

**Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork,
School of Geography, Archaeology and Palaeoecology,
Queen's University Belfast**



Data Structure Report No. 70 (preliminary report)

**Archaeological Excavations at Carrickfergus Methodist Church,
West Street, Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim**

Licence number AE/ 08/ 219

On behalf of





**Archaeological excavations at Carrickfergus Methodist Church,
West Street, Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim
Preliminary report submitted to NIEA**

Ruairí Ó Baoill

CAF DSR No. 70

Licence number: AE/08/219

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Archaeological Excavations at West Street, Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim

1. Summary

In mid-December 2008 the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) requested that the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork (CAF), Queen's University Belfast carry out archaeological work on site in the centre of Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim (Figure 1).

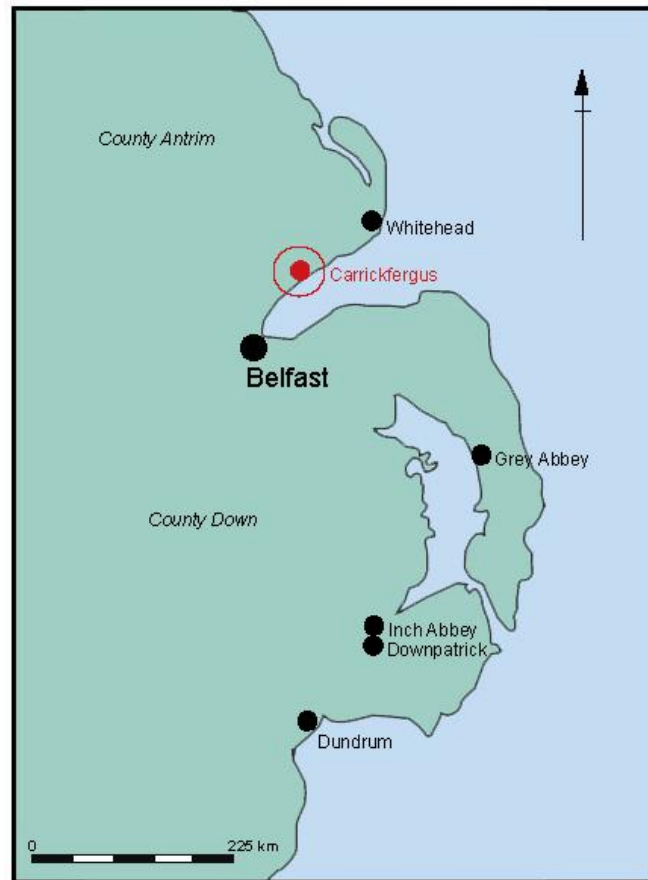


Figure 1. Location map of Carrickfergus, County Antrim.

The investigation was to assist in the mitigation of significant Medieval and Post-Medieval archaeological remains that were uncovered in an earlier Northern Archaeological Consultancy (NAC) excavation that took place after the demolition of the former Methodist Church, at the junction of Albert Road and West Street, Carrickfergus. Two new trenches were excavated under the direction of the writer from 5th-23rd January 2009. The Tudor-period town defensive ditch was uncovered in both CAF trenches. In the southern CAF

trench (Trench Two) the ditch width narrowed distinctly as it ran north. In the northern trench (Trench One) the Tudor-period ditch had expanded in width again and the badly disturbed basal remains of a stone and wooden structure, possibly a sluice gate to control the flow of water in the ditch, were also uncovered in its base. Another linear feature uncovered in the south-east of the site may be the badly disturbed remains of the Medieval town ditch. Compared to other earlier excavations carried out in the vicinity of the site there was a noticeable paucity of finds of all types recovered from the 2009 CAF excavation.

2. Introduction and background

In mid-December 2008 the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) requested the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork (CAF), School of Geography, Archaeology and Palaeoecology, Queen's University Belfast carry out archaeological work on site in Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim. The investigation was to assist in the mitigation of significant Medieval and Post-Medieval archaeological remains that were uncovered during a Northern Archaeological Consultancy Ltd (NAC) excavation (Licence number AE/08/164) that took place after the demolition of the former Methodist Church at the junction of Albert Road and West Street, Carrickfergus (grid reference J 4120 8739) in late 2008 (Figure 2). Following the NIEA request, two new trenches were excavated in extremely inclement weather by CAF archaeologists under the direction of the writer from 5th-23rd January 2009.

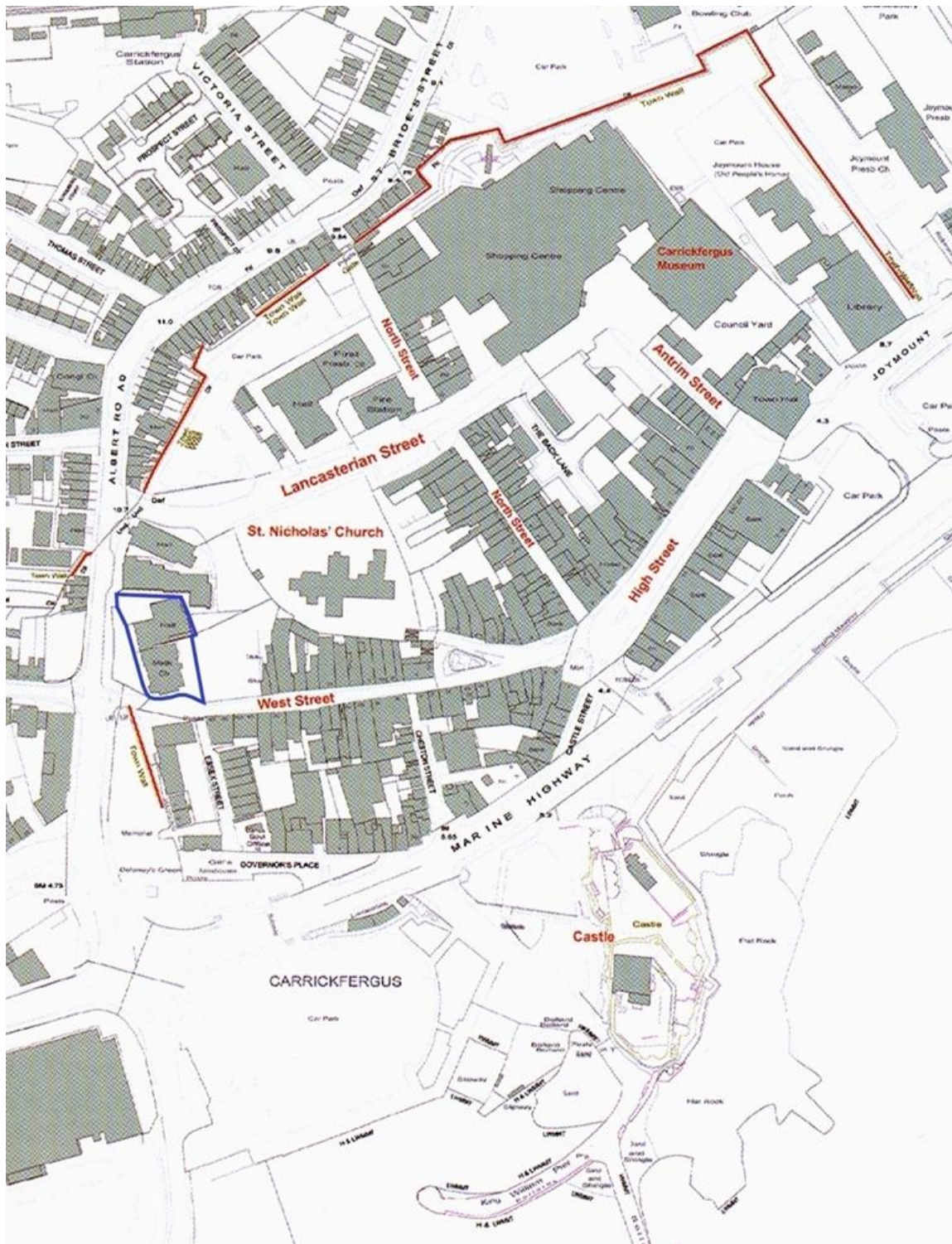


Figure 2. Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim. Excavation site outlined in blue.



Figure 3. The plan of the new Methodist church building overlaid on the previous buildings that occupied the site. No scale given. (From NAC July 2008, 22).

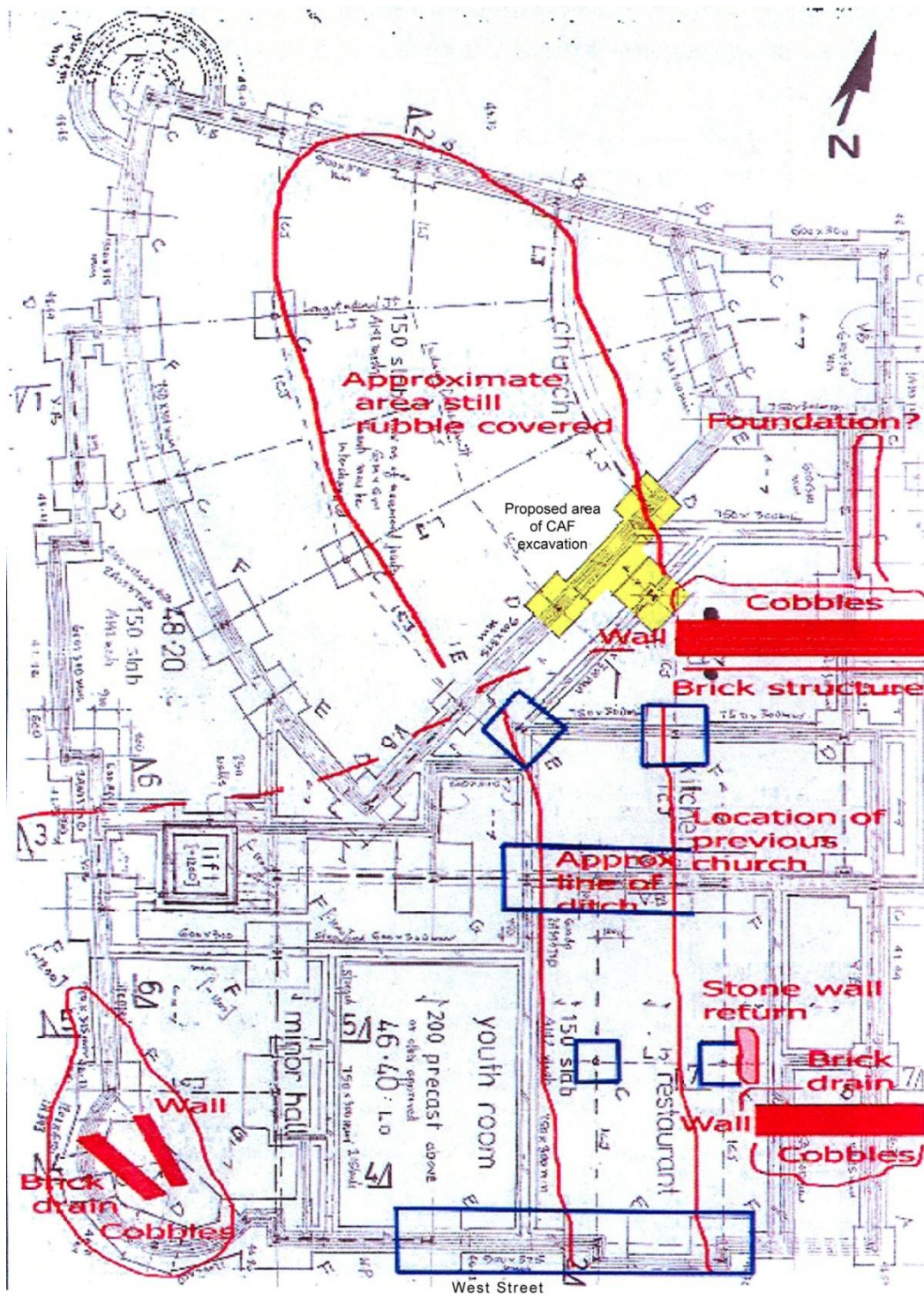


Figure 4. The areas of archaeological remains uncovered by NAC at the Methodist Church, Albert Road/ West Street, Carrickfergus. No scale given. (From NAC December 2008, 10 with additions).

2.1 General

The CAF excavation brief (Licence number AE/ 08/ 219; Planning reference number V/ 2006/ 0228/ F) was to hand-excavate to subsoil level a trench at right-angles to the line of the presumed Medieval and Tudor-period town ditch. The only new area available for this investigation was at the northern end of the site being dug by NAC. After the CAF excavation had commenced, the NIEA requested that further archaeological works be carried out in an undisturbed area immediately adjacent and north of the main NAC trench, located adjacent and parallel to northern side of West Street. The aims of this second trench were to investigate a further portion of the Tudor-period town ditch and to excavate a linear feature located east of the Tudor-period ditch in the south-east of the site.

2.2 The Site

The site is located at the western end of West Street, close to where it turns into Albert Road, and within the limits of the line of the early seventeenth-century town walls. The development site was approximately 40m, north-south, by 30m, east- west. The ground in this part of Carrickfergus rises quite steeply to the north, to a glacial ridge where St Nicholas' Church was constructed in the late twelfth century. The site had been the location of an existing church and hall, built in 1883 and 1969, respectively (NAC 2008, 2; Figures 3 and 4). These buildings were demolished in autumn 2008 and excavation was undertaken by NAC in advance of the new church being constructed. The new building took the form of a large sub-rectangular structure featuring corner towers to the north-west and north-east. It now stands on the same alignment as the previous building but further forward on the West Street frontage (NAC 2008, 2-3).

