

Archaeological Report James' and Thomas Street QBC Dublin 8



GIACOMETTI & McGLADE

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archaeology plan

HERITAGE SOLUTIONS

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Quality Bus Corridor, James' Street and Thomas Street, Dublin 8

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REPORT AUTHORS

Antoine Giacometti BSc MA MIAI
Steve McGlade BA

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EXCAVATION TEAM

Director:
Supervisors:

Antoine Giacometti, MA MIAI
Steven McGlade, BA
Melanie McQuade, MA
Enda Lydon, Dip.
Nikolah Gilligan MSc.
Peter Kearns

Heritage officer:
Finds analysis:
Finds assistant:
Finds conservation:
Report production:

Dr. Ruth Johnson, Dublin City Council Archaeologist
Siobhan Scully
Rosemarie Kennan
Susannah Kelly
Antoine Giacometti & Steven McGlade



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Section 1 Introduction

Report summary & key findings

The monitoring programme along James' and Thomas Streets exposed over 200 archaeological features dating to between the 12th and 20th centuries. The survival of significant amounts of medieval remains was astonishing, considering the relatively small and shallow areas of excavation opened during the works, and the extent of 18th and 19th century disturbance along the corridor.

In particular, the identification of very well-preserved medieval street surfaces only 300mm below the road surface on James' Street, was extraordinary. This street surface rose up significantly at St. James' Church (on the north side of James' Street, near Bow Lane) indicating that the former street was more undulating and that St. James', one of the oldest church sites in this part of the city, was located on a significant hill.

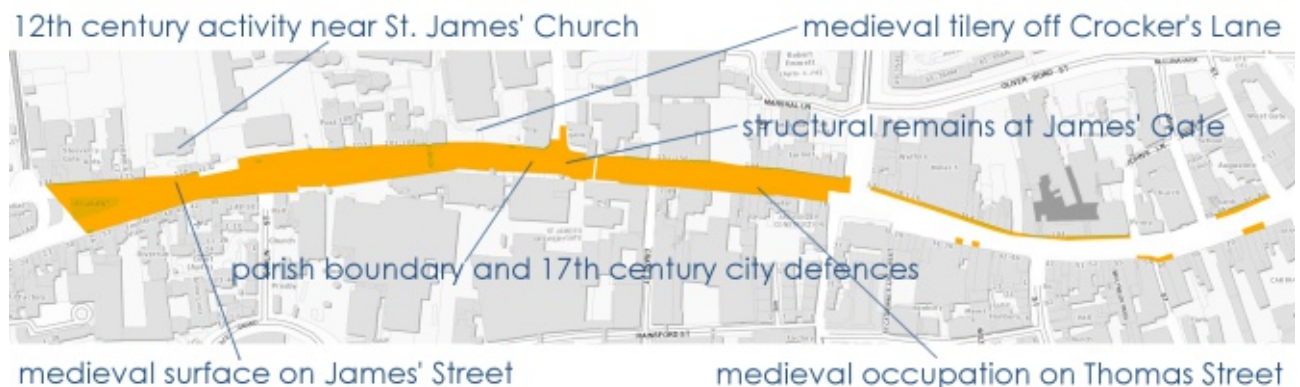
A small test excavation through the medieval metalled street surface identified an earlier layer containing a very large amount of pottery. This was the earliest ceramic assemblage recovered from the site, and included Dublin coarsewares as well as English hand-built coarsewares and unidentified medieval wares of possible 12th century date. The assemblage appears to be as-

sociated with a plot on the north side of the street, adjacent to St. James' Church.

Further to the west, a large ditch marking the northern side of James' Street may have carried a branch of the Poddle watercourses in the medieval period. This ditch was backfilled with enormous quantities of medieval pottery including large numbers of roof tiles and floor tiles. A number of possible ceramic wasters, seemingly from tile manufacture rather than pottery manufacture, were also recovered. The ditch appears to have been backfilled in the later medieval period during the widening of James' Street, and the ceramic material within may have largely derived from an extra-mural block between James' Street and Crocker's Lane that may have housed a medieval tiler.

Masonry foundations associated with St. James' Gate were discovered on the north and south side of the street outside the main gates to the Guinness complex, at the junction with Watling Street.

Another significant discovery at James' Gate was a ditch running along the line of the Parish boundary. This ditch may have formed part of the 1640s Confederate War city defences, as depicted on the Down Survey map.





cellars (in orange), light wells and goods drops (in blue)

Further significant medieval occupation layers were discovered along the southern side of Thomas Street.

A key finding from the works is that significant medieval remains survive below large parts of James' Street and Thomas Street almost directly below (300mm-500mm) the modern road surface. These remains are extremely vulnerable.

Description of groundworks

Archaeological monitoring of a programme of upgrading works along James' and Thomas Street took place from November 2013 to August 2014 as part of upgrading works relating to the James' Street Quality Bus Corridor. The original area to be affected by the proposed works included the main east-west axis formed by James' Street West – Thomas Street – Cornmarket – High Street. Works were also to extend along Meath Street and Watling Street. This was later limited to the line of Thomas and James' Street, with some additional works on Watling Street and Bridgefoot Street.

The works included the replacement of pavements along James' Street and partially along Thomas Street; the insertion of new pipes for public lighting along sections of James' and Thomas Street; the insertion of a number of new lamp-post shafts along both streets; and the laying of broadband cabling along James' Street.

The replacement of the pavement involved the removal of the old damaged and broken pavement and limited excavation down to 325mm below the proposed pavement level. This additional excavation was to allow for the layer of bedding material for the new pavement. The

majority of the pavements along James' Street were completed to this level, with a number of short stretches of pavement retained as they had been upgraded relatively recently. Along Thomas Street works were more limited with the stretch from Watling Street to Bridgefoot Street being completed. To the west of Bridgefoot Street only short sections along the northern side of the street were completed, with these sections occasionally only being excavated to a depth of 100mm. Two short sections along the southern side of the street to the west of Meath Street were also repaved, one at the junction with Vicar Street and the second to the front of 74 Thomas Street for the new bus stop. Both of these were very shallow.

In some sections, original street furniture, such as kerbstones, granite paving slabs, coal-hole surrounds and goods drop surrounds were present. The majority of these are unlikely to be in their original location, save for the goods drop and coal-hole surrounds. The kerbstones were generally replaced in their original locations, apart from in sections where new bus stops were to be located. In these sections the kerbstones were retained for reuse elsewhere at sections where the original kerbing did not survive. Where sections of the granite paving or the goods drop and coal-hole surrounds were lifted, they were numbered and replaced in the same location following the works.

The pavement works offered an opportunity to assess what sub-pavement structural elements survived relating to former buildings fronting onto the streets, as well as features within the carriageway itself such as former road surfaces and drainage features.

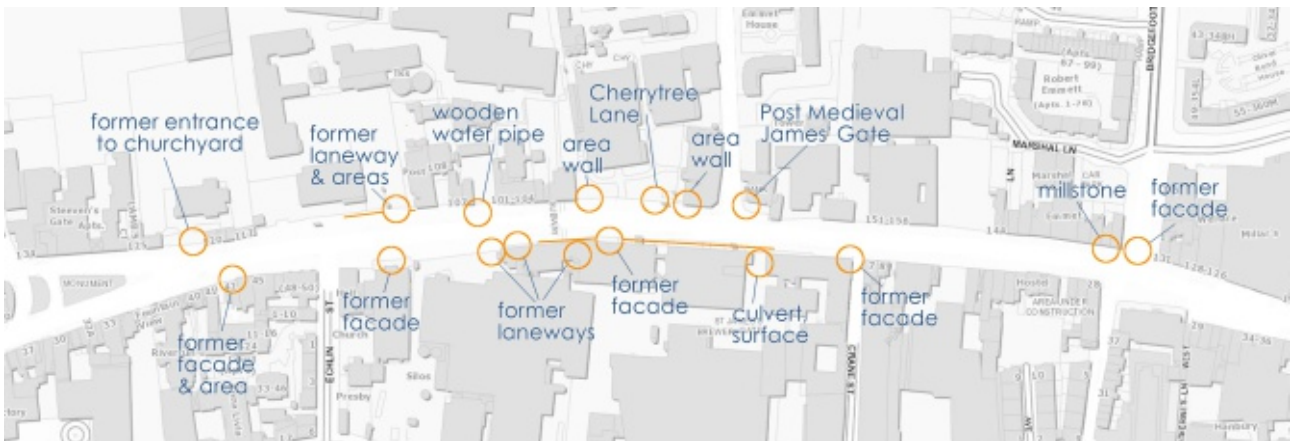
A total of 209 features were recorded during the monitoring programme. Many of these were

fragmentary remains of subsurface features of the buildings currently fronting onto the streets, such as disused light-wells, goods drops and cellars. A number of these features were also found to be still in use, while more were found to relate to earlier buildings that have since been demolished. Sections of the former cobbled street and the earlier medieval metallated street were also encountered.

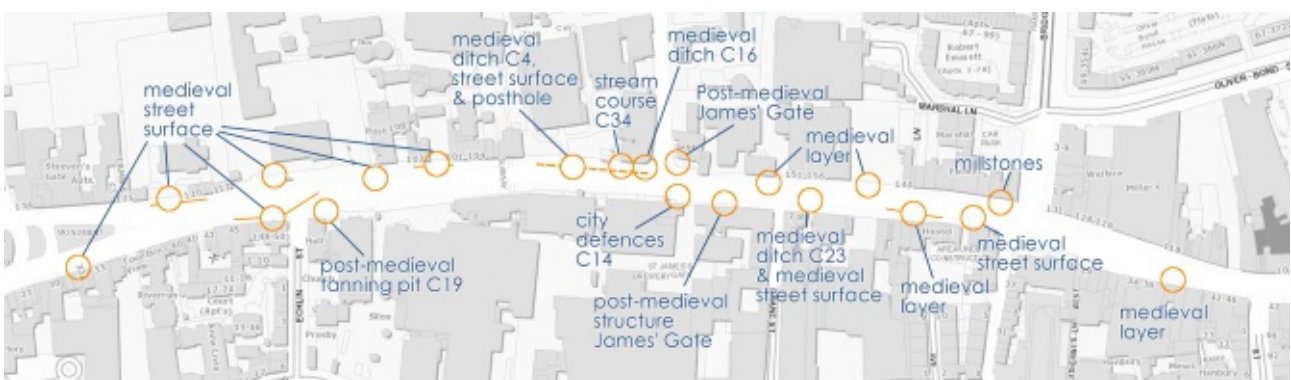
A total of 38 cellars were identified during the works of which 21 were relatively intact. Two of these had to be partially infilled during the works for safety reasons, however largely they were recorded and preserved *in situ*. A number of more complete ones were sealed with metal plates prior to being covered over.

A total of 34 context numbers were given to aid in the recording or the results of the works and to allow for the cataloguing of finds. Along James' Street, the most significant were the medieval metallated street (C2), a medieval layer

beneath the street surface to the north of the street (C1), a large medieval ditch running along the northern side of the street (C4), a second smaller medieval ditch along the northern side of the street (C16), a post-medieval tanning pit on the southern side of the street (C19), and a linear feature possibly representing an early stream course or paleo-channel (C34). In the vicinity of St. James' Gate the main features of note were a large c. 17th century defensive ditch (C14) to the west and structural remains in the vicinity of St. James' Gate itself (C22). On Thomas Street the main findings were a medieval ditch on the southern side of the street (C23) and medieval occupational layers identified along both sides of the street (C27). These are discussed in more detail in the monitoring section.



medieval (below) and post-medieval (above) features identified during the monitoring programme



Section 2 Archaeological background

Record of Monuments & Places

The files of the Record of Monuments and Places (commonly known as the 'RMP', 'Sites and Monuments Record' or 'RMP'), in conjunction with the Recorded Monuments (or Constraint) maps compiled by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland, form part of the archives of the Department of the Environment, and are one of the primary repositories of information on the archaeological record.

The Record of Monuments and Places comprise the following elements: (i) Letter or Letters indicating County (DU = Dublin); (ii) A three digit number indicating the relevant Ordnance Survey Sheet Number (e.g. -018); (iii) A three, four or five digit number indicating the dedicated number of the individual site or monument. The site of the proposed development is located within the zone of archaeological potential for the Historic City of Dublin (DU018-020).

A total of 34 recorded monuments are located in the vicinity of the route of the QBN works. These are listed below by approximate location from west to east.

In general, the RMP files of the National Monuments Service for the above sites simply

state that the sites were identified in the Urban Survey (Bradley & King 1987), on the Friends of Medieval Dublin Map (Clarke 1978), or through excavation, adding nothing further. Detailed information is available for the Recorded Monuments on James' Street, the monuments associated with the City defences, and for a group of monuments around Cornmarket. A number have also been added in recent years, such as St. Patrick's Tower (DU018-020323), an 18th century smock windmill originally part of Roe's Distillery to the north of James' Gate, and a chapel at James' Gate (DU018-020494), a Post-reformation Catholic church dating to the 1740s.

St. James' Church and graveyard (DU018-020346) was originally built in the years 1185-92 and, according the register of St. Thomas' Abbey, was granted to the Augustinian Canons a few years later (Clarke 2002, 7). The church has undergone a number of rebuilding phases. A new church was built on the site in 1707, but this collapsed in 1761 (Crawford and Lavery 1988, 13). The current church was constructed in 1859-60, had its spire removed in 1948 and closed in 1963, since which time it has been used for commercial purposes (*ibid.*, 15). The graveyard extends to the north of the church, however excavations to the west indicate that it extended in that direction also during the post-



medieval period.

Several bridge monuments are recorded around James' Street and Thomas Street, crossing the Glib Water and the City Aqueduct. The westernmost of these was a bridge (DU018-020233) to the west of James' Gate, presumably crossing the watercourse running north from the medieval city cistern (DU018-020055) and later forming part of the city defences. The two bridge sites listed along Thomas Street (DU018-020228 and DU018-020229) relate to the bridges for the street and city aqueduct crossing the Glib Water along the northern side of Thomas Street.

St Catherine's Church and associated graveyard (DU018-020074) is located on the south side of Thomas Street and was possibly originally named St. Thomas's Church, acting as the parish church. The medieval parish of St. Thomas is not mentioned after 1205 and it was likely

rededicated to St. Catherine in the early 13th century (Duddy 2003, 90). The earliest reference to St. Catherine's is in Crede Mihi, a list of the churches in the deanery of Dublin, which was compiled at some time between 1212 and 1228 (RMP file). The church also contained a Lady Chapel which has been variously referred to as St Mary's Chapel, the chantry or St. Mary's Aisle (RMP file). St Catherine's Church became part of the possessions of the Abbey of St. Thomas the Martyr, and following the Abbey's dissolution came under the patronage of the Earls of Meath. The present church was built in 1769 on the site of the earlier church (RMP file). The parish of St. James was acquired by the Abbey of St. Thomas at the end of the 12th century making it the second parish church of the western suburb (Duddy 2003, 90). It is possible that the boundary between the two parishes was marked by the watercourse in the vicinity of James' Gate, which later formed part of the city defences.

RMP Ref.	Location	Description
DU018-020346	James' Street	Church and graveyard – St. James' Church
DU018-140	James' Street	Field system
DU018-020055	James' Gate	Well – medieval city cistern
DU018-020233	James' Gate	Bridge site
DU018-020035	James' Gate	Gateway site – Site of James' Gate
DU018-020323	James' Gate	Windmill
DU018-020672	James' Gate	Watercourse
DU018-020494	James' Gate	Chapel – 18th century
DU018-020133	Thomas Street West	Building Site
DU018-020620	Thomas Street West	Watercourse site
DU018-020234	Thomas Street West	Church site and graveyard site – St. Catherine's Church
DU018-020570	Thomas Street West	Habitation site
DU018-020997	Thomas Street West	House – indeterminate
DU018-020999	Thomas Street West	Inn
DU018-020245	Marshal Lane	Chapel Site
DU018-020100	Thomas Court	Watermill site
DU018-020074	Thomas Street	Church site and graveyard
DU018-389	Thomas Street	House – 17th century
DU018-020652	Thomas Street	Dwelling
DU018-020740	Thomas Street	Watercourse
DU018-020621	Thomas Street	Tannery site
DU018-020374	Various	Watercourse
DU018-020228	Thomas Street	Bridge site
DU018-020229	Thomas Street	Bridge site
DU018-020227	Thomas Street	Watermill site
DU018-020970	Thomas Street	Furnace
DU018-020230	John's Lane West	Watermill site
DU018-020067	John's Lane West	Chapel site
DU018-020069	John's Lane West	Chapel site
DU018-020062	Thomas Street	Hospital site
DU018-020556	Thomas Street	House – indeterminate
DU018-020224	Thomas Street	House – medieval
DU018-020070	Thomas Street	Chapel site
DU018-020573	Lamb Alley	Town Defences Site

A watermill (DU018-020100) was located to south of St. Catherine's Church known as 'Watte mill', this has been identified with the mill mentioned in 1272 in Thomas Court (Gilbert 1889, 353). Clarke shows the position of the mill of Thomas Court (Bradley & King 1987, 1, 41, Clarke 2002, 26, G12).

A chapel (DU018-020245) is depicted on Rocque's map of 1756 on Bridgefoot Street, but no surface trace of it survives today (RMP file).

No. 130 Thomas Street (DU018-389) is a two-bay, three storey over basement house dating to c. 1680-1710, thought to be the most complete post-medieval structure to survive on Thomas Street (Dublin Civic Trust, November 2012). It features an unusual roof structure, comprising a broad pitch at the front running parallel to the street and a steep pitch-and-a-half at the rear running perpendicular to the street (RMP file). A massive central chimneystack, characteristic of the 1650-1750 period, penetrates the centre of the plan along the eastern wall. The ground floor corridor features a horizontally timber-planked wall that may be an original stud partition dating to the late 1600's. The staircase is a dog-leg closed-string stair of c.1680-1710.

The present Augustinian friary of St John the Baptist occupies the site of the 12th century friary and hospital (Fratres Cruciferi) situated outside the Newgate (Gwynn & Hadcock 1970, 212). It was founded by Ailred the Palmer in the 1180s (RMP file). In 1308 John Decer, mayor of Dublin built a chapel of St. Mary in the hospital but it was burnt down in 1316. The hospital was dissolved in 1539 after which the church was demolished and its materials granted to William Brabazon under Treasurer of Ireland. The monastery was granted to Maurice, Earl of Thomond in 1544 and to James Sedgrave in 1552 when it still had a house with fifty beds for sickmen (Gwynn & Hadcock 1970, 212).

The site of the medieval chapel of St. Margaret's (DU018-020067) has been located to north of the present St. John the Baptist Catholic Church (RMP file).

In 1620, a lot known as 'St. Molloy's Chapel'

(DU018-020070) was described as being located at the west end of New Row at Thomas Street (Bradley and King 1987, ii, 123).

A number of the RMP files relate to previous archaeological excavations. The field system (DU018-140) to the south of the western end of James' Street (Bolger and Cryerhall, 2002:548 & 2003:541, 01E1034), the habitation site (DU018-020570) on the southern side of Thomas Street West (Coughlan, 2002:583, 02E0819), the tannery to the south of Thomas Street (Gowan, 1996:115, 95E110 ext. and O'Donovan 1996:114, 96E280), the furnace (DU018-020970) to the south of Thomas Street (Carroll, 1997:170, 97E380) and one of the mill sites (DU018-020227) to the north of Thomas Street (Simpson, 1996:116, 95E045).

City Defences

In 2008 the various RMP files relating to the walls, towers and gates of the medieval city defences were renumbered into a single file (DU018-020-001). These should also be considered a National Monument. The original, and main western gate into the city was called Newgate (formerly DU018-020-023), and stood on Cornmarket near the existing upstanding stretch of the city wall at Lamb Alley (McNeill 1921, 152-165). It was reconstructed by the Anglo-Normans in 1177 and had a circular tower at each corner. In 1620 the gate fell, and was repaired in the 17th century, to be finally demolished in 1788 (Healy 1973, 19-20). A watchtower (formerly DU018-020010) overlooking the gate stood some forty yards to the south at Lamb Alley (Bradley 1987, 49). In 1285 the City Gaol was established in the gate (formerly DU018-020377), and it was used as a prison until 1780 (Healy 1973, 19-20).

By the 15th century, Thomas Street and its western extension James' Street were built up and an extramural street gate (James' Gate, formerly DU018-020035) protected the western entrance into the city (Clarke 1998, 50). It is mentioned in 1485 and 1555, and as a tower over a gate in 1599 (Clarke 2002, 22). The gate later formed part of the city defences erected during the Cromwellian Wars in the mid-seventeenth century (as shown on the Down Survey map). There is a reference in the Calendar of Rolls of

the city of Dublin, dated 1733-4, which describes St. James' Gate as a nuisance and requested its removal and the stones to be for the city's use (Thomas 1992, Vol. 2, 84).

Two further files refer to other aspects of the city defences (formerly DU018-020172 & -573). An excavation in 1991 exposed the massive fosse (moat) that ran just outside the city wall. It measured 20m wide and 6m deep, and had been filled with 13th to 17th century material (Hayden 1992, 12-13; 1993, 20-21). Watercourses running along Thomas Street had been channeled into the fosse to fill it with water (Simpson 2006, 36).

The upstanding portion of the wall on Lamb Alley (14.2m long, 1.8m wide and 4-7m high) was preserved by DCC. It is faced in cut limestone with a secondary low batter on the western face. The wall was probably built on a 12th century bank (Simpson 2000, 46; 2006, 31; Clarke et al. 2002, 32). These stone defences replaced earlier earthen defences sometime between 1100 and 1125 (Simpson 2006, 20).

Recorded Monuments around Cornmarket

Three Recorded Monuments are listed at Cornmarket. At the western end of High Street Jean Le Decer, Mayor of Dublin, erected a marble conduit in 1308 (DU018-020056; Gilbert 1861(i), 250, 408-415; Clarke 1978). There are no visible surface traces (Stout, RMP notes). Gilbert (1854-9, 240) states that the High Street Flesh Shambles (DU018-020135) were removed during the reign of James I (1603-1625). The flesh shambles consisted of lean-to market stalls put up against the house frontages along High Street. There are no visible surface traces (Stout, RMP notes). The Common Hall (DU018-020139) was also situated nearby. Recorded Monuments around Christchurch Place lie outside the QBC corridor.

Topographical Files

The files held in the National Museum of Ireland have been consulted. Collectively known as the Topographic Files, they provide information on artefacts, their find spots and any field monuments which have been notified to the

National Museum. The topographic files for Dublin City are catalogued by street name. A significant quantity of files relate directly to the proposed QBC corridor, and these are listed below. File references are provided as they appear in the NMI files.

Two medieval and two glazed earthenware post-medieval pots/sherds, cattle bones and part of a red deer antler, (IA/68/53; Reg. 1953:17a-b) were recovered by workmen excavating a sewer trench running from the entrance of the Guinness brewery southwards across St. James' Street during the 1950s. The feature from which these artefacts came was identified in the centre of James' Street at a depth of 7.6m. The location of this feature and the great depth is suggestive of the deep culverted watercourse running north from the entrance of the brewery, which was noted during the current works.

A group of stone and other artefacts (Reg Nos: 1988:28-32) from St. James's (CoI) Parish Church graveyard were gifted to the museum by the vicar and church wardens of the Parish of St. Catherine and St. James in 1988. The artefacts included two grave headstone fragments bearing the inscription 'Bus.....Filius.....Ipsium' (1988:28 & 29), a portion of a window mullion, octagonal in cross-section (1988:30), a fragment of a stone font (1988:31) and a fragment of a stoneware vessel with purple external glaze (1988:32), all of which are thought to date from the 15th-17th century.

A decorated bronze stick pin (IA/16/74) was recovered from an unknown graveyard on Thomas Street during the 1940s. The pin was disc-headed with two projections at the junction with the pin. Punched dots decorated the head, one central with five equally spaced near the edge, and the artefact is likely to be of early medieval date. Also on Thomas Street, human remains (Regs. 1973:29-31 & 1974:93) have been recovered on a number of occasions by workers under the pavement outside St. Catherine's Church. Some of these appear to have been disarticulated, and were recorded from a 1.5m deep trench in the footpath, 5m from the Thomas Street and Thomas Court junction.

Archaeological excavations

A large number of archaeological investigations have been undertaken in the area of the proposed QBC, and are summarised below. The excavations are referenced by the name of the Directing Archaeologist, the year of excavation and site reference number as listed in the relevant volume of the annual Excavations Bulletin (Bennett 1970-2008), and the National Monuments Service Excavation Licence Number, where available.

Archaeological work along James' Street

Archaeological testing followed by an excavation took place at 30-36 James' Street, backing onto Grand Canal Place, which revealed medieval burgage plots from the mid-13th century and a field boundary, defining fields that appeared to be in use from the 13th-17th centuries. The earliest structural remains on the site dated to the mid-18th century, a time when James' Street was developing rapidly following the construction of the workhouse hospital. A large mid-18th and 19th century tannery (leather-making) complex was excavated on the site, which was concentrated to the rear of Nos. 42-43 James' Street. Later in the 19th century the site became the James' Street bell foundry.

Archaeological testing took place at 126-133 James' Street, beside a Guinness storage facility and St. James' churchyard, which uncovered post-medieval artefacts that suggested a late 17th century date for activity in the area, although no structural evidence was recorded.

Archaeological testing and excavation took place at 141-143 James' Street and Bow Lane with several phases of activity identified. The earliest activity on the site a medieval pit sealed by a medieval layer, which was later truncated by a post-medieval industrial complex consisting of pits, stake-holes, a drain, metallised surfaces and slag deposits. Following the abandonment of the industrial site the area was used as a burial ground containing at least ten inhumations. The next phase of activity concerned the construction of the eighteenth century properties, a lane way and an associated furnace.

Monitoring for the Bank of Ireland on James' Street in advance of an office extension found post-medieval infill to build up the level of the street (Kehoe, 02E118; 2002:549).

Archaeological work along Thomas Street

Testing at 10-12 Thomas Street (1994:085) revealed two deposits from which medieval pottery was recovered. These deposits varied in depth from 0.25m to 0.4m. The presence of a possible ditch was also noted. This produced an intact late 12th-early 13th century jug. Later excavation on the site showed that the northern end of the site had been greatly disturbed by later post-medieval activity and disproved the presence of the ditch. Two groups of stake-holes were found, as was a shallow linear feature and a 'T' shaped gully or drain. Finds from the site included almost 300 sherds of pottery as well as three worn fragments of floor tile.

Excavations Ref.	Licence	Description	Address	Author
1993:066	93E159	No arch. Significance	42 James' St./ Echlin St.	J. Carroll
1999:209	99E660	Urban	126-133 James' St.	M. Gowan
1999:210-11	99E144	Urban medieval	141-143 James' St.	R. Meenan & R. Lynch
2000:265	99E660	Post-medieval	126-133 James' St.	R. Tobin
2001:548	01E1034	Post-medieval industrial	30-36 James' St.	T. Bolger
2002:549	02E118	Urban	Bank of Ireland, James' St.	H. Kehoe
2003:541	01E1034	Urban medieval	30-36 James' St.	A. Cryerhall
2003:542	03E274	No arch. Significance	140 James' St.	R. Meenan
2004:552	04E743	No arch. Significance	Corner, James' & Echlin St.	C. Walsh
2011:207	11E075	Urban	James' Gate	E. Halpin & E. O'Connor

Excavations Ref.	Licence	Description	Address	Author
1994:085	94E142	Urban medieval	10-12 Thomas St.	F.M. Hurley
1995:089	95E110	Urban medieval	29-34 Thomas St.	M. Gowan
1995:090	94E008	Urban medieval	119-121 Thomas St.	M. Gowan
1995:091	95E045	Urban medieval	NCAD, Thomas St.	M. Gowan
1995:092	95E066	Urban medieval	Statoil, Thomas St.	M. Gowan
1996:114	96E280	Urban medieval	119-121 Thomas St.	E. O'Donovan
1996:115	95E110 ext.	Urban medieval	34-36 Thomas St.	M. Gowan
1996:116	95E045	Urban medieval	NCAD, Thomas St.	L. Simpson
1997:170	97E380	Urban medieval	58-59 Thomas St.	J. Carroll
1998:164	98E199	Urban post-medieval	38 Thomas St.	C. Walsh
1999:206	98E199	Medieval kiln, cemetery	38 Ths. St./6-10 Hanbury Ln	C. Walsh
2001:414	01E1122	No arch. Significance	137 Thomas St.	F. Myles
2002:583	02E819	Urban medieval	10-13 & 156-7 Thomas St.	T. Coughlan
2002:584	02E239	No arch. Significance	10-13 & 156-7 Thomas St.	S. Delaney
2003:593	03E568	No. arch. Significance	54-55 Thomas St.	D. Nelis
2006:647	06E334	Urban	53 Thomas St.	E. Kieran
2008:448	08E370	Urban medieval	Vicar St. /Thomas St.	F. Myles
2009:328	09E254	Medieval tannery	63-64 Thomas St.	J. Carroll

An assessment was carried out at the site of the proposed Digital Hub Development, at Thomas Street, at the Windmill site (156-7 Thomas Street) and the Crane Street site (10-13 Thomas Street), on either side of the street. Potential medieval garden soils were identified in the trenches nearest to the Thomas Street frontage of both sites at 1.3m below present ground level. This suggests that, in the absence of post-medieval or modern cellars, there is a likelihood that medieval deposits survive at this depth, with more significant medieval deposits likely adjacent to the street. Deep cellars and service trenches have disturbed large areas of the site, and there are unlikely to be significant archaeological remains in those areas. The depth of post-medieval silts to the rear of the Brewery Hostel may be associated with the watercourse that flowed along the present Thomas Court, acting as a boundary for St Thomas's Abbey and St Catherine's Church to the east. Evidence suggested that away from the Thomas Street frontage there is a shallower stratigraphy, and the archaeology here is dominated by post-medieval walls and structures.

At 29-36 Thomas St. two phases of test-trenching were carried out by Margaret Gowan (1995:089 & 1996:115). The first phase of

trenching revealed what was possibly a small watercourse, possibly the medieval watercourse of Colman's Brook or the millrace of the Wattle Mill, at the northern end of the site, beneath almost 3m of rubble. The recovery of several worked planks associated with two posts may suggest some form of timber revetment, possibly oriented east-west. However, access was restricted at the side of the site and no conclusions could be drawn. To the south of the possible watercourse a deep deposit of wet organic material with an obnoxious smell possibly relates to tanning activity on the site. The remains of a timber barrel set into the organic deposit were also identified, a common feature on such tanning sites. The west side of the site was 1.3m lower than the east but was level with the laneway which bordered the site on the west. The trenching produced no evidence of the watercourse or the possible tanning activity located on the east side of the site. The ground was made up of a green, friable 'garden soil'-type deposit which produced one sherd of a medieval floor-tile. Additional testing at the site in 1996 showed that the tanning complex originally extended to the south-east. At the north end, a deposit of black silt suggested an area which formed the riverbank or a flood area associated with the watercourse.



Location of previous archaeological works

Testing was undertaken to the rear of 38 Thomas Street and on to Hanbury Lane. Subsoil, where it was reached, lay at between 2.5m and 2.7m below ground level. It was overlain by a thin layer of cultivated soil that contained no finds. In all trenches a layer of organic silt, of later 17th century date, occurred between 2.5-2.7m and 1.3-2.4m below ground level. This deposit was overlain by 19th century fills of shallow cellars. These in turn were overlain by cobbled floors, by a possible laneway and finally by modern concrete floors. The site was subsequently excavated, however excavation was suspended by Dúchas when it was discovered that the site had been used as a cemetery in the 13th century. A short length of clay-bonded walling, dated to the 14th century, was uncovered towards the western site boundary. A well-laid cobbled surface, representing a yard level or a pathway, lay to the west of the wall. The wall, though slight, may be the eastern precinct wall of the abbey. Excavation concentrated on the north-eastern part of the site, where an extensive layer of grey soil dating to the late medieval period was removed. This soil contained numerous floor tiles, which derived from a floor-tile kiln that probably lies at the northern part of the centre of the site. A small pit, filled with floor tiles, wasters and fired clay impressed with tiles, part of the kiln furniture, was excavated. The level of production of the tiles cut through several burials, and it appears that the entire area to the east of the abbey precinct had been used as a graveyard in the 13th century. Seventeen burials were excavated, and many more graves were noted. The burials are all in simple, earth-cut graves. The low density of burials may indicate the use of this ground on the edges of the abbey as an informal burial-ground for a short time. The formal graveyard of the monks is likely to lie to

the west of the site at Hanbury Lane, where graves, as yet unexcavated but defined by stones and markers, have been noted.

Excavations at 58-59 Thomas Street/ Vicar Street were located directly across the street from St. John the Baptist's Hospital of the Fratres Cruciferi. This may account for the depth of the pits and the huge quantity and variety of medieval pottery found on the site, as well as the ironworking layers of medieval date. Cellaring cut through the archaeological layers on the site, however in the north of the site one pit defined by a row of stakes was identified beneath the cellars indicating it had been at a great depth. It may have run further north under the present main road. This possible tanning pit contained leather, animal bone, iron slag and medieval pottery. To the south of the site a number of features were uncovered. These were divided into organic wood deposits and deposits containing dark gritty material with slag-waste and charcoal. One feature was a long channel containing light brown-grey organic material with wood fragments. Two small pits were uncovered, one of which appeared to be an iron-working furnace of medieval date, while the second contained iron-working waste as well as medieval pottery and was clearly related to the first.

Later further assessment was undertaken by Franc Myles on Vicar Street further to the south uncovering a homogenous deposit of dark organic clay over the natural subsoil, up to 1.5m in depth at locations where it had not been truncated by 18th and 19th century basements. There was a significant lack of ceramic dating evidence from the material, with a small amount of medieval and post-medieval pottery recovered and no pits, structures or features were ob-

served cutting this material or indeed sealed by it, with the exception of an organic clay located at the southern end of one of the trenches. This is likely to be a build-up of a substantial quantity of organic medieval garden soil, its depth may be a function of its being in use for a considerable period. An examination of the upper levels of the subsoil suggests that the highest point on the ridge to the west of the medieval city is actually to the south of Thomas Street, where the trajectory of the latter was previously thought to demarcate the highest ground. Assessments of Nos. 55 and 60 Thomas Street suggested that both buildings were built in the 1720s, and in the case of the former, the present building replaced an earlier structure which would appear to have been there prior to 1705. There was no linkage to the medieval structures and deposits recorded by Judith Carroll on the Thomas Street frontage to the north. A fragment of a possible clay-pipe kiln was also identified.

Excavations at the rear of 63-64 Thomas Street revealing part of a medieval tanning-pit complex in one of the city's oldest quarters outside the western gate of the medieval city. The site is very close to, and may be part of, the tannery complex found at Vicar Street immediately to the west of the site. Excavation of the site revealed a complex of tanning pits, most of which were wood-lined. Medieval pottery and leather shoes along with waste fragments of leather were recovered from the pits.

Excavations at NCAD, 98-103 Thomas Street, uncovered two possible watercourses, one of which was believed to be medieval in date. It also uncovered two walls possibly relating to the medieval 'Mullinahack' or Dirty Mill, which was located in this area. The later excavations revealed the very truncated remains of a medieval watercourse extending along the western boundary of the site and continuing down the slope towards the river. This U-shaped watercourse was cut into the natural boulder clay and, at the southern end, was up to 3m wide at the upper level, narrowing to 0.8m wide at the base. It had silted up over time and contained a large amount of Anglo-Norman medieval pottery. The watercourse may have turned to the north-east since the silt deposits were traced along the

northern boundary of the site, orientated east—west (although this may represent an entirely independent watercourse). The truncated remains of a second watercourse were located along the eastern boundary of the site, also orientated north—south and feeding into the east—west watercourse. This was badly damaged and no measurements were obtained. Both the east—west section of watercourse and the eastern north-south watercourse were replaced c. 1600 by a stone-lined channel which followed the lines of the earlier watercourses. The eastern watercourse is likely to be the Glib Water. These stone-lined watercourses are likely to relate to milling activity around this time depicted on Speed's map of 1610.

Excavations at 119-121 Thomas St. were initially undertaken by Margaret Gowan (1995:090), which revealed a watercourse at the southern end of the site orientated east-west, 2.2m below present ground level. The watercourse had an estimated width of 6.5m and was cut into the boulder clay to a depth of approximately 1m. The remains of four timber planks on the southern bank suggest that the watercourse was revetted in timber and was similar in type to the Poddle revetment along Patrick St. The watercourse was associated with medieval clays. Later excavation by Ed O'Donovan (1996:114) uncovered three phases of activity. The earliest of these was medieval phase with numerous pits cut into the natural gravel sealed by a spread of medieval clay with associated burning likely to relate to 'industrial activity' outside the town wall, tentatively dated to the thirteenth/fourteenth century. The finds included a substantial quantity of medieval pottery, a ring-brooch, a belt buckle and a decorated leather scabbard. The second phase dated to the early post-medieval period and included two wells, pits and a deposit of clay related to domestic dwellings fronting onto Thomas Street. The final phase related to the late post-medieval period when the site was substantially altered in the nineteenth century by the construction of the Blanchardstown Mills.

The excavations at the Statoio on Thomas Street revealed medieval garden soils and a watercourse, which had been backfilled with domestic debris and contained pottery of a late

medieval date. The address for these works is not given and the location of the former Statio garage is not clear, however the co-ordinates for the site place it just to the east of the junction with Watling Street near the junction of 163 Thomas Street and 84 James' Street. Two RMP files near this location, the watercourse (DU018-020672) and riverine revetment (DU018-020620) may relate to these works.

