	NONE	NONE	08/07/2013	IK	Metal nail	Medieval	1
7	7.71	F	723	NONE	NONE	09/07/2013	SBI	Metal	Early modern	1
7	7.72	F	701	NONE	NONE	08/07/2013	IK	Clay pipe	Early modern	1
7	7.73	F	735	NONE	NONE	21/06/2013	AKM	Metal	?	1
7	7.74	F	702	NONE	NONE	11/07/2013	AH, JWS etc	Ceramic	18th century	9
7	7.75	F	702	NONE	NONE	11/07/2013	AH, JWS etc	Metal	?	4
7	7.76	F	702	NONE	NONE	11/07/2013	AH, JWS etc	Metal	?	1
7	7.78	F	703	NONE	NONE	11/07/2013	JWS	Ceramic -jug handle	Medieval	1
7	7.79			703	NONE	NONE	16/07/2013	CK	Stained glass	Medieval
7	7.80.			703	1006.4E, 956.98N	NONE	17/07/2013	MM	Stained glass	Medieval
7	7.81	F	703	1006.4E, 956.98N	NONE	16/07/2013	MM	Lead -cruciform shaped	Medieval	2

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
7	7.82	F	703	NONE	NONE	17/07/2013	IK	Ceramic	Medieval	1
7	7.86			703	ext grid A	NONE	16/07/2013	CK	Stained glass	Medieval
7	7.90.	F	703	Grid A	NONE	16/07/2013	MM	Metal nail	Medieval	3
7	7.91	F	703	Ext. A	NONE	16/07/2013	MM	Lead	Medieval	1
7	7.92	F	737	NONE	NONE	25/07/2013	HF, CK	Ceramic	Medieval?	2
7	7.94			703	NONE	NONE	17/07/2013	MM	Stained glass	Medieval
7	7.96	F	702	Grid B	NONE	17/07/2013	IK	Ceramic	Medieval	1
7	7.97	F	703	NONE	NONE	17/07/2013	MM	Ceramic	Medieval	2
7	7.98	F	703	NONE	NONE	17/07/2013	MM	Metal nail	Modern	2
7	7.100.	F	723	NONE	NONE	18/07/2013	JM	Metal	?	1
7	7.101			703	NONE	NONE	19/07/2013	MM	Stained glass	Medieval
7	7.107			737	ext grid A	NONE	22/07/2013	HF	Stained glass	Medieval
7	7.108	F	703	Grid B	NONE	22/07/2013	Ck, HV, IK	Metal nail	Medieval	1
7	7.109	F	703	Grid A	NONE	22/07/2013	MM, KH, HF	Metal	Medieval	1
7	7.110.	F	703	Grid A	NONE	22/07/2013	MM, KH, HF	Metal nail	Medieval	2
7	7.111	F	703	Grid A	NONE	22/07/2013	MM, KH, HF	Ceramic	Medieval	1
7	7.112	F	703	Grid B	NONE	19/07/2013	Ck, HV, IK	Metal	Medieval	1
7	7.113			703	ext grid A	NONE	17/07/2013	MM, KH	Stained glass	Medieval
7	7.115	F	737	Grid A	NONE	29/07/2013	KH, DC	Lead	Medieval	2
7	7.117	F	737	Grid A	NONE	26/07/2013	HF, HV, BJ	Ceramic	Medieval	1
7	7.118	F	737	Grid A	NONE	29/07/2013	HF HV	Metal nail	?	1
7	7.119	F	737	Ext. A	NONE	31/07/2013	HF HV AO	Lead	Medieval	1
7	7.120.	F	737	Ext. A	NONE	31/07/2013	HF HV	plaster painted	Medieval	2
7	7.121			737	1005.80E, 956.18N	NONE	02/08/2013	MM, IK	Stained Glass	Medieval
7	7.122	F	737	Ext. A	NONE	02/08/2013	MM	Lead	Medieval	1

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
7	7.124			737	1005.80E, 956.18N	NONE	06/08/2013 MM, KH	MM, KH, IK	Stained Glass	Medieval
7	7.125	F	737	Ext. A	NONE	06/08/2013	HF, MM etc	plaster painted	Medieval	3
7	7.126	F	737	Ext. A	NONE	06/08/2013	HF, MM etc	Metal nail	?	4
7	7.127	F	703	Ext. A	NONE	06/08/2013	HV	plaster painted	Medieval	2
7	7.128	F	703	Ext. A	NONE	06/08/2013	HV	Metal nail	?	1
7	7.129	F	741	Ext. A	NONE	07/08/2013	HV	plaster painted	Medieval	1
7	7.130.	F	703	EXT. Grid A/B	NONE	12/08/2013	KM	Ceramic	Medieval	1
7	7.131	F	735	Grid A	NONE	12/08/2013	MM	Metal nail	Medieval	10
7	7.132	F	703	EXT. Grid B	NONE	13/08/2013	KH	plaster painted	Medieval	1
7	7.133	F	703	EXT. Grid A	NONE	12/08/2013	HV	Metal nail	Medieval	1
7	7.134	F	703	EXT. Grid A	NONE	12/08/2013	HV	plaster painted	Medieval	3
7	7.135	F	734	NONE	NONE	14/08/2013	IK MG	Lead	Medieval	1
7	7.136	F	734	NONE	NONE	14/08/2013	IK MG	Metal	Medieval	2
7	7.138	F	703	ext.A	NONE	16/07/2013	HF, KH	Metal nail	?	1
7	7.139		703	NONE	NONE	15/07/2013	?	Stained glass	Medieval	2
7	7.140.		737	ext grid A	NONE	29/07/2013	KH, DC	Stained glass	Medieval	?
7	7.01		F703			14/08/2012	LG NF BJ	Ceramic		22
7	7.02		F703			16/08/2012	LG NF PH	Ceramic		12
7	7.03		F703			17/08/2012	LG NF	Metal	Nails	2
7	7.04		F703			17/08/2012	LG NF	Metal	Lead	1
7	7.05		F703			17/08/2012	LG NF	Ceramic		1
7	7.06		F703			17/08/2012	LG NF	Plaster	Painted Plaster	1

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
7	7.07		F703			27/08/2012	LG SM	Metal		1
7	7.08		F703			27/08/2012	LG SM	Ceramic		1
7	7.1		F709			28/08/2012	BD	Bronze	Pin	1
7	7.11		F709			28/08/2012	BD	Metal		2
7	7.12		F703			28/08/2012	LG SM	Iron	Nail	1
7	7.13		F703/707			29/08/2012	LG	Metal		1
7	7.14		F703/707			29/08/2012	LG	Metal		1
7	7.16		F709			29/08/2012	SM	Metal		1
7	7.17		F711			04/09/2012	LG	Metal		1
7	7.18		F712			04/09/2012	BD	Metal		3
7	7.19		F709			04/09/2012	BD	Iron		2
8	8.01	N/A	801	QB	NONE	17/05/2013	CM	Glass	Modern	12
8	8.02	N/A	801	QB	NONE	17/05/2013	CM	Ceramic	Modern	2
8	8.03	N/A	801	QB	NONE	17/05/2013	CM	Clay Pipe	Early Modern	2
8	8.04	N/A	801	QB	NONE	17/05/2013	CM	Metal	Modern	1
8	8.05	N/A	801	QD	NONE	17/05/2013	CM	Glass	Modern	3
8	8.06	N/A	801	QA	NONE	17/05/2013	CM	Glass	Modern	6
8	8.07	N/A	801	QC	NONE	17/05/2013	CM	Ceramic	Modern	1
8	8.08	N/A	801	QC	NONE	17/05/2013	CM	Glass	Modern	50?
8	8.09	N/A	801	QC	NONE	17/05/2013	CM	Metal	Modern	1
8	8.10	N/A	803	NONE	NONE	21/05/2013	JG	Ceramic	Modern	10
8	8.11	N/A	802	NONE	NONE	21/05/2013	MC	Ceramic	Modern	2
8	8.12	N/A	802	NONE	NONE	21/05/2013	MC	Clay Pipe	Early Modern	2
8	8.13	N/A	803	NONE	NONE	21/05/2013	MM	Ceramic	Modern	2
8	8.14	N/A	803	NONE	NONE	21/05/2013	MM	Glass	20th C	1
8	8.15	N/A	803	NONE	NONE	21/05/2013	MM	Metal	Modern	2
8	8.16	N/A	802	NONE	NONE	21/05/2013	MC	worked bone?	Modern	1
8	8.17	N/A	803	NONE	NONE	22/05/2013	KN, HW	Ceramic	?	2

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
8	8.18	N/A	804	NONE	NONE	22/05/2013	KN, HW	Metal	?	1
8	8.19	N/A	804	NONE	NONE	22/05/2013	JR	Metal	?	5
8	8.20	N/A	805	NONE	NONE	27/05/2013	LB	Metal nail	18th C	1
8	8.21	N/A	808	NONE	NONE	28/05/2013	EM	Metal	?	3
8	8.22	N/A	809	1011.59E, 941.81N	61.895M	30/05/2013	CM	Ceramic	Post-medieval	1
8	8.23	N/A	809	NONE	NONE	30/05/2013	TT, LB	Metal	?	2
8	8.24	N/A	809	NONE	NONE	30/05/2013	TT, LB	Metal	?	1
8	8.25	N/A	809	NONE	NONE	31/05/2013	TT, LB	Ceramic	Medieval	1
8	8.26	N/A	807	NONE	NONE	30/05/2013	TT, LB	Metal	?	2
8	8.29	N/A	809	Sondage	NONE	06/06/2013	?	Metal nail	Medieval	1
8	8.30	N/A	809	Sondage	NONE	06/06/2013	?	Ceramic	Medieval	1
8	8.31	N/A	812	NONE	NONE	07/06/2013	NB	Nail	Medieval	1
8	8.32	N/A	809	NONE	NONE	07/06/2013	NB	Nail	Medieval	1
8	8.33	N/A	809	NONE	NONE	07/06/2013	NB	Ceramic	Medieval	1
8	8.34	N/A	812	in cut 813, fill 812	NONE	17/06/2013	FO'C	Metal	Early Modern	1
8	8.35	individual box	806	Assoc. w B34	NONE	23/05/2013	EF, EM	Shroud pin	Early modern	1
8	8.36	N/A	812	NONE	NONE	07/06/2013	LC	Lead	Early Modern	1
9	9.01	B	901	A1	NONE	22/05/2013	LSO, KN	Metal	?	1
9	9.02	B	901	QC	NONE	22/05/2013	HW, KN	Ceramic	Modern	8
9	9.03	B	901	QC	NONE	22/05/2013	HW, KN	Metal	?	2
9	9.04	B	902	QB	NONE	28/05/2013	LB	Metal	?	1
9	9.05	B	904	QB/C	NONE	28/05/2013	LB	Plaster -painted	Medieval	6+
9	9.06	B	902	QB	NONE	28/05/2013	LC	Clay Pipe	Early Modern	2
9	9.07	B	902	NONE	NONE	22/05/2013	RH	Metal + Ceramic	?	3
9	9.08	B	902	NONE	NONE	23/05/2013	RH	Ceramic	?	1

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
9	9.09	B	903	QB	NONE	07/06/2013	IM	Plaster -painted	Medieval	1
9	9.10.	B	909	NONE	NONE	10/06/2013	IM	Plaster -painted	Medieval	4
9	9.11	B	903	NONE	NONE	10/06/2013	IM	Plaster	Medieval	1
9	9.12	B	903	NONE	NONE	10/06/2013	IM	Metal Nail	?	1
9	9.14	B	903	QA	NONE	10/06/2013	DF	Plaster -painted	Medieval	2
9	9.15	B	910	QA/D	NONE	11/06/2013	JL	Glass	Post-medieval?	1
9	9.16	B	910	QA	NONE	11/06/2013	JL	Clay Pipe	Early Modern	1
9	9.17	B	908	NONE	NONE	11/06/2013	RW	Plaster -painted	Medieval	7
9	9.18	B	910	QB	NONE	12/06/2013	JL	Plaster -painted	Medieval	1
9	9.19	B	905	Over grave cut B41	NONE	12/06/2013	IM, MKP	Plaster -painted	Medieval	5
9	9.20.	B	910	QB	NONE	12/06/2013	JL	Metal	?	2
9	9.21	B	904	NONE	NONE	07/05/2013	SB	Metal	medieval?	2
9	9.22	B	905	Over grave cut B41	NONE	13/06/2013	IM, MKP	Plaster -painted	Medieval	7
9	9.23	B	910	NONE	NONE	15/06/2013	KA	Plaster -painted	Medieval	6
9	9.24	B	905	QB/C	NONE	14/06/2013	IM, MKP	Metal nail	medieval?	1
9	9.25	B	905	QC	NONE	14/06/2013	IM, MKP	Plaster -painted	Medieval	10
9	9.26	B	905	QC	NONE	14/06/2013	IM, MKP	Clay Pipe	Early Modern	1
9	9.27	B	908	QD	NONE	14/06/2013	JB	Plaster -painted	Medieval	1
9	9.28	B	912	B41	NONE	17/06/2013	IM, MKP	Plaster -painted	Medieval	12

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
9	9.29	B	905	Over B41	NONE	17/06/2013	IM, MKP	Plaster -painted	Medieval	10
9	9.30.	B	905	Over B41	NONE	17/06/2013	IM, MKP	Plaster -painted	Medieval	1
9	9.32	B	912	B41	NONE	19/06/2013	RS	Metal	Med/Early mod	1
9	9.33	B	912	B41	NONE	19/06/2013	RS	Metal	Med/Early mod	1
9	9.34	9	from sieving B41	NONE	24/06/2013	IM, MKP	Stained glass	Medieval	1	
9	9.36	B	908	NONE	NONE	24/06/2013	JB, KA	Plaster -painted	Medieval	4
9	9.37	B	909	NONE	NONE	05/07/2013	AKM	Plaster -painted	Medieval	4
9	9.38	B	909	NONE	NONE	05/07/2013	AKM	Plaster -painted	Medieval	7
9	9.39	B	909	NONE	NONE	05/07/2013	AKM	Plaster- Painted	Medieval	3
9	9.40.	9	Cleanback	NONE	11/07/2013	MB	Stained glass	Medieval	3	
9	9.41	B	904	NONE	NONE	11/07/2013	MB	plaster painted	medieval	11
9	9.43	B	909	NONE	NONE	05/07/2013	SMH	Metal -nail	?	2
9	9.44	B	909	NONE	NONE	05/07/2013	SMH	metal ring	?	1
9	9.45	B	909	NONE	NONE	05/07/2013	SMH	Ceramic clay pipe	Early modern	1
9	9.47	B	904	NONE	NONE	11/07/2013	MB	metal	medieval/early mod?	3
9	9.53	B	910	NONE	NONE	12/07/2013	WM	Metal	?	1
9	9.55	B	904	NONE	NONE	12/07/2013	MC, WM, MB	Metal	?	1
9	9.56	B	917	NONE	NONE	15/07/2013	C.Q	Glass	Early modern	1

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
9	9.57	B	917	NONE	NONE	15/07/2013	CA	Ceramic clay pipe	Early modern	1
9	9.58	B	917	NONE	NONE	16/07/2013	C.Q	Metal -nail	Early modern	1
9	9.59	B	917	NONE	NONE	16/07/2013	CG	Ceramic clay pipe	Early modern	1
9	9.60.	B	917	NONE	NONE	16/07/2013	C.Q	Other	Modern	2
9	9.61	B	917	NONE	NONE	16/07/2013	C.Q	Glass	Early modern	14
9	9.62	B	901	NONE	NONE	16/07/2013	JM, TP	metal	?	1
9	9.63	B	901	NONE	NONE	16/07/2013	JA, TP	Metal -nail	Modern	5
9	9.64	B	901	NONE	NONE	16/07/2013	KD, SA	Metal	it's old :-P	2
9	9.65	B	901	NONE	NONE	16/07/2013	AG	Ceramic clay pipe	Early modern	2
9	9.66	B	901	NONE	NONE	16/07/2013	AS, AG	plaster painted	?	1
9	9.67	B	901	NONE	NONE	16/07/2013	AS, AG	Ceramic	Modern	3
9	9.68	B	901	NONE	NONE	16/07/2013	AS, AG	Glass Georgian?	?	1
9	9.70.	B	901	NONE	NONE	17/07/2013	JM	Metal	?	1
9	9.71	B	901	NONE	NONE	17/07/2013	AG	Ceramic clay pipe	early modern	1
9	9.72	B	901	NONE	NONE	17/07/2013	JM, AG	Metal	Modern	2
9	9.73	B	901	NONE	NONE	17/07/2013	KD	Glass bottle	Modern	1
9	9.75	B	901	NONE	NONE	19/07/2013	KD, JM	Metal	?	1
9	9.76	B	901	NONE	NONE	19/07/2013	KD, JM	Metal -nail	?	8
9	9.77	B	901	NONE	NONE	19/07/2013	KD, JM	Metal	?	1
9	9.78	B	901	NONE	NONE	22/07/2013	KD, JM	Metal nails and screws?	?	6
9	9.79	B	901	NONE	NONE	22/07/2013	KD, JM	Metal	?	5
9	9.80.	B	901	NONE	NONE	22/07/2013	KD, JM	Metal	?	1

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
9	9.81	B	901	NONE	NONE	22/07/2013	KD, JM	Metal	?	1
9	9.82	B	901	NONE	NONE	22/07/2013	KD, JM	Clay pipe	Early modern	4
9	9.83	B	901	NONE	NONE	22/07/2013	KD, JM	Ceramic	18th century?	3
9	9.84	B	901	NONE	NONE	22/07/2013	KD, JM	Glass	Modern	10
9	9.85	B	901	NONE	NONE	22/07/2013	AG	Glass	Medieval	1
9	9.86	B	901	NONE	NONE	23/07/2013	AG, KP, JM	Metal	?	1
9	9.88	B	901	NONE	NONE	23/07/2013	AG, KD, JM	Ceramic	?	1
9	9.90.	B	901	NONE	NONE	23/07/2013	AG, KD, JM	Metal	?	1
9	9.91	B	901	NONE	NONE	25/07/2013	AG, JM, TP, KD	Glass Georgian	18th century	1
9	9.91	B	901	NONE	NONE	25/07/2013	AG, JM, TP, KD	Glass Georgian	18th century	1
9	9.92	B	901	NONE	NONE	24/07/2013	AG	Glass	?	3
9	9.93	B	901	NONE	NONE	24/07/2013	AG	Glass	?	2
9	9.94	B	901	NONE	NONE	24/07/2013	AG	Glass	?	2
9	9.95	B	901	NONE	NONE	24/07/2013	AG	Glass Georgian	18th century	?
9	9.96	B	901	NONE	NONE	24/07/2013	KD	Glass	?	?
9	9.97	B	901	NONE	NONE	24/07/2013	AG	Glass	?	?
9	9.98	B	901	NONE	NONE	25/07/2013	AG	Glass	?	?
9	9.99	B	901	NONE	NONE	25/07/2013	AG	Glass	?	?
9	9.100.	B	901	NONE	NONE	24/07/2013	AG	Glass	?	3
9	9.101	B	901	NONE	NONE	24/07/2013	AG	Glass	?	?
9	9.102	B	901	NONE	NONE	25/07/2013	KD, AG, TP	Glass	?	1
9	9.103	B	901	NONE	NONE	25/07/2013	KD, AG, TP	Glass Georgian	18th Century	3
9	9.104	B	901	NONE	NONE	25/07/2013	KD, TP	Glass	?	8
9	9.105	B	901	NONE	NONE	24/07/2013	KD, TP	Glass Georgian	18th Century	2
9	9.106	B	901	NONE	NONE	24/07/2013	KD	Metal	?	1