The foundation regime for the new building involved the excavation of concrete strip foundations with square bases, with tie beams running between these, as well as a lift shaft (NAC 2008, 5). The ground disturbance caused by this sort of foundation regime would have caused severe damage to any surviving archaeological deposits on site. Some of the foundations in the middle and south of the site had already been dug and across the site levels had been severely reduced by machine, before the CAF excavation commenced. Areas where no archaeologically significant deposits or features were apparently observed, in the north-west and north-east of the site, had already been freed to the developer and the construction of building foundations had already commenced.

NAC were engaged in archaeological excavation in the southern half of the site, where a large ditch aligned roughly north-north-west/ south-south-east and areas of cobbling and walls had been uncovered (NAC 2008, 10).

2.3 Historical Background

Carrickfergus was the most important town in Ulster throughout the Medieval period until the end of the seventeenth century. The writer has documented at length the archaeology and history of the settlement (Ó' Baoill 1993; 1998; 2007a-2007c; 2008a; Murphy and Ó Baoill 2000; Murphy, Brannon and Ó Baoill 1998). Within the general vicinity of the Wewst Street site are a number of other recorded archaeological sites, including the historic seventeenth century town walls (NISMR 052: 061) and St Nicholas' Church (NIHBR HB22/08/001). The development site straddles the Medieval and Tudor-period town defensive ditches in the north-west of the Town. These have never been previously located or examined so the site is of significant archaeological importance.

The two earliest maps of Carrickfergus- the first from *circa* 1560 and Robert Lythes' one of 1567- show simple defensive ditches surrounding the town along its western side, where the development site is located. The third map of Carrickfergus, drawn up *circa* 1596, is more informative (Figure 5). It shows stone defensive walls along the south-western side of the town, a gate at the western end of West Street, West Street itself (for the first time illustrated on a map). Where the development site was located, immediately north of the western end of West Street, the town defences are portrayed on the *circa* 1596 map as being partially stonewalled with a ditch then running north to a circular 'Mount', presumed to be at the modern intersection of Albert Road and Lancasterian Street. Lancasterian Street is almost certainly the fossilised line of the Medieval town ditch along the northern side of the town.

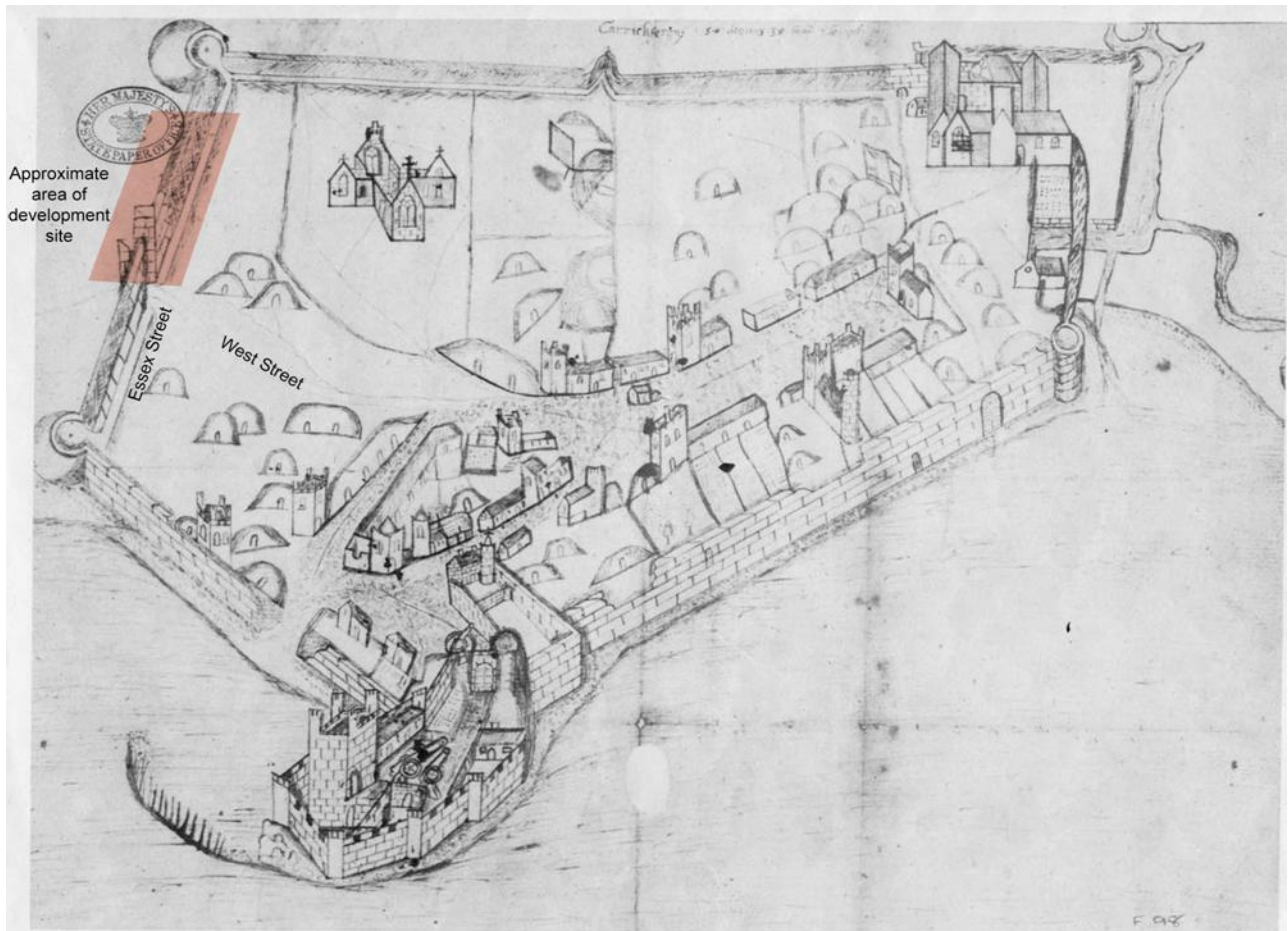


Figure 5. The circa 1596 map of Carrickfergus showing the Tudor-period town ditch that was uncovered within the development site (from Robinson 1986, Map 6).

A speculative map with possible alignments for the Medieval and Tudor-period Town ditches, both taking divergent lines across the area of the proposed development, was produced for the *Irish Historic Towns Atlas* of Carrickfergus (map compiled by Lesley Simpson in Robinson 1986, 3).

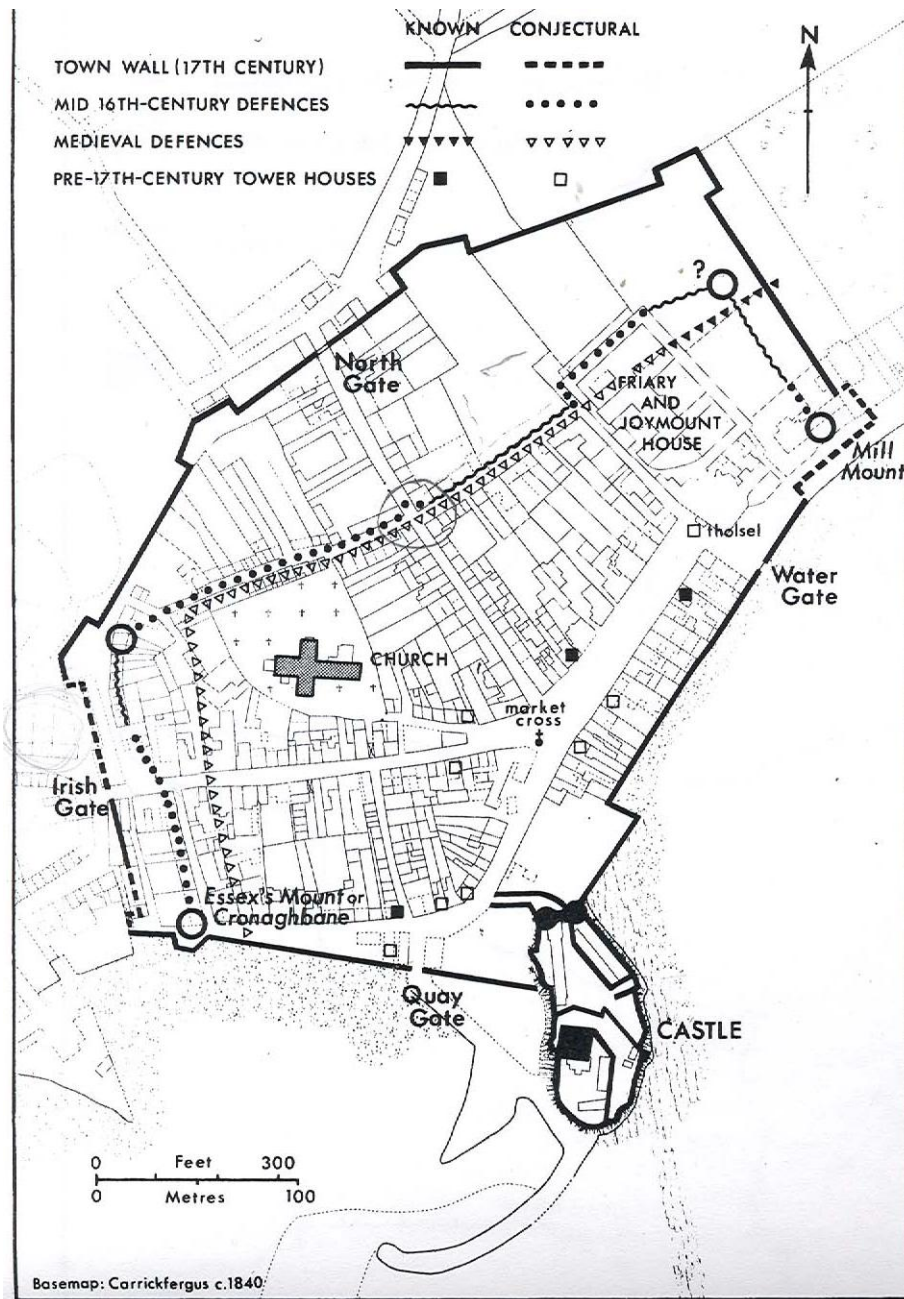


Figure 6. Lesley Simpson's map of Carrickfergus with the conjectural line of the Medieval and Tudor-period defences marked on it (Robinson 1986, 3, Figure 1).

2.4 Archaeological Background

Although a number of archaeological excavations have been carried out in the vicinity of the development site (Simpson *et al* 1979; Simpson and Dickson 1981, 81 and 85-87; Ó Baoill 1993, 54-63; Ó Baoill 1998, 25-32; Ó Baoill 2007c, 93-96), the excavations carried out by NAC and the CAF were the first to take place within this very archaeologically

sensitive area.

Both the excavations of Tom Delaney at his CFV1 site (excavated in 1976-1979 and summarised by Simpson and Dickson, 1981) and by the writer at his CF20 '91 and CF20 '92 site (excavated in 1991 and 1992; Ó Baoill 1993, 54-63; Ó Baoill 1998, 25-32) uncovered remains of the Tudor-period town wall along the western side of Essex Street close to its junction with West Street. In the 1991-92 excavations, that took place on the site of the old *Ideal Cinema*, a 7m long stretch of the Tudor-period wall was uncovered. It survived to height of 2.5m and had a maximum excavated width of 1.5m before the search for the eastern, inner, face had to be abandoned due to the proximity of modern fibre-optic cable lines. The CF20 '91 and CF20 '92 excavations also uncovered a substantial Medieval ditch, 5m wide by 2m deep, re-cut by a late sixteenth century ditch, 4m wide by 1.3m deep, on the same alignment. Both of these ditches were immediately adjacent and parallel to the external face of the Tudor-period stone wall. Both ditches were full of several thousand artefacts and preservation of organic material was excellent. As recorded on the excavations, both the Medieval and Tudor-period town ditches and the Tudor stone town wall, if they are continued, were seen to run through the development site.

2.5 The NAC excavation (Figures 4 and 7)

During the 2008-2009 NAC excavation at the West Street site three areas of archaeology were uncovered (Dunlop 2010, 4). In the first (Area 1), located in the east of the site, was uncovered the foundations of the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, dating to 1810. In the west of the site (Area 2), were uncovered two layers of cobbles and a late-nineteenth century wall and drain. The area in the middle of the site (Area 3) was found to contain the remains of both the Medieval and Tudor-period town ditches. Several Mesolithic flints were also found in raised beach deposits in the southern half of the site.