Protected Structures and Industrial Heritage

James' Street

53 Protected Structures are listed on James' Street. These are St. James's Roman Catholic church (DCC Ref. 4079), parts of the former St. James's Church of Ireland church (DCC Ref. 4080), the St. James's Parochial Hall (DCC Ref. 4081), a sundial (DCC Ref. 4083), a fountain at the junction of James' Street and Bow Lane (DCC Refs. 852 & 4084), St James's Hospital (DCC Ref. 4085), a gateway and Nos. 54-83 associated with the Guinness Brewery (DCC Refs. 4086, 4094-23), and numerous other miscellaneous structures Nos. 23, 25-29, 31, 84, 98, 107-109, 132, 134, 140 & 163 (DCC Refs. 4082, 4087-93, 4124-31).

Thomas Street

44 Protected Structures are listed on Thomas Street. These are St. Catherine's former church (DCC Ref. 8334), the Augustinian Church (DCC Ref. 8335), the original entrance and other structures at Nos. 2-9 associated with the Guinness brewery (DCC Refs. 8336 & 8339), the Former Power's Distillery (Now NCAD) (DCC Ref. 8337), The Dwelling House at No. 1 (DCC Ref. 8338), and numerous other miscellaneous structures Nos. 7-8, 10-13, 19, 22, 28, 37, 47-8, 51-5, 60, 66-8, 72-3, 75-9, 81-6, 96-108, 110-2, 116-120, 135-6 (DCC Refs. 8340-77).

Historic Street Surfaces

The DCC Conservation Study and Guidance Manual (Lotts 2009) on historic street surfaces lists areas where such surfaces remain. Historic kerbs (wide) are recorded on Thomas Street (Dublin Civic Trust Inventory 2004). Historic kerbs (some of which are wide) and historic

gratings are recorded on James' Street (Dublin Civic Trust Inventory 2004). Nothing is recorded on High Street or Cornmarket. These are described in more detail in the archaeological assessment (Giacometti 2011).

Where present along the course of the works the historic kerbs were reused, occasionally in slightly different locations in places where the kerblines were altered. A number of stretches of kerbing were removed for the insertion of new bus stop kerbs. In these cases the kerbstones were stored for later reuse on the project in stretches where the original granite kerbing was no longer present. The granite surrounds of the coal-holes and goods drops were usually left untouched *in situ* unless it was necessary to reset them into the pavement for safety reasons. All of these features were maintained during the works. From March 2014 the new procedures for the treatment of historic street furniture were enacted on the project. All kerbing and paving relaid after this time was done using the new recommendations, which should be fully reversible in the future.



Section 3 History and cartography

The James' Street/Thomas Street/Cornmarket/High Street axis, representing the main route leading west out of the centre of the city of Dublin, is intricately connected with the history of the development of Dublin from the early medieval period to the modern day. That story has already been extensively discussed (e.g. Brady & Simms 2001; Bradley & King 1987; Clarke 1990; 2002; Gilbert 1854-9; Halliday 1881; McCullough 1989; Simpson 2000). What follows is a brief summary.

Early history

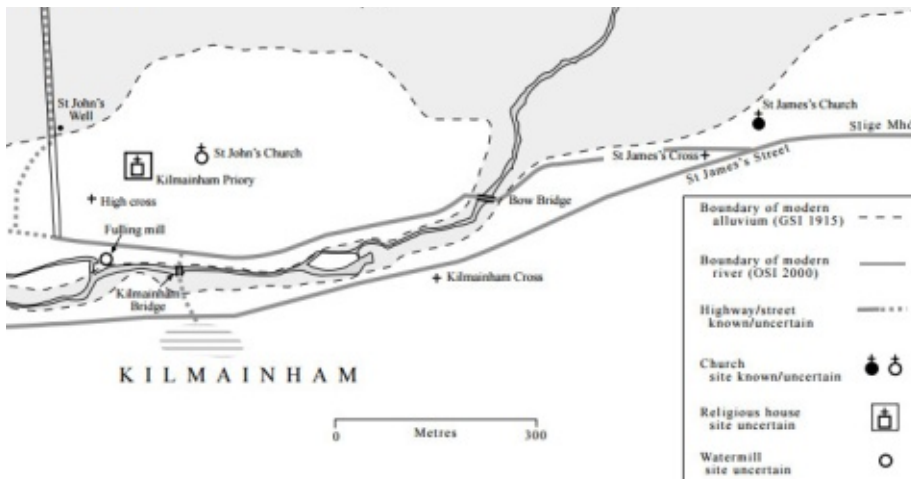
The James' Street/Thomas Street/Cornmarket/High Street axis follows an ancient route known as the Slighe Mhor which in early historic times (and presumably in earlier prehistoric times) had given access to the interior of Ireland and to Galway Bay from Dubh Linn and Baile Atha Cliath (Clarke 1998, 50).

While the Vikings established the first proper towns in Ireland, prior to their arrival some sort of proto-urban settlement appears to have grown up on the south bank of the Liffey, at its confluence with the Poddle. One of the foci of this early settlement is thought to have been Áth Cliath, the Ford of the Hurdles, a crossing point of the Liffey in the area around Cornmarket and St. Audeon's, and a crossroads of the great pan-island prehistoric routeways. The second focus, Duibhlinn, was situated on the other side of the Black Pool on present day Aungier Street. Some authors suggest that Áth Cliath was essentially a proto-market town, whilst Duibhlinn was a quasi-ecclesiastical Christian community (Clarke 2002, 2). Thus before the mid-9th century Duibhlinn and Áth Cliath between them may have had many of the urban characteristics of a town, and the Vikings arrived into an area that was already thriving. The proposed QBC corridor runs through the centre of Áth Cliath.

Dublin c. 1000 AD

This map (Clarke 2002, IHTA Vol 1, Fig. 2) depicts Dublin in c. 1000 AD. The east-west line of Dame - Thomas - James' Street is established from this time, connecting the early proto-towns of Dyflinn (Dublin) and Ath Cliath, and extending west. This routeway was called the Slighe Mhor and was one of the major roads in early Ireland. The crossroads with the other major routeways (Slighe Midluachra and Slighe Chualann) was located at the modern Augustine Street, Francis Street and Thomas Street junction. The market that would eventually become Cornmarket was located to the east of this junction, while the early ecclesiastical site marked as St. Columba's may have been an early precursor to St. Audoen's. The site marked as St. Mo Lua is believed to have been a wayside church to the northwest of this junction, though its exact location is unknown.





Map of Kilmainham

The map showing the principal sites in Kilmainham during the medieval period (Clarke 2002, Fig. 3) shows the western end of James' Street and its continuation westwards through Kilmainham. It also shows the split in the road, with Bow Lane running down the hill toward Bow Bridge, which crossed the Camac River near Kilmainham Priory before continuing to the west as the Slige Mhór. To the north of this important junction the site of St. James' Church is depicted.

Viking settlement

In the 9th century vast population movements were transforming Europe, as the Vikings moved south through the continent establishing settlements from Kiev to Dublin. For a long time studies of the Viking period were preoccupied with identifying the location of the docking port for the first raiding parties, the longphort, which is recorded as having been established in Dublin in 841 AD. Based on recent archaeological discoveries by Linzi Simpson (Simpson 2005, 59), the most likely location for this is around the banks of the Black Pool, which today lies under the gardens of Dublin Castle.

Regardless of where the longphort was situated, it has now become clear (through Simpson's excavations at Essex Street West, see Halpin 2005, 100-2) that the area around Dublin Castle, Castle Street and Essex Street was settled by the Vikings in the mid-9th century. Halpin (*ibid.*) suggests that the line of Fishamble Street defines the western extent of this settlement, placing the QBC corridor outside of the early Viking settlement.

In the 10th century the Viking settlement expanded to the line of St. Nicholas Street/Winetavern Street and became the town of Dyflinn (Halpin 2005, 105-6). The results of previous archaeological excavations describe a bustling port town with craft shops, markets, quays, and wooden houses defended by earthen banks. The present-day line of Castle Street, Fishamble Street and Essex Street West prob-

ably preserves the 10th century layout of the town (Clarke 2002, 4). In 944 and 1000 AD, Irish annals indicate that the settlement was destroyed, but clearly the inhabitants managed to survive and rebuild.

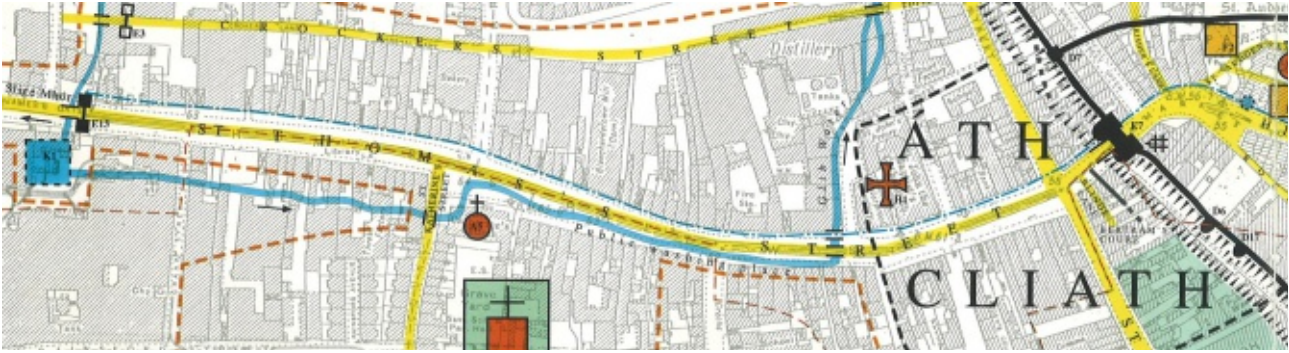
Hiberno-Norse town

The term Hiberno-Norse refers to the intermixing of native and Scandinavian cultures in Dublin in the 11th century. In 1015 AD the High King of Ireland captured Dyflinn, and when the town defences were rebuilt they encompassed the formerly-Irish proto-settlement and ford at Áth Cliath to the east. By the end of the 11th century a stone wall surrounded the town and royal hall, and the ford of the hurdles was replaced by a permanent bridge. At the same time the Scandinavian kings adopted Christianity, and several churches, including Christchurch, were established in c. 1030 AD.

Dublin and the Anglo-Normans

Dublin was captured by the Anglo-Normans in 1170 AD for the King of England and France (who was himself also of Scandinavian descent), and became the administrative centre of English rule in Ireland for most of the following millennium, establishing itself firmly as the capital of the island, or at least of the Anglo-Norman pale. Dublin Castle was constructed during the late 12th and early 13th century.

The urban fabric of the town within the city defences probably did not change too much



Map of Medieval Dublin

In the map of medieval Dublin c. 840-c. 1540, (Clarke 2002), which originally appeared as the Friends of Medieval Dublin map (Clarke 1978), Thomas Street is depicted as far James' Gate to the west. The map depicts a number of important medieval features. These include the medieval cistern to the south of James' Gate, the associated watercourse crossed by a bridge, the city aqueduct and St. James' Gate. The medieval parish church of St. Catherine's, the Abbey of St. Thomas and the medieval hospital of St. John the Baptist are also shown. One interesting feature on this map is the line of Crocker's Street, a now lost street that was later Marshall Street and Mullinahack, which had a gate along it to the north of James' Gate. This street must eventually have joined up the main road to the south, connecting somewhere along James' Street.

One interesting feature on this map is the line of Crocker's Street, a now lost street that was later Marshall Street and Mullinahack, which had a gate, Crocker's Bar, along it to the north of James' Gate. This street must eventually have joined up the main road to the south, connecting somewhere along James' Street.

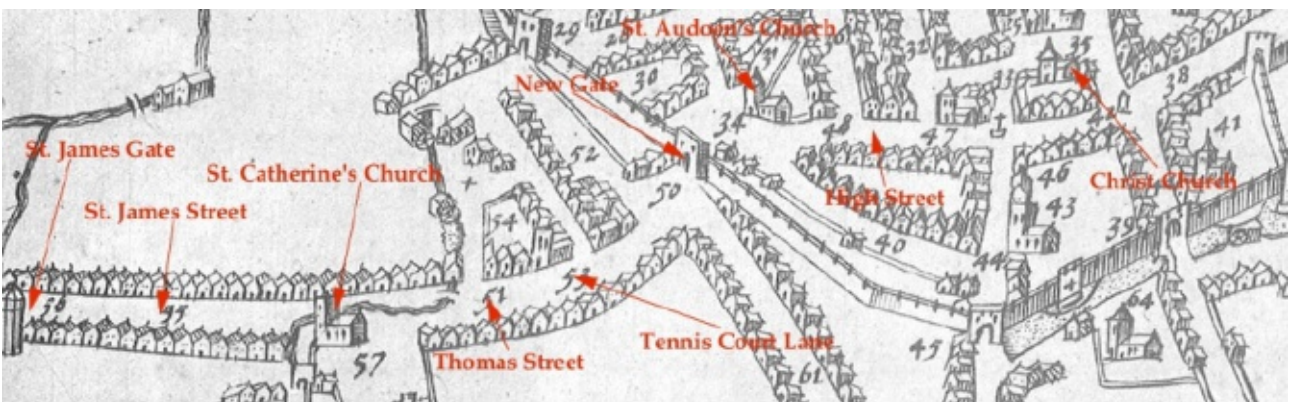
with the arrival of the Anglo-Normans, with the exception of the construction of Dublin Castle and the reclamation of the quays to modern Exchange Street Lower and Wood Quay (and perhaps Merchant's Quay – see Clarke 2002, 7). The town, which had already grown into an important European trading port in the 11th century, continued to grow in wealth and in population until the beginning of the 14th century and spread far beyond the city walls.

During the 14th century Dublin suffered various crises, and threats from the native Irish and the Black Death led to a decline in the town's fortunes. Surviving 15th century records seem to indicate a gradual revival, with civic improvements implemented by municipal authority, however some records seem to indicate that those authorities were perpetually broke (*ibid*, 9).

During the Anglo-Norman period James' Street and Thomas Street was known collectively as 'the great street' leading to Kilmainham (Clarke 1998, 50). A small roadside cross known as St. James' cross existed at James' Street. By the 15th century, Thomas Street and its western extension James' Street were built up and a street gate (James' Gate) protected the western entrance into the city (Clarke 1998, 50). There is a reference in the Calendar of Rolls of the city of Dublin, dated 1733-4, which describes St James' Gate as a nuisance and requested its removal and the stones to be for the city's use (Thomas 1992, Vol. 2, 84).

Speed's map 1610

John Speed's map of 1610 is the earliest surviving map of the city. It unfortunately stops just to the west of James's Gate and does not show James' Street. Thomas Street is shown as being fully developed by this time and the various important structures along it are labelled. Numerous watercourses are depicted running from St. Thomas' Abbey in the vicinity of St. Catherine's church, as well as to the west of James' Gate.





The Down Survey 1650s (above)

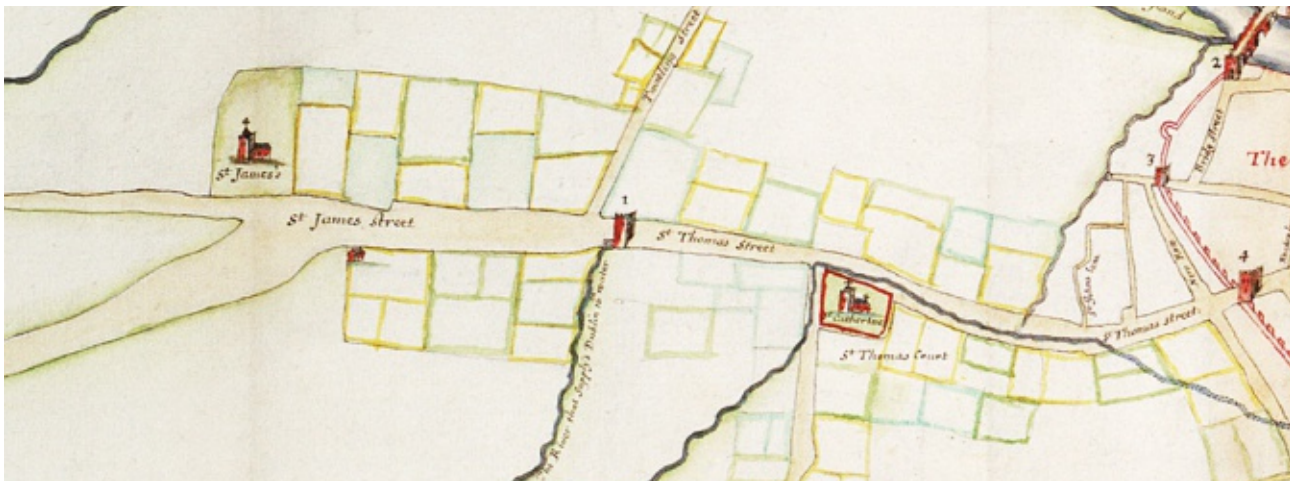
The Down Survey Barony map of the Barony of Newcastle, Co. Dublin, dating to the 1650s, is the only map to show the city defences of the 1640s Confederate Wars. Thomas Street is shown depicted as a street to the east of the defences, while James' Street is shown as a dotted line to the west. Interestingly the line of a second street leading out of the city to the north of James' Street is depicted joining with James' Street in the vicinity of the junction with Bow Lane. This is the line of Crockers' Lane.

The City Defences cross Thomas and James' Street at James' Gate, though the gate itself is not named. No structures are depicted along James' Street and while there are structures in the vicinity of Thomas Street, they are not clearly drawn and are probably representational. The text that accompanies the map mentions the artificial branch of the River Dodder, which was split in two at Ropers rest, one of which enters the city 'hard by James Gate and soe passes through Thomas Streete and empties itself into the River neere the Bridge foote'.

De Gomme 1673 (below)

De Gomme's map of Dublin, dating to 1673, is the first that shows the full extent of Thomas and James' Streets. The rectangular areas depicted on the map on either side of the streets probably relate to urban development plots rather than fields. De Gomme appears to only mark the major buildings at this time. Notable absences are St. Thomas' Abbey and the hospital of St. John the Baptist, both dismantled by this time. The churches of St. James and St. Catherine are depicted, as is James' Gate with a bridge to the west over the watercourse labelled 'the river that supplies Dublin with water'. To the west of James' Gate Watling Street is depicted, labelled 'Twatling Street'.

Along James' Street a building is depicted on the southern side, to the east of the junction with Bow Lane. What this building could be is unknown but it must have been an important establishment for De Gomme to have depicted it. This is in the vicinity of the current St. James' Catholic Church. Another interesting feature is a slight kink in the northern side of the street to the north of this building. Could this have been the point where Crockers' Street, which is no longer depicted, joined with the main street? It is in this vicinity that the edge of the medieval street and the beginning of the plot to the north was identified during the works and may represent a point where the street partially constricted to the east of the junction of James' Street and Bow Lane.





Phillip's map 1685

Phillip's map concentrates more on the military aspects of the city and harbour at the time and does not show much detail along Thomas and James' Streets. A number of features of interest can be seen however. He shows the settlement formation along both streets, with houses lining both sides of Thomas Street to the junction with Watling Street at James' Gate (not depicted). After this the houses are more spaced out and set back from the road, with less settlement depicted to the south of James' Street. While this may be due to the lack of detail given on the map, it may also indicate the more sporadic nature of settlement along this stretch of the street. There is also a gap in the houses to the west in the vicinity of the possible junction of Crockers' Lane and James' Street.

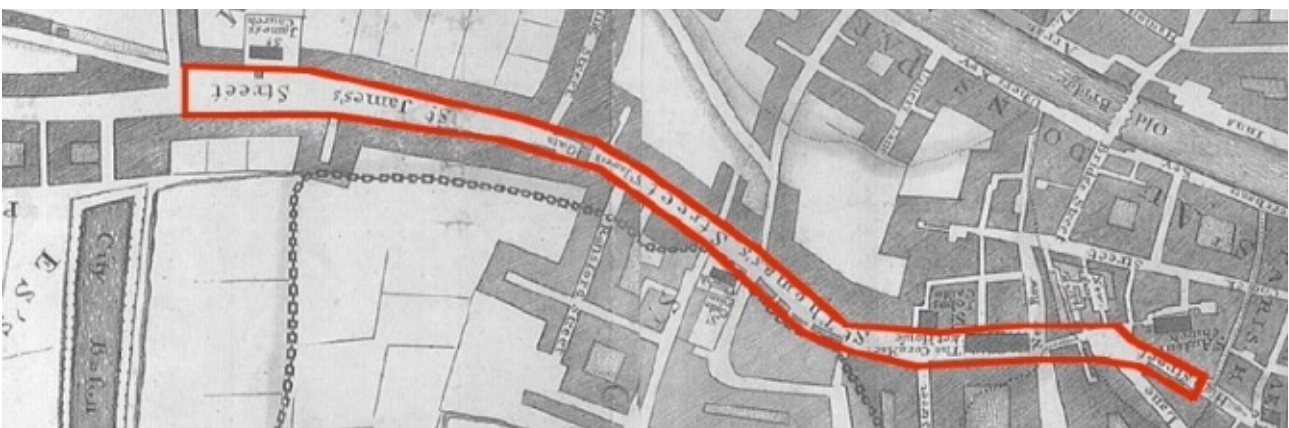
the time was the Bannerman, a ceremonial figure who had the practical duty of preventing the watercourse from becoming contaminated (Clarke 1998, 50).

The medieval aqueduct noted in 1425 as the 'High Pipe' continued from the city basin towards the city and was provided with leaden covers and followed the course of both James and Thomas Streets towards the city (Clarke 1998, 50).

The City Cistern was located opposite St James' Gate and consisted of a large capacity reservoir sunk into the ground and perhaps stone-lined from which the precious water supply of the city was carried eastwards. Later medieval records contain numerous allusions to the regulations designed to keep the drinking water uncontaminated. Accordingly a normal appointment to the small army of city officials at

Brooking 1728

Brooking's map of 1728 shows the length of James' and Thomas Street in more detail than before, though individual buildings are not depicted. The map suggests that by this time the full length of the two streets was fully developed. St. James' and St. Catherine's churches are again depicted, and the constriction of the streets caused by St. James' Gate is depicted in greater detail. Part of the watercourse known as the Glib Water is shown running within Thomas Street along its southern side. Directly across from Vicar Street a structure called 'St. John's Castle' is depicted, possibly a surviving portion of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist.





Rocque's Map of Dublin (1756)

Rocque's map of 1756 is the first detailed map of the city, depicting individual plots, buildings and features. To the east of James' Church, the kink in the northern side of the road seen on De Gomme's map is still present, though it appears to have moved further to the west by this time. This may explain why the southern edge of the northern medieval plot extends into the modern pavement at this point, which is in the vicinity of the current Guinness medical centre. At James' Gate, buildings can be seen protruding into the carriageway from both the southern and northern sides of the street. Walls relating to these buildings, or possibly their successors, were identified during the works. Many of the building facades and basements identified during the works are likely to date to this period also.

This map also marks the reappearance of the back lane to the north, labelled Mars. (halls) lane and Mullinahack and no longer continuous, this is likely to be the surviving elements of the medieval Crocker's Lane running from Wormwood Gate to the west. The western end of this lane does not survive and the route it would have taken is not identifiable as the land has been divided up and developed.

The names of the streets forming the QBC corridor were first recorded in the medieval and Anglo-Norman periods. Thomas Street was first noted in 1263 and derived its name from the Abbey of St Thomas, which was founded in 1176 by King Henry II, to which a liberty was granted, created by a charter from King John (McCready 1898, 113). High Street (formerly Main Street during the Hiberno-Norse period) was so named in the after its 'elevated and chief position in the old city – the altus vicus of the

Anglo-Norman records' the earliest references to it dating from 1307. The name James' Street, first recorded in 1584, derives from the ancient St. James' Church (*ibid*, 107). Cornmarket is first named in 1612.

Post-medieval Dublin

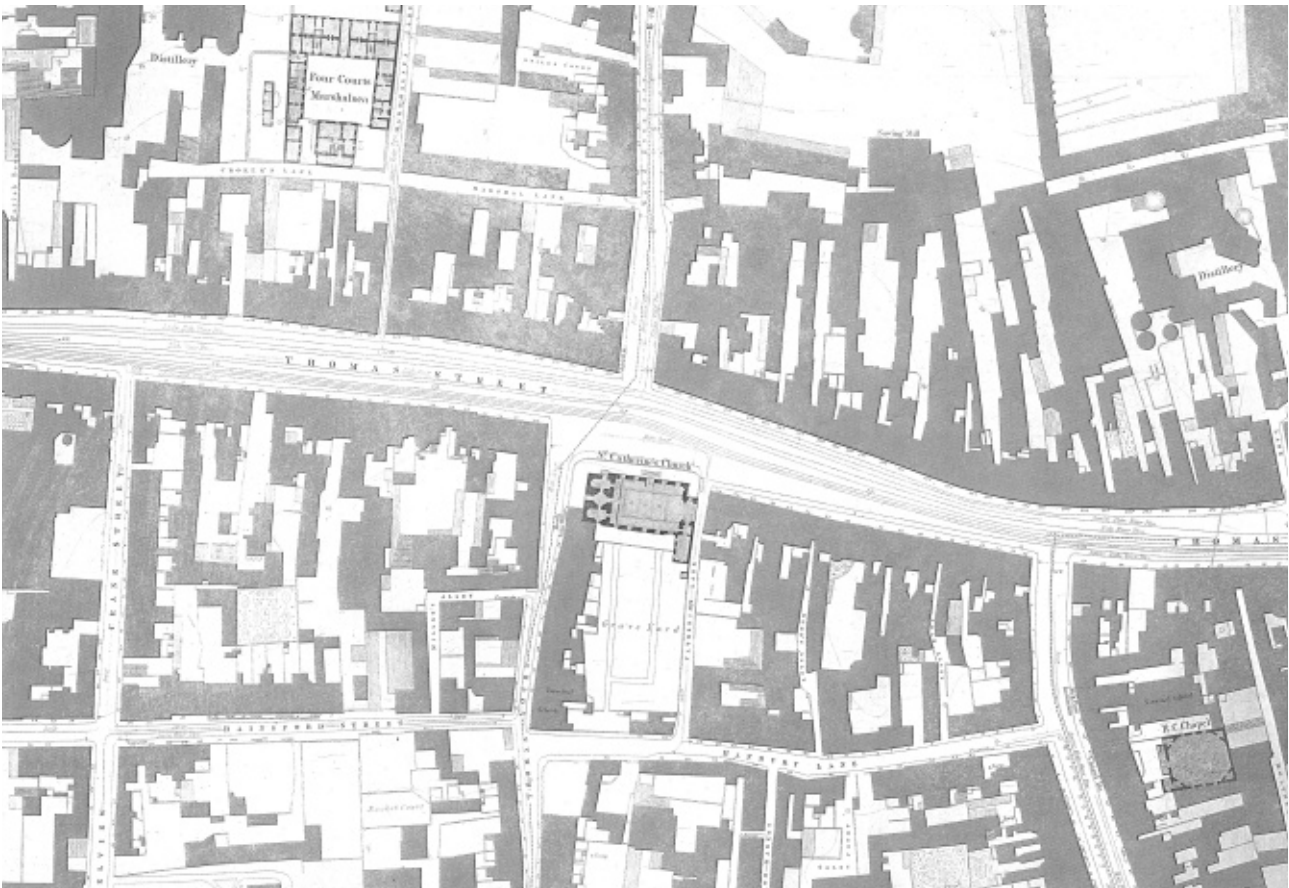
From 1539 onwards the wealthy monasteries of Dublin were being dissolved and their lands were confiscated by the City of Dublin and well-connected nobles, and sold to private developers over the course of the 17th century. This mostly affected the suburbs surrounding the walled town of Dublin, which had up until now been dominated by the great monastic houses of St. Thomas' Abbey, St. Mary's Abbey and All Saints Priory (the latter which became Trinity College). The dissolution of the monasteries during the reign of King Henry VIII is generally seen to mark the end of the medieval period in Ireland.

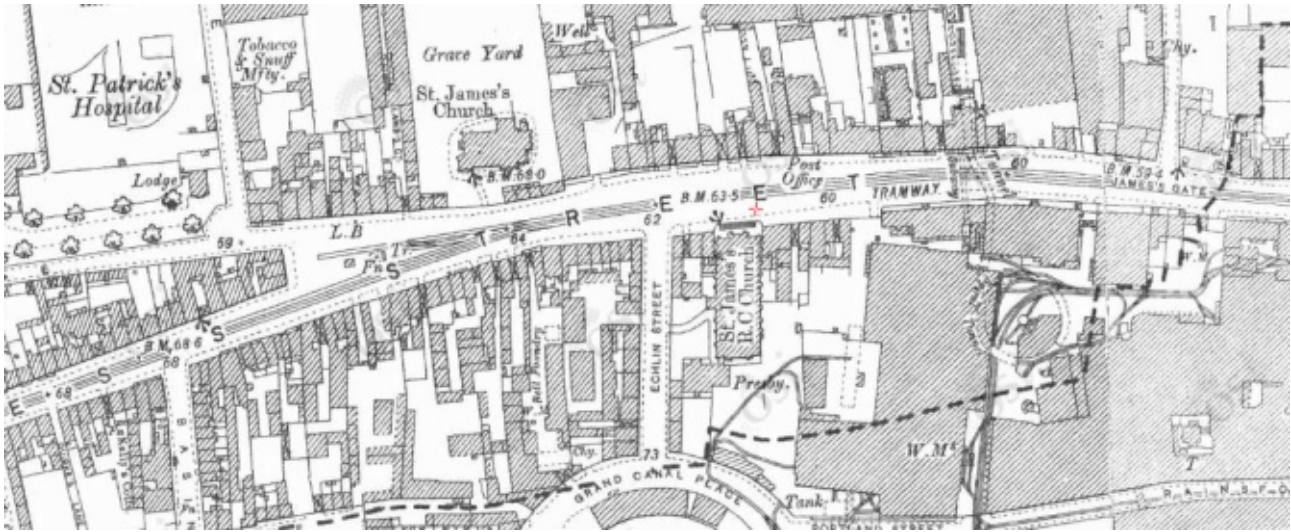
The 17th century witnessed the beginning of a period of enormous growth in Dublin, both within and without the walls of the city, as vacant plots were rapidly filled in and developed. New residences for the city notables were constructed over the demolished medieval churches.



1847 Ordnance Survey map of James' Street 5-foot scale (1:1,056), Sheet 20, courtesy of TCD map library (top)

1847 Ordnance Survey map of Thomas Street 5-foot scale (1:1,056), Sheet 20, courtesy of TCD map library (bottom)





1910 Ordnance Survey map of James' Street

From 1660 the quays, which had been gradually reclaimed from the Liffey since medieval times starting with Wood Quay, were established with renewed vigour. The confluence of the Liffey and Poddle was infilled, Parliament Street and Essex Street East were developed, and Essex bridge (now Grattan Bridge) was constructed. Temple Bar and the surrounding streets were further developed in the 18th century by the Fownes family. The Wide Street Commissioners transformed Dame Street, Parliament Street and the Quays from the late 18th century. Dublin was taking a form recognisable to us today.

Banks, taverns, coffee houses, theatres and shops vied with government buildings, institutions and churches for space within the constricted heart of the old city, which was still centred on the ancient axis of Cornmarket/High Street. Land values rose, and the population density appears to have been far higher than today, judging from contemporary descriptions.

Dublin in the Industrial Era

By the 19th century important arteries such as James' Street were lined with tenements intermixed with profitable commercial premises. The south-western sector of the city was dominated by activities for which considerable water supplies were a pre-requisite – breweries, distilleries, assorted mills, tanning and drying lofts, foundries and ironworks, dye-houses and busi-

nesses for the manufacture of rope, cars and coaches, starch, vitriol, glue and lime. This zone had also a significant concentration of institutions – military barracks and military hospitals, other hospitals and asylums and the South Dublin Workhouse (reverted from the founding hospital in 1859) and its auxiliary, a reformatory, Richmon(d)s/Grangegorman prison and bridewell and extensive depots for municipal purposes. And throughout the densely packed and longest settled parts of the city, slaughter-houses, dairy-yards and other unsuitable land uses were interspersed with housing (Prunty 2001, 166-220).

As noted, the brewing and distilling industries were concentrated in the southwest of the city. At the turn of the century the Guinness Brewery employed about 1,600 people and occupied a huge block of the city from the quays to James' Street (Brady 2001, 282-340).

Until the 18th century the city relied on the River Poddle as its main source of water and this supply was managed by the building of the city basin near James' Street. By the end of that century, this and other sources of water were no longer adequate and there were constant complaints. Not only was there not enough water but the mains system was near collapse. The creation of the canals was a godsend since they were an obvious source of water. The Grand Canal ran close to the city basin and it was very easy to tap into it, while the Royal Canal completed the circuit of the city to the north (Prunty 2001, 166-220).

Section 4 Monitoring programme

Introduction

Archaeological monitoring of a programme of upgrading works along James' and Thomas Street took place from November 2013 to August 2014 as part of upgrading works relating to the James' Street Quality Bus Corridor. The original area to be affected by the proposed works included the main east-west axis formed by James' Street West, Thomas Street, Cornmarket and High Street. Works were also to extend along Meath Street and Watling Street.

The works included the replacement of pavements along James' Street and partially along Thomas Street; the insertion of new pipes for public lighting along sections of James' and Thomas Street; the insertion of a number of new lamp-post shafts along both streets; and the laying of broadband cabling along James' Street.

The works were curtailed, and eventually only included Thomas and James' Street, with some additional works on Watling Street and Bridgefoot Street. No works were carried out at Cornmarket, High Street or Meath Street.

Archaeological monitoring was carried out under Licence 15E087. Ministerial Consent (E4507; Consent C516) was also provided for works around St. Audeon's, a National Monument. No works took place around this

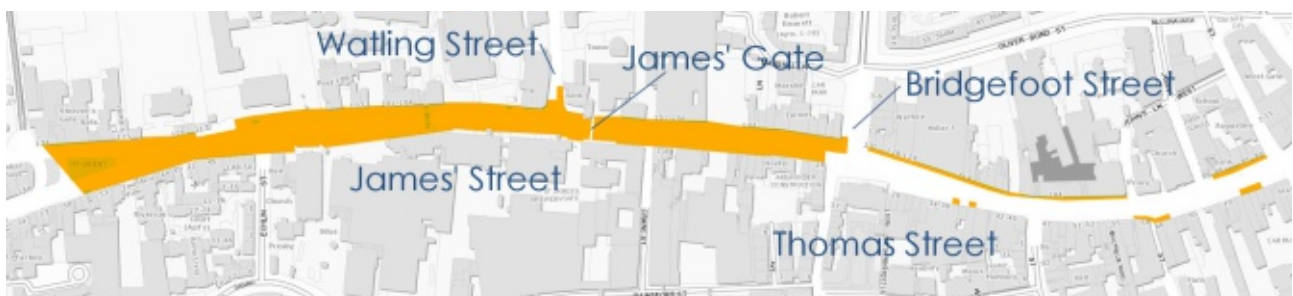


deep services along James' Street

National Monument, however works did take place in and around the City Defences/James' Gate National Monument.

The monitoring programme exposed over 200 archaeological features dating to between the 12th and 20th centuries, 116 on James' Street and

extent of archaeological work, shown in orange



93 on Thomas Street. Recording was on a plot-by-plot basis using mid-19th century plot numbering as shown on the 1848 OS maps, which are the only available maps to provide individual numbering of all plots.

Archaeological features are described from west to east below.

Archaeological contexts

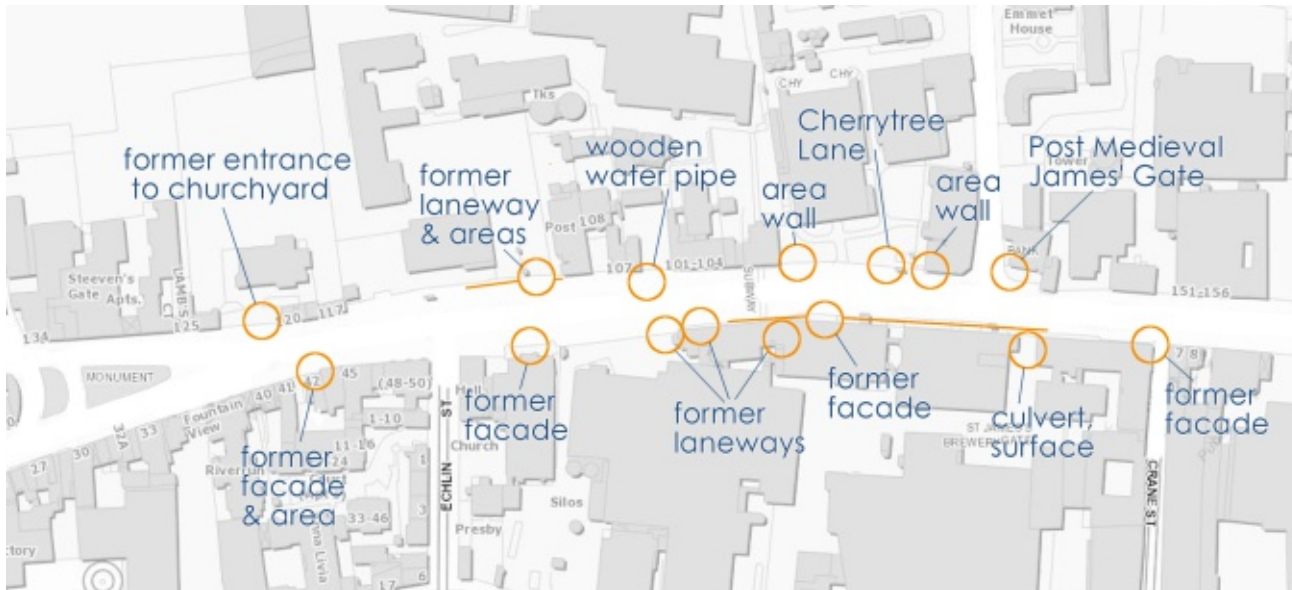
A total of 34 context number were given to features of note along the course of the works. This was to allow for the recording of the features and for the cataloguing of the finds. Of these 21 relate to features along James' Street with the remaining 13 relating to features along Thomas Street. The features were recorded in relation to their historic plot number, as given on the first edition Ordnance Survey map, with features on James' Street annotated with J and



cellar crowns at Nos. 115-116 James' Street

Context Register

Context No.	Plot	Description
1	J32; J117	Below metalled surface
2	J32; J117-J121	Metalled surface
3	J32; J49; J114-J121	Organic layer over metalled surface
4	J91-J95	Medieval ditch at St. James' Gate – cut
5	J91-J95	Lowest sandy ditch fill of C4
6	J91-J95	Main ditch fill of C4
7	J91-J95	Charcoal lenses below mixed layer, fill of C4
8	J91-J95	Mixed stony layer of C4, perhaps sunken sub-road stones
9	J91-J95	Hard packed stone road sealing ditch C4
10	J91-J95	Hard packed stone road under pavement, may be same as C9 & C2
11	J91-J95	Posthole cut into top fill of ditch C4, fill and cut
12	J91-J95	Cast iron water pipe cutting through C4
13	J91	Lower gritty brown silty sand fill of C4 to east
14	J82	17th century defences – organic ditch fills
15	J82	Rubble sealing 17th century defences
16	J89	Cut & fill of small medieval ditch at Watling Street
17	J32-J124	General mixed layers
18	J106-J120	Material sealed below upper cobbles
19	J53	Tanning pit
20	J89	Post-medieval cut truncating ditch C16 near Watling Street
21	J89-J95	Post-medieval black layer at Watling Street & near ditch C4
22	T2	Structure possibly associated with St. James' Gate
23	T9	Medieval ditch Thomas Street – cut
24	T9	Medieval ditch Thomas Street – fill 2
25	T9	Medieval ditch Thomas Street – fill 3
26	T9	Medieval ditch Thomas Street – fill 4
27	T13, T23, T141-156	Medieval layer 600-930mm below pavement
28	T148-T150	Post-medieval layer below cobbles & above medieval metalled surface
29	T1-T159	General mixed layers
30	T9	Post-medieval feature cut beside ditch C23
31	T9	Pottery sitting directly on medieval metalled surface (below C28)
32	T9	Medieval ditch Thomas Street - fill 1
33	T9	Medieval ditch Thomas Street - fill 5
34	J91	N-S running feature cut by medieval ditch C4, stream course or paleo-channel



above: post-medieval features identified during the monitoring programme
 below: Limestone sett laneway between Nos. 111 and 112 James' Street

features on Thomas Street annotated with T, followed by the relevant plot number. The features are described in more detail below.