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
9	9.107	B	901	NONE	NONE	25/07/2013	JM, KD etc	Glass Georgian	18th century	4
9	9.108	B	901	NONE	NONE	25/07/2013	AG, KD	Clay pipe	Early modern	1
9	9.109	B	901	NONE	NONE	24/07/2013	KD, Jm, TP	Ceramic clay pipe	Early modern	2
9	9.110	B	901	NONE	NONE	24/07/2013	KO, JM, TP, AG	Glass Georgian	18th Century	1
9	9.111	B	901	NONE	NONE	24/07/2013	KD	Glass Georgian	18th century	3
9	9.112	B	901	NONE	NONE	25/07/2013	KD, JM etc	Glass	?	3
9	9.113	B	901	NONE	NONE	25/07/2013	AG, KD, JM	Ceramic pottery	Medieval	1
9	9.114	B	901	NONE	NONE	25/07/2013	JM, TP, KD	Metal	?	2
9	9.115	B	901	NONE	NONE	26/07/2013	TP, KD, AG	Ceramic clay pipe	Early modern	1
9	9.117	B	901	NONE	NONE	26/07/2013	KD, AG, TP	Metal	?	14
9	9.118	B	901	NONE	NONE	26/07/2013	KD, AG, TP	Glass	?	4
9	9.119	B	901	NONE	NONE	26/07/2013	TP, AG, IK	Glass	?	35
9	9.121	B	901	1006.20E, 921.34N	NONE	26/07/2013	TP	Glass	?	?
9	9.122	B	901	NONE	NONE	29/07/2013	AG	Metal	?	3
9	9.124	B	901	NONE	NONE	29/07/2013	AG	Ceramic	?	1
9	9.125	B	901	NONE	NONE	29/07/2013	AG	Glass Georgian	18th century	1
9	9.126	B	901	NONE	NONE	29/07/2013	AG	Glass Georgian	18th century	11
9	9.126	B	910	NONE	NONE	29/07/2013	AG	Glass Georgian	18th Century	11
9	9.127	B	901	NONE	NONE	29/07/2013	AG	Clay pipe	Early modern	3
9	9.128	B	901	NONE	NONE	29/07/2013	AG	Glass	?	3

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
9	9.129	9	NONE	NONE	30/07/2013	KH	Stained glass	Medieval	1	
9	9.130.	B	920	NONE	NONE	30/07/2013	DC, MF.. Etc	Ceramic clay pipe	Early modern	2
9	9.131	B	920	NONE	NONE	30/07/2013	DC, MF.. Etc	Clay	?	1
9	9.132	B	920	NONE	NONE	30/07/2013	DC, MF.. Etc	Glass	?	4
9	9.133	B	920	NONE	NONE	30/07/2013	DC, NF, KH, MM etc..	Metal	?	1
9	9.134	B	919	NONE	NONE	30/07/2013	KD, AG, MH	Clay pipe	Early modern	1
9	9.135	B	919	NONE	NONE	30/07/2013	KD, AG, MH	Glass	?	8
9	9.136	B	920	NONE	NONE	31/07/2013	DC MM etc..	Ceramic	medieval/early mod?	1
9	9.137	B	920	NONE	NONE	02/08/2013	KH, MM, etc	Glass	?	6
9	9.138	B	920	NONE	NONE	02/08/2013	KH, MM, etc	Ceramic	?	1
9	9.139	B	920	NONE	NONE	02/08/2013	JM	Glass	?	1
9	9.140.	B	920	NONE	NONE	02/08/2013	JM	Arrowhead	?	1
9	9.141	B	920	NONE	NONE	06/08/2013	Bernard trim	Ceramic pottery	?	2
9	9.142	B	920	NONE	NONE	06/08/2013	Bernard trim	Metal	?	6
9	9.143	B	920	NONE	NONE	07/08/2013	CB DC	Glass	?	2
9	9.144	B	920	NONE	NONE	07/08/2013	CB, MH	Metal	modern	1
9	9.145	B	918	NONE	NONE	08/08/2013	BJ	Glass georgian	18th Century	5
9	9.146	B	919	NONE	NONE	12/08/2013	JM	Glass	Modern	9
9	9.147	B	919	NONE	NONE	12/08/2013	JPM	Metal -nail	medieval/early mod?	5
9	9.148	B	919	NONE	NONE	12/08/2013	JM	Metal knife with handle	?	2

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
9	9.149	B	919	NONE	NONE	12/08/2013	JPM	Glass Georgian	18th Century	23
9	9.150.	B	919	NONE	NONE	13/08/2013	BJ	Ceramic	?	1
9	9.151	B	919	NONE	NONE	13/08/2013	BJ	Metal -nail	?	1
9	9.152	B	919	NONE	NONE	13/08/2013	?	Metal -nail	18th Century	1
9	9.153	B	919	NONE	NONE	13/08/2013	?	Glass Georgian	18th Century	6
9	9.154	B	922	NONE	NONE	14/08/2013	MC	Metal	Medieval	3
9	9.155	B	922	NONE	NONE	14/08/2013	MC, EL	Metal -nail	Medieval?	1
9	9.156	B	923	NONE	NONE	14/08/2013	EL	Metal	Medieval	2
9	9.157	B	919	NONE	NONE	13/08/2013	JPM	Metal	Early modern	8
9	9.158	B	909	NONE	NONE	16/08/2013	TP, HF	Plaster	Medieval	5
9	9.159	B	903	NONE	NONE	16/08/2013	TP, MF	plaster painted	Medieval	1
9	9.160.	B	904	NONE	NONE	10/06/2013	SB	Plaster- Painted	Medieval	Multiple tiny frags
10	10.01	A	1001	Quad D	NONE	17/05/2013	CM	Ceramic	Modern	2
10	10.02	A	1001	Quad D	NONE	17/05/2013	CM	Clay Pipe	Early Modern	1
10	10.03	A	1001	Quad B	NONE	17/05/2013	CM	Ceramic	Modern	1
10	10.04	A	1001	Quad B	NONE	22/05/2013	MM	Ceramic	Modern	2
10	10.05	A	1001	Quad B	NONE	22/05/2013	KN	Metal	?	2
10	10.06	A	1001	Quad B	NONE	22/05/2013	KN	Glass -bottle+stopper	Modern	2
10	10.07	A	1001	Quad D	NONE	22/05/2013	HW	Ceramic	Early Modern	1
10	10.08	A	1001	Quad A	NONE	22/05/2013	HW	Ceramic	Modern	1
10	10.09	A	1001	Quad D	NONE	22/05/2013	HW	Metal Nail	Modern	1
10	10.10.	A	1001	Ext	NONE	22/05/2013	JR	Ceramic	Modern	1

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
10	10.11	A	1001	Ext	NONE	22/05/2013	JR	Glass bead	?	1
10	10.12	A	1001	Ext	NONE	22/05/2013	JR	Metal -knife with bonehandle	?	1
10	10.13	A	1001	Ext	NONE	22/05/2013	JR	Metal	?	7
10	10.14	A	1001	NONE	NONE	22/05/2013	JR	Metal	?	1
10	10.15	A	1001	NONE	NONE	22/05/2013	JR	Ceramic	Medieval	1
10	10.16	A	1001	Ext 2	NONE	28/05/2013	LB	Ceramic	Medieval	3
10	10.17	A	1002	Ext 2	NONE	27/05/2013	JMC	Metal	Medieval?	4
10	10.18	A	1002	Ext 2	NONE	27/05/2013	JMC	Ceramic	Medieval	2
10	10.19	A	1001	Ext 2	NONE	28/05/2013	LB	Ceramic	Modern	3
10	10.20.	A	1002	Ext 2 W half	NONE	28/05/2013	JR	Metal	?	6
10	10.21	A	1002	Ext 2 W half	NONE	28/05/2013	JR	Ceramic	Modern	2
10	10.22	A	1002	Ext 2 W half	NONE	28/05/2013	JR	Ceramic	Modern	1
10	10.23	A	1002	NONE	NONE	27/05/2013	EM	Slate roof tile with nail	Medieval	1
10	10.24	A	1013	NONE	NONE	27/05/2013	EM	Metal Nail	?	1
10	10.28	A	1002	NONE	NONE	31/05/2013	MKP, JL	Metal Nail	?	1
10	10.29	A	1002	NONE	NONE	31/05/2013	MKP, JL	Clay Pipe	Early Modern	1
10	10.30.	A	1002	Ext. C	NONE	05/06/2013	DM	Ceramic	Medieval	3
10	10.31	A	1002	Ext. C	NONE	05/06/2013	DM	Ceramic	?	1
10	10.32	A	1002	Ext. C	NONE	05/06/2013	DM	Metal Nail	?	1
10	10.33	A	1002	Ext	NONE	03/06/2013	?	Claypipe + bottle stop	Early Modern	2
10	10.34	A	1013	NONE	NONE	30/08/2013	?	Metal	Medieval	1
10	10.35	A	1002	NONE	NONE	03/06/2013	?	Metal	Medieval?	9
10	10.36	A	1001	SW Ext. C Quad C	NONE	31/05/2013	LC	Clay Pipe	Early Modern	1

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
10	10.37	A	1002	SW Ext. C Quad B	NONE	31/05/2013	LC	Clay Pipe	Early Modern	1
10	10.38	A	1001	SW Ext. C Quad A	NONE	31/05/2013	LC	Ceramic	Modern	3
10	10.39	A	1011	West	NONE	10/06/2013	IM, JE	Plaster -painted	Medieval	1
10	10.40.	A	1011	East	NONE	11/06/2013	DM, MKP, JB	Metal nail	Modern	1
10	10.41	A	1011	North	NONE	11/06/2013	IM	Plaster -painted	Medieval	5
10	10.42	A	1011	West	NONE	11/06/2013	JE	Metal nail	?	1
10	10.43	A	1011	West	NONE	11/06/2013	JE	Plaster -painted	Medieval	1
10	10.44	A	1001	SW Ext	NONE	07/06/2013	MC	Metal nail	Medieval	1
10	10.45	A	1011	West	NONE	12/06/2013	NB, OM, JE	Lead	Medieval	1
10	10.46	A	1011	South	NONE	12/06/2013	NB, OM	?	?	1
10	10.47	A	1001	Ext 3	NONE	30/05/2013	EA	Metal	Medieval	1
10	10.48	A	1001	Ext 3	NONE	30/05/2013	EA	Ceramic	Early Modern	1
10	10.49	A	1011A	NONE	NONE	14/06/2013	NB, JE	Nail	Medieval	1
10	10.50.	A	1011	NONE	NONE	17/06/2013	NB, OM, JE, etc	Metal	?	3
10	10.51	A	1011 East	NONE	NONE	19/06/2013	NB, OM, JE	Metal	?	1
10	10.52	A	1011	NONE	NONE	21/06/2013	NB, OM, JE	Metal	?	1
10	10.53	A	1015	NONE	NONE	24/06/2013	EA, MW, RW	Lead	?	1
10	10.54	A	1002	NONE	NONE	03/06/2013	LC	Musket ball	Early Modern	1
10	10.55	A	1002	NONE	NONE	03/06/2013	LC	Thimble	?	1
10	10.56	A	1015	NONE	NONE	25/06/2013	RW, MWJ, EA	Lead	?	1
10	10.57	A	1007	NONE	NONE	26/06/2013	MKP, CPL	Plaster -painted	Medieval	3

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
10	10.58	A	1016	NONE	NONE	25/06/2013	RW, MWJ, EA	Ceramic	?	1
10	10.59	A	1016	NONE	NONE	25/06/2013	RW, MWJ, EA	Glass	?	3
10	10.60.	2	1017	NONE	NONE	28/06/2013	MWJ, EA, IE, RW	Medieval	3+ tiny frags	
10	10.61	A	1019	NONE	NONE	27/06/2013	MKP, CPL	Plaster -painted	Medieval	2
10	10.62	A	1018	NONE	NONE	27/06/2013	IH, MWJ, RW	Metal Nail	?	2
10	10.63	A	1016	NONE	NONE	28/06/2013	MKP, CPL	Ceramic	Post-medieval	1
10	10.64	A	1016	NONE	NONE	28/06/2013	MKP, CPL	Glass	?	1
10	10.65	A	1016	NONE	NONE	28/06/2013	MKP, CPL	Metal	?	1
10	10.66	A	1020	West edge of wall by plinth	NONE	27/06/2013	RW, MWJ, IM	Plaster -painted	Medieval	1
10	10.67	A	1017	NONE	NONE	28/06/2013	RW, MWJ, IM	Metal	?	3
10	10.68	A	1017	NONE	NONE	28/06/2013	RW, MWJ, IM	Tile?	?	1
10	10.69	A	1019	NONE	NONE	04/07/2013	RW, CPL	Plaster -painted	Medieval	1
10	10.70.	A	1016	NONE	NONE	01/07/2013	RW, CPL	Ceramic	?	1
10	10.71	A	1017	NONE	NONE	01/07/2013	MWJ, LSH, MGW	Metal pieces	Medieval	2
10	10.72	A	1017	NONE	NONE	05/07/2013	EM, LSH	Metal	Post-medieval?	1
10										
10	10.74	A	1017	NONE	NONE	04/07/2013	LSH, MW	Metal	?	1
10	10.75	A	1017	NONE	NONE	09/07/2013	JK, LC, AP, DM	Metal	?	1

Cutting	Bagged find no	Large Bag	Feature no	Co-ordinate	Level	Date	Initials	Find Material	Period	No finds in bag
10	10.76	A	1011	NONE	NONE	11/06/2013	MKP, JB, DM	Ceramic	Medieval	1
10										
10	10.77	A	1011	NONE	NONE	11/06/2013	MKP, JB, DM	Metal	Medieval	1
10	10.78	A	1008	NONE	NONE	10/07/2013	LC	Ceramic	Early modern	1
10	10.79	A	1007	NONE	NONE	23/07/2013	AO	Ceramic	Modern	1
10	10.80	A	1007	NONE	NONE	23/07/2013	AO	Metal	?	1
10	10.81	A	1007	NONE	NONE	24/07/2013	AO, JP	Metal	?	2
10	10.82	A	1007	NONE	NONE	24/07/2013	AO, JP	plaster	medieval	4
10	10.83	A	1007	NONE	NONE	24/07/2013	AG, JP	Ceramic	Medieval	1
10	10.84	A	1020	NONE	NONE	30/07/2013	AD, EC, MH	Metal	?	1
10	10.85	A	1020	NONE	NONE	30/07/2013	AD, EC, MH	Clay pipe	Early modern	2
10	10.86	A	1020	NONE	NONE	30/07/2013	AO, EC, MH	Glass	Modern	1
10	10.87	A	1020	NONE	NONE	02/08/2013	MA, AO	Ceramic	Medieval	2
10	10.88	A	1020	NONE	NONE	02/08/2013	MH, AO	Metal -nail	modern	1
10	10.89	A	1007	NONE	NONE	26/07/2013	AO, EC	Ceramic	Modern	1
10	10.90	A	1024	NONE	NONE	02/08/2013	MH, AO	Metal	?	1
10	10.91	A	1025	NONE	NONE	13/08/2013	Ag, KD	Metal	?	2
10	10.92	A	1025	NONE	NONE	13/08/2013	AG, KD	Kiln brick	18th Century	1
10	10.93	A	1019	NONE	NONE	16/08/2013	ML, BMC, BJ	Metal	Medieval?	1
10	10.94	A	1019	NONE	NONE	19/08/2013	DS, NB	Clay pipe	Early modern	1
10	10.95	A	1019	NONE	NONE	19/08/2013	MB, BS	Metal -nail	?	1
10	10.96	A	1019	NONE	NONE	21/08/2013	JA	Glass	19th Century	1
10	10.98	A	1026	NONE	NONE	20/08/2013	LC	Clay pipe	Early modern	2
10	10.99	A	1026	NONE	NONE	20/08/2013	LC	Metal	Medieval	1

Appendix 6 Burial Register

Burial No	Age	Completeness	Cutting/Feature No	Description	Co-ordinates	Levels
B001	Juvenile	Full burial	Cutting 3, below F301 topsoil.	Extended supine position. Orientated E-W. Good preservation. Skull was disturbed. Hands were crossed over pelvis. Right foot on top of left foot. No grave cut identified. Burial was beneath top soil within the cloister. Post demoliton burial. F311 is grave fill. above 310 below 301.	Skull: 1024.2E 940.86N, Pelvis: 1024.6E, 940.8N, Feet: 1025.4E, 940.8N, Left elbow: 1024.5E, 940.66N, Right elbow: 1024.5E, 940.96N	62.125 at Skull, 62.075 at Pelvis, 62.085 at Foot.
B002	Infant	Full burial	Cutting 3, Within F326	It was orientated E-W. The burial was found in the west baulk of cutting 3 between the cloister and the church wall. This burial was above burial 7. Poor preservation. Position: W-E (head west to feet east). Supine. Position: almost vertical; skull, jaw 10cm above legs/feet at clay layer.	1022.09E 934.12N (Right foot), 1022.09E 934.15 N (Left foot)	61.956 at feet
B003	Infant	Full burial	C3, F313	Supine extended. The skull was fragmented but otherwise this burial was relatively complete. Good to moderate preservation. It is oriented E-W, head to west. The position of this burial was within the church but at a high level (F313). Pelvis is missing, as are right foot, and left hand? Arms positioned at side.	1022.45E 927.14 N at head. 1022.7E 927.09N at right arm. 1022.81E 927.28N at left arm. 1022.81E 927.18N at feet.	62.045 at skull 62.045 at sacrum 62.075 at feet
B004	Adult	Partial Burial	cutting 3 within F328	It was a fragmented burial but with good preservation. Position is stacked/DHB. —not an articulated burial—was excavated to the fullest capacity available, revealing a skull, scapula, ribs, and some long bones.	1025.05E, 931N	Approx level of burial 4, going by levels of the nearby burial 5 and rood screen is about 61.80 OD.

Burial No	Age	Completeness	Cutting/Feature No	Description	Co-ordinates	Levels
B005	Adult	Full burial	Cutting 3 within F335	This is a complete adult inhumation (except lower Right leg). Extended E-W. Good preservation. Supine position. Stone-lined grave. Hands placed over pelvis. It is hypothesized that this individual is male due to the skeleton's height and skull features such as, a prominent glabella, large zygomatic arches and rounded menton. The skull appears to have been slightly damaged by the weight of soil and a large stone has been found within the skull's mouth. The skeleton is well preserved, but the right tibia, fibula and foot have not been uncovered. Evidence of trauma. Burial finds: 3.288, 1 piece of metal, 3.294: 5 shroud pins, 3.295: 1 piece glass, 3.323: 1 stone, 3.189: 1 piece lead	1025.44E, 930.91N at head 1027.07E, 931.08N at left foot	61.685 at the head, 61.705 at the pelvis, and 61.805 at the feet.
B006	Adult	Partial Burial	Cutting 3	Lower limbs of an adult –Possibly female. Orientated E-W. Upper disturbed deposit in ossuary-mortar etc. Burial finds: 3.201 glass 1 piece	Sacrum: 1026.14E, 931.45N, Feet: 1027.04E, 931.45N	Level on sacrum: 61.515, Level on area E of sacrum 61.475
B007	Infant	Partial Burial	Cutting 3 within F326	It is a partial burial orientated E-W (sloping). Found under F313. Skeleton sits upon a level of extremely dense clay and is situated under a layer of rubble collapse. Bones are extremely fragile state. Ribs, vertebra, os coxae, distal arm and phalanges were found. Poor preservation. No grave cut identified. right arm positioned flat along side. So pre Dissolution??	1022 933.53 1020.91 934.80. (In section)	61.915 at sacrum
B008	Infant	Full burial	found in F309 in Cutting 3	Orientated E-W. It is a complete burial with good preservation. No discernible grave cut. Flexed supine position. It is near burial 9. It is under f301 topsoil. Head to west, depth approx. 14-25cm 4 shroud pins found directly under right leg, near chin, by left hand, near pelvis. position: left hand over pelvis, right hand along side, legs and cranium raised. Burial finds: 284: 4 shroud pins	1024.31E 939.02N Head 1024.71E 939.09N Feet.	62.015 Skull, 61.925 Sacrum, 62.005 Feet.