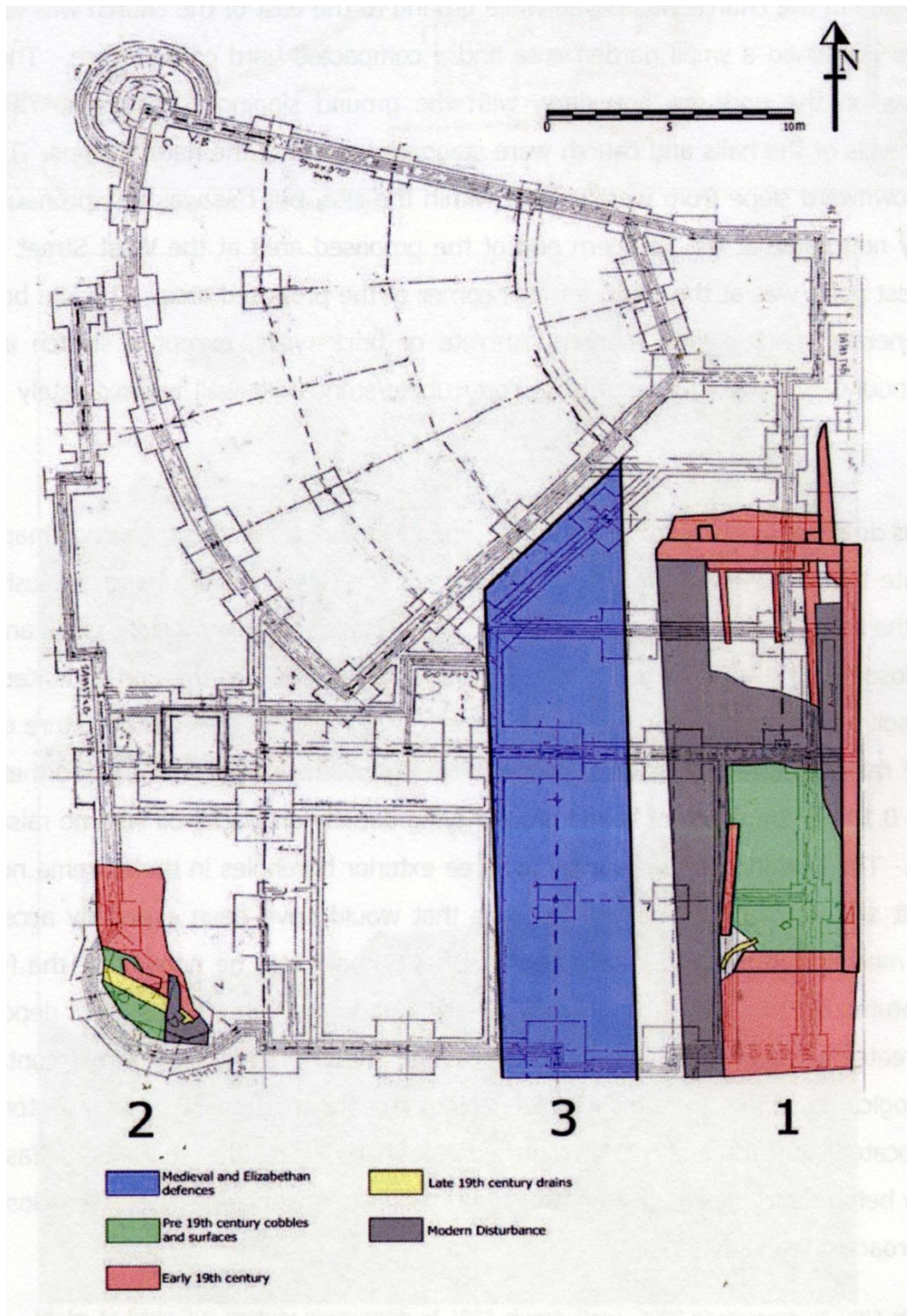


Figure 7. Plan of areas of archaeological deposits uncovered during the NAC excavation at West Street, 2008-2009 (from Dunlop 2010, 7, Figure 3).

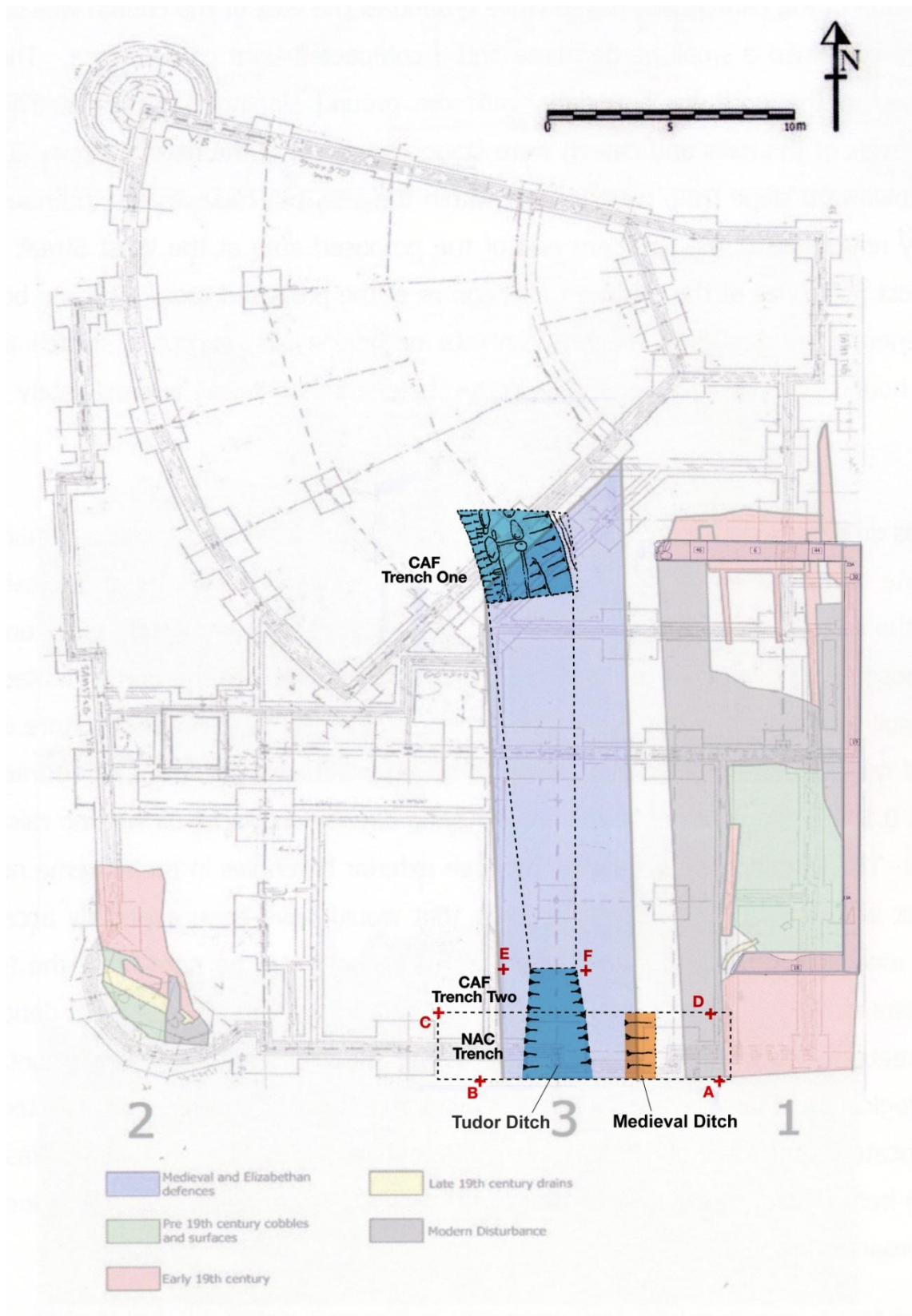


Figure 8. Plan of the Medieval and Tudor-period town ditches uncovered on the 2009 CAF excavation at West Street, Carrickfergus, overlaid on the NAC plan of the site.

3. The 2009 CAF excavation (Figure 8)

The line of the Tudor-period ditch north of the portion excavated by NAC was observed to have been severely disturbed by the excavation of a line of three foundation pads, each roughly 2m, east-west, by 1m north-south, and associated disturbance, prior to the CAF presence on site. It was immediately beyond the most northerly of these modern foundation pits and 16m north of the main east-west NAC trench in the south of the site that the first CAF trench (Trench One) was located.

3.1 Methodology

All the archaeological features and strata uncovered during the 2009 CAF excavations were excavated and recorded in conjunction with the guidelines laid out in the Northern Ireland Environment Agency's *Excavation Standards Manual* (2nd edition, 2004). All archaeological features were excavated and recorded using the standard context recording method. Individual features were planned (scale 1:10 or 1:20 where appropriate), both prior to, and following excavation. In addition to the photography and illustration, the principal site records consist of context sheets augmented by a site diary. Separate registers of small finds recovered and samples taken were also maintained.

3.2 Archiving

The finds from the excavation and the excavation archive are all housed in the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, School of Geography, Archaeology and Palaeoecology, Queen's University Belfast.

3.3 Credits and acknowledgements

I would like to thank the CAF archaeologists who worked on the excavation, often in extremely inclement weather, without whom the excavation would not have been completed: Peter Bowen- Assistant Director; Cormac Duffy, David McIlreavy, Gary McCabe, Dr Nick Beer, Christina Morgan and Lynsey Poole- Archaeologists. Sapphire Mussen, CAF, and Patricia Ó Baoill compiled the illustrations used in this report. Peter Bowen, Grace McAllister and Sapphire Mussen, all CAF, compiled the Appendices for this report. NAC Ltd for information on the archaeological remains uncovered in those areas of the site that they investigated.

4 Account of the 2009 CAF excavation

There were ten phases of activity identified within the two trenches investigated in the CAF excavation at West Street in 2009. These varied from Medieval strata and the Medieval town ditch in Trench Two to re-cuts of the Tudor-period town ditch in Trench One. Not all were present in both trenches, though the single common feature was the Tudor-period town ditch. For a single overview please refer to the site matrix on page 42.

4.1 Trench One

Trench One was located in the middle north of the development site and its location was dictated by the presence of concrete foundation pads for the new church hall. The trench was a maximum of 4.3m wide, east-west, by 3.2m long, north-south. At least seven phases of activity were identified within Trench One. These were:

4.1.1 Phase 1

The earliest evidence of human activity recorded in Trench One was the creation of a linear ditch. The cut for the ditch (C.43) was a maximum of 4.1m wide and 1.1m deep. It was cut into Keuper marl subsoil clay. No evidence for an internal bank associated with the ditch survived the later disturbance on site. From the location of the feature and from examination of the finds retrieved from the base of the ditch, this linear feature is almost certainly the Tudor-period town ditch of Carrickfergus, dating to the last quarter of the sixteenth-century.

4.1.2 Phase 2

Following the original digging of the ditch of the ditch, a structure was inserted into the base. This took the form of a rectangular timber frame (Contexts 78, 80, and 82-85) set within cuts in the subsoil (Contexts 82 and 84), above which were two lines of large stones (Contexts 76 and 77). Within Trench One, the western edge of the town ditch was cut more steeply than the eastern side and the stone and timbers were located close to the base of the ditch on this side. Whether the steepness of the cut was deliberate, to help facilitate the insertion of the timbers and stones, is uncertain.

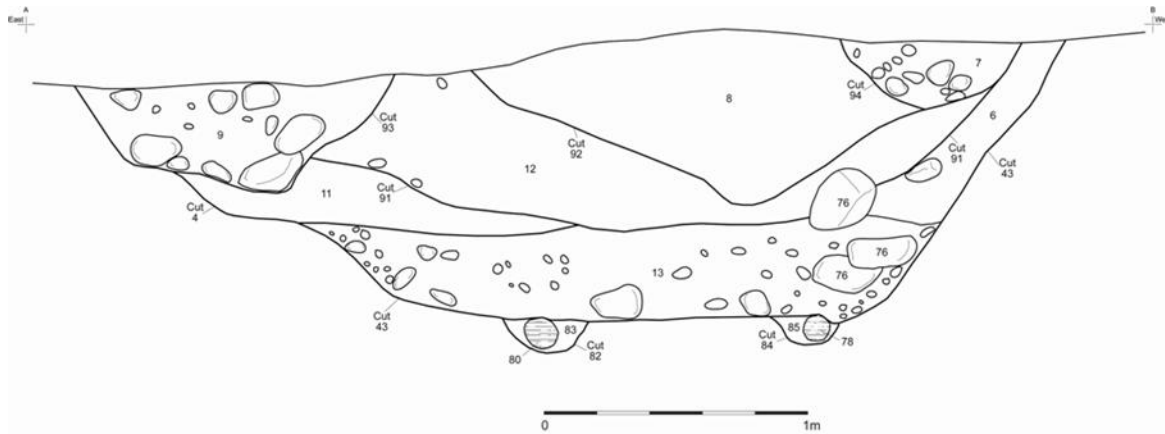


Figure 9. Trench One. North-facing section.