James' Street general features

All stray finds from the upper levels along James' Street were given a single context number (C17).

Thirty-eight features encountered related to former road surfaces. The majority of these (19) relate to sections of the c. 1700 cobbled street surviving below the modern road and pavement. This was encountered at a depth of 250-350mm below the present ground level at many points along the street. Five limestone sett lanes leading from the street to lanes or carriage arches were also identified. Two light-wells or goods drops relating to now demolished buildings were also noted, with these features cutting the earlier cobbled surface indicating

they post-dated the c. 1700s street. Four brick or masonry drains and one large brick culvert were also encountered during the works.

A further 34 walls were recorded, many of which were the walls of backfilled areas of the former Georgian buildings, though some related the façade of the former buildings themselves while others may have been the remains of structures such as cellars, goods drops or light-wells but were too truncated to properly identify. One small truncated section of the old wooden water pipe system was also identified to the





above: map showing cellars in orange, and light wells and goods drops in blue
 below: crown of cellar of No. 113 James' Street

front of 106 James' Street. Two post-medieval ditches were encountered and four pits, one of which was a tanning pit. Medieval material was uncovered at six points, and a medieval metallated surface was recorded at 14 points along the street. Medieval features are discussed in more detail below.

A total of 24 cellars were identified along James' Street. While many of these were fragmentary or previously truncated, 13 were relatively intact and another was only noted through the pres-

ence of a coal hole and was not exposed during the works.



James' Street cellars

Plot	No. of cellars	Condition	Action
64	1	Truncated and backfilled	Recorded and preserved in situ
66	1	Truncated and backfilled	Recorded and preserved in situ
66	1	Truncated and backfilled	Recorded and preserved in situ
77-80	3	Intact and not filled	Recorded and preserved in situ
81	1	Truncated and backfilled	Recorded and preserved in situ
84	3	Intact and not filled	Recorded, sealed and preserved in situ
97	1	Truncated and backfilled	Recorded and preserved in situ
101	2	One good (not filled), one average	One preserved in situ, one recorded and partially in-filled
108	1	Poor. Incomplete	Recorded and preserved in situ
113	2	Poor, one truncated and second	Recorded and in-filled to make safe partially truncated
115	4	Good, relatively intact, mostly filled	Recorded and preserved in situ
116	2	Good, relatively intact, mostly filled	Recorded and preserved in situ
130	1	Truncated and backfilled	Recorded and removed
132	1	Uncertain, not revealed	Location recorded and preserved in situ

Medieval road on James' Street

The former street surfaces of various phases of James' Street was uncovered at a number of locations during the monitoring works. The most recent of these was a cobbled surface, which was noted at numerous points along the street and possibly dates to around 1700. This surface was generally quite level and was found in most places to be approximately 300-350mm below the present ground level. To the west it was identified at a depth of 500mm below the present ground level suggesting the slope off to Bow Lane may originally have been more severe than it is at present. To the front of 105-108 James' Street a second earlier cobbled surface was apparent at a slightly lower depth, from 420-580mm below the present ground level. A separate context number was given for the material retrieved between the two layers of cobbled street surface (C18). The depression here may represent a localised dip in the street that was later levelled up during the later phase of cobbling.

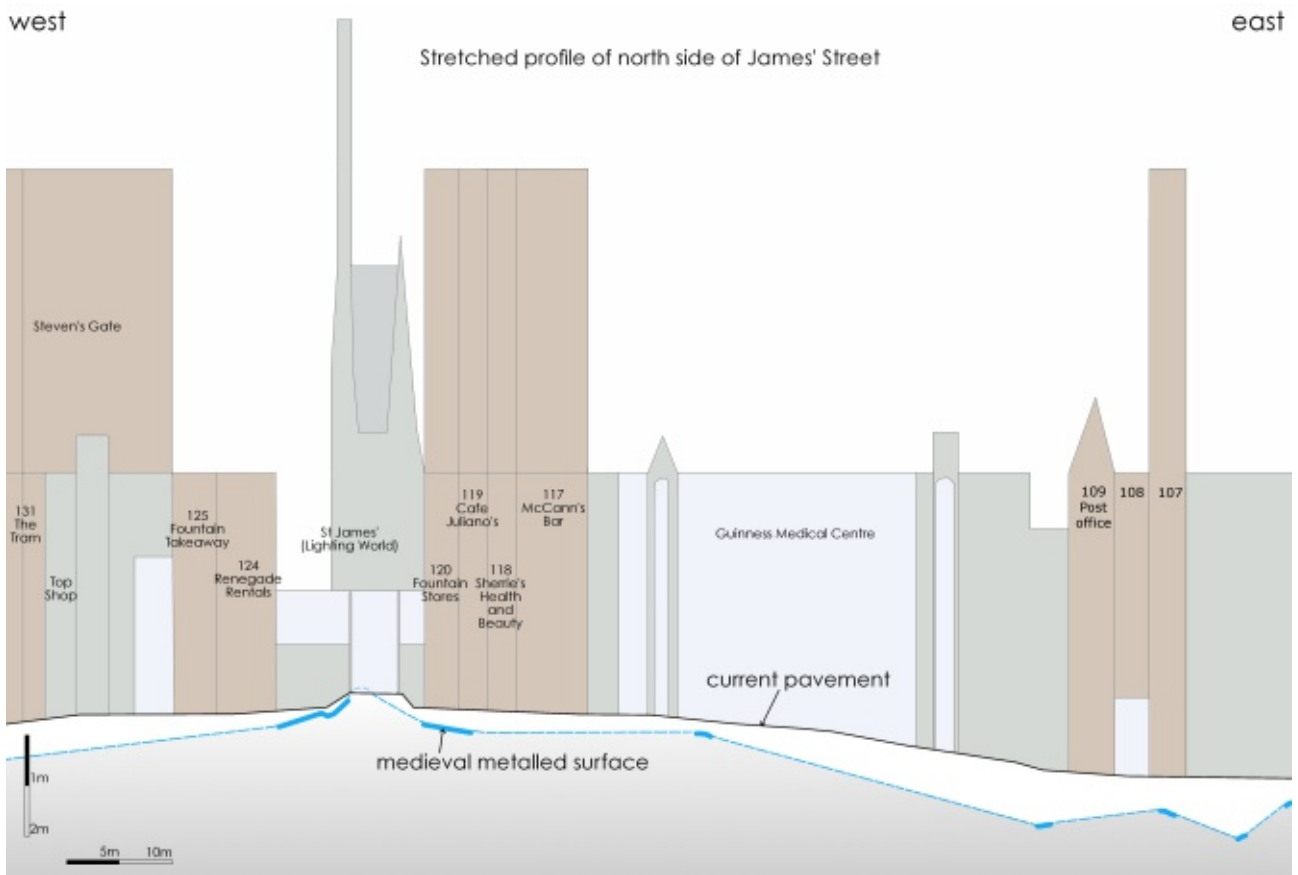
An earlier metalled surface (C2) was identified at a number of points along the street also. This was formed from small angular and sub-rounded pebbles well-beaten in place, with cobbled sections also apparent, possibly indicating repaired sections. The highest point of this surface was to the front of St. James' Church to the north of the street. It was identified at 16.873m OD immediately to the west of the current entrance to the church, where it survived c. 250mm below the present ground level. The surface sloped off to the west and the east, marking this as a local high point. The surface sloped down to the west for 4.9m before rising slightly again. This dip in the surface to the front of the church may mark the original entrance from the street to the churchyard. After this

point the metalled surface continued to slope off to the west and was recorded at 16.305m OD near the western end church boundary, at which point it was c. 800mm below the present ground level.

To the east the surface was also seen to slope off, being at 16.358m OD to the front of the western end of 120 James' Street and 16.124m OD midway along the front of 119 James' Street at a depth of 600mm below the existing pavement. The later cobbled surface at 300mm below the pavement was also identified to the front of 118-120 James' Street, overlying the eastern end of this section, however it was not present to the front of the church itself. This may be because the rise in the ground level in front of the church was preserved in the later cobbled surface also, with the cobbles and rise being removed during the creation of the present pavement level. This section of metalled surface, which was over 31m in length and 2400mm in width, was found to be overlying the natural boulder clay and was truncated in numerous places. Immediately overlying the surface at this point was an organic layer of dark greyish brown silty clay (C3) with charcoal flecking and inclusions of animal bone, shell, brick fragments, late 17th century pottery and early clay pipe fragments. This was similar to the organic silty clay found overlying the metalled surface (C21) sealing the medieval ditch (C4)

cobbled street surface c. 1700 at No. 119 James' Street





Stretched profile along the northern side of James' Street showing areas and depths where the medieval metalled road surface (C2) was identified. The profile is stretched x10 in height. Blue bold lines indicate areas where the surface was identified, and the dashed blue lines are interpreted. The current pavement levels is shown, and it is apparent that the modern street levels are highest at St. James' Church and fall gently to the west. In the medieval period, this slope appears to have been much steeper.

along the northern side of James' Street to the front of 88-95 James' Street and may indicate that the metalled street was in use for a long period of time before being replaced by the cobbled surface around 1700.

To the east, in front of the present Guinness Medical Centre, the (unnumbered) plot between 116 and 117 James' Street, another section of the metalled surface was identified. The surface here is composed of densely packed worn and rounded small pebbles (c. 20mm d.) with rarer larger rounded stones (c. 70mm d.) and no red brick. The section of metalling, measuring 2000mm by 1000mm, had a straight edge along its northern side at an angle to the present frontage alignment and related to the northern edge of the original street, ending 1100mm south of the present boundary wall to the west (4.3m from the western entrance gate) and 1500mm south of the wall to the east. The surface was 380mm below the present ground level

at 16.10m OD. As seen with the other sections of this metalled surface encountered during the works, a layer of dark reddish brown friable gritty silt (C3) was present over the former street, with red brick, Saintonge and other post-medieval pottery sherds noted. What is unusual in this case was that the metalled surface was seen to overlie an earlier medieval deposit (C1). A discrete concentration or lens of broken pottery 50mm thick was identified at 16.007m OD. This was overlying a loose gravel deposit that was overlaid by the metalled surface to the south and extended to the edge of the boundary wall to the north, with the concentration of pottery increasing to the north. A small archaeological sondage found that the gravel deposit, which also contained animal bone and oyster shell, was 150mm in depth and was found to overlie the natural subsoil. At the point where the metalled surface ran over this deposit, medieval pottery was found crushed into the fabric of the surface, with some lying above the sur-



medieval metallated street surface C2 on James' Street (above and top)

face and some contained within the fabric of surface.

Following the recording of the exposed section of the metallated surface it was preserved *in situ* by laying a thin (1") layer of grey sand over it, followed by a layer of geotextile, modern fill and the reinstatement of the pavement. The surface and the underlying medieval layer are preserved below this and medieval deposits and materials survive to the east up to 2000mm from the cellars to the front of 116 James' Street, north to the edge of the present boundary wall and possibly into the plot beyond, and west towards the western entrance to the medic-

al centre.

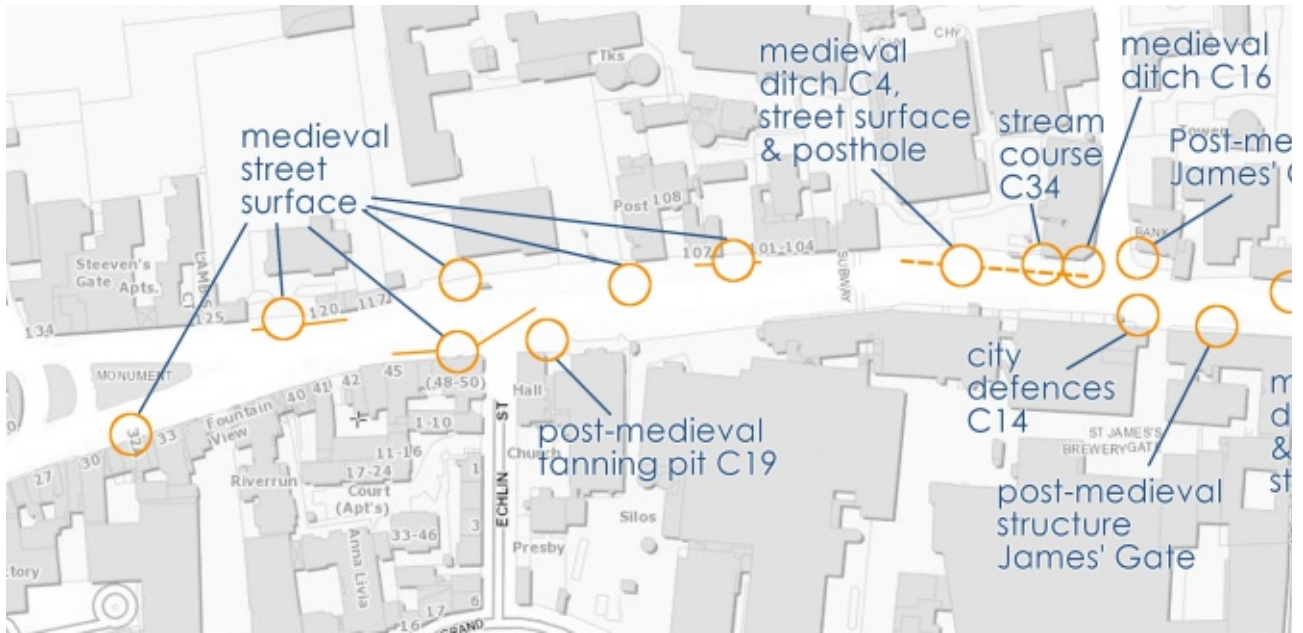
A section of the metallated surface was recorded within the trench for broadband cables, c. 1600m to the south of the pavement within the road carriageway to the front of 110 James' Street at a depth of 990mm below the existing road surface.

Within the pavement to the front of 107 James' Street 2100mm from the building façade two layers of cobbling were identified, the lower of which was 850mm below the present pavement level at 14.579m OD. At 1800mm south of the pavement, 6m from the building line in front of 105 James' Street another section of former road surface was identified, again appearing as cobbling. This was recorded at a depth of 950-1020mm below the present road surface and was overlaid by a dark

gritty clay with inclusions of coal and brick fragments 200mm in depth.

Another section of metallating was revealed at a depth of 790mm below the present road surface at 14.774m OD in the broadband trench to the front of 104 James' Street, c. 5m from the building façade. This section was heavily truncated and was found to be 110mm in thickness and overlying the natural subsoil. This slightly higher section of metallating mirrors the slight rise in the cobbled surfaces to the front of 105-108 James' Street.

The most easterly section of the metallated sur-



above: medieval features identified on James' Street showing locations where the medieval street surface was identified

face identified along the northern side of James' Street was to the front of 96 James' Street 2000mm south of the building line at a depth of 540mm below the present pavement level at 14.55m OD. This goes some way to showing the undulations in the original medieval metalled street, with a high point recorded to the front of St. James' Church to the west falling to a relatively level area to the east until around the front of 116 James' Street before dropping off further to the east, with the fall in the ground level between the church and the front of 96 James' Street being 2.32m.

On the southern side of the street to the front of 49-50 James' Street a section of the former street surface was identified at 970mm below the present ground level immediately to the north of the existing pavement within the road carriageway at 15.432m OD. This was different to the surface to the west and north as it was cobbled and was also deeper, although this may be explained by its location further into the street, suggesting the road became more substantial within the carriageway, and also sloped down from the edge of the street.

To the west of this in front of 48-49 James' Street, another section of this metalled surface was uncovered 1100mm from the building façade 850mm below the present ground level at 15.835m OD.

below: metalled surface C2 running underneath the c. 1700s cobbled surface at Nos. 48-49 James' Street



To the front of 45-47 James' Street the surface was again encountered at a slightly higher level of 16.074m OD at c. 700mm below the present ground level. At this point it was noted that the metalled surface was not laid on natural and incorporated fragments of baked red clay. The material below was preserved *in situ*.

Further to the west, in front of 32 James' Street a metalled surface was encountered at a depth of 650mm below the present ground level at 16.35m OD. This was only reached in a small section immediately inside the kerb-line. This may suggest that James' Street originally rose slightly beyond the junction with Bow Lane.

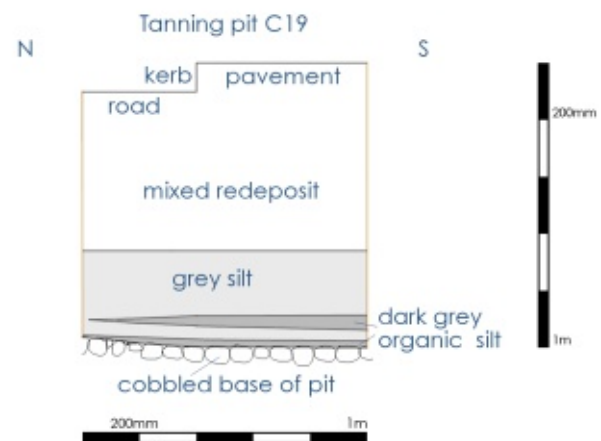
In the centre of the street to the front of the Parochial Hall, within the modern traffic island a metalled surface was identified at a depth of 620-700mm below the present ground level at a depth of 15.66m OD. This was slightly higher than to the west in front of 49-50 James' Street, particularly given the location in the centre the street, and may suggest a slightly raised area in the centre of the road, possibly dividing the streets of Bow Lane and James' Street West, though the difference is rather small. The street is wide in this location and a central 'island' or footpath/trading area may have been located here. Indeed there are references to a market in the street to the front of James' Church from later times.

Post-medieval tanning pit

To the front of the Parochial Hall and St. James' Catholic Church along the south side of the street and east of the junction with Echlin Street the truncated remains of a tanning pit (C19) were uncovered. This is to the front of the former plots of 52-53 James' Street. The feature was uncovered at the edge of the pavement, 5.7m north of the northeastern corner of the Parochial Hall. It measured a minimum of 3100mm in length east-west and a minimum of 500mm in width. The western end of the tanning pit was 540mm west of the northeastern corner of the Parochial Hall. The base of the tanning pit was 910mm below the pavement at 15.202m OD with the associated fills surviving to a depth of 335mm at 15.535m OD. No sur-

ving edges of the tanning pit were identified and it was truncated by modern services to the west and north. The base of the tanning pit was cobbled with the cobbles generally being sub-rounded but not as worn and smooth as those seen within the former street surfaces.

Four thin layers were identified within the tanning pit. The basal fill was a 50mm thick layer of dark grey organic silt with inclusions of animal bone, pebbles, leather and post-medieval pottery, which had a strong aroma of tanning solution. Overlying this was a 70mm thick layer of mid grey silt with inclusions of animal bone,



above: profile of tanning pit C19

below: leather from tanning pit C19



brick fragments and burnt bone. This was in turn overlaid with a layer similar to the first, which was subsequently overlaid by a fourth fill similar to the second. A mixed re-deposited natural material overlay the fills of the tanning pit, probably relating to the service trench immediately to the north.

Fourteen fragments of leather shoe were found within the tanning pit with clear stitching markings noted on five of the pieces. These were placed back within the tanning pit within the material they were found in and the tanning pit was preserved *in situ* following a slight re-design of the proposed works in this area. A layer of geotextile and fine sand was placed over the remains of the pit prior to it being covered over.

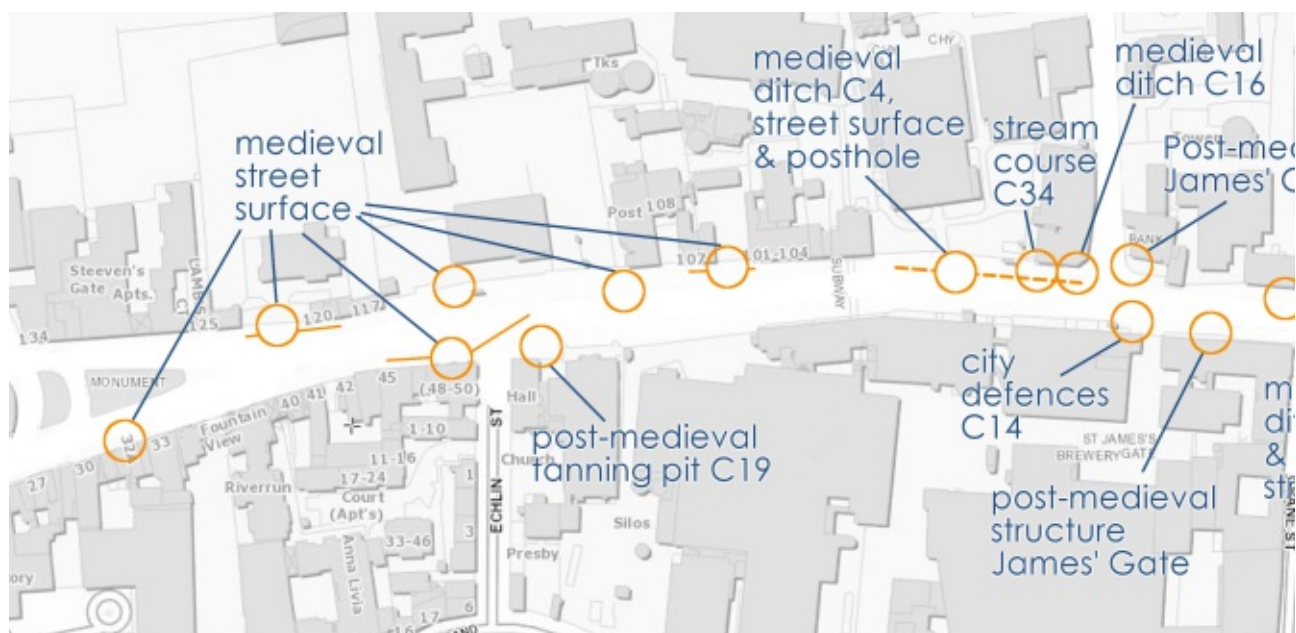
Medieval ditch James' Street, C4

A large medieval ditch running east-west was uncovered along the north side of James' Street to the front of the Guinness Power Station, from Nos. 88 to 95 James' Street. It measured at least 50m in length and a minimum of 5m in width, though no edges were identified. The ditch survived 840mm below the road surface to the front of 93-94 James' Street (14.525m OD) and was a minimum of 480mm in depth at this point. At various other points along the ditch it survived at a depth of 750-850mm below the present ground level. The northern side of the ditch was encountered to the east in front of 89



above: cobbled base of tanning pit C19

below: location of tanning pit C19 and other features



James' Street at a depth of 900-940mm below the present ground level. This side would have sloped up to the north, with natural identified 1000mm to the north at 600mm below present ground level. The ditch was present below the pavement to the front of 93-94 James' Street 3700mm from the building line at a minimum of 1350mm below the pavement (14.232m OD) continuing below this point. It was also present at a minimum of 1350mm below the road surface (14.045m OD) 6500mm from the building line. A heavily truncated section of the ditch was noted to the south of 88 James' Street within the traffic island in the centre of the street at a depth of 900mm below the present ground level. This was the furthest east the ditch was encountered, with deep services beyond this point at the junction of Watling Street and James' Street likely to have severely truncated the feature. To the west the ditch was present to the front of 95 James' Street, however beyond this point the works were raised to a higher level

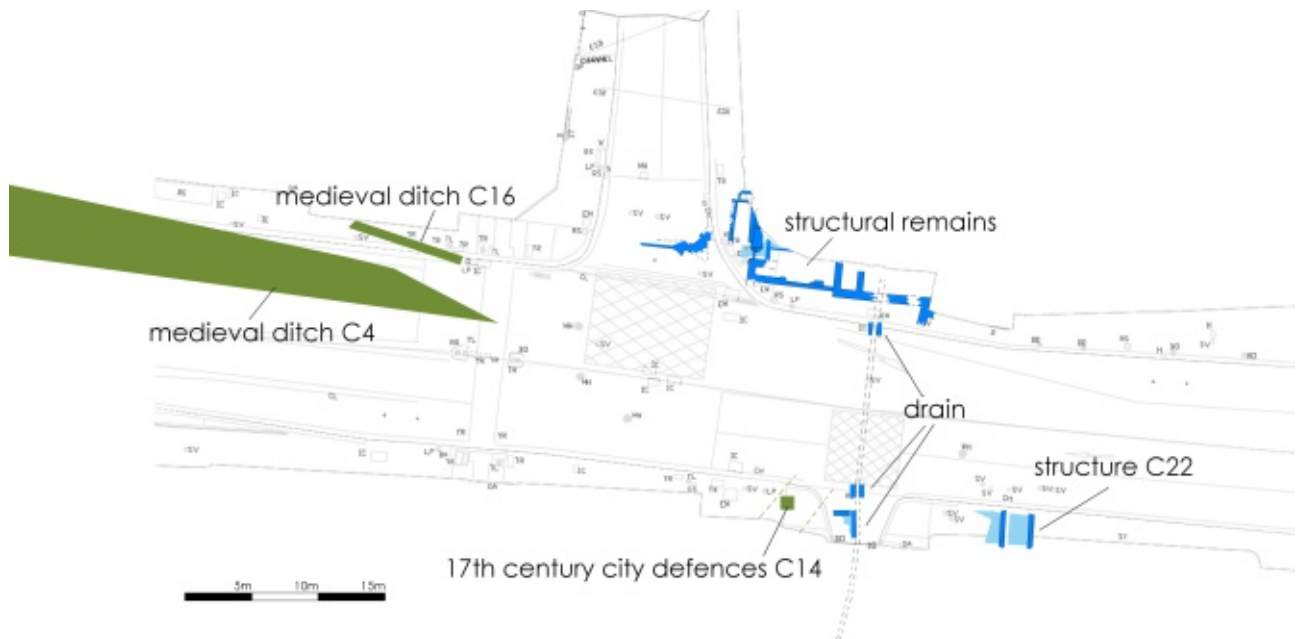


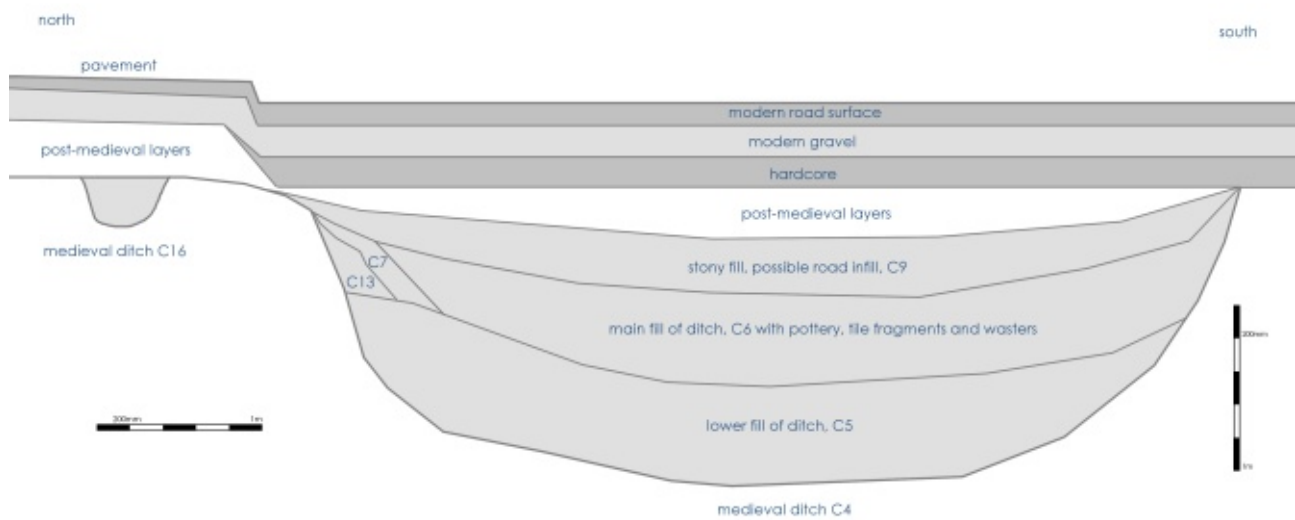
box section through ditch C4 with two layers visible in base

and it was not possible to ascertain whether the ditch continued. Massive truncation to the front of 98 James' Street for the tunnel and subway associated with the Guinness brewery would have completely truncated the ditch in this area.

A number of fills were recorded within the ditch. The main upper fill was a dark greenish-grey sandy-silt (C6) with inclusions of oyster shell, animal bone, occasional stone and frequent medieval pottery. Charcoal flecking and occasional charcoal lenses were also apparent.

Plan view of St. James' Gate showing findings, including medieval ditch C4 in green to left





reconstructed profile through ditch C4

This overlay a hard light-greenish brown silty sand (C5) with small angular stone inclusions and occasional medieval pottery. This lower fill was identified at 1350mm below the road surface and was preserved *in situ* so the depth of this layer was not ascertained. To the east in front of 89 James' Street additional fills were identified with a lower fill along the northern side of the ditch consisting of a brown gritty sand (C13) 400mm in depth overlaid by a number of lenses of charcoal, grey silty sand with medieval pottery and yellow clay (C7), which

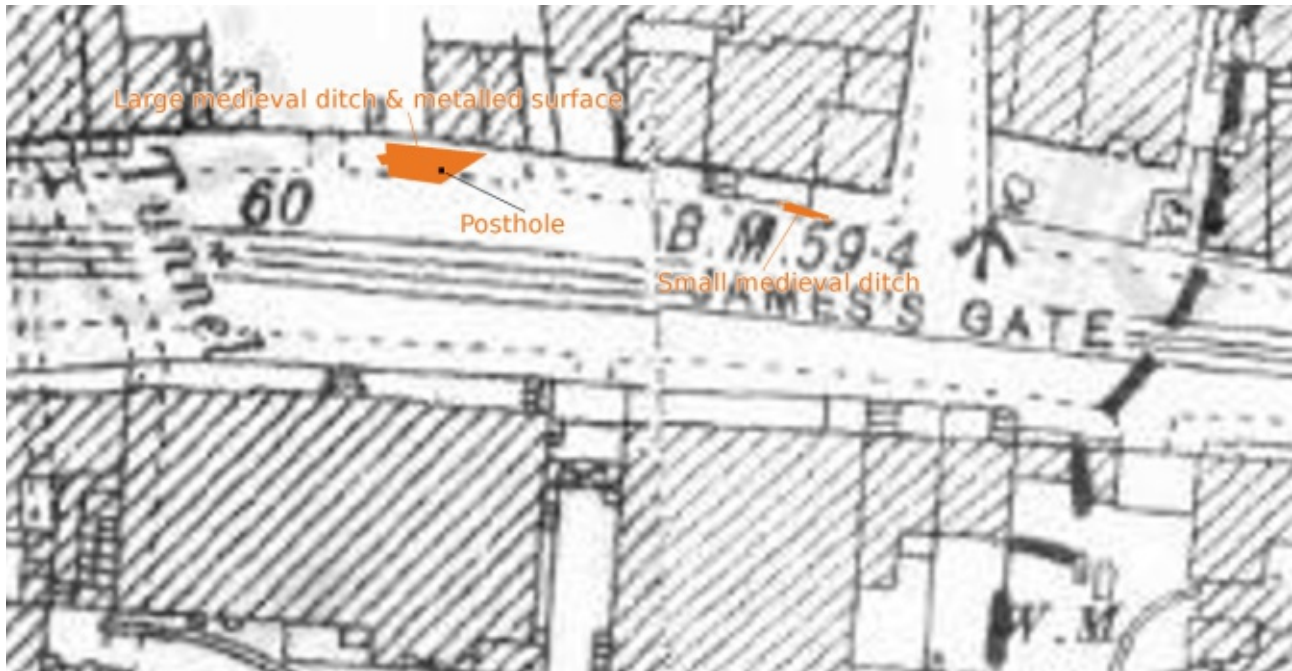
were 220mm in total depth, surviving at 680mm below the present ground level. These may represent dump deposits within the ditch at this point and would have been near the northern edge of the ditch.

Overlying the main fill of the ditch (C6) was a 150-320mm thick stony layer (C9) with inclusions of broken tile fragments, medieval and some intrusive post-medieval pottery. This was given a separate context number beneath the pavement (C10), however both are likely to have

formed the same surface and are likely to relate to the medieval street surface (C2). The layer was thicker to the south within the road carriageway. This layer possibly represents a terminal deposit within the ditch, providing a secure surface for the road, possibly suggesting a widening of James' Street at this time. A level on this surface was taken in the pavement to the front of 93-94 James' Street and was at 15.082m OD. Further to

posthole C11 cut through upper stony fill of ditch C4





plan view of St. James' Gate showing findings, including medieval ditch C4

the south within the road carriageway the top of this layer was recorded at 14.845m OD, possibly indicating a slope in the road surface towards a central open drain, as suggested in the metallised surface running along Thomas Street. Overlying the stony layer a later post-medieval deposit was recorded to the east (C8). All the finds from the three contexts (C8, C9 and C10) should be considered together as the metallised surface with some intrusive finds from above caused through use of this road surface.

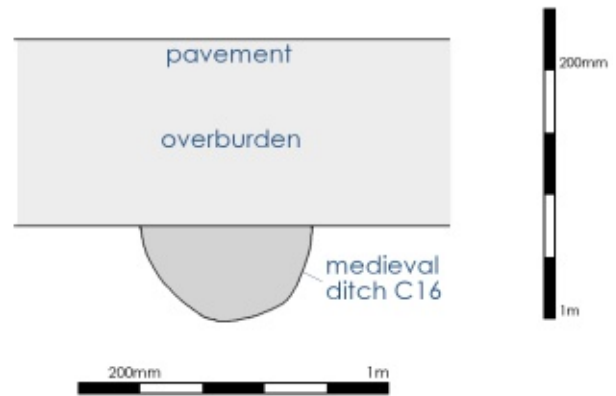
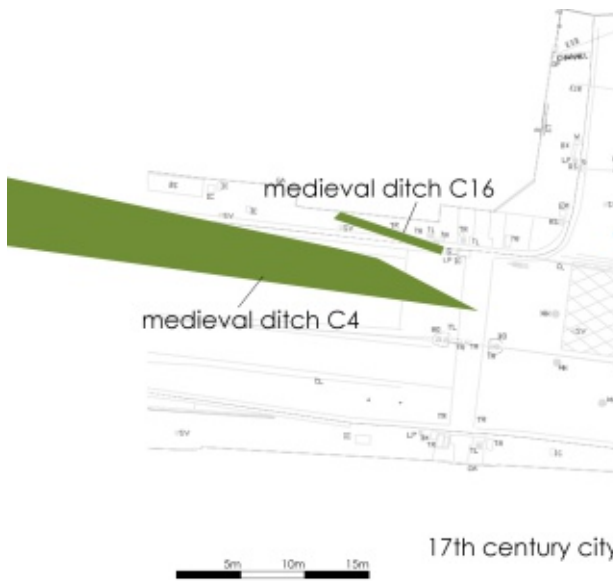
A square cut post hole (C11) measuring 140mm across and 320mm in depth was cut through the stony layer (C10) and filled with soft brown organic silt with a sherd of medieval pottery. The top of the posthole was at 15.072m OD with the base recorded at 14.708m OD. It was located 1740mm south of the building line to the front of 93 James' Street and may mark the location of former street furniture, possibly a signpost or something similar. There was no evidence for similar features in the vicinity of the posthole, although heavy truncation by modern services was evident to the south of this point.