Burial No	Age	Completeness	Cutting/Feature No	Description	Co-ordinates	Levels
B009	Infant	Partial Burial	found in F309 in Cutting 3.	It is moderately preserved and is a partial burial lying on right side. Orientated ENE – WSW. Below F301 topsoil. Feet and legs are missing. Skull lying on right side raised, hands crossed over pelvis. Burial finds: 286: 1 nail	1023.7, 940 at head. 1023.26, 939.71 at bottom pelvis area.	61.985 at skull, 61.885 at sacrum, 61.875 at tip of pelvis.
B010	?	Partial Burial	Cutting 3, within F326	Skull to west, pelvis, leg bones, Possibly a severely disturbed burial but possible bones from multiple burials also. No burial sheet. Burial finds: possible nails embedded in decomposed wood.	1025.50,927.30	61.85m OD on skull
B011	Adult	Skull only	Found in F313 Grid A/B Cutting 3.	This is an adult skull. It is close proximity to B12. It almost directly overlay the skull of Burial 12.	Over B12 1022.57E, 929.45N	61.89m OD at skull
B012	Adult	Full burial	Within Cut F342 and Fill F343 in Grid B Cutting 3	Skull was exposed and is much higher than the rest of the burial. It was removed first and the remainder of the burial excavated subsequently. Orientated E-W. Good preservation. Almost vertical burial. Adult burial supine position. Discovered possible 13 ribs on R side, also additional Vertebrae (25 total) trauma: L5 vertebrae had strange growths on them nearly connected to the sacrum. Very likely diseased. Young, most likely teens but def <25. Cervical vert 1-5, probably 6 and 7, twisted in alternate directions canting the head to the right (which explains the position of the head in the grave) and canted to the left further down. Overdevelopment to the L side of all vert. L femur slightly taller than R (only by a few mm) with a bigger head. L tibia turns laterally at the knee, showing that his leg would have been twisted out. Muscle attachments on legs are not as defined as they typically are, meaning he did not do much work, but he did use his legs. Approx height (5'6"). The burial w/in the church. Burial finds: 349: 1 iron nail. 376: 2 metal objects	1022.24, 929.47 at skull and 1023.65, 929.54 at feet	61.775 at skull, 61.665 at sacrum, 61.845 at feet
B013	Adult	Full burial	Cutting 3, Within F348. Grid H	Under F326. Burial 13 is a supine, extended burial orientated along the east-west axis with the skull to the west. Only the skull, clavicles, scapulae, humeri, left femur, and cervical and	Co-ordinates at skull are 1025.56E 927.86N. Cranium (centre): 1025.50 east, 927.70	Cranium (centre): 61.72 (top) 61.53 (after lifting)

Burial No	Age	Completeness	Cutting/Feature No	Description	Co-ordinates	Levels
				thoracic spine were recorded as present. it appears that the insertion of burial 59 significantly disturbed burial 13. The cut and fill numbers assigned to burial 13 are 378 and 379 respectively, the fill was consistent with the soil matrix of F348 – mid-dark brownish sticky clay with some stone inclusions. No discernible grave cut was identified. The burial is thought to be medieval in date as the skeleton was recovered from within the nave of the church below the level of the floor and as there is no evidence for a grave cut dug through the destruction layer. Burial finds: Find: 3.502 , Find: 3.503 nail , Find: 3.506 metal object was found within the mouth – tightly packed against the right maxilla – of burial 13. This may be a badly eroded coffin handle.	north, Left elbow 1026.00 east, 927.91 north Right elbow 1026.02 east, 927.50 north L. Femur (proximal end) 1026.32 east, 927.82 north L. Femur (distal end) 1026.67 east, 927.78 north	Left elbow: 61.585 Right elbow: 61.565 L. Femur (proximal end): 61.55
B014	Adult	Skull only	Within F348. Grid H quad 1	Under F326. Burial 14 is a disarticulated skull that is partially inverted with the back of the skull to the east and orbits facing west. Excavation of burial 14 was completed After lifting the skull an articulated shoulder girdle (humeral head, clavicle, scapula) was noticed immediately below burial 14, lifting burial 14 also further exposed the cranium observed during excavation – it is thought that this is an articulated burial lying below the level of burial 14 and orientated along the east-west axis with skull to the west facing north.	Co-ordinates at skull are 1025.9E 927.78N. Central coordinates for the skull: 1025.87e, 927.60n	Level at top of cranium: 61.725 Level after lifting cranium: 61.57
B015	Adult	Skull only	Within F348. Grid H quad 1 under f326.	Under F326. Dis-articulated, inverted cranium with orbits facing west. The soil surrounding burial 15 was mid-dark brownish in colour and relatively compact, with sticky sandy/silty texture. Some large stone inclusions noted in the soil matrix near the cranium, these were especially notable to the east and the north of the cranium. There was no associated mandible. Based on the nuchal crest, orbital ridge, supra-orbital margin the cranium is believed to be that of a female. The burial is thought to be medieval in date as the cranium was recovered from within the nave of the church below the level of the floor and as there is no evidence for a grave cut dug through the destruction layer. Burial finds: 3.501, 1 metal nail	Co-ordinates at skull are 1026E 927.96N. centre of cranium) – 1026.02 east, 927.88 north	Level (top of cranium): 61.71

Burial No	Age	Completeness	Cutting/Feature No	Description	Co-ordinates	Levels
B016	Juvenile	Full burial	Within F348. Grid H Quad 2.	Moderate preservationExtended supine positionUnder F326Above B29. 3 nails found on N side of burial and stones along S side suggesting partial lining?Skull damaged during vandalism. Remains of a juvenile 8-10 years of age. Knees at same location as burial 21; skull of B21 beneath L femur of B16.DHB no 535 probably lower legs of this burial. Left hand over pelvis, right hand at side of body.	Skull: 1025.8E , 928.8N, Pelvis: 1026.25E, 928.8N, Lower legs: 1026.5E, 928.8N	61.645 Skull, 61.595 Sacrum
B017	Juvenile	Full burial	F345, Grid A cutting 3.	Skull, Mandible, Vertebrae, Mod. Preservation. Skull is Facing E and is Highly fragmented. Juvenile skele with fragmented skull. Body extending beneath baulk of 'rood screen'. On an E-W axis. Burial 17 has only had the skull excavated as the rest of the body appears to extend into the baulk which was left to mark the rood screen.	1023.8E, 927.4N on Skull	61.79 top of skull
B018	Infant	Full burial	Found in F32 in Cutting 1.	Highly fragmented. Moderate preservation. Crouched on left side. Associated white shell Burial placed on a large stone. Very little of skeleton recovered. Burial finds: 43:1 piece ceramic	on west end of stone 1036.504,931.305	62.185 skull
B019	Adult	Skull only	Grid A/B in Cutting 3. within F3443 below F339 and above F342.	Cut by burial 12. Surrounded by stone. Disarticulated. Preservation is moderate. Position is Supine Burial 12 is below this. Disarticulated skull fragment – surrounded + impacted upon by stones and mortar. Orientated S –N but unlikely to be in original location as it is disturbed. Tooth ribs and vertebrae also found at this level. Stones are part of collapse rather than relating to burial.	1023.10E, 929.6N	61.795 Skull
B020	Adult	Skull only	Grid A in cutting 3. F345 under F339.	Adult Skull – almost complete; found close to burial 17 in cut 344. Good preservation. Positioned on left side. F339 is above this. Burial finds: 356: 2 pieces of metal, 357: ceramic 1 piece.	1022.40E, 927.30N	61.855 skull

Burial No	Age	Completeness	Cutting/Feature No	Description	Co-ordinates	Levels
B021	Adult	Full burial	F348 Grid H, Quadrant 5. Cutting 3.	In good preservation. This is an articulated burial but the body is unexcavated. It is located near DHB. 5 bags of bone. Skull, Skull frags, mandible, vertebrae, hyoid. 21 was in good condition but the face caved in. mandible is disarticulated, 4 top vertebrae in close proximity to skull found beneath jaw. Supine position.	1026.48E, 928.67N on top of skull. Middle 1026.57, 928.65	61.715 Skull
B022	Infant	Skull only	F348 Grid H Quadrant 4 Cutting 3.	This skull is badly damaged. It appears as though the back of the skull is only shards. Infant phalanges were found in close proximity to B23, but no body has been located. Poor preservation. Orientation unknown.	1026.77, 928.07 on skull middle	61.665 skull, 61.715 on middle.
B023	Juvenile	Skull only	F348 Grid H Quadrant 4 Cutting 3.	This appears to be a juvenile skull. It is heavily fragmented. No body has been located. Good preservation Supine position on left side Position is between B21 and B25. Interior matrix contained medium stones. Burial finds: 377 1 metal piece. disturbed post demolition?	on skull: 1027.2E, 928.26N	61.725 skull,
B024	Juvenile	Full burial	Fill 341, Cut 349. Grid B Cutting 3.	Frontal bone and parietal bone are exposed and cracked. It is an articulated burial. Good preservation. Extended supine position. Hands crossed over their pelvis. Legs extended. Skull damaged. Burial finds: 3.376,: metal and wood 1 piece, 3.382: 2 pieces metal key, 3.385: metal 2 pieces, 3.392: 1 piece ceramic	Skull 1022.50E, 931.1N .Pelvis: 1023.6E, 931.1N Feet: 1024.1E, 931.1N	61.705 skull 61.655 sacrum, 61.725 feet.
B025	Adult	Full burial	F348, Grid H, quadrant 4 cutting 3.	Cranium and mandible are in good condition. Articulated burial, Placement of skull with mandible articulated may mean that soft tissue present at time of disturb/deposition. (re internment with soft tissue present). Good preservation. Positioned on the right side. 25 came out brilliantly complete with the hyoid.	Co-ords on skull: 1026.9E, 927.58N, Co-ords top of skull: 1026.83E, 927.43N Co-ords bottom of skull (around chin): 1027.05E, 927.5N	61.645 on skull

Burial No	Age	Completeness	Cutting/Feature No	Description	Co-ordinates	Levels
B026	Adult	Skull only	F348, quadrant 4 Grid H.	Adult skull, Orientated face up, east. F326 is above this. Supine position. Moderate preservation. Lying with frontal bone facing up and parietals facing north. Mandible missing. The skull is orientated roughly along the north-south axis with top of cranium to the north. During excavation significant ante-mortem tooth loss was noted. The soil surrounding burial 26 is a dark brown clay with few stone inclusions and a slightly sandy feel. Burial finds: bagged find:3.496: metal 1 piece, 3.497: metal 1 piece	skull: 1026.5E, 927.2N., Cranium (top): 1026.52 east, 927.10 north, Left zygomatic: 1026.63 east, 927.14 northRight zygomatic:1026.51 east, 927.08 north	61.68 OD Level of skull, Cranium (top): 61.645, Maxilla: 61.715
B027	Infant?	Full burial	Cutting 1. Northern baulk.	Disturbed by JCB. When excavating the northern baulk. Good preservation Extended supine position an infant burial was exposed by the JCB approximately 40cm below the surface and about 1m from the closest edge of the eastern baulk.	1035.14,933.46	Level: 62.635 (Where 3 ribs and vert. found), B27 in baulk: 1.59 Reduced level 62.775
B028	Adult	Partial Burial	Within F345	SW corner of cutting 3. Exposed feet pointing E. Possibly an articulated burial to NW within baulk, Rest of burial left in baulk	Centre of feet: 1022.3E, 926.8N	61.885
B029	Adult	Skull only	Within F348.	Found directly below femur of juvenile B16. Orientated W-E -possibly articulated Good preservation Supine position Unexcavated	1026.57E ,928.67N	
B030	Infant	Partial Burial		Toddler found in ambulatory, disarticulated skull, 2 illiums and some vertebrae. Very disturbed remains of 1 individual	1022.03,932.84	61.825
B031	Adult	Full burial	Grid B, Cutting 3	Burial found directly beneath burial 12. Humerus removed, suspected to be articulated –remainder in situ. Good preservation Extended supine position.	1022.73E, 929.46N	61.63

Burial No	Age	Completeness	Cutting/Feature No	Description	Co-ordinates	Levels
B032	Adult	Full burial	W grid H quad 3 cutting 3. Within F364 below F348	Orientated E-W –probably articulated Burial skull has stone block to right (on northern side) possibly?? Good preservation. Supine position, extended. Skull position facing E, hands along side, feet extended. Right side of torso is aligned downwards making them lower than left side. Skeleton is tilted.	Skull 1025.15E, 930.40N Right elbow 1025.67E, 930.65N Left elbow 1025.60E, 930.10N right foot 1026.84E, 930.34N left foot 1026.80E, 930.12N	Skull: 61.710, Right elbow = 61.474, Left elbow = 61.614, feet = 61.635, Sacrum = 61.520
B033	Adult	Unknown	SE corner of cutting 7, below F709.	Skull of adult facing E, Unexcavated, F709 is above this. Orientated to the E	skull: 1011.52E, 952.21N,	62.125 on Skull
B034	Infant	Full burial	Cutting 8, quad D, fill F808 within F806	Infant burial – skull fragments found initially then scapula and R. arm facing east. F806 was under f804 which was a grey gritty rubble later. 806 is a clayey layer and above f807. The skeleton had its left side parallel with north and right side facing south. The skull was very fragmented and other parts were crushed by slate and stone. Skull oriented W, arms along side; No feet and left hand were recovered. No grave cut identified. Burial finds: 8.34: 1 metal piece, 8.35 1 shroud pin	Centre 1012.18E, 941.7N	62.105 skull
B035	Adult	Skull only	Facing south between F1008 and F1012 below F1002 within F1011	Within a group of 5 skulls running E-W. Moderate preservation.	1017.10E, 917.43N	
B036	Adult	Skull only	Facing south between F1008 and F1012 below F1002 within F1011	Within a group of 5 skulls running E-W. poor preservation.	1016.92E, 917.44N	

Burial No	Age	Completeness	Cutting/Feature No	Description	Co-ordinates	Levels
B037	Adult	Skull only	Facing south between f1008 and f1012 below F1002 within f1011	Within a group of 5 skulls running E-W. good preservation	1016.77E, 917.48N	
B038	Adult	Skull only	Facing south between F1008 and F1012 below F1002. within F1011	Within a group of 5 skulls running E-W. Moderate preservation.	1016.60E, 917.39N	
B039	Adult	Skull only	Cutting 10 grid B in F1011 and same as above	Moderate preservation. This skull is facing south W of skull burial 38. Skull burials 35-39, are in a line between 2 pillars in cutting 10. Moderate preservation.	1016.41E, 917.45N	
B040	Infant	Full burial	Cutting 2 under topsoil 212	Found approx 10cm below surface in NW part of the extension of cutting 2. Skull frags, mandible, clavicle vertebrae orientation W-E. Cut for this burial is F217 and fill is F215. Preservation: moderate. Position: supine, flexed. Within the nave of the church. Skull damaged and in fragments. Left arm at side right arm over chest, legs bent. Burial finds: 2.44: painted plaster, 2.45: 2 shroud pins, 2.55: 2 shroud pins.	1024.25E, 922.67 E of skull area 1024.40, 922.68 at pelvis. 1024.65,922.68 at feet.	62.545 at pelvis

Burial No	Age	Completeness	Cutting/Feature No	Description	Co-ordinates	Levels
B041	Adult	Full burial	Cutting 9 Cut was F911 Fill 912 below 905	N end of cut 9. N of mortared floor/surface. Fill in grave is clayey silt; clear mortar line defines the grave cut. Cranium and mandible were block lifted. Hands were crossed over pelvic region. Not all phalanges were recovered. Feet were turned laterally and the heels were touching. Hyoid was recovered and pieces of calcified thyroid. Grave cut has gradual slope on the southern side with a steep slope on the northern side. Mortar surface along south side of grave cut may indicate that floor was disturbed for this burial. Slate present in burial fill indicating a post-demolition burial. Analysis of the cranium and pelvis suggests this was an adult female. Good preservation. Extended supine position. Head resting on left side, legs extending heels touching. Burial finds: 2 metal pieces were found within the remains. 9.32 : curved and was found in the upper left thoracic cavity.2. 9.33 was straight and found at the location of the hands and pelvis (under the sacrum), 9.28 - 9.30: painted plaster, 9.34: stained glass	Cranium: 1009.95E, 923.72N, left elbow 1010.48E, 923.73N, right elbow 1010.25E, 923.955N, pelvis: 1010.55E, 923.95N, Left foot: 1011.41E, 924.29N, Right foot: 1011.37E, 924.41N	skull = 62.225, sacrum 62.115 and at feet = 62.055
B042	Adult	Full burial	Cutting 5 ext, within fill 514 cut 515 and under 511. Due east of buttress F512	Frontal bones, distal humerus and R. side, pelvis. Articulated adult. Orientated E – W (head to west). Moderate preservation, supine extended position, within the cloister. Adjacent to cloister wall (on interior). Fully articulated. Skull looks to be almost completely intact lots of teeth visible. Arms were across the chest and as the skeleton seems to fit neatly into the burial cut, the feet are pointing upwards. After lifting the remains, a grave cut was established and excavated the fill (F515 and F514). Presence of animal bone fragments noted within grave fill. Large pieces of slate at base of grave cut. Suggests cut through a slate layer, some of which then fell to the bottom of the grave. Burial finds: 5.25 1 metal piece	skull: 1011.23E, 939.2N, pelvis 1012.00E, 939.18N, left elbow: 1011.82E, 938.99N, right elbow: 1011.78E, 939.34N. Feet: 1012.93E, 939.06N.	61.935 cranium, 61.755 Sacrum, 61.935 feet).

