Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork

School of Geography, Archaeology and Palaeoecology, QUB

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Excavations at Bishop Street Within, Derry

AE/13/148

18th December 2013

On behalf of

Excavations at Bishop Street Within, Derry

Excavations carried out on behalf of

The Northern Ireland Environment Agency: Built Heritage

by

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1   Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in the northern corner of the car park off Bishop's Street Within, Derry city, by the CAF on behalf of the NIEA in February 2013 (AE/13/16E). This established that archaeological deposits, including garden/urban soils and probable articulated human remains, survived at a depth of around 1.5m to 2m, below modern build up and levelling deposits and tarmac (CAF DSR 92, 2013). The NIEA requested that the CAF follow-up this evaluation with a more extensive excavation at the same site in autumn 2013, to be run with community participation and coinciding with the '*Derry~Londonderry City of Culture 2013'* year.

The excavation at Bishop Street (AE/13/148) took place over five weeks in September and October 2013. The primary research aims were to establish the depth of archaeology that survived and the nature and date-range of that archaeology, in particular to determine if any medieval archaeology survived, either from the period when the Augustinian monastery is believed to have occupied the site (*circa* thirteenth to sixteenth centuries), or earlier. It has been argued that the Bishop Street car park is also the site of the Columban monastery, dating from the sixth century.

A trench of 14m x 14m was cut and the modern levelling deposits and overburden were removed by machine. The trench was stepped-in to give a working area of around 8.5m (east-west) by 6.6m (north-south) at a depth of approximately 1.7m below the surface of the car park. Below the modern build-up and levelling layers (C.1001- C.1004) three sequential horizons of garden/urban soils (C.1005- C.1007) were uncovered which extended across the full length and breadth of the trench. These yielded clay-pipe stems, window and vessel glass, animal bone, marine shells, fragments of brick, mortar and slate and a variety of pottery sherds. It is assumed that these deposits date to the occupation of the site by gardens that accompanied the Bishop's Palace, from the seventeenth through to the early twentieth centuries, and latterly the gardens of the Church of Ireland rectory, before the area was converted into a car park.

Below these garden soils a horizon of burials was uncovered. With the exception of one grave (C.1011) which partially intercut another burial (C.1036) the graves all respected each other. Fifteen burials in total were identified, including a double burial, and of these nine were excavated and exposed in plan. Six of these were fully excavated and the skeletons removed for analyses. Just one juvenile (4-5 years old – E. Murphy pers. comm.) was identified. The skeletons were orientated east west, with their heads in the west with just one interred on the same axis but the opposite way around. There was evidence for both shroud and coffin burials and the associated finds from the grave fills and graveyard soil (C.1008) suggest a seventeenth-century date for their committal.

The focus of the excavation then concentrated on the central area of the trench – a 4.5m wide section. The skeletons in this area were fully excavated which revealed a stone-built feature (C.1053) at the northern end of the trench (1.68m x 0.8m). This was just one course high (0.08-0.1m) and its function is unclear. To the south of this feature was an area of intense burning, an informal hearth (C.1054), which was associated with a cut and dressed stone. The latter must derive from a building that once stood close by, presumably medieval. At the north-western corner of the trench a series of deposits were found which dipped-down northwards at a gentle angle representing the fill of a possible cut (C.1061) or may simply be following the lie of the land. Finds from this phase, and for the most part recovered in proximity to the stone 'platform', included four small bone dice, an Elizabeth I 1601 copper-alloy penny/halfpenny and two small bulbous tobacco pipe bowls (1580-1610). This phase has been identified as dating to the earliest English settlement of the hilltop in the late sixteenth to early seventeenth century, and to Randolph and/or Dowcra's phase of occupation around the monastery.

Excavation below these early post-medieval deposits exposed an extensive gravel horizon, C.1069, overlying a large stone and boulder 'tumble' deposit (C.1085). None of these stones appeared to be dressed or cut or display any traces of mortar though it seems likely that they represent tumble from a structure of some sort.

At this stage the trench was narrowed further to a 1.5m-wide sondage running across the trench (north-south). Below the gravel layer, C.1069, were other localised areas of burning (C.1081, C.1062 and C.1089) and below these a couple of pits (C.1083, C.1076 and C.1078) and a posthole (C.1091). The fills of these features and associated layers all yielded medieval pottery, both glazed wares (imported and local including probable Saintonge and Redcliffe wares) and sherds from coarseware cooking pots, and some disarticulated animal bone. No clay pipe stems or fragments of brick were found at this depth. Three silver coins were also recovered, two of which have been preliminary identified as thirteenth- to early fourteenth-century longcross halfpenny/penny, one of which had been cut in half. At the northern end of the site, the box-trench cut through one side of a ditch (C.1080). This dived down quite steeply and shallowed-out at a depth of around 1.5m with slump (C.1090) and a layer of silt and large stones (C.1086) making up the basal fills.

Having reached subsoil in the sondage the excavation ceased. Terram was laid across the trench and it was back-filled by machine and re-tarred, following the requirements of DRD-Roads Service.

In conclusion, the excavation established the survival of significant medieval and post-medieval deposits in this part of the city. The recent post-medieval horizons dating from the use of the site as a car-park (Phase 5; twentieth century), sealed garden soils dating to the occupation of the site by gardens that accompanied the Bishop's Palace from the seventeenth through to early twentieth centuries (Phase 4). The garden soils sealed a single horizon of probable seventeenth-century burials

(Phase 3) which lay above early post-medieval horizons and the earliest English settlement of the town at the turn of the seventeenth century, *circa* 1600 (Phase 2). The earliest layers and features uncovered (pits, posthole and a ditch) yielded pottery and coins dating to the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries (Phase 1), contemporary with the occupation of the site by the Augustinian monastery. How these features relate to that settlement was not determined nor were any earlier, early medieval and Columban-era deposits uncovered in the small area investigated. The excavation did however yield prehistoric flints and a decorated sherd of an Early Bronze Age urn which, although residual and out of context, provide the first recorded prehistoric finds from the island.

2   Introduction and background

2.1   *Brief overview of the site*

The site of the Bishop Street car-park in Derry city centre (Figure 1 and Plate 1), sandwiched between Bishop Street Within and the city walls (Grand Parade and Royal Bastion), has long been identified as the site of the medieval Augustinian monastery (LDY014:029). Locating the monastery here is mainly based on the cartographic evidence and limited documentary sources. The argument for the use of the name as being indicative is less persuasive. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries St Augustine's church (the current building dates to the nineteenth century) was known as a Chapel of Ease to St Columb's cathedral, and the name of St Augustine's has only recently been adopted (see Philson undated, 4).

The traditional foundation story of Derry is that St Columba (Columcille) was given the island of Derry by a local king, and he founded a monastery there in the sixth century around which the town developed. The exact location of this early medieval monastery is not recorded. Sometime in the twelfth or thirteenth centuries, following the reformation of the Irish Church, the monks took on the Rule of St Augustine. In the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries when the English took over the island, the ruins of a monastery (presumably that of the Augustinian Canons), were still standing. From their maps and written accounts it is clear that the monastic complex was located in and around the present site of the Bishop's Palace (now the Masonic Hall) and St Augustine's church. The question therefore that arises is whether there was continuity of use of the one site for the two monasteries: the monastery from the early Christian Columban era (sixth - twelfth century), and the medieval Augustinian monastery (twelfth/thirteenth – sixteenth centuries). An alternative proposition is that the monks moved to this site off Bishop Street following the construction of the Templemore Cathedral in the twelfth century, now the site of the Long Tower church just outside the walls, and that it instead is the site of the Columban monastery (Doherty 1908; Lacy 1990, 24-6; Reeves and Porter 1853, 189).

When the English took over the settlement they appropriated the monastic ruins around which they established their earliest forts; briefly and unsuccessfully under Col. Edward Randolph in 1566-7 (Lacy 1990, 68-9) and more effectively, under Sir Henry Dowcra in 1600 (*ibid*., 72-3).

Under the official English Plantation of Ulster headed by James I (1603-25), merchants from the city of London were targeted and persuaded to invest and settle in the city of 'Londonderry'. Interested representatives from the City set up a company which became known as The Honourable Irish Society and as part of the deal, they were obliged to build sixty houses in Derry and fortify the town (Lacy 1990, 86-7). The progress of the Plantation at Derry and elsewhere across the province was recorded in multiple surveys conducted on behalf of the crown by appointed surveyors including Josias Bodley

(1614) and Nicholas Pynnar (1618-19). The muster records for the Plantation of Londonderry between 1611 and *circa* 1630 give the record of British adult males as between 100 and 305 (Robinson 1994, 222). The City Walls were erected between 1614 and 1618 and were accompanied by a new grid-plan layout of the streets which almost completely removed the medieval fabric of the town. The only corner that seems to have survived to some degree is the area in and around St Augustine's church. The construction of St Columb's Cathedral was also completed by 1633 (Lacy 1990, 99-100).

The former site of the Augustinian monastery was initially used as the governor's residence but within a decade, based on the cartographic evidence, it became the residence ('Palace') of the Bishop of St Columb's cathedral and was accompanied by formal gardens. It would appear the buildings of the monastic cloistral range were initially re-used, perhaps repaired like the church of the monastery (Lacy 1990, 99), but new Palace buildings fronting onto Bishop Street, were constructed by the last quarter of the century, possibly earlier (see Sections 2.6 and 2.8). The later evolution and changes in the palace buildings and gardens are documented in contemporary maps and written sources and the building that stands is largely eighteenth century in date (see Section 2.6). The palace was briefly taken over by the army at the end of the eighteenth century (1798-1803), with the building used as a barracks and the gardens as a Parade Ground 'open unto the walls'. It was returned to the church, and repaired, in the early nineteenth century.

The site remained as the Bishop's Palace and gardens until 1945 when it was acquired by the Masonic Order while the northern third was acquired by the Church of Ireland as a site for a rectory and church hall. A rectory was built in the 1940s and stood until the late 1980s, when, following a bomb in the Courthouse in 1989 in which the rectory was also badly damaged, it was demolished and shortly thereafter turned into a car park. St Augustine's Church Hall was also built on this plot in the 1940s (H. Philson pers comm.). The hall still stands (Figures 2 and 3; Plate 1) and is accessed from Palace Street. The call centre building immediately to the rear of the Freemason's Hall (Figures 2 and 3; Plate 1) was built sometime in the later twentieth century and the division between the two plots (and line of the electricity cable) survived until at least 2005 (Figure 3). With the exception of the construction of the car park (see Section 2.9) no recorded archaeological investigations were conducted in advance of these other twentieth-century developments at the site.

The site of the car park can therefore be identified as potentially preserving the archaeological remains of post-medieval formal garden deposits, an earthen fort dating to *circa* 1600 and a medieval Augustinian monastery, and possibly also an earlier monastic phase as well. The fact that the site has remained undeveloped (the car park is a superficial development) also makes the likelihood for the survival greater.

2.2 *The early medieval Columban monastery in Derry*

The early Christian monastery at Derry was, according to tradition, founded by St Columba (Colmcille) in the early sixth century – 546 according to the *Annals of Ulster* (AU) or 535 as in the *Annals of the Four Masters* (Lacy 1990, 18; Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 67). However, this date has been challenged as indeed has the identity of the founder with a late sixth century date *c.* 590 instead suggested as more probable and the founder, or co-founder, identified as Columba's relative Fiachra mac Ciaráin maic Ainmerech maic Sétnai (Lacy 1990, 18-19; Lacy 1998, 379; Sharpe 1995, 29). That the monastery was part of the Columban confederation or *familia* and had close links with Iona is not contested and it is suggested that Derry was probably the main port for traffic between Ireland and Iona at this time. Sharpe (1995, 256) suggests that the few references to Derry in Adomnán's life (three references), which he calls *Daire Calgaich*, could simply be a reflection of the fact that its development happened at a later date (see Section 2.4).

There are few references to the physical form of the Columban church. According to the lives of the saint, including O'Donnell's sixteenth-century *Life of Columcille* (O'Kelleher and Schoepperle 1918, 84-5) they suggest that Columcille orientated his church not in the usual manner with the altar in the east but with the altar facing east, so as not to cut down too many trees (*ibid*.) The references to the cutting down of trees to build the church indicate that the early church was made of timber. This was the norm for contemporary churches at the time (i.e. built in organic materials such as wood, wattle, mud etc.) and which are often referred to as *dairthech* ('oak house') in the early sources. They only began to be replaced with stone-built structures from the eleventh and twelfth centuries (Edwards 1996, 122). Early medieval monasteries in Ireland were also typically located within curvilinear enclosures or *valla* (e.g. Nendrum, Co. Down and Clonmacnoise, Co. Offaly) composed of multiple concentric banks often accompanied by ditches and stone walls (Edwards 1996, 106-8). The outer enclosure of Nendrum measures 183m in diameter while 480m has been estimated for the outer enclosure at Armagh (*ibid*. 109-110). It is probable the early monastery at Derry also had some form of enclosure.

Some details about the church can be gleaned from entries in the annals. In 724 (AU) 'Caech Scuili, scribe of Daire Calgaig, rested' suggesting that there was a scriptorium in Derry at this time. This is the only eighth-century reference to Derry. In 1146 (AFM) people were killed when trees fell on the church in Derry, presumably the church of the monastery which was probably still a *dairthech* – 'A great wind-storm occurred on the third day of December, which caused a great destruction of woods throughout Ireland; it prostrated sixty trees at Doire-Choluim-Chille, and killed and smothered many persons in the church'. In 1155 the annals (AU) indicate that a new door was donated to the church of Daire by the successor of Columcille (*comarba ColuimCille*), Flaithbertach Ua Brolchain. In 1162 (AU) Flaithbertach is again cited, in this instance for having instigated a separation of the houses from the churches of Daire (*o thempluibh Daire*) with support from the king of Ireland, Muircertach Ua

Lochlainn in which eighty houses or more were demolished and a stone wall was erected (*caisil in erlair*). In 1192 (AU) a new door for the refectory of the monastery (*dorus proinntighi in Duibreiclesa*) was made by Ua Cathain of the Craib and by the daughter of Ua Inneirghi.

Other annalistic references to Derry from the twelfth century and earlier, are predominantly, if not exclusively with reference to the monastery demonstrating the monastery's importance and dominance of the island settlement. A complete list of abbots at the monastery can be reconstructed from annalistic entries which are usually in the form of appointments and/or deaths (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 67). Ecclesiastical officials are also referred to in the annals in the twelfth and thirteenth century including lectors and student implying the existence of a school and scriptorium (Lacy 1988, 385). Derry was also evidently an important site of pilgrimage from the twelfth century, if not earlier, as indicated by the deaths of distinguished pilgrims in Derry recorded in the annals (AU) for the years 1122 (Mael Coluimua Brolchán, bishop of Armagh), 1173 (Muiredhach Ua Cobhthaigh, Bishop of Cenél Éogain) and 1188 (Etain, Queen of Munster). It is probable that there were many more pilgrims and many more who died in Derry but who did not merit documentation. The majority of references to the practice of pilgrimage in Ireland are in the eleventh and twelfth centuries (Harbison 1991, 52-4) indicating that Derry was part of a wider trend.