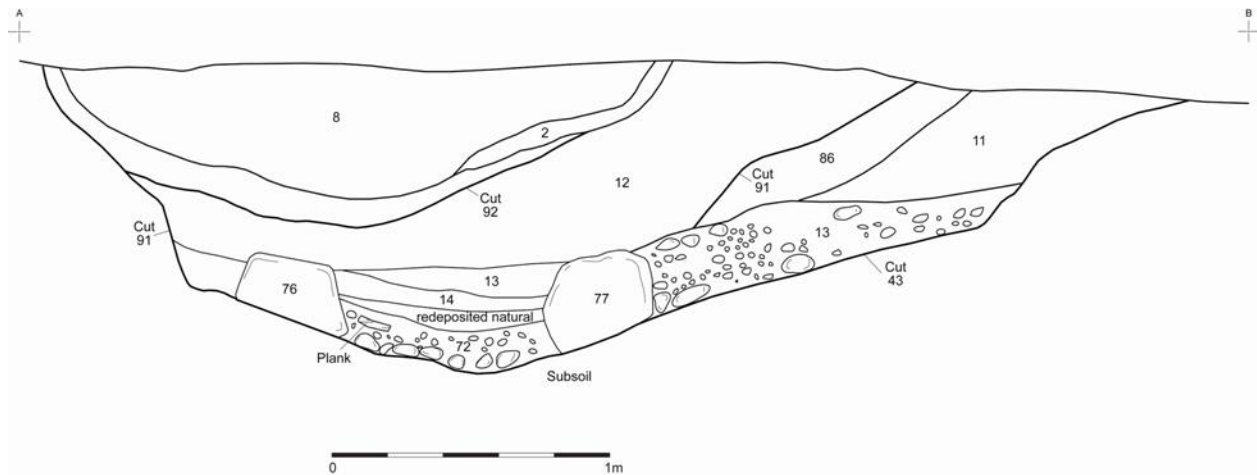


Figure 10. Trench One. South-facing section.



Plate 1. Trench One. The Phase Two structure of stone (Contexts 76 and 77) and wooden timbers (Contexts 78, 80, 82-85) during excavation, probably the remains of a sluice gate, in the base of the Tudor-period ditch. Shot taken from the south.

The western timber of the wooden frame (C.78) was a maximum recorded length of 2.1m, aligned north-west/south-east. The timber was circular in diameter and had a radius of approximately 0.1m. There were possible tool-marks at several points along the body of the timber. The timber ran into the south-facing section of the trench and sat within a linear cut (C.84) in the subsoil. This cut was a maximum recorded width of 0.25m wide by 0.12m deep. Timber C.84 sat slightly off-centre, to the western side of the cut. Other than the timber, the cut contained a single fill (C.85) which was grey stony and silty clay.



Plate 2. Trench One. The sluice gate remains in the base of the Tudor-period ditch, during excavation. Shot taken from the east.

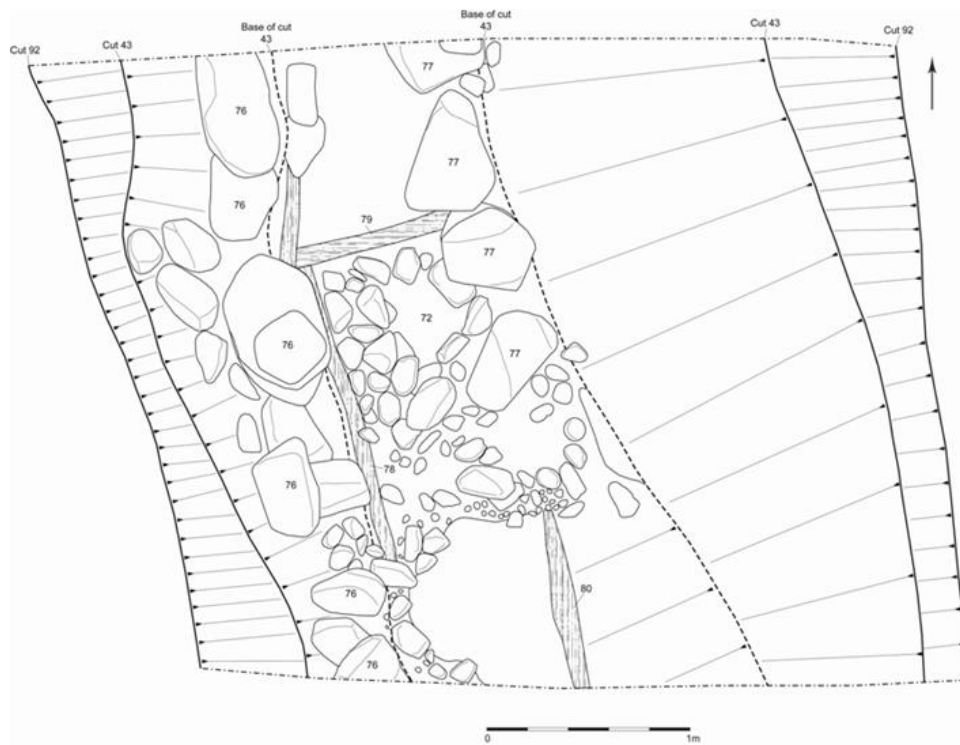


Fig 11. Trench One. The Phase Two structure of stone (Contexts 76 and 77) and wooden timbers (Contexts 78, 80, 82-85) mid- excavation.

The eastern timber of the frame (C.80) was a maximum recorded length of 2.15m, aligned north-west/ south-east. The timber was roughly 0.10m in diameter and there also appeared to be tool-marks on this timber. It also sat centrally within a linear cut (C.82) in the subsoil that was a maximum of 0.35m wide by 0.12m deep. One cross timber of the frame was recovered during excavation (C. 79), aligned roughly east-west. This was 0.9m long and 0.07m in diameter. It also appeared to have tool marks on it. It had a square joint at its western end, 0.06m long by 0.07m wide. There was a maximum width of 1m between the two long sides of the timber frame.

Aligned either side of the long ends of the timber cross-frame were two parallel rows of stones (C.76 and C.77). The western alignment (C.76) consisted of at least ten large, uncut, stones with many other smaller stones on either side. The un-mortared stone arrangement survived to at least three courses in this part of the base of the Tudor-period ditch.

The eastern alignment of stones (C.77) survived less-well. There were at least seven large uncut and un-mortared stones surviving, again with many smaller stones on either side. The stone alignments seemed to have been placed immediately adjacent, either side of the timber frame. In the western side of the base of the ditch, where the stone alignment was best preserved, the stones still remained in this location. However, in the eastern side the stone was seen to have collapsed over the eastern side of the timber frame, probably as a result of later truncation and disturbance on site. There was a maximum width of 0.7m between the lines of stones, but as these probably flanked the timber frame when originally constructed, the original width of the feature was probably about 1m.

The timber and stone structure appear to have been placed on the base of the ditch as there was no obvious re-cut for their insertion (Plates 1-4). They have been interpreted as the very disturbed lower courses of a sluice gate for controlling the flow of water that would have filled up the ditch and which was an important feature of the town defences. A heavily water-filled silty clay (C.72) was found between the stones and timbers which contained many copper-alloy pins and needles, along with a base-copper coin of Elizabeth 1 and fragments of red brick. It is presumed that both the timbers and dry-stone

alignments were part of the same structure, most of which had been removed at a later date.

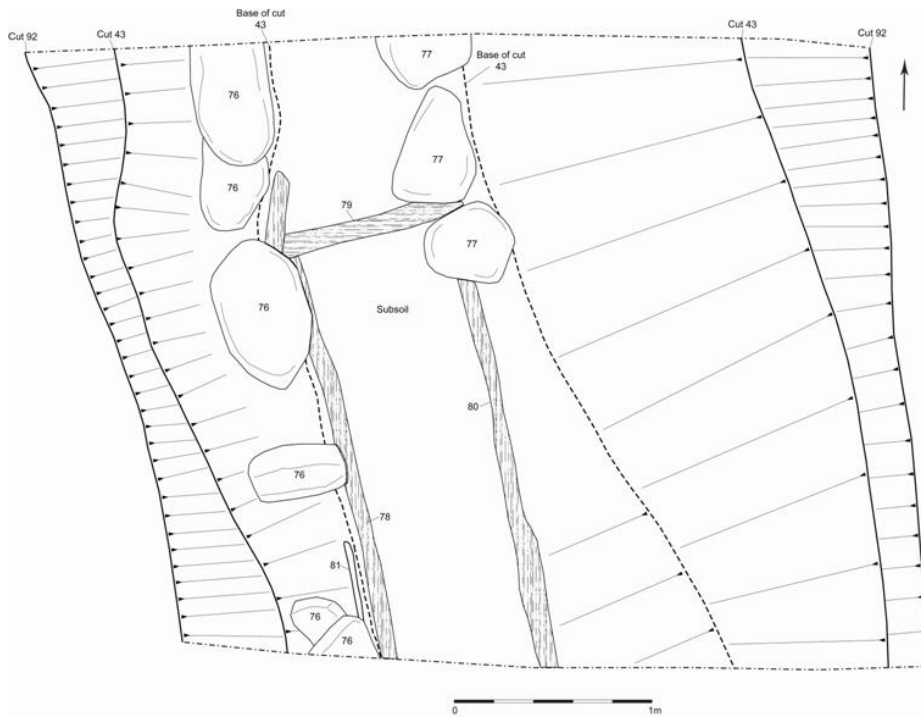


Figure 12. Trench One. Plan of the timber frame and stone structure in the base of the Tudor-period ditch.



Plate 3. Trench One. The timber and stone structure in the base of the Tudor-period ditch, after the removal of most of the stone infill. Shot taken from the east.



Plate 4. Trench One. As Plate 3. Shot taken from the north.



Plate 5. Trench One. As Plate 3. Shot taken from the south-east.



Plate 6. Trench One. As Plate 3. Shot taken from the north-east.



Plate 7. Trench One. Detail of the north-facing section after most of the timber frame was removed from the base of the Tudor-period ditch.

4.1.3 Phase 3

The third phase of activity in the trench involved the removal of most of stone and timber structure and the subsequent infill of the Tudor-period ditch. At some point the structure appears to have been dismantled, except for the lowest courses uncovered during the 2009 excavation in the base of the ditch. Presumably the timber, stones and facets were re-used elsewhere in the town. The whole base of the ditch was then infilled with a thick (maximum depth of 0.40m) layer of gravel (C.13) to level up interior of ditch and cover over the remains of the mill.

4.1.4 Phase 4

Phase four is represented in the archaeological record by evidence that the open ditch seems to have silted up again. This is reflected by number of dark brown organic and silty clays (Contexts 6, 11, 85 and 86).

4.1.5 Phase 5

The Tudor-period ditch appears to have been re-cut at some later period (cut C.91). This slightly smaller version of the original ditch was a maximum recorded width of 3.20m and depth of 0.70m. It contained a fill consisting of a mix of redeposited natural and organic clay (C.12).

4.1.6 Phase 6

Another smaller re-cut of this ditch also took place (cut C.92). This ditch was a maximum recorded width within the trench of 2.25m wide by 0.68m deep. It contained a basal fill of redeposited natural (C.2) and a main fill of mixed redeposited natural and brown organic clay (C.8). The Phase 6 ditch was cut by two later pits described below.

4.1.7 Phase 7

The last phase of activity identified within the trench was two small pits (cut C. 93; fill C.9 and cut C.94; fill C.7) containing modern rubble and located in the western side of the trench. The most southerly of the pits (C.93) was a maximum of 1.20 long by 0.40m deep. It was filled with a dark-grey sandy clay (C.9) containing large stones- possibly a displaced wall foundation- modern brick and lumps of charcoal. The most northerly pit (C.94) was a maximum of 0.70m long by 0.25m deep. It was filled by a mixture of brown sandy soil with

a high mortar content (C.7) and fragments of slate, red brick, wood and large stones. Pit C.94 was cut through the Phase 6 ditch (C.91).

4.2 Trench Two

The second CAF trench was located 15m south of the first one. It constituted a 2.5m northwards extension to the portion of the NAC main E-W trench, parallel to the northern side of West Street, in the south of the site, where the presumed Tudor-period ditch was originally uncovered. The area available for investigation here was limited by the location of the most southerly of the three concrete foundation pads and a large area of disturbance contemporary with it. Prior to the CAF excavation of Trench Two commencing, both the north- and south facing sections of the NAC east-west aligned trench were re-drawn as part of the site record and to help interpret any new features that might be uncovered.

These additional and limited works were requested by the NIEA after excavation at the CAF Trench One had started. Prior to excavation commencing at CAF Trench Two, both the north- and south-facing trench sections of the main NAC trench were recorded by the CAF and new CAF context numbers allocated to features and layers.

At least five main phases of activity were observed during the examination of the excavated NAC trench and the excavation of the second CAF trench:

4.2.1 Phase 1

A single stratum (C.56) of orange-brown silty clay, located directly above subsoil, probably represents the original Medieval horizon in this part of the site.

4.2.2 Phase 2

Stratum C.56 was cut by a badly-truncated linear feature (cut C.34), aligned roughly north-south, was located at eastern end of the main NAC trench, 1.70m east of the Tudor-period ditch. This was provisionally identified by NAC as the Medieval town defensive ditch. At least two sherds of Medieval pottery along with animal bone were recovered from the fill. The ditch was a recorded maximum width in the trench sections of 1.6m by 0.25m deep.