Burial No	Age	Completeness	Cutting/Feature No	Description	Co-ordinates	Levels
B043	Juvenile	Full burial	Cutting 9, Grave cut: 914 Grave fill: 915 beneath F908	Articulated juvenile, orientated E-W head to west Just N of B41 (same orientation). extended supine position. Based on the level at which the grave cut was observed the burial is thought to date to the post-medieval or early modern period. The grave cut is located east of a mortar line and was cut through a slate layer indicating that the dissolution of the friary pre-dates the burial. The grave fill is dark brown in colour with slight orange hue and more loosely compacted than the surrounding soil. The lower limbs are slightly flexed with feet positioned (lower than rest of the skeleton) together vertically against the grave cut. The right hand was located on top of the pelvis and the left arm was positioned along the left side of the body. The skeleton was reasonably well preserved and mostly intact, however, skeletal elements with evidence of post-mortem damage were extremely fragile and brittle, this was especially evident with the vertebral column. Little of skull found only left zygomatic present.	Top of skull (zygomatic) 1009.93 east, 924.48 north Feet 1010.52 east, 924.66 north Left elbow 1010.23 east, 924.41 north Right elbow 1010.12 east, 924.62 north	Top of skull (zygomatic) 62.245 Sacrum 62.195 Feet 62.185
B044	Infant	Full burial	Cutting 2 ext, N end, Grave cut is F220 and fill is F221. beneath f216	Articulated infant, orientated E-W, but Head to E. V. shallow c.20-25cm. Preservation is good. Position is supine and extended. Within the nave of the church. Trauma: Lead shot was found within the cranial vault, skull fractured, lying on left side facing W. arms extended parallel to body, legs flexed at knee, feet positioned higher than body. Burial finds: 2.63: 1 piece painted plaster, 2.65: 6 shroud pins, 2.66: 1 musket ball, 2.67: 1 metal nail	Skull: 1022.865E, 923.228N Pelvis: 1022.585E, 923.224N Feet: 1022.4E, 923.266N	Skull 62.315, Sacrum 62.195, Feet 62.265
B045	Infant	Skull only	Cutting 3 grid B, cut f360 fill f361 below F333	Found within W baulk of cutting just N of robber trench for N wall of church. Moderate preservation. Position unknown. Skull facing north, some bones highly fragmented. R parietal, temporal, and femoral, + clavicle and ribs, Teeth may be associated with this burial.	Top of skull = 1022E 932.66N, front of skull = 1022.04E, 932.74N	Top of skull = 61.675
B046	Adult	Skull only	Cutting 3 grid H, quad 6, F348 is above this	Adult skull, (disarticulated), inverted with maxilla pointed up. Situated next to B32, just S of ossuary good preservation. Burial finds: 3.499 2 pieces metal and wood	Centre: 1026.35E, 930.55N	Skull = 61.705

Burial No	Age	Completeness	Cutting/Feature No	Description	Co-ordinates	Levels
B047	Adult	Full burial	C3 grid H, below F348, fill 371, cut 376.	Burial 47 is an extended, supine adult burial orientated along the east-west with skull to the west, running under the eastern baulk of cutting 3, just south of the ossuary. Good preservation. The grave fill is a stiff, fine grained, sticky, clayey sediment (mixture of clay and silty-clay) that is a mid-dark brownish colour with some stone, pebbles, and mortar inclusions. Bones observed as present: left and right clavicles, scapulae, humeri, ulnae, radii, the os coxae, hands, sacrum, vertebrae, mandible, sternum, manubrium, and ribs. Burial positioning: The skull positioned face up, hands are crossed over pelvis. The lower limbs run under the east baulk of cutting 3 (not excavated), only the femoral heads are visible. The mandible is in two main pieces with evidence of peri-mortem sharp force trauma. The physical positioning of the burial suggests movement after burial, the entire skeleton is slanted to the left (north). No obvious indication of grave cut. Burial find: 3.490 Stained glass 1 piece	Skull = 1026.66 east, 930.97 north Sacrum = 1027.33 east, 931.05 north Left elbow = 1027.14 east, 931.19 north Right elbow = 1027.13 east, 930.85 north	Skull= 61.69 Sacrum = 61.64 Left elbow= 61.63 Right elbow = 61.73
B048	Infant	Full burial	Cutting 3, Grid A fill 347 cut 366	Articulated infant burialSkull, arms, legsOrientated E-W with head to W, within the church nave, good preservation, extended supine position. Skull facing north. Hands crossed over pelvis, legs extended. Burial finds: 3.484: 4 nails	Head = 1022.67E, 928.07N, R. elbow = 1022.88E, 928.02N, L elbow = 1022.89E, 928.21N, Feet = 1023.16E, 928.09N	Skull = 61.775, Sacrum = 61.755, feet = 61.775
B049	Juvenile	Partial Burial	Cutting 3 F326	juvenile. Bottom half of juvenile skull with teeth and some surrounding wood. Poor preservation. Burial finds: 3.469 1 metal piece	centre: 1024.75E, 927.20N	Skull = 61.825
B050	Adult	Skull only	Cutting 2, within F216	Disarticulated skull found in NW corner of cutting lying on R side facing N. Preservation is good. Position: left side. Within church nave. No mandible was recovered.	1022.14E, 923.88 N	62.285, 62.095

Burial No	Age	Completeness	Cutting/Feature No	Description	Co-ordinates	Levels
B051	Juvenile	Full burial	Cutting 3 grid h quad C under 365 fill 369 cut 368	Articulated juvenile In ambulatory situated just N of foundation trench for N wall of the church. Orientated E – W with head to W. No grave cut. Juvenile lay supine with left side slightly downward facing directly east. Feet and legs straight toward east with feet pointed upward. Right hand positioned over pelvis. Left arm and hand, clavicle ribs are missing. good preservation. skull facing east, left arm missing, right hand across pelvis, feet extended to E. Burial Finds 3.491: 1 metal piece, 3.489: 1 metal piece	right foot 1023.44E, 932.79N left foot 1023.43E, 932.85N Sacrum 1022.98E, 932.78N R. elbow 1022.775E, 932.64N Skull 1022.40E, 932.83N	Skull 2.905 = 61.57 Sacrum 3.01 = 61.465 Feet 2.97 = 61.505 Right patella 2.99 = 61.485 Left patella 3.01 = 61.465 Right elbow 2.955 = 61.52
B052	Infant	Partial Burial	Cutting 2, at W edge of cutting	Lower leg of infant – articulated so likely intact burial. Not fully excavated	1022.08E, 924N	62.285
B053	Infant	Full burial	Cutting 3, Grid H, under F348, fill 375, cut 374	Burial 53 is an infant burial orientated along the east-west axis with cranium to the west. Good preservation. Burial lying on its left side in the foetal position (possibly facing north, unable to determine original facing direction as cranium is very fragmentary). Femora and feet not present. Positioning of burial 53: right arm of positioned across the body and flexed at the elbow so that the radius and ulna are perpendicular to the humerus. Legs are flexed at the hips and knees, right leg is to the south of the left. Two infant femora excavated from Grid H earlier in the season were similar size and morphology to burial 53 and as such were re-united with the burial post-excavation. There was no clear evidence for a discrete grave fill or grave cut for burial 53	Cranium (top) = 1025.01E, 928.02N Pelvis = 1025.28E, 928.04N Feet = 1025.38E, 928.13N Bottom ribs= 1025.22E, 928.04N Right elbow = 1025.19E, 928.07N	Cranium (top) = 61.765 Pelvis = 61.715 Feet = 61.705
B054	Juvenile	Full burial	Cutting 10, Fill 1024, cut 1023	Juvenile burial found during clear back of F1020 (wall to south of plinth). East – West orientation – skull to the east. Situated on top of F1020. Orientated E-W, supine and extended. Moderate preservation. This burial suffered damage from stones above it. Lower leg shattered and feet disturbed. Skull was mostly crushed by a large stone. Rough oval of stones pushed aside to make room for burial forming a sort of grave cut. left hand over pelvis right hand unidentified.	R. feet= 1013.05, 913.08 L. Feet = 1013.05, 913.07	Skull = 42.725?

Burial No	Age	Completeness	Cutting/Feature No	Description	Co-ordinates	Levels
B055	Adult	Skull only	Grid C F365, fill 369, cut 368	Excavated from above B51. Several adult bones found in association with this skull but not articulated. A robust skull, Lying occipital up facing directly north-east, burial 55 demonstrates a robust cranium but lacks an intact mandible. The maxillary dentition of burial 55 is lacking all teeth and has post-mortem break on frontal portion of skull. The left nasal bone is missing and the side eye orbits are also broken. Moderate preservation. prone position.	Centre: 1022.97E, 932.88N	
B056	Juvenile	Full burial	Cutting 9 F919	Top of skull, head towards west uncovered while cleaning back face of trench. Surrounded by grave fill. Possibly juvenile. Grave cut visible. *unexcavated in 2013.	1009.67E, 921.05N	61.983
B057	Adult	Skull only	Cutting 3, Grid H, Q 4 F348	A skull lying on its left side with orbits facing south. The soil surrounding burial 57 is a sticky, dark brownish, compact clay with sandy feel, however, there is a degree of binding to the soil that is more consistent with silty-clay. Moderate preservation.	Central coordinates for the skull: 1026.87e, 927.84n	Level at top of cranium: 61.59 Level after lifting cranium: 61.495
B058	Adult	Full burial	C3. grid H quad 4. Cut F380, Fill F381	Burial 58 is an extended, supine burial orientated along the east-west axis with skull to the west, facing south (ie turned to right side). Burial 58 was truncated by the insertion of burial 13 and possibly again by the addition of burial 59. Skeletal elements present for burial 58 include the skull, scapulae, clavicles, right arm, right and left hands, (although the left wrist is absent), the os coxae, ribs, vertebrae, and the left femur. The hands were resting above the pelvis, suggesting that although now absent that the left arm had been flexed and crossed the body. The fill was consistent with the soil matrix of F348 – mid-dark brownish sticky clay with some stone inclusions and occasional pieces of mortar. No discernible grave cut was identified. The burial is thought to be medieval in date as the skeleton was recovered from within the nave of the church below the level of the floor and as there is no evidence for a grave cut dug through the destruction layer. good preservation. Burial finds: 3.507: 8 metal pieces. 3.508: 1 metal piece, 3.509: 2 metal pieces, 3.510: 1 metal piece	Cranium (centre)1025.24 east, 927.47 north Cranium (top) 1025.16 east, 927.45 north Right scapula 1025.32 east, 927.30 north Left scapula 1025.38 east, 927.64 north Right elbow 1025.57 east, 927.32 north Right hand 1025.87 east, 927.34 north Pelvis 1026.37 east, 927.55 north Left femur (distal end) 1026.81 east, 927.47 north	Cranium 61.795 (top) 61.655 (after lifting) Right scapula 61.515 Left scapula 61.685 Right elbow 61.605 Right hand 61.505 Pelvis 61.475 Left femur (distal end) 61.505

Burial No	Age	Completeness	Cutting/Feature No	Description	Co-ordinates	Levels
B059	Adult	Full burial	Cutting 3, Grid H, fill 377, cut 376; under f326.	Burial 59 is a supine, extended burial orientated along the east-west axis, facing north, with top of skull to the west. Hands are crossed over pelvis. The left femur is the only skeletal element of the lower limbs identified as present and it appears that the legs would have met at the knees had the left leg been present. The ribs, skull and both scapula are extremely fragile and fragmentary. The hyoid was recovered. The fill was consistent with the soil matrix of F348 – mid-dark brownish sticky clay with some stone inclusions. The burial is thought to be medieval in date as the skeleton was recovered from within the nave of the church below the level of the floor and as there is no evidence for a grave cut dug through the destruction layer. Moderate - good preservation. Burial finds: cylindrical shroud pin, approximately 3cm in length, with no head or decoration was recovered from the area of the left ribs.	Cranium (centre) 1025.80 east, 927.73 north Cranium (top) 1025.73 east, 927.73 north Left elbow 1026.28 east, 927.90 north Right elbow 1026.21 east, 927.60 north Sacrum 1026.35 east, 927.63 north Right hand 1026.54 east, 927.60 north Left femur (distal end) 1026.85 east, 927.70 north	Cranium 61.695 (top) 61.54 (after lifting) Left elbow 61.565 Right elbow 61.57 Sacrum 61.565 Left femur (distal end) 61.575
B060	Adult	Skull only	Cutting 3, Grid H, F348	Disarticulated cranium lying on left side, orientated east-west with top of skull to the north. The soil surrounding burial 60 was similar to burials 61 and 15, a dark-mid brownish sticky, compact clay with some stone inclusions of medium size. The cranium lay on top of the left side of a mandible originally thought to be associated with burial 61. However, after excavation, based on dental wear patterns and the TMJ it became apparent that the mandible was associated with burial 60. Burial 60 was identified as a mature adult male based on cranial morphology and dental wear. The burial is thought to be medieval in date as the cranium was recovered from within the nave of the church below the level of the floor and as there is no evidence for a grave cut dug through the destruction layer. good preservation	Coordinates (centre of cranium) – 1026.13E, 928N	Level (top of cranium): 61.645

Burial No	Age	Completeness	Cutting/Feature No	Description	Co-ordinates	Levels
B061	Adult	Skull only	Cutting 3 Grid H, F348	Disarticulated cranium, orientated NW – SE with top of the cranium to the south-east, The soil surrounding burial 61 was a heavy, sticky, mid-dark brown clay with some small stone inclusions. Burial 61 is a young adult male. All three maxillary molars had erupted prior to death but show relatively little wear or attrition. The pronounced brow ridge, nuchal crest and mastoid process suggest that this individual was male. The burial is thought to be medieval in date as the cranium was recovered from within the nave of the church below the level of the floor and as there is no evidence for a grave cut dug through the destruction layer. Good preservation	Coordinates (centre of cranium) – 1026.44E, 928.00N	Level (top of cranium): 61.665
B062	Infant	Full burial	Cutting 3 grid H below F348 same level as B58	This appears to be in foetal position and possible lying on its left side. 4 long bones, found during lifting cranium of B58. These are thought to be arm + poss. like right leg. Half pelvis and vertebra found and lifted. Rest unexcavated No shoulders found. Orientated E- w ((head to west). Extensive staining and voids are poss. remains of these missing bones. Poor preservation.	Co-ordinates on skull = 1025.14E, 927.56N, on femur: 1025.30, 927.47. on tibia =1025.38, 927.49	Level = 61.675 at skull. 61.635 at femur
OSB 2	Adult	Skull only	F335, Grid G Cutting 3	Complete adult skull (including mandible). burial 6 is above this burial and OSB3 is below this burial.	1026.80E; 931.40N	Approx level is 61.51 OD
OSB 3	Adult	Full burial	Cutting 3, Grid G, Within F350 Below F340	Extended E-W. Extended supine position and is facing East. Large stones line the feet, left side and head of the burial. The bones appear to have good preservation, but the skull's frontal and nasal bones are damaged. The hands were positioned over the pelvis. It is possible that the area where OSB3 is located is in fact a tomb and that the layer above OSB3 eventually became an ossuary. The location of OSB3 in relation to the church's northern wall and the stones that line OSB3's skull and feet also suggest the possibility of a tomb. Identified as a female, mid-thirties by Dr. Rachel Scott. Based on the tooth wear of M1 and M2, OSB3 is estimated to be between 25 and 35. Burial finds: 3.399: 1 metal shroud pin.	1025.28E, 931.76N at Head 1027.05E 931.26N at Feet	61.595 skull, 61.445 sacrum, 61.565 feet.

Burial No	Age	Completeness	Cutting/Feature No	Description	Co-ordinates	Levels
OSB 4	Adult	Skull only	F340 Grid G Layer 4.	OSB 4 is a damaged human skull. Lay immediately south of the top of the right femur / pelvis of OSB 3.	1026.20E: 931.50N	No level taken on skull but levels taken in the area around OSB4 give an approx. level of 61.475.
OSB1	?	Skull only	upper F335 in Ossuary, Cutting 3, Grid G	Skull and mandible. burial 6 is above this burial and OSB3 is below this burial.	1026.95E, 931.50N	Approx level is 61.51 OD

Appendix 7 Disarticulate Human Bone (DHB) Register

Cutting	DHB no	Feature No	Possible Burial No	Location	No. Bags & Size	Date	Initials	Comments
10	10.01	F1002	B35	Quad B	1 Small	17/05/2013	PO	N/A
10	10.02	F1002	B35	Quad B	1 Small	21/05/2013	PO	N/A
10	10.03	F1001	N/A	Quad D	1 Medium	17/05/2013	PO	N/A
10	10.04	F1011	N/A	Ext. 2	1 Medium	28/05/2013	LC	Check
10	10.05	F1002	N/A	N/A	1 Medium	22/05/2013	LC	Teeth, Mandible, Cranium
10	10.06	F1011	N/A	Ext. 2	1 Large	28/05/2013	JR	Long bones to west of skulls
10	10.07	F1011	N/A	Ext. 2	1 Med, 3 Large	28/05/2013	JR	Long bones to east of skulls
10	10.08	F1002	N/A	N/A	1 Medium	31/05/2013	MKP	Cranium fragments
10	10.09	F1002	N/A	N/A	1 Medium	31/05/2013	MKP	axial, rib, vertebra, sternum
10	10.10.	F1002	N/A	Ext. C	1 Medium	05/06/2013	JB	Possible canine + temporal bone
10	10.11	F1002	N/A	Grid B	1 Large	28/05/2013	?	Fragments Pelvis
10	10.12	F1002?	N/A	Quad A	1 Medium	?	?	1 Phalange
10	10.13	F1002	N/A	Ext. C	1 Medium	03/06/2013	?	DHB skull + phalanges
10	10.14	F1002	N/A	N/A	1 Small	06/03/2013	?	1 Phalange fragment
10	10.15	F1001	N/A	SW Ext C, Quad A	1 Small	31/05/2013	LC	1 bone, un-fused end
10	10.16	F1001	N/A	SW Ext C, Quad C	1 Small	31/05/2013	?	DHB. Foot, long bone, skull frags
10	10.17	F1001	N/A	SW Ext. C, Quad D	1 Medium	31/05/2013	LC	DHB vertebra
10	10.18	F1013	N/A	N/A	1 Medium	30/05/2013	?	Phalange, bone fragment
10	10.19	F1011	N/A	C.10 East	1 Medium	11/06/2013	JB	East of Skulls
10	10.20.	F1011	N/A	c.10 west	1 Large	11/06/2013	NB	Assorted
10	10.21	F1011	N/A	C.10 South	1 Large	11/06/2013	IM	South of skulls. Skull fragment, teeth
10	10.22	F1011	N/A	C.10 West	1 Medium	07/06/2013	RS + JC	West of skulls, from removing B39
10	10.23	F1011	N/A	C.10 East	1 Medium	11/06/2013	OM	East of Skulls
10	10.24	F1011	N/A	C.10 North	1 Medium	11/06/2013	IM	Assorted
10	10.25	F1011	N/A	C.10 South	1 Large	11/06/2013	NB	Assorted

Cutting	DHB no	Feature No	Possible Burial No	Location	No. Bags & Size	Date	Initials	Comments
10	10.26	F1011	N/A	c.10 west	1 Medium	11/06/2013	JE	Frag, west of skulls
10	10.27	F1011	N/A	c.10 west	?	12/06/2013	NB, OM, JE	Assorted
10	10.28	F1011	N/A	C.10 East	1 Medium	12/06/2013	JB, OM	Assorted
10	10.29	F1011	N/A	C.10 South	1 Medium	12/06/2013	NB, OM	Assorted
10	10.30.	F1011	N/A	C.10 South	1 Large	14/06/2013	NB, OM, JE	Assorted
10	10.31	F1011	N/A	C.10 East	1 Large	17/06/2013	NB, OM etc	Assorted
10	10.32	F1011A	N/A	N/A	1 Medium	14/06/2013	JE, NB	Assorted
10	10.33	F1011	N/A	C.10 North	1 Small	12/06/2013	MKP	Assorted
10	10.34	F1011	N/A	C.10 East	1 Large	18/06/2013	NB, OM, JE	Assorted
10	10.35	F1011	N/A	N/A	1 Medium	21/06/2013	NB, OM, JE	Assorted
10	10.36	F1011	N/A	C.10 East	1 Large	19/06/2013	NB, OM, JE	Assorted
10	10.37	F1015	N/A	N/A	1 Medium	24/06/2013	RW, MWJ, EA	Assorted
10	10.38	F1007	N/A	N/A	1 Large	25/06/2013	RW, MWJ, EA	Assorted
10	10.39	F1017	N/A	N/A	1 Large	25/06/2013	RW, MWJ, EA	Assorted
10	10.40.	F1015	N/A	N/A	1 Medium	25/06/2013	RW, MWJ, EA	Assorted
10	10.41	F1016	N/A	N/A	1 Large	25/06/2013	RW, MWJ, EA	Assorted
10	10.42	F1016	N/A	N/A	1 Small	26/06/2013	MKP, CPL	Assorted
10	10.43	F1017	N/A	N/A	1 Large	26/06/2013	RW, MWJ, EA	Assorted
10	10.44	F1018	N/A	N/A	1 Medium	27/06/2013	IM	Assorted
10	10.45+ 10.49	F1017	N/A	N/A	1 Medium	27/06/2013	MWJ, RW, IM	Assorted (BAGGED WITH 10.49)
10	10.46	F1017	N/A	N/A	1 Medium	28/06/2013	MWJ, RW, IM	Assorted
10	10.47	F1017	N/A	N/A	1 Medium	28/06/2013	MWJ, RW, IM	Assorted
10	10.48	F1017	N/A	N/A	1 Large	01/07/2013	LSH, MWJ, MQL	Assorted
10	10.49	F1017	N/A	N/A	1 Medium	05/07/2013	LSH, MW, KA	Assorted (BAGGED WITH 10.45)
10	10.50.	F1017	N/A	N/A	1 Large	05/07/2013	LSH, MW, KA	Tibia
10	10.51	F1017	N/A	N/A	1 Medium	04/07/2013	CPL, RW, KA	Assorted
10	10.52	F1017	N/A	N/A	1 Large	04/07/2013	LSH, MWJ	Assorted
10	10.53	F1017	N/A	N/A	1 Medium	04/07/2013	LSH, MWJ	Assorted
10	10.54	F1017	N/A	N/A	1 Medium	04/07/2013	LSH, MWJ	Assorted
10	10.55	F1017	N/A	N/A	1 Medium	05/07/2013	LSH, MWJ	Assorted
10	10.56	F1017	N/A	N/A	1 Medium	08/07/2013	TK	Frag long bone, skull, sacrum

Cutting	DHB no	Feature No	Possible Burial No	Location	No. Bags & Size	Date	Initials	Comments
10	10.57	F1017	N/A	N/A	1 Medium	09/07/2013	DM, AP ETC	Assorted
10	10.58	F1017	N/A	N/A	1 Medium	04/07/2013	LSH, MWJ	Assorted
10	10.59	F1017	N/A	N/A	1 Medium	09/07/2013	DM, AP ETC	Assorted
10	10.60.	F1017	N/A	N/A	1 Medium	08/07/2013	TK, MG	Ass. Mandible
10	10.61	F1017	N/A	N/A	1 Large	08/07/2013	TK, MG	ass. Tibia, skull
10	10.62	F1007	N/A	N/A	1 Small	24/07/2013	AO, JP	6 FRAGS?
10	10.63	F1020	N/A	N/A	1 Small	30/07/2013	AO, EC, MH	1 Tooth, 1 frag
10	10.64	F1020	B54	N/A	1 Small	02/08/2013	AO, MH	8 frags
10	10.65	F1019	N/A	N/A	1 Small	16/08/2013	ML, BMC, BJ	4 bone sherds
10	10.66	F1019	N/A	N/A	1 Large	19/08/2013	DS, NB etc	Assorted 11 pieces
10	10.67	F1016	N/A	N/A	1 Large	20/08/2013	JA, JS	Assorted
10	10.68	F1019	N/A	N/A	1 Small	20/08/2013	JA	Tooth + 1 frag
10	10.69	F1026	N/A	N/A	1 Medium	21/08/2013	DS, NB	Assorted
10	10.70.	F1016	N/A	N/A	1 Large	22/08/2013	JS	Assorted
10	10.71	F1026	N/A	N/A	1 Medium	20/08/2013	LC	Assorted
10	10.72	F1019	N/A	N/A	1 Small	20/08/2013	AO	Assorted
10	10.73	F1016	N/A	N/A	1 Large	23/08/2013	JS, AO ETC	Assorted
10	10.74	F1016	N/A	N/A	1 Large	23/08/2013	JS, AO ETC	Assorted Juvenile long bones
10	10.75	F1016	N/A	N/A	1 Medium	23/08/2013	JS, AO ETC	fused? Vertebrae
10	10.76	F1016	N/A	N/A	1 Small	21/08/2013	JS, LB	Assorted frags.
10	10.77	F1016	N/A	N/A	1 Large	26/08/2013	JO/AO	Cranial frags, pelvis, mandible frags, long bones + assort.