The monastery and its Columban connection is exploited in the political manoeuvrings of the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth centuries, in particular in the rivalry between the Cenél Éogain (Uí Néill) and the Cenél Conall (later the O'Donnells; Columba was from the Cenél Conall dynasty) whose territories Derry straddles (to the east and west respectively). Derry belonged to the Cenél Conall until the end of the eleventh century (Lacy 1990, 20) but in the twelfth century allegiance changed to the Cenél Éogain during the reign of Donal Mac Lochlainn who also died and was buried in Derry in 1121 (Lacy 1988, 383). This includes the retrospective naming of the settlement as *Daire Cholmcille* from this century onwards (see Lacy 1990, 18; Sharpe 1995, 255), as opposed to its former name of *Daire Calgaich* or just *Daire*, and the adoption of the term '*coarb*' (i.e. 'inheritor') for the abbot of the monastery in the twelfth century (Sharpe 1995, 255; Lacy 1988, 385). The latest annalistic reference (AU) to the term of 'coarb' of Colmcille is 1220 (Lacy 1988, 384-5).

2.3   *The Augustinian monastery*

Following the reform of the Irish Church in the early twelfth century and in particular under the patronage of the Anglo-Normans, European monasticism became established in Ireland (O'Keeffe 1999, 12). Augustinian monastic institutions were the most numerous with at least 144 monastic houses in Ireland (*ibid*) and St Malachy of Armagh was its greatest proponent (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 2). The cloistral plan adopted by Continental monasteries was replicated by practically all of the medieval monasteries built in Ireland (Doggett 1996, 9) although unlike the Cistercians, the Augustinians are not well known for their architecture. In part this can be explained by the fact that

many of the existing early monastic communities in Ireland adopted the Augustinian Rule (O'Keeffe 1999, 19 and 108) – as is the case for the Columban monastery in Derry – and presumably often simply adapted their existing buildings. Also, unlike the Cistercians the Augustinian's were less rigid in their practice and daily life (which extended to their architecture), with pastoral care in the community, rather than life within a cloister, deemed important (O'Keeffe 1999, 19 and 108). Because of these factors it has been said that 'there is no such thing as a typical Augustinian monastery, within Ireland or without' (O'Keeffe 1999, 12). Nevertheless, cloisters nearly always feature and the cloistral buildings of surviving Augustinian Canons' abbeys and priories in Ireland, with just two exceptions, lie to the south side of the church while the monks' cemetery and infirmary both most often lie to the east (Doggett 1996, 10).

Assuming that the church of the medieval monastery in Derry was located fairly close to where the current St Augustine's church now stands, the topography of the city would also have allowed this typical layout to have been adopted (i.e. cloister to the south). If the early maps of Derry - the 1601, 1611 and 1622 maps - are taken as the best surviving records of the cloistral range of buildings (see Section 2.8) these would suggest that the Augustinian cloister in Derry was separate from the church and that the cloister was probably a three-ranged building open rather than closed on one side, possibly the western side. Perhaps the location of the priory church, separate from the cloister, was dictated by the reuse or rebuilding of the foundations of the early Columban church.

The use of the term the *Dub Regles* or Black Abbey dates from the twelfth century (AU1164). The appearance of this name would suggest that it was assigned to the monastery after Templemore Cathedral was built to distinguish them (see Section 2.4) thus indicating the co-existence of two separate ecclesiastical sites at this time. The sequence in which the monks adopted the Rule of St Augustine, the cathedral (Templemore) was built and the new name was ascribed to the monastery is uncertain and may or may not be significant. It is also unclear why this particular name was selected but it seems most likely that the term refers to the colour of the building, or aspects of the building, or to the garb the monks wore. In O'Donnell's life, in describing the foundation of the monastery he says 'when he [Columcille] had been chosen against his will to be an abbot of black monks [*manuchn dub*] in this place in Derry....' (O'Kelleher and Schoepperle 1918, 66-7). This is suggestive that it is the garb of the monks he is referring to rather than to the building.

The English Bishop of Armagh, Bishop Colton visited Derry in 1397 and an account of his visit and journey survives (Reeves and Porter 1853). When in Derry, the bishop and his attendants resided in 'the monastery of Canons Regular, called the Black Abbey of Derry ... in suitable chambers and place' (*ibid*. 189). In a footnote to the translation it is described as '*Cella Nigra de Deria'*. The commentary goes on to state that the monastery;

'stood outside the walls of the modern city, very nearly on the site of the present Catholic chapel; and adjoining it was one of the ancient Bound Towers, the origin and use of which have been so much controverted. The buildings of this monastery, though often injured by fire and violence, were always re-erected on the same spot, till the year 1568, when an English garrison which had been stationed in Derry having converted the church into a magazine for powder, it was blown up during, or shortly after, an assault made upon the town by Shane O'Neill. The English garrison having departed, the monks returned, and appear to have erected a new convent on a different site. I presume that the "Augustinian Church" which stood within the existing walls, and which was repaired and used by the Londoners until the erection of the present Cathedral, was built on this occasion. It stood on what is now a part of the Bishop's Garden, near the King's Bastion. The ancient monastery of Derry was no doubt subject to the same rule as the other houses founded by St. Columbkille … It had however, abandoned the rule of the Columbian Institute, and adopted that which bears the name of St. Augustine (that of the Order of Canons Regular) at some time between A.D. 1203 and the date of this Visitation probably at or near the time when Derry became the Regular see of the Diocese' (Reeves and Porter 1853, 189).

In 1423 Pope Martin granted an indulgence to anyone who contributed to the repair of the Dub Regles (Lacy 1990, 60) implying that it was not in good condition at this time. Indeed, from the mid-fourteenth century, Irish monasteries suffered economic difficulties and also some religious unrest, which would not have been helped by the consequences of the Black Death (1340s), and by the end of the fifteenth century many were impoverished and in disrepair (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 9). It seems probable that the Dub Regles also fitted-in with this general trend.

O'Sullivan Beare's seventeenth-century account of the first attack on the settlement by the English under Randolph in 1566 suggests that the churches were not spared. He writes; *'English heretics having landed in this town, they, against the wish and command of O'Donnell, expel the priests and monks, invade the holy churches, and in one church place for safe keeping gunpowder, leaden bullets, tow-match, guns, pikes, and other munition of war. In other churches they performed the heretical rites of Luther, Calvin, and others of that class of impious men. They left nothing undefiled by their wickedness'* (O'Sullivan-Beare 1621, 4-5). It is possible that the monks returned to the monastery after this brief spate of violence, though if they did, it would have been relatively short-lived as Dowcra and his retinue landed and took over the monastic complex in 1600. Dowcra refers to 'the ruins of an old abbaye' but not explicitly to monks or other occupants (O'Donovan 1858, 239). This might suggest it was already abandoned by then although any residents who may have been there could also, of course have fled in advance of their arrival (see Section 2.5).

2.4 *Templemore Cathedral and the Long Tower Church (LDY014:025)*

The 'Long Tower' church, located outside the walls on Charlotte Street, off Bishop Street (Figure 3), was built in 1784. It was the first Catholic Church erected in Derry since the Plantation and the building of 'Londonderry' in the early seventeenth century (Lacy 1990, 152-4). The church is reputedly erected on the site of the Templemore Cathedral, built in 1164 (AU); '*The great church of Daire was built by the successor of Columcille, that is, by Flaithbertach, son of the bishop Ua Brolchain and by the Community of Columcille and by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn, arch-king of Ireland. And the [top] stone of that great church, wherein there are ninety feet [in length], was completed within the space of forty days*'. It gets its name of 'Long Tower' in reference to the round tower that once stood at the site but which, as with the medieval church, no longer survives although it was still standing, and apparently complete, in 1600 as it is illustrated on the maps contemporary with Dowcra's occupation (see Section 2.8).

Templemore, and subsequently the Long Tower, have both been identified as the alternative site for the location of the Columban monastery as opposed to that of St Augustine's church and the Bishop's Palace. The most fervent proponent of this idea was the Reverend William Doherty. In his article in the *Derry Journal* in 1908 Doherty states that the church is '*the seventeenth or eighteenth rebuilding of the Long Tower. First erected by St Columba in 546…. A round tower was added in the early centuries to the monastic pile…*' (Doherty 1908). He suggests that the Augustinians moved to the site further up the hill (i.e. site of St Augustine's church) in 1254 after the monastery at Tempuill Mor became a cathedral. He also dates the construction of the round tower to the early monastic Columba era rather than being contemporary with the Cathedral. In the early twentieth century, in conjunction with restoration work, Doherty conducted 'excavations' at the site in which he claimed to have discovered 'traces of early foundations…and also a few pieces of the red sandstone of which the tower and Templemore were built' (Doherty 1908). If Doherty did indeed uncover older foundations it seems likely that these are of the Templemore Cathedral though as no records have survived, this could only be verified by re-investigation. A plaque on the wall on the exterior of the church reads;

'*the ground on which you stand is holy. Here Columba said his first mass in Derry in August 546. Ever since his mass xxx to be offered on this spot. Here stood Columbkille's Dubh-Regles. Here was his round tower…*'… while inside, in the main aisle a plaque has been inserted into the floor which reads; '*Site of high altar in the Long Tower church*'.

Doherty dated the construction of the round tower to the Columban era although it seems more likely that it was constructed at the same time as the cathedral. Round towers were built in Ireland over a period of several hundreds of years, between the early tenth and late twelfth centuries (O'Keeffe 2004, 11) although none of the annalistic references to round towers or '*cloigteach*' (25 in total) refer to Derry specifically (O'Keeffe 2004, 19-24). Round towers are typically associated with early Christian monasteries and several church site excavations have shown that their construction has often

disturbed burials (O'Keeffe 2004, 36) indicating that they must be later additions to these sites rather than a primary element. This is the case at Glendalough for example, where it is suggested that the round tower is contemporary with the great church designated a cathedral in the twelfth century (O'Keeffe 2004, 58). Similarly at Cashel, the new cathedral, which no longer survives, was built in the twelfth century along with the round tower (O'Keeffe 2004, 112-3). The latter was constructed with royal patronage from the king of Munster, Muirchertach Ua Briain (*ibid.*), Donal Mac Lochlainn's rival and who he defeated at a battle in Derry in 1110 (Lacy 1988, 383). The construction of the new church and round tower at Templemore, soon thereafter designated a cathedral (designed as seat of the diocese in 1254 – Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 68), and built with royal patronage, can therefore be seen as part of a wider trend in Ireland at the time. The question at Templemore is whether this was a 'greenfield' site before the church and tower were built, or, as at Glendalough, whether there was an early Christian ecclesiastical site there already as Rev. Doherty suggested.

2.5   *The arrival of the English*

An attempt to capture the settlement of Derry on behalf of the Crown was made in 1566 under Colonel Edward Randolph. This was not successful. Randolph and his men reportedly took over the town, built an earthen fort around the ruins of the monastery and stored their ammunition in a church. The church has traditionally been interpreted as the Templemore cathedral (Lacy 1990, 69), where they placed 'for safe keeping gunpowder, leaden bullets, tow-match, guns, pikes, and other munition of war' (O'Sullivan Beare 1621, 4). There was an explosion of these ammunitions (and the church) which O'Sullivan Beare pronounced as St Columba's vengeance; '*the gunpowder suddenly took fire, the English who were in the church were burnt up, and those who were patrolling round the church were struck with burning tiles and killed; those who fled to neighbouring houses or into the adjoining lake were killed by pursuing tiles, some of which were thrown five hundred paces from the town*' (*ibid.*). The garrison was already weakened, from around 1000 to 600 men including the loss of Randolph, and with the wreckage caused by the fire the garrison withdrew (Lacy 1990, 71). There is a surviving record of an ordination in 'the cathedral church of Derry' in 1590 which calls into question what church this may have been if it was indeed the Templemore Cathedral that blew up in 1567 (Lacy 1990, 71).

Towards the end of the Nine Years War, in May 1600, another attempt to capture Derry for the Crown was made by Sir Henry Dowcra. This time the English were successful and an account of their arrival is given in the Annals of the Four Master (Vol. 6, 2193);

> '*After landing, they erected on both sides of the harbour three forts, with trenches sunk in the earth, as they had been ordered in England. One of these forts, i.e. Dun-na-long, was erected on O'Neill's part of the country, in the neighbourhood of Oireacht-Ui-Chathain; and two in O'Donnell's country, one at Cuil-mor, in O'Doherty's country, in the cantred of Inishowen, and the other to the south-west of that, at Derry-Columbkille. The English immediately commenced*

sinking ditches around themselves, and raising a strong mound of earth and a large rampart, so that they were in a state to hold out against enemies. These were stronger and more secure than courts of lime and stone, or stone forts, in the erection of which much time and great labour might be spent. After this they tore down the monastery and cathedral, and destroyed all the ecclesiastical edifices in the town, and erected houses and apartments of them. Henry Docwra was the name of the general who was over them. He was an illustrious Knight, of wisdom and prudence, a pillar of battle and conflict. Their number was six thousand men. When these arrived at Derry they made little account of Culmore or Dun-na-long. The English were a long time prevented, by fear and dread, from going outside the fortifications, except to a short distance; and a great number of them were on the watch every night, that they might not be attacked unawares; so that they were seized with distemper and disease, on account of the narrowness of the place in which they were, and the heat of the summer season. Great numbers of them died of this sickness.'

Dowcra also left an account his pursuits in Ireland. In his narrative he described Derry as '*a place in manner of an island comprehending within 40 acres of ground wherein were the ruines of an old abbay, of a bishopp's house, of two churches and at one of the ends of it an old castle.. in the other [fort] a little above where the walls of an old cathedral church were yet standing, to erect another of our future safetie and retreate into upon all occasions*' (O'Donovan 1858, 238). He goes on to say that '*A quarrie of stone and slat wee found hard at hand, cockle shells to make lyme were discovered infinite plenty of in a little island in the mouth of the harbour as wee came in, and with those … together with the provisions wee brought and the stones and rubbidge of the old buildings we found, wee sett ourselves wholie and with all diligence wee could possible to fortifying and framing and setting upp of houses*' (O'Donovan 1858, 239).

In 1608 Josias Bodley described the condition of the fort at Derry in that year as *'the rampier and bulwarks of the fort at the Derry are much …, the Parapitt cleane fallen away. The most part of it must be newly faced with sods from the foundation, new gates and bridge to be made, the ditch digged deeper and broader in most places, house of munitions, victuals and other purposes to be made, whereof the charge cannot be less than £1200'* (quoted by O'Donovan 1858, 297).

These accounts, several contemporary, indicate that the English built an earthen-banked fort and enclosing ditch in 1600 on the high part of the island, and which had apparently deteriorated by 1608.

2.6   *The Bishop's Palace*

The Bishop's Palace was the official residence of the Bishop of Derry and the Earl Bishop Hervey was its most famous occupant (1768-1803; Lacy 1990, 158-62). The Earl Bishop contributed financially to the construction of the first bridge over the Foyle (work commenced in 1789; Lacy

1990, 160-1), erected a new spire on St Columb's cathedral in 1778 (though it was taken down in 1802), contributed financially towards the construction of the Long Tower church (1784-6) and was conferred the freedom of the city by its citizens in 1768 (Rankin 1972, 8-11).

The Bishop's Palace has had multiple reincarnations. Cartographic evidence (the 1618-19, 1622 and 1625 maps) would suggest that in the early decades following the Plantation the bishop's residence was in the monastic cloistral range, probably refurbished or restored to some extent, and located towards the centre of the plot (Figures 10, 11 and 12).