All this was sealed by a thin layer of dark grey organic silty clay packed with pottery dating to c. 1700 (C21), and was truncated in various places by services. The organic silty clay was similar to the material found directly overlying

the metallised street surface to the west along James' Street (C3). The cut for large cast iron water pipe (C12) running in a similar alignment to the ditch was noted 2m from the building line to the front of 93-94 James' Street, with medieval pottery retrieved from the backfill of the trench.

Paleo-channel, C34

To the front of 89-90 James' Street the large medieval ditch (C4) was found to cut across an earlier cut feature. This was encountered at a depth of 1090mm below the present ground level (14.190m OD). This feature appeared to run north-south, however this was unclear given the limited portion of the feature encountered. A possible western edge was noted below the northern edge of the medieval ditch. The feature was a minimum of 3.1m in width and a minimum of 310mm in depth, and was truncated to the east by modern services. The slope of the west side was relatively shallow, dropping from 970mm below the present ground level to 1090mm over the course of 500mm. The base and the eastern side of this feature were not identified and no finds were retrieved from it. It contained a fill of coarse sand in lenses of yellow and grey and possibly represents a natural stream course or paleo-channel later replaced by a formalised ditched watercourse (C4).



above left: plan view of medieval ditch C16. Above right: profile of medieval ditch C16. Below: profile of medieval ditch C16

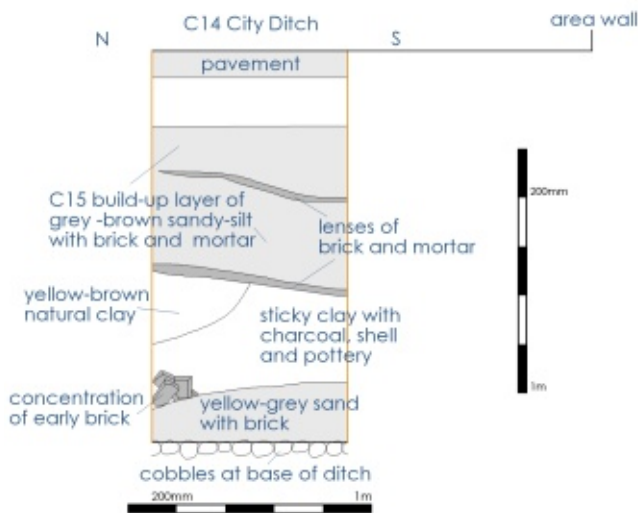
Medieval ditch James' Street, C16

A small medieval ditch running east-southeast to west-northwest was identified at a depth of 600mm below the pavement to the front of 88-89 James' Street, along the northern side of the street near the junction with Watling Street. A 4.5m long stretch of this ditch was identified, heavily truncated by modern services, cut into natural subsoil. The top of the ditch was at 600mm below the pavement (14.500m OD) and the single fill comprised a soft black silt which became much stonier towards the base, with frequent medieval pottery, oyster and cockle shell, charcoal, roof-slate and animal bone. The ditch measured 550mm wide and 300mm deep, U-shaped profile with a gently-rounded base.

This may represent a drain or small ditch that defined the northern side of the medieval James' Street at James' Gate, possibly carrying a watercourse. The angle of the ditch may represent the line of the earlier road, which narrowed as it passed through St. James' Gate. It

is also possible, given the presence of the larger medieval ditch (C4) that would have run to the south that this ditch may originally have lain within the property to the north of the medieval James' Street. The larger ditch was a maximum of 1.6m to the south, however the upper edge of the ditch was not identified during the works. The eastern end of this ditch was truncated by a post-medieval cut feature, possibly a pit or another ditch (C20), which itself was heavily truncated making identification of the feature difficult. The fill of this feature contained some medieval pottery, presumably from the fill of the smaller medieval ditch.



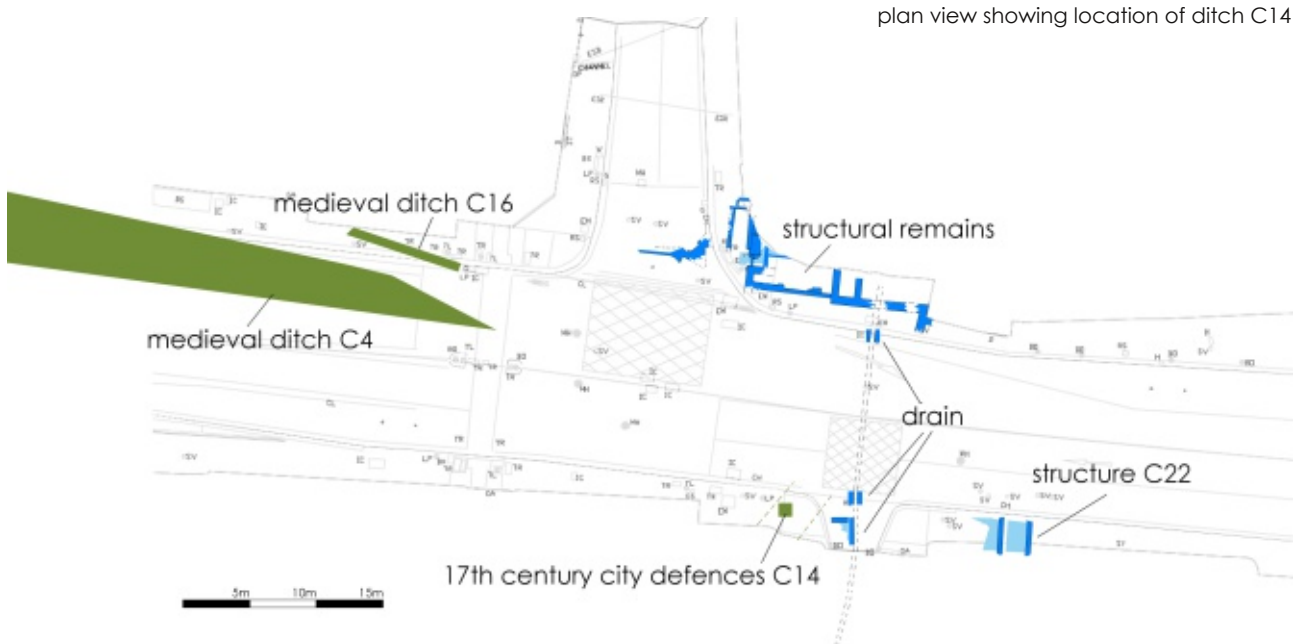


profile through parish boundary ditch C14

Parish boundary & defences, C14

A trial hole to the front of the area at the eastern end of 82 James' Street revealed a deep post-medieval cut feature. The lower post-medieval deposits sloped down to the east and north suggesting the trial hole was located near the western bank of a large cut feature. Below the modern pavement fabric (400mm depth) was a

300mm thick layer of demolition material consisting of a greyish brown sandy silt with brick fragments at the base and mortar fragments throughout. Below this was a 280mm thick layer of greenish brown sandy silt with pebbles, brick fragments and other demolition rubble materials (C15), which in turn sealed a 70mm thick lens of crushed brick and mortar. The deposits below this layer sloped noticeably to the north and east. To the northeast of the trial hole a 300mm thick layer of yellowish brown clay, which appeared to be re-deposited natural boulder clay, was identified reaching 400mm in width. This overlay a 360mm thick organic sticky grey silty clay with inclusions of mortar, charcoal, brick, post-medieval pottery and cockle shells. A concentration of ex-situ masonry and early hand-made orangey red bricks measuring 18 x 11 x 6cm/ 7" x 4.25" x 2.5" was evident within this material in the northeast corner of the trial hole. The lowest fill within the trial hole was a light yellowish grey silty sand with brick fragments, which was c. 200mm thick. This overlay a surface at a depth of 1600mm below the present ground level. This surface was partially cobbled with cobbles measuring 100 x 80mm, however smaller pebbles 50 x 50mm were also present. The surface was recorded at 14.225m OD.



plan view showing location of ditch C14



The lower layers within the cut feature (C14) would appear to have been filled with organic material, possibly filling up slowly over time to 550mm above the cobbled base. The feature would then appear to have been backfilled intentionally with building rubble (C15), with some of the heavier rubble possibly sinking into the soft organic material below. The upper deposit appeared to relate to building demolition in the vicinity. It is located in close proximity to the site of St. James' Gate and given the depth of the feature, it may be a defensive ditch associated with the gate. The orientation and position of the ditch corresponds with the defensive ditch shown on the Down Survey 1650s map, and the parish boundary (between St. James' and St. Catherine's) crossing James' Gate on 19th and 20th century Ordnance Survey maps. It also appears to correspond with an angled wall depicted on the southern side of James' Gate on Rocque's 1756 map of Dublin, and with a likely location of a watercourse on the FOMD/Irish Historic Towns Atlas map (vol. 1).

left top and middle: layers and brick in ditch C14
 left bottom: cobbles at base of ditch C14
 below right: Down Survey map of Newcastle Barony showing the city defences of Dublin c. 1655





left: large limestone wall on north side of St. James' Gate. Right: structural remains below Watling Street

James' Gate structures (north)

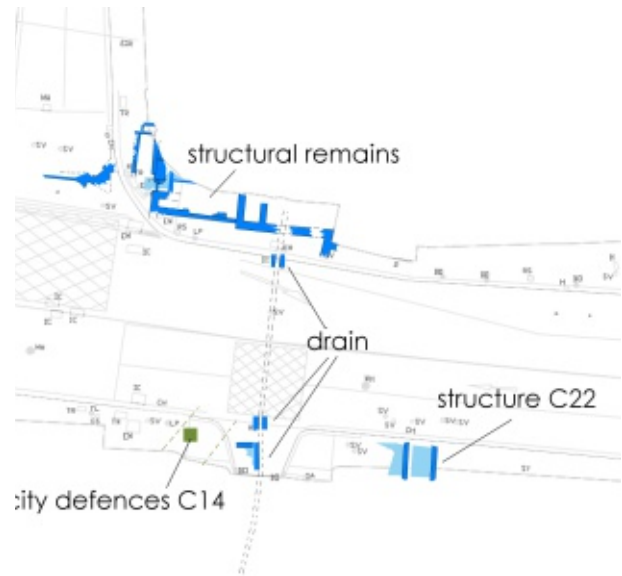
To the front and side of the Bank of Ireland at the junction of Watling Street, James' Street and Thomas Street a number of structural remains were identified. These were located below the pavement to the south of the boundary wall of the bank, and extending out under Watling Street to the west. These remains relate to the former block of buildings that were present prior to the removal of James' Gate and the widening of Watling Street.

To the front of the bank a large east-west running masonry wall was present 2.3m south of the boundary wall of the bank. This showed evidence of having been altered and added to after its original construction, with a number of different upper section in red and yellow brick of varying widths. The main masonry wall was at a depth of 400mm below the existing pavement and was 6m in length, 600mm in width

and a minimum of 580mm in height. To the east of this a second large masonry wall was identified, which was abutted by the first. This wall was L-shaped extending to both north and east.

Various thick-walled basements with corner fireplaces were found extending westwards into Watling Street. Less substantial brick walls were noted in the north. Various patches of cobbling and paving were also recorded at various levels, particularly in the north. Another section of limestone wall running north-south to the east, immediately west of the cellars to the front of 184 James' Street, had a thick layer of white-wash on its western face, and may represent the inner face of a cellar.

One large curving brick wall appears to represent a water management feature, splitting water into two channels. A number of additional drains were evident running into a brick-lined



left: structural remains at James' Gate
right: plan view of structural remains at James' Gate

James' Gate structures (south)

drain running north-south. The finds within this feature were relatively modern. A pit containing friable cindery material was also recorded to the north, again containing modern fill and these may relate to the smithy depicted on the c. 1910s Ordnance Survey map.

It was not possible to phase the brick water management feature in relation to the cellars exactly, but it seems likely that a water culvert here predates the later phase of cellaring. This possible culvert does not match any cartographic sources but the brick construction suggests an 18th century date or later.

The earliest feature in this area was a heavily truncated cobbled surface at 14.350m OD (1.2m below the pavement). A damaged wall running north-south had been constructed over these cobbles and was in turn truncated by the cellars. The relationship between the cobbles and possible water culvert could not be established.

To the north of plot 2-3 Thomas Street the truncated remains of a structure (C22) possibly associated with James' Gate were uncovered 380mm beneath the pavement. These consisted of two parallel north-south running masonry walls 1960mm apart with a limestone flagstone floor between them. The eastern wall survived for a length of 2200mm and was 450mm in width and a minimum of 500mm in height. It was truncated to the north by the area wall of the existing building and to the south by services running along the southern side of the street. The western wall survived for a length of 1550mm and was 470mm in width and a minimum of 900mm in depth. The top of the western wall was at 15.923m OD, while it continued below 15.023m OD.

The flagstone floor consisted of decaying limestone blocks 70mm thick overlying a sticky grey clayey silt with inclusions of brick and mortar fragments. A coin was also retrieved from this material. The flagstone floor was at 15.53m OD and sloped slightly from south down to the north. It abutted the eastern wall and ran for 1010mm east-west and 1400mm north-south, being truncated in the vicinity of the western wall by services.



Structural remains at Nos. 2-3 Thomas Street

To the west of the western wall a mortar bedding was recorded abutting the wall at 15.41m

Structural remains at Nos. 2-3 Thomas Street



OD, which is likely to represent the bedding of a second floor, which has since been removed. This ran for 1260mm to the west of the wall before being truncated by services.

The remains were heavily truncated and are unlikely to continue to the north, where numerous services running along the southern side of Thomas Street are likely to have obliterated them, however it is possible more of this structure survives below the pavement to the east and west of this point. The works at

this point were generally to a depth of 325mm below the existing pavement with a trench 300mm in width below the kerb-line excavated to a depth of 500-600mm. Excavation beyond these levels in this area may uncover more of these remains. Rocque's map depicts one of the buildings along the southern side of Thomas Street jutting out slightly into the modern street. This, combined with the block jutting out into the street from the north, is likely to represent the surviving section of James' Gate. Whether any structural elements of the gate survived at this time is unclear. The fact that there was red brick beneath the limestone floor suggests that this structure is likely to relate to buildings that replaced the gate itself prior to the widening of the street. The remains were covered with geotextile and fine grey sand and were preserved *in situ*.

Another section of surviving structural remains was identified along the southern side of the street to the front of the current gateway into the Guinness storehouse, between 82 and 83 James' Street in the vicinity of James' Gate. A north-south running brick and masonry wall was uncovered truncating a larger east-west running wall, but it appeared both walls remained in use at the same time. A section of limestone slab flooring was uncovered abutting both walls to the south and west, and overlay a rubble backfill. It appears that these structural



view into deep water culvert running east-west under James' Gate

elements, which clearly pre-date the first edition of the Ordnance Survey, are also part of the structures depicted on Rocque's map in the vicinity of James' Gate. The east-west running

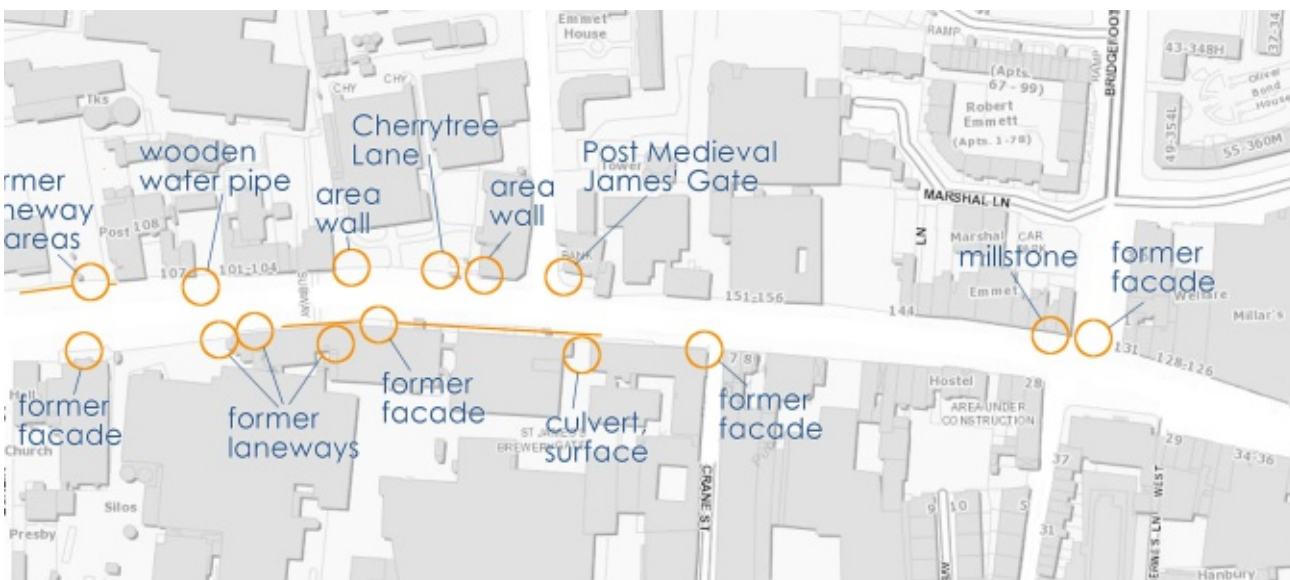
wall is likely to be the northern façade wall of the building, while the truncation to the east and rebuilt north-south wall may relate to the insertion of the watercourse that runs below the road at this point. The limestone slab paving was found to be quite rough and its placement over a rubble backfill suggests it was laid after the backfilling of the basements of the building, possibly even temporarily.

Thomas Street general features

All stray finds from the upper levels along Thomas Street were given a single context number (C29).

Along Thomas Street 93 features were recorded during the works. Twenty-three of these related to former road surfaces. Again, the majority of these (17) relate to sections of the c. 1700 cobbled street surviving c. 250-350mm below the modern road and pavement. A further two were surviving sections of the Georgian granite paving. A total of 40 lightwells and goods drops were recorded along Thomas Street, a much higher number than seen along James' Street to the west. These were again seen to truncate the c. 1700 cobbled street and many could be seen to be defunct features of the upstanding buildings. Four brick or masonry-lined drains were identified and four unidentified sections of wall were also revealed. Structural remains in the

post-medieval features on Thomas Street



form of two walls and an associated wall were also uncovered along Thomas Street. Medieval material was uncovered at eight points along Thomas Street, with the medieval metallised surface uncovered at a further four points during the works.

At the junction of Watling Street, James' Street and Thomas Street a further 10 features were recorded with five walls, two drains, one pit, one layer and the remains of at least one building all being recorded.

A total of 14 cellars were identified along Thomas Street during the project. While many of these were fragmentary or previously truncated, 8 were relatively intact.

The change in below ground sub-pavement features, i.e., goods drops, light-wells and coal cellars, was notable from James' Street to Thomas Street, with substantially more goods drops and light-wells identified along Thomas Street. There are a number of possible explanations for this. Given the closer proximity of Thomas Street to the city, the majority of the buildings here are likely to have had both a commercial and residential function, and as such would have a greater need to use the basement



above: granite pavement at No. 144 Thomas Street
below (middle): lightwell on Thomas Street
bottom: a second type of lightwell on Thomas Street





above: map showing cellars in orange, and light wells and goods drops in blue

level for storage, and possibly also in day-to day use, hence the need for the light-wells. The higher proportion of coal cellars and areas along James' Street suggests that their primary function was residential. They are also generally better built and more substantial than the examples seen along Thomas Street. It would appear that those built along James' Street were more planned, possibly developed in a more ordered manner than those along Thomas Street, which would appear to have been ad-hoc, with numerous alterations to the sub-pavement features over the year, perhaps as some give way or to meet new demands.

Due to the redevelopment of many of the buildings along James' Street, many of the cellars identified are no longer associated with the building they were originally constructed for. However, as removing them would impact on the pavement and street, the majority were blocked off and backfilled to some level, though some do still create substantial voids. The features identified along Thomas Street were more frequently associated with the building they were attached to, though some were

clearly present before the current building, while others had been backfilled, blocked off and were no longer in use.

Thomas Street road surfaces

A deep section of cobbling was identified at a depth of 860mm below the present ground level 2900mm from the existing building line in front of 26 Thomas Street. It ran for a minimum of 1500mm east-west and a minimum of 350mm in width. It was truncated to the east but may continue to the west as the trench rose at this point so the cobbles were not reached beyond this point. The fact that this section was cobbled may suggest that it represents repair to the old medieval surface. A 170mm thick layer of orange and grey mottled silty sand overlay the cobbles, with inclusions of North Devon and Mottled Ware pottery, possibly dating to the 18th century. This in turn was overlaid by a mixed 19th century deposit.

A section of medieval metal surface was uncovered towards the middle of the street to the

Thomas Street cellars

Plot	No. of cellars	Condition	Action
2-3	1	Intact, half-vaulted storage area	Recorded and preserved in situ
22-23	1	Truncated and backfilled	Recorded and preserved in situ
28	1	Intact, isolation passage	Recorded and preserved in situ
74	1	Intact, short cellar	Recorded and preserved in situ
80	1	Reworked goods drop/ modern	Not touched, preserved in situ
126	1	Truncated, short cellar, not filled	Recorded and preserved in situ
137	1	Truncated but not filled	Recorded and preserved in situ
139	1	Truncated and backfilled	Recorded and preserved in situ
142	1	Intact and not filled	Recorded, sealed and preserved in situ
143	1	Intact and not filled	Recorded, sealed and preserved in situ
151	2	Truncated and backfilled	Recorded and preserved in situ
151-156	1	Modern cellars and kitchen	Not touched and preserved in situ
157	1	Truncated and backfilled	Recorded and preserved in situ
132	1	Uncertain, not revealed	Location recorded and preserved in situ



front of 9 Thomas Street. The surface was identified at a depth of 1210mm below the present ground level and was recorded for 1000mm by 1000mm. A possible horseshoe was uncovered from the top of the surface. Overlying the surface was a layer of firm green silty clay with frequent patches of grey mottling and occasional stones. A yellowish brown friable stony sand overlay this, which contained one sherd of medieval pottery. This was in turn overlaid by a friable green sand, which was the

cobbles in front of No. 150 Thomas Street



bedding for a later cobbled street surface. The cobbled surface was at a depth of 650mm and was overlaid by a compact yellowish grey clay, in turn overlaid by modern road materials. The majority of both of these surfaces had been truncated away by modern services. The section where the surfaces were recorded lay in the centre of the road, to the north of the medieval ditch (C23) in front of 9 Thomas Street.

As mentioned previously, a possible metallised surface overlying a rich dark brown organic silt with inclusions of medieval pottery and animal bone was identified at a depth of 900mm in a trial hole to the front of 20 Thomas Street.

It is possible that the metallised surface recorded along Thomas Street represents the former medieval street surface. The possible surface overlying the medieval ditch to the south of the street (C33) was recorded at a depth of 960mm below the present ground level. If these surfaces are contemporary it would suggest that the medieval street sloped down from the edge of the street towards the centre, possibly with an open-air drain running along the middle. The deep cobbled surface recorded to the front of 26 Thomas Street may also relate to this street, although it was recorded at a slightly higher level (860mm below the present ground level), though this may also suggest slight undulations in the former street surface. It should also be noted that the possible surface to the front of

20 and 26 Thomas Street lies to the south of the boundary ditch (C23) and may represent the later widening of the street. The medieval deposits to the south of the street are at a greater depth than the street surface and the presence of a medieval deposit below the metallised surface at 20 Thomas Street suggests the road had been expanded over earlier these deeper deposits.

Medieval ditch Thomas Street, C23

To the front of 9 Thomas Street an east-west running medieval ditch (C23) was encountered. The ditch, which ran parallel to the street, was located 4.5m from the building frontage and 2.15m from the existing kerb-line along the southern side of the street. The base of the ditch was at 14.652m OD with the highest surviving section of the ditch being at 15.585m OD. It was recorded for 1350mm in length and survived to 1200mm in width and 930mm in depth.

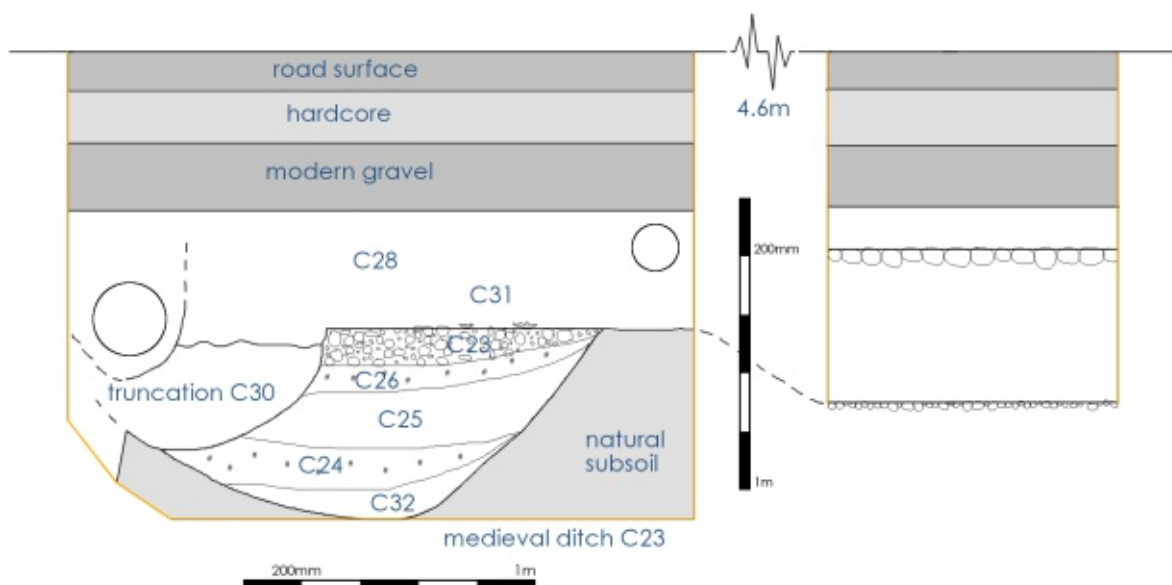
The medieval ditch (C23) was U-shaped in section with a suggestion that it was flaring out towards the top. At the highest point of the ditch's survival, 960mm below the current ground level, it was 1200mm in width. At 1550mm below the ground level it was 920mm in width. The ditch had five fills. The basal fill (C32) was a mixed gravel with occa-

sional charcoal, pebbles and shell fragments and is likely to relate to the initial sediment within the ditch. No finds were retrieved from this fill. Overlying this was a layer of burnt clay and charcoal (C24) with large charcoal chunks evid-



ent. Occasional animal bone and medieval pottery were retrieved from the fill. This was in turn overlaid by a light grey clayey silt (C25) with occasional stone, animal bone, oyster shell and medieval pottery. Overlying this was a dark

above: south-facing section of ditch C23
below: profile through ditch C23



grey silt (C26) with frequent charcoal and occasional oyster shells and animal bone inclusions. The upper surviving fill of the ditch (C33) was a stony clayish silt with occasional animal bone. It is possible that this may represent an intentional infilling of the ditch at this point to widen the street and that the stony fill represents an attempt to create a surface over the backfilled ditch. A number of sherds of pottery were identified directly overlying the possible road surface and were given a separate context number (C31).

The ditch was truncated to the south by a post-medieval linear cut feature (C30), which was a minimum of 570mm in width and 550mm in depth, surviving from 960mm below the present ground level. The northern side of this cut was 5030mm from the building frontage. It was filled with a greyish brown gritty clayey silt with brick and mortar fragments, animal bone, shell and post-medieval pottery inclusions.

Both the medieval ditch and the post-medieval cut were overlaid by a 400mm thick post-medieval layer (C28) consisting of a brown silty clay with inclusions of mortar, brick and stone. This layer was also found on the north side of the street between the metalled surface and the later cobbled street surface. This in turn was overlaid by 560mm of modern road surfacing materials. Further truncation in the form of services was also evident to the north and south of the trench and the survival of this section of medieval ditch can be seen as somewhat fortuitous.

Medieval layers Thomas St. (south)

A medieval layer consisting of a dark grey organic silt with inclusions of animal bone, stone, shell and large sherds of medieval pottery was identified in a trial hole in advance of the insertion of a lamp-post (Lamp-post No. 23) to the front of 23 Thomas Street along the southern side of the street. This was located 1900mm to the north of the building frontage and 900mm west of the existing lamp-post. The layer was encountered from 930mm below the present ground level and was a minimum of 470mm in depth.

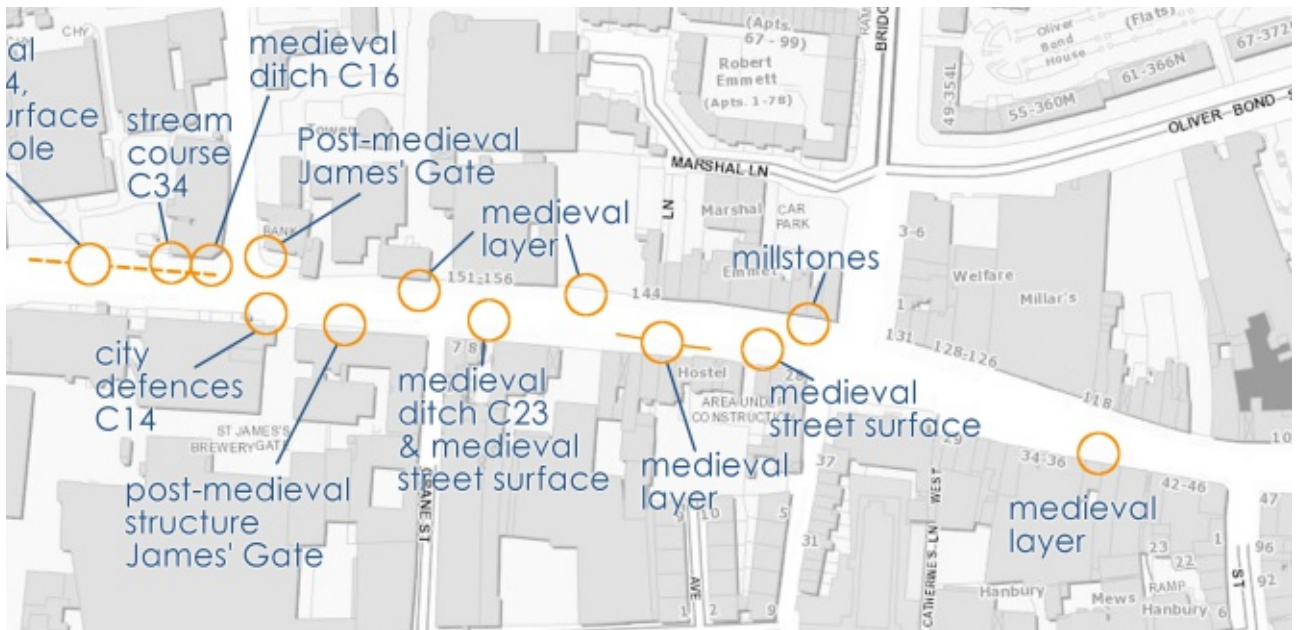
Another section of possibly the same organic medieval layer was identified during the insertion of the lamp-post to the front of 17 Thomas Street along the same side of the street to the west. This again was a dark grey organic silt with inclusions of blackened animal bone, shell and medieval pottery. The layer was encountered at 1150-1350mm below the current ground level and was a minimum 350mm in depth. It was truncated to the south by services. It was identified 160mm to the west of the existing lamp-post and c. 1800mm north of the building frontage. The layer was truncated by a cut sloping from north to south, possibly associated with the services to the south, or with the construction of the current basement and building.

The top of this organic layer was also revealed at a depth of 900mm below the present ground level in front of 19 Thomas Street. This was revealed within a trench running along the line of the existing kerbing, c. 2300mm from the current building frontage. No finds were retrieved from this section of the ditch as no further excavation was required in this section.

A possible metalled surface overlying a rich, dark brown organic silt with inclusions of medieval pottery and animal bone was identified at a depth of 900mm in a trial hole to the front of 20 Thomas Street.

These indicate that a substantial layer of dark grey organic silt of medieval date survives between 17 and 23 Thomas Street. It survives below a depth of 900-1350mm along this stretch and is at least 470mm in depth. It was not possible to ascertain whether this material was a fill or a deposit. This material lies between the projected line of the ditch (C23) identified to the front of 9 Thomas Street and may relate to garden soils and deposits within the former medieval plots to the south of the street.

Further to the east in front of 36 and 38 Thomas Street a dark organic heavy clay with frequent shell inclusions was revealed, which while no medieval pottery was retrieved, was similar to the medieval material uncovered to the west. It was exposed in two trial holes at a depth of 600mm below the present ground



medieval features identified on Thomas Street

level suggesting that in this location, where undisturbed by services and cellars, there is a potential for medieval material surviving at a higher level than to the west. These two trial holes were located within the footpath along the south side of the street to the east of St. Catherine's Church. The medieval deposit survived close to the façade of the existing buildings. This is at a point where Thomas Street is noticeably wider. It is possible that originally this material would have been within the property to the south of the street.

Finds from the medieval layers on Thomas Street were given a single context number (C27).

Medieval layers Thomas St. (north)

Along the northern side of the street in front of the plot of 148 Thomas Street a greenish brown silty clay garden soil with inclusions of occasional pebbles, charcoal, shell and occasional medieval pottery was uncovered at a depth of 750mm. Fragments of baked clay, possibly broken tiles, were also noted within the deposit. It was a minimum of 400mm in depth and contained much less pottery than seen in the deposit along the southern side of the street. A

small section of cobbles survived overlying this material at a depth of 625mm below the present ground level (16.180m OD).

To the west of this, in front of 157-159 Thomas Street a small section of disturbed medieval material was uncovered between existing services at a depth of 900mm, 2400mm south of the northern kerb-line. While medieval pottery was retrieved it was impossible to identify in-situ material due to the heavy truncation at this point, though it is likely that medieval deposits survive in the vicinity on either side of the existing services.

Millstones on Thomas Street

An unusual feature was noted to the front of 137 and 138 Thomas Street. To the front of No. 137 a disturbed rectangular feature constructed with masonry and red brick was found to extend 1000mm to the front of the building, probably the remains of a goods drop. This has been backfilled and a cut granite stone had been used to cover the backfilled space. The stone had been broken before being reused in this way, but originally had a square-cut central hole 90mm in width. The stone was 400mm in

length, 250mm in width and 80mm thick.

The goods drop was found to truncate a poorly surviving cobbled surface, which was 320-340mm below the present ground level. This surface, part of the c. 1700s street, also survived to the front of No. 138, where 500mm west of the goods drop two broken millstones had been incorporated into the cobbled surface. A smaller disturbed feature lay between the millstones and the building frontage of No. 138, possibly the remains of a lightwell.

One of the millstones was complete, though it had been broken in two. It was a runner stone (the upper rotating stone) and distinct parallel grooves in seven 'harp-shaped' sections were noted on its surface, being 5mm deep, 15mm wide and 60mm apart. The millstone was 940mm in diameter, 220mm thick and the central circular hole was 160mm in diameter. Less than half of the second millstone survived, though it would originally have been of a similar scale to the first. No grooves were noted on the second millstone.

The presence of these broken millstones within the fabric of the former cobbled street is unusual and was not noted elsewhere along the street during the works. It is possible that they merely represent a repair to the original pavement, however it is also possible that they represent an intentional marking at the entrance to No. 138, possibly acting as an advertisement for the business being conducted

within the building.

Human remains at St. Catherine's

Dublin City Council water service workers found human remains outside St. Catherine's Church, Thomas Street, on 25th May 2015. They reburied them the same day in the same location, near a lamppost under the pavement at the junction of Thomas Street and St Catherine's Lane at a depth of c. 1m. These were re-exhumed by Gardai under the archaeological supervision of Laureen Buckley



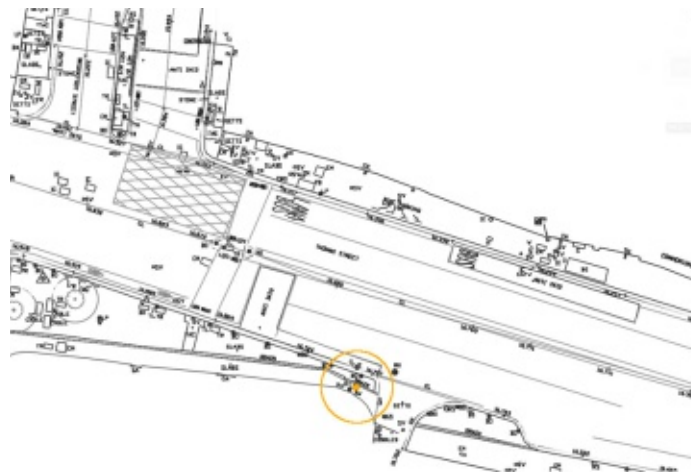
above: excavation of human remains at St. Catherine's Church
below: millstones at No. 138 Thomas Street





and Antoine Giacometti. Osteologist Lauren Buckley ascertained these were human remains, probably disarticulated.

National Museum of Ireland Topographical Files 1973:29-31 & 1974:93 describe how human remains were recovered on a number of occasions under the pavement outside St. Catherine's Church. Some of these appear to have been disarticulated, and were recorded in a 1.5m deep trench in the footpath, 5m from Thomas Street and Thomas Court junction. These are likely more of the same.



above: scan of field plan showing structural remains identified at James' Gate

Right (top) modern survey showing location of human remains at St. Catherine's Church, Thomas Street

Right (bottom) 1948 OS map showing location of human remains at St. Catherine's Church, Thomas Street

Section 5 Discussion

Introduction

The monitoring programme along James' and Thomas Streets exposed over 200 archaeological features dating to between the 12th and 20th centuries. The survival of significant amounts of medieval remains was astonishing, considering the relatively small and shallow areas of the street exposed in the works, and the extent of 18th and 19th century disturbance along the corridor. In particular, the identification of very well-preserved medieval street surfaces from only 300mm below the road surface on James' Street, was extraordinary.