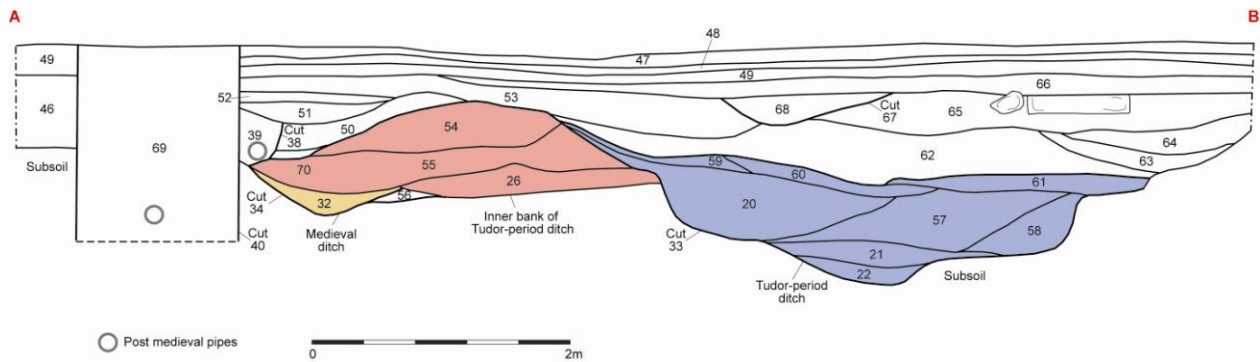


Figure 13. West Street, Carrickfergus. North-facing section in the south of site (NAC trench) showing both the Medieval and Tudor-period town ditches.

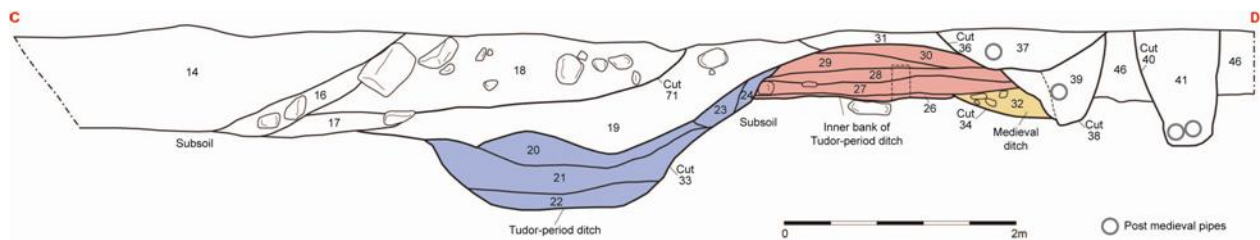


Figure 14. West Street, Carrickfergus. South-facing section in south of site (NAC trench) showing both the Medieval and Tudor-period town ditches.

The Medieval ditch was contain a single fills (C.32) was a brown silty clay, out of which two sherds of medieval pottery were recorded as having been recovered in the NAC excavation.

The Medieval ditch had been badly disturbed by later features (notably cuts C.36 and C.38, described below).

The first was an undisturbed area of the development site, triangular-shaped with a maximum length of 1.20m long and width of 0.70m, was available for excavation by the CAF immediately north of the NAC trench at the southern end of the site. Beyond this point the ditch had been removed by the insertion of a modern ceramic drain pipe (cut C.38; fill C.39) and the foundations of a stone wall (C.73), part of the 19th-century Methodist church. It was, therefore, not possible to follow the feature further across site, nor confirm that it was the Medieval town ditch. The CAF excavation recovered one sherd

of Medieval pottery along with bone and flint from the brown ditch fill.

It was not possible to assess whether the Medieval linear feature survived further north on site as the area within which it would have run had been released to the site developers prior to the 2009 CAF excavation commencing.

4.2.3 Phase 3

Phase two archaeological constituted the creation of the Tudor-period ditch. The section faces of the NAC trench showed that the possible linear Medieval feature (ditch) was located stratigraphically below the internal bank of the Tudor ditch, marked by a bank of silty and sandy clay deposits (Contexts 26-30, 54 and 55). Thus, the sequence of two linear features was unambiguous at this point. Within the NAC trench, the Tudor-period defensive ditch (cut C.33 = C.43 in Trench One) was a maximum of 4.0m wide by 0.7m deep.

4.2.4 Phase 4

This phase saw the silting up of the Tudor-period ditch. It was filled with a variety of grey and brown silty and sandy clays (Contexts 20- 24 and 57-61).

There was no sign of the any structures, like that uncovered in Trench One, within the excavated section of the Tudor-period ditch at southern limit of the site.

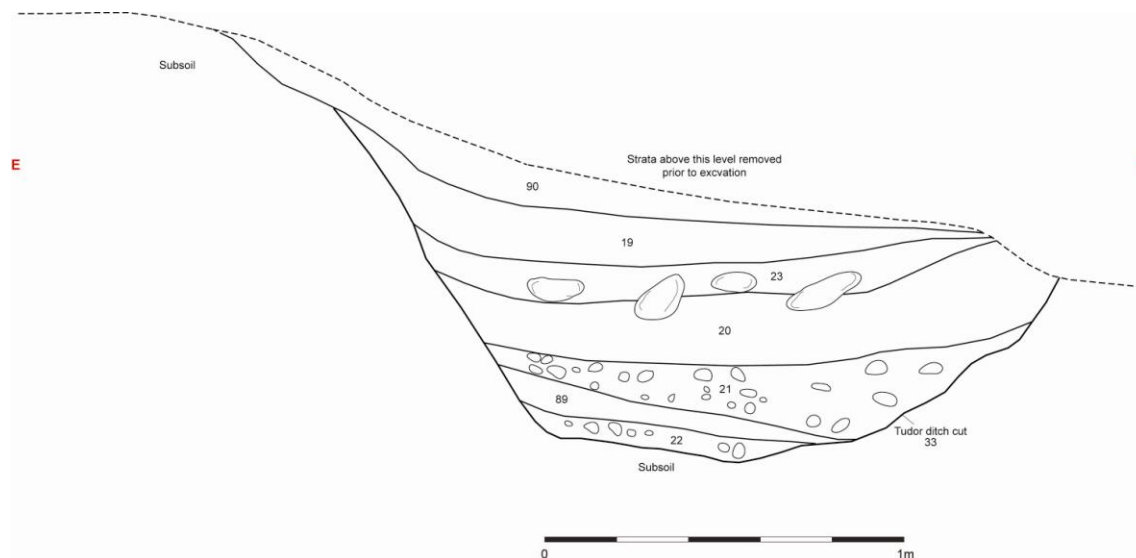


Figure 15. South-facing section through the Tudor-period ditch, in Trench Two.

4.2.5 Phase 5

This phase involved the deliberate infilling of the Tudor-period ditch. At some later period a thick deposit of dark grey sandy clay with (C.19) and one of black silty clay (C.62) were deposited into the Tudor-period ditch bank and on top of the ditch fills. These appear to be an attempt to level up the ditch prior to renewed activity on site, perhaps in the seventeenth or eighteenth century after the stone town wall was constructed to surround the town further to the west.

4.2.6 Phase 6

Nineteenth- and twentieth-century deposits above the ditch (Contexts 14, 16-18), the digging of the drain (cut C.38) along with the construction of the earliest church walls (C.73, both described above) and a more substantial drain (cut C.40; fill C.41) immediately east of these at the limits of the excavated NAC trench all are evidence of the intensive activity on site in the last couple of centuries.



Plate 8. Trench Two. The full extent of the excavated Tudor-period ditch. The image shows the ditch clearly narrowing to the north. In the background, the two archaeologists are standing at the northern edges of the Tudor-period ditch in Trench One. Shot taken from the south.

5. The Finds

Given the limited areas available for investigation by the CAF in 2009, there was a reasonable variety of artefacts recovered, although the numbers of artefacts were not as high as other excavations within the historic core of Carrickfergus. Artefact types included ceramics, animal bone, clay tobacco pipe, coins, pins, lead, slate and glass.

5.1 *Animal bone*

There was a total of 6,384.8 kilos of animal bone recovered from twenty-three contexts from the 2009 CAF excavation.

5.2 *Pottery*

There were fifty sherds of pottery retrieved from twelve contexts from the 2009 CAF excavations. Many of these were unstratified.

5.3 *Flint*

A total of 5.6 kilos of flint, from twenty contexts, were recovered from the 2009 CAF excavation.

5.4 *Stone*

A total of five fragments of cut or worked stone were recovered from the 2009 excavation.

5.5 *Clay tobacco pipe*

A total of two stems from clay tobacco pipes were uncovered from the 2009 CAF excavation.

5.6 *Glass*

Twenty-five fragments of window and bottle glass, weighing a total of 112 grams, were recovered from nine contexts during the 2009 CAF excavation.

5.7 *Metalwork*

A total of seventy-one metal artefacts were recovered from the CAF excavation. These included more than fifty small copper-alloy dress pins, a needle, tacks, fragments of lead, two lead shot and three base-copper, late- Elizabethan coins, dating to 1601 or 1602. Nearly all the finds were recovered from the waterlogged basal fill (C.72) of the Tudor-

period town ditch uncovered in Trench One. This was a similar deposit to that in which many metal artefacts and coins were found during the writer's 1991 and 1992 excavations at Essex Street (CF 20 '91 and CF20 '92).

5.8 *Roofing slate*

Nineteen fragments of slate roofing tile, weighing a total of 549.5 grams, were recovered from the 2009 CAF excavation, including at least one perforated example.

5.9 *Ceramic tile*

Fifteen fragments of ceramic tile, weighing a total of 617.9 grams, were recovered from the 2009 CAF excavation, including at least one perforated example.

5.10 *Brick*

There were sixty-six bricks or brick fragments, weighing a total of 26.008 kilos, recovered from thirteen contexts during the 2009 excavation.

5.11 *Shell*

467.9 grams of shell were recovered from eight different contexts on the 2009 excavation.

5.12 *Environmental samples*

Four identifiable samples of charcoal, including three of short-lived species were retrieved from soil samples taken on the 2011 excavation. Three samples of charred grain fragments, four of charred hazelnut shell and one of charred seed were recovered from the 2011 excavation.

6. Discussion

- 6.1** The CAF excavation at West Street was limited by the small area available to investigate. The excavation did, however, uncover evidence for the presence of both the Medieval town ditch and, approximately 2m west of it, the Tudor-period town ditch. An eight metre length of the Tudor-period town ditch was recorded during the 2009 CAF excavation. At the 1991-1992 excavations at Essex Street, carried out by the writer, the Tudor-period ditch was re-cut on the alignment of the Medieval ditch. At what point the two ditches diverged is uncertain, but it may have been immediately to the north of the Tudor period-gate across the later ditch which probably lies under modern West Street, between the top of Essex Street and the site excavated in 2009.
- 6.2** Where the two ditches turned to the east, to give the north-westerern limits of the town in the Medieval and Tudor periods, is also uncertain as the northern part of the development site was not available for the CAF to investigate during it's time on site. Previous excavations (CF 25, 1993, excavated by the writer) suggest that modern Lancasterian Street represents the line of the filled-in Medieval ditch. If this is the case, then the Medieval ditch probably runs up to the junction of Albert Road before turning east along Lancasterian Street. Where the Tudor-period ditch turns is more problematic. Although this ditch was uncovered during excavations in 1995 (CF 27) at the eastern end of Lancasterian Street it was not located at the CF28 site (1995), at the western end of that street, where a trench was excavated from close to the inside face of the seventeenth-century town wall down to almost to Lancasterian Street, itself. The suggestion must be that the Medieval and Tudor-period ditches are located on the same alignment at the western end of Lancasterian Street, as they were at Essex Street.
- 6.3** The remains of the wooden and stone structure uncovered in the most northerly of the two CAF trenches, in the base of the Tudor-period ditch, on the 2009 excavation is a unique discovery from excavations in Carrickfergus. The feature has been tentatively identified as the base of a robbed out sluice gate, for controlling the flow of water in the ditch along the western side of the town.

Sluice gates are traditionally wooden (or in more recent centuries metal) plates that are used to control flow rates and water levels in canals, rivers and, in antiquity, defensive

ditches. The gates themselves are usually positioned in grooves in the sides of a channel. Very few appear to have been investigated archaeologically in either Ireland or Britain. The structure uncovered in the base of the town ditch in Trench One seems to have been contemporary with the construction of the ditch and so was an original feature. The wooden timbers were set within slots cut into the subsoil in the base of the ditch. There are mills documented in this part of Carrickfergus from the Medieval period onwards (one is noted in 1404 that was later leased to a John Russell in 1595; (McNeill 1981, 6; Corporation Manuscripts 1911/9, 90), but no references to a sluice gate. Despite these references, it seems unlikely that the timbers on the West Street site constitute this type of a building of this type as they do not appear substantial enough. Excavated mills in Ireland are extremely rare and the thirteenth-fourteenth-century example excavated from Hanover Lane/ Dillon Place in Dublin and published by Claire Walsh uncovered large square-cut oak base-beams (Walsh 1997, Site E). The interpretation of the stone and timbers found in the base of Trench One as a sluice gate is, therefore, a preliminary one and further research to find other comparable excavated examples of similar structures will be needed to clarify the nature and function of the feature.

No artefacts earlier than the late-sixteenth century were recovered from the strata within the ditch in Trench One, thus proving it to be the Tudor-period fortification presumed to have been present on site prior to excavation commencing.

6.4 Finds included red brick, leather off-cuts, several dozen small copper-alloy pins, needles and shanks and three late-Elizabethan base copper coins of probable AD 1601/ 1602 date. The possible sluice gate remains and Tudor-period ditch cut ran north beyond the limit of excavation of the CAF trench and may, dependent on the subsequent level of ground disturbance, still survive below the foundations of the new church halls. The remains of the possible sluice gate also ran southwards beyond the limits of the CAF trench. How far further this the structure extended for is uncertain.