A 1689 map by Francis Neville (Figure 14) shows a bowling green, gardens and footprints of multiple structures on the plot suggesting some new building must have taken place in the latter half of the seventeenth century with the 'house' (i.e. palace) then built fronting onto Bishops Street. It is conceivable that the building of the new Palace was undertaken at the same time and as part of the same building scheme as the construction of the new cathedral. The new cathedral, St Columbs, was built between 1628 and 1633 with the old church being used by the new settlers up until then (Lacy 1990, 99-100). The 1738 map also shows the palace fronting onto the street (Figure 15).

During the episcopate of William Barnard (1747-68) a new building was erected *circa* 1753 (Ferguson *et al.* 1970, 19) which the map evidence would also indicate fronted onto the street and was accompanied by gardens laid out in a formal style (Figure 16). It has been suggested that this was subsequently largely rebuilt by the Earl Bishop during his tenure (Ferguson *et al.* 1970, 19) although Rankin (1972, 9) challenges this assertion based on architectural grounds. From the few contemporary accounts noted by Rankin it seems more likely that it was superficially refurbished (painted, new fittings etc.).

The Palace was used as a barracks and the gardens as a parade ground 'opening onto the walls' between 1798 and 1803 (Ferguson *et al.* 1970, 19). It was returned to the church in 1803 and remained as the Bishop's Palace until 1945 when it was bought by the Freemasons and is now a Masonic Lodge (Ferguson *et al.* 1970, 19).

In the approximate location of the 2013 archaeological investigations, at the northern corner of the car park, a conservatory is marked on the 1899 map (Figure 22). A building, unlabelled, is also shown in the same location on the earlier 1873 map (Figure 21) and on the 1904-5 map (Figure 23) which is presumably the conservatory in all three cases.

In addition to the garden to the rear of the Palace, the bishop also had gardens outside the walls where Lumen Christi College (formerly St Columb's) is now located. Here the Earl Bishop built a 'summer palace' erected sometime before 1784 and which he called his casino (Rankin 1972, 9). The casino

was demolished in advance of the construction of the school chapel *circa* 1877 (Ferguson *et al.* 1970, 39). There is a stump of a round tower in the grounds of the college labelled as a windmill on the maps from 1689, 1747, 1780 and 1799 (see maps in Thomas 2006). Sampson (1802, 472) appears to conflate and confuse the historical records as he notes that the Bishop's gardens was the site of the 'famous convent' and includes a view of the tower 'once belonging to the monastery, but converted to an ice house' which in his illustration is marked as 'the long tower' (Figure 4).

In summary it would seem that there were at least three Bishops Palaces at this site; in the early decades of the seventeenth century the bishop initially resided in the medieval monastic cloistral buildings, presumably refurbishing them to some extent. Sometime before 1689 (i.e. Neville's map) a new palace was built fronting onto Bishop street, replaced around a century later by a new building under the auspices of Bishop Barnard in the 1750s. This is the building that still stands – revamped to some extent by the Earl Bishop and modernised more recently.

2.7   *St Augustine's Church*

St Augustine's church was rebuilt in its present form in 1871. It was consecrated in 1872 by Bishop Alexander and renamed as St Augustine's (Philson nd). It replaced an earlier church 'repaired' by Bishop Barnard (1747-1768) in the 1760s when it was then known as a Chapel of Ease (Ferguson *et al.* 1970, 26). Barnard's church is thought to have replaced the church repaired by the first English settlers, and which was there when they arrived, before the congregation moved to St Columb's Cathedral when it was completed in 1633. There were therefore at least two previous churches on the site of the current St Augustine's church (1871) dating from the 1760s and to pre-1600. During the 1689 Siege many buildings in the town were damaged by cannon balls and mortar shells. One such shell landed in the graveyard of the church raising five corpses, one of which was blown over the City wall. It is recorded that they were reinterred by gentlemen of the City (Philson nd).

More recently, improvements were carried out in 1936 which included the replacement of the boundary wall and railings of the church and graveyard (Ferguson *et al.* 1970, 26). Further minor renovations were carried out in 2012 which were preceded by a small archaeological excavation (3m x 1m trench), conducted by the CAF, at the north-western corner of the church (McSparron 2013).

2.8   *The cartographic evidence*

The earliest known maps of Derry are contemporary with Sir Henry Docwra's overthrow of the town in 1600, with maps dating to 1600 (Figure 6; and with another version of the same in the 1601 map of the area – Figure 7) and 1601 (Figure 8). These show the island of Derry and Dowcra's fort. The town is marked on earlier maps, for example Mercator's map of Ireland of 1564 (Figure 5), but it is not depicted in any detail and is simply marked with a conventional symbol of a castle and labelled 'Castell Derrey' located at the end of 'Log Foyle'.

The monastic 'abbey' buildings were taken over by the seventeenth-century settlers (Lacy 1990, 25; see Section 2:5) and Docwra established his camp around the ruins of these ecclesiastical buildings (*ibid*. 74). On the 1600 map (Figure 6) in the centre of the bastioned-fort the letter 'H' is shown which is explained in the key as *'the hospital and in y great fort make S.H. Doccora his lodging'*. This is marked beside what appears to be a complex of buildings (the monastery?) incorporating one of two churches if it is assumed that the triangles are depicting ecclesiastical buildings. This would suggest that there were two churches or ecclesiastical buildings within the confines of Dowcra's fort. The letter 'N' is shown thrice and marks *'the three issues to go in and out'* while the letter 'B' denotes *'the great forte or town where ye governor lyeth and flankered in this manner'*. Outside the fort other ecclesiastical sites are marked; 'G' is '*a chapelle fortified where capt. Cotes his company lyth'* (it has been speculated that this was the site of the nunnery and, post-Plantation, the site of St Columb's Cathedral – J. Bryson pers. comm.) and 'K' which is described as *'three broke cloysters and one high piramid or toureet of antiquity'*. There are, however, two 'K's marked on the map– one beside the round tower (apparently complete and roofed *circa* 1600) and probable site of Templemore Cathedral and the other on the bogside and probable site of the Dominican priory.

On a map of Docwra's fort dated to *c.*1601 (Figure 8), the building adopted by the 'Governor' ('*the Governor's house with his gardens'*) can be interpreted as the depiction of a monastic cloister around a garth. In the 1611 map showing the proposed grid plan for the town, which was not adopted, the only part of the old settlement retained in the new design is that showing a faint outline of Dowcra's fort and '*the church'* and '*the house wherein the Bpp dwell'* (Figure 9). The latter appears to be a three-ranged building around an open space (the monastery?).

Raven's 1622 map of Derry (Figure 11) shows an east-west orientated building ('*ye Church'*), the typical orientation for early Christian churches, the bishop's house due south of it ('*the house wherein ye Lo. Bpp. Dwell'*), and '*the free schole'* to the east of it. The bishop's house is shown as a three-range two-storied complex of buildings set in a square around a courtyard open to the eastern side and this can be interpreted as a set of monastic cloistral buildings. These three maps (1601, 1611 and 1622, to which the 1600 map could also tentatively be added) therefore arguably illustrate a cloister, possibly three-sided rather than completely enclosed and with the church set apart. This appears to have been inhabited briefly by the Governor and then, from the 1610s, by the Bishop in whose ownership it remained right through to the twentieth century. In medieval monasteries the monk's infirmary is typically located away from the cloistral buildings, most often to the east (Doggett 1996, 10) and it is possible that the other small building depicted to the east of the Bishop's house on Raven's map of Derry, could therefore be the monks' infirmary.

These depictions of a cloister, presumably the ruins of the Augustinian monastery, on the 1600 and 1601 maps cannot be precisely located. Raven's maps (Figures 11 and 12), however, coupled with that of Pynnar's 1618-19 map (Figure 10) locate these buildings inside the city walls, in proximity to the westernmost bastion on the northern side. The map accompanying Nicholas Pynnar's survey of the town in 1618-19 (Figure 10) shows three distinct buildings, unlabelled, in the same approximate locations as on Raven's 1622 map – presumably the church, bishop's house and free school. The buildings, however, are represented rather differently and can probably be taken as more fanciful depictions than those on Raven's map.

Later maps of the walled town dating to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries simply show three plots marking the sites of the three buildings – the church and graveyard, the bishop's house and, separated by a lane, the free school. A map dating to 1780 (Figure 16) labels the plots and building footprints as the *'Bhps house and Gardens'* and *'old Chapel'* while on a 1799 map they are labelled 'Bishops Palace now converted into a Barrack', 'Chapel of Ease and Old Churchyard' and 'Diocesan School' (Figure 17).

The maps also provide documentation of the changing boundary plots. The car park and former Bishop's gardens are now separated from St Augustine's graveyard at the northern end of the site by a stone wall, buttressed on its northern face (Plate 3; the buttresses are shown on the 1873 map, Figure 21). To the west, the car park is bounded by a stone wall separating it from the city wall, Grand Parade, on the opposite side. The stone and structure of these two walls is different. The St Augustine's wall is built with large lamellar and relatively thin stones while the Grand Parade wall is built in random-rubble style, with a mixture of angular, rounded and sub-angular stones and slate coping.

From the cartographic evidence the wall forming the north-western boundary of the car park separating it from Grand Parade would appear to be early nineteenth century in date. The map contemporary with the occupation of the palace by the army in the late eighteenth century (Figure 17) suggests that the gardens, the then parade grounds, were not cut off from the city wall. This would also explain the naming of this stretch of the circuit of the city walls as 'Grand Parade'. It would also suggest that the wall that now stands must be a replacement wall for an earlier wall evidently removed by the army and reinstated by the church when the Palace and grounds were returned to them at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The history of the boundary and wall between the church and palace gardens are less easy to trace. The boundaries are too inexact and imprecisely located in the early seventeenth century maps to be a reliable source. The earliest reliable maps showing plot boundaries date from the end of the seventeenth century. Phillip's 1685 map (Figure 13) would suggest that there was no boundary

between the grounds of the church to east and southeast. This, however, is a relatively small-scale map showing the outline of the streets within the walls and not all details are depicted. Neville's 1689 map (Figure 14) shows a boundary between the gardens and the 'old church yard' which is the same as the boundary which exists now, and which can be traced in all of the later maps. Part of the gardens are annexed by the church for a Sunday school, shown on the 1780 map (Figure 16) and later. This would suggest the current graveyard boundary was in place at least by 1689. The only other anomaly noted is a small semi-circular outline present on both the 1830s maps (Figures 18 and 19) at the juncture between the gardens and graveyard. What this represents is unclear.

It had been suggested to us on site that there had formerly been an opening in the wall between the Bishop's gardens and the church and graveyard. This was speculated based on an area of differential mortar or plaster on the north face of the intervening wall and an associated lintel or threshold stone (Plate 4). It is unclear what this mortar derives from but the stonework does not suggest the presence of a blocked opening. The wall between St Augustine's and the gardens/car park is evidently shoring up a considerable amount of weight of soil and stone and it seems probable that the buttresses were added to try and contract this outward thrust.

2.9 *Previous archaeological investigations*

An archaeological evaluation was conducted at the site by Nick Brannon (DoE-NI) in 1991 after the demolition of the rectory and in advance of the development of the site as a car-park. The evaluation comprised the excavation of seven 2m x 8m mechanically-excavated trenches 'in the front garden of St Augustine's rectory' (exact locations were not recorded). No evidence for *in situ* remains of any masonry or earthwork structures were found. The average depth of the subsoil in the evaluation trenches was found to be 1.2m and 'the horizontal strata above were interpreted as no more than a succession of dumped deposits – perhaps garden heightening and drainage – and buried topsoils'(SM7 files – NIEA MBR). Artefacts were 'scarce' and included 'roofing tiles, clay tobacco pipes and pottery, none earlier than the seventeenth century'. Brannon also noted that the laying of the car park proposed reducing the ground levels ('loss of surface deposits') by 0.8m on average.

In 2012 Cormac McSparron directed a small investigation at the north-western corner of St Augustine's church (McSparron 2013). The single trench (3m x 1m) demonstrated that the wall of the nave was located on top of an earlier wall, presumably foundations of an earlier church while the porch was built on a nineteenth-century foundation which was built into a graveyard soil. Fragments of bone, including human bone were found along with a seventeenth-century gun flint and a single sherd of Scottish greyware pottery.

In 2012, a GPR survey was undertaken by Ronan McHugh (CAF) and Dr Alastair Ruffell (QUB) at the north-western corner of the Bishops Street Within car park in November 2012 (Plate 1). The

results suggested that there was a depth of 1-2 m of overburden, i.e. rubble, hard-core etc. below the tarmaced surface. Given this depth of stone it was not possible to image any features that may have survived below this (A. Ruffell pers. comm.).

In February of 2013 an evaluation (AE/13/16E) was carried out in the northern corner of the car park to establish if any archaeology survived, especially given the findings of the 1991 investigations (see above). Below the garden soils articulated burials (C.205) were partially uncovered in one of the test trenches (Trench 2). A sample of bone from one of the articulated skeletons was dated to cal. AD 1526-1952 (95% probability, UBA-22694: 232±35 BP). Given the stratification it is unlikely to be modern (i.e. nineteenth or twentieth century) and a seventeenth- or eighteenth-century date seems most probable. The evaluation also recovered early post-medieval pottery and tiles, clay pipes and animal bone. Given the successful demonstration of the survival of archaeology but with the subsoil *not* having been successfully reached the NIEA decided to revisit the site in autumn to undertake a larger excavation to establish what depth of archaeology survived and principally, if medieval depots survived.

3 The excavation

3.1 *Community participation and outreach*

The excavation at Bishop Street was designed from the outset as an excavation in which members of the public could visit and participate. The volunteer coordination was managed by the Museum Services and the North West Volunteer Centre and the site was open for members of the public to visit each day we were working. Many of the local primary schools also visited the site during the excavation and this was organised by the Museum Services. There was Open Day on the last Saturday of the excavation when over 2000 people visited. A blog was also maintained with daily updates on progress on site - http://www.legenderrydigs.blogspot.co.uk/

3.2 *Site logistics*

Permission to excavate and to close-off a corner of the car-park (23 car-parking bays: Figure 2) was given in advance by the landowners, DRD Roads Service. The site was cordoned off with a double row of Harris fencing and secured with a chain and padlock and signage warning of an open excavation was displayed.

The excavation trench within the compound was roughly marked out on the tarmac with paint and the site was traversed with a cable detector before any digging began. The line of the electricity cable that crosses through the site, as highlighted on the NIE mark-up plan, was detected and marked out on the ground (shown on Figure 2). The trench was opened to the north of this line. An additional cable, not

located by the cable detector or marked on the NIE plan, was also uncovered at the north-western corner of the trench, running roughly southwest-northeast, at a depth of around 0.4m.

The tarmac and upper modern deposits of gravel and overburden were excavated and removed by a mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision. The spoil was removed from the site by truck and dumped legally at a quarry in Muff. Once archaeological deposits were uncovered excavation with the digger ceased and excavation proceeded by hand. A spoil heap was maintained to the south of trench and was removed off site by digger and truck. The sides of the trench were stepped and sloped-in, with steps cut into the sloped side to gain safe access to the trench. Hoarding was erected across the base of the two steeper sides. Scaffolding was erected at the north-eastern corner of the trench and a pulley-system was set up to hoist up the buckets and remove the spoil. Pedestrian barriers (to waist height) were erected around the top perimeter of the trench so that visitors to the site could view the excavation safely. Access into the compound for visitors was monitored and access into the trench was strictly limited to the excavation crew (CAF personnel and volunteers) and to select visitors to the site (e.g. NIEA inspectors).