All of the significant archaeological features were preserved *in situ*. Small hand-dug test sondages were excavated through them to provide an idea of their date and depths, but none of the significant features described in this report were subject to full excavation. Nevertheless, the wealth of cartographic and historical evidence in this part of Dublin can be combined with the tiny glimpses of underlying archaeology to suggest some interesting conclusions regarding the development of this part of the city.

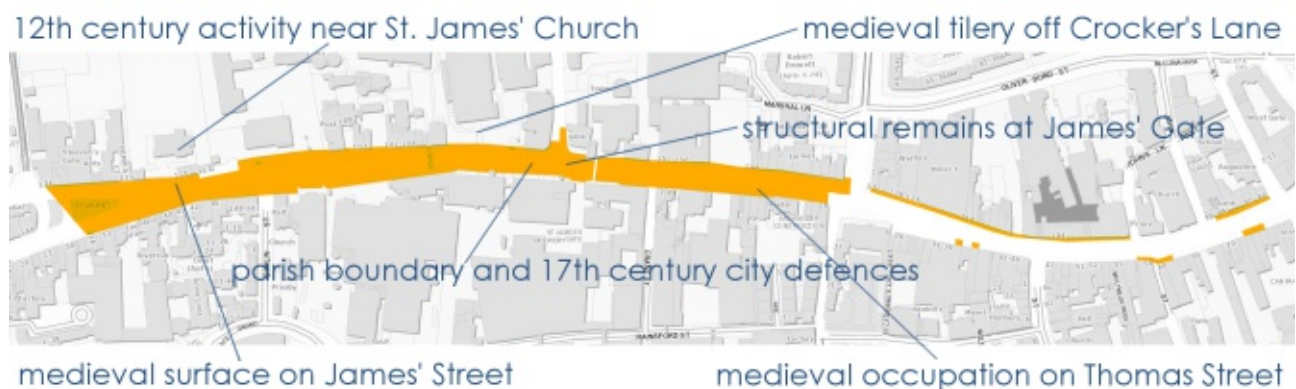
The significant archaeological features described below are all in great danger of being unintentionally destroyed over the next few years. The features are delicate and shallow, and ongoing un-monitored service repair and installation works along James' and Thomas Street will destroy them in a short space of time. This would be a terrible shame as a great deal of information would be lost. One solution may be to undertake a targeted research archaeological testing programme of some of the significant features before their destruction.

Recorded Monuments

The works encountered a number of features possibly associated with known Recorded Monuments. The post-medieval entrance to St. James' Church (DU018-020346) was identified along with a stretch of the medieval metalled street at the western end of James' Street that rose up at the entrance to the churchyard and may have formed a medieval access road to it.

In the vicinity of James' Gate a number of features identified may be associated with various Recorded Monuments. The 17th century ditch identified on the southern side of the

key findings



street may relate to the city defences associated with James' Gate itself (DU018-035, now DU018-020001; Also a National Monument), or relate to the city water supply (DU018-020672) and the medieval cistern to the south (DU018-020055). The structural remains identified both to the north and south sides of the street in the vicinity of James' Gate may relate to the gateway itself (DU018-035, now DU018-020001; Also a National Monument), though it seems more likely that they relate to structures built in the vicinity of the gate, filling in the spaces created by the constriction of the street to run through the gate. A deep culverted drainage channel was recorded running at the similar alignment to medieval watercourse (DU018-020672) that ran from the cistern on the southern side of James' Street across the street in the direction of the bank. The chapel (DU018-020494) to the north of James' Gate lay outside of the area covered by the works, however, the large masonry wall identified within the pavement on the northern side of the street at James' Gate may relate to the yard surrounding the chapel, as shown on Rocque's 1756 map. The patch of cobbling uncovered to the north of this may also relate to this open yard around the chapel, though it is difficult to say this with certainty given the numerous phases of truncation identified in this area.

The works also covered the area of the watch house depicted on Rocque's 1756 map at the eastern end of James' Street. No subsurface traces of this feature were identified.

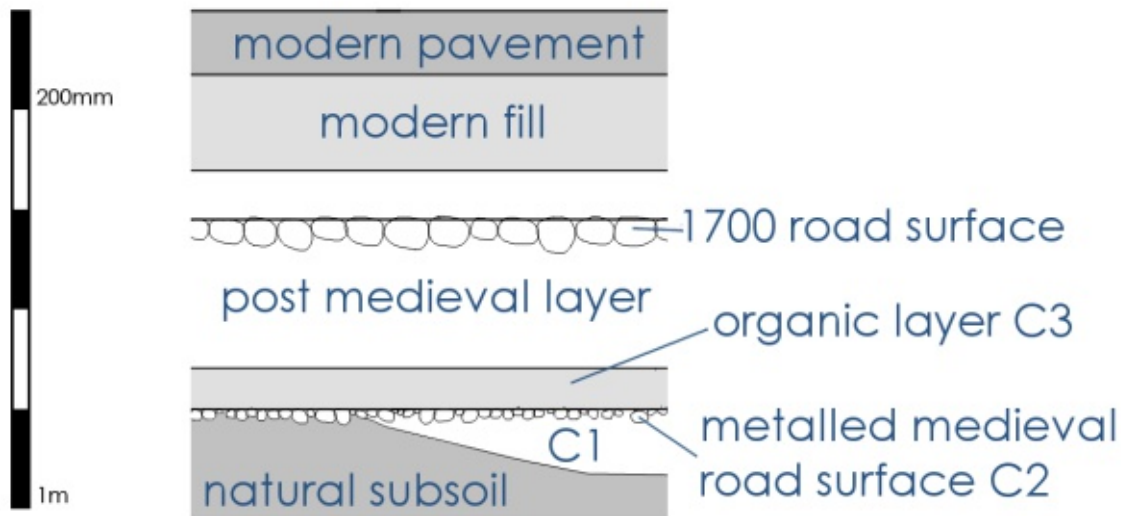
Along Thomas Street a number of Recorded Monuments were encroached upon, however, as

the works at the eastern end of the street were very shallow, little or no information was gained regarding the monuments at that end. No works were carried out within the road itself to the east either so it was not possible to assess whether any material survives relating to the watercourse (the Glib Water) and bridges in this area. Some archaeological material relating to Recorded Monuments was uncovered however. The habitation site uncovered during archaeological works to the south of Thomas Street West (DU018-020570) uncovered a series of gullies and stakeholes and associated medieval pottery as well as medieval occupational deposits. During the QBC works deep archaeological deposits and a possible boundary ditch were identified in the vicinity of these earlier works, indicating that the medieval material associated with this Recorded Monument extends out beneath the pavement and into the southern side of Thomas Street itself.

Along the northern side of the street to the front of 142-144 Thomas Street, in the vicinity of the indeterminate house (DU018-020977) and inn (DU018-020999) some features were identified associated with the buildings. To the front of No. 144 a goods drop or basement access was identified, likely to predate the existing building, though associated with a section of preserved granite paving so presumably Georgian in date. To the front of Nos. 142 and 143 two large and unusual cellars were identified below the pavement. These were half-barrelled and had been later altered and adapted with goods drops, light-wells and coal holes being incorporated into them. The

Recorded Monuments





idealised profile of James' Street street surfaces, showing medieval metalled surface, c. 1700 road surface, modern surface, and layer C1 sealed below the metalled surface.

presence of sections of cobbling overlying the cellars and predating the insertion of the goods drops suggests that these cellars may be of significance, possibly predating the formal pavement improvements of the Georgian period. The upstanding buildings at Nos. 142 and 143 are later than this, with 143 being modern and 142 dating to c. 1800 (Henderson 2001, 76), however it is possible that the basement and cellars were not altered during these works. The building to the immediate east, No. 141 is dated to c. 1740s and is one of the earliest structures on the street. Whether these relate to the house and inn is unclear, however it would appear that the cellars of Nos. 142 and 143 are of a relatively early date.

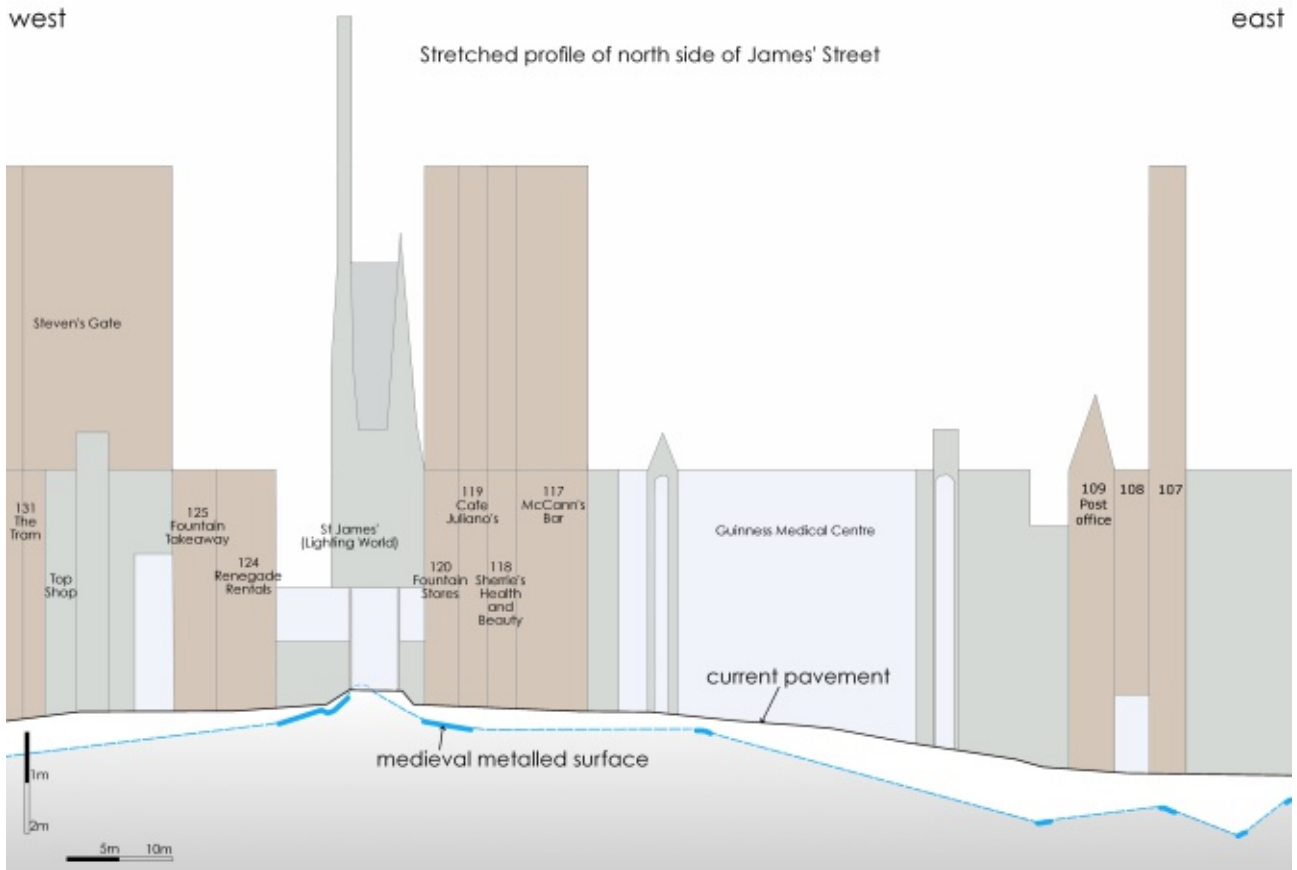
Though works were very limited along the southern side of the street at 36 and 36 Thomas Street, to the east of the junction with Thomas Court, no sign of the watercourse (DU018-020740) was identified during the works. What was revealed was that medieval deposits or layers were present extending beneath the pavement at a depth of 600mm suggesting that further medieval material could be preserved in this vicinity. One RMP file further to the south of the watercourse relate to features uncovered during the same excavation at 29-36 Thomas Street (Licence No. 95E110, Excavations Refs. 1995:089 & 1996:115), a tannery (DU018-020621). A further two relate to excavations in

the adjacent site of 38 Thomas Street and 6-10 Hanbury Lane (Licence No. 98E199, Excavations Refs. 1998:164 & 1999:206) including a tile kiln (DU018-020972) and a burial ground (DU018-138). It is possible that material relating to these sites extends into the pavement below the medieval layer identified during the works.

Medieval street

Astonishingly, the earlier medieval metalled street surface survives in numerous places along James' and Thomas Street. In general this was only identified where the works required deeper excavations as there has been a lot of build up over the level of the medieval street to the east, however to the west in the vicinity of St. James' Church this surface was identified almost up to the present pavement level. Indeed, to the front of the church there was evidence for the surface having been truncated to allow for the insertion of later street and pavement surfaces. This indicates the church was originally situated on a local high point, with the medieval street rising up to it from the east and west.

Medieval pottery was found below, above and within the metalled surface. Pottery dating to the 12th and 13th centuries were sealed below the surface (C1), and pottery dating the 13th and

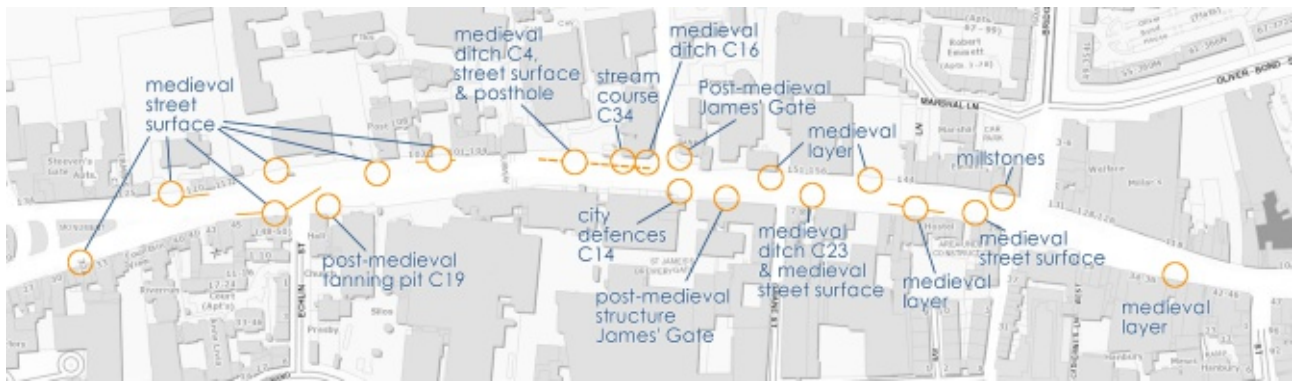


Stretched profile along the northern side of James' Street showing areas and depths where the medieval metallised road surface (C2) was identified. The profile is stretched x10 in height. Blue bold lines indicate areas where the surface was identified, and the dashed blue lines are interpreted. The current pavement levels is shown, and it is apparent that the modern street levels are highest at St. James' Church and fall gently to the west. In the medieval period, this slope appears to have been much steeper.

14th centuries lay directly over the surface (C2). This suggests a medieval date for its construction. An organic layer containing late 17th century pottery (C3) overlay the topographically highest section of the metallised surface near St. James' Church suggesting that the higher section had survived as a road surface for longer than lower-lying sections of the metallised street, which must have been built up as the street gradually became more level. A cobbled street surface dating to the c. 1700 was identified in many places, generally c. 300mm above the metallised surface. Some cobbling was also noted at the same depth as the medieval metallised street suggesting that some sections may have been repaired or reinforced at different times. It can be assumed that further stretches of the medieval street survive beneath the sections of the later cobbling as these indicate places that have not been disturbed by modern services.

The small glimpses of the medieval road surface from the monitoring programme can provide some indications of its former width. In the area around St. James' Church (Lighting World) and Guinness Medical Centre, the medieval street surface was noted below the pavement of both sides of the road and would thus have been very wide, c. 20m in width. This width, similar to its modern width (and the modern road here has two lanes in each direction, a traffic median and wide pavements) is far wider than usual for a medieval road. In the medieval period this area may have been a junction of three roads (James' Street, Bow Lane and Crocker's Lane) and the wide metallised surface in front of St. James' Church may have held a marketplace. A fair is recorded to have been held here in the post-medieval period.

By contrast, the medieval street appears to narrow heavily as it passed through St. James' Gate. The alignment of the medieval



medieval features identified in the monitoring programme

ditch/watercourse (C4) defining the northern side of the medieval road suggests that James' Street narrowed to c. 6m in width at this point, opposite the Watling Street junction. This would make sense if the road was passing through a gate, but the earliest documentary source for St. James' Gate are in 1485, whereas the narrowing in the medieval road is likely to date to the 13th or 14th century. It seems likely therefore that this constriction in the road at this point is due to a bridge crossing, and that this constricted point was much later selected for a gateway.

The medieval street also appears to have been widened at some point. This evidence comes from the uppermost fills of large ditch (C4) that defined the edge of the road to the west of St.

James' Gate, and the upper fill of the the ditch along the southern side of Thomas Street (C23). The upper fills were stony and topped with a metalled surface at the same level as the medieval street surface. These sealed the lower fills of the ditches, which contained 13th and 14th century pottery. This suggests a significant phase of road improvement in the medieval period, perhaps initiated by St. Thomas' Abbey. It also suggests that the ditches bounding the earlier road was considered to be public/municipal/abbey property rather than part of the plots to the north and south, which correlates with its interpretation as a watercourse. The widening of the road might therefore be viewed as part of an overhaul of urban watercourses in the medieval period.

Phillips' map of dublin 1685, showing urban development along Thomas and James' street



12th century deposits?

A relatively large amount of unidentified medieval hand-built coarseware was identified on James' Street only 325mm below the modern pavement. This pottery is likely to be English, and may predate Dublin-type wares (perhaps dating to the 12th century).

All of the hand-built coarseware was recovered from Context 1, which was a medieval layer below the medieval metalled street surface that extended beyond the street into the plot to the north. It was situated in front of the present Guinness Medical Centre, the (unnumbered) plot between 116 and 117 James' Street. The layer comprised gravelly-clay with inclusions of animal bone and oyster shell, 150mm in thickness, lying over natural subsoil and sealed by the metalled surface. The pottery was concentrated in a lens 50mm thick at the top of the layer, directly below and incorporated into the metalled surface. It became denser and extended towards the north, away from the street, suggesting it was associated with activity off the street. It may represent a layer predating the medieval street, or possibly the widening of the street.

Despite the very small extent of the hand-dug archaeological sondage dug through Context 1, almost 200 artefacts were recovered. These are set out below. The majority of the assemblage is dominated by Dublin-type wares, in particular coarsewares and cooking ware rather than the fineware which dominates later medieval assemblages. The hand-built coarsewares and unidentified medieval wares should be examined by Clare McCutcheon.

This layer (C1) appears to have been associated with the plot to the north of the former medieval street and it would appear that some activity was taking place within this plot at this time given the concentration of pottery. It is also where a slight kink in the northern side of the road is depicted on De Gomme's map of 1673 suggesting the northern plots extended slightly further into the street at this point, and this possibly also marks the location of the former junction between Crockers' Lane and James' Street. The location is in relatively close

Context 1 artefacts

Brick	2
Dublin-type Cooking Ware	49
Dublin-type Coarseware	46
Dublin-type ware	31
South-east Wiltshire Ware	15
Chester-type Ware	11
Bristol-Redcliffe Ware	1
Hand-built Coarseware – Glazed	17
Hand-built Coarseware – Unglazed	10
Medieval unidentified	7

proximity to St. James' Church, which would have been less than 100m to the west. St. James' Church is recorded to have been constructed in 1185-92 (Clarke 2002, 7), so this 12th century occupation deposit may relate to its earliest phase, or to activity predating the establishment of the church.



hand-built medieval coarsewares 13E401:1:151-154

hand-built medieval coarsewares 13E401:1:155-164



structural remains at St. James' Gate overlaid on modern plan (top) and Rocque's 1756 map (bottom)

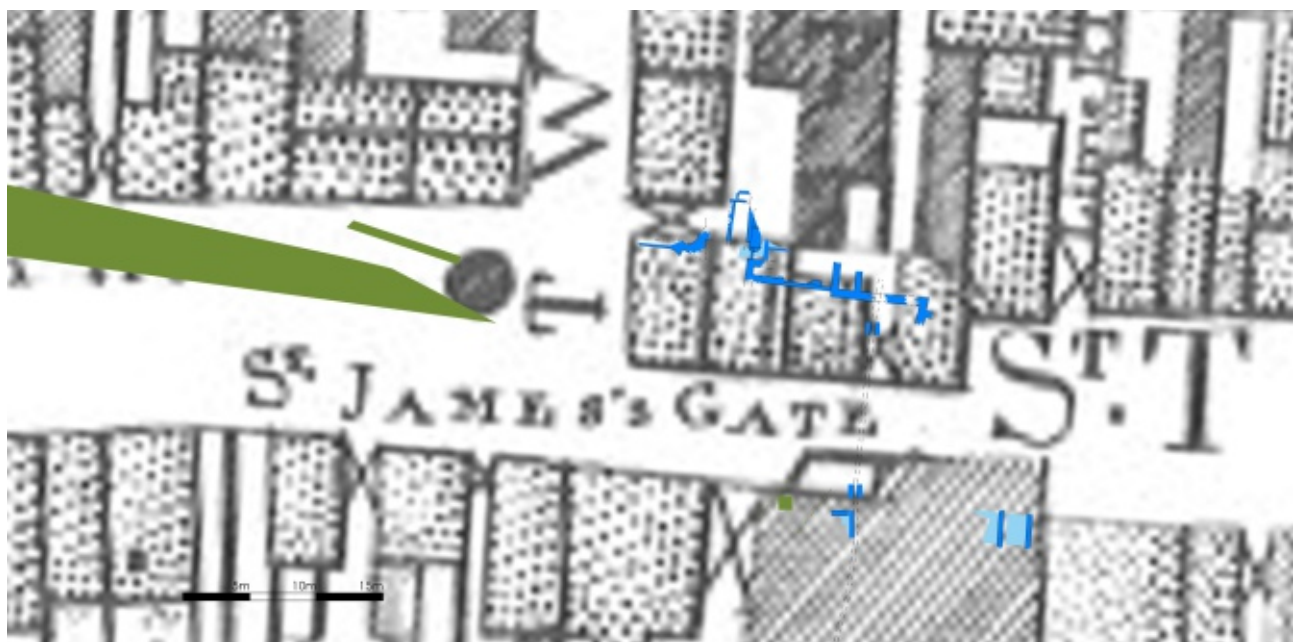


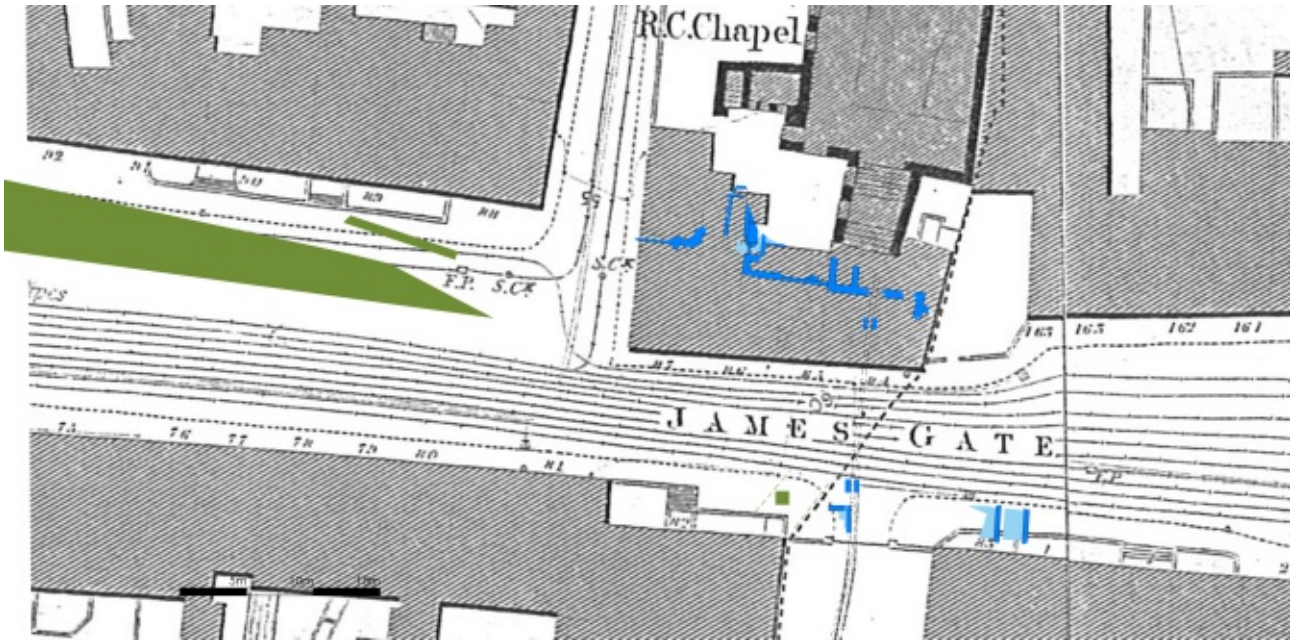
James' Gate structures

During the 15th century an extramural street gate – James' Gate – protected the western approach to the city. It is mentioned in 1485 and 1555, and as a tower over a gate in 1599 (Clarke 2002, 22; 1998, 50). The gate later formed part of the city defences erected during the Cromwellian Wars in the mid-17th century (as shown on the Down Survey map). A reference in the Calendar of Rolls of the city of Dublin, dated 1733-4, describes St. James' Gate as a nuisance and requested its removal and the stones to be for the city's use (Thomas 1992,

Vol. 2, 84). It is unclear if the gate was ever demolished, however, as the gate is depicted on Rocque's 1756 map and on the mid-19th century Ordnance Survey maps. The gate and associated buildings constructed in the constriction of the street around it were demolished when the street was widened sometime between 1850 and 1910.

The monitoring programme identified structural remains on the north and south side of James' and Thomas Street in the location of James' Gate. The majority of these remains comprised walls, cellars and drainage features

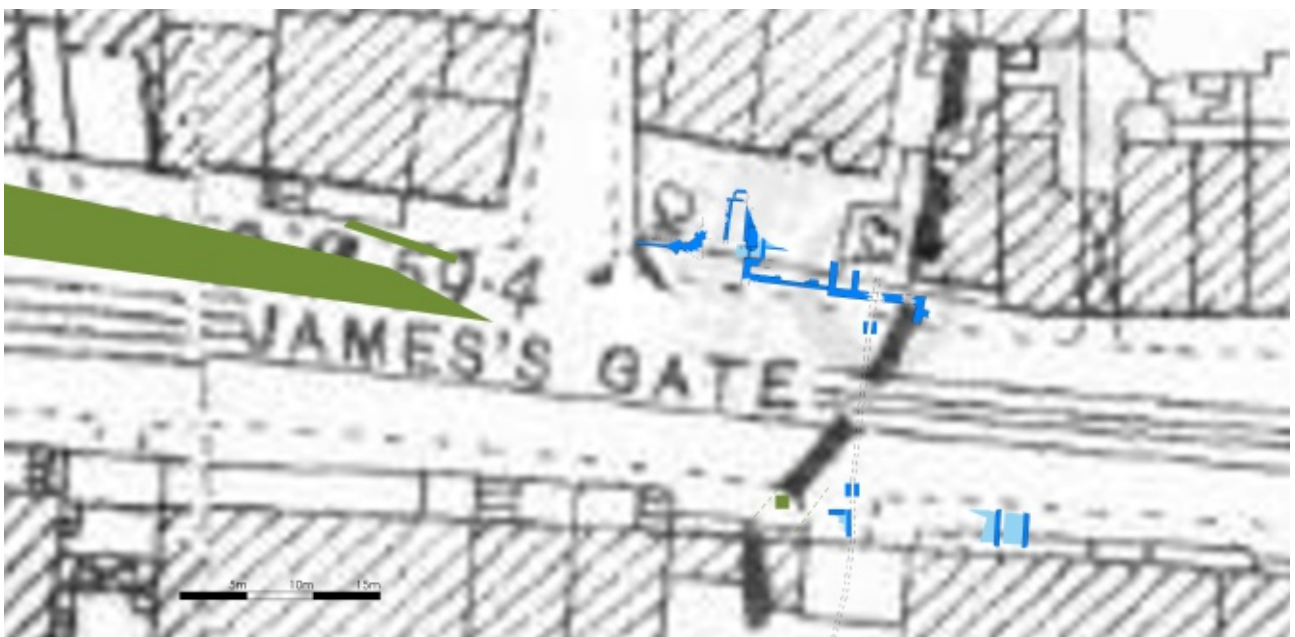


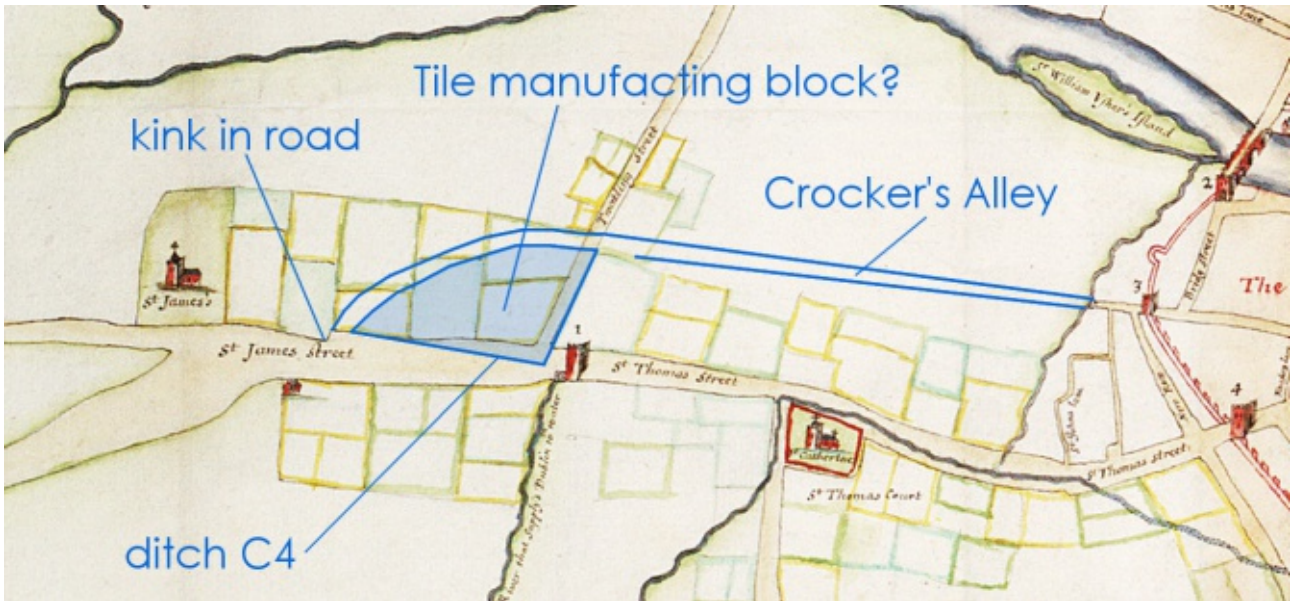


associated with the 18th and 19th century structures that stood here. One of these walls had an unusually wide and deep foundation (running east-west) that is very likely to be directly associated with the original 15th gate structure. The structural remains were preserved *in situ*. Smaller structural remains to the south consisting of the remains of two parallel walls with a flagstone floor between them, could have formed a small room or passageway within the gate structure. A coin uncovered near the structural remains was too corroded for identification.

As mentioned above, the c. 13th century road appears to have constricted to a width of c. 6m as it passed through the area of the gate. Whilst this might suggest a defensive feature in this location from the 13th century, it is more likely to indicate a crossing point over a watercourse. A medieval bridge is recorded here, crossing a watercourse associated with the city cistern. The narrowing of the road at this point from the 13th century may have encouraged the later construction of St. James' Gate at this location.

structural remains at St. James' Gate overlaid on 1848 OS map (top) and 1910 OS map (bottom)





De Gomme's 1673 map showing possible location of Crocker's Alley and possible tiler

Tilery on Crocker's Lane?

The large medieval ditch on James' Street (C4) appears to have defined the northern edge of James' Street in the medieval period. Whilst little is known about the urban form of this part of the city in the medieval city, this block may have been situated between two streets leading westwards out of Dublin depicted on the Down Survey map. The northernmost street

appears to be Croker or Crocker's Lane (later Mullinahack and Mars[halls] Lane). The Down Survey shows Croker's Lane and James' Street merging just before St. James' Church and the Bow Lane junction. This corresponds with an unusual kink shown on Bernard de Gomme's 1673 map of the city, which may have marked the point where the two roads converged. A kink is also depicted by Rocque hereabouts in 1756, though further to the west.

medieval ridge tile 13E401:6:217



The nature of the triangular extra-mural block defined by James' Street, James' Gate and the western extent of Crocker's Lane may be reflected in the material backfilling the ditch (C4) which defined the southern side of the block. Small hand-dug test-pits in this ditch uncovered a large amount of Dublin-type medieval pottery dating from the 13th and 14th centuries, floor tile and large crested roof tiles. In addition, and more interestingly considering the possible origin of the Crocker's Lane name (Crocker – Potter?) was the presence of ceramic



above: location of possible tiliary on Crocker's Alley on Down Survey map of c. 1655
 below (middle) decorated floor tiles James Street; two incised 13E401:6:420-421 and one two-colour tile 13E401:6:216
 bottom: ceramic wasters 13E401:6:229-237



wasters within the fill. These wasters do not appear to be from pottery, and may instead be derived from tile manufacture or other ceramic industry.

Murphy and Potterton (2010, 451) note that 'a street of potters (vicus pottorum) is documented [in Dublin] by 1190, and was situated in the suburbs outside the town's west gate – presumably because at that location the kilns would not pose a fire threat...'

As well as pottery, floor and roof tiles were also produced in Dublin in the medieval period (*ibid.*, 457-459; Fanning 1975, 105, 81; Fanning 1998, 73; Hayden 1997, 148). The exact location of the Dublin tileries has not been identified, though numerous roof tile wasters around Cornmarket (Wren 2006, 181, cited in Murphy and Potterton 2010, 461) suggests a tiliary was situated near here, and near the end of the medieval period tileries have been identified in Hanbury Lane, just to the south of Thomas Street (RMP No. DU018-020972), and perhaps Dublin Castle (Wren, *ibid.*).

The evidence from the ditch C4 may suggest that a tiliary was located in this block off Croker's Lane.



map of medieval Dublin c. 840-c. 1540, (Clarke 2002) showing medieval watercourses on James' and Thomas Streets

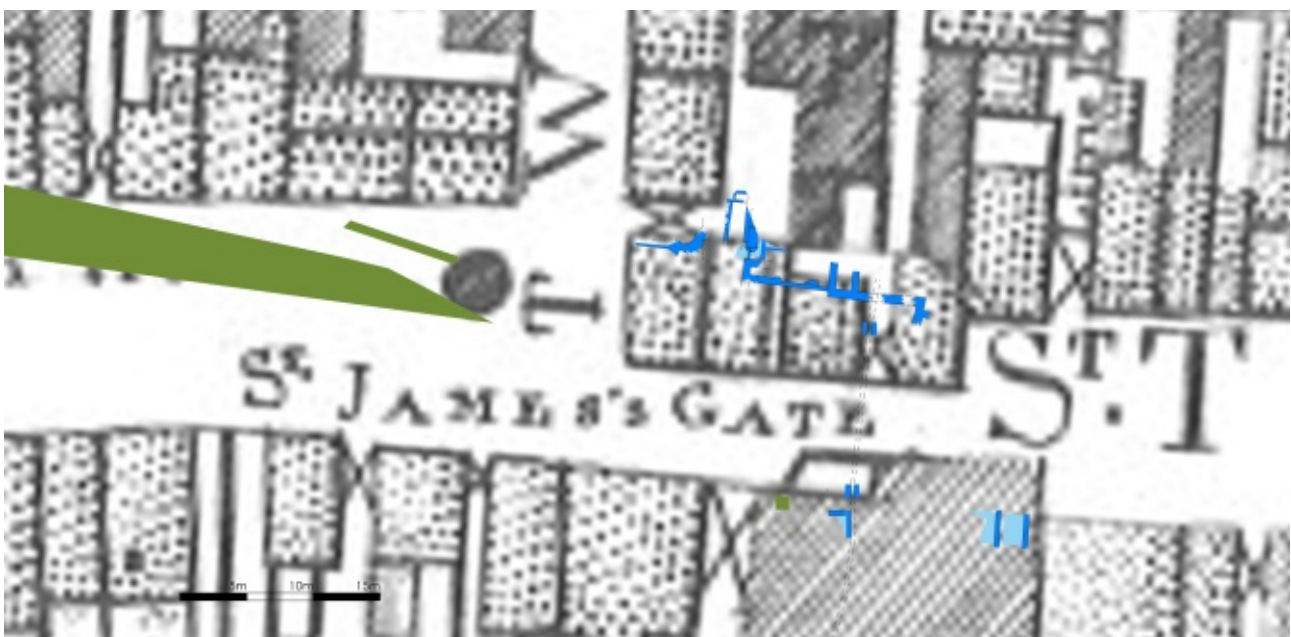
Medieval watercourse James' Street

The largest of the medieval ditches identified during the works runs along the northern side of James' Street to the west of the junction of Watling Street (C4, as above). This ditch situated in front of Nos. 88-95 James' Street beneath both the pavement and road carriageway, and presumably extended to east and west. This ditch was only revealed in certain places and no full section across it was opened during the works, however it was a minimum of 50m in length, 5m in width and 1.35m in depth. Only a small section of the northern edge was revealed during the works and the ditch was not bottomed. To the front of 89-90 James' Street, the ditch was found to have truncated an earlier north-south running feature (C34) that, given the nature of the fills and lack of, may have been a former stream course.

This ditch is interpreted as marking the northern edge of James' Street as it narrows towards James' Gate, and as carrying one of the redirected branches of the Poddle Watercourse.