Appendix 8 Architectural Fragment Register

Cutting	AF number	Feature number	Dimensions	Description	Detailed Description
1	AF1	9		Section of limestone column; 18cms in length; diameter 10cms Chamfered base	Column Purbeck, 18cm X 10cm. Light green blue, well crafted and polished. Chamfered on top edging for recess for column top. Possibly from internal tomb. Compass point on centre of top. Some damage. Fine honeycomb tooling on top. 13th c. Relates to AF2 + AF3.
1	AF2	9		Section of limestone column; 16.5cms (length); diameter 10cms, chamfered base: compass point	Column Purbeck, 16 X 5 X 10cm. Light green colour. Relates to AF1. Chamfered on top, edging for recess for column top. Compass point on centre. 13th C. Internal tomb. Fine honeycomb tooling on top.
1	AF3	9		Section of limestone column; 14cms (length); diameter 10 cms. Chamfered base: compass point	Column Purbeck, 14cm X 10cm. Reddish colour. 16.5cm X 10cm. Chamfered on top edging for recess for column top. Possibly from internal tomb. Compass point on centre of top. Fine honeycomb tooling on top. 13th c. Relates to AF1 + AF3. Similar working to AF1.
2	AF 253	F216	23 x 16 x 7cm	Worked sandstone. 1022.71E, 923.66N	
2	AF202	CB N end	10x9x9cm	Angular sandstone with no architectural evidence.	
2	AF212	216	12x10x3cm	Purbeck reddish, fragment of column shaft. Cloister or internal tomb?	
2	AF213	216	13x10x8cm	no architectural detail. Yellow sandstone.	
2	AF214	216	22x18x3cm	Fragmented red sandstone; no arch detail	
2	AF215	216	12x6x4cm	Orange sandstone, no architectural detail	
2	AF216	214	13x10x6cm	Reddish Purbeck, no arch detail, possible sillstone frag?	
2	AF217	216	13x11x10cm	Pinkish red Purbeck, no architectural detail	
2	AF220	216	11x13x4.5cm	Purbeck. No architectural detail. Possibly cloister arcade sillstone	
2	AF221	216	7x5x2cm	Purbeck reddish. 1 piece, dressed on 1 side.	
2	AF222	216	4x3x2.5cm	Purbeck fragments. Reddish. No architectural detail.	
2	AF223	216	5x3x0.5cm	Pinkish Purbeck fragment. No architectural detail.	

Cutting	AF number	Feature number	Dimensions	Description	Detailed Description
2	AF225	216	53x33x4cm	Possibly part of a flagged stone. Large triangular shaped found in F216.	
2	AF226	218	?	Sandstone	
2	AF233	216	8.5X9X4cm	1 pc sandstone, does not appear to be worked.	
2	AF234	216	6X4.5X4cm	1 pc sandstone, does not appear to be worked. Assoc with AF233?	
2	AF235	219	14x11x3cm	Purbeck marble (pink). In a bag as it is fragile.	
2	AF236	219	27x23x11cm	1 piece. Sandstone, worked. Fragment window mullion?	
2	AF239	216	13.5 X 4 X 3.8cm	Sandstone from a window of a wall. Side stone chamfered fragment continues into a rol	
2	AF243	214	4 X 3.4 X 1.8cm	1 very fragmented reddish Purbeck. No architectural desig. 1 Associated fragment.	
2	AF245	219	28cm X 32.5cm X 12cm	Sandstone has groove along sides + edges to look trapezoidal. Chamfered. Possible fray of door jamb.	
2	AF247	216	10 X 7.5 X 9.5cm	1024.8E 919.56N. Purbeck column fragment greyish hue. Found north side of plinth. 1 assoc fragment	
2	AF253	?	?	1 piece fragmented. Purbeck with red hue. No architectural significance, 1 assoc frag.	
2	AF255 a	?	6cm x 5cm x 2.5cm	3 fragments of sandstone. Big piece is possibly worked. A smaller piece which broke off is also in bag.3 assoc frags	
2	AF256 a	?	7 x 6 x 3cm	1 piece limestone attached to sandstone. Possible worked. 1 assoc frag	
2	AF257 a	F214	5 X 2 X 1cm, 2.5 X 1 X 0.5cm	2 small frags of Purbeck both pink in colour.	
2	AF258 a	?	6 X 4 X 2cm	Frag of Purbeck marble not worked	
2	AF263	F103/topsoil	20 x 12 x 7.5cm	sandstone 1 piece unworked	
2	AF264	226	15 x 11 x 1.5(?)cm	1025.89E, 920.55N level 62.165m. 1 piece sandstone	
2	AF265	226	13 x 7 x 5cm	sandstone	
2	AF266	226	11 x 7 x 3cm	1 piece of sandstone, fragmented with a discreet curve	
2	AF267	226	13 x 8 x 7cm	1022.49E, 921.55N. Level 62.235m. Sandstone 1 piece. Fragment with no visible working	
2	AF268	226	20 x 13 x 11cm	Purbeck marble, 1 side polished and has a pink tint to it.	

Cutting	AF number	Feature number	Dimensions	Description	Detailed Description
2	AF273	235	37 x 33 x 20cm, 30 x 12 x 3cm	Sandstone 2 pieces. Big piece dressed with returns masons mark triangular. Small piece fracture of one side of AF273	
2	AF274	235	16 x 13 x 8cm	Sandstone 1 piece	
2	AF275	235	39 x 37 x 23cm	Sandstone 1 piece worked. Finely dressed 1 side with return. Contains masons mark (possible triangular) main dressed side. only one half is finely dressed top and bottom roughly dressed with some mortar remains. Rear is heavily dressed.	
2	AF276	235	46 x 22 x 24cm	Sandstone 1 piece. Exterior all finely dressed. Polygonal shape. Possible keystone for arch/doorway. Masons mark visible in Z shape. Roughly dressed with remains of mortar on rear.	
2	AF277	235	30 x 23 x 18cm	Sandstone 1 piece. Outer face chamfered with return on each side. Contains masons mark and contains a directional X on base.	
2	AF278	235	36 x 19 x 19cm	1 piece sandstone, fractured. Worked, dressed outer face with double return. Lightly dressed. Base more roughly dressed.	
2	AF279	235	37 x 27 x 18cm	1 piece sandstone. Worked stone outer face chamfered with return. Contains masons mark.	
2	AF280	235	46 x 28 x 22cm	Sandstone, 1 piece. Worked stone, outer face chamfered with return. Contains masons mark.	
2	AF281	235	28 x 22 x 15cm	Sandstone 1 piece, 2 finely dressed faces. Top + base roughly dressed with some remains of mortar. Relates to AF 297	
2	AF286	235	16 x 18 x 18cm	1 piece sandstone worked. Shows a directional X on one side (base).	
2	AF287	235	17 x 13 x 13cm	1 piece sandstone. Fractured piece. Roughly dressed On base. Some remains of mortar. Dressed to front with return - chamfered lightly dressed.	
2	AF288	235	22 x 16 x 10cm	1 piece sandstone. 1 chamfered surface with return	
2	AF289	235	14 x 13 x 10cm	1 piece sandstone	
2	AF290	235	19 x 12 x 12cm, 14x7x8cm, 14x9x5cm	3 pieces in 1 bag. Sandstone. 1 piece shows directional X on roughly dressed side. Return is finely dressed. This is the biggest piece. 2 sides dressed on other pieces.	
2	AF291	235	18 x 19 x 12cm	1 piece sandstone, fragmented, roughly chiselled on 1 side.	

Cutting	AF number	Feature number	Dimensions	Description	Detailed Description
2	AF292	235	17 x 15 x 6cm	Sandstone 1 piece. Fractured. Roughly chiselled on top. 1 side dressed.	
2	AF293	235	12 x 8 x 4cm, 11 x 6 x 2cm	2 pieces in finds bag. 2 broken pieces of sandstone. Worked. Outer faces are dressed. 2 assoc pieces	
2	AF294	235	12 x 12 x 6cm	1 piece of sandstone. 1 side looks like corner base still has mortar attached. Chamfered surface with return. 1 assoc piece. *has pink string	
2	AF295	235	14 x 10 x 7cm	1 piece of sandstone. Broken piece has a chamfered surface with a return. 1 assoc piece	
2	AF296	216	13 x 8 x 3cm	1 piece sandstone. No evidence of working. 1 assoc piece.	
2	AF297	235	32 x 27 x 23cm	sandstone 1 piece, finely dressed facing with 2 returns. Remains of mortar top and bottom and to rear. Contains triangular masons mark similar to AF273. Relates to AF281.	
2	AF298	219	?	Purbeck marble, unworked fractured piece in bag with small pieces. 1022.7E 919.5N	
2	AF301	?	26 x 23 x 14cm	Sandstone 1 piece. Orange/yellow. Worked. Lightly dressed on 2 worked sides. Fractured. Possible window mullion?	
3	AF10	?		Worked sandstone block; rounded on 2 edges; traces of mortar on base. 15cms X 16cms.	
3	AF11	323		Sandstone fragment 14cms X 12cms	
3	AF12	323		Sandstone fragment; 16cms X 10cms. Relates to AF13	
3	AF13	308		Limestone moulding; 15cms X 9 cms; + moulding piece	
3	AF14	19		Sandstone fragment; 15cms X 13cms; flat base; hollowed out	
3	AF15	14		Sandstone fragment; pieces of mortar; 10cms X 8cms	
3	AF16	16		Sandstone fragment; traces of mortar 22cms x 14cms.	
3	AF17	17		Sandstone fragment; 18.5cms x 14cms; triangular cross-section; dimpled underside with slight trace of mortar	
3	AF18	?		Sandstone block. 18 x 18.5cms trace of mortar on base and one side	
3	AF20	322		Sandstone moulding; from north of F322	
3	AF21	8		Sandstone fragment; 12cms x 17cms	

Cutting	AF number	Feature number	Dimensions	Description	Detailed Description
3	AF218	B/C	7x6x5cm	Sandstone', internal feature	
3	AF22	324		Sandstone moulding; 9cms x 5cms	
3	AF23	319		Sandstone fragment. 14cms x 14cms	
3	AF25	305		Sandstone fragment; 18cms x 17cms; notch cut into one face of fragment	
3	AF254	Grid H, Q6	4 x 16 x 5cm	1 piece fragmented Purbeck from grid H quadrant 6, near wall tomb and north wall of church. 1 assoc fragment	
3	AF26			Large block of worked sandstone; 33cms x 21.5cms x 12cms; masons mark	
3	AF27	4		Large rectangular block of worked sandstone; 44cms x 15cms x 14.5cms.	
3	AF28	2		Sandstone block; worked; marks on base; 37cms x 23cms x 18cmx	
3	AF29	13		Sandstone fragment; 16cms x 7.5cms; signs of working on sides and base	
3	AF31	21		Sandstone fragment; 12cms x 5.5cms	
3	AF32	12		Sandstone fragment; 12.5cms x 9cms	
3	AF33	20		Sandstone fragment; 12.5cms x 8cms	
3	AF34	6		Sandstone fragment, worked, 23cms x 7cms x 13cms	
3	AF35	F (A)		Sandstone block; roughly circular cross-section; 36cms x 22cms x 13cms. Related to AF36	
3	AF36	F (B)		Sandstone block, circular cross-section; 32cms x 19cms x 15.5cms. Related to AF35	
3	AF37	5		Sandstone fragment; 21cms x 11.5cms x 12cms. Worked on all faces	
3	AF38			Sandstone block; 28cms x 19cms x 12cms.	
3	AF48	331		Piece worked sandstone moulding 6cm x 4.5cm x 3.5cm, chisel marks on base	
3	AF65	325		Fragment limestone capping stone?	
3	AF66	307 E/F		Fragment limestone, curved, worked, tracery?	
3	AF67	307 E/F		Fragment limestone worked tracery?	
3	AF68	307 C/B		Fragment limestone, no evidence of working	

Cutting	AF number	Feature number	Dimensions	Description	Detailed Description
3	AF69	313		2 pieces, worked sandstone, contains moulding	
3	AF7	307		Section of limestone column; 22cms (length); diameter 9cms (Purbeck)	
3	AF70	Grid H		1 piece worked sandstone, angular workings	
3	AF71	307 E/F		1 piece limestone, fragment capping stone?	
3	AF76	S/E corner cutting 3		1 piece worked sandstone, large fragment, evidence: chisel marks.	
3	AF79	SE corner 1023E 930N		1 large piece worked sandstone, mortared on base 29 x 16 x 8	
3	AF8	307		Section of limestone column; 21.5cms (length); diameter 9.5cms	
3	AF81	S/E corner		1 large piece worked sandstone, mortared on base 30 x 30 x 10	
3	AF82	S/E corner		1 piece sandstone, little evidence of working	
3	AF84	S/E corner		1 piece sandstone, some evidence of working	
3	AF86	303		1 piece worked sandstone 11/6/12	
3	AF87	324		1 piece worked sandstone- flowery/clover shaped 14/6/12	
3	AF88	339 Grid A/B		Worked piece of stone. Two worked ridges along the length.	
3	AF89	340-3 Grid B		Possible worked stones? 1 with ridge, other smooth and rounded like a pillar. Sandstone, no evidence of working.	
3	AF90	326 Grid H		Worked stone, possible window fragment? Angular with moulding.	
3	AF91	325		Worked stone, small angular. Found in line of roodscreen.	
3	AF92	326		Worked stone, small angular. Grid H (N).	
4	AF4	404		Section of limestone column; 11cms (length); (Purbeck) diameter : 8.5cms; related to AF5 and AF6	Column Purbeck. 14cm X 8.5cm. Damaged fragment with chamfered edging on top recess for column top. Width differs from AF's 1,2 +3. Found in relation to cloister wall. Brownish, red colour. Relates to AF 5, 6. 13th C. Cloister arcade. Fine honeycomb tooling on top.
4	AF5	404		Section of limestone column; 14cms (length); diameter: 8.5 cms. Related to AF4 and AF6	Column, Purbeck. Fragmented brownish red colour. Broken at 45° out one end fragmented other end. Relates to AF 4 + 6. 13th C. Cloister

Cutting	AF number	Feature number	Dimensions	Description	Detailed Description
					arcade.
4	AF51	401		Worn piece limestone capping stone? 23cm x 13cm x 7cm.1019E 939N	
4	AF6	404		Section of limestone column; 11cms (length); diameter: 8.5cms, related to AF4 and AF5.	Column Purbeck. 11cm X 8.5cm. Brownish red colour. Fragmented either end. Relates to AF 4 + 5. 13th C. Cloister arcade.
5	AF 254 a	F506	73 x 42.5 x 14.5cm	Purbeck greenish colour, 1 complete. Cloister arcade arch	
5	AF 255	F506	28 x 42 x15.5cm	Purbeck greenish colour, 1 of 2 pieces, fractured cloister arcade arch. Assoc with AF256	
5	AF 256	F506	36 X 44 X 13cm	Purbeck greenish colour, 2 of 2 pieces fractured cloister arcade arch. Assoc with AF255	
5	AF136	503		Column base. Purbeck. 20X5X9cm. Pinkish brown. Smooth moulding badly weathered interior causing it to crumble easily. Broken into 5 pieces. Its diameter is 10cm.	
5	AF137	507		Worked stone? Limestone 19X13.5 X 5.5cm. Broken into 4 flat and smooth fragments. From 2mm to 5cm in thickness. A curve from the highest point to the lowest is 7.5cm to 4cm. A natural break/ Bluish/grey.	
5	AF138	507		Column section. Purbeck. 10x10x8cm. Pinkish brown. Its smooth face terminates in a rough rectangular section (3x3cm) which may indicate this was part of a double base column.	
5	AF139	503		Column base. Purbeck. 20cmx20cmx13.5cm. Greyish/brown. Broken into 2 pieces, (15cm X7cm). Entire surface is weathered except for the base, suggesting this was not as exposed. A rectangular section 12.5cm x 8cm suggests this was part of a double base column.	
5	AF141	503	10cm X 18cm	Column section. Purbeck. Greyish/brown with a pinkish brown interior matrix especially visible on one end and along a damaged and slightly exposed section of the upright. (6cm X 12cm). Some small rough patches occur opposite to this but the column is otherwise smooth.	