On completion of the excavation the site was reinstated. The base of the trench was covered with a permeable membrane (terram) secured by stones and the hoarding was dismantled. The trench was backfilled with 4`` broken road stone to about 400mm below the surface. It was rolled and then covered with 2`` road stone and quarry gravel and dust before being sealed by tarmac (as per DRD Guidelines).

3.3   *Archaeological method statement*

The site context record was created using the standard context recording method. Individual features were planned (Scale 1:20 or 1:10 where appropriate) and photographed. Individual negative features were excavated by putting a box-section through the feature to recover information about its profile and fills and were then recorded with a section drawing (Scale 1:10). A transect of levels across the site, including the adjacent walls, was also recorded using the EDM (Figure 25). The articulated burials were excavated and recorded following standard procedures (detailed in full in the method statement accompanying the excavation licence application). In addition to photography and illustration, the principal site records comprise context sheets and a site diary. Registers of contexts, field drawings, photographs, small finds (including a quantification of the metalwork) and bulk samples are reproduced here in the Appendices.

3.4   *Stratigraphical account of the excavation*

The excavated deposits and features can be subdivided into five broad phases all overlying the subsoil. These will be described in stratigraphic sequence from the most recent, uppermost deposits (Phase 5), to the earliest (Phase 1).

Phase 5   Car-park and associated deposits - 20thC *(Figures 24, 25 and 32)*

The excavation trench, measuring approximately 14m by 14m (Figures 24 and 25), was roughly marked-out on the surface of the car park. The tarmac (C.1001: 0.03m thick) was cut and removed by machine (Plate 5) exposing a loose quarry-gravel and stone layer with lenses of sand/quarry dust (C.1002: 0.25-0.40m thick). This extended right across the trench and was evidently laid down, with the tarmac, when the car park was instated. At the north-western end of the trench this gravel layer (C.1002) was relatively thin (0.25m) and overlay a loose coarse deposit of demolition rubble (Plate 6)– brick, mortar, stone, slate and occasional pieces of corroded metalwork (C.1003: 1-1.3m thick). This deposit also included a piece of cut sandstone exposed in the western section face, and several cobblestones. This clearly represents the rubble from a demolished building and appears to be a localised spread confined to the northern corner of the car park. This would explain the noticeable rise in the surface of the car park in this particular area. The Church of Ireland rectory formerly occupied this plot and the rubble could derive from the demolition of it in the 1990s or possibly the stable block which formerly existed at the southern end of the car park. Given its stratigraphical location it is unlikely to derive from the conservatory that once occupied the site (see Section 2.8). The presence of the cobblestones might suggest the latter. Alternatively the material could have been imported from offsite and in advance of car park being laid it was simply used as a convenient place to deposit rubble and level up the site. Below the rubble was a heterogeneous horizon of largely sterile clays, gravels, stones and sand with multiple discernible lenses (C.1004: 0.9-1.3m). This is considered here as one context as it is evidently material dumped to build-up and level the site in advance of its conversion to a car park (presumably to make the site more or less level with Bishop Street). Occasional finds of animal bone brick and mortar were present in C.1004.

All four layers (C.1001-1004) are contemporary and post-rectory (1990s- to present) and date to when the site was converted into a car park.

Phase 4   Garden soils - mid/late 17thC to E20th century *(Figures 31 and 32)*

Below the modern leveling-up and dump layer (C.1004), at a depth of approximately 1.5m below the surface of the car-park, a dark-brown, loamy garden or urban soil (C.1005) was exposed (Plate 7). The trench was excavated to this depth by machine under archaeological supervision with the sides of the trench stepped and sloped in giving a working area, at this depth, 8.5m (east-west) by 6.6m (north-south) east-west. A small exploratory test pit was excavated by hand into this deposit (C.1005) indicating that it extended for at least 0.2m. It was therefore decided to machine down further through this across the eastern third of the trench. Excavation of C.1005 (0.2-0.4m thick) indicated that it was a loamy garden soil, with no features, and produced clay pipe stems (many decorated), fragments of bottle glass, animal bone, corroded iron nails and sherds of glazed pottery including creamwares. Below this garden soil was a relatively thin layer (0.08-0.1m) of a coarse blackish-brown clay loam (C.1006) rich in clinker, charcoal and fragmented and comminuted marine shells, in particular turret

shells (*Turitella communis*) but with oyster shells (*Ostrea edulis*) also present. This was discontinuous and patchy in its extent with clumps of clinker and shell throughout. The turret shells are not typical food species and are most likely to have been imported with sand or possibly other natural shell deposits and burnt to make lime. Perhaps this burnt, shelly- layer derives from a kiln. It is probable, given the site's urban location, that lime in this context would have been used to make mortar or lime wash rather than as a fertilizer. Below this clinker/shell horizon (C.1006) was another mid to dark-brown, clay-loam and garden soil horizon (C.1007: 0.25-0.3m). This deposit also yielded clay pipe stems and bowls (mostly eighteenth-century in date but with at least one possible seventeenth-century example), pottery sherds, window glass, slag, animal bone and oyster shells (poorly preserved and fragmentary). There was, however, less occupation debris and detritus than in the stratigraphically earlier garden-soil layer, C.1005.

Machining down through this lower garden soil, C.1007, across the eastern end of the trench revealed human bone at the very eastern edge of the trench and excavation by machine then ceased. It was decided to leave a central baulk and to machine down through the garden soils (C.1005, C.1006 and C.1007) across the western third of the trench. The clinker/shell deposit (C.1006) was patchier in the western end of the trench but otherwise the three layers (C.1005, C.1006 and C.1007) extended right across the trench. Excavation down through C.1007 in the western third stopped at an arbitrary depth, and all excavation thereafter continued by hand (Plate 8).

With the commencement of excavation by hand the largest majority of the spoil excavated thereafter was sieved. This produced more of the same range of finds but also a lead musket shot (SF# 101), lots more animal bone (including fish bone), occasional bits of shell and clinker, and a number of small copper-alloy pins each about one inch in length. A worked goat horncore (SF# 721) that had been cut and pierced and with some surviving incised surface decoration (Plate 9) was also recovered from C.1007. This had been cut and hollowed-out in the interior which, coupled with the pierced holes (for rivets?), suggest that it was probably meant to function as a knife handle. Sieving also yielded a coin from C.1007 (SF#59; Plate 10), a French copper-alloy seventeenth-century *double tournois* (Louis XIII La Rochelle mint 1643; R. Heslip, per comm.), the first of several coins from the site, and a piece of a north Devonshire ridge tile. This range of finds, in particular the latter two, would suggest that the lower garden soil, C.1007, probably dates to the earliest phase of gardens that accompanied the Bishop's Palace from the mid- to late seventeenth century. It is of course conceivable that the soils were imported to create the gardens and therefore the possibility that this assemblage of finds did not accumulate *in situ* through activities at this particular site. One other find of note from this horizon was a prehistoric flint scrapper (Plate 11). Although this is clearly residual, it is a highly significant find given that no pre-Plantation artefacts have previously been recovered from the island.

Phase 3   ***The burials – 17thcentury*** *(Figure 26)*

The garden soil, C.1007, sealed a horizon of articulated burials. The grave cuts (15) were well defined and cut into a grey-brown sticky clay-loam (C.1008: 0.17-0.2m) that produced glazed and earthenware pottery sherds, clay pipe stems, animal bones, three lead musket shot (SF# 240, 241 and 242) and fragments of brick and window glass. Several of the graves were truncated with the skulls protruding indicating that this layer must have been reduced prior to the build-up and accumulation of the overlying garden soils (C.1007, C.1006 etc.) and that the level from which the burials were inserted has been removed (i.e. a horizontal discontinuity). Alternatively, the burials may have been cut from C.1007 but with the cuts not identified archaeologically until the lower strata, C.1008, was exposed. In the north-eastern corner of the trench there was an irregular stony spread of small to medium-sized stones and loose fragmented schist (C.1012: 0.1-0.15m). This overlay the C.1008 but which had also been cut by some of the burials (C.1011, C.1014, C.1036, C.1049 and C.1047).This layer was exposed in plan but not excavated.

The shallowest burial was that of a juvenile (SK1009), 4-5 years old when he/she died (E. Murphy, *pers comm*.). The burial was aligned east-west, with its head in the west and with its arms and hands by its sides. The fill (C.1010) and grave cut (C.1011) had been truncated and the burial ran into the eastern section-face of the trench (the feet were not retrieved). The skeleton was excavated, photographed (Plates 12 and 15), drawn in plan and recorded using the relevant pro-formas before it was lifted, bagged and boxed and returned to Belfast for washing and specialist analysis. Bulk samples were also taken of the grave fill, in particular the area around the abdomen and pelvis. This methodology was employed for all of the skeletons that were fully excavated. The juvenile had clearly been interred in a coffin as indicated by the line of corroded nails around the edge of the cut (marked by blue tags in Plates 12 and 15).The lower limb bones, tibiae and fibulae were retrieved from the section but not the feet bones. The fill (C.1010) a greyish-brown loose silty clay, also produced a clay pipe stem fragment. The grave cut (C.1011) was shallow (0.1-0.15m), probably truncated, and cut through the gravelly deposits C.1012 and the eastern end of an adjacent grave, C.1036. The cut (C.1010) measured 1.09m east-west by 0.4m north-south.

The grave for the juvenile was the only grave (C.1011) that intercut another (C.1036) – the remainder of the graves all respected each other and were aligned on the same axes, east-west. Within the excavation trench there were two distinctive rows of burials (and the edge of a third) which, along with the graveyard soil (C.1008), were confined to the eastern two-thirds of the excavation trench (Plates 13 and 14). There was also only one horizon of burials which were all at a relatively even depth. This would suggest that this area of ground used for burials was of a single phase. The lack of disarticulated human bone recovered from the graveyard soil (C.1008) also suggests a single phase use on a 'green field' site. With the exception of the single child burial (SK1009) all of the burials were of adults and were interred in a supine position. Finds from the grave fills included small

fragments of window glass, clay pipe stem fragments, animal bone, bits of mortar and brick, occasional marine shells and some fragments of pottery. A cursory examination of the pottery from the grave fills and C.1008 suggests a seventeenth-century date for the burials (A. Gahan *pers comm*.) though this will require confirmation following full analysis of the finds, including the clay pipes and the pottery, by relevant specialists. No personal items were found in any of the grave fills or in association with any of the skeletons.

As the primary goals of the excavation were to determine the depth of archaeology that existed and to establish if any medieval horizons survived not all of the fifteenth post-medieval burials were excavated. As the burials, and graveyard soil (C.1008) were confined to the eastern two thirds of the trench it was decided to concentrate on this side of the trench – to excavate the western row of burials fully and to then proceed to excavate the earlier layers and features in the western half of the trench only.

Western row of burials

The northernmost burial in this row, SK1037 (Plate 16), was aligned on the same axis as the other burials but orientated the opposite way around, i.e. with its head to the east. The skeleton was well preserved and there was no evidence for a coffin (i.e. nails or other coffin furniture). The layout of the skeleton would suggest that it was buried in a shroud but no evidence for any shroud pins were noted. The arms were by its side with both hands across its pelvis. Finds from the grave fill (C.1026), a grey-brown silty clay loam, included fragments of brick, mortar, clay pipe stems, animal bone and pottery. The grave was a sub-rectangular cut (C.1027), 1.94m in length east-west by 0.49m in width and with a maximum depth of 0.23m. The cut had steep, almost vertical sides and a flat base with large flat stones at the base of the cut (C.1053) at the eastern end. The north-eastern corner of the cut was not excavated as it ran into the northern section-face of the trench.

South of this, was a double burial (Plates 17 and 18) with two skeletons (SK1029 and SK1030) buried in the same grave cut (C.1031). The skeletons lay sided-by-side, both with their heads facing south. The skeleton to the south (SK1029) had its right arm overlying its left with the northern one of the pair (SK1030), mirroring this with its left arm overlying the right. In the case of the former (SK1029) when the skeleton was being lifted it was found that the bones were quite soft and fragile and where the radius rested across the lumbar vertebrae it had left a distinct linear groove (Plate 19). This is presumably taphonomic (i.e. caused post-depositionally) but no other examples of this were recorded on the site and would suggest that these vertebrae were particularly soft for some reason. The tight alignment of the bones of the feet and shoulders of both skeletons would suggest that they were interred in shrouds and remains of pins and associated patches of green staining on the bone (caused by the copper) were observed for both. In SK1029, fragments of a copper-alloy pin were found lying on the lower right tibia and for the northern skeleton, SK1030, an area of green staining was present

on the lower left radius but the pin did not survive. The grave cut (C.1031) and fill (C.1028) were truncated, in particular across the western end. The grave cut (C.1031), sub-rectangular in plan, measured 1.89m in length east-west by 0.86m north south. The cut had steeply sloping sides with a relatively flat to concave base. The fill (C.1028), a mid-greyish brown silty-clay loam, produced animal bone, fragments of vessel glass and brick, corroded metal and sherds of pottery.

In the same row of burials, immediately south of the double burial (C.1031) was a single burial (SK1041) possibly of a male (Plate 20). The skull was tilted slightly back and to his/her right and the mandible had dropped. The left maxillary incisor displayed a distinct groove caused by excessive wear through the biting down and clenching on a pipe (Plate 21). He/she had also lost a right mandibular molar some time before he/she died (ante-mortem) and the alveolus had fill-in with new bone growth. A green stain on the neck vertebrae indicated the presence of a copper-alloy pin suggesting a probable shroud burial. Both arms and hands were by his/her side. The grave (C.1025) was sub-rectangular in plan, widening at the eastern end and measuring 1.85 in length east-west by 0.44-0.51m wide, and 0.19m deep. It was filled by a loose brown clay-loam (C.1024).

The skeleton to the south of SK1041, skeleton SK1040 was very well preserved (Plate 22). The skull rested on its right side and the mandible had dropped. The arms were by its side with the left hand resting above the pelvis and the right hand by its side. There were a series of nails around the edge of the cut suggesting the use of a coffin. The grave fill (C.1022), a mid- to dark-brown clay loam and which contained lumps of clay, yielded a lead strap, rectangular in cross section and 85mm in length, with a rough 'A' stamped at one end and with scratch marks at the wider end. This was recovered near the mid-shaft of the right tibia but at the upper edge of the cut rather than beside the bone. The fill also yielded a 'clump' of eight fine copper-alloy pins found parallel with the pin heads side-by-side, in the vicinity of the right tibia but towards the surface of the fill and edge of the cut, while the tibiae and feet bones rested near the base of the cut. Other finds included fragments of glass and mortar and some disarticulated human bone. The grave (C.1023) was an irregular sub-rectangular cut measuring 2.05m in length, east-west, and 0.37-0.54m wide and 0.25-0.3m in depth, being shallower in the west.

The skeleton (SK1020) and grave (C.1021) to the south of SK1040 were not excavated as the southern edge of the burial ran into the southern section of the trench (Plate 23). The edge of the sub-rectangular cut (C.1021) which measured 1.98m east-west by at least 0.4m in width, and the fill (C.1019), a dark-brown clay-loam, were exposed in plan but not excavated. The skull of SK1020 was partially exposed indicating that it was also buried with its head in the west and was of an adult.