There are records relating to the managing of the various branches of the Poddle dating back to at least the 13th century. To the south of James' Street, in the vicinity of the present Guinness brewery at James' Gate, a medieval cistern was located to provide the city with a water supply. While the location of this ditch does not appear to correspond exactly with the supply to or from the cistern (though the earlier feature C34 may), it may relate to a different branch of the Poddle, possibly associated with industrial activity such as milling rather than drinking water supply. Another possibility is that it was a precursor to the cistern.

The findings at St. James' Gate shown on Rocque's 1756 map of Dublin. Walls are shown in dark blue, floors in light blue and ditches are shown in green. The medieval watercourse ditch C4 is shown by the thick green line to the left.



A number of branches of the Poddle, Abbey Stream, Tenter Water and Commons Water, which provided water and power to the medieval and post-medieval city, have been excavated in recent years. Further to the east and running along Thomas Street is the Glib Stream, which dates to before 1244 and was associated with the Abbey of St. Thomas (Henderson 2001, 15). Culverted sections of the Commons Water and the Abbey Stream were recorded in the excavations at 24-26 Ardee Street indicating that branches of this network of water management features remained active and open until relatively recent times (Myles 2005 171). Other branches of the network are likely to have been abandoned and backfilled at an earlier date.

The medieval pottery and tiles present within the ditch would suggest that this feature was backfilled by c. 13th-14th century. A distinctive stony layer sealed the top of the ditch at a similar level to the metalled surface suggesting that while the medieval metalled surface was still in use this ditch was intentionally backfilled and surfaced, possibly to widen James' Street.

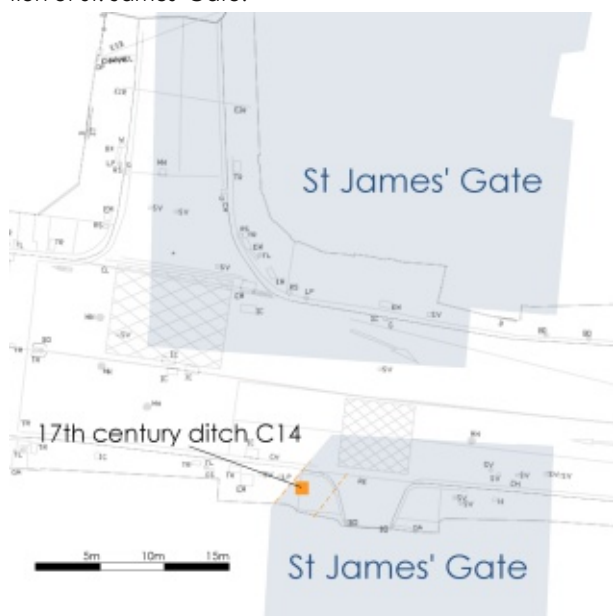
To the north of the eastern end of the large ditch, to the front of 89 James' Street, a second smaller ditch was uncovered within the pavement (C16). This small ditch or drain would have been located within the property to the

north of the original street and may represent a small property boundary or a drainage feature within the property. The angle the ditch mirrored that of the larger ditch to the south (C4) and suggests that the line of the original street narrowed as it passed through St. James' Gate.

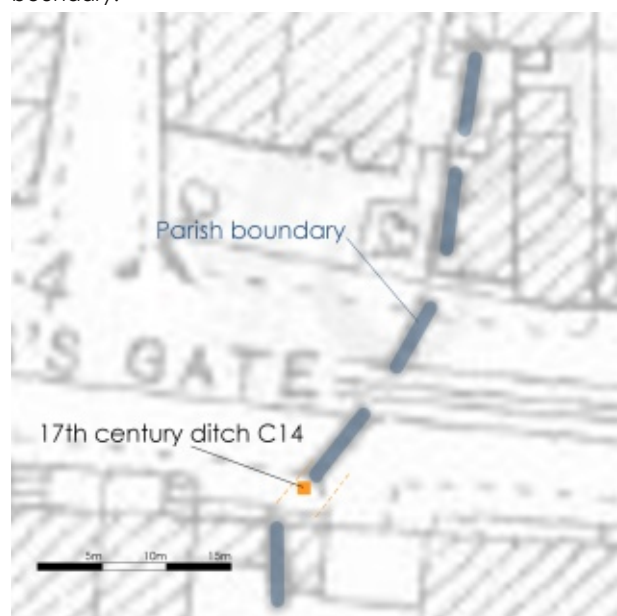
Parish boundary & City Defences

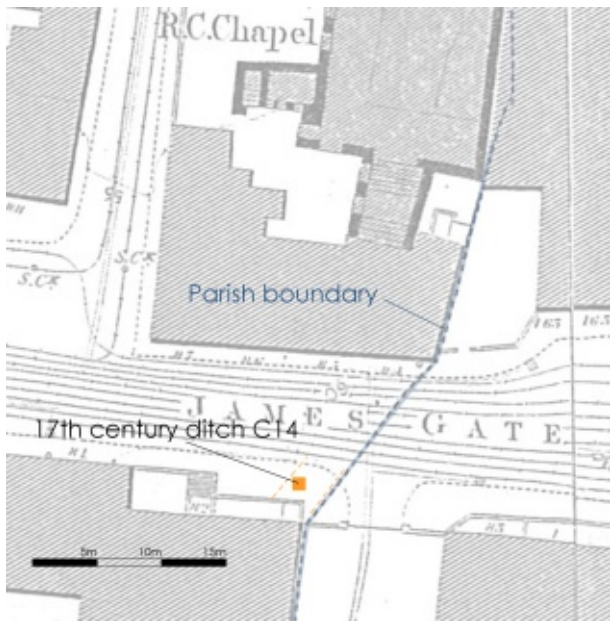
A small section of a large defensive ditch (C14) was uncovered to the front of 82 James' Street within the southern pavement, which is in close proximity to the site of St. James' Gate. The ditch was 1.6m in depth and appeared to run north-south. The base of the ditch was cobbled. The presence of defensive features in this location is shown on the Down Survey map of Dublin, dated to the 1650s. The cobbled base of this feature may suggest that it was originally intended for the ditch to be dry at the base, cobbled to allow for the movement of troops along its length. It is unlikely, given its location along a major thoroughfare, that a defensive ditch would have remained open for very long once the need for the city defences receded and the fills within the ditch suggest that after a period of natural silting up, the feature was intentionally backfilled with demolition rubble, possibly during construction works along the street, or through the demolition of the gate

17th century ditch C14 in relation to modern street map. The blue shaded areas show the probable former location of St. James' Gate.



17th century ditch C14 in relation to early 20th century Ordnance Survey map. Note how ditch line reflects Parish boundary.





17th century ditch C14 in relation to 1848 OS map. Note how ditch line is reflected by Parish boundary.



17th century ditch C14 in relation to Rocque's map of Dublin 1756. Note how ditch line is reflected in the diagonal line of small structure at St. James' Gate.

and associated buildings.

An alternate possibility is that the cobbling was intended to allow for regular cleaning of the ditch. The ditch is also located in close proximity to a branch of the Poddle, depicted running to the west of James' Gate with a bridge crossing it on Clarke's map of Dublin c. 840 - c. 1540. This ran from the medieval cistern, possibly an overflow for the water not funnelled into the city aqueduct, which brought drinking water right into the city. It is possible that this medieval feature was altered during the 17th century to form part of the city defences. Indeed, it has been suggested (Giacometti 2006, 5) that the watercourses that ran through the Liberties would have been an important part of these defences. Previous excavations have revealed other sections of these defences, for example part of the defensive bank uncovered during the excavations at Ardee Street (Myles 2005, 171).

In 1643-4, as part of the Lord Kildare's regiment, Sir Adam Loftus, vice-treasurer and treasurer at war of Ireland is recorded as being stationed in James' Street 'from St. James' Gate to the mudd wall, on both sides' (HMC Ormond MSS, NS, i, 1902 [Sect. 25], pp. 145-183, cited in Walsh 2005, 460). A Captain Dillon of the same regiment is recorded at Thomas

Court and St. Katherine's Church-yarde (sic). In Lord Lambert's regiment, who was himself positioned along both sides of Francis Street, Sir John Sherlocke occupied the southern side of Thomas Street with 46 men, while Lord Brabazon was located within Thomas Court (Walsh 2005, 459). Walsh also notes that two bulwarks flanked St. James' Gate during the Confederate Wars (2005, 494). While no evidence for a bank on either side of James' Gate was identified, it is very possible that a ditch, either the original medieval watercourse running from the cistern or a newly dug one, was also present to add to these defences and is represented by the ditch uncovered during the works.

The orientation and position of the ditch corresponds with the defensive ditch shown on the Down Survey 1650s map, and the parish boundary (between St. James' and St. Catherine's) crossing James' Gate on 19th and 20th century Ordnance Survey maps. It also appears to correspond with an angled wall depicted on the southern side of James' Gate on Rocque's 1756 map of Dublin.

The excavations at the Statoio on Thomas Street, which revealed a watercourse that had been backfilled with domestic debris and contained pottery of a late medieval date do not



Archaeological material identified in previous archaeological excavations 1970-2012

have a designated address, however the coordinates for the site place it just to the east of the junction with Watling Street near 163 Thomas Street. Two RMP files near this location, the watercourse (DU018-020672) and riverine revetment (DU018-020620) may relate to these works. This may be a continuation of the watercourse identified during these works, however, given the presence of the late medieval pottery, not frequently found in Dublin, within the backfill of the watercourse, this may be an earlier version of this watercourse prior to its reworking for the city defences.

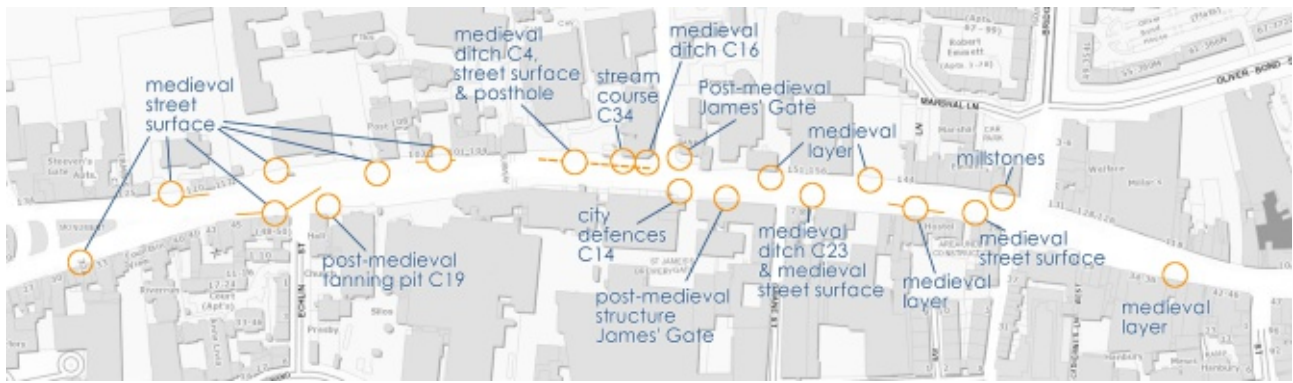
Further to the north a second gate, referred to as Crocker's Bars from the late 13th into the 16th century, was located along Crocker's Street, somewhere to the north of James' Gate. This was one of the extramural gates constructed to offer minimum protection from marauders and there is a reference to it in 1466, when 'a tower was to be added to Crocker's Bars' (Clarke 2002, 9). There is also a reference to the granting of land in 1543 to Captain Anthony Deering, who received a grant of 'certain gardens in the parish of St. James's, within the franchises of the city, situated without James' gate' and 'one little piece of land, called the Grange, lying without Crocker's Barres, in the said parish' (Warburton, Whitelaw & Walsh 1818, 312). This would suggest that, like James' Gate, Crocker's Bar was located near or at the parish boundary. The description of this land as a grange suggests that at least some of the land beyond this point was a farm. The fact that this part of the city was not as built up by this time may explain why the line of the street to the west has not been preserved in the historic or modern mapping.

The construction of Watling Street by the 1670s would also have reduced the need to maintain the western end of this path while also opening up the area accessed by the new street for development.

Medieval occupation on Thomas Street

To the front of 9 Thomas Street another medieval ditch was identified along the southern side of the street. If the ditch were to continue up to the current ground level it would have been a substantial feature c. 2m in depth (though it also may indicate the substantial raising of the ground level in this stretch of the street) and it is possible that it marked the northern property boundary of plots along the southern side of the street. The location of the ditch, stepped quite far into the modern street is somewhat unusual. It suggests that the street was substantially narrower along its southern side during the medieval period, presumably narrowing towards the bridge and later gate at St. James' Gate. In turn this may suggest that features encountered to the south of this, within the vicinity of the pavement, may relate to the plots themselves rather than the street.

Archaeological test excavation was carried out in advance of the Digital Hub development at 10-13 Thomas Street in 2002 and uncovered possible medieval garden soils at a depth of 1300mm below the present ground level (Excavation Licence No. 02E0819, 2002:0583; RMP No. DU018-020570). This shows that medieval material survives to the south of this potential boundary ditch. The cellars and basements of the buildings themselves will



Medieval features identified in monitoring, showing locations of medieval layers on Thomas Street

unfortunately have removed much of this, however there is potential for medieval material surviving between the boundary ditch and the building frontage, as well as to the rear of the existing buildings.

There is a possibility that the ditch uncovered during these works functioned as a watercourse, with a redirected branch of the Poddle formerly running along Thomas Street. The presence of two layers exhibiting the results of substantial burning events may suggest, however, the ditch did not contain free-flowing water. The ditch potentially formed the boundary of a more substantial medieval establishment. The Priory of St. Thomas, one of the most important religious establishments in the city, was located to the south of Thomas Street in the vicinity of Thomas Court to the southeast of 9 Thomas Street. It is possible that this ditch may originally have formed a northern boundary to the religious establishment. There is a watercourse depicted here on Speed's map of 1610 running from the south into Thomas Street and then along the street to the east, which was known as the Glib Stream. It is possible that this watercourse was associated with this water system.

Like the large ditch along the northern side of the street identified on James' Street, there was evidence that the upper fill of the ditch was an intentional backfilling and surfacing over of the ditch, possibly during a phase of widening of the original street.

Medieval layers were identified beneath the pavement along both the northern and southern sides of Thomas Street in this area. The layer to the north appeared to be a medieval garden soil and contained occasional small sherds of pottery as well as fragments of baked clay and was identified at a depth of 625mm below the present ground level. It was overlaid by a small section of cobbles and was a minimum of 400mm thick. It can be assumed to be more extensive as this depth was only reached in one small location along this side of the street with the remainder of the pavement improvements being at a higher level.

A medieval layer consisting of a dark grey organic silt with inclusions of animal bone, stone, shell and large sherds of medieval pottery was identified between 17 and 23 Thomas Street along the southern side of the street. It survives below a depth of 900-1350mm along this stretch and is at least 470mm thick. It was not possible to ascertain whether this material was a fill or a deposit. This material lies between the projected line of the ditch (C23) identified to the front of 9 Thomas Street and may relate to garden soils and deposits within the former medieval plots to the south of the street. The pottery fragments from this deposit was noticeably larger than from elsewhere on the project suggesting that they were in their primary deposited location and had not moved around as much. This material is likely to relate to the medieval deposits identified during the excavations prior to the development of the Digital Hub, which uncovered possible medieval



St. James' Church

garden soils at a depth of 1300mm below the present ground level (Excavation Licence No. 02E0819, 2002:0583; RMP No. DU018-020570). The findings from the QBC works add to this, indicating that medieval material survives to a higher level than previously identified, and extends further into the carriageway than would previously have been thought.

St. James Church

There were at least three churches on James' Street at one point or another. The most recent is St. James' Church (Catholic) on the south side of the road (No. 54 James' Street), constructed in the mid 19th century. This replaced the former St. James' Chapel (Catholic) on the north side of the road at James' Gate (Nos. 84-87) and junction of James' Street and Watling Street (currently Bank of Ireland). The monitoring uncovered structures along Nos. 84-

87 James' Street including part of a cobbled yard possibly associated with this latter chapel, however no part of the chapel itself or its access was identified. The chapel appears on 18th century maps (Roque 1756).

The earliest church on James' Street is St. James' Church (Church of Ireland) on the north side of James' Street (Nos. 117-125), now Lighting World and due to be converted into a brewery. This church, with its notable lopped spire, is the site of a Recorded Monument (St. James' Church and graveyard DU018-020346). It was originally built in the years 1185-92 and, according the register of St. Thomas' Abbey, was granted to the Augustinian Canons a few years later (Clarke 2002, 7). The establishment of St. James' Church in the 12th century probably marks the establishment of the Parish boundaries of St. James' and St. Catherine's, which ran through St. James' Gate and which was identified in the form of a 17th century ditch (C14).

The church has undergone a number of rebuilding phases. A new church was built on the site in 1707, but this collapsed in 1761 (Crawford and Lavery 1988, 13). The current church was constructed in 1859-60, had its spire removed in 1948 and closed in 1963, since which time it has been used for commercial purposes (*ibid.*, 15).

The archaeological monitoring identified the 18th century entrance into St. James' Church (Nos. 117-125). This was slightly offset to the west by 1m from the existing entrance gate. The monitoring also identified a significant rise in the medieval street surface in front of the church in the same location, suggesting that the medieval entrance into the church was further to the west again than the 18th century entrance, and also indicating it had been constructed at a local high point. As mentioned above, the c. 20m width of medieval James' Street outside St. James' Church might suggest a fair or market

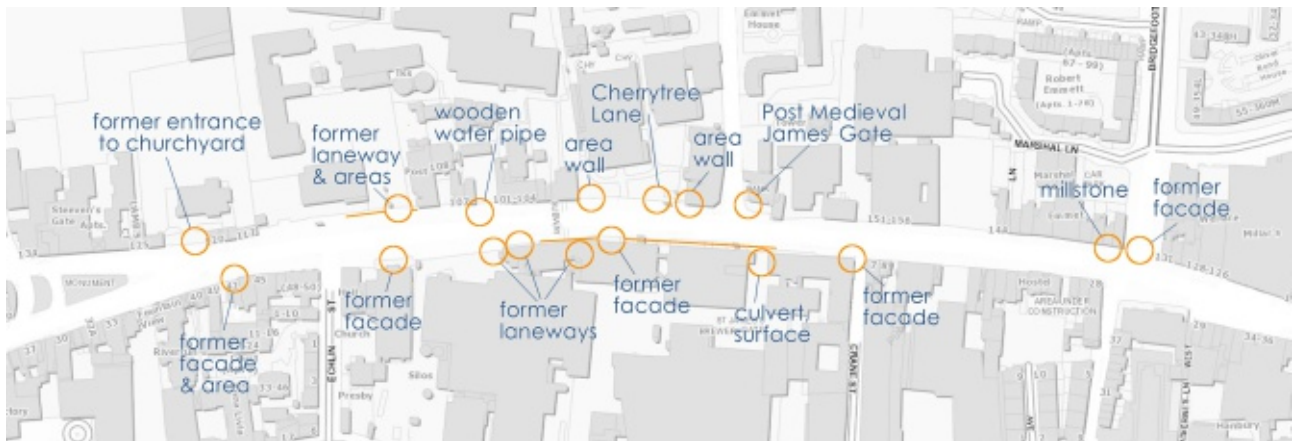
was held here. An account of St. James' Fair was made by Richard Stanhurst in 1577, who noted that a successful fair was held over six days from St. James' Day on the 25th June and attracted merchants from England, France and Flanders (Crawford & Lavery 1988, 32). There is later reference to the fair in 1640 condemning the practice of the digging up of the street to erect temporary structures for the market (*ibid.*). The fair appears to have been located near James' Gate at some times, though other accounts place it directly across from the graveyard.

St. Catherine's Church

St Catherine's Church and associated graveyard (DU018-020074) is located on the south side of Thomas Street and was possibly originally named St. Thomas's Church, acting as the parish church. The medieval parish of St.

St. Catherine's Church





post-medieval features identified during monitoring

Thomas is not mentioned after 1205 and it was likely rededicated to St. Catherine in the early 13th century (Duddy 2003, 90) following the establishment of St. James'. The earliest reference to St. Catherine's is in *Crede Mihi*, a list of the churches in the deanery of Dublin, which was compiled at some time between 1212 and 1228 (RMP file). The church also contained a Lady Chapel which has been variously referred to as St Mary's Chapel, the chantry or St. Mary's Aisle (RMP file).

St Catherine's Church became part of the possessions of the Abbey of St. Thomas the Martyr, and following the Abbey's dissolution came under the patronage of the Earls of Meath. The present church was built in 1769 on the site of the earlier church (RMP file). The parish of St. James was established by the Abbey of St. Thomas at the end of the 12th century making it the second parish church of the western suburb (Duddy 2003, 90). It is possible that the boundary between the two parishes was marked by the watercourse in the vicinity of James' Gate, which later formed part of the city defences.

Two trial holes located within the footpath along the south side of the street to the east of St. Catherine's Church uncovered medieval deposits at 600mm below the surface. The medieval deposit survived close to the façade of the existing buildings at a point where Thomas Street is noticeably wider. It is possible that originally this material would have been within the property to the south of the street. It is also

possible that these deposits relate to fills of features, possibly on of the watercourses coming from St. Thomas' Abbey to the south. As so little of the material was revealed little more can be said other than that medieval material survives in places along this stretch of Thomas Street at a depth of just 600mm below the present ground level.

Human remains were also identified outside St. Catherine's Church. These were must likely disarticulated remains associated with disarticulated human remains found in 1973 and 1974 in the same location (NMI Topo Files 1973:29-31 & 1974:93).

Post-medieval tanning pit

The tanning pit (C19) identified to the front of the Parochial Hall along the southern side of James' Street fits into the industrial nature of this area. A large mid-18th and 19th century tannery complex was excavated to the rear of 36-9 James' Street in 2002 and 2003 (Bolger and Cryerhall, Licence 01E1034, Excavation. Refs. 2002:548 & 2003:541). No trace of the medieval field system (RMP DU018-140) which Cryerhall identified below the tannery has been noted here. The location of the tanning pit, at least 5.7m north of the current building line, is somewhat unusual, although the First Edition Ordnance Survey map does show that the previous building line projected further to the north. This tanning pit would predate this period as no open space is depicted to the front

of the buildings fronting onto the street at this time for a tanning yard to be located in. It may relate to the buildings on Rocque's map of 1756, which pre-dates the laying out of Echlin Street. A small unnamed laneway is depicted in roughly the same position with a carriage-arch depicted along the street front. To the east of this is a building with another carriage arch to the other side leading to a small yard. This carriage arch and yard is in roughly the same location as the tanning pit. It appears that the street was widened after the 1750s and before the 1830s resulting in the tanning pit being abandoned.

18th century streetfront

Numerous walls, road surfaces, laneways, drains, light-wells, good drops and cellars associated with the 18th century streetscape (and depicted on Rocque's map of 1756) were noted along James' and Thomas Street.

One of the most interesting aspects of the monitoring programme was the persistent survival of the post-medieval cobbled street surface along both James' and Thomas Street. Despite a multitude of services being inserted into the street and pavement, this cobbled street still survives in many places. The cobbled street survived better within the pavements, though some stretches of cobbling were identified between service trenches in the road carriageway itself. The cobbled street appears to have been in place from around 1700, prior to the insertion of the basemented Georgian buildings, and survived better in places where no basements were present. The more gentrified pavements and raised kerbs are likely to have been put in place during the Georgian period. While the road itself may still have been cobbled at that time, the cobbled pavement running right up to the building line would have been obsoleted by the new formalised pavements with cut granite settings for coal-holes and granite kerbs.

One unusual aspect of the cobbled street was found along the northern side of Thomas Street to the east, where one and a half broken millstones had been incorporated into the

cobbled street surface, a feature which was not seen elsewhere along the street. It is possible that the broken millstones were used as a repair to a damaged section of the street, however it is also possible that they intentionally marked the entranceway to the building they lay in front of.

Two cellars, to the front of Nos. 142 and 143 Thomas Street had sections of cobbling overlying the cellars and predating the insertion of the goods drops suggests that these cellars may be of significance, possibly predating the formal pavement improvements of the Georgian period. The building to the immediate east, No. 141 is dated to c. 1740s and is one of the earliest structures on the street. There is potential for the cellars and basements of Nos. 142 and 143 to be of a relatively early date.

Top: Dublin-type ware body sherds 13E401:6:286-365

Bottom: Decorated floor tiles from Thomas Street 13E401:29:36 & 23





Top left: Dublin-type ware handle sherds 13E401:6:249-254
 Top right: Dublin-type fineware 13E401:27:15-18



Artefacts

A total of 1,358 finds were retrieved from 25 different contexts during the course of the project. Of these, the vast majority (1,339) were ceramics. Seven iron objects, 5 copper alloy objects, 5 pieces of slag, 1 flint flake and 1 lead fragment were also retrieved. The finds have been catalogued and prepared for submission to the National Museum by Siobhan Scully. Finds were only retained from selected contexts, generally only ones of 17th century date or earlier, as these were the only contexts subjected to hand test excavation.

Three of the copper alloy objects were coins. Two of these were conserved by Susannah Kelly along with one of the other copper alloy artefacts, however upon analysis none of these were identifiable.

The ceramics retrieved from the site included over 1000 sherds of medieval pottery, c. 300 sherds of post-medieval pottery, 70 tile fragments, of which 56 were identified as medieval roof or floor tiles; 31 ceramic (tile?) wasters; 15 clay pipes; 16 brick fragments; 3 mortar fragments; and 1 piece of baked clay. Later pottery from the late 18th to 20th century was noted but not kept. The vast majority of the finds came from the features identified along James' Street as the works were more

substantial and extensive along that street, for example 1074 medieval pottery and tile fragments identified during the project were from features along James' Street.

While an initial analysis of the finds has been completed, a number of finds are of some interest and may require additional specialist examination. Three groups of finds are of particular interest and may benefit from further analysis in the future.

The first of these groups is the ceramic wasters, possibly suggesting ceramic tile manufacture was occurring nearby. All of these came from the large medieval ditch (C4) along the northern side of James' Street.

The second group is the medieval roof and floor tiles, the vast majority of which also came from this ditch and may also require further analysis. Their presence here may suggest one of two things: either a relatively substantial building was located near here during the medieval period, or a crocker involved in the manufacture of fine roof and floor tiles was located nearby during that time.

The final group is that of the c. 30 unidentified medieval pottery sherds and hand-built coarseware fragments from the medieval layer (C1) sealed by the medieval street surface to the front of the Guinness Medical Centre. A

further two sherds of medieval pottery remain unidentified, one possible French medieval pottery sherd from the large ditch (C4) along the north of James' Street and one sherd of possibly English medieval pottery from the ditch (C23) along the southern side of Thomas Street. The collection of unidentified sherds from Context 1, however, is particularly interesting due to its potentially early date and sealed context.



right: dublin-type ware body sherds 13E401:6:286-365

below: medieval ridge tile 13E401:6:217



Section 6 Recommendations

Additional work on artefacts

Wasters

The ceramic wasters should be examined by Joanna Wren and/or Clare McCutcheon as they may indicate the presence of medieval ceramic manufacture off Crocker's Lane and James' Street.

Medieval tiles

The medieval floor and roof tiles should be examined by Joanna Wren as they may be associated with a medieval tiler off Crocker's Lane and James' Street.

Hand-built coarsewares

The Context 1 ceramic assemblage, in particular the c. 30 English hand-built coarsewares and unidentified medieval wares, should be examined by Clare McCutcheon as they are of particular interest due to their possible 12th century date.

Joanna Wren and Clare McCutcheon have been contacted regarding the artefacts and have agreed to examine them. The Dublin City Council City Archaeologist has agreed to examine the possibility of funding this additional work.

Testing during future works

Future plans for a light bus route down Thomas and James' Street will involve additional works. Detailed archaeological testing of the features identified in this monitoring programme should be undertaken as part of these future works.

Record of Monuments & Places

Additions to the RMP

1. Medieval street surface outside St. James' Church NGR 313960E, 233920N, 16.352 OD. St. James' Church is already an RMP (DU018-020346) but the medieval street surface itself should get a new number as it extends patchily across James' Street and into Thomas Street. All preserved.

2. Medieval ditches on north side of James' Street NGR 314231E 233944N 15.072 OD. Preserved.

Amendments to the RMP

1. James' Gate RMP DU018-020001 & National Monument. Structural remains of gate found. Evidence for earlier bridge here. Possible 17th century City Defences found here. Preserved.

2. DU018-020672 medieval watercourse (& cistern DU018-020055). A later culverted version of this watercourse at St. James' Gate identified and preserved.

3. DU018-020494 chapel. Cobbled yard surface associated with this chapel identified and preserved.

4. DU018-020570 Habitation site, Thomas Street. Archaeological deposits and a possible boundary ditch associated with this identified. Preserved.

5. DU018-020977 indeterminate house & DU018-020999 inn. Features possibly associated with these two buildings identified at 142-143 Thomas Street.

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APPENDIX A

SELECTED ARTEFACTS FOR FURTHER SPECIALIST ANALYSIS

BY SIOBHAN SCULLY

Details of these are presented in the following pages under six headings.

- UNIDENTIFIED MEDIEVAL POTTERY
- UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS
- ROOF TILES
- FLOOR TILES
- CERAMIC WASTERS
- BRICKS

UNIDENTIFIED MEDIEVAL POTTERY

36 sherds of medieval pottery from a single contexts. They appear to represent about 5 different pottery types. The details are as follows:

Context 1

J117A: Gravel to north of road beneath metalled surface

2013E0401:1:148	Hand-built Coarseware - Glazed	Rim sherd; everted flat rim; spot of green glaze
2013E0401:1:149	Hand-built Coarseware - Glazed	Rim sherd; upright rim with internal bevel and external collar; patches of dark green glaze
2013E0401:1:150	Hand-built Coarseware - Glazed	Rim sherd; everted flat rim; patches of dark green glaze
2013E0401:1:151	Hand-built Coarseware - Glazed	Base sherd; thumbbed at base angle; spots of mottled green glaze
2013E0401:1:152	Hand-built Coarseware - Glazed	Base sherd; thumbbed at base angle; patch of dark green mottled glaze
2013E0401:1:153	Hand-built Coarseware - Glazed	Base sherd; plain base angle
2013E0401:1:154	Hand-built Coarseware - Glazed	Base sherd; plain base angle; spots of glaze
2013E0401:1:155	Hand-built Coarseware - Glazed	Body sherd; dark green mottled glaze
2013E0401:1:156	Hand-built Coarseware - Glazed	Body sherd; patches of glaze
2013E0401:1:157	Hand-built Coarseware - Glazed	Body sherd; slight horizontal grooving; mottled green glaze
2013E0401:1:158	Hand-built Coarseware - Glazed	Body sherd; dark green mottled glaze
2013E0401:1:159	Hand-built Coarseware - Glazed	Body sherd; dark green mottled glaze
2013E0401:1:160	Hand-built Coarseware - Glazed	Body sherd; remains of glaze
2013E0401:1:161	Hand-built Coarseware - Glazed	Body sherd; remains of glaze
2013E0401:1:162	Hand-built Coarseware - Glazed	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
2013E0401:1:163	Hand-built Coarseware - Glazed	Body sherd; white slip
2013E0401:1:164	Hand-built Coarseware - Glazed	Body sherd; dark green mottled glaze
2013E0401:1:165	Hand-built Coarseware - Unglazed	Rim sherd; everted flat rim
2013E0401:1:166	Hand-built Coarseware - Unglazed	Rim sherd; everted flat rim
2013E0401:1:167	Hand-built Coarseware - Unglazed	Body sherd
2013E0401:1:168	Hand-built Coarseware - Unglazed	Body sherd
2013E0401:1:169	Hand-built Coarseware - Unglazed	Body sherd
2013E0401:1:170	Hand-built Coarseware - Unglazed	Body sherd
2013E0401:1:171	Hand-built Coarseware - Unglazed	Body sherd
2013E0401:1:172	Hand-built Coarseware - Unglazed	Body sherd
2013E0401:1:173	Hand-built Coarseware - Unglazed	Body sherd
2013E0401:1:174	Hand-built Coarseware - Unglazed	Body sherd
2013E0401:1:175	Medieval Unidentified	Body sherd; remains of glaze; hand-built sandy orange fabric with grey/buff core with inclusions of mica, grit and quartz
2013E0401:1:176	Medieval Unidentified	Body sherd; remains of glaze; hand-built sandy orange fabric with grey/buff core with inclusions of mica, grit and quartz

2013E0401:1:177	Medieval Unidentified	Body sherd; remains of glaze; hand-built sandy orange fabric with grey/buff core with inclusions of mica, grit and quartz
2013E0401:1:178	Medieval Unidentified	Body sherd; remains of glaze; hand-built sandy orange fabric with grey/buff core with inclusions of mica, grit and quartz
2013E0401:1:179	Medieval Unidentified	Body sherd; remains of glaze; hand-built sandy orange fabric with grey/buff core with inclusions of mica, grit and quartz
2013E0401:1:189	Medieval Unidentified	Body sherd; patches of dark green mottled glaze; hand-built grey fabric with occasional inclusions of mica, quartz and grit
2013E0401:1:190	Medieval Unidentified	Rim sherd; upright plain rim with external collar; remains of glaze; hand-built orange fabric with buff core and frequent inclusions of quartz, grit and mica

Context 6

J94: from pavement area and road; medieval layer in ditch in front of power station plots 93/4 James' St

2013E0401:6:419	French Medieval	Body sherd; buff earthenware
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Context 26

Thomas Street

2013E0401:26:10	Medieval Pottery (English?)	Base sherd; plain base angle; brown fabric with grey core; internal buff/white glaze
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UNIDENTIFIED CERAMICS

6 fragments of ceramics which could not be identified. They have a combined weight of 237g and were recovered from 2 contexts. The details are as follows:

Context 6

J92: upper 200mm of medieval layer in box trench front 92/3 James' St

2013E0401:6:83 Unidentified Ceramic Dark red fabric with inclusions of mica and grit

2013E0401:6:84 Unidentified Ceramic Dark red fabric with inclusions of mica and grit

2013E0401:6:85 Unidentified Ceramic Dark red fabric with inclusions of mica and grit

J94: from pavement area and road; medieval layer in ditch in front of power station plots 93/4 James' St

2013E0401:6:459 Ceramic Fragment Fragment; red earthenware fabric with inclusions of grit

2013E0401:6:460 Ceramic Fragment Fragment; red earthenware fabric

Context 16

J89: small medieval ditch/drain, top of Watling St; 600mm below pavement

2013E0401:16:36 Possible fragment tile Fragment of tile/brick; red earthenware fabric with grey core; spots of brown glaze

ROOF TILES

56 roof tiles fragments with a combined weight of 2.8kg were recovered from 8 contexts. These include 6 crested ridge tile fragments. The details are as follows:

Context 3

J121: organic layer over metalled surface

2013E0401:3:6	Ridge Tile	Fragment of ridge tile with flat-topped crest; patches of mottled green glaze
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Context 6

J92: upper 200mm of medieval layer in box trench front 92/3 James' St

2013E0401:6:74	Medieval Roof Tile	Fragment; patches of mottled green glaze
2013E0401:6:75	Medieval Roof Tile	Small fragment; remains of glaze

J92: medieval layer in box trench in road in front of 92/93 James' St

2013E0401:6:217	Medieval Ridge Tile	Crested ridge tile; flat-topped (2 crests remaining), knife-cut rectangles with four slash marks on each outer face; slash marks between crests; incised zig-zag and curving line on body of tile; mottled green glaze
2013E0401:6:218	Medieval Ridge Tile	Fragment of crested ridge tile; fragment of flat-topped knife-cut rectangular crest; two slash marks on each outer face; remains of glaze
2013E0401:6:219	Medieval Ridge Tile	Fragment of crested ridge tile; possible had flat-topped crest but is not damaged; mottled green glaze
2013E0401:6:220	Medieval Ridge Tile	Possible fragment of crested ridge tile; thumbing
2013E0401:6:221	Medieval Ridge Tile	Possible small fragment of ridge tile
2013E0401:6:222	Medieval Ridge Tile	Possible small fragment of ridge tile
2013E0401:6:223–226	Medieval Roof Tile	Fragment of red earthenware roof tile (4); mottled green glaze
2013E0401:6:227	Medieval Roof Tile	Fragment of red earthenware roof tile; brown glaze
2013E0401:6:228	Medieval Roof Tile	Fragment of red earthenware roof tile; spots of glaze

J94: from pavement area and road; medieval layer in ditch in front of power station plots 93/4 James' St

2013E0401:6:423–425	Medieval Ridge Tile	Fragment of ridge tile (3); red earthenware fabric
2013E0401:6:426	Medieval Ridge Tile	Fragment of ridge tile; red earthenware fabric; patches of brown glaze
2013E0401:6:427	Medieval Ridge Tile	Fragment of ridge tile; red earthenware fabric
2013E0401:6:428	Medieval Ridge Tile	Fragment of ridge tile; red earthenware fabric; patches of glaze
2013E0401:6:429	Medieval Ridge Tile	Fragment of ridge tile; red earthenware fabric
2013E0401:6:430	Medieval Ridge Tile	Fragment of ridge tile; red earthenware fabric; patch of green glaze
2013E0401:6:431	Medieval Ridge Tile	Fragment of ridge tile; red earthenware fabric; brown mottled glaze
2013E0401:6:432	Medieval Ridge Tile	Fragment of ridge tile; red earthenware fabric

2013E0401:6:433	Medieval Ridge Tile	Fragment of ridge tile; red earthenware fabric; spots of brown glaze
2013E0401:6:434	Medieval Ridge Tile	Fragment of ridge tile; red earthenware fabric; spots of brown glaze
2013E0401:6:435–441	Medieval Roof Tile	Roof tile fragment; red earthenware fabric (7); mottled green glaze
2013E0401:6:442	Medieval Roof Tile	Roof tile fragment; red earthenware fabric; brown mottled glaze
2013E0401:6:443	Medieval Roof Tile	Roof tile fragment; red earthenware fabric; brown mottled glaze
2013E0401:6:444	Medieval Roof Tile	Roof tile fragment; red earthenware fabric; spots of glaze
2013E0401:6:445	Medieval Roof Tile	Roof tile fragment; red earthenware fabric; mottled green glaze
2013E0401:6:446	Medieval Roof Tile	Roof tile fragment; red earthenware fabric

Context 8

J95: mixed layer, possible road over medieval ditch, front of 95 James' St

2013E0401:8:10	Medieval Roof Tile	Small fragment of roof tile
2013E0401:8:11–12	Medieval Roof Tile	Small fragment of roof tile (2); mottled green glaze
2013E0401:8:13	Medieval Ridge Tile	Fragment of crested ridge tile; top of crest is broken; thumb mark each side of crest; patches of brown mottled glaze

Context 9

J94: compacted stony layer with post-medieval intrusions (in road); stony possible road surface over medieval layer; Trench front of 93/4 James' St

2013E0401:9:27	Medieval Roof Tile	Fragment of roof tile; red earthenware fabric with frequent inclusions
2013E0401:9:28–30	Medieval Roof Tile	Fragment of roof tile (3); red earthenware fabric; mottled green glaze
2013E0401:9:31	Medieval Roof Tile	Fragment of possible roof tile; orange fabric with grey reduced core and inclusions of grit; remains of glaze on one face
2013E0401:9:32	Medieval Roof Tile	Fragment of possible roof tile; orange fabric with grey reduced core and inclusions of grit; remains of glaze on one face
2013E0401:9:33	Medieval Roof Tile	Fragment of possible roof tile; orange fabric with grey reduced core and inclusions of grit; remains of glaze on one face

Context 10

J94B: stony layer associated with medieval layer in front of 94 James St/hard stony layer in pavement

2013E0401:10:37	Tile Fragment	Small fragment of tile, possibly roof tile; red earthenware fabric with grey reduced core; remains of glaze possibly over white slip
2013E0401:10:38	Tile Fragment	Possible small fragment of tile; red earthenware fabric with grey core; patch of mottled green glaze

Context 16

J89: small medieval ditch/drain, top of Watling St; 600mm below pavement

2013E0401:16:36 Possible tile fragment Fragment of tile/brick; red earthenware fabric with grey core; spots of brown glaze

Context 17

J109: slit trench outside post office, mixed context

2013E0401:17:9 North Devon Roof Tile Fragment of roof tile; mottled green glaze; sanded on underside

Context 21

J93: post-medieval layer in front of power station; front of no. 94 James' St

2013E0401:21:38 Roof tile Possible fragment of roof tile; red earthenware fabric
2013E0401:21:39 Roof tile Fragment of red earthenware roof tile; occasional mica

FLOOR TILES

9 floor tiles with a combined weight of 1.2kg from 4 contexts. These include 3 decorated floor tile.