6.5 Another surprising observation was that in trench Two the width of the Tudor-period defensive ditch halved to only 2m, from being more than 4m wide a mere 5m further south. Why this should be is uncertain. Perhaps it narrowed because it reflecting a crossing point or drawbridge pit across the defensive ditch into the town. Unfortunately, because in the area of the site between the CAF Trenches One and Two, foundation pads

for the new church building had already been dug and massive disturbance to the Tudor ditch done, it is impossible to say. If the sluice gate was discharging water down site, the narrowing of the ditch cut further south might surely have caused a bottleneck and potential tail back.

- 6.6** The CAF excavation at West Street uncovered several new and important pieces of information about the archaeology and history of Carrickfergus. Despite the existing considerable documentary and cartographic evidence referring to mills in the town, this is the first time that the physical remains of a water-controlling structure have been discovered on an excavation.

The narrowing of the ditch cut not far beyond the northern limits of the Trench Two is certainly intriguing. Unfortunately this part of the site had been disturbed prior to the 2009 CAF excavation commencing. Removal of part of a stone wall by machine, recorded by the writer after hand excavation has ceased, appeared to show nothing but modern material. No sign of any earlier stone wall, gate or drawbridge structure was visible. Based on the evidence uncovered during the CAF excavation, it would seem that the original gate through the Tudor-period defences probably lies under modern West Street.

- 6.7** The evidence uncovered during the CF 20 '91 and CF 20 '92 (Ó Baoill) excavations at nearby Essex Street showed that the Tudor-period ditch was re-cut on the lines of the earlier Medieval ditch at that point. Between Essex Street and the West Street site excavated in 2009 the lines of the two ditches seem to have diverged. There were no Medieval artefacts uncovered in the two trenches excavated across the Tudor-period ditch in the 2009 excavation. Similar copper-alloy pins, needles and coins were found in the base of the Tudor-period ditch at Essex Street, except in larger numbers. Of the archaeological features recorded on the West Street site on both the CAF and NAC excavations, it seems that the linear cut (C.34), just 1.70m east of the Tudor ditch, is the best candidate for the Medieval defensive ditch in this part of the town.

- 6.8** There was a comparative paucity of finds from the 2009 excavation- several hundred only from the Tudor-period ditch in the two CAF trenches as opposed to several thousand in the same period ditch from the Essex Street excavations in 1991-92. Why this is so is a mystery. Perhaps it's location away from the centre of town and was the main reason

along with the high level of modern disturbance caused by later building on the site.

7 Conclusion

The CAF excavation at West Street in 2009 uncovered the remains of both the Medieval and the Tudor-period town defensive ditch. Moreover, the remains of a robbed-out probable sixteenth-century sluice gate are the first archaeological discovery of this type from a town in Ireland.

8 Recommendations for further work

8.1 Specialist work

The CAF excavation carried out in 2009 at the site of the Methodist Church at the corner of West Street and Albert Road in Carrickfergus uncovered further important evidence about the nature and location of both the Town's defensive Medieval and Tudor-period ditches, along with the remains of a possible sluice gate. Given the importance of this site, it is recommended that full publication of the 2009 excavations takes place.

Specialist reports on the artefacts recovered from the 2009 CAF excavation are needed to bring this Data Structure Report to full publication level. These specialist reports will need to include the environmental and wood samples recovered from the ditches along with the artefacts recovered from the excavation. Artefact types include ceramics, brick, leather, animal bone, glass, copper-alloy and other metal work and numismatics.

8.2 Publication

It is envisaged that a full account of the CAF excavation of January 2009 will ultimately be published in the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*

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10. Appendices

Appendix 1. Context Register

Context No.	Trench No.	Type	Description
001	1	Deposit	Modern disturbance – initial surface clean up
002	1	Deposit	Subsoil
003	1	Deposit	Grey sandy rubble material – northern end of ditch
004	1	Cut	Cut of ditch
005	1	Deposit	Redeposited subsoil (red/orange sticky clay)
006	1	Deposit	Dark grey silty organic clay
007	1	Deposit	Rubble deposit south and western edge of ditch
008	1	Deposit	Mottled red grey clay (above C.12)
009	1	Deposit	Rubble material on eastern edge of ditch
010	1	Cut	Cut for wall footing (represented by C.9)
011	1	Fill	Grey gritty compact clay
012	1	Fill	Mottled orange grey clay (above C.11/below C.12)
013	1	Fill	Gritty clay
014	NAC		Light greyish brown silty clay. Fill of cut C.95.
015	NAC		Raised beach material
016	NAC		Light – mid brown sandy clay. Fill of cut C.95.
017	NAC		Dark greyish brown sandy clay
018	NAC		Light – mid brown sandy clay. Fill of cut C.71.
019	NAC		Grey/black sandy clay
020	NAC		Dark grey silty clay
021	NAC		Brownish grey clay
022	NAC		Brownish sandy gravel
023	NAC		Light brown silty clay

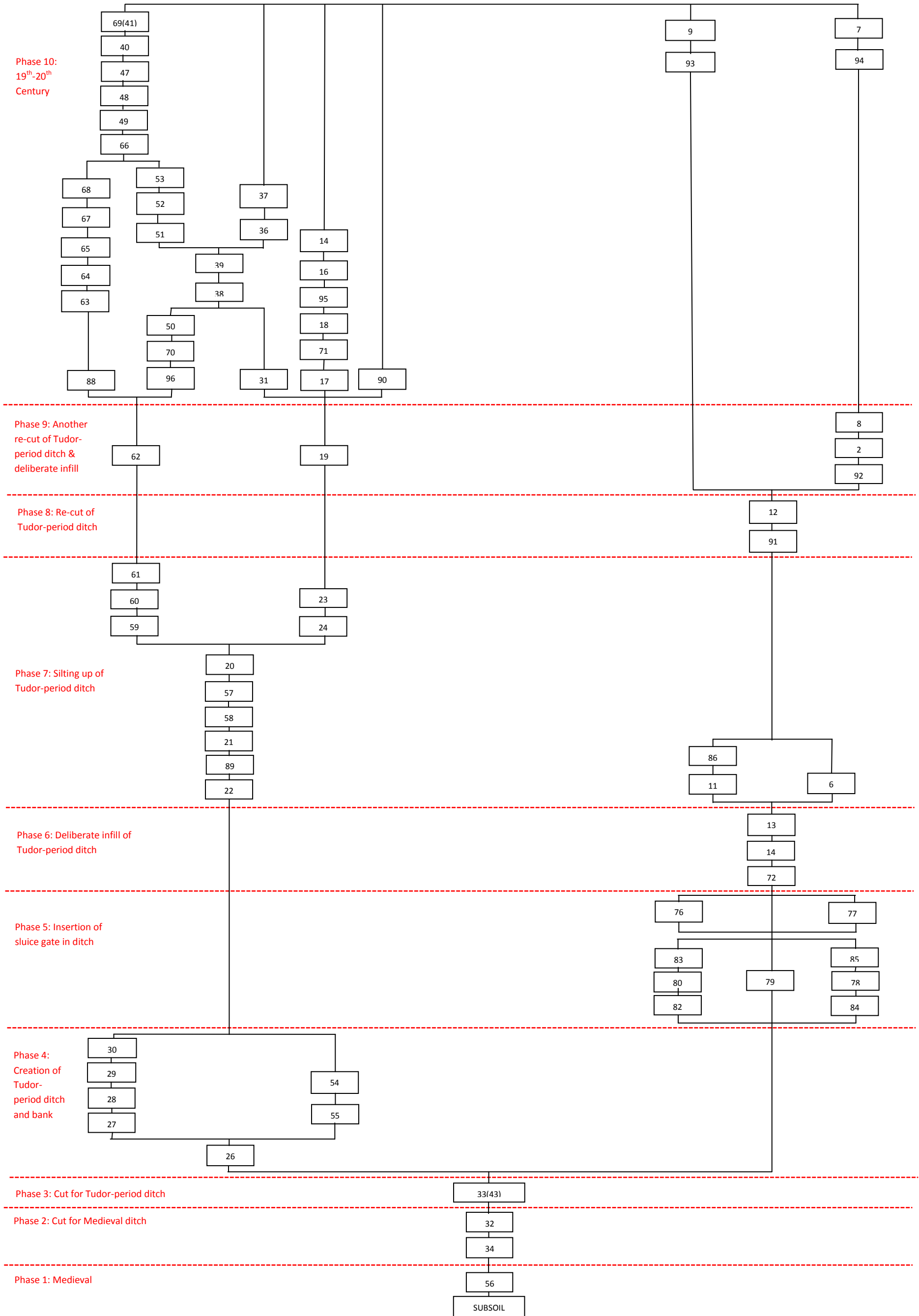
Context No.	Trench No.	Type	Description
024	NAC		Light grey clay
025	NAC		Bank material – general number
026	NAC		Light brown clay
027	NAC		Mid greyish brown sandy clay
028	NAC		Brown silty clay
029	NAC		Orange clay
030	NAC		Mid greyish brown sandy clay
031	NAC		Mid/dark brown sandy clay
032	NAC		Mid/dark brown silty clay
033	NAC	Cut	Cut of ditch – possible Tudor phase
034	NAC	Cut	Cut of ditch – possible Medieval phase
035	NAC		Bank material – general number
036	NAC		Ceramic drain
037	NAC		Fill of drain (C.36)
038	NAC		Cut for drain
039	NAC		Fill of drain (C.38)
040	NAC		Cut for drain
041	NAC		Fill of drain (C.40)
042	1	Fill	Redeposited natural. Mottled orange-grey.
043	1	Cut	Linear cut within ditch. Contained the two lines of stones.
044	1	Fill	Thin lens of dark organic material.
045	1	Fill	Organic fill of cut C.43. Dark-grey black organic.
046	NAC	Fill	Silty clay.
047	NAC	Surface	Modern ground surface

Context No.	Trench No.	Type	Description
048	NAC	Fill	Sand foundation for C.47
049	NAC	Surface	Tarmac surface
050	NAC	Fill	Dark brown grey clay. Fill of cut C.96.
051	NAC	Fill	Dark grey sandy clay
052	NAC	Fill	Mottled dark brown/ orange sandy clay
053	NAC	Fill	Dark brown sandy clay
054	NAC	Fill	Mid-brown/ orange clay
055	NAC	Fill	Light-mid brown clay
056	NAC	layer	Orange brown silty clay
057	NAC	Fill	Brown grey sandy clay
058	NAC	Fill	Dark grey silty clay
059	NAC	Fill	Orange sand- thin lens
060	NAC	Fill	Light grey mortar
061	NAC	Fill	Light brown grey sandy clay
062	NAC	Fill	Black silty clay
063	NAC	Fill	Dark grey silty clay. Fill of cut C.88.
064	NAC	Fill	Dark-brown black silty organic clay. Fill of cut C.88.
065	NAC	Fill	Dark brown black silty clay
066	NAC	?	?
067	NAC	Cut	?
068	NAC	Fill	Dark –mid-brown clay
069	NAC	Deposit	?
070	NAC	Deposit	Mortar lens. Fill of cut C.96.
071	NAC/TR 2	Cut	Large cut at west of trench. Filled by C.18.

Context No.	Trench No.	Type	Description
072	1	Deposit	Graney layer below organic in ditch cut C.4
073	2	Wall	Stone wall aligned east-west in Trench Two
074	2	Wall	Possible wall in south-facing section of Trench Two
075	2	Deposit	Disturbed wall in Trench Two
076	1	Stone	Setting of stones in the western edge of cut C.43
077	1	Stone	Setting of stones in the eastern edge of cut C.43
078	1	Timber	Timber on outside edge/ west of ditch cut C.43
079	1	Timber	Timber running east-west on northern edge of the ditch
080	1	Timber	Timber on inner edge / east side of ditch C.43
081	1	Timber	Small timber beside C.78
082	1	Cut	Cut/ slot for timber C.80
083	1	Fill	Mid-grey fill of cut C.82
084	1	Cut	Slot for timber C.78
085	1	Fill	Mid-grey clay
086	1	Fill	Dark mottled grey/ black clay
087	2	Fill	Hard compact orangey brown gravel
088	NAC	Cut	Modern cut. Contains C.63 and C.64
089	NAC	Cut	Same as C.95. Modern cut. Contains C.14 and C.16
090	NAC	Layer	Black silty clay. Above C.19
091	1	Cut.	Re-cut of Tudor-period ditch. Filled by C.12.
092	1	Cut	Re-cut of Tudor-period ditch. Filled by C.8.
093	1	Cut	Modern pit. Filled by C.93.
094	1	Fill	Fill of cut C.94.
095	NAC	Cut	Cut. Filled by C.14 and C.16. Same as C.89.

Context No.	Trench No.	Type	Description
096	NAC	Cut	Filled by C.50 and C.70.