Cutting	AF number	Feature number	Dimensions	Description	Detailed Description
5	AF143	509	9cm X 20.5cm	Column section. Purbeck. Greyish brown exterior with pinkish brown interior matrix. Smooth on upright face except in one damaged (3cm X 6cm) area on the upright side and another below a transverse cut measuring 5.5cm X15cm and the running 9cm X 6cm to the base. Damage appears accidental. Base is putted with pale light blue buff. Diagonal lines.	
5	AF144	503	7cm x 6.5cm	Skewback? Sandstone. Yellowish/brown. Might be window decoration. 5 rounded layers, 3cm, 3.5cm, 6.5cm, 4.5cm, radius from broken centre 3.5, 4.5 6 and 6.5cm from width.	
5	AF147	503	10.5 x 6.5 x 4cm	Column base fragment, Purbeck. Greyish brown. An overlying ridge of 1.5cm is undercut by a rounded torus?	
5	AF151	507	?	2 fragments of sandstone with dark brown sandy colour. The larger piece has a smooth side that could either be a sign of being worked or simply coincidence from breaking.	
5	AF153	508	?	Eroded piece of Purbeck marble. Circular in shape with clear flat surfaces on top (smaller face) and side.	
5	AF154	508	27 x 25 x 23cm	large square stone with flat surface on top.	
5	AF155	508	61 x 46 x 10cm	Very large triangular stone with flat surface. Dark grey colour, mortar on the base. Flagstone?	
5	AF157	509	4 x 4 x 1.5cm max	Overhang on column fragment with dumbell partial. Brown colour. Purbeck. 9 pieces	
5	AF158	507	15 x 15 x 3cm max	Fragmented pieces of Purbeck. 2 pieces. Red blue.	
5	AF164	509	11 X 7.5 X 4 cm is largest	Purbeck marble. 23 frags of varying hues. 5 small red hued and rest brown and green. No architectural evidence.	
5	AF166	501	36 x 8 x 7cm	Purbeck fragment. Linear, reddish Purbeck fragment	
5	AF172	503	8 x 7.5 x 4cm	4 Purbeck frags. Red hue Purbeck frags	
5	AF173	507	?	Purbeck marble column. 2 piees red hue fragmented column	
5	AF174	509	?	Purbeck. Red and brown hue Purbeck fragments c. 25 frags. No architectural evidence.	
5	AF186	510	24 x 16 x 10cm	Fragment green Purbeck, some evidence of working,. Possible fragment of cloister arcade base or top.	

Cutting	AF number	Feature number	Dimensions	Description	Detailed Description
5	AF193	509	7x6x2.5cm	Fragments (6), green Purbeck, probably pieces of sill stone from cloister arcade.	
5	AF196	503	12 x 7.5 x7cm	one red-brown Purbeck column shaft assoc. with c.11 unworked fragmented Purbeck pieces	
5	AF200	?	18 x 19 x 15cm	Green Purbeck, broken part of double column	
5	AF219	516	2x4x3cm	Sandstone, halfroll and return (decoration)	
5	AF238	510	22cm X 10cm	Fragment of a column. Green sandstone. Cylindrical. 1 assoc fragment	
5	AF240	510	11 X 6.8 X 5cm	Sandstone. Reddish colour. 1 piece. Fragmental, triangular shape chamfered on 2 sidesl. 1 assoc fragment	
5	AF241	510	8.8 X 10.4 X 5cm	1 Purbeck fragment. Reddish. Cloister arcade, possible evidence of burning. Assoc with 1 fragment AF242	
5	AF242	510	9.5 X 4.6 X 3.5cm	1 Purbeck fragment, possible evidence of burning. 1 chamfered edge, possible cloister arcade. Assoc with 1 fragment AF241	
6	AF100	604		Worked limestone (fragment)	
6	AF101	604		Worked limestone (fragment)	
6	AF128	603		Purbeck column fragment 25.5cm X 9.5cm. Reddish brown colour. Some damage. 13/14th C	
6	AF129	603		Purbeck column fragment 9.2cm X 9.1cm X 6.2cm. Has been broken in centre. Reddish brown colour. 13/14th C. May relate to AF130	
6	AF130	603		Purbeck column fragment 7.5cm X 7.4cm X 3.3cm. Fractured column piece relates to Af129	
6	AF131	603		Greenish Purbeck	
6	AF134	603		2 fragments red Purbeck column	
6	AF135	603		4 fragments red Purbeck cloister wall sill stone	
6	AF299	603	35 x 18 x 17	sandstone 1 piece. 1031.3E, 953.3N	
6	AF300	603	?	1031.25E 953.05N. Purbeck. Greenish colour 1 piece. Fractured. Cloister arcade column base/top.	
6	AF93	602		Worked limestone, possible column. Degraded/split	
6	AF94	604		Worked limestone capping stone.	
6	AF95	604		Worked limestone column fragment	

Cutting	AF number	Feature number	Dimensions	Description	Detailed Description
6	AF96	604		Worked limestone column joint	
6	AF97	604		Limestone decorative fragment	
6	AF98	604		Limestone corner sill stone	
6	AF99	604		Limestone (sill stone?)	
7	AF102	703		Limestone sill stone Purbeck	
7	AF103	703		Limestone sill stone fragment	
7	AF104	703		Limestone sill stone fragment	
7	AF105	703		Limestone sill stone fragment	
7	AF106	703		Limestone sill stone fragment	
7	AF107	703		Limestone sill stone fragment	
7	AF108	703		Limestone sill stone fragment	
7	AF109	703		Limestone sill stone fragment	
7	AF110	703		Limestone sill stone fragment	
7	AF111	703		Limestone sill stone fragment	
7	AF112	703		Limestone column piece assoc with AF113	
7	AF113	703		Limestone column piece assoc with AF112	
7	AF114	703		Limestone arch fragment	
7	AF116	703		Sandstone tracery fragment	
7	AF117	709		Limestone column	
7	AF118	709		Limestone column base	
7	AF119	709		Limestone column frag	
7	AF120	709		Limestone column frag	
7	AF121	709		Limestone column base frags X 4	
7	AF122	709		Worked limestone frag	
7	AF123	703/711		Limestone column frag	
7	AF124	703/706		Limestone column	
7	AF125	703/706		Limestone arch? fragment	
7	AF126	709		Limestone buttress stone w/ batter	
7	AF127	709		Limestone buttress stone w/ batter	
7	AF132	706		Double column base	
7	AF133	704		Fragment of sill stone	

Cutting	AF number	Feature number	Dimensions	Description	Detailed Description
7	AF152	703c	13 x 10 x 7cm	Fragment of sill stone?	
7	AF159	702	10.5 x 8 x 6.5	Purbeck, dull brown, possible cloister arch fragment	
7	AF162	713 Quad A	13.5 X 7 X 3cm	Limestone fragment with mortared face, sloped rectangle, cut marks through mortar - possibly from sharpening tools	
7	AF163	701 quad A	15 X 11 X 6.5cm	Purbeck, possible column base fragment. 4 additional Purbeck frags all less than 5cm.	
7	AF176	703	20 x 22 x 9cm	Purbeck marble column fragment. Dressed face. 1 flat surface	
7	AF177	713, quad A	17.5 x 15.5 x 13cm	Sandstone piece. 1 side roughly dressed.	
7	AF198	703	18cm X 14 x 7cm	?	
7	AF201	703	10 x 20 x 28cm	Cloister arcade arch or key stone fragment Purbeck.	
7	AF204	716	21X20X8CM	2 PIECES. Fragment Purbeck green. Column base? Top? Co-ords: 1007.19E963.90N	
7	AF205	706	26x20x22cm	1 piece, green Purbeck, column base/top? 1007.5E 952.48N	
7	AF206	706	13x10x8cm	1pc, green Purbeck, fragment cloister column shaft	
7	AF207	706	27x10x20cm	2pc, fragment, green Purbeck. Cloister arcade. Related to 208	
7	AF208	706	32x27x16cm	2pc, fragment, green Purbeck. Cloister arcade. Related to 207	
7	AF209	706	13x10x5cm	1pc, fragmented green Purbeck, column shaft	
7	AF210	706	23x11x9cm	1pc fragment red Purbeck, column shaft. 1007.07E952.86N	
7	AF211	706	23x16x8cm	1pc, fragmentary, green Purbeck, cloister arcade column top. 1008.03e 951.72n	
7	AF224	706	7x22x7cm	Sandstone from a column/door.	
7	AF227	725	21x16x5cm	Greenish, Purbeck fragment. Possible piece cloister sillstone? Found beside Af228 so poss. associated?	
7	AF228	725	16x13x9cm	1008.15E, 951.85N. Greenish Purbeck fragment. New type? Worked piece has chamfered cuts as well as smooth, curved surface as well as dressed markings. Assoc. with AF227?	
7	AF229	703	16x6x7cm	1 piece reddish stone/mortar mix? Possibly Purbeck but includes white pebbles (check this?) no evidence of being worked	
7	AF237	723	?	Fragment of sandstone, worked, column?	

Cutting	AF number	Feature number	Dimensions	Description	Detailed Description
7	AF269	706, c.7 ext grid B	?	1 piece Purbeck marble reddish colour. Worked side. Curved with moulding and lip. 1009.58E, 954.95N. Possible piece cloister arcade column base/top	
7	AF271	711	31 x 10cm	1 piece Purbeck reddish colour. Cloister arcade column frag. 1011.60E 954.24N. Assoc with AF272	
7	AF272	711	8.4cm x 10cm	1 piece Purbeck reddish colour. Cloister arcade column frag. 1011.60E 954.24N. Assoc with AF271	
7	AF282	703, c.7 ext grid B	10 x 5.5cm	1 piece. Purbeck marble. Reddish colour (?). Fragment cloister arcade column shaft.	
7	AF283	703, c.7 ext grid B	11 x 10 x 8.5cm	1 piece Purbeck marble, reddish colour. Fragment cloister arcade. Fragment is quadrant of some large column for supporting roof for 2 ranges?	
7	AF284	737	10 x 4cm	1 piece Purbeck marble reddish colour. 1 side dressed but rest of stone badly fragmented	
7	AF285	703, c.7 ext grid B	8 x 6.4 6.6cm	1 piece sandstone worked. Rounded with flillet. Fractured opposite side. Possible piece of window?	
8	AF 257	F807	38 x 39 x 12cm	Purbeck greenish colour, 1 of 2 pieces, fragmented cloister arcade arch. Assoc with AF258	
8	AF 258	F807	37.5 x 43.5 x 14cm	Purbeck greenish colour, 2 of 2. Fractured cloister arcade arch. Assoc with AF 257	
8	AF 259 b	F807	25 x 15 x 10cm	Purbeck greenish colour, 2 of 2 pieces. Fragmented cloister arcade arch. Assoc with AF259a	
8	AF140	803	10cm X 16cm	Column section Purbeck. Greyish/brown. Weathered on all faces but one which measures 9cm X 6cm on the upright section which is smooth. Flat on one end, the other is jagged.	
8	AF142	803	9cm X 7.5cm	Column section, Purbeck. Greyish/brown exterior with a pinkish brown interior matrix, visible on one upright side. (7cm X 18cm). Flat on both ends one is dark grey in colour and the other has pale putting on it which is grey light buff. Possible diagonal lines.	

Cutting	AF number	Feature number	Dimensions	Description	Detailed Description
8	AF146	804	8.5 x 7.2 x 5.5cm	Worked limestone, Light grey with a light buff strip running horizontally across a smooth face. The rear side still retains the remains of some mortar.	
8	AF148	803	10.5 x 10cm	Column section. Purbeck, greyish/ brown. Uneven, weathered surface, slightly smoother in one section measuring 12cmX6.5cm. Light pale buff putting at one end.	
8	AF149	804	?	4 chunks of Purbeck. Colour changes from light grey to dark grey and some black spots. Purbeck marble shows no sign of being worked. Very weathered.	
8	AF150	804	5 x 3 x 2cm	Small fragment of Purbeck marble. One side is quite smooth and shows signs of being worked. Smooth side is noticeably lighter then the broken side which is dark brown grey.	
8	AF156	807	43 X 39 x 13cm	Large fragment of an arch, Purbeck marble. Fractured on dressed face of arch.	
8	AF160	807	24 x 40 x 13cm	arch 8.03a. Related to AF161. Fragment of an arch. Purbeck marble. Flat surfaces. Also relates to AF189	
8	AF161	807	34 x 24 x 11cm	Arch 8.03b. Related to AF160. Fragments of an arch. Purbeck marble. 3 flat surfaces. Also relates to AF189.	
8	AF165	?	19.5 X 13 X 5cm	Sill stone? Purbeck. Reddish Purbeck. Red oxidised on upperface.	
8	AF168	808	12 x 10x 7cm largest	Fragmented Purbeck. 13 pieces. Sill stone. Reddish colour.	
8	AF169	804	10 x 7x 6cm largest	Fragmented Purbeck. 2 pieces, quads A + B. brownish colour.	
8	AF170	804	16 x8 x 8 largest	Fragment cloister arch Purbeck. Largest piece, angular working, fragments of cloister arch?	
8	AF171	808	10 x 8 x 6cm	1 piece of Purbeck. Greenish colour. No evidence of working.	
8	AF175	-	-	Purbeck. 3 plaster?. 2 Purbeck, 4 angular plaster? Possible window tracer? fragments from cleaning north facing baulk.	
8	AF178	804	7x5x4.5cm	Purbeck, green tone, column fragment. Some evidence of work.	
8	AF180	808	3.5X14.5X8cm	Purbeck, green tone, possible fragment of cloister arcade base, mortar on base.	
8	AF181	808	17.5 x 12.8 x 9.9cm	Green tone, possible fragment from cloister arch?	

Cutting	AF number	Feature number	Dimensions	Description	Detailed Description
8	AF182	808	16.5 x 11.2 x 12.5cm	Green tone fragment. No evidence of working.	
8	AF183	804	14 x 10 x 9cm	4 piece Purbeck, red, possible column base	
8	AF184	804	18 x 10x 7cm	Green Purbeck, evidence of working, badly fragmented.	
8	AF185	804	14 x 9 x 6cm	Fragment of green Purbeck. Little evidence of working.	
8	AF187	808	5cm x 8cm x6cm	Purbeck, very fragmented, green tone, 8 pieces. No architectural evidence.	
8	AF188	808	9x7x5cm	Fragmented. Red-brown Purbeck	
8	AF189	807	30x19x4cm	Fragment, green Purbeck, fragmented piece of cloister arcade, arch upper face. Relates to AF160 + AF161	
8	AF190	808	8.5 x 27 x 12cm	2 fragments of same piece. Purbeck	
8	AF191	808	32x15.9x7.6cm	Red tone. Possible cloister arch sill stone, possible cloister arcade arch piece	
8	AF192	803	9x9x10cm	green Purbeck, column base or top?	
8	AF194	808	6x14x10cm	Purbeck fragment, green tone	
8	AF197	808	14 x 9 x 4.5cm	Fragment, green Purbeck, little/no evidence of working (Fragment disintegrating).	
8	AF199	808	6.5cm X 11 x 10cm	Purbeck fragment, green tone.	
8	AF203	804	9x6x4cm	Angular fragment green Purbeck no arch evidence.	
8	AF230	812	17x15x15cm	1 piece sandstone. Yellow/spotted darker colour. Chamfered moulding. Possible fragment of door jamb? Some evidence of plaster. Assoc Af231?	
8	AF231	812	21x15x14cm	Sandstone, yellow/spotted darker. Reddish colour. 1 piece. Chamfered, some moulding. Also possible fragment door jamb? Window? Assoc AF230?	
8	AF244	804	28.5cm X 285cm X 31cm	Sandstone, shows chisel marks, no visible makers mark, reddish.	
8	AF259 a	F807	47 x 43 x 14cm	Purbeck greenish colour. 1 of 2 pieces. Fractured cloister arcade arch. Assoc with AF259b	
8	AF260	F807	40.5 x 43 x 13.5cm	Purbeck reddish green colour, 1 piece. Fragment of cloister arcade arch	

Cutting	AF number	Feature number	Dimensions	Description	Detailed Description
8	AF261	F807	11cm x 10cm (diameter)	Purbeck, greenish colour. 1 piece. Fractured cloister arcade column shaft	
8	AF262	F807	14 x 7.5 x 0.5cm	Purbeck greenish colour, 1 piece fractured uncertain?	
9	AF246	909	37 X 32 X 21cm	1012.25E, 922.08N. Chamfered sandstone. Masons mark. 1 assoc. fragment.	
9	AF248	909	34 X 32 X 26cm	1012.55E, 922.56N. Sandstone church column fragment. 1 assoc fragment	
9	AF249	909	47 x 40 x 22cm	1012.50E, 921.56N. Sandstone chamfered (Door/arch?) 1 assoc frag related to AF252	
9	AF250	909	35 X 32 X 30cm	1011.96E, 922.56N. Sandstone column fragment. 1 assoc frag.	
9	AF251	909	53 X 30 X 29cm	1012.14E, 922.39N. Sandstone column fragment. Masons mark? 1 assoc frag	
9	AF252 a	?	24 X 20 X 8cm	1012.5E, 921.56N. Limestone. 1 assoc frag, relates to AF249	
9	AF270	918	?	1 piece Purbeck? Possibly with chamfered edge. Just in fill?	
10	AF 251	?	?	SEE DRW 10.10, SHEET 10.10. assoc frag AF252	
10	AF 252	?	?	SEE DRW 10.10, SHEET 10.10. assoc frag AF251	
10	AF145	1002	4 x 8.5 x 4.5cms	Jamb/ Voussoir? Limestone. 6 raised arises of varying thicknesses and ? (1-6mm thick). uneven fragmented terminals. Damage 3X3cm along one end of arris? Side. Dark grey.	
10	AF167	?	10.5 x 10 x 4cm	Sandstone worked. Worked angular piece. Sandstone, evidence of a roll and return.	
10	AF179	?	8.5x9x8cm	Sandstone fragment 1 of 1, mortar included on base evidence of dressing, rolled face	
10	AF195	1002	14.5 x 3.4 x 14.4cm	Arch fragment. Sandstone. Possible vaulting. Full roll and return.	
10	AF232	1016	1.8X7.5X6cm	1 piece limestone, no evidence of moulding. Chamfered edges, + half-roll. Possible capstone	
1 ?	AF19	18		Moulding from F18 between F12 and F24.	
1 ?	AF30	15		Sandstone fragment; 3cms x 15cms x 8cms	
4 (A)	AF115	401a		3 X Purbeck limestone frags from topsoil	

Cutting	AF number	Feature number	Dimensions	Description	Detailed Description
4 (A)	AF39	406A		Large worked sandstone piece (for door jamb?). Curved and contains mason mark. 45cms x 24cms. 16cm depth. (piece no.7) 1009.1E 934N	
4 (A)	AF40	406A		Worked column base, limestone which contains 3 carved semi-circular ridges (moulding?) extending out 8cms. 30cm x 15 x 12. 1009.04E 935.85N.	
4 (A)	AF41	406A		Piece limestone capping stone ? 17 cm x 13 x 6. 1009.6E 936.26N	
4 (A)	AF42	406A		Sandstone piece, worn, little traces left of work. 23cm x 8 x 11. 1009.06E 935.96N	
4 (A)	AF43	407A		Limestone column piece, flat one end, angular break at top. 14cm (H) 10cm (W) 1011.9E 936.82N	
4 (A)	AF44	406A		Limestone slab (capping stone?) Flat one side, rough other side. 1008.9E 935.1N. 29cm x 23 x 7.5.	
4 (A)	AF45	406A		Worked, smoothed sandstone piece, some chisel marks remain 19cm x 14 x 8.5cm. 1009.05E 933.7N	
4 (A)	AF46	406A		Fragment limestone column piece 9cm x 10cm. 1009.35E 934.3N	
4 (A)	AF47	406A		Fragment, rough limestone, smooth one side (capping stone?) 14cm x 9cm x 7cm. 1009.1E 933.86N	
4 (A)	AF49	408A		Angular, worked sandstone piece, contains square recess for glazing bar 11cm x 8 x 8. 933.7N 1009.54E	
4 (A)	AF50	407A		Column base/top?/limestone piece, worked base extends 2cm from central column. 12cm x 8cm. 1012.45E 936.5N	
4 (A)	AF52	401		Worn piece limestone capping stone (relates to AF51) 23 x 12 x 8cm. 1019E 939N	
4 (A)	AF53	406A/408A		Single elaborate limestone arch piece for cloister wall columns, 70cm x 44 x 14cm. Tapers one end 45 degrees and other end 45 degrees with two 10 x 2cm extended joints (?) for keystone (?). Front elevation moulded, rear elevation smooth. 1009.6E 934N. Top of arch piece roughly chiselled dappled effect.	
4 (A)	AF54			Large piece limestone arch piece (as AF53). Includes joints (as AF53) 43cm x 48cm x 14cm. 1009.7E 934.8N. (3 pieces)	