The details are as follows:

Context 3

J121: organic layer over metalled surface

2013E0401:3:7	Glazed Floor Tile		Fragment of glazed floor tile; red earthenware fabric; apple green glaze over white slip; sanded on underside with patch of mottled green glaze
2013E0401:3:8	Unglazed Floor Tile	Floor	Fragment of unglazed red earthenware floor tile; sanded on underside
2013E0401:3:9	Unglazed Floor Tile	Floor	Fragment of unglazed red earthenware floor tile; mortar on underside

Context 6

J92: upper 200mm of medieval layer in box trench front 92/3 James' St

2013E0401:6:76	Possible Floor Tile	Floor	Fragment of possible floor tile or brick; red earthenware fabric with frequent inclusions; remains of mortar
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J92: medieval layer in box trench in road in front of 92/93 James' St

2013E0401:6:216	Medieval Floor Tile	Floor	Fragment of two-colour tile ; mottled green/brown glaze with darker green fleur-de-lis pattern over white slip; red earthenware fabric; sanded on underside of base
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J94: from pavement area and road; medieval layer in ditch in front of power station plots 93/4 James' St

2013E0401:6:420	Medieval Floor Tile	Floor	Fragment of floor tile; impressed line decoration ; roundal with double circles; mottled green glaze
2013E0401:6:421	Medieval Floor Tile	Floor	Fragment of floor tile; impressed line decoration ; possible fragment of lion motif; remains of mottled green glaze in impressed lines

Context 9

J94: compacted stony layer with post-medieval intrusions (in road); stony possible road surface over medieval layer; Trench front of 93/4 James' St

2013E0401:9:26	Medieval Floor Tile	Floor	Fragment of medieval floor tile; red earthenware fabric with grey reduced core; mottled green glaze
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Context 10

J94B: stony layer associated with medieval layer in front of 94 James St/hard stony layer in pavement

2013E0401:10:36	Medieval Floor Tile	Floor	Possible fragment of floor tile; red earthenware fabric; patch of green glaze
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CERAMIC WASTERS

31 fragments of ceramic wasters with a combined weight of 645g were recovered from two contexts. The details are as follows:

Context 6

J91C: medieval ditch front 91 James' St

2013E0401:6:25 Possible Waster Possible ceramic waster; orange in colour in frequent inclusions of grit and stone; spot of glaze

J92: upper 200mm of medieval layer in box trench front 92/3 James' St

2013E0401:6:77– Ceramic Waster Possible ceramic wasters (6); orange fabric
82

J92: medieval layer in box trench in road in front of 92/93 James' St

2013E0401:6:229– Ceramic Waster Possible ceramic wasters (9); red earthenware fabric
237

J94: from pavement area and road; medieval layer in ditch in front of power station plots 93/4 James' St

2013E0401:6:447 Ceramic Waster Possible ceramic waster; red earthenware fabric; dark green mottled glaze

2013E0401:6:448– Ceramic Waster Possible ceramic wasters (3); red earthenware fabric
450

2013E0401:6:451 Ceramic Waster Possible ceramic waster; red earthenware fabric; green mottled glaze

2013E0401:6:452– Ceramic Waster Possible ceramic wasters (7); red earthenware fabric
458

Context 8

J95: mixed layer, possible road over medieval ditch, front of 95 James' St

2013E0401:8:14– Ceramic Waster Possible ceramic wasters (3); red earthenware fabric
16

BRICKS

15 brick fragments with a combined weight of 7.6kg were recovered from 7 contexts. The details are as follows:

Context 1

J117A: Gravel to north of road beneath metalled surface

2013E0401:1:1	Brick fragment	Possible fragment of brick; dark red/brown earthenware fabric with inclusions of mica and grit
2013E0401:1:2	Brick fragment	Small fragment of red earthenware brick; inclusions of mica

Context 2

J117B: medieval pottery integrated into metalled surface

2013E0401:2:191	Brick fragment	Possible fragment of brick; red earthenware fabric with buff outer surface and frequent inclusions of mica, quartz and grits
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Context 3

J121: organic layer over metalled surface

2013E0401:3:10	Brick fragment	Small fragment of red earthenware brick
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Context 9

J94: compacted stony layer with post-medieval intrusions (in road); stony possible road surface over medieval layer; Trench front of 93/4 James' St

2013E0401:9:34	Brick fragment	Fragment of brick; red earthenware fabric with frequent inclusions of mica and grit;; some mortar adhering
2013E0401:9:35	Brick fragment	Fragment of brick; orange earthenware fabric with very frequent inclusions of grey and purple grit

Context 14

J82: lowest layer of trial hole, front of 82 James' St

2013E0401:14:3	Brick fragment	Fragment of red brick; red earthenware fabric with occasional inclusions of grit; sanded on underside
2013E0401:14:4	Brick fragment	Fragment of red brick; red earthenware fabric with occasional inclusions of grit; sanded on underside
2013E0401:14:5	Brick fragment	Fragment of red brick; red earthenware fabric with occasional inclusions of grit; sanded on underside
2013E0401:14:6	Brick fragment	Fragment of red brick; purple/red earthenware fabric with grey core; occasional inclusions of grit; some mortar attached

Context 17

66 James' St

2013E0401:17:10	Moulded brick	Moulded brick; red earthenware fabric with few inclusions; circular perforation through thickness of brick; one end has moulded curve
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From build-up material in trial hole

2013E0401:17:11 Perforated brick Fragment of perforated brick; buff earthenware colour; large circular perforations on one face with groups of 7 small perforations on opposite face, each group corresponding to one large perforation

2013E0401:17:69 Brick fragment Small fragment of possible brick; red earthenware fabric
2013E0401:17:70 Brick fragment Small fragment of possible brick; red earthenware fabric

Context 21

J93: post-medieval layer in front of power station; front of no. 94 James' St

2013E0401:21:37 Brick fragment Small fragment of possible narrow brick; red earthenware fabric with inclusions of small stones; patches of green glaze

APPENDIX B Finds Register 13E401 James' Street & Thomas Street Dublin 8

Find No.	Name	Material	Description
13E401:1:1	Brick fragment	Ceramic	Possible fragment of brick; dark red/brown earthenware fabric with inclusions of mica and grit
13E401:1:2	Brick fragment	Ceramic	Small fragment of red earthenware brick; inclusions of mica
13E401:1:3	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; cooking pot; everted flat rim; spots of glaze on exterior
13E401:1:4	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; cooking pot; everted flat rim
13E401:1:5	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; cooking pot; everted plain rim
13E401:1:6	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; cooking pot; everted plain rim
13E401:1:7	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; cooking pot; everted rim with external collar
13E401:1:8	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; cooking pot; everted plain rim
13E401:1:9	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; cooking pot; everted plain rim
13E401:1:10	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; cooking pot; everted plain rim
13E401:1:11	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; cooking pot; everted rim with external collar
13E401:1:12	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; plain base angle
13E401:1:13	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; plain base angle; some sooting on underside
13E401:1:14	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; plain base angle
13E401:1:15	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; plain base angle
13E401:1:16	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; plain base angle
13E401:1:17	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; plain base angle
13E401:1:18	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; plain base angle
13E401:1:19	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; plain base angle
13E401:1:20	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; plain base angle
13E401:1:21	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; plain base angle
13E401:1:22	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; plain base angle
13E401:1:23	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; flat rim
13E401:1:24	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:1:25	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:1:26	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:1:27	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:1:28	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:1:29	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:1:30	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd

Find No.	Name	Material	Description
13E401:1:31	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:1:32	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:1:33	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:1:34	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:1:35	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:1:36	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:1:37	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:1:38	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:1:39	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:1:40	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:1:41	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:1:42	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:1:43	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:1:44	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:1:45	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:1:46	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:1:47	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:1:48	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:1:49	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:1:50	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:1:51	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; plain base angle
13E401:1:52	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; plain base angle
13E401:1:53	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Rim/handle sherd; jug; upright flat rim; small fragment of strap handle attached below the rim; stab mark at junction of rim and handle; spots of brown glaze
13E401:1:54	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Handle sherd; fragment of strap handle; patch of green glaze
13E401:1:55	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Handle sherd; fragment of strap handle; slash marks; brown glaze
13E401:1:56	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Handle sherd; fragment of strap handle; slash marks; brown glaze
13E401:1:57	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; flat rim; patch of green glaze
13E401:1:58	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; upright square rim with slight channel in top of rim;
13E401:1:59	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; flat rim with external collar; patch of green glaze
13E401:1:60	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Base sherd; thumbled at base angle; mottled green glaze; glaze pooled on underside
13E401:1:61	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Base sherd; thumbled at base angle; white slip on underside
13E401:1:62	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Base sherd; thumbled at base angle; remains of glaze
13E401:1:63	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Base sherd; thumbled at base angle; patches of brown/green mottled glaze

Find No.	Name	Material	Description
13E401:1:64	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Base sherd; small fragment of base angle; possibly thumbbed
13E401:1:65	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Base sherd; from middle of base
13E401:1:66	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Base sherd; from middle of base
13E401:1:67	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; horizontal grooving; mottled green glaze
13E401:1:68	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; slight horizontal grooving; mottled green glaze
13E401:1:69	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; green/brown glaze
13E401:1:70	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:1:71	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; green/brown glaze
13E401:1:72	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; dark green mottled glaze
13E401:1:73	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; patch of mottled green glaze
13E401:1:74	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:1:75	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:1:76	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spot of glaze
13E401:1:77	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:1:78	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; patches of brown glaze
13E401:1:79	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:1:80	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:1:81	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:1:82	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; patch of mottled green glaze
13E401:1:83	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; plain rim
13E401:1:84	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; from middle of base; patches of mottled green glaze on underside
13E401:1:85	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; from middle of base; patch of brown glaze on underside
13E401:1:86	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; slight horizontal grooving; mottled green glaze
13E401:1:87	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; slight horizontal grooving; mottled green glaze
13E401:1:88	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:1:89	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; patches of mottled green glaze
13E401:1:90	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:1:91	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; green/brown mottled glaze
13E401:1:92	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; remains of glaze
13E401:1:93	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; green/brown mottled glaze
13E401:1:94	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; green/brown mottled glaze
13E401:1:95	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:1:96	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:1:97	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown mottled glaze

Find No.	Name	Material	Description
13E401:1:98	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of green glaze
13E401:1:99	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:1:100	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:1:101	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:1:102	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:1:103	South-east Wiltshire Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; thumbled at base angle
13E401:1:104	South-east Wiltshire Ware	Ceramic	Possible small fragment of rim sherd; plain rim
13E401:1:105	South-east Wiltshire Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; rows of rouletting; green glaze
13E401:1:106	South-east Wiltshire Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; rows of rouletting; green glaze
13E401:1:107	South-east Wiltshire Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; remains of glaze
13E401:1:108	South-east Wiltshire Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; remains of glaze
13E401:1:109	South-east Wiltshire Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; remains of glaze
13E401:1:110	South-east Wiltshire Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; patch of green glaze
13E401:1:111	South-east Wiltshire Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; remains of glaze
13E401:1:112	South-east Wiltshire Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:1:113	South-east Wiltshire Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:1:114	South-east Wiltshire Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; remains of glaze
13E401:1:115	South-east Wiltshire Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; remains of glaze
13E401:1:116	South-east Wiltshire Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; remains of glaze
13E401:1:117	South-east Wiltshire Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; remains of glaze
13E401:1:118	Chester-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; horizontal grooving; dark green mottled glaze
13E401:1:119	Chester-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:1:120	Chester-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:1:121	Chester-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:1:122	Chester-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:1:123	Chester-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; dark green mottled glaze
13E401:1:124	Chester-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; dark green mottled glaze
13E401:1:125	Chester-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; dark green mottled glaze
13E401:1:126	Chester-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; dark green mottled glaze
13E401:1:127	Chester-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; patch of mottled green glaze
13E401:1:128	Chester-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; horizontal grooving; dark green mottled glaze
13E401:1:129	Bristol-Redcliffe Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:1:130	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:1:131	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze

Find No.	Name	Material	Description
13E401:1:132	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:1:133	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:1:134	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:1:135	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:1:136	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:1:137	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:1:138	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:1:139	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:1:140	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:1:141	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:1:142	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:1:143	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:1:144	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:1:145	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:1:146	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:1:147	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:1:148	Hand-built Coarseware - Glazed	Ceramic	Rim sherd; everted flat rim; spot of green glaze
13E401:1:149	Hand-built Coarseware - Glazed	Ceramic	Rim sherd; upright rim with internal bevel and external collar; patches of dark green glaze
13E401:1:150	Hand-built Coarseware - Glazed	Ceramic	Rim sherd; everted flat rim; patches of dark green glaze
13E401:1:151	Hand-built Coarseware - Glazed	Ceramic	Base sherd; thumbled at base angle; spots of mottled green glaze
13E401:1:152	Hand-built Coarseware - Glazed	Ceramic	Base sherd; thumbled at base angle; patch of dark green mottled glaze
13E401:1:153	Hand-built Coarseware - Glazed	Ceramic	Base sherd; plain base angle
13E401:1:154	Hand-built Coarseware - Glazed	Ceramic	Base sherd; plain base angle; spots of glaze
13E401:1:155	Hand-built Coarseware - Glazed	Ceramic	Body sherd; dark green mottled glaze
13E401:1:156	Hand-built Coarseware - Glazed	Ceramic	Body sherd; patches of glaze
13E401:1:157	Hand-built Coarseware - Glazed	Ceramic	Body sherd; slight horizontal grooving; mottled green glaze
13E401:1:158	Hand-built Coarseware - Glazed	Ceramic	Body sherd; dark green mottled glaze
13E401:1:159	Hand-built Coarseware - Glazed	Ceramic	Body sherd; dark green mottled glaze
13E401:1:160	Hand-built Coarseware - Glazed	Ceramic	Body sherd; remains of glaze
13E401:1:161	Hand-built Coarseware - Glazed	Ceramic	Body sherd; remains of glaze
13E401:1:162	Hand-built Coarseware - Glazed	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:1:163	Hand-built Coarseware - Glazed	Ceramic	Body sherd; white slip
13E401:1:164	Hand-built Coarseware - Glazed	Ceramic	Body sherd; dark green mottled glaze
13E401:1:165	Hand-built Coarseware - Unglazed	Ceramic	Rim sherd; everted flat rim

Find No.	Name	Material	Description
13E401:1:166	Hand-built Coarseware - Unglazed	Ceramic	Rim sherd; everted flat rim
13E401:1:167	Hand-built Coarseware - Unglazed	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:1:168	Hand-built Coarseware - Unglazed	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:1:169	Hand-built Coarseware - Unglazed	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:1:170	Hand-built Coarseware - Unglazed	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:1:171	Hand-built Coarseware - Unglazed	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:1:172	Hand-built Coarseware - Unglazed	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:1:173	Hand-built Coarseware - Unglazed	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:1:174	Hand-built Coarseware - Unglazed	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:1:175	Medieval Unidentified	Ceramic	Body sherd; remains of glaze; hand-built sandy orange fabric with grey/buff core with inclusions of mica, grit and quartz
13E401:1:176	Medieval Unidentified	Ceramic	Body sherd; remains of glaze; hand-built sandy orange fabric with grey/buff core with inclusions of mica, grit and quartz
13E401:1:177	Medieval Unidentified	Ceramic	Body sherd; remains of glaze; hand-built sandy orange fabric with grey/buff core with inclusions of mica, grit and quartz
13E401:1:178	Medieval Unidentified	Ceramic	Body sherd; remains of glaze; hand-built sandy orange fabric with grey/buff core with inclusions of mica, grit and quartz
13E401:1:179	Medieval Unidentified	Ceramic	Body sherd; remains of glaze; hand-built sandy orange fabric with grey/buff core with inclusions of mica, grit and quartz
13E401:1:180	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; remains of glaze
13E401:1:181	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; remains of glaze
13E401:1:182	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; remains of glaze
13E401:1:183	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; remains of glaze
13E401:1:184	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; remains of glaze
13E401:1:185	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; remains of glaze
13E401:1:186	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; remains of glaze
13E401:1:187	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; remains of glaze
13E401:1:188	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; remains of glaze
13E401:1:189	Medieval Unidentified	Ceramic	Body sherd; patches of dark green mottled glaze; hand-built grey fabric with occasional inclusions of mica, quartz and grit
13E401:1:190	Medieval Unidentified	Ceramic	Rim sherd; upright plain rim with external collar; remains of glaze; hand-built orange fabric with buff core and frequent inclusions of quartz, grit and mica
13E401:2:1	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Handle sherd; fragment of strap handle; central incised line with slash marks either side of line (C5: McCutcheon 2006, 49; fig. 18); remains of glaze

Find No.	Name	Material	Description
13E401:2:2	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Handle sherd; small fragment of strap handle; mottled green glaze
13E401:2:3	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Base sherd; plain base angle; patch of mottled green glaze
13E401:2:4	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Base sherd; small fragment of base angle; spots of green glaze
13E401:2:5	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Base sherd; small fragment of thumbled basal edge
13E401:2:6	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; horizontal grooving; remains of glaze
13E401:2:7	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; horizontal grooving; remains of glaze
13E401:2:8	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; horizontal grooving; remains of glaze
13E401:2:9	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; rouletting; circles; remains of glaze
13E401:2:10	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; rouletting; circles; remains of glaze
13E401:2:11	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; rouletting; circles; remains of glaze
13E401:2:12	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; rouletting; squares; remains of glaze
13E401:2:13	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; rouletting; squares; remains of glaze
13E401:2:14	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; rouletting; squares; remains of glaze
13E401:2:15	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; rouletting; squares; remains of glaze
13E401:2:16	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of green glaze
13E401:2:17	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:2:18	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of green glaze
13E401:2:19	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:2:20	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of brown glaze
13E401:2:21	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; dark green mottled glaze
13E401:2:22	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:2:23	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:2:24	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:2:25	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:26	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown glaze
13E401:2:27	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of green glaze
13E401:2:28	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:29	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; dark green mottled glaze
13E401:2:30	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:31	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; remains of glaze
13E401:2:32	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of brown glaze
13E401:2:33	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:2:34	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of brown glaze
13E401:2:35	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; green glaze

Find No.	Name	Material	Description
13E401:2:36	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:2:37	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:38	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of white slip
13E401:2:39	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:2:40	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:2:41	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:2:42	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:2:43	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:2:44	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:45	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:46	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; everted flat rim
13E401:2:47	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; everted flat rim
13E401:2:48	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; everted flat rim
13E401:2:49	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; everted flat rim
13E401:2:50	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; everted flat rim
13E401:2:51	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:52	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:53	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:54	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:55	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:56	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:57	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:58	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:59	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:60	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:61	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:62	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:63	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:64	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:65	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:66	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:67	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:68	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:69	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd

Find No.	Name	Material	Description
13E401:2:70	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:71	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:72	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:73	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:74	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:75	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:76	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:77	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:78	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:79	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:80	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:81	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:82	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:83	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:84	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:85	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:86	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:87	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:88	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:89	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:90	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:91	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:92	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:93	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:94	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:95	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:96	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:97	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:98	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:99	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:100	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:101	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:102	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:103	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd

Find No.	Name	Material	Description
13E401:2:104	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:105	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:106	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:107	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:108	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:109	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Upright flat rim
13E401:2:110	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Upright square rim
13E401:2:111	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Upright square rim with external collar
13E401:2:112	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; small fragment of base angle; thumbbed
13E401:2:113	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; small fragment of base angle; thumbbed; mottled green glaze
13E401:2:114	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; small fragment of base angle; thumbbed; mottled green glaze
13E401:2:115	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; small fragment of base angle; thumbbed; white slip
13E401:2:116	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; small fragment of base angle; thumbbed; mottled green glaze
13E401:2:117	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; remains of glaze
13E401:2:118	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:2:119	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:120	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:2:121	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; remains of glaze
13E401:2:122	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:2:123	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:2:124	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; remains of glaze
13E401:2:125	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; horizontal grooving; dark green mottled glaze
13E401:2:126	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:2:127	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:2:128	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:2:129	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:130	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; patches of green mottled glaze
13E401:2:131	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:2:132	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:2:133	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:2:134	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:2:135	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:136	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:2:137	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze

Find No.	Name	Material	Description
13E401:2:138	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:2:139	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:2:140	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:141	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:2:142	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:143	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:144	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:2:145	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:2:146	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:147	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; remains of glaze
13E401:2:148	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:2:149	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:2:150	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:2:151	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:2:152	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:2:153	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:2:154	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:2:155	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:2:156	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:2:157	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:2:158	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:2:159	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:2:160	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:2:161	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:162	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:163	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:164	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:165	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:2:166	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:167	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:168	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:2:169	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:2:170	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:2:171	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; remains of glaze

Find No.	Name	Material	Description
13E401:2:172	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:2:173	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:174	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:175	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:2:176	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:177	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:178	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:179	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:2:180	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown mottled glaze
13E401:2:181	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:182	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:183	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:184	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:185	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:186	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:187	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:2:188	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:2:189	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:2:190	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; everted flat rim; thumbled along outer edge of rim; metal and stone accretions
13E401:2:191	Brick fragment	Ceramic	Possible fragment of brick; red earthenware fabric with buff outer surface and frequent inclusions of mica, quartz and grits
13E401:2:192	Iron Nail	Iron	Shank of iron nail; rectangular in section
13E401:3:1	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown/green mottled glaze
13E401:3:2	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:3:3	Saintonge Mottled Green Glazed	Ceramic	Rim sherd; jug; square rim; mottled green glaze
13E401:3:4	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:3:5	Glazed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Rim/handle sherd; upright plain rim with rod handle attached at top of rim; internal brown glaze with manganese
13E401:3:6	Ridge Tile	Ceramic	Fragment of ridge tile with flat-topped crest; patches of mottled green glaze
13E401:3:7	Glazed Floor Tile	Ceramic	Fragment of glazed floor tile; red earthenware fabric; apple green glaze over white slip; sanded on underside with patch of mottled green glaze
13E401:3:8	Unglazed Floor Tile	Ceramic	Fragment of unglazed red earthenware floor tile; sanded on underside
13E401:3:9	Unglazed Floor Tile	Ceramic	Fragment of unglazed red earthenware floor tile; mortar on underside
13E401:3:10	Brick fragment	Ceramic	Small fragment of red earthenware brick

Find No.	Name	Material	Description
13E401:3:11	Mortar fragment	Ceramic	Lump of white mortar with very frequent inclusions of grit and small stone
13E401:3:12	Clay Pipe Bowl	Ceramic	Clay pipe bowl and stem; spur heel; incomplete small bulbous bowl
13E401:3:13	Clay Pipe Stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment with spur heel; plain
13E401:3:14	Clay Pipe Stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment; plain
13E401:3:15	Clay Pipe Stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment; plain
13E401:3:16	Clay Pipe Stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment; plain
13E401:3:17	Clay Pipe Stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment; plain
13E401:3:18	Clay Pipe Stem	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment; plain
13E401:3:19	Tapslag	Slag	Possible fragment of tapslag; dark grey in colour and lumpy in texture; 3g
13E401:5:1	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; heavily sooted on exterior
13E401:5:2	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; patches of mottled green glaze and spots of glaze
13E401:5:3	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:5:4	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; patch of mottled green glaze
13E401:6:1	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Fragment of body with small fragment of strap handle attached; strap handle appears to be plain; brown/green mottled glaze
13E401:6:2	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; jug; upright plain with applied thumbled strip; spot of brown glaze
13E401:6:3	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; plain base angle; patches of mottled green glaze
13E401:6:4	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; horizontal grooving; glossy mottled green glaze
13E401:6:5	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:6	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; from above base remains of thumbing at base angle; spots of brown glaze
13E401:6:7	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:8	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:9	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; horizontal grooving; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:10	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:6:11	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:6:12	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; remains of glaze
13E401:6:13	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:6:14	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:15	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; fragment of base angle; frilled; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:16	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:17	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; patch of mottled green glaze
13E401:6:18	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:6:19	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:20	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; remains of glaze

Find No.	Name	Material	Description
13E401:6:21	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; everted plain rim
13E401:6:22	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; sooted
13E401:6:23	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:24	Iberian Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:25	Possible Waster	Ceramic	Possible ceramic waster; orange in colour in frequent inclusions of grit and stone; spot of glaze
13E401:6:26	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; sooted on interior and exterior
13E401:6:27	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; everted flat rim
13E401:6:28	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:29	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Handle sherd; strap handle fragment; two incised lines with slash marks in the centre, probably originally E4 (McCutcheon 2006, 49; fig. 18); mottled green glaze
13E401:6:30	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; jug; upright plain rim; scar possibly from where handle has broken off; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:31	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; possible fragment of plain rim with remains of possible thumbled strip / or possible waster
13E401:6:32	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; small fragment of rim
13E401:6:33	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; everted flat rim
13E401:6:34	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; plain base angle; glaze pooled on underside
13E401:6:35	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; glaze pooled on underside
13E401:6:36	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; thumbled at base angle; brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:37	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; plain base angle
13E401:6:38	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; possible small fragment of thumbled base angle
13E401:6:39	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; plain base angle; spots of glaze
13E401:6:40	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:41	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:6:42	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:6:43	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of brown glaze
13E401:6:44	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:45	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown/green mottled glaze
13E401:6:46	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:47	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:48	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:49	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:50	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:51	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown mottled glaze

Find No.	Name	Material	Description
13E401:6:52	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:53	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:54	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; remains of glaze
13E401:6:55	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:6:56	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:57	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:58	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:6:59	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; plain base angle; spots of green glaze
13E401:6:60	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; applied stabbed strip; brown glaze
13E401:6:61	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; applied stabbed strip; brown glaze
13E401:6:62	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown glaze
13E401:6:63	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of brown glaze
13E401:6:64	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; patches of brown glaze
13E401:6:65	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:66	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:67	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of brown glaze
13E401:6:68	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; streaky green glaze
13E401:6:69	Chester-type Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; upright square rim; applied thumbed strip; brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:70	Chester-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:71	Bristol-Redcliffe Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:72	Bristol-Redcliffe Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:73	Saintonge Mottled Green Glazed	Ceramic	Handle sherd; wide strap handle with two wide thumb marks down outer surface of handle; patch of green glaze; probably from pégau
13E401:6:74	Medieval Roof Tile	Ceramic	Fragment; patches of mottled green glaze
13E401:6:75	Medieval Roof Tile	Ceramic	Small fragment; remains of glaze
13E401:6:76	Possible Floor Tile	Ceramic	Fragment of possible floor tile or brick; red earthenware fabric with frequent inclusions; remains of mortar
13E401:6:77	Ceramic Waster	Ceramic	Possible ceramic waster; orange fabric
13E401:6:78	Ceramic Waster	Ceramic	Possible ceramic waster; orange fabric
13E401:6:79	Ceramic Waster	Ceramic	Possible ceramic waster; orange fabric
13E401:6:80	Ceramic Waster	Ceramic	Possible ceramic waster; orange fabric
13E401:6:81	Ceramic Waster	Ceramic	Possible ceramic waster; orange fabric
13E401:6:82	Ceramic Waster	Ceramic	Possible ceramic waster; orange fabric
13E401:6:83	Unidentified Ceramic	Ceramic	Dark red fabric with inclusions of mica and grit

Find No.	Name	Material	Description
13E401:6:84	Unidentified Ceramic	Ceramic	Dark red fabric with inclusions of mica and grit
13E401:6:85	Unidentified Ceramic	Ceramic	Dark red fabric with inclusions of mica and grit
13E401:6:86	Ham Green Ware	Ceramic	Rim/handle sherd; jug; upright square rim with wide strap handle attached below the rim; applied thumbed strip attached below rim; horizontal grooving on neck of jug; strap handle probably originally had an incised line either side of the handle with a row of slash marks down the centre (E1: McCutcheon 2006, 49, fig.18); mottled green glaze
13E401:6:87	Ham Green Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; horizontal grooving; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:88	Bristol-Redcliffe Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:89	Bristol-Redcliffe Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:90	Bristol-Redcliffe Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:91	Bristol-Redcliffe Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:92	Bristol-Redcliffe Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:93	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:94	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:95	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:96	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Handle sherd; wide strap handle; central row of slash marks with incised either side, E1 (McCutcheon 2006, p49; fig. 18); mottled green glaze
13E401:6:97	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Handle sherd; fragment of strap handle; has at least two incised lines and possibly a central slash mark, possibly originally E4 (McCutcheon 2006, p.49 fig.18); mottled green glaze
13E401:6:98	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Handle sherd; fragment of strap handle; has at least on incised line; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:99	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Handle sherd; fragment of strap handle; has at least on incised line; remains of glaze
13E401:6:100	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Handle sherd; small fragment of strap handle; brown/green glaze
13E401:6:101	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Handle sherd; possible fragment of strap handle
13E401:6:102	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Spout sherd; possible fragment of pulled spout
13E401:6:103	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; upright plain rim; small fragment of strap handle remaining; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:104	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; upright square rim; applied thumbed strip; patches of mottled glaze
13E401:6:105	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; upright square rim; applied thumbed strip; patches of mottled glaze
13E401:6:106	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; upright square rim; applied thumbed strip; spots of brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:107	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; upright flat rim with external collar
13E401:6:108	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; thumbed at base angle; brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:109	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; from middle of base; spots of brown glaze
13E401:6:110	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; possibly has fragment of applied thumbed strip
13E401:6:111	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; possibly has fragment of applied thumbed strip; spots of brown glaze

Find No.	Name	Material	Description
13E401:6:112	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; applied stabbed strip; mottled green glaze which appears darker over the applied strip
13E401:6:113	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; applied stabbed strip; mottled green glaze which appears darker over the applied strip
13E401:6:114	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; applied stabbed strip
13E401:6:115	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; applied strip; mottled green glaze which appears darker over the applied strip
13E401:6:116	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; applied strip; patches of glaze
13E401:6:117	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; horizontal grooving; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:118	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; horizontal grooving; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:119	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; horizontal grooving
13E401:6:120	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; horizontal grooving; light brown glaze
13E401:6:121	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; horizontal raised line around neck; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:122	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; possibly with handle scar
13E401:6:123	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of green glaze over white slip
13E401:6:124	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:125	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:126	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:127	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:128	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:129	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; remains of glaze
13E401:6:130	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of brown glaze
13E401:6:131	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:132	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze; sooted
13E401:6:133	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:134	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:135	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; patches of mottled green glaze
13E401:6:136	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:137	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:6:138	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:139	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:140	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:141	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown/green mottled glaze
13E401:6:142	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown/green mottled glaze
13E401:6:143	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd

Find No.	Name	Material	Description
13E401:6:144	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:145	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:6:146	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:147	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:148	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:149	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:150	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of green glaze
13E401:6:151	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:152	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:153	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:154	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:155	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:156	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:157	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:158	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:159	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:160	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:161	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:162	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:163	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of brown glaze
13E401:6:164	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:6:165	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:166	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:6:167	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:168	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:169	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:170	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:171	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:172	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of brown glaze
13E401:6:173	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:174	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:175	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; remains of glaze
13E401:6:176	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:177	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; remains of glaze

Find No.	Name	Material	Description
13E401:6:178	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:179	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:180	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of yellow glaze
13E401:6:181	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:6:182	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:6:183	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:184	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:185	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown glaze
13E401:6:186	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:187	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:188	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:189	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:190	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:191	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:192	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; applied stabbed strip; spots of glaze
13E401:6:193	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Handle sherd; strap handle; single incised line down centre of handle, D1 (McCutcheon 2006, p.49 fig.18); remains of glaze
13E401:6:194	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; thumbbed at intervals at base angle; spots of brown glaze
13E401:6:195	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; thumbbed at intervals at base angle
13E401:6:196	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; plain base angle; spots of glaze
13E401:6:197	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:198	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:199	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:200	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; patches of glaze
13E401:6:201	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:6:202	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:6:203	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; patch of green glaze
13E401:6:204	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; dark green mottled glaze
13E401:6:205	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; remains of glaze
13E401:6:206	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:207	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:6:208	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:209	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:210	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; patch of mottled green glaze

Find No.	Name	Material	Description
13E401:6:211	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:212	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; patch of mottled green glaze
13E401:6:213	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:214	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:215	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:216	Medieval Floor Tile	Ceramic	Fragment of two-colour tile; mottled green/brown glaze with darker green fleur-de-lis pattern over white slip; red earthenware fabric; sanded on underside of base
13E401:6:217	Medieval Ridge Tile	Ceramic	Crested ridge tile; flat-topped (2 crests remaining), knife-cut rectangles with four slash marks on each outer face; slash marks between crests; incised zig-zag and curving line on body of tile; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:218	Medieval Ridge Tile	Ceramic	Fragment of crested ridge tile; fragment of flat-topped knife-cut rectangular crest; two slash marks on each outer face; remains of glaze
13E401:6:219	Medieval Ridge Tile	Ceramic	Fragment of crested ridge tile; possible had flat-topped crest but is not damaged; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:220	Medieval Ridge Tile	Ceramic	Possible fragment of crested ridge tile; thumbing
13E401:6:221	Medieval Ridge Tile	Ceramic	Possible small fragment of ridge tile
13E401:6:222	Medieval Ridge Tile	Ceramic	Possible small fragment of ridge tile
13E401:6:223	Medieval Roof Tile	Ceramic	Fragment of red earthenware roof tile; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:224	Medieval Roof Tile	Ceramic	Fragment of red earthenware roof tile; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:225	Medieval Roof Tile	Ceramic	Fragment of red earthenware roof tile; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:226	Medieval Roof Tile	Ceramic	Fragment of red earthenware roof tile; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:227	Medieval Roof Tile	Ceramic	Fragment of red earthenware roof tile; brown glaze
13E401:6:228	Medieval Roof Tile	Ceramic	Fragment of red earthenware roof tile; spots of glaze
13E401:6:229	Ceramic Waster	Ceramic	Possible ceramic waster; red earthenware fabric
13E401:6:230	Ceramic Waster	Ceramic	Possible ceramic waster; red earthenware fabric
13E401:6:231	Ceramic Waster	Ceramic	Possible ceramic waster; red earthenware fabric
13E401:6:232	Ceramic Waster	Ceramic	Possible ceramic waster; red earthenware fabric
13E401:6:233	Ceramic Waster	Ceramic	Possible ceramic waster; red earthenware fabric
13E401:6:234	Ceramic Waster	Ceramic	Possible ceramic waster; red earthenware fabric
13E401:6:235	Ceramic Waster	Ceramic	Possible ceramic waster; red earthenware fabric
13E401:6:236	Ceramic Waster	Ceramic	Possible ceramic waster; red earthenware fabric
13E401:6:237	Ceramic Waster	Ceramic	Possible ceramic waster; red earthenware fabric
13E401:6:238	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; upright rim with external bevel; applied thumbled strip
13E401:6:239	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze

Find No.	Name	Material	Description
13E401:6:240	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:241	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:242	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:243	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:244	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; plain base angle; sooted on underside
13E401:6:245	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:246	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:247	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:248	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; horizontal grooving
13E401:6:249	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Handle sherd; strap handle; slash marks down centre of handle with incised line to either side, E1 (McCutcheon 2006, p.49 fig.18); mottled green glaze
13E401:6:250	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Handle sherd; strap handle; single incised line down centre of handle D1 (McCutcheon 2006, p.49 fig.18); brown/yellow mottled glaze
13E401:6:251	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Handle sherd; fragment of strap handle; at least one incised line; stab marks at junction of rim and body; brown/yellow glaze over white slip
13E401:6:252	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Handle sherd; fragment of strap handle; at least one incised line; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:253	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Handle sherd; small fragment of strap handle
13E401:6:254	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Handle sherd; rod handle; spots of brown glaze
13E401:6:255	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; jug; upright plain rim; thumbled strip applied below rim; brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:256	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; jug; upright plain rim; thumbled strip applied below rim; patch of brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:257	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; jug; upright square rim; thumbled strip applied below rim; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:258	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; jug; upright plain rim with external collar; spots of brown glaze
13E401:6:259	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; jug; upright square rim; thumbled strip applied below rim; patch of brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:260	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; wide square rim; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:261	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; square rim
13E401:6:262	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; square rim
13E401:6:263	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Possible rim sherd
13E401:6:264	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; thumbled at base angle; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:265	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; thumbled at base angle
13E401:6:266	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; plain base angle
13E401:6:267	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; plain base angle; narrow vessel
13E401:6:268	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; plain base angle

Find No.	Name	Material	Description
13E401:6:269	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; plain base angle
13E401:6:270	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; plain base angle; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:271	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; plain base angle; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:272	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; plain base angle; patch of mottled green glaze
13E401:6:273	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; plain base angle
13E401:6:274	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; plain base angle; patch of mottled green glaze
13E401:6:275	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; with fragment of thumbed strip
13E401:6:276	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; with fragment of thumbed strip; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:277	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; with fragment of thumbed strip; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:278	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; with fragment of thumbed strip; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:279	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; with fragment of thumbed strip; brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:280	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; applied stabbed strip; patch of mottled green glaze
13E401:6:281	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; applied stabbed strip; dark brown glaze
13E401:6:282	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; applied stabbed strip; brown glaze
13E401:6:283	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; applied stabbed strip; brown mottled glaze which appears darker over strip
13E401:6:284	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; applied rib; mottled green glaze which appears darker over rib
13E401:6:285	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; horizontal grooving; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:286	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:6:287	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; dark green mottled glaze
13E401:6:288	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of brown glaze
13E401:6:289	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of brown glaze
13E401:6:290	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; patch of mottled green glaze
13E401:6:291	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; patch of mottled green glaze
13E401:6:292	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; patch of brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:293	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:294	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:6:295	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:296	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:6:297	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:298	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:299	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:300	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:301	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:6:302	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of brown glaze

Find No.	Name	Material	Description
13E401:6:303	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of brown glaze
13E401:6:304	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:305	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; patch of brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:306	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:6:307	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:6:308	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:309	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:310	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; patch of green glaze
13E401:6:311	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; remains of glaze over white slip
13E401:6:312	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:313	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:314	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:315	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of brown glaze
13E401:6:316	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:317	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; patch of mottled green glaze
13E401:6:318	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:319	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:320	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:321	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:322	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:6:323	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:324	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; dark brown glaze
13E401:6:325	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:326	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:327	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:328	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:329	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:330	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown/green mottled glaze
13E401:6:331	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:332	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:333	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:334	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:335	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:336	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of brown glaze

Find No.	Name	Material	Description
13E401:6:337	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:338	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:6:339	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:6:340	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:341	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:342	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:343	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:344	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:345	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:346	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:347	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:348	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:349	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:350	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:351	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of brown glaze
13E401:6:352	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:353	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:6:354	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:355	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; remains of glaze
13E401:6:356	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:357	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:358	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:359	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:360	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:361	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of brown glaze
13E401:6:362	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:363	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:364	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:365	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:366	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Handle sherd; fragment of strap handle; slash mark in centre of handle with incised line on one side; spots of mottled green glaze
13E401:6:367	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Handle sherd; fragment of strap handle with incised line or slash mark
13E401:6:368	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Handle sherd; small fragment of strap handle with incised line; spots of glaze
13E401:6:369	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; possible small fragment of plain rim; spots of glaze

Find No.	Name	Material	Description
13E401:6:370	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; thumbled at base angle; patch of brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:371	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; fragment of thumbled base angle; spots of brown glaze
13E401:6:372	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; fragment of base angle; frilled; brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:373	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:6:374	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd
13E401:6:375	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; plain base angle; patch of mottled green glaze
13E401:6:376	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; with collar
13E401:6:377	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; with incised line; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:378	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; from just below neck; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:379	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:380	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:381	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:382	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of brown glaze
13E401:6:383	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:384	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:385	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:386	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:387	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:388	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:6:389	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:390	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; dark brown glaze
13E401:6:391	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:392	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; patch of yellow glaze
13E401:6:393	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:394	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:395	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:396	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:6:397	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:398	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:399	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:400	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:401	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:402	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of brown glaze
13E401:6:403	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of brown glaze

Find No.	Name	Material	Description
13E401:6:404	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:405	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:406	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:407	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:408	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:409	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:410	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:411	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:6:412	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of brown glaze
13E401:6:413	Chester-type Ware	Ceramic	Handle sherd; strap handle; incised lines; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:414	Chester-type Ware	Ceramic	Handle sherd; small fragment of strap handle; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:415	Chester-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; horizontal grooving; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:416	Chester-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:417	Chester-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:418	Bristol-Redcliffe Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:419	French Medieval	Ceramic	Body sherd; buff earthenware
13E401:6:420	Medieval Floor Tile	Ceramic	Fragment of floor tile; impressed line decoration; roundal with double circles; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:421	Medieval Floor Tile	Ceramic	Fragment of floor tile; impressed line decoration; possible fragment of lion motif; remains of mottled green glaze in impressed lines
13E401:6:422	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body/Handle sherd; small fragment of strap handle; top of rim broken off; at least one slash mark on handle; stab marks at junction of body and handle; spots of green/yellow glaze
13E401:6:423	Medieval Ridge Tile	Ceramic	Fragment of ridge tile; red earthenware fabric
13E401:6:424	Medieval Ridge Tile	Ceramic	Fragment of ridge tile; red earthenware fabric
13E401:6:425	Medieval Ridge Tile	Ceramic	Fragment of ridge tile; red earthenware fabric
13E401:6:426	Medieval Ridge Tile	Ceramic	Fragment of ridge tile; red earthenware fabric; patches of brown glaze
13E401:6:427	Medieval Ridge Tile	Ceramic	Fragment of ridge tile; red earthenware fabric
13E401:6:428	Medieval Ridge Tile	Ceramic	Fragment of ridge tile; red earthenware fabric; patches of glaze
13E401:6:429	Medieval Ridge Tile	Ceramic	Fragment of ridge tile; red earthenware fabric
13E401:6:430	Medieval Ridge Tile	Ceramic	Fragment of ridge tile; red earthenware fabric; patch of green glaze
13E401:6:431	Medieval Ridge Tile	Ceramic	Fragment of ridge tile; red earthenware fabric; brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:432	Medieval Ridge Tile	Ceramic	Fragment of ridge tile; red earthenware fabric
13E401:6:433	Medieval Ridge Tile	Ceramic	Fragment of ridge tile; red earthenware fabric; spots of brown glaze
13E401:6:434	Medieval Ridge Tile	Ceramic	Fragment of ridge tile; red earthenware fabric; spots of brown glaze

Find No.	Name	Material	Description
13E401:6:435	Medieval Roof Tile	Ceramic	Roof tile fragment; red earthenware fabric; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:436	Medieval Roof Tile	Ceramic	Roof tile fragment; red earthenware fabric; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:437	Medieval Roof Tile	Ceramic	Roof tile fragment; red earthenware fabric; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:438	Medieval Roof Tile	Ceramic	Roof tile fragment; red earthenware fabric; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:439	Medieval Roof Tile	Ceramic	Roof tile fragment; red earthenware fabric; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:440	Medieval Roof Tile	Ceramic	Roof tile fragment; red earthenware fabric; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:441	Medieval Roof Tile	Ceramic	Roof tile fragment; red earthenware fabric; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:442	Medieval Roof Tile	Ceramic	Roof tile fragment; red earthenware fabric; brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:443	Medieval Roof Tile	Ceramic	Roof tile fragment; red earthenware fabric; brown mottled glaze
13E401:6:444	Medieval Roof Tile	Ceramic	Roof tile fragment; red earthenware fabric; spots of glaze
13E401:6:445	Medieval Roof Tile	Ceramic	Roof tile fragment; red earthenware fabric; mottled green glaze
13E401:6:446	Medieval Roof Tile	Ceramic	Roof tile fragment; red earthenware fabric
13E401:6:447	Ceramic Waster	Ceramic	Possible ceramic waster; red earthenware fabric; dark green mottled glaze
13E401:6:448	Ceramic Waster	Ceramic	Possible ceramic waster; red earthenware fabric
13E401:6:449	Ceramic Waster	Ceramic	Possible ceramic waster; red earthenware fabric
13E401:6:450	Ceramic Waster	Ceramic	Possible ceramic waster; red earthenware fabric
13E401:6:451	Ceramic Waster	Ceramic	Possible ceramic waster; red earthenware fabric; green mottled glaze
13E401:6:452	Ceramic Waster	Ceramic	Possible ceramic waster; red earthenware fabric
13E401:6:453	Ceramic Waster	Ceramic	Possible ceramic waster; red earthenware fabric
13E401:6:454	Ceramic Waster	Ceramic	Possible ceramic waster; red earthenware fabric
13E401:6:455	Ceramic Waster	Ceramic	Possible ceramic waster; red earthenware fabric
13E401:6:456	Ceramic Waster	Ceramic	Possible ceramic waster; red earthenware fabric
13E401:6:457	Ceramic Waster	Ceramic	Possible ceramic waster; red earthenware fabric
13E401:6:458	Ceramic Waster	Ceramic	Possible ceramic waster; red earthenware fabric
13E401:6:459	Ceramic Fragment	Ceramic	Fragment; red earthenware fabric with inclusions of grit
13E401:6:460	Ceramic Fragment	Ceramic	Fragment; red earthenware fabric
13E401:6:461	Strap fragment	Iron	Fragment of iron strap; rectangular in section
13E401:6:462	Iron shank	Iron	Fragment of iron shank; rectangular in section; tapers
13E401:6:463	Slag	Slag	One large and one small lump of slag; orange/brown and dark grey in colour; dense; 17g
2103E0401:6:464	Copper alloy fragment	Copper Alloy	One fragment of copper alloy/composite. Conserved by Susannah Kelly
13E401:7:1	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of white slip
13E401:7:2	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of green glaze
13E401:7:3	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:7:4	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze

Find No.	Name	Material	Description
13E401:7:5	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown mottled glaze
13E401:8:1	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Handle sherd; rod handle
13E401:8:2	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of brown glaze
13E401:8:3	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Possible small fragment of spout
13E401:8:4	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; plain base angle; dark green mottled glaze
13E401:8:5	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:8:6	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of brown glaze
13E401:8:7	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:8:8	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of brown glaze
13E401:8:9	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spot of green glaze
13E401:8:10	Medieval Roof Tile	Ceramic	Small fragment of roof tile
13E401:8:11	Medieval Roof Tile	Ceramic	Small fragment of roof tile; mottled green glaze
13E401:8:12	Medieval Roof Tile	Ceramic	Small fragment of roof tile; mottled green glaze
13E401:8:13	Medieval Ridge Tile	Ceramic	Fragment of crested ridge tile; top of crest is broken; thumb mark each side of crest; patches of brown mottled glaze
13E401:8:14	Ceramic Waster	Ceramic	Possible ceramic waster; red earthenware fabric
13E401:8:15	Ceramic Waster	Ceramic	Possible ceramic waster; red earthenware fabric
13E401:8:16	Ceramic Waster	Ceramic	Possible ceramic waster; red earthenware fabric
13E401:8:17	Tapslag	Ceramic	Two lumps of possible tapslag; dark grey in colour; vesicular in places; appears to have cooled in sheets; 17g
13E401:9:1	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:9:2	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown mottled glaze
13E401:9:3	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; small fragment of plain rim
13E401:9:4	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Handle sherd; small fragment of strap handle; mottled green glaze
13E401:9:5	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Handle sherd; small fragment of strap handle; mottled green glaze
13E401:9:6	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; thumbing
13E401:9:7	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; applied stabbed strip; remains of glaze
13E401:9:8	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:9:9	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown mottled glaze
13E401:9:10	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; green/brown mottled glaze
13E401:9:11	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; patch of green glaze
13E401:9:12	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:9:13	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:9:14	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; dark glaze

Find No.	Name	Material	Description
13E401:9:15	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; dark glaze
13E401:9:16	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:9:17	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:9:18	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:9:19	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:9:20	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown mottled glaze
13E401:9:21	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; everted flat rim
13E401:9:22	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; horizontal grooving
13E401:9:23	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:9:24	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:9:25	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; glossy dark green glaze
13E401:9:26	Medieval Floor Tile	Ceramic	Fragment of medieval floor tile; red earthenware fabric with grey reduced core; mottled green glaze
13E401:9:27	Medieval Roof Tile	Ceramic	Fragment of roof tile; red earthenware fabric with frequent inclusions
13E401:9:28	Medieval Roof Tile	Ceramic	Fragment of roof tile; red earthenware fabric; mottled green glaze
13E401:9:29	Medieval Roof Tile	Ceramic	Fragment of roof tile; red earthenware fabric; mottled green glaze
13E401:9:30	Medieval Roof Tile	Ceramic	Fragment of roof tile; red earthenware fabric; mottled green glaze
13E401:9:31	Medieval Roof Tile	Ceramic	Fragment of possible roof tile; orange fabric with grey reduced core and inclusions of grit; remains of glaze on one face
13E401:9:32	Medieval Roof Tile	Ceramic	Fragment of possible roof tile; orange fabric with grey reduced core and inclusions of grit; remains of glaze on one face
13E401:9:33	Medieval Roof Tile	Ceramic	Fragment of possible roof tile; orange fabric with grey reduced core and inclusions of grit; remains of glaze on one face
13E401:9:34	Brick fragment	Ceramic	Fragment of brick; red earthenware fabric with frequent inclusions of mica and grit;; some mortar adhering
13E401:9:35	Brick fragment	Ceramic	Fragment of brick; orange earthenware fabric with very frequent inclusions of grey and purple grit
13E401:9:36	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail with adhering corrosion products and stone
13E401:9:37	Iron nail	Iron	Iron nail; flat head; encrusted
13E401:9:38	Fragment of lead	Lead	Fragment of lead; roughly linear in shape with irregular edges
13E401:10:1	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; square rim; splash of green glaze
13E401:10:2	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Base sherd; possible fragment of base; dark green mottled glaze on underside and body
13E401:10:3	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Base sherd; small fragment of plain base angle; spots of glaze

Find No.	Name	Material	Description
13E401:10:4	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Base sherd; possible fragment of base angle with outer edge of base angle broken; brown mottled glaze
13E401:10:5	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Base sherd; from middle of base
13E401:10:6	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:10:7	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; has fragment of applied thumbed stirp; dark green mottled glaze
13E401:10:8	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; upright plain rim; applied thumbed strip below rim; spots of green glaze
13E401:10:9	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; upright square rim with external collar; spots of glaze
13E401:10:10	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; square rim; brown glaze
13E401:10:11	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; plain base angle; spots of brown glaze
13E401:10:12	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; plain base angle; spots of brown glaze
13E401:10:13	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; from middle of base; spots of brown glaze
13E401:10:14	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; from middle of base; patch of green glaze
13E401:10:15	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; applied strip; mottled green glaze
13E401:10:16	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; applied strip; brown mottled glaze
13E401:10:17	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:10:18	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:10:19	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:10:20	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:10:21	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; patch of mottled green glaze
13E401:10:22	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of brown glaze
13E401:10:23	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of brown glaze
13E401:10:24	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown mottled glaze
13E401:10:25	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:10:26	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown mottled glaze
13E401:10:27	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:10:28	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of green glaze
13E401:10:29	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:10:30	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:10:31	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:10:32	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:10:33	Chester-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown/green mottled glaze
13E401:10:34	Chester-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:10:35	Iberian Coarseware (Merida-type)	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:10:36	Medieval Floor Tile	Ceramic	Possible fragment of floor tile; red earthenware fabric; patch of green glaze

Find No.	Name	Material	Description
13E401:10:37	Tile Fragment	Ceramic	Small fragment of tile, possibly roof tile; red earthenware fabric with grey reduced core; remains of glaze possibly over white slip
13E401:10:38	Tile Fragment	Ceramic	Possible small fragment of tile; red earthenware fabric with grey core; patch of mottled green glaze
13E401:11:1	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of green glaze
13E401:12:1	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Base sherd; plain base angle; brown/green mottled glaze; glaze pooled on underside
13E401:12:2	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of brown glaze
13E401:12:3	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; dark green mottled glaze
13E401:13:1	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:13:2	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:14:1	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; square rim; brown/green glaze
13E401:14:2	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; from middle of base; spots of glaze
13E401:14:3	Brick fragment	Ceramic	Fragment of red brick; red earthenware fabric with occasional inclusions of grit; sanded on underside
13E401:14:4	Brick fragment	Ceramic	Fragment of red brick; red earthenware fabric with occasional inclusions of grit; sanded on underside
13E401:14:5	Brick fragment	Ceramic	Fragment of red brick; red earthenware fabric with occasional inclusions of grit; sanded on underside
13E401:14:6	Brick fragment	Ceramic	Fragment of red brick; purple/red earthenware fabric with grey core; occasional inclusions of grit; some mortar attached
13E401:16:1	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Rim/handle sherd; jug; upright plain rim with fragment of wide strap handle attached below the rim; probably had one incised line down centre of handle, D1 (McCutcheon 2006, p.49, fig.18); stab marks at junction of rim and handle; mottled green glaze
13E401:16:2	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Handle sherd; fragment of strap handle; incised line and slash mark, possibly E3 (McCutcheon 2006, p.49, fig.18); mottled green glaze
13E401:16:3	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Handle sherd; fragment of strap handle; incised line and stab/slash mark; brown/green mottled glaze
13E401:16:4	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Handle sherd; small fragment of strap handle; brown/green mottled glaze
13E401:16:5	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; thumbbed at base angle; patches of mottled green glaze
13E401:16:6	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; two thumb marks at intervals at base angle; spots of green glaze; glaze pooled on underside
13E401:16:7	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; thumbbed at base angle; green glaze pooled on underside
13E401:16:8	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; from middle of base; green glaze pooled on underside
13E401:16:9	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; small fragment of thumbbed base angle; spots of brown glaze

Find No.	Name	Material	Description
13E401:16:10	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; applied stabbed strip; mottled green glaze which appears darker over the applied strip
13E401:16:11	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; applied thumbled strip; mottled green glaze
13E401:16:12	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; horizontal grooving; mottled green glaze
13E401:16:13	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:16:14	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:16:15	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of brown glaze
13E401:16:16	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:16:17	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:16:18	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:16:19	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:16:20	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:16:21	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; remains of glaze
13E401:16:22	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of green glaze
13E401:16:23	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:16:24	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:16:25	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:16:26	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:16:27	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:16:28	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:16:29	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; light brown glaze
13E401:16:30	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:16:31	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:16:32	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:16:33	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:16:34	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown mottled glaze
13E401:16:35	North Devon Gravel Free Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal mottled green/brown glaze
13E401:16:36	Possible tile fragment	Ceramic	Fragment of tile/brick; red earthenware fabric with grey core; spots of brown glaze
13E401:17:1	Minety-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:17:2	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; square rim with applied thumbled strip attached below the rim; spots of glaze
13E401:17:3	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown/green mottled glaze
13E401:17:4	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of brown glaze; sooted
13E401:17:5	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of brown glaze
13E401:17:6	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of brown glaze; sooted

Find No.	Name	Material	Description
13E401:17:7	North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; internal mottled green glaze; heavy external sooting
13E401:17:8	North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal mottled green glaze; heavy external sooting
13E401:17:9	North Devon Roof Tile	Ceramic	Fragment of roof tile; mottled green glaze; sanded on underside
13E401:17:10	Moulded brick	Ceramic	Moulded brick; red earthenware fabric with few inclusions; circular perforation through thickness of brick; one end has moulded curve
13E401:17:11	Perforated brick	Ceramic	Fragment of perforated brick; buff earthenware colour; large circular perforations on one face with groups of 7 small perforations on opposite face, each group corresponding to one large perforation
13E401:17:12	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; plain base angle; mottled green glaze
13E401:17:13	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; plain base angle; patches of mottled green glaze
13E401:17:14	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:17:15	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:17:16	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:17:17	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; heavily sooted on exterior
13E401:17:18	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; plain rim; spots of green glaze
13E401:17:19	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:17:20	North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; flat base with splayed side; internal mottled green glaze
13E401:17:21	North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal mottled green glaze
13E401:17:22	North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal mottled green glaze
13E401:17:23	North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal mottled green glaze
13E401:17:24	North Devon Gravel Free Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; internal green glaze
13E401:17:25	North Devon Gravel Free Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; wide everted rim; internal and external mottled green glaze
13E401:17:26	North Devon Gravel Free Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; everted plain rim; spots of glaze
13E401:17:27	North Devon Gravel Free Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal and external green glaze
13E401:17:28	North Devon Gravel Free Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal mottled green glaze
13E401:17:29	North Devon Gravel Free Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal mottled green glaze
13E401:17:30	North Devon Gravel Free Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal mottled green glaze
13E401:17:31	North Devon Sgraffito	Ceramic	Rim sherd; dish; flat rim with rounded edge; internal yellow glaze; some incised lines

Find No.	Name	Material	Description
13E401:17:32	Staffordshire-Bristol Slipware	Ceramic	Base sherd; probably from ointment pot; internal yellow glaze
13E401:17:33	Staffordshire-Bristol Slipware	Ceramic	Base sherd; sooted on underside
13E401:17:34	Staffordshire-Bristol Slipware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal and external yellow glaze with brown trailed decoration on exterior
13E401:17:35	Staffordshire-Bristol Slipware	Ceramic	Body sherd; external yellow glaze
13E401:17:36	Staffordshire-Bristol Slipware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal yellow glaze; heavily sooted on exterior
13E401:17:37	Staffordshire-Bristol Slipware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal and external yellow glaze
13E401:17:38	Staffordshire-Bristol Slipware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal and external yellow glaze
13E401:17:39	Staffordshire-Bristol Slipware	Ceramic	Body sherd; ginger brown glaze with yellow looped slip decoration
13E401:17:40	Nottingham Stoneware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; plain rim; external rouletted decoration
13E401:17:41	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Handle sherd; small fragment of strap handle; brown/green mottled glaze
13E401:17:42	Low Countries Slipped Redware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal green glaze over white slip
13E401:17:43	Manganese Mottled Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal and external brown manganese glaze
13E401:17:44	Manganese Mottled Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal and external brown manganese glaze
13E401:17:45	North Devon Gravel Free Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal brown glaze
13E401:17:46	Glazed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; internal yellow glaze
13E401:17:47	Glazed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Base sherd; internal and external glossy brown glaze
13E401:17:48	Glazed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal brown glaze
13E401:17:49	Glazed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal mottled brown glaze; heavily sooted on exterior
13E401:17:50	Glazed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal brown glaze
13E401:17:51	Glazed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Base sherd; from middle of base; internal brown glaze
13E401:17:52	Glazed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal brown glaze
13E401:17:53	Glazed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal brown glaze; heavily sooted on exterior
13E401:17:54	Glazed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal mottled brown glaze; heavily sooted on exterior
13E401:17:55	Glazed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal brown glaze
13E401:17:56	Unglazed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:17:57	Unglazed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:17:58	Fine Black Glazed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal black glaze
13E401:17:59	Black Glazed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; large storage vessel; large collared rim; internal and external black glaze
13E401:17:60	Black Glazed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Base sherd; jug/mug/tyg; internal and external black glaze
13E401:17:61	Black Glazed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Base sherd; from middle of base; internal black glaze
13E401:17:62	Black Glazed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal black glaze with external black half glaze
13E401:17:63	Black Glazed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal black glaze
13E401:17:64	Black Glazed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal black glaze
13E401:17:65	Black Glazed Buff Earthenware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; flat rim; internal black glaze

Find No.	Name	Material	Description
13E401:17:66	Black Glazed Buff Earthenware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal and external black glaze
13E401:17:67	Staffordshire-Bristol Slipware	Ceramic	Base sherd; internal black glaze
13E401:17:68	Salt-glazed Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal and external white salt glaze
13E401:17:69	Brick fragment	Ceramic	Small fragment of possible brick; red earthenware fabric
13E401:17:70	Brick fragment	Ceramic	Small fragment of possible brick; red earthenware fabric
13E401:17:71	Mortar fragment	Ceramic	Mortar fragment with inclusions of mica, grit and small stones
13E401:17:72	Mortar fragment	Ceramic	Mortar fragment with inclusions of mica, grit and small stones
13E401:17:73	Copper alloy coin	Copper alloy	Copper alloy coin with large flan; illegible
13E401:18:1	Large iron nail	Iron	Large iron nail; raised rectangular head; long shank rectangular in section
13E401:20:1	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:21:1	South-east Wiltshire Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:21:2	South-east Wiltshire Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:21:3	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Handle sherd; strap handle; single incised line down centre of handle D1 (McCutcheon 2006, p.49, fig. 18); stab marks at junction of body and handle; spots of brown glaze
13E401:21:4	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; base angle thumbbed at intervals; patches of glaze
13E401:21:5	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of brown glaze
13E401:21:6	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; patch of mottled green glaze
13E401:21:7	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; patch of mottled green glaze
13E401:21:8	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of green glaze
13E401:21:9	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:21:10	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown mottled glaze
13E401:21:11	North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; internal mottled green glaze
13E401:21:12	North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; plain base angle; internal mottled green glaze
13E401:21:13	North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal mottled green glaze
13E401:21:14	North Devon Gravel Free Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; everted clubbed rim; internal brown mottled glaze
13E401:21:15	North Devon Gravel Free Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal brown mottled glaze
13E401:21:16	North Devon Gravel Free Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal brown mottled glaze
13E401:21:17	Black Glazed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Base sherd; small hollow vessel; internal and external black glaze
13E401:21:18	Black Glazed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; plain rim; internal black glaze
13E401:21:19	Frechen	Ceramic	Body sherd; external brown salt glaze
13E401:21:20	Frechen	Ceramic	Body sherd; external brown salt glaze

Find No.	Name	Material	Description
13E401:21:21	Manganese Mottled Ware	Ceramic	Narrow strap handle; brown manganese glaze
13E401:21:22	Staffordshire-Bristol Slipware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; flatware; everted flat rim; brown glaze with wavy line yellow slip trailed decoration
13E401:21:23	Staffordshire-Bristol Slipware	Ceramic	Base sherd; flatware; brown glaze with yellow decoration
13E401:21:24	Staffordshire-Bristol Slipware	Ceramic	Base sherd; flatware; brown glaze with yellow decoration
13E401:21:25	Staffordshire-Bristol Slipware	Ceramic	Base sherd; flatware; remains of brown glaze
13E401:21:26	Staffordshire-Bristol Slipware	Ceramic	Base sherd; flatware; remains of brown glaze
13E401:21:27	Staffordshire-Bristol Slipware	Ceramic	Base sherd; flatware; yellow glaze with brown combed decoration
13E401:21:28	Slip-trailed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Base sherd; internal brown glaze with yellow slip decoration
13E401:21:29	Slip-trailed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Base sherd; internal brown glaze with yellow slip decoration
13E401:21:30	Slip-trailed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Base sherd; internal brown glaze with yellow slip decoration
13E401:21:31	Slip-trailed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Base sherd; internal brown glaze
13E401:21:32	Slip-trailed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; plain rim; internal brown glaze
13E401:21:33	Slip-trailed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal brown glaze with yellow decoration
13E401:21:34	Glazed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Pod foot; internal brown glaze
13E401:21:35	Glazed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Base sherd; internal brown glaze
13E401:21:36	Glazed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:21:37	Brick fragment	Ceramic	Small fragment of possible narrow brick; red earthenware fabric with inclusions of small stones; patches of green glaze
13E401:21:38	Roof tile	Ceramic	Possible fragment of roof tile; red earthenware fabric
13E401:21:39	Roof tile	Ceramic	Fragment of red earthenware roof tile; occasional mica
13E401:21:40	Clay Pipe Bowl	Ceramic	Bowl fragment; small bulbous bowl
13E401:21:41	Clay Pipe Bowl	Ceramic	Bowl fragment with flat heel
13E401:21:42	Clay Pipe Stem	Ceramic	Fragment of clay pipe stem; plain
13E401:21:43	Clay Pipe Stem	Ceramic	Fragment of clay pipe stem; plain
13E401:22:1	North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; bowl/dish; plain rim; internal mottled green glaze
13E401:22:2	Black Glazed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal black glaze
13E401:25:1	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:25:2	Saintonge Mottled Green Glazed	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:26:1	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of green glaze
13E401:26:2	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; filled base angle; runs on green glaze on underside; patches of sooting on interior and exterior
13E401:26:3	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; thumbled at base angle; patches of mottled green glaze
13E401:26:4	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown glaze

Find No.	Name	Material	Description
13E401:26:5	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown glaze
13E401:26:6	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:26:7	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:26:8	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:26:9	Chester-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:26:10	Medieval Pottery (English?)	Ceramic	Base sherd; plain base angle; brown fabric with grey core; internal buff/white glaze
13E401:26:11	Baked clay	Ceramic	Lump of baked clay; buff-coloured fabric
13E401:27:1	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown/green mottled glaze
13E401:27:2	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of glaze
13E401:27:3	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; thumbbed at base angle
13E401:27:4	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; from middle of base; green glaze pooled on underside; sooted on interior
13E401:27:5	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; from middle of base; spots of base on underside
13E401:27:6	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown mottled glaze
13E401:27:7	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:27:8	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; patch of mottled green glaze
13E401:27:9	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of brown glaze
13E401:27:10	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; patch of mottled green glaze
13E401:27:11	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; spots of green glaze over white slip
13E401:27:12	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown mottled glaze
13E401:27:13	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; plain rim; brown mottled glaze
13E401:27:14	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; plain rim; brown mottled glaze
13E401:27:15	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; globular bodied jug; mottled green glaze
13E401:27:16	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; patch of mottled green glaze
13E401:27:17	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; horizontal groove; mottled green glaze
13E401:27:18	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; brown/green mottled glaze
13E401:27:19	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; green glaze
13E401:27:20	Fine Black Glazed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Body sherd; possibly from small jug/tyg; internal and external black glaze
13E401:27:21	North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal mottled green glaze
13E401:27:22	North Devon Gravel Free Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; jug; internal mottled green glaze
13E401:27:23	Floor Tile	Ceramic	Fragment of floor tile; hard red earthenware fabric with inclusions of mica and grit; remains of dark green glaze
13E401:28:1	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:28:2	Staffordshire-Bristol Slipware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal and external yellow glaze

Find No.	Name	Material	Description
13E401:28:3	Black Glazed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Base sherd; splayed base angle; internal and external black glaze
13E401:28:4	Glazed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal brown glaze
13E401:28:5	Salt-glazed Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal and external white salt glaze
13E401:28:6	Unglazed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:28:7	Unglazed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:28:8	Unglazed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:28:9	Floor Tile	Ceramic	Fragment of red earthenware floor tile; sanded on underside
13E401:28:10	Clay Pipe Stem	Ceramic	Fragment of clay pipe stem; plain
13E401:28:11	Tapslag	Slag	Small lump of tapslag; dark grey in colour with smooth outer surface and vesicular interior; 1g
13E401:28:12	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; dish?; internal mottled green glaze
13E401:28:13	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; incised horizontal line; mottled green glaze
13E401:28:14	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:28:15	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:28:16	Staffordshire-Bristol Slipware	Ceramic	Body sherd; hollow vessel; internal yellow glaze; external yellow half glaze
13E401:29:1	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Handle sherd; strap handle; single incised line down length of handle, off-centre, D1 (McCutcheon 2006, p.49 fig.18); patches of mottled green glaze
13E401:29:2	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; everted flat rim
13E401:29:3	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:29:4	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:29:5	Surrey-Hampshire Whiteware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal and external brown manganese glaze
13E401:29:6	Westerwald	Ceramic	Body sherd; incised zig-zag line; blue glaze
13E401:29:7	Tin Glazed Earthenware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; everted plain rim; blue decoration
13E401:29:8	Staffordshire-Bristol Slipware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; hollow vessel; yellow glaze on interior and exterior with brown dot decoration on exterior
13E401:29:9	Staffordshire-Bristol Slipware	Ceramic	Body sherd; flatware; yellow internal glaze with brown decoration
13E401:29:10	Staffordshire-Bristol Slipware	Ceramic	Body sherd; flatware; brown internal glaze with yellow decoration
13E401:29:11	North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; plain base angle; internal mottled green glaze; some external sooting
13E401:29:12	North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal mottled green glaze
13E401:29:13	North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal mottled green glaze
13E401:29:14	North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal mottled green glaze

Find No.	Name	Material	Description
13E401:29:15	North Devon Gravel Free Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; dish; clubbed rim; internal brown glaze
13E401:29:16	North Devon Gravel Free Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; small hollow vessel; plain rim; internal brown glaze
13E401:29:17	North Devon Gravel Free Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; small hollow vessel; flat base with slightly splayed basal edge; internal brown glaze
13E401:29:18	North Devon Gravel Free Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal brown glaze
13E401:29:19	North Devon Gravel Free Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal brown glaze
13E401:29:20	North Devon Gravel Free Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal mottled brown glaze
13E401:29:21	North Devon Gravel Free Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal mottled green glaze
13E401:29:22	Manganese Mottled Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; tankard; rilled at base angle; internal and external mottled brown manganese glaze
13E401:29:23	Manganese Mottled Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; tankard; external collar; internal and external mottled brown manganese glaze
13E401:29:24	Manganese Mottled Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal and external mottled brown manganese glaze
13E401:29:25	Brown Stoneware	Ceramic	Body sherd; external rilling; internal and external brown glaze
13E401:29:26	Salt-glazed Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; internal and external white salt glaze
13E401:29:27	Shell-edged Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; flatware; blue glaze
13E401:29:28	Black Glazed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; large storage vessel; large collared rim; internal and external black glaze
13E401:29:29	Black Glazed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Base sherd; large storage vessel; internal and external black glaze
13E401:29:30	Black Glazed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal black glaze
13E401:29:31	Glazed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Base sherd; plain base angle; internal brown glaze
13E401:29:32	Glazed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Base sherd; from middle of base; internal brown glaze
13E401:29:33	Unglazed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:29:34	Unglazed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:29:35	Yellow Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; small pot; internal and external yellow glaze
13E401:29:36	Medieval Floor Tile	Ceramic	Fragment of line-impressed floor tile; roundel with decorative corner; red earthenware fabric with grey reduced core; remains of mottled green glaze in impressed lines
13E401:29:37	Clay Pipe Bowl	Ceramic	Clay pipe bowl and fragment of stem; flat heel with stamp; small bulbous bowl with milling around top of bowl
13E401:29:38	Clay Pipe Bowl	Ceramic	Clay pipe bowl; spur heel; small plain bowl; bowl broken
13E401:29:39	Copper alloy frame	Copper Alloy	Fragment of possible copper alloy frame; rectangular in section
13E401:29:40	Slag	Slag	One lump of possible tapslag; dark grey in colour with vesicular texture; 4g
13E401:29:41	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:29:42	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:29:43	North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal mottled green glaze; external sooting
13E401:29:44	North Devon Gravel Free Ware	Ceramic	Base sherd; small circular base; internal green/brown mottled glaze

Find No.	Name	Material	Description
13E401:29:45	North Devon Roof Tile	Ceramic	North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware roof tile fragment; mottled green glaze
13E401:29:46	Manganese Mottled Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; probably tankard; internal and external mottled brown manganese glaze
13E401:29:47	Nottingham Stoneware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; plain slightly everted rim; band of rouletted decoration
13E401:29:48	Nottingham Stoneware	Ceramic	Body sherd; band of rouletted decoration
13E401:29:49	Black Glazed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Rim/handle sherd; upright plain rim with strap handle attached below the rim; internal and external black glaze
13E401:29:50	Black Glazed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Body sherd; large hollow vessel; internal black glaze
13E401:29:51	Black Glazed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal and external black glaze
13E401:29:52	Copper alloy coin	Copper Alloy	Copper alloy coin, no detail. Conserved by Susannah Kelly
13E401:29:53	Copper alloy coin	Copper Alloy	Copper alloy coin, no detail. Conserved by Susannah Kelly
13E401:30:1	Chester-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
13E401:30:2	Frechen	Ceramic	Body sherd; neck of jug; external brown salt glaze
13E401:30:3	Glazed Red Earthenware	Ceramic	Body sherd; internal and external brown mottled glaze
13E401:30:4	North Devon Gravel Free Ware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; everted plain rim; internal brown mottled glaze; glaze on external of rim; sooted on exterior
13E401:30:5	Clay Pipe Bowl	Ceramic	Fragment of clay pipe bowl
13E401:30:6	Flint Flake	Flint	Tertiary flake; white/light grey in colour; flat striking platform; bulb of percussion with erailure scar; small amount of semi-invasive retouch at distal end of left edge of ventral face
13E401:30:7	Brick fragment	Ceramic	Fragment of brick; orange earthenware fabric with inclusions of grit, small stones and mica
13E401:31:1	Dublin-type Coarseware	Ceramic	Rim sherd; jug; upright rim with internal bevel; thumbled strip applied below the rim; mottled green glaze
13E401:31:2	Dublin-type Ware	Ceramic	Body sherd
13E401:31:3	Pantile	Ceramic	Small fragment of flanged end of red earthenware pantile; sanded on underside
13E401:31:4	Iron nail	Iron	Shank of iron nail; probably originally circular in section; encrusted
13E401:31:5	Undiagnostic slag	Slag	One lump of undiagnostic slag; grey/brown in colour and irregular in shape with adhering stones; 2g