Eastern row of burials

Just three of the skeletons in this line of seven burials were excavated in plan (SK1043, SK1039 and SK1035) – the skeletons were photographed, planned and fully recorded but were not lifted and were reburied on completion of the excavation. The other grave were recorded and planned but were not investigated further.

The northernmost grave, C.1033, was not excavated. Just the western end of the cut (0.35m in length east-west; 0.35m wide) was uncovered in the excavation trench and it was recorded in plan only. The skull of the skeleton (SK1044) was partially exposed indicating that the burial was orientated with its head in the west. The fill (C.1032) was a brown silty clay loam with charcoal flecks.

South of this grave, was SK1043. The skeleton was well preserved with the skull resting on its left side. The skeleton fitted tightly to the edge of the grave cut with both elbows bent sharply at an angle and slightly raised-up, and the hands 'bound' tightly across the pelvis (Plate 24). Only the upper limbs of the legs were excavated as the burial ran into the northern section-face of the excavation trench. The grave (C.1016) was a sub-rectangular cut and measured over 1.4m in length east-west and 0.47-0.55m in width. The fill (C.1015) was a brown silty clay loam with small stones and gravel present, and produced some animal bone and corroded nails.

South of SK1043 was skeleton SK1039 (Plate 25). The skull rested on its left side and the mandible had dropped. The right hand rested across its pelvis while the left arm and hand were slightly raised and lay to the left of the torso. The grave fill (C.1017) a loose brown clay-loam with some stones present, produced animal bone, nails, glass, clay pipe stems and pottery. Two small 'seed-like' objects were also recovered from the abdomen area of the skeleton during excavation (Plate 26). Despite best efforts to circulate these to multiple osteologists, palynologists, insect specialist amongst others, they have not yet been identified. The grave (C.1018) was a quite regular rectangular to wedge-shaped cut measuring 1.92m in length east-west and 0.47-0.6m in width, north-south, and a depth of around 0.21m. The southern and western end of the cut was steep, almost vertical while the northern eastern end had a more gentle sloped profile.

South again was skeleton SK1035 (Plate 27). As with SK1043, it fitted tightly into the grave cut with the shoulders and elbows raised. Both arms were bent at the elbows with hands clasped across the pelvis. The skull faced forward, tilted slightly to its right side. The grave (C.1036) measured 2.06m in length, east-west, and 0.63m wide and was sub-oval/rectangular in plan. It was filled with a grey-brown silty clay with some small stones present (C.1034).

Between SK1035 and the southern side of the trench were three other burials – grave cuts C.1049, C.1047 and C.1059 running from north to south. Grave cut C.1049 was sub-rectangular in plan and

measured 1.7m in length and 0.5-0.58m wide. It was filled with a dark-brown clay loam with flecks of charcoal, small stones and disarticulated animal bones (C.1048). The grave adjacent to it to the south (C.1047) continued beyond the edge of the excavation trench at its eastern end but with the exposed length measuring 1.46m and 0.55m wide. The skull of the skeleton (SK.1046) was partly exposed indicating that the burial was oriented with its head in the west (Plate 28). The fill (C.1045) was a dark brown clay loam with charcoal flecks and small to medium-sized stones present. Both of these cuts (C.1049 and C.1047) were well defined towards their eastern ends where they cut through the stone deposit, C.1012. Only a small section of the southernmost burial in the row, cut C.1059, was exposed at the south-western corner of the trench (Plate 29). This measured 1.2m (east –west) by 0.6m (north-south) and was filled with a brown clay loam with roots, stones and charcoal flecks present (C.1060).

Third row of burials

The excavation trench also clipped the edge of a third row of burials exposed along the eastern edge of the trench. The burials comprised two cuts (C.1014 and C.1011 – the juvenile discussed previously above) through the stone layer (C.1012). The western end of a cut, a presumed burial, was uncovered at the north-eastern corner of the trench (C.1014). The semi-circular cut measured 0.44m in width (north-south) and 0.26m east-west and continued beyond the eastern edge of the trench. The fill was exposed in plan, but not excavated and had partially collapsed in. The fill (C.1013) was a dark-brown clay loam with stones and shells present.

The continuation of burials to the east, north and south of the excavation trench indicates that the burial ground extends further in all three directions while the finds from the fills indicated that the burials were post-medieval and probably seventeenth-century in date. As one of the main aims of the excavation was to establish the survival of medieval deposits it was decided to concentrate further excavations across the western half of the trench only. This meant that not all of the skeletons needed to be fully excavated, thus making best use of the time available.

Phase 2   Earliest English phases: late sixteenth – early seventeenth century
                   (Figures 27, 28, 31 and 32)

The western row of skeletons only were excavated fully and removed for specialist analysis (SKs1037, 1029, 1030, 1041 and 1040) and excavation concentrated on a central 'sondage' through the site, 2.5m wide. A number of flat, flag-like stones were exposed at the base of the grave cutC.1027 at the northern end of the trench (Plates 30 and 33). Excavation down through the graveyard soil, C.1008, around the cut showed the feature (C.1053) to be stone-built, measuring 1.65m north-south by 0.8m east-west. It had a relatively level surface and was constructed using medium-sized stones (51mm x 40mm; 44mm x 33mm; 23mm x 25mm). It was not bonded and appeared to be one course high (0.08-0.1m) with a straight western edge. It continued further north beyond the northern edge of

trench and was left *in situ*. An irregular spread of smaller angular and sub-angular stones (C.1055) spread out around this feature with another irregular circular spread of stones (C.1056) further south. The graveyard soil excavated from the area adjacent to the stone platform (C.1053) yielded four small bone dice (SF#s 717, 718, 719 and 720), each 7mm across. All four were recovered through sieving (Plate 31). A 1601 copper-alloy Elizabeth I 1601 (Plate 32) was also recovered, again through sieving, along with a lead musket shot (SF# 241) and a small bulbous tobacco pipe bowl (SF# 715).

At the base of the grave cuts south of C.1027, and on excavation of the graveyard soil (C.1008) across the middle section of the trench a humic, brown silty loam (C.1068) with medium angular to sub-rounded stones (av. 0.2m diameter) was uncovered.

Southeast of the stone feature (C.1053), towards the southern edge of the trench, was an irregular spread or lens of loose stones (approx. 2.4m NW/SE x 1m N/S) which included pieces of fragmented shale, medium-sized angular stones, bits of brick and mortar and sandstone (C.1063). The composition of this sterile deposit suggests that it derives from a building episode. It dipped or dived down northwards and was stratified above a thin (0.02-0.03m) brown deposit of loam (C.1070) which produced some disarticulated animal and human bone (a human vertebrae) and some coarseware pottery. This overlay an area of intensive burning (Plates 33 and 34) represented by a spread of dark reddish-brown fine-grained clay with an abundance of charcoal throughout (C.1054) and had been cut by the graves C.1025 and C.1023. The area of burning (C.1054) extended for 1.86m north-south and 0.75m east-west, though it continued further east into the unexcavated eastern section of the trench, and was between 0.03m and 0.1m thick. It also yielded some unglazed coarseware pottery. A large cut and dressed stone was found associated with this area of burning and may have been utilized as a hearth stone. One of the surfaces of the stone is dressed with regular markings and two of the sides are cut and even, presumably representing the exposed faces in the built structure that it came from, possibly a medieval building. Given the size of the stone (280mm x 500mm and 145mm in height) it is unlikely to have travelled far. There are a number of scratches and markings on the cut faces of the stone including a possible 'A' which may represent a mason's mark (drawing compass?) or it could be graffiti (Plate 35). Excavation of the burning, C.1054, uncovered a thin lens of the brown loamy deposit (C.1068) recorded at the base of several of the grave cuts.

The graveyard soil, C.1008, and burials did not extend into the western third of the trench. Here, below the garden soil C.1007 were a number of ill-defined spreads including stony deposits and possible spreads of re-deposited subsoil – C.1042, C.1066, C.1052, C.1050 and C.1051. East of these extending under the excavated burials and graveyard soil (C.1008) was an extensive stony loam (C.1068), above which the stone platform (C.1053), dump of building debris (C.1063) and informal hearth (C.1054) were stratified.

Across the south-western corner of the trench, below the upper garden soil (C.1007), was a yellowish-brown sandy clay layer (C.1042) with small to medium-sized stones abundant throughout along with charcoal flecks and plant roots. It also produced a musket shot (SF# 1042). It extended 1.84m north south and approximately 2m east-west and its composition suggests that it may be redeposited subsoil. This layer (C.1042) was cut by a small shallow sub-circular pit (C.1058: 1.06m north/south x 0.63m east/west) at the western edge of the trench and which continued into the section (Plate 38). It was filled with a soft, grey-brown silty-loam (C.1050). The base of the cut was ill-defined and may represent a possible tree-bole. Given the stratigraphy, it is possible that this is contemporary with the burials.

North of the yellowish layer (C.1042), separated by a linear spread of a mid-brown silty loam (C.1052), was another extensive spread of a yellowish-brown sandy loam (C.1066) - another possible layer of redeposited subsoil. Excavation of these deposits indicated that the latter, C.1066, was stratified above the C.1052 (which presented itself as a 'linear' feature when first uncovered) both of which dipped down, northwards and were layered above one another at an angle. This would suggest that these deposits are reflecting a former sloped surface, either the natural slope of the ground or an artificial slope, such as a bank, which has been levelled-out.

At the northern corner of a trench was a semi-circular deposit, of a light to mid-brown sandy loam with charcoal flecks, plant roots and small angular and rounded stones throughout (C.1051). The deposit produced some animal bone, fragments of brick, vessel glass and clay pipe including another small tobacco pipe bowl (SF# 716) and a lead musket shot (SF# 465).This deposit, (C.1051; 0.23m thick) represented the upper fill of a shallow cut, C.1061. The lower fill of the cut was a relatively sterile yellowish-brown silty gravel with occasional charcoal flecks present (C.1065; 0.12m thick). The cut (C.1061; 2.27m east/west x 1.48m north/south) had a gentle break of slope with a relatively flat base and was not fully investigated as it continued into the northern and western baulks of the trench (Plates 36 and 37).

Following the excavation of the shallow pit (C.1061), C.1066 and C.1052 were then excavated stratigraphically. The upper deposit, C.1066 produced animal bone, some corroded iron objects and a hammered silver coin (SF# 513). The latter was badly corroded and damaged but has been preliminarily identified as a silver groat dating to the 1490s (Henry VII) or 1550s (Mary I) though both continued in circulation into the sixteenth and even seventeenth centuries (R. Heslip, pers comm.). The C.1052 (0.1m thick) deposit was a stonier layer with occasional charcoal flecks and some plant roots and it also produced some animal bone and corroded iron objects.

Extending across much of the western of the trench, below the C.1042, C.1052 and C.1066 layers was the extensive brown silty humic loam deposit (C.1068) which also extended further east under the

grave cuts (see above). This deposit (C.1068) produced animal bone, some fragments of sandstone, corroded ferrous objects including a key and sherds of pottery (Plates 40 and 41). The latter included multiple sherds of a green-glazed grey fabric ware (Plate 41), including several sherds probably from the same vessel (a jug) which has been identified as medieval 'Scottish greyware' (C. McSparron *pers comm.*). A sherd of this pottery type was also found in McSparron's excavations at St Augustine's church in 2012.

At the northern end of the trench there was a discrete deposit of a greyish-brown silty loam (C.1067; 0.04-0.14m thick), sandwiched between the C.1066 and C.1068, and it too dipped down northwards. It was relatively sterile with some charcoal flecks and small angular and sub-angular stones present. A provisional division of the stratigraphy and phasing is drawn at this point, at the base of the extensive grey-brown humic layer, C.1068 (equivalent to C.1071, C.1064 and C.1057). The datable finds recovered from this deposit and above, and below the burials, suggest a late sixteenth-early seventeenth century date range with, evidently some residual earlier material (the silver coin and medieval pottery). The occurrence of brick and clay pipe stems, although much less frequent than in the upper garden soils, indicates that these can at least be considered as post-medieval date. The two clay pipe bowls, from C.1051 and C.1008, can be dated stylistically to *circa* 1580-1610 (Ayto 1987, 8). The pipe bowls, coupled with the 1601 coin (SF# 168) would certainly point to a turn of the century date while the features, in particular the angled or sloped layers which included probable redeposited subsoil (C.1042, C.1052, C.1066 and possibly C.1067) are suggestive of a slighted bank. The intensive area of burning (C.1054) could represent an informal hearth though the function of the stone-built feature (C.1053) is unclear. When considered collectively these finds and features would suggest that they derive from the period when Sir Henry Dowcra built an earthen-banked fort around the ruins of the monastery (see Sections 2.5 and 2.8). The recovery of at least one human bone (from C.1070) suggests that earlier burials, predating the post-medieval burial horizon (Phase 3) must be located in the vicinity.

Phase 1   Medieval occupation: 13th-14th century (Figures 29, 30 and 31)

Further excavations in the trench were then reduced to a 1.5m-wide box-trench running north-south across the trench. This was to maximize the amount of information retrieved within the time-frame available. There were also health and safety concerns with working at depth which necessitated the stepping-in of the trench, and reduction of working area. The area east of this ('central sondage') was partially excavated further.

Central sondage

Other areas of burning were also found in the vicinity of C.1054, though these were stratigraphically earlier. Immediately to the south at the base of the grave cut C.1023, was a lens of pinkish cream/grey fine-grained ash, C.1062. This was only partially exposed (0.5m north/south by 0.4m east/west) and

excavation showed that it was made up of multiple different layers – a cream ash layer over a scorched red layer lying above a black charcoal layer (Figure 28). No stones or other features were found associated with the ash. This ash layer was contemporary with other areas of burning C.1072, and C.1081 in the box trench (see below). Adjacent to C.1054 and C.1062 and below C.1069, was another area of burning, C.1089, exposed in eth west-facing section of the sondage. It extended for 0.5 north-south and was 0.08m thick. It comprised an orange-red scorched layer stratified above a soft blackish grey silty lens.

Excavation of the humic layer, C.1068, exposed an extensive a greyish-brown stony clay-loam which was quite loose and coarse and with gravel, and small and medium-sized stones present (C.1069). It also was found to have a gentle dip down, northwards. It produced animal bone, corroded ferrous nails and coarse ware pottery sherds including sherds of Everted rim ware. Excavation of this layer exposed a stone and rubble tumble layer, C.1085 (Plate 39). The rounded and angular stones (53x21cm; 38x32cm; 28x28cm; 40x30xm; 15x23cm) were in clusters (1.5m x 1.1m; 1.6m x 1.25m) suggestive of features though they did not appear to form anything obvious. None of stones displayed cut or worked faces and there were no traces of mortar or plaster observed. The general quantity of stones would suggest that they represent tumble from a structure of some sort. The stones were impressed into a grey-brown clay loam (C.1088).

Box-trench

Below the stone and gravel horizon C.1069 in the box section was a small lens of a yellowish brown gritty clay loam, possibly redeposited subsoil (C.1094; 0.04-0.06m thick) which partially overlay another lens of burning C.1072. Both were exposed at the southern end of the trench and continued into the southern baulk. The area of burning, C.1072, measured 1.4m north-south by 0.6-0.9m east-west and was 0.03m in depth. It contained some small angular stones and lots of charcoal and appeared to represent a deposit of burnt material (rake out from a hearth?) rather than *in situ* burning (it is not illustrated in any of the recorded sections). Below the discrete area of burning (C.1072) a greyish brown silty-clay loam (C.1073) extended northwards across the southern half of the trench. It contained some stone, animal bone and had charcoal flecking. This deposit C.1073 yielded two coins: a silver coin that had been cut in half (SF# 639) and a copper alloy coin (SF# 658). The former is a Henry III halfpenny, cut in two, and can be dated to 1247-1253(R. Heslip pers comm.). The latter was poorly preserved and heavily corroded but has been preliminary identified as a possible Scots Turner (a Scottish two pence) dating to *circa* 1640s (Robert Heslip, pers comm.).