Appendix 2: Harris Matrices



Appendix 3: Finds Register

Pottery

Context no.	Trench	Small find no.	Description	Quantity	Weight (g)
11	1	160	Unsorted	1	4.3
13	1	78	Unsorted	1	5.8
14	2	10	Unsorted	1	4.8
19	NAC	11	Unsorted	1	44.5
26	NAC	12	Unsorted	1	5.2
27	NAC	105	Unsorted	1	24.6
31	NAC	13	Unsorted	1	22.3
32	NAC	95	Unsorted	1	5.9
32	NAC	104	Unsorted	1	7.2
37	NAC	102	Unsorted	5	111.3
39	NAC	16	Unsorted	1	13.5
40	2	103	Unsorted	4	16.5
72	1	-	Unsorted (from sample#13)	3	5.3
72	1	135	Unsorted	1	1.0
Unstratified	NAC	1-2	Unsorted	2	32.3
Unstratified	NAC	3	Unsorted	1	102.9
Unstratified	NAC	4	Stoneware	1	2.9
Unstratified	NAC	5	Unsorted	1	3.8
Unstratified	NAC	6	Unsorted	1	7.9
Unstratified	NAC	7	Unsorted	1	10.7
Unstratified	NAC	8-9	Unsorted (from Tudor ditch)	2	9.0
Unstratified	North of 2	14	Unsorted (from top of ditch cut 33)	1	6.2
Unstratified	North of 2	15	Unsorted (from top of ditch cut 33)	1	24.3
Unstratified	2	17	Unsorted	1	6.4
Unstratified	2	18	Unsorted	1	5.7
Unstratified	2	19	Unsorted	3	119.7
Unstratified	2	20	Unsorted	1	12.0
Unstratified	2	21	Ceramic	1	1.9
Unstratified	2	22	Unsorted	1	129.6
Unstratified	2	23	Unsorted (from top of cut 71)	3	96.0
Unstratified	2	24	Unsorted	1	26.0
Unstratified	-	25	Unsorted (from rubble overlying c.19)	1	4.3
Unstratified	-	26	Unsorted	1	11.6
Unstratified	-	79	Unsorted	1	19.5
Unstratified	NAC	161	Unsorted	1	5.7

Bone

Context no.	Trench	Small find no.	Description	Weight (g)
1	1	36	Animal bone	28.8
1	1	-	Bone (from sample#7)	1.1
6	-	-	Bone (from sample#8)	20.8
8	1	121	Bone	76.1
8	Box1	142	Bone	222.4
11	1	119	Bone	70.2
11	Box1	143	Bone	192.8
11	1	-	Bone (from sample#9)	34.2
11	1	163	Bone	166.8
12	1	81	Bone	130.5
12	1	144	Bone	123.1
13	1	37	Bone	72.4
13	1	-	Bone (from sample#11)	0.2
13	1	86	Bone	708.3
13	1	87	Animal bone	549.5
14	NAC	100	Bone	177.4
19	NAC	38	Bone	202.2
20	NAC	-	Bone (from sample#3)	0.1
20	NAC	40	Bone	54.5
20	NAC	101	Bone	248.4
21	-	152	Animal bone	275.3
22	NAC	120	Bone	186.1
27	NAC	99	Bone	43.4
28	NAC	164	Bone	79.3
28	NAC	-	Bone (from sample#6)	79.7
32	NAC	-	Bone (from sample#4)	43.7
32	NAC	96	Bone	34.0
37	NAC	124	Bone	701.6
39	NAC	41	Bone	142.7
40	2	98	Bone	1.5
45	1	43	Animal bone	31.4
45	1	123	Animal bone	410.5
57	-	-	Bone (from sample #1)	2.8
58	-	-	Bone (from sample#2)	3.4
72	1	42	Animal bone	134.6
72	1	141	Bone	0.2
72	1	145	Animal bone	188.5
72	1	150	Animal bone	105.5
72	1	154	Animal bone	114.7
72	1	-	Bone (from sample#13)	88.1
86	-	-	Bone (from sample #14)	4.0
87	2	97	Bone	36.2
Unstratified	2	33	Bone (from above cut 71)	104.7
Unstratified	2	34	Bone	18.0
Unstratified	2	35	Animal bone	252.7

Unstratified	-	80	Bone	113.4
Unstratified	-	141	Bone	9.0

Brick

Context no.	Trench	Small find no.	Description	Quantity	Weight (g)
6	-	-	Unsorted (from sample#8)	4	29.1
8	-	64	Unsorted	1	1227.3
8	1	66	Unsorted	5	1160.6
8	Box1	127	Unsorted	3	20.7
11	Box2	126	Unsorted	2	21.1
12	1	125	Unsorted	5	966.9
13	1	61	Unsorted	4	1741.2
13	1	65	Unsorted	6	2727.3
13	1	67	Unsorted	3	3050.2
14	2	82	Unsorted	3	979.8
19	NAC	32	Unsorted	1	659.0
21	-	151	Unsorted	1	5.9
22	NAC	111	Unsorted	2	240.8
45	NAC	149	Unsorted	6	3575.1
57	-	-	Unsorted (from sample#1)	1	9.5
72	1	-	Unsorted (from sample#13)	1	5.0
72	1	62	Unsorted	4	4528.3
72	1	156	Unsorted	1	663.8
73	Box1	128	Unsorted	7	1377.4
Unstratified	-	63	Unsorted	2	2518.0
Unstratified	-	148	Unsorted	4	501.3

Slate

Context no.	Trench	Small find no.	Description	Quantity	Weight (g)
13	1	83	Unsorted	1	86.7
13	1	112	Unsorted	1	130.1
14	NAC	-	Unsorted (from sample#12)	3	30.5
45	1	158	Unsorted	1	64.8
72	1	153	1 perforated roof slate	2	127.9
72	1	-	Unsorted (from sample#13)	11	109.5

Tile

Context no.	Trench	Small find no.	Description	Quantity	Weight (g)
8	1	66	Unsorted	3	133.4
8	Box1	128	Unsorted	2	15.0
40	2	108	Unsorted	1	41.3
62	NAC	28	Unsorted	4	204.0
Unstratified)	2	29	Unsorted (from on top of cut 71)	3	47.7
Unstratified	2	30	Unsorted	2	176.5

Metalwork

Context no.	Trench	Sample No.	Description	Quantity	Weight (g)
13	1	11	Pin (possibly copper alloy)	1	<0.1
14	NAC	12	Brass tack?	1	0.8
72	1	13	Non-ferrous metalwork	1	0.7
72	1	13	Copper alloy fine pins	49	3.8
72	1	13	Lead shot	2	46.5
72	1	13	Copper alloy aglets?	7	1.5
72	1	13	Lead	1	14.5
72	1	13	Non-ferrous needle	1	0.2
72	1	13	Lead	1	1.7
72	1	13	Pyrites? (non-ferrous)	3	0.1
72	1	13	Lead strands	2	0.5
72	1	13	Copper alloy object	1	0.2
72	1	13	Lead	1	2.8
72	2	13	Copper alloy object	1	0.2
72	1	13	Copper alloy needle	1	1.9
72	1	13	Copper alloy dress pin	1	3.1
72	1	13	Copper coins (Elizabeth I - 1601/1602)	3	2.6

Flint

Context no.	Trench	Small find no.	Description	Weight (g)
1	1	-	Unsorted (from sample#7)	8.1
6	-	-	Unsorted (from sample#8)	16.2
8	1	116	Unsorted	262.3
8	1	136	Unsorted	115.7
11	1	60	Flint edge retouch	21.4
11	1	61	Flint retouch	1.7
11	Box2	139	Unsorted	191.4
11	1	-	Unsorted (from sample#9)	5.6

12	1	69	Unsorted	43.5
12	1	-	Unsorted (from sample#10)	2.1
13	1	71	Unsorted	106.6
13	1	117	Unsorted	491.8
13	1	-	Unsorted (from sample#11)	26.6
14	NAC	47	Unsorted	89.6
14	2	72	Unsorted	29.1
14	2	-	Unsorted (from sample#12)	15.3
20	NAC	46	Unsorted	225.4
20	NAC	90	Unsorted	53.6
20	NAC	-	Unsorted (from sample#3)	8.5
21	-	155	Unsorted	144.5
22	NAC	-	Unsorted	557.9
27	NAC	91	Unsorted	21.2
28	NAC	-	Unsorted (from sample#6)	67.1
32	1	81	Unsorted	1186.4
32	1	-	Unsorted (from sample#4)	179.5
37	NAC	110	Unsorted	157.3
45	1	137	Flint flake	4.1
45	1	159	Unsorted	43.1
57	-	-	Unsorted (from sample#1)	419.6
58	-	-	Unsorted (from sample#2)	154.5
72	1	138	Unsorted	96.0
72	1	-	Unsorted (from sample#13)	431.4
86	-	-	Unsorted (from sample#14)	11.3
87	2	48	Unsorted	23.9
Unstratified	2	44	Unsorted (from on top of cut 71)	307.9
Unstratified	NAC	45	Unsorted	3.5
Unstratified	-	68	Unsorted	31.8
Unstratified	2	70	Unsorted	44.4

Glass

Context no.	Trench	Small find no.	Description	Quantity	Weight (g)
1	1	-	Modern clear bottle glass (from sample#7)	1	0.7
6	-	-	Unsorted (from sample#8)	1	0.1
11	1	58	Unsorted	8	0.1
20	NAC	73	Unsorted	2	1.5
21	-	162	Unsorted	1	0.6
37	NAC	92	Unsorted	1	16.1
40	2	93	Unsorted	2	51.6
72	1	-	Glass/rock crystal? (from sample#13)	3	0.2
72	1	-	Unsorted (from sample#13)	1	0.6
Unstratified	2	55	Unsorted	1	13.4
Unstratified	2	56	Unsorted	1	2.7

Unstratified	2	57	Yellow glass (from on top of cut 71)	1	1.9
Unstratified	2	74	Unsorted	1	9.8
Unstratified	-	134	Unsorted	1	12.7

Coal

Context no.	Trench	Small find no.	Description	Quantity	Weight (g)
6	-	-	Unsorted (from sample#8)	-	48.4
8	Box1	147	Unsorted	2	29.8
11	1	-	Unsorted (from sample#9)	-	0.7
11	1	84	Unsorted	1	22.2
21	-	157	Unsorted	1	4.1
28	NAC	-	Unsorted (from sample#6)	-	8.8
72	1	-	Unsorted (from sample#13)	-	22.9
Unstratified	-	85	Unsorted	3	15.0

Clay tobacco pipe

Context no.	Trench	Small find no.	Description	Quantity	Weight (g)
37	NAC	94	Stem	1	1.1
Unstratified	2	27	Stem fragment	1	1.6

Shell

Context no.	Trench	Small find no.	Quantity	Weight (g)
8	1	114	6	35.3
8	Box1	129	7	32.8
11	1	77	3	12.4
11	1	131	2	7.0
11	Box2	132	4	19.9
11	Box2	133	7	23.4
13	1	75	1	99.1
13	1	113	4	14.0
20	NAC	52	1	2.0
37	NAC	88	1	44.7
39	NAC	53	2	28.5
45	1	115	12	71.5
72	1	54	3	1.9
72	1	130	6	14.0
Unstratified	2	50	3	13.9

Unstratified (on top of cut 71)	2	51	2	9.1
Unstratified	-	76	2	38.4

Other finds

Context no.	Trench	Small find no.	Description	Quantity	Weight (g)
11	1	-	Fly cocoon taken from sample#9	-	3.2
27	NAC	109	Slag	1	71.2
28	NAC	31	Possible building rubble	2	265.1
37	NAC	107	Worked stone	2	242.6
72	1	-	Mortar (from sample#13)	2	15.9
87	2	106	Cut stone	1	647.6

Dating material

Hazelnut shell and other shell fragments

Context no.	Sample no.	Quantity	Weight (g)
6	8	38 (hazelnut & other shell fragments)	0.4
11	9	4 (hazelnut & other shell fragments)	<0.1
14	12	3 (hazelnut & other shell fragments)	0.1
57	1	3 (hazelnut & other shell fragments)	0.2
57	1	1 (walnut shell?)	0.5
58	2	8 (hazelnut shell)	0.3
72	1	48	2.1

Charred grain and seed

Context no.	Sample no.	Quantity	Weight (g)
6	8	(seeds) 6	0.2
6	8	60	0.4
11	9	4	0.2
14	12	3	<0.1
20	3	1	<0.1
28	6	12	0.2
32	4	9	<0.1
58	2	1	<0.1
72	1	22	0.4
86	14	3	<0.1

Short-lived charcoal

Context no.	Sample no.	Weight (g)
6	8	<0.1
11	9	<0.1
12	10	<0.1
28	6	0.2
58	2	<0.1
72	1	0.1
86	14	<0.1

Unburnt seeds

Context no.	Sample no.	Quantity	Weight (g)
1	7	-	0.1
6	8	-	0.1
11	9	-	0.1
12	10	-	<0.1
13	11	-	<0.1
14	12	-	<0.1
20	3	-	0.1
28	6	-	<0.1
57	1	-	0.1
72	1	-	0.2
86	14	-	0.2

Appendix 4: Drawing Register

Fig No.	Trench No.	Type	Scale	Description	Initials & Date
1	1	Plan	1:20	Pre-excavation plan of ditch	DMcl & CM 6/1/09
2	NAC	Section	1:20	South-facing section of NAC Trench/ Trench Two	4/1/09
3	NAC	Section	1:20	North-facing section of NAC Trench/ Trench Two	12/1/09
4	1	Plan	1:20	Mid-excavation plan of Trench One showing stones and wood- ?remains of sluice gate	12/1/09
5	2	Plan	1:20	Pre-excavation plan of Trench Two	LP & NB 14/1/09
6	2	Plan	1:20	Mid-excavation plan of Trench Two, eastern side, wall C.73 Medieval ditch C. 34	DMcl 15/1/09
7	1	Plan	1:20	Mid-excavation plan of ?sluice gate remains	CD & NB 15/1/09