Cutting	AF number	Feature number	Dimensions	Description	Detailed Description
4 (A)	AF55	406A/408A		Relates to AF54, second piece of arch piece, contains section for rear of arch. 24cm x 22 x 10. 1009.7E 934.8N	
4 (A)	AF56	406A/408A		Relates to AF53 and AF54. Third piece of cloister arch piece contains front moulding. 30cm x 21cm (widest) x 10cm 1009.7E 934.8N	
4 (A)	AF57	406A/408A		Relates to AF53: i.e. Arch piece cloister in 2 broken pieces 43cm (at widest) x 38 x 15 (front elevation moulding) 1009.7E 935.4N	
4 (A)	AF58	406A/408A		Relates to AF57. Remainder of AF57 arch piece. 46cm x 43cm x 10cm. 1009.7E 935.8N	
4 (A)	AF59	406A/408A		First of two pieces of cloister arch piece. (as AF53) 47cm x 43cm x 10 cm. 1009.6E 936.1N	
4 (A)	AF60	406A/408A		Relates to AF59. Second broken piece (limestone) of cloister arch. 31cm x 43cm x 10cm. 1009.6E 935.5N.	
4 (A)	AF61	406A		Badly eroded limestone, possible capping stones, perhaps too large? 23cm x 22cm x 8cm. 1009.9E 936.4N (Broke into 4 pieces)	
4 (A)	AF62	406A		Relates to AF61. Broken piece limestone cap? 14cm x 11cm x 6.5cm. 1009.9E 936.4N.	
4 (A)	AF63	406A		Relates to AF61. Broken piece limestone cap? 17cm x 12cm x 5cm. 1009.9E 936.4N.	
4 (A)	AF64	406A		Relates to AF61. Broken piece limestone cap? 16cm x 12cm x 5cm. 1009.9E 936.4N.	
4 (A)	AF72	406A		1 piece circular limestone, used as cobble, fragment column?	
4 (A)	AF85	unknown 11/8/11		11 pieces fragmented, angular limestone block?	
4 (A)	AF9-LARGE SLATE NOT AF	407A		Large tile; 39.9cms X3 9.1cms; nail hold midway on top ends; large amount of mortar on back of tile. NOT AF	
Unknown	AF73	Unknown		1 piece worked sandstone, find details unknown	
Unknown	AF74	Unknown		1 piece worn limestone, smooth one side, worked?	
Unknown	AF75	Unknown		From season 2, limestone worked angular piece, mortared on one side	

Cutting	AF number	Feature number	Dimensions	Description	Detailed Description
Unknown	AF77	Unknown local source?		1 large piece, window base? Worked 40 x 27 x 11cm sandstone, heavily mortared underneath, including limestone	
Unknown	AF78	Found season 1		Find details unknown. Large worked piece angular sandstone, possible piece of door jamb? 20 x 18 x 15	
Unknown	AF80	Unknown		1 worked sandstone fragment, worn with gentle curve?	
Unknown	AF83	Unknown		1 piece small, slightly angular sandstone	

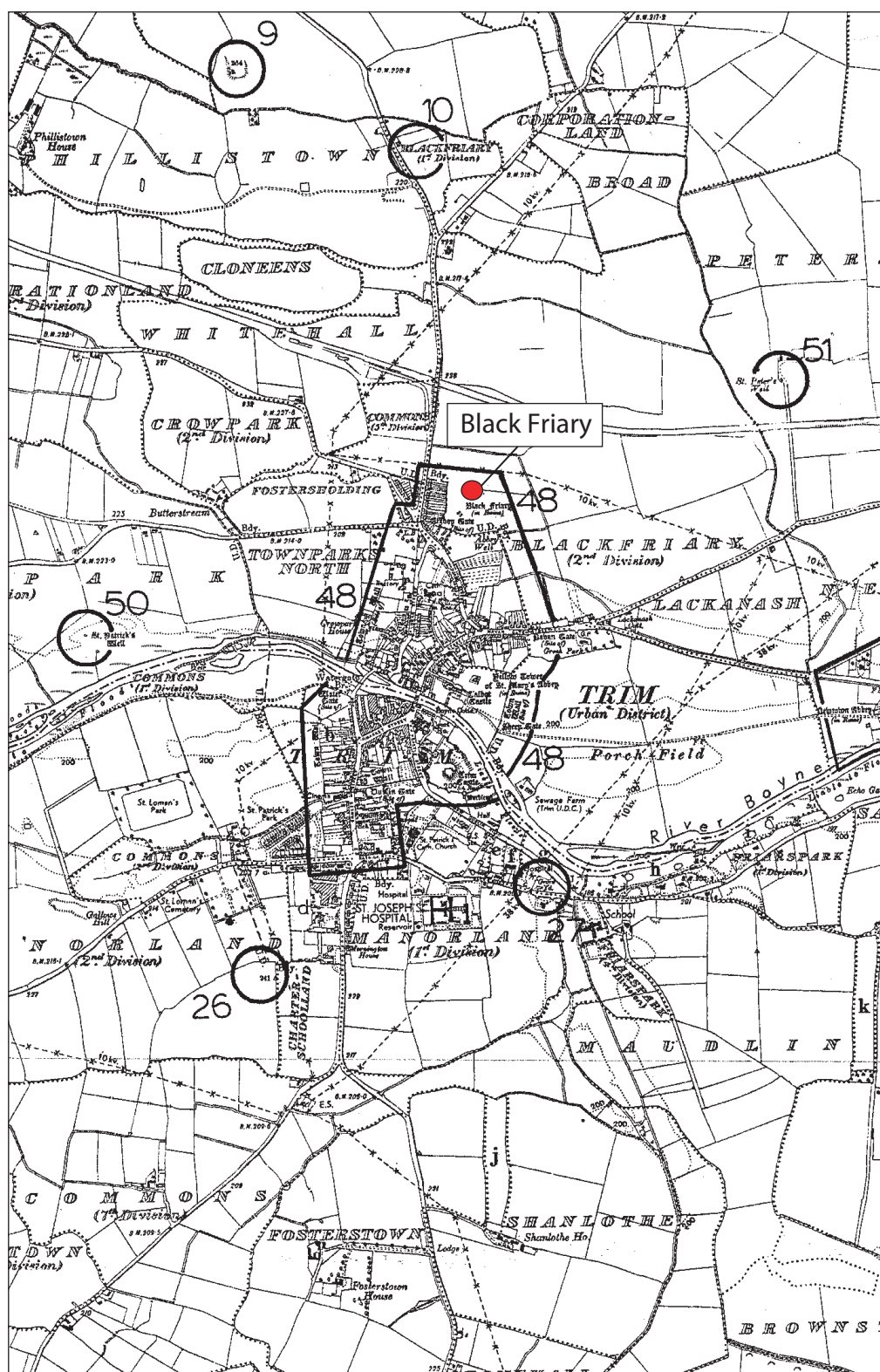
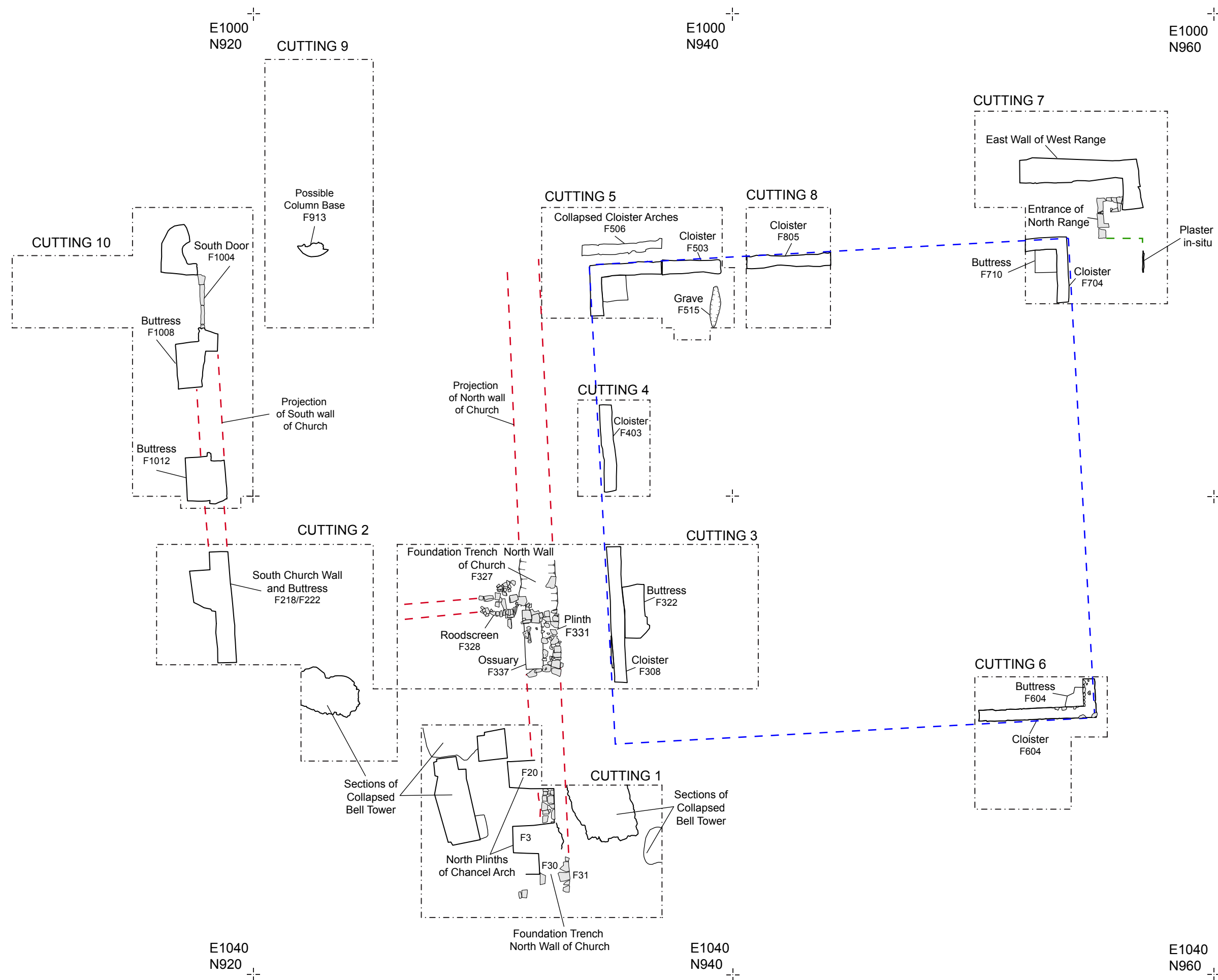


Figure 1 : Extract from OS Sheet ME036 showing recorded monument in the vicinity of the site (ME036-048023)



Figure 2: Location of site showing previously uncovered burials to the west



Legend

- Boundary of cut
- Limit of excavation
- Context cut by other context
- Cloister Wall Outline
- Church Wall Outline
- North Range Wall Outline

Site: Black Friary

Consent No.: E4127

Date: January 2014

Drawn by: LC & CB



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Figure 3 : Overall site plan showing cuttings and main features

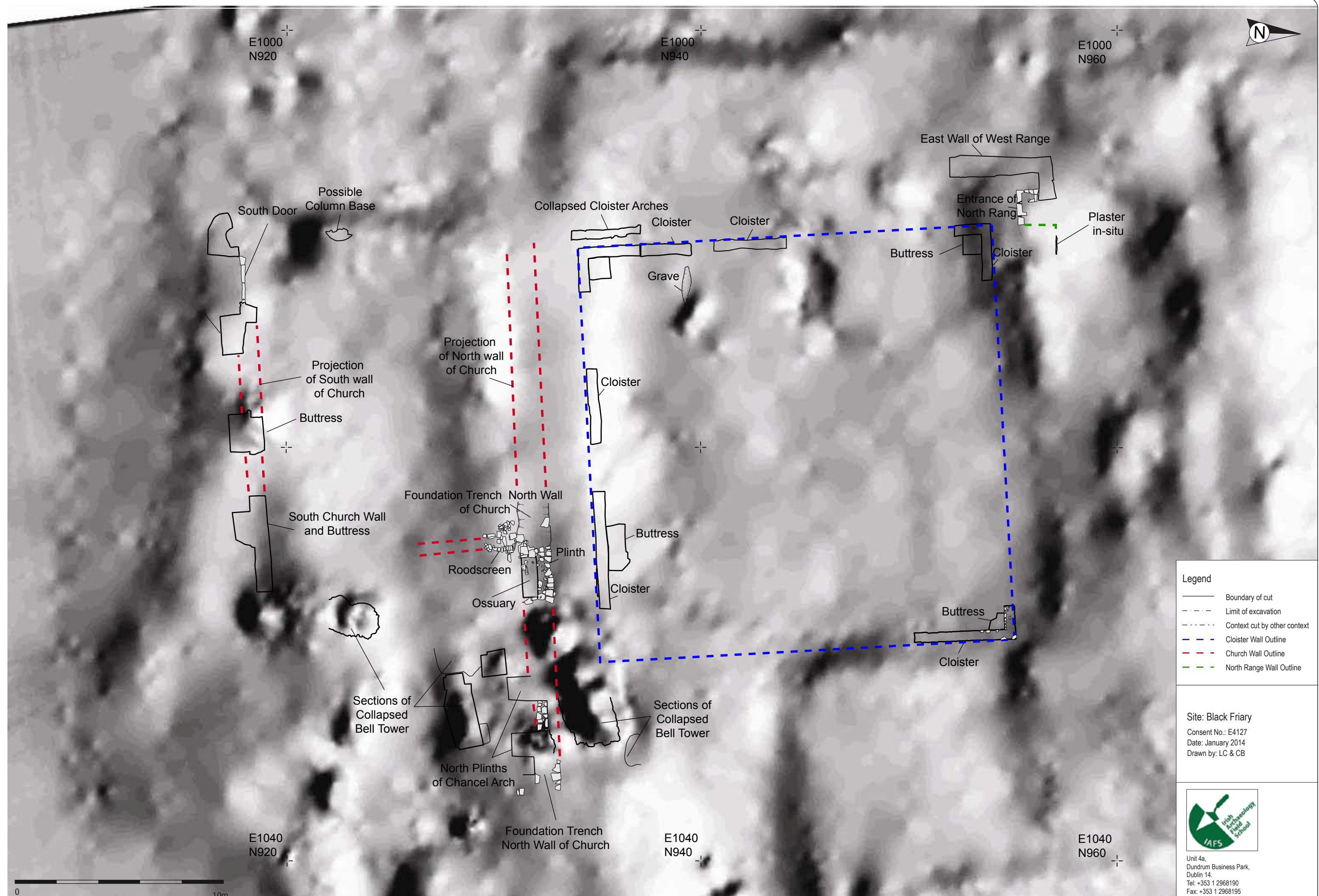


Figure 4 : Topographical survey of the site with the features excavated to date superimposed on the survey

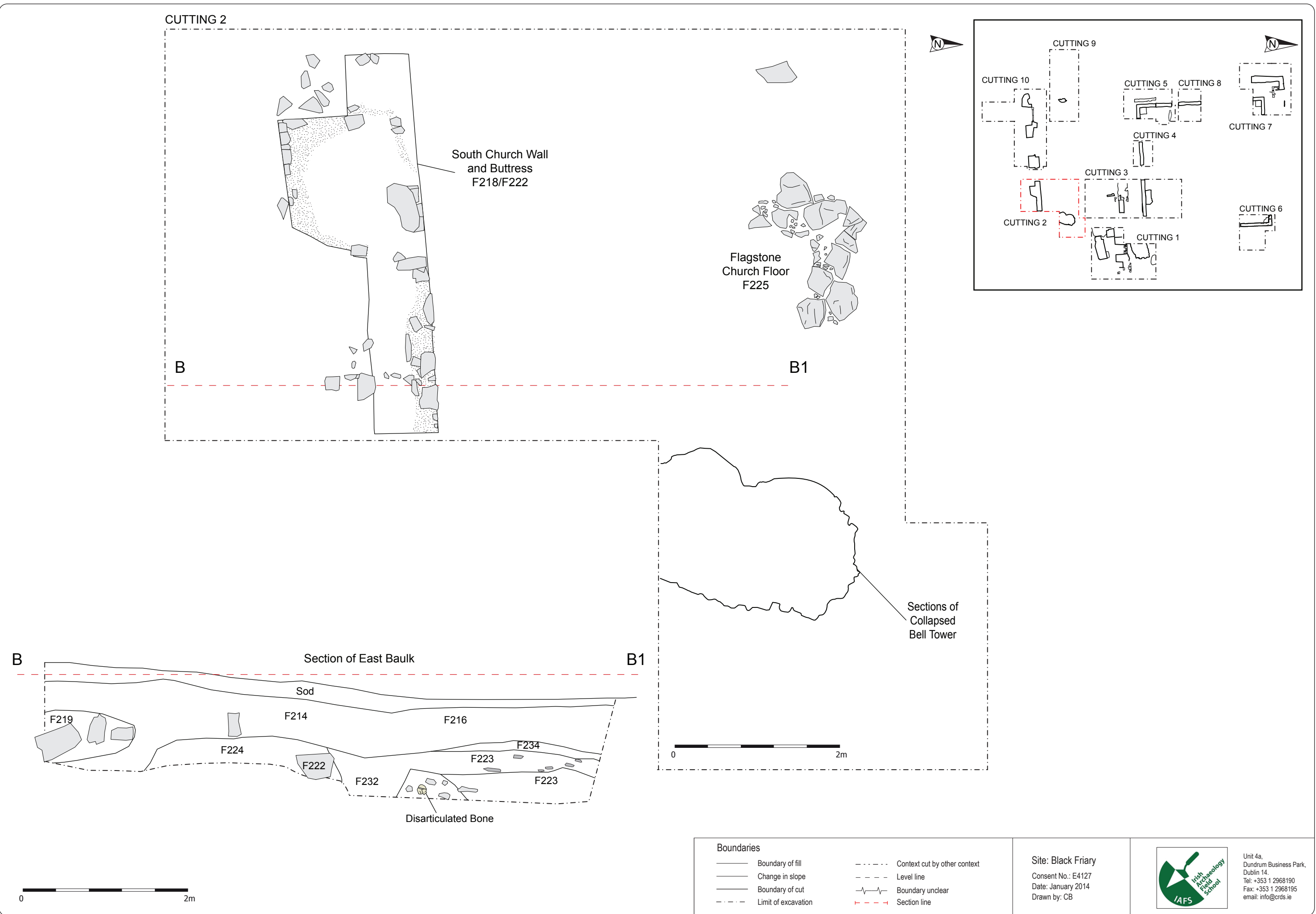
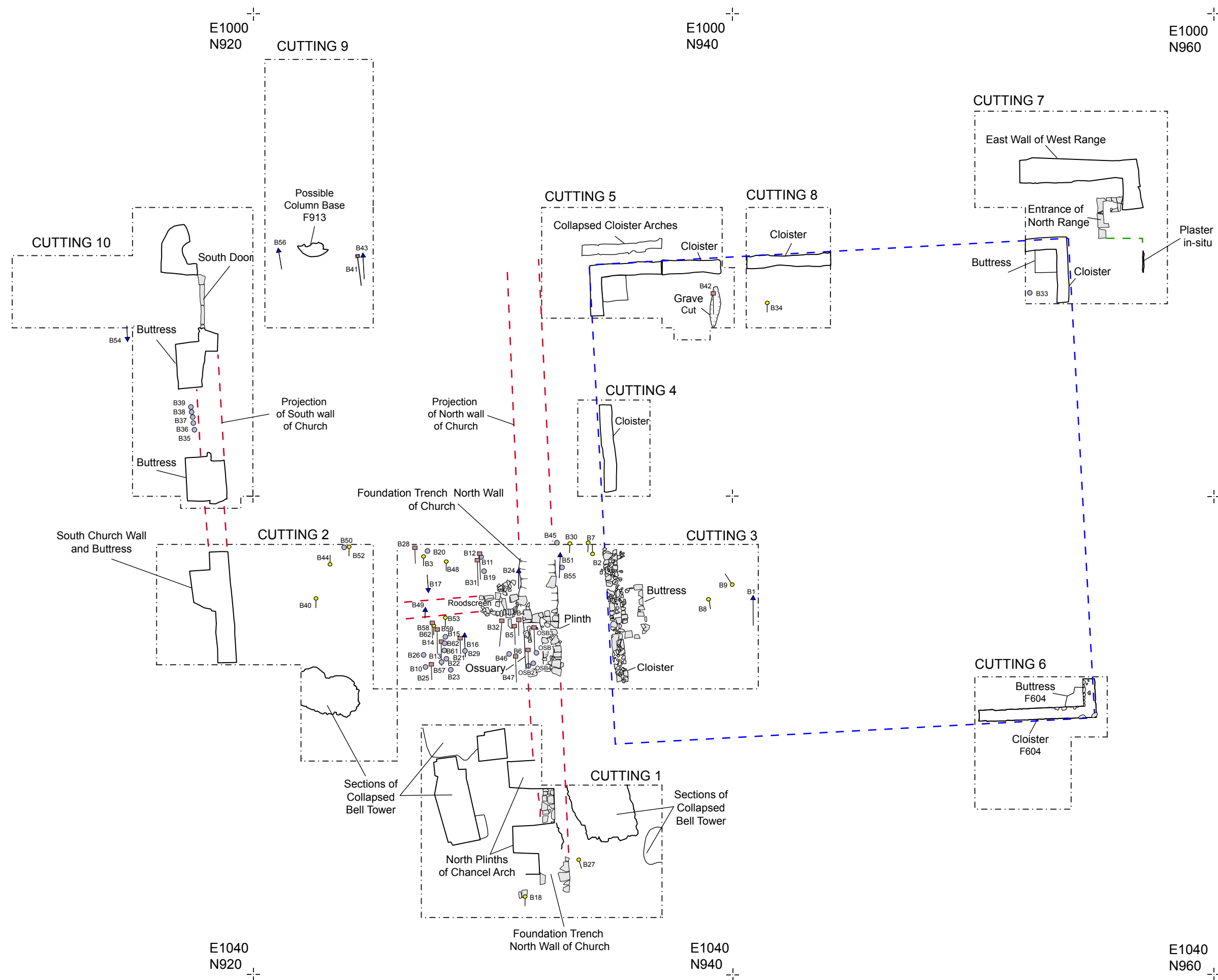