This clay loam (C.1073) sealed two intercutting pits; pit C.1076 which cut C.1078. The later, larger pit, C.1076, measured 1.4m wide (NE/SW) by 0.69m and was just under half a metre in depth (0.49m). It had sharp break of slope and a roughly concave base. It was filled by C.1075 and C.1087. The upper fill C.1075 (0.39m thick) was a mottled orange and black sandy clay with small stones,

fragmented schist and charcoal was abundant throughout, including carbonised twigs and relatively large pieces of charcoal. As with the area of burning to the south (C.1072 – see above), the deposit displayed extensive signs of burning but not for *in situ* burning. This fill (C.1075) produced some animal bone and medieval pottery sherds. The basal fill, C.1087 (0.11m thick) was a grey brown sandy loam with some stones and burnt bone. The base of the pit cut into the subsoil.

The earlier pit, C.1078, cut by it C.1076, measured 1.37m by 1.06m wide across the top and was 0.36m deep (Plate 42). It was an irregularly shaped pit with steep sides and a flat base, though it was uneven overlying stone from the underlying deposit (C.1077). It was filled by C.1074, an orange-brown sandy clay suggestive of redeposited subsoil and contained some poorly preserved animal bones and teeth and medieval pot sherds.

A posthole (C.1091) was also cut from this level and cut into the underlying subsoil. The posthole, C.1091 measured 0.33m in width and 0.5m deep (Plate 49). It was sub-circular in plan with almost vertical sides and a shallow-sloping base. It was filled by a grey-brown sandy loam (C.1092) with one larger packing stone and fine angular gravel. It produced a corroded nail a sherds of medieval pottery and had inclusions of charcoal.

The box trench cut through a section of a sub-circular pit (C.1083) at the northern end of the trench (Plates 43 and 44). It had gently sloping sides and a relatively flat base and was filled by C.1093 and a layer of burning C.1081. The upper fill, C.1093, was an orange-brown sandy clay with large angular stones (0.2-0.3m) and charcoal flecks. The basal fill and 'lining' of the pit was a mottled orange/red/black/brown gritty sandy clay (C.1081).

The three pits, C.1076, C.1078 and C.1083 cut through an extensive grey brown silty loam (C.1077) with small stones fragment schist and occasional charcoal flecking. It yielded some poorly preserved animal bone and medieval pot sherds. This C.1077 deposit sealed two cuts into the subsoil; a ditch, C.1080, discovered at the northern end of the box trench, and a small circular pit or posthole, C.1084 towards the centre of the trench. The latter, C.1084 measured 0.55m by 0.46m in width and was 0.3m deep and was filled by a grey brown silty loam (C.1082) with small stones through and larger 'packing stones' towards the base (Plates 47 and 48).

Given the depth of the trench, the upper fills of the ditch, C.1080, were partly excavated and then the feature was box-sectioned and a 0.75 wide section was excavated. The upper fill, physically cut by the pit C.1083, was a light brown sandy loam (C.1079; 0.11-0.45m thick) with occasional charcoal flecks and stones. It produced some poorly preserved animal bone cored nail and medieval pottery sherds. Against the inner sloping face of the cut was a sterile lens of and orange-brown sandy loam (C.1090) - redeposited subsoil, representing ditch slump. The basal fill of the ditch (C.1086; 0.33m thick) was a

grey silty loam with large stones towards the base of the cut. It had evidence for root disturbance and appeared to be sterile and probably natural silting deposit of the ditch. The ditch, C.1080, was cut into the natural soil and extended for a depth of 1.3m, with the base some 4.2m below the surface of the car park (Plates 45 and 46).

The earliest strata, overlying and cut into the glacial subsoil, were represented by a series of anomalous layers, a couple of pits and postholes and a ditch. Meaningful interpretation of these features is curtailed given the limited area opened but the excavation was successful in establishing the depth and nature of surviving archaeology in this area. Cursory examination of the finds, the coins and pottery coupled with the absence of brick and clay pipes, would also suggest a broad medieval date, thirteenth to fourteenth centuries for this phase.

On reaching subsoil in the box-trench, excavation ceased (Plate 50). A permeable membrane was laid down over the base of the trench (Plate 51) before the site was backfilled (Plate 52) and sealed with tarmac.

3.5   *The finds*

A wide range of finds were recovered through both hand-collection and sieving. Some of the metalwork was also recovered from the spoil heap with the use of a metal detector. The finds recovered are catalogued in the Appendices and include; disarticulated animal bones and teeth, marine shells, coins (silver and copper alloy), corroded iron metalwork (including a key and a barbed fish hook), slag, copper alloy objects (including a probable sheath of a scabbard and multiple pins), lead objects (including shot and probable window leading), window glass, vessel glass, bottle glass, clay tobacco pipe stems and bowls, glazed and unglazed pottery, architectural/masonry debris (mortar, perforated slate, brick), worked bone (including the four dice), worked stone (possible gaming pieces and pivot stones) and struck flint.

Pottery

The pottery assemblage includes a range of medieval and post-medieval wares and one piece of prehistoric pottery. The former includes various sherds of Ulster Coarseware pottery (Everted rim ware) with a variety of both decorated and undecorated pieces and with variable thicknesses and rim profiles and the majority appear to be body and rim sherds. The fine glazed tablewares include sherds of imported French Saintonge ware and Bristol Redcliffe ware which can be dated to the late thirteenth to early fourteenth centuries (A. Gahan pers comm.). The surfaces of many of these pieces were eroded and worn suggesting that they may have been exposed to physical erosion through movement (e.g. the movement and redeposition of soils) or by water erosion. It will be of interest to compare the preservation of the animal bones from the same contexts to see if these also display signs of post-depositional erosion. If both assemblages do, this might suggest that the material has been

moved and is not in its primary place of deposition. As with the Everted rim ware, the majority of the sherds are body and rim sherds, and appear to derive primarily from jugs.

A sherd of an Early Bronze Age collared urn, dating to circa 2000 BC, was recovered from the post-medieval burial horizon. This piece of pottery, coupled with the worked flints (flint scraper from C.1008; SF#732; fragment of a blade from C.1064;SF# 737 and a thumbnail scraper from C.1077;SF# 747) are the oldest recorded finds from the island of Derry (R. Ó Boaill pers comm.). Although we might have expected settlement here in the prehistoric period given the island's strategic location on the river Foyle, this is the first piece of positive evidence. Saint Colmcille was reputedly given the site on the island for his monastery by a local king, King Aed, who had a fort here (Lacy 1990, 16). It was clearly deemed a defensible and strategic site in the early medieval period and presumably was viewed the same for centuries and millennia before.

Clay tobacco pipes

The excavated assemblage of finds included a variety of clay pipe bowls and stem fragments. The bowls include two very early examples that can be dated stylistically to *circa* 1580-1610 (Ayto 1987, 8). The production of clay pipes in England began sometime after the introduction of tobacco from the Americas *circa* 1558 with the size and capacity of the bowl reflecting the availability and cost of tobacco (Ayto 1987, 4). It is probable that the two examples from Bishop Street were also made in England as the earliest pipes found in Ireland are imported, usually from the west of England, in particular from Bristol (Norton and Lane 2007, 436). Multiple decorated clay pipe stems were recovered from the upper garden soil horizons. No late bowls were apparently recovered suggesting that the deposits do not extend into the nineteenth or twentieth century. During the 2013 excavation the former inhabitants of the rectory, Rev. and Mrs Howe and their two sons visited the site and brought two tobacco pipe bowls that they had found in the gardens when they lived there (Plate 53).These are late, Victorian-era, pipes none of which (bowls at least) were encountered during the 2013 excavation.

Lead shot

Eight 'musket' shot were recovered from the site; from the garden soil (C.1007 x 1), graveyard soil (C.1008 x 3), and possible slighted bank material (C.1042 and C.1051). Two others were also recovered from the spoil with the use of a metal detector (unstratified). Analysis of their calibre and weights will allow them to be more precisely dated and to establish what firearms they were used with, and therefore from what phase they most likely date to.

4 Discussion

4.1 *The garden soils*

The garden or urban soils were represented by over half a metre (approx. 0.6m) of mixed clay loams which could be divided into at least three discernible horizons; C.1005, C.1006 and C.1007. All three produced a relatively rich range of finds – clay pipes, pottery, glass etc., the analysis of which should allow a more refined phasing. Provisional examination suggests a seventeenth to nineteenth-century date range with some residual medieval and prehistoric material. Considered alongside the cartographic and documentary evidence it is clear that these must be garden soils and date to the centuries when the site was laid out as a formal garden which accompanied the Bishop's Palace (seventeenth to twentieth centuries). No built features or structural remains were uncovered within these horizons that might be tied-in with any of the paths, out-buildings and garden buildings shown on contemporary maps (Figures 14, 16, 21, 22 and 23).

It is, however, evident that when the site was a garden that the level was much lower than the current surface of the car park. The surface of the modern car park is not even, in particular, there is a noticeable step coinciding with the eastern end of the church hall and running north-south. This also existed when the rectory occupied the site in the twentieth century when the height difference was greater and there was a short flight of steps at this spot to the rear of the rectory leading into the back garden (Mrs Howe, *pers comm*.). It is probable that this 'terracing' survived from earlier from the Bishop's formal garden layout – an insight not readily identifiable from the contemporary maps. Evidently when the car park was instated the western half, which then must have been much lower than it is now, was artificially raised to try and make the surface of the car park closer in height to that of street level (despite raising the level of this area of the site it is still lower than Bishop Street). There is also a gated entrance from the car park onto Grand Parade (locked) for which there is a short flight steps to get from one to the other. This also suggests that the internal 'car park' grounds were raised sometime after the wall and entranceway were built. This was confirmed by the excavation in particular the loose stone and rubble layers, C.1003 and C.1004.

The significant height difference between the car park and Grand Parade is therefore relatively recent and dates primarily to the site's use as a car park (i.e. post 1990s). It is possible that some of the stresses recently observed along the western wall (i.e. between the car park and Grand Parade) is due to this increased weight the wall is now supporting.

4.2 *The burials*

The finds recovered from the grave fills and graveyard soil (C.1008) from the burial horizon suggests that they are seventeenth-century in date. A C14 date for human bone recovered during the evaluation

stage of the project earlier in the year gave a wide error margin and does not allow a closer dating of the burials using this approach (see Section 2.9).

The burials could date to early after the Plantation when the church and graveyard of the Augustinian monastery (believed to be on the same site of the modern St Augustine's church) was repaired and used by the settlers before the new cathedral, St Columb's, was built between 1628 and 1633 (Lacy 1990, 99-100). This would suggest that the burial grounds were then more extensive than they are now.

The early maps and documentary sources indicate that the 'governor' inhabited the monastic cloistral buildings *circa* 1600 when the English first captured the island. By the time of Ravens and Pynnar's maps and the city walls had been built, it would appear that the site was then occupied by the Bishop (Bishop's Palace) accompanied by a church and Free school. This triumvirate of buildings continues on these plots right through to the twentieth century.

Tracking the development of the boundary between the church and palace gardens are less easy to trace. The boundaries are too inexact and imprecisely located in the early seventeenth century maps to be a reliable source. The earliest reliable maps showing plot boundaries date from the end of the seventeenth century (Figures 13 and 14) which would suggest the current boundary between the graveyard and gardens (now car park) was fixed by the late 1680s. Historically this would coincide with the siege of Derry, 1688-9 which caused much damage and destruction to the town. The wall that currently stands between the car park and St Augustine's (buttressed on its northern side) and the definition of the graveyard plot may date to this rebuilding phase. This would fit in with the cartographic evidence (Section 2.8) and if correct, would provide a *terminus ante-quem* for the burials.

The burials could therefore date to the siege of Derry given the number of corpses allegedly present and 'rotting' in the town (Lacy 1990, 141). Burials were reportedly 'blown up' by canon during the siege and subsequently reinterred (Philson n.d.). The formal layout of the burials, however, all at around the same depth, respecting the other graves and with shrouds/coffins suggests that they were not buried in any haste or in times of stress. This formality and regularity would suggest that it is less likely that they are from the Siege.

One other important aspect of note about the burials is that they are of just one phase and are not superimposed over an earlier horizon of burials. If the English simply continued to use the graveyard associated with the ruins of the monastery which was there when they arrived, we would expect to find multi-phased and probable intercutting burials which is not the case. There were also just a

couple of disarticulated human bones found from this phase which also points to this being a 'new' site adopted for burial in the seventeenth century.

4.3 *The English*

The features and finds stratified below the burials appear to date to around the turn of the seventeenth century. We know from contemporary accounts, written and cartographic, that both Randolph and Dowcra set up forts around the ruins of a monastery in the 1566s and 1600 respectively. The finds – in particular the early pipe bowls and 1601 coin, suggest that we may therefore be dealing with the early English encampment on the island, probably Dowcra's campaign. The angled layers of soil, including redeposited subsoil, are suggestive of a slighted bank and both Dowcra's and Bodley's accounts of the fort describe its construction with an earthen bank. It is unclear what the contemporary stone-built feature (C.1053) may have been but the confines of the trench make it difficult to interpret the features and place them in a meaningful context. The array of finds and the slighted bank, coupled with the informal hearth, would suggest the excavation trench was sited over the interior of the fort. The discovery of the pipes, dice and coin also allow us to speculate that they were the objects of soldiers whiling away their time.

The hearth was found associated with a cut and dressed stone, clearly not in its primary context. Dowcra, in his account of his campaign in Derry notes the use of provisions they brought, locally available resources and *'the stones and rubbidge of the old buildings we found'* (O'Donovan 1858, 239). Perhaps the 'hearthstone' is one such of these stones he was referring to.

The western edges of the excavation trench and car park are located close to the brow of the hill that sweeps down to the Bogside. The construction of the city walls and artificial heightening of the car-park make it difficult to relate the bank and possible 'fortification' to the natural topography of the hillside. Its proximity towards edge of the hill with a relatively steep slope below is an advantageous and not unexpected location for a defensive fortification. Clearly terrain modelling, and the digital stripping away of the modern developments, will be of use to allow a re-imagining of the seventeenth-century, and earlier, developments on the hilltop.

4.4 *Medieval activity*

Excavation of the box-trench, although limited, did establish the depth and nature of the medieval archaeology that survives in this part of the site (0.8m-2m). Cursory examination of the coins and pottery from these lower medieval deposits suggest that the material dates broadly to the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries although detailed specialist analyses will hopefully be able to better refine this phasing and dating. Taking this phasing at face value, and if this date range holds, this raises the possibility of a hiatus on site in the late medieval phase, i.e. fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The limited documentary and historical sources would suggest, however, that activity in Derry declined in

the later fourteenth century (see Section 2.3). Perhaps post-excavation specialist analyses will demonstrate this, showing continuity if not necessarily the same intensity of activity, at this time. Certainly when the English arrived in the late sixteenth century, the monastic buildings were largely ruinous and in disrepair. Dowcra's account also does not suggest that he met with much of a fight or that he found a heavily occupied settlement.