Appendix 5: Photographic Register

Photo Number	Trench Number	Description	Initials & Date
1	Site	General view of site looking south-east	5/1/09
2	Site	General view of site looking south-east	5/1/09
3	Site	General view of site showing south-eastern side of site	5/1/09
4	Site	General view of site showing south-eastern side of site	5/1/09
5	Site	General view of site showing south-western corner looking south-west	5/1/09
6	Site	General view of site showing south-western corner looking south-west	5/1/09
7	Site	View of south-eastern corner of site	5/1/09
8	Site	View of south-eastern corner of site	5/1/09
9	Site	View of Ruairí monitoring machine looking north-east	5/1/09
10	Site	View of Ruairí monitoring machine looking north-east	5/1/09
11	Site	View of Ruairí monitoring machine looking north-east	5/1/09
12	Site	View of Ruairí monitoring machine looking north-east	5/1/09
13	Site	View of Ruairí monitoring machine looking north	5/1/09
14	Site	View of Ruairí monitoring machine looking north	5/1/09
15	Site	View across site looking north-east	5/1/09
16	Site	View across site looking north-east	5/1/09
17	1	View of ditch after first clean looking south	6/1/09
18	1	View of ditch after first clean looking south	6/1/09

Photo Number	Trench Number	Description	Initials & Date
19	1	View of ditch after first clean looking south	6/1/09
20	1	View of ditch after first clean looking south	6/1/09
21	1	View of ditch after first clean looking south	6/1/09
22	1	View of ditch after first clean looking south	6/1/09
23	1	View of ditch after first clean looking south-east	6/1/09
24	1	View of ditch after first clean looking south-east	6/1/09
25	1	View of ditch after first clean looking west	6/1/09
26	1	View of ditch after first clean looking west	6/1/09
27	1	View of ditch after first clean looking south	6/1/09
28	1	View of ditch after first clean looking south	6/1/09
29	1	View of ditch after first clean looking south	6/1/09
30	1	View of ditch after first clean looking south-east	6/1/09
31	1	View of ditch after first clean looking south-east	6/1/09
32	1	View of ditch after first clean looking south-east	6/1/09
33	1	View of ditch after first clean looking east	6/1/09
34	1	View of ditch after first clean looking east	6/1/09
35	1	View of ditch after first clean looking east	6/1/09
36	1	Pre-excavation shot of the site cleaned up prior to excavation commencing from all 4 cardinal points. Ranging rods representing the edge of ditch (roughly)	6/1/09 RÓB
37	1	Pre-excavation shot of the site cleaned up prior to excavation commencing from all 4 cardinal points. Ranging rods representing the edge of ditch (roughly)	6/1/09 RÓB

Photo Number	Trench Number	Description	Initials & Date
38	1	Pre-excavation shot of the site cleaned up prior to excavation commencing from all 4 cardinal points. Ranging rods representing the edge of ditch (roughly)	6/1/09 RÓB
39	1	Pre-excavation shot of the site cleaned up prior to excavation commencing from all 4 cardinal points. Ranging rods representing the edge of ditch (roughly)	6/1/09 RÓB
40	1	Pre-excavation shot of the site cleaned up prior to excavation commencing from all 4 cardinal points. Ranging rods representing the edge of ditch (roughly)	6/1/09 RÓB
41	1	Pre-excavation shot of the site cleaned up prior to excavation commencing from all 4 cardinal points. Ranging rods representing the edge of ditch (roughly)	6/1/09 RóB
42	1	Pre-excavation shot of the site cleaned up prior to excavation commencing from all 4 cardinal points. Ranging rods representing the edge of ditch (roughly)	6/1/09 RóB
43	1	Pre-excavation shot of the site cleaned up prior to excavation commencing from all 4 cardinal points. Ranging rods representing the edge of ditch (roughly)	6/1/09 RóB
44	1	Pre-excavation shot of the site cleaned up prior to excavation commencing from all 4 cardinal points. Ranging rods representing the edge of ditch (roughly)	6/1/09 RóB
45	1	Pre-excavation shot of the site cleaned up prior to excavation commencing from all 4 cardinal points. Ranging rods representing the edge of ditch (roughly)	6/1/09 RóB

Photo Number	Trench Number	Description	Initials & Date
46	1	Pre-excavation shot of the site cleaned up prior to excavation commencing from all 4 cardinal points. Ranging rods representing the edge of ditch (roughly)	6/1/09 RóB
47	1	Pre-excavation shot of the site cleaned up prior to excavation commencing from all 4 cardinal points. Ranging rods representing the edge of ditch (roughly)	6/1/09 RóB
48	1	Pre-excavation shot of the site cleaned up prior to excavation commencing from all 4 cardinal points. Ranging rods representing the edge of ditch (roughly)	6/1/09 RóB
49	1	General site shots from north and north-east	6/1/09 RóB
50	1	General site shots from north and north-east	6/1/09 RóB
51	1	General site shots from north and north-east	6/1/09 RóB
52	NAC Trench	South-facing section- west end	Jan 2009
53	NAC Trench	South- facing section, showing Tudor-period ditch	Jan 2009
54	NAC Trench	South- facing showing bank of Tudor-period ditch	Jan 2009
55	NAC Trench	South- facing section – east end	Jan 2009
56	NAC Trench	West-facing section of NAC trench	Jan 2009
57	NAC Trench	North-facing section – east end	Jan 2009
58	NAC Trench	North-facing section showing Medieval ditch	Jan 2009
59	NAC Trench	North-facing section showing Tudor-period bank of ditch	Jan 2009

Photo Number	Trench Number	Description	Initials & Date
60	NAC Trench	North-facing section showing Tudor-period ditch	Jan 2009
61	NAC Trench	North-facing section showing Tudor-period ditch	Jan 2009
62	NAC Trench	North-facing section – west end	Jan 2009
63	NAC Trench	Post-excavation shot of trench looking east	Jan 2009
64	NAC Trench	Post-excavation shot of trench looking east	Jan 2009
65	NAC Trench	North-facing section of trench showing Tudor-period ditch	Jan 2009
66	NAC Trench	North-facing section of trench showing Tudor-period ditch	Jan 2009
67	NAC Trench	North-facing section of trench showing Tudor-period ditch	Jan 2009
68	NAC Trench	South-facing section of NAC trench showing Medieval ditch and bank	Jan 2009
69	NAC Trench	South-facing section of NAC trench showing Medieval ditch	Jan 2009
70	NAC Trench	North-facing section of NAC trench showing Medieval ditch	Jan 2009
71	NAC Trench	N – facing section of NAC Trench showing Medieval ditch and Tudor-period bank	Jan 2009
72	NAC Trench	North-facing section of NAC Trench showing Tudor-period ditch	Jan 2009
73	NAC Trench	North-facing section of NAC Trench showing Tudor-period ditch	Jan 2009
74	NAC Trench	North-facing section of NAC Trench showing Tudor-period ditch	Jan 2009

Photo Number	Trench Number	Description	Initials & Date
75	NAC Trench	North-facing section of NAC Trench showing Tudor-period ditch	Jan 2009
76	NAC Trench	North-facing section of NAC Trench – west end	Jan 2009
77	1	Mid-excavation shot of Tudor-period ditch C.43 showing stones and timbers from east	Jan 2009
78	1	Mid-excavation shot of ditch C.43 showing stones and timbers from north	Jan 2009
79	1	Mid-excavation shot of ditch C.43 showing stones and timbers from west	Jan 2009
80	1	Mid-excavation shot of ditch C.43 showing stones and timbers from west	Jan 2009
81	1	Mid-excavation shot of ditch C.43 showing stones and timbers from south	Jan 2009
82	1	Mid-excavation shot of ditch C.43 showing stones and timbers from south	Jan 2009
83	1	Mid-excavation shot of ditch C.43 showing stones and timbers from south	Jan 2009
84	1	Mid-excavation shot of ditch C.43 showing stones and timbers from south	Jan 2009
85	1	Mid-excavation of ditch C.43 showing stones and timbers from east	Jan 2009
86	1	Mid-excavation of ditch C.43 showing stones and timbers from east	Jan 2009
87	1	Mid-excavation shot of ditch C.43 showing stones and timbers from north	Jan 2009
88	1	Mid-excavation of ditch C.43 showing stones and timbers from west	Jan 2009
89	1	Mid-excavation shot of ditch C.43 showing stones and timber from south	Jan 2009

Photo Number	Trench Number	Description	Initials & Date
90	1	Mid-excavation shot of ditch C.43 showing stones and timber from south	Jan 2009
91	1	Mid-excavation shot of ditch C.43 showing stones and timber from east	Jan 2009
92	1	Mid-excavation shot of ditch C.43 showing stones and timber from east	Jan 2009
93	1	Mid-excavation shot of ditch C.43 showing stones and timber from west	Jan 2009
94	1	Mid-excavation shot of ditch C.43 showing stones and timber from west	Jan 2009
95	1	Mid-excavation shot of ditch C.43 showing stones and timber from north	Jan 2009
96	1	Mid-excavation shot of ditch C.43 showing stones and timber from north	Jan 2009
97	1	Mid-excavation shot of ditch C.43 showing stones and timber with ranging rods from south	Jan 2009
98	1	Mid-excavation shot of ditch C.43 showing stones and timber with ranging rods from south	Jan 2009
99	1	Mid-excavation shot of ditch C.43 showing stones and timber with ranging rods from east	Jan 2009
100	1	Mid-excavation shot of ditch C.43 showing stones and timber with ranging rods from east	Jan 2009
101	1	Mid-excavation shot of ditch C.43 showing stones and timber with ranging rods from west	Jan 2009
102	1	Mid-excavation shot of ditch C.43 showing stones and timber with ranging rods from west	Jan 2009
103	1	Mid-excavation shot of ditch C.43 showing stones and timber with ranging rods from north	Jan 2009
104	1	Mid-excavation shot of ditch C.43 showing stones and timber with ranging rods from north	Jan 2009

Photo Number	Trench Number	Description	Initials & Date
105	1	Mid-excavation shot of ditch C.43 showing stones and timber with ranging rods from east	Jan 2009
106	1	Mid-excavation shot of ditch C.43 showing stones and timber with ranging rods from east	Jan 2009
107	1	Mid-excavation shot of ditch C.43 showing stones and timber with ranging rods from east	Jan 2009
108	1	Mid-excavation shot of ditch C.43 showing stones and timber with ranging rods from east	Jan 2009
109	2	Shot of rubble in Trench Two from west	Jan 2009
110	2	Shot of rubble in Trench Two from west	Jan 2009
111	2	Machine removal of overburden in Trench Two from south-west	Jan 2009
112	2	Machine removal of overburden in Trench Two from south-west	Jan 2009
113	2	View of south-facing section	Jan 2009
114	2	View of south-facing section	Jan 2009
115	2	View of section on north-west corner of Trench Two	Jan 2009
116	2	View of section on north-west corner of Trench Two	Jan 2009
117	2	Remains of bank C.35 in Trench Two from west	Jan 2009
118	2	Remains of bank C.35 in Trench Two from west	Jan 2009
119	2	Remains of bank C.35 in Trench Two from west	Jan 2009
120	2	Remains of bank C.35 in Trench Two from west	Jan 2009
121	2	Remains of bank C.35 in Trench Two from north-east	Jan 2009
122	2	Remains of bank C.35 in Trench Two from north-east	Jan 2009

Photo Number	Trench Number	Description	Initials & Date
123	2	Remains of bank C.35 in Trench Two from north-east	Jan 2009
124	2	Remains of bank C.35 in Trench Two from east	Jan 2009
125	2	Remains of bank C.35 in Trench Two from east	Jan 2009
126	1	Remains of ?sluice base in Trench One from south	Jan 2009
127	1	Remains of ?sluice base in Trench One from south	Jan 2009
128	1	Remains of ?sluice base in Trench One from East	Jan 2009
129	1	Remains of ?sluice base in Trench One from south-east	Jan 2009
130	1	Remains of ?sluice base in Trench One from north-east	Jan 2009
131	1	Remains of ?sluice base in Trench One from north	Jan 2009
132	1	Remains of ?sluice base in Trench One from north	Jan 2009
133	1	Remains of ?sluice base in Trench One from north	Jan 2009
134	1	Remains of ?sluice base in Trench One from east	Jan 2009
135	1	Remains of ?sluice base in Trench One from east	Jan 2009
136	1	Remains of ?sluice base in Trench One from north	Jan 2009
137	1	Remains of ?sluice base in Trench One from west	Jan 2009
138	1	Remains of ?sluice base in Trench One from west	Jan 2009

Photo Number	Trench Number	Description	Initials & Date
139	1	North end of ?sluice base from west	Jan 2009
140	1	?Sluice base from west	Jan 2009
141	1	South end of ?sluice base from west	Jan 2009
142	2	East edge of Trench Two from west showing wall C.73	Jan 2009
143	2	East edge of Trench Two from west showing wall C.73	Jan 2009
144	2	East edge of Trench Two from south showing wall C.73	Jan 2009
145	2	East edge of Trench Two from south showing wall c.73	Jan 2009
146	2	East edge of Trench Two from south showing wall C.73	Jan 2009
147	2	East edge of Trench Two from south showing wall C.73	Jan 2009
148	2	Working shot in Trench Two from south	Jan 2009
149	2	Working shot in Trench Two from south	Jan 2009
150	2	Working shot in Trench Two from south	Jan 2009