Figure 5: Cutting 2 - South wall and Butress, and portion of stone flagged floor



Legend

- Boundary of cut
- Limit of excavation
- Context cut by other context
- Cloister Wall Outline
- Church Wall Outline
- North Range Wall Outline
- Adult Burial
- Juvenile Burial
- Infant Burial
- Skull

Site: Black Friary

Consent No.: E4127

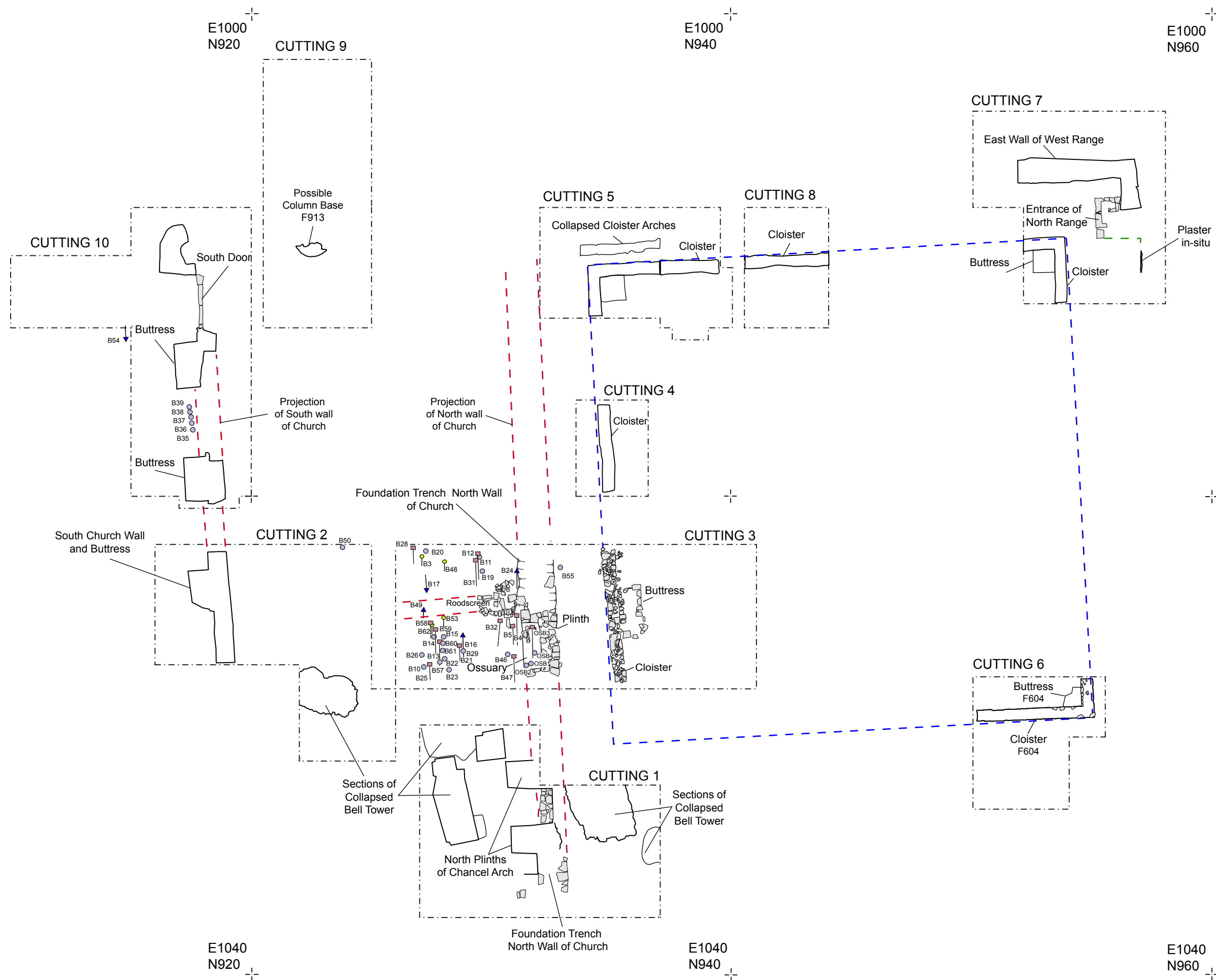
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Figure 6 : Location of all burials uncovered to date, 2011 - 2013



Legend

- Boundary of cut
- Limit of excavation
- Context cut by other context
- Cloister Wall Outline
- Church Wall Outline
- North Range Wall Outline
- Adult Burial
- Juvenile Burial
- Infant Burial
- Skull

Site: Black Friary

Consent No.: E4127

Date: January 2014

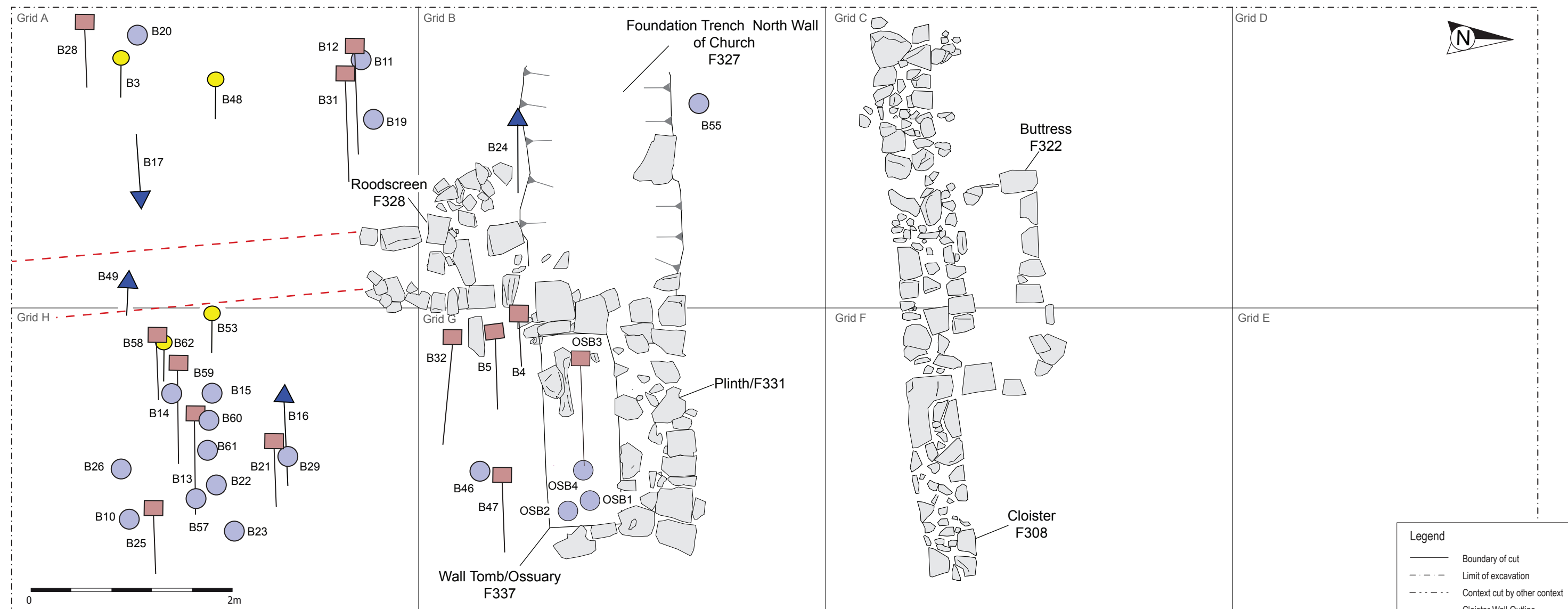
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Figure 7 : Burials of presumed medieval date

CUTTING 3



- Legend**
- Boundary of cut
 - Limit of excavation
 - Context cut by other context
 - Cloister Wall Outline
 - Church Wall Outline
 - North Range Wall Outline
 - Adult Burial
 - Juvenile Burial
 - Infant Burial
 - Skull

Site: Black Friary

Consent No.: E4127

Date: March 2014

Drawn by: CB



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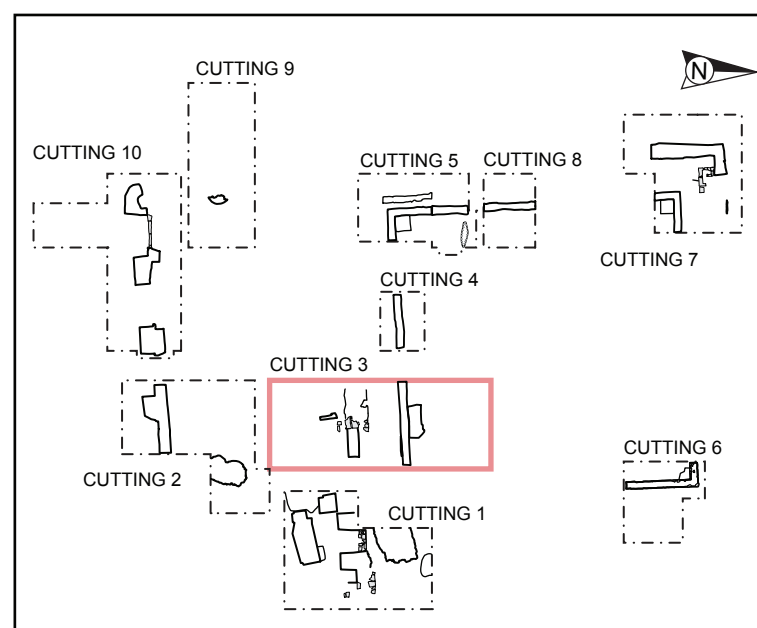
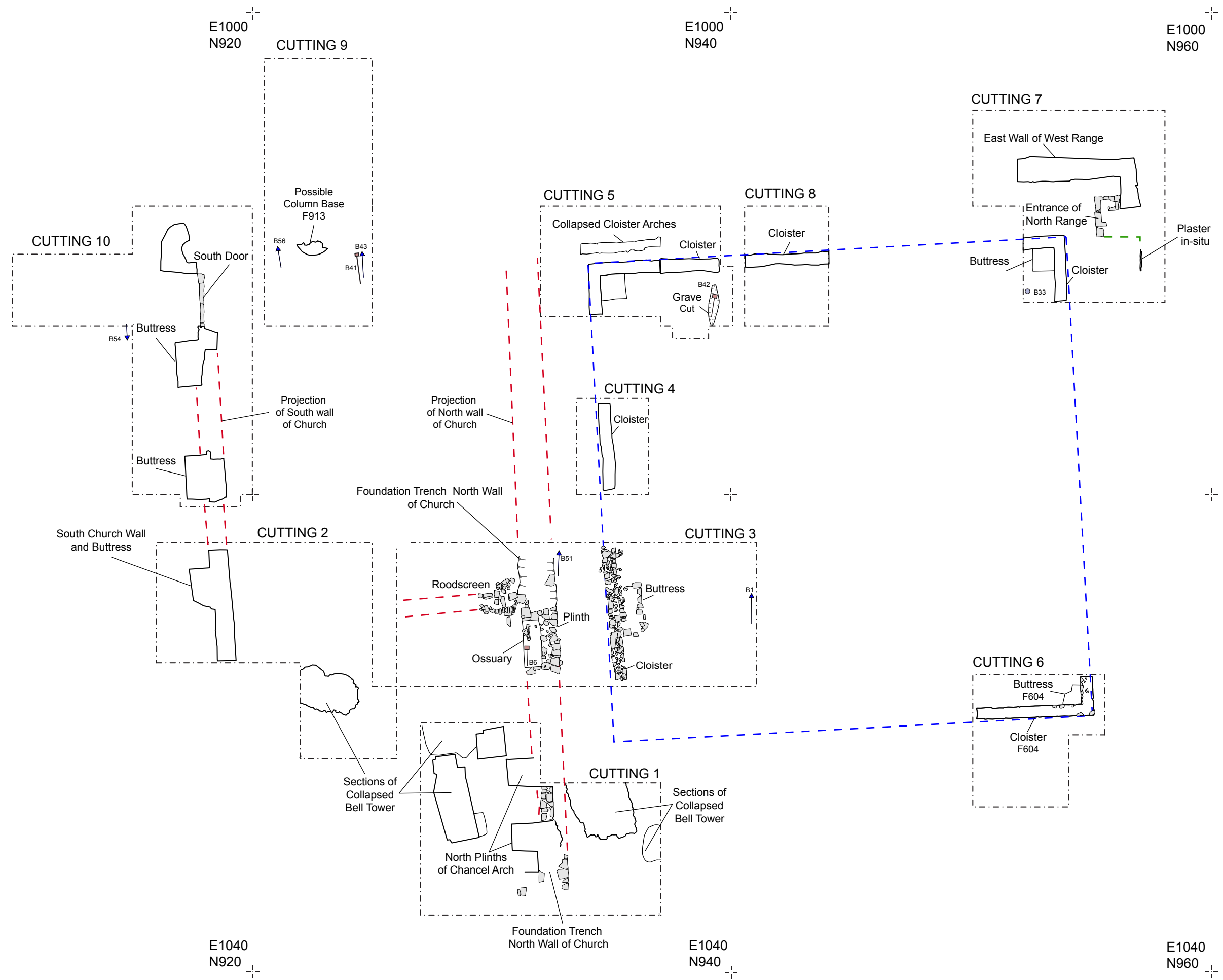


Figure 8: Medieval burials within cutting 3



Legend

- Boundary of cut
- Limit of excavation
- Context cut by other context
- Cloister Wall Outline
- Church Wall Outline
- North Range Wall Outline
- Adult Burial
- Juvenile Burial
- Infant Burial
- Skull

Site: Black Friary
Consent No.: E4127
Date: January 2014
Drawn by: LC & CB

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Figure 9 : Burials of presumed post-medieval date

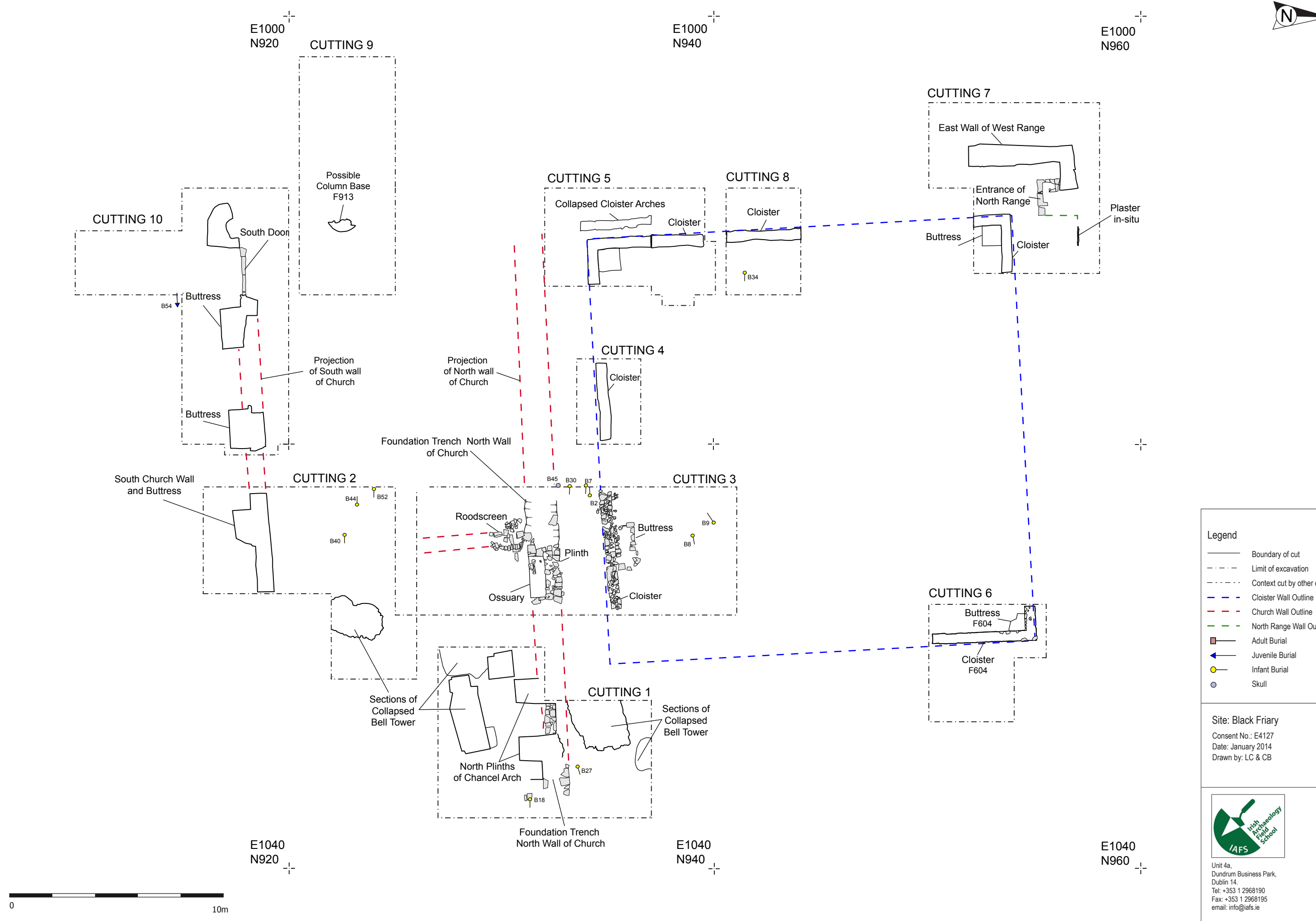


Figure 10: Burials of modern date, possible Cillin