The excavation has not, however, managed to verify or quash the suggestion that the Columban monastery also occupied this site. No early medieval features or finds were uncovered but the absence of evidence in such a small area is not definitive. One of the curious aspects of the excavation is that the post-medieval burials do not appear to have re-used the graveyard of the Augustinian monastery which must therefore be located elsewhere (possibly further east?).

Historically, the appearance of the term the Dub Regles in the twelfth century indicates that the Tempull More and the monastic settlement then at least, are two separate sites. The exact sequencing of the construction of the Tempull More, the reform of the abbey and adoption of the Rule of St Augustine (both under Bishop Ua Brolchain?) and the use of the name of the Blank Abbey (Dub Regles) would be of interest to tease out. Is the use of the term the Dub Regles strictly for the monastery of the Augustinian Canons? Another anomaly in the historical records (AU) is the reference to another church in Derry in 1186, the Tempull Becc (Lacy 1988, 387). Is this a third church or an alternative name for the 'small' church (i.e. Tempull Beag) associated with the monastery differentiating it from the Tempull More? A proposed research project would be to try and marry the historical records to churches and other ecclesiastical sites in Derry with sites on the ground through desk-based research coupled with remote surveying (GPR and geophysical survey) and test-trenching.

5   Conclusions

No recorded prehistoric finds have previously been recovered from the island of Derry while no medieval finds had previously been recorded from within the city's Walls, both of which were recovered at Bishop Street and most importantly, in the case of the latter, were found in context. Medieval pottery was recovered from excavations at Bishop Street Without in 1999, including sherds of locally made fifteenth-sixteenth century Ulster Coarse Ware pottery and sherds of imported sixteenth-century late Saintonge and Matin-Camp wares but these were found alongside seventeenth-century material in a residual context (R. Ó Baoill per comm.). The wealth of material recovered from the 2013 excavation in the car park is therefore highly significant and would suggest that there is likely to be good survival of more extensive medieval and early post-medieval horizons within the area of the former Bishop's Gardens and present car park. The potential survival of *in situ* medieval deposits for this area of the town had been suggested by many but never confirmed. Given the unlikelihood of contemporary deposits surviving elsewhere in the town it could be suggested that the site merits greater protection and is scheduled. The information provided from this small excavation will also have an impact on our understanding of the medieval period in Ulster in particular on trade networks, as the majority of contemporary sites that have been excavated are all along the east coast.

The excavation did not establish the presence of early medieval activity at the site and therefore it is still not proven whether the site of St Augustine's Church is the site of the Columban monastery. The thirteenth and fourteenth-century finds (pottery and coins) does confirm, however, the survival of Augustinian-era deposits though how the features uncovered relate to the monastery could not be determined. The medieval deposits were only excavated in a narrow box-trench, and cannot be taken as a definitive investigation of the area of the city by any means. Some of the medieval deposits also produced a couple of pieces of disarticulated human bone indicating the disturbance of earlier medieval burials somewhere in the vicinity. Cursory examination suggest that the medieval pottery is abraded which, coupled with the human bone might suggests a degree of 'earth moving' and redeposition of soil from this period.

6   Recommendations

6.1   *Specialist analysis*

The excavation produced a wide range of artefacts which will require specialist analysis most notably the metalwork, including the coins, the human remains and the pottery which includes medieval and early post-medieval wares. The medieval pottery in particular has huge potential to inform on medieval trade with the north coast and also on local ceramic production. The percentages of imported wares in particular will be of interest and could point to trade networks, either across Ireland or across the Irish Sea, possibly with the Northern isles. Other materials requiring analysis include the animal bones, clay pipes, glass (vessel, bottle and window glass), worked bone and worked stone as well as the architectural debris (slates and brick). The bulk samples (see Appendix 4) will need to be processed. It is also recommended that the other samples are processed to retrieve environmental remains that may inform on diet (e.g. charred cereals) and provide material for radiocarbon dating, in particular samples from the ditch.

6.2   *Publication*

It is recommended that a general reader text summarising the results of the excavation are published in *Archaeology Ireland* (an article is in preparation for the spring 2014 volume) and in a publication on the NIEA-CAF excavations in Derry in 2013 (in preparation). A summary has also been submitted for publication in the annual *Excavations Bulletin* and in the IAI Newsletter. On completion of the specialist reports it is recommended that an article on the excavation is prepared for publication in a peer review journal.

6.3   *Surveying and terrain modelling*

It is proposed that in advance of any further excavations a couple of GPR scans are run across the car park. The first would be to target the northern corner of the site to see if the line of the ditch, excavated at the north-western corner of the excavation trench, can be detected and tracked. The second would be to run a GPR profile right across the site from the walls in the west across the car park as far as Bishop Street and the entrance to the car park at the eastern end. This data, coupled with the information recovered from the excavation, should allow the profile of the hill and potential depth of surviving archaeology to be projected. Coupled with GIS terrain modelling this could allow some prediction as to the possible or probable layout of the medieval monastery relative to the natural topography. This would also help to target locations for further areas for excavation.

6.4   *Excavation*

Given the survival of such a wealth of medieval archaeology at the site of the Bishop Street car park it is recommended that further excavations are undertaken at this important site. Due to the small area excavated this year it was not possible to determine the function of the medieval features uncovered

or how they related to the monastic site. Similarly the later 'Dowcra' levels were also only uncovered across a small area. It is proposed that a much larger area is investigated but that this is built into a wider-scale project addressing the long term use and presentation of the site. It is also proposed that no further excavations are undertaken until specialist analysis, and dating of the finds retrieved, has been undertaken so that a full understanding of the phasing and dating has been achieved. It is also recommended that a 'contemporary' terrain map is drawn up (see Section 6.3). The latter would at least allow the possibility of developing an informed proposition as to how the features, medieval and post-medieval, may have been located on the hilltop before it was radically altered with the erection of the walls and post-medieval town.

Recent problems with the stability of the 'inner' city wall (i.e. the wall between the car-park and Grand Parade) have been detected with the wall showing signs of bowing-out and cracking (Maybelline Gormley, NIEA, pers comm.). Engineering works to stabilise the walls may require some associated excavation or monitoring. Such engineering works could provide an opportunity to make other small-scale test trenches at the site to inform on the extent of preservation elsewhere within the car park.

6.5 *Investigations at the Long Tower church*

The history and development of the Long Tower Church and Templemore cathedral are intimately linked with the history of the Augustinian monastery in Derry and the *Dub Regles*, not least the fact that along with St Augustine's Church both are co-claimants as being on the site of the Columban monastery. It would be of interest to carry out geophysical prospection in the church's grounds to see if the location of an earlier church and/or the round tower can be detected. If the survey(s) identified any promising anomalies these could then be tested with small scale excavation. If the tower was detected one of the key questions would be to see if it is built above earlier ecclesiastical features, possibly burials. Round towers, where they survive, are typically located to the west of the contemporary church, towards the northern or southern corners (O'Keefe 2004, 43).

7   Acknowledgements

8   References

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9   Appendices

Appendix 1: Harris matrix

1001
1002
1003
1004
1005
1006
1007

Car park
20th Century

Garden soils - Bishop's palace and rectory
Late 17th - Early 20th Century

Burials
17th Century

1050
1058

1010
sk 1009
1011

1032   1015   1013   1017   1034   1048   1045   1060   1026   1028   1024   1022   1019
sk 1044   sk 1043   sk 1039   sk 1035   sk 1046   sk 1037   sk 1029   sk 1030   sk 1041   sk 1040   sk 1020
1033   1016   1014   1018   1036   1049   1047   1059   1027   1031   1025   1023   1021

1012
1008

1051   1056   1053   1055
1065
1061
1066

1052   1067
1042
1063
1070
1054
1071

1057/1064/1068/1071

1069   1094

1093   1072   1062   1089
1081   1092   1085
1083   1091
1073 ←→ 1088
1075
1087
1076
1074
1078

Medieval
13th -14th Century

1077

1079   1082
1090   1084
1086
1080

Subsoil

51

Appendix 2: Context register

Context no.	Type	Description
1001	Layer	Tarmac
1002	Layer	Hardcore fill, quarry gravel and dust and lenses of sand
1003	Layer	Building rubble (brick, slate etc.), in NW corner of trench
1004	Layer	Heterogeneous dump layer with lenses of sterile yellow-grey clay, gravel and stones
1005	Layer	Brown loam, garden soil
1006	Layer	Black, shallow layer, with marine shells and clinker present
1007	Layer	Garden/urban soil
1008	Layer	Grey-brown sticky clay loam – graveyard soil
1009	Skeleton	E/W aligned articulated burial, in cut C.1011
1010	Fill	Grave fill associated with Sk. 1009
1011	Cut	Grave cut, filled by Sk. 1009 and C.1010
1012	Layer	Stony and loose, gravelly deposit
1013	Fill	Possible grave fill, in cut C.1014
1014	Cut	Possible grave cut, filled by C.1013
1015	Fill	Grave fill associated with Sk. 1043
1016	Cut	Grave cut, filled by Sk. 1043 and C.1015
1017	Fill	Grave fill associated with Sk. 1039
1018	Cut	Grave cut, filled by Sk. 1039 and C.1017
1019	Fill	Grave fill associated with Sk. 1020
1020	Skeleton	E/W aligned articulated burial, in cut C.1021
1021	Cut	Grave cut, filled by Sk. 1020 and C.1019
1022	Fill	Grave fill associated with Sk. 1040
1023	Cut	Grave cut, filled by Sk. 1040 and C.1022
1024	Fill	Grave fill associated with Sk. 1041
1025	Cut	Grave cut, filled by Sk. 1041 and C.1024
1026	Fill	Grave fill associated with Sk. 1037
1027	Cut	Grave cut, filled by Sk. 1037 and C.1026
1028	Fill	Grave fill associated with Sk. 1029 and Sk. 1030
1029	Skeleton	E/W aligned articulated burial, in cut C.1031
1030	Skeleton	E/W aligned articulated burial, in cut C.1031
1031	Cut	Grave cut, filled by Sk. 1029, Sk. 1030 and C.1028
1032	Fill	Grave fill associated with Sk. 1044
1033	Cut	Grave cut, filled by Sk. 1044 and C.1032, runs into northern baulk
1034	Fill	Grave fill associated with Sk. 1035

1035	Skeleton	E/W aligned articulated burial, in cut C.1036
1036	Cut	Grave cut, filled with Sk. 1035 and C.1034
1037	Skeleton	W/E (skull) aligned articulated burial, in cut C.1027
1038	-	*Void*
1039	Skeleton	E/W aligned articulated burial, in cut C.1018
1040	Skeleton	E/W aligned articulated burial, in cut C.1023
1041	Skeleton	E/W aligned articulated burial, in cut C.1025
1042	Layer	Yellowish-brown stony soil in northern part of trench
1043	Skeleton	E/W aligned articulated burial, in cut C.1016
1044	Skeleton	E/W aligned articulated burial, in cut C.1033
1045	Fill	Grave fill associated with Sk. 1046
1046	Skeleton	E/W aligned articulated burial, in cut C.1047
1047	Cut	Grave cut, filled with Sk. 1046 and C.1045
1048	Fill	Possible grave fill, in cut C.1049
1049	Cut	Possible grave cut, filled by C.1048
1050	Fill	Compact deposit of grey-brown silty loam; fill of cut C.1058
1051	Fill	Light- to mid-brown sandy loam, charcoal flecked; fill of cut C.1061
1052	Layer	Greyish-brown stony deposit
1053	Wall?	Stone-built feature with straight edge; possible wall or platform
1054	Layer	Burnt layer cut by grave-cuts C.1023 and C.1025
1055	Layer	Loose spread of small & medium-sized stones; associated with 1053
1056	Layer	Stony layer associated with 1053
1057≈1068	Layer cuts	Greyish-brown silty loam, with small stones/gravel base of grave
1058	Cut	Cut for small pit, filled by C.1050
1059	Cut	Possible grave cut, filled by C.1060
1060	Fill	Possible grave fill, in cut C.1059
1061	Cut C.1065	Gently sloping cut from C.1042 in N corner, filled by C.1051 and
1062	Layer	Ash layer at the base of cut C.1023
1063	Layer	Loose gravel/schist stony lens
1064≈1068	Layer	Grey-brown silty loam to the N of stone feature 1053
1065	Fill	Stony lower fill of cut C.1061 below C.1051
1066	Layer	Yellow-brown sandy loam, cut by pit C.1061
1067	Layer	Greyish-brown silty loam; below C.1066
1068	Layer	Greyish-brown silty loam, base of grave cuts
1069	Layer	Greyish-brown stone and gravel layer below C.1068
1070	Layer	Mid-brown clay loam, below C.1063 and above C.1054

1071≈1068	Layer	Grey-brown loam, below C.1054
1072	Layer	Orange-grey silty loam, burnt deposit
1073	Fill	Greyish-brown silty clay loam, fill of cut C.1076
1074	Fill	Orange-brown sandy clay, possible redeposited subsoil
1075	Fill	Charcoal-rich sandy loam upper fill of cut C.1076
1076	Cut	Cut for pit, filled by C.1075 and C.1087; cuts pit 1078
1077	Layer	Mid greyish-brown silty loam, cut by pit C.1078
1078	Cut	Cut for a pit; filled by C.1074
1079	Fill	Mid greyish-brown silty loam, upper fill of ditch, C.1080
1080	Cut	Cut for ditch, filled by C.1079, C.1086 and C.1090
1081	Fill	Mottled orange-brown-red-black fill of pit, C.1083, charcoal rich
1082	Fill	Grey- brown silty loam, fill of posthole cut C.1084
1083	Cut	Cut for pit filled by C.1081. Cuts C.1079
1084	Cut	Cut for posthole, filled by C.1082
1085	Layer	Stony layer belowC.1069
1086	Fill	Grey-brown organic rich layer, basal fill of ditch, C.1080
1087	Fill	Grey-brown sandy loam, basal fill of pit, C.1076
1088	Layer	Grey-brown clay loam, below C.1062 and C.1085
1089	Layer	Light orange silty sand representing an area of scorching below C.1069
1090	Fill	Orange-brown sandy loam, slump of redeposited subsoil in the ditch, C.1080
1091	Cut	Small circular posthole filled by C.1092; cuts C.1073
1092	Fill	Grey-brown sandy loam, fill of posthole C.1091
1093	Fill	Orange-brown sandy clay, fill of pit 1083
1094	Layer	Yellow-brown gritty clay loam

Appendix 3: Drawing register

Drawing no.	*Sheet no.*	*Type*	*Scale*	*Drawing title and context numbers*
1	1	Plan	1:20	Sk. 1009, grave fill C.1010 and cut C.1011
2	2	Plan	1:20	Post-excavation plan of grave cut C.1011
3	2	Profile	1:10	E/W profile of grave cut C.1011
4	2	Profile	1:10	N/S profile of grave cut C.1011
5	1	Plan	1:10	Sk. 1035 and grave cut C.1036
6	3	Plan	1:10	Sk. 1037 and grave cut C.1027
7	4	Plan	1:10	Sk. 1039 and grave cut C.1018
8	3	Plan	1:10	Sk. 1029, Sk. 1030 and grave cut C.1031
9	4	Plan	1:10	Sk. 1041 and grave cut C.1025
10	3	Plan	1:10	Sk. 1040 and grave cut C.1023
11	4	Profile	1:10	E/W profile of grave cut C.1027
12	4	Profile	1:10	N/S profile of grave cut C.1027
13	5	Profile	1:10	E/W profile of grave cut C.1025
14	5	Profile	1:10	N/S profile of grave cut C.1025
15	4	Profile	1:10	N/S profile of grave cut C.1023
16	4	Profile	1:10	E/W profile of grave cut C.1025
17	5	Profile	1:10	E/W profile of grave cut C.1031
18	5	Profile	1:10	N/S profile of grave cut C.1031
19	5	Section	1:10	East facing section through cut C.1061
20	5	Section	1:10	West facing section through cut C.1061
21	4	Plan	1:10	Post-excavation plan of pit cut C.1058
22	6	Plan	1:10	Sk. 1043, grave cut C.1016
23	7	Plan	1:20	Pre-excavation plan of C.1054
24	7	Plan	1:20	Plan of wall feature C.1053
25	7	Section	1:10	Section of posthole cut C.1084 and C.1082
26	7	Plan	1:20	Plan of stones C.1085
27	7	Section	1:10	West facing section through C.1069, C.1068, C.1054
28	8	Plan	1:20	Plan of stony layer C.1012
29	6	Section	1:10	West facing section of posthole cut C.1092
30	9	Section	1:20	South facing section of trench
31	10	Section	1:20	East facing section of trench

Appendix 4: Sample register

Sample no.	Context no.	No. of bags	Reason for sampling; sample type
1	1010	1	From pelvic region of Sk. 1009
2	1010	1	Generic grave fill from around Sk. 1009
3	1028	1	From pelvic region of Sk. 1029
4	1028	1	From pelvic region of Sk. 1030
5	1024	1	From around feet of Sk. 1041
6	1024	1	From pelvic area of Sk. 1041
7	1024	2	Generic grave fill from around Sk. 1041
8	1026	2	Generic grave fill from around Sk. 1037
9	1022	1	From pelvic region from around Sk. 1040
10	1022	2	Generic grave fill from around Sk. 1040
11	1054	4	Sample of burnt area for finds and C14
12	1051	1	Upper fill of pit cut C.1061 for finds and C14
13	1072	1	Finds and C14
14	1073	1	Upper fill of cut C.1076 for finds and C14
15	1075	1	Middle fill of cut C.1076 for finds and C14
16	1074	1	Fill of cut C.1078 for finds and C14
17	1081	1	Basal fill of cut C.1083 for finds and C14
18	1082	2	Fill of cut C.1084 for finds and C14
19	1086	1	Basal fill of ditch cut C.1080 for finds and C14
20	1062	1	Ash layer at base of cut C.1023 for finds and C14
21	1087	1	Basal fill of pit cut C.1076 for finds and C14
22	1092	1	Fill of cut C.1091 for finds and C14
23	1077	1	Finds and C14
24	1093	1	Upper fill of cut C.1091 for finds and C14
25	1081	1	Basal fill of cut C.1083 for finds and C14
26	1079	1	Upper fill of ditch cut C.1080 for finds and C14
27	1086	1	Basal fill of ditch cut C.1080 for finds and C14

Appendix 5: Photo register

File number	*Description*
9373	Surface of C.1005 after cleaning, facing N
9374	Surface of C.1005 after cleaning, facing NW
9375	Surface of C.1005 after cleaning, facing ESE
9376	Surface of C.1005 after cleaning, facing E
9377	Western half of trench following removal of C.1007
9378	Western half of trench following removal of C.1007
9379	Western half of trench following removal of C.1007
9380	Eastern half of trench following removal of C.1007
9381	Full trench, following removal of C.1007, facing N
9382	Eastern side of trench, looking NE
9383	Eastern side of trench, looking NE
9384	Eastern side of trench, looking E
9385	Eastern side of trench, looking E
9386	Eastern side of trench, looking SW
9387	Eastern side of trench, looking SW
9388	Eastern side of trench, looking NE
9389	Sk. 1009, fill C.1010 and cut C.1011, looking E
9390	Sk. 1009, fill C.1010 and cut C.1011, looking E
9391	Sk. 1009, fill C.1010 and cut C.1011, looking W
9392	Sk. 1009, fill C.1010 and cut C.1011, looking W
9393	Sk. 1009, fill C.1010 and cut C.1011, looking W
9394	Sk. 1009, fill C.1010 and cut C.1011, looking N
9395	Sk. 1009, fill C.1010 and cut C.1011, looking N
9396	Post-excavation shot of grave cut C.1011, looking SE
9397	Post-excavation shot of grave cut C.1011, looking SE
9398	Post-excavation shot of grave cut C.1011, looking NW
9399	Post-excavation shot of grave cut C.1011, looking NW
9400	Working shot – Brian using the photographic pole
9401	Working shot – Brian using the photographic pole
9402	Cut C.1027, looking W
9403	Cut C.1031, looking W
9404	Cut C.1031, looking W
9405	Cut C.1025, looking W
9406	Cut C.1023, looking W
9407	Cut C.1021, looking W

9408	Cut C.1018, looking W
9409	Cut C.1016, looking W
9410	Cut C.1033, looking W
9411	Sk. 1037, cut C.1034, looking W
9412	Sk. 1037, break on right humerus
9413	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1035 and cut C.1036, looking NW
9414	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1035 and cut C.1036, looking W
9415	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1035 and cut C.1036, looking NW
9416	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1035 and cut C.1036, looking NW
9417	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1035 and Sk. 1039, looking NW
9418	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1035 and cut C.1036, looking SW
9419	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1035 and cut C.1036, looking SW
9420	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1035 and cut C.1036, looking SW
9421	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1035 and cut C.1036, looking W
9422	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1035 and cut C.1036, looking W
9423	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1035 and cut C.1036, looking E
9424	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1035 and cut C.1036, looking E
9425	Sk. 1041, detail shots of recess in front teeth and missing molar
9426	Sk. 1041, detail shots of recess in front teeth and missing molar
9427	Sk. 1041, detail shots of recess in front teeth and missing molar
9428	General photographs of skeletons prior to excavation
9429	General photographs of skeletons prior to excavation
9430	General photographs of skeletons prior to excavation
9431	General photographs of skeletons prior to excavation
9432	General photographs of skeletons prior to excavation
9433	General photographs of skeletons prior to excavation
9434	General photographs of skeletons prior to excavation
9435	General photographs of skeletons prior to excavation
9436	General photographs of skeletons prior to excavation
9437	General photographs of skeletons prior to excavation
9438	General photographs of skeletons prior to excavation
9439	General photographs of skeletons prior to excavation
9440	General photographs of skeletons prior to excavation
9441	General photographs of skeletons prior to excavation
9442	General photographs of skeletons prior to excavation
9443	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1037, looking E
9444	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1037, looking E
9445	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1037, looking S

9446	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1037, looking S
9447	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1037, detail shot of skull
9448	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1037, detail shot of hands
9449	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1037, detail shot of feet
9450	Visit of school group from Fountain Primary School
9451	Visit of school group from Fountain Primary School
9452	Visit of school group from Fountain Primary School
9453	Visit of school group from Fountain Primary School
9454	Visit of school group from Fountain Primary School
9455	Visit of school group from Fountain Primary School
9456	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1029 and Sk. 1030, looking W
9457	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1029 and Sk. 1030, looking W
9458	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1029 and Sk. 1030, looking S
9459	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1029 and Sk. 1030, looking S
9460	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1029, detail shot of skull, looking W
9461	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1029, detail shot of hands and pelvis, looking W
9462	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1029, detail shot of feet, looking W
9463	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1030, detail shot of skull, looking W
9464	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1030, detail shot of hands and pelvis, looking W
9465	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1030, detail shot of feet, looking W
9466	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1029, detail shot of copper staining, looking W
9467	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1041, looking W
9468	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1041, looking W
9469	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1041, looking S
9470	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1041, looking S
9471	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1041, detail shot of skull, looking S
9472	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1041, detail shot of pelvis, looking S
9473	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1041, detail shot of feet, looking S
9474	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1039, looking W
9475	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1039, looking W
9476	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1039, looking S
9477	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1039, looking S
9478	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1039, detail shot of skull, looking S
9479	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1039, detail shot of hands and pelvis, looking S
9480	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1039, detail shot of feet, looking S
9481	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1040, looking W
9482	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1040, detail shot of skull, looking vertically
9483	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1040, detail shot of torso, looking vertically

9484	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1040, detail shot of pelvis, looking vertically
9485	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1040, detail shot of legs, looking vertically
9486	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1040, detail shot of feet, looking vertically
9487	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1040, looking W
9488	Working shot of the excavations of the skeletons
9490	Working shot of the excavations of the skeletons
9492	Working shot of the excavations of the skeletons
9493	Working shot of the excavations of the skeletons
9494	Working shot of the excavations of the skeletons
9495	John Bryson, giving a tour
9496	Working shot of the excavations of the skeletons
9497	Working shot of the excavations of the skeletons
9498	Visit of the Lord Mayor of Derry
9499	Visit of the Lord Mayor of Derry
9500	Visit of the Lord Mayor of Derry
9501	Visit of the Lord Mayor of Derry
9502	Visit of the Lord Mayor of Derry
9503	Visit of the Lord Mayor of Derry
9504	Visit of the Lord Mayor of Derry
9505	Visit of the Lord Mayor of Derry
9506	Visit of the Lord Mayor of Derry
9507	Visit of the Lord Mayor of Derry
9508	Visit of the Lord Mayor of Derry
9509	Visit of the Lord Mayor of Derry
9510	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1029, detail shot of pelvis and vertebrate
9511	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1029, detail shot of vertebrate
9512	Cut C.1027 photo board
9513	Post-excavation shot of cut C.1027, looking E
9514	Post-excavation shot of cut C.1027, looking E
9515	Post-excavation shot of cut C.1027, looking W
9516	Post-excavation shot of cut C.1027, looking W
9517	Cut C.1023 photo board – Incorrectly labelled, should be C. 1025
9518	Post-excavation shot of cut C.1025, looking W
9519	Post-excavation shot of cut C.1025, looking W
9520	Post-excavation shot of cut C.1025, looking E
9521	Cut C.1025 photo board
9522	Post-excavation shot of cut C.1025, looking W
9523	Post-excavation shot of cut C.1025, looking W

9524	Post-excavation shot of cut C.1023, looking E
9525	Post-excavation shot of cut C.1023, looking E
9526	Post-excavation shot of cut C.1023, looking W
9527	Post-excavation shot of cut C.1023, looking W
9528	Post-excavation shot of cut C.1025, looking E
9529	Post-excavation shot of cut C.1025, looking E
9530	Post-excavation shot of cut C.1025, looking W
9531	Post-excavation shot of cut C.1025, looking W
9532	Post-excavation shot of cut C.1025, looking E
9533	Post-excavation shot of cut C.1025, looking E
9534	Post-excavation shot of cut C.1031, looking E
9535	Post-excavation shot of cut C.1031, looking E
9536	Post-excavation shot of cut C.1031, looking E
9537	Post-excavation shot of cut C.1031, looking W
9538	Post-excavation shot of cut C.1031, looking W
9539	Post-excavation shot of cut C.1031, looking W
9540	Working shot
9541	Mid-excavation shot of sondage, 24/09, looking N
9542	25/09, ministerial and media visit
9543	25/09, ministerial and media visit
9544	25/09, ministerial and media visit
9545	25/09, ministerial and media visit
9546	25/09, ministerial and media visit
9547	25/09, ministerial and media visit
9548	25/09, ministerial and media visit
9549	25/09, ministerial and media visit
9550	25/09, ministerial and media visit
9551	25/09, ministerial and media visit
9552	25/09, ministerial and media visit
9553	25/09, ministerial and media visit
9554	25/09, ministerial and media visit
9555	25/09, ministerial and media visit
9556	25/09, ministerial and media visit
9557	25/09, ministerial and media visit
9559	Working shot of sieving
9563	Mid-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9564	Mid-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9565	Mid-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole

9566	Mid-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9567	Mid-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9568	Mid-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9569	Mid-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9570	Mid-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9571	Mid-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9572	Mid-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9573	Mid-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9574	Mid-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9575	Mid-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9576	Mid-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9577	Mid-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9578	Mid-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9579	Mid-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9580	Mid-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9581	Mid-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9582	Mid-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9583	Mid-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9584	Mid-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9585	Mid-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9586	Mid-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9587	Mid-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9588	Mid-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9589	Mid-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9590	Mid-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9591	Mid-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9592	Mid-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9593	Mid-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9595	Pre-excavation shot of C.1016
9596	Pre-excavation shot of C.1016
9597	Pre-excavation shot of burnt spread C.1054
9598	Pre-excavation shot of burnt spread C.1054
9599	Pre-excavation shot of burnt spread C.1054
9600	Pre-excavation shot of cut C.1050
9602	Mid-excavation shot of pottery within fill of cut C.1050
9603	Mid-excavation shot of pottery within fill of cut C.1050
9604	Pre-excavation shot of grave cut C.1047
9605	Pre-excavation shot of grave cut C.1059

9606	Cutting through C.1051, looking S
9607	West facing section of cutting through C.1051
9608	East facing section of cutting through C.1051
9609	Post-excavation shot of box in the centre of the trench, looking vertically
9612	Post-excavation shot of box in the centre of the trench, looking vertically
9613	Post-excavation shot of box in the centre of the trench, looking vertically
9614	Post-excavation shot of box in the centre of the trench, looking vertically
9615	Post-excavation shot of box in the centre of the trench, looking vertically
9616	Post-excavation shot of box in the centre of the trench, looking vertically
9618	Post-excavation shot of box in the centre of the trench, looking vertically
9619	Post-excavation shot of box in the centre of the trench, looking vertically
9620	Post-excavation shot of box in the centre of the trench, looking vertically
9630	Post-excavation shot of box in the centre of the trench, looking vertically
9631	Post-excavation shot of box in the centre of the trench, looking vertically
9632	Post-excavation shot of box in the centre of the trench, looking vertically
9633	Post-excavation shot of box in the centre of the trench, looking vertically
9634	Post-excavation shot of box in the centre of the trench, looking vertically
9635	Post-excavation shot of box in the centre of the trench, looking vertically
9636	Post-excavation shot of box in the centre of the trench, looking vertically
9637	Post-excavation shot of cut C.1058, looking NW
9638	Post-excavation shot of cut C.1058, looking W
9639	Post-excavation shot of cut C.1058, looking NE
9640	Surface of C.1063, looking SE
9641	Surface of C.1063, looking NW
9643	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1043, looking vertically
9644	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1043, looking vertically
9645	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1043, detail shot of arms and torso, looking vertically
9646	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1043, detail shot of skull, looking vertically
9647	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1043, detail shot of upper legs, looking vertically
9648	Post-excavation shot of Sk. 1043, detail shot of skull and torso, looking vertically
9649	Post-excavation shot of cut C.1061, looking NE
9650	Post-excavation shot of cut C.1061, looking NE
9651	Post-excavation shot of cut C.1061, looking vertically
9652	Post-excavation shot of cut C.1061, looking vertically
9653	Mid-excavation shot of lens C.1063, looking N
9654	Mid-excavation shot of lens C.1063, looking WNW
9655	Dressed stone, within C.1045, looking vertically
9656	Dressed stone, within C.1045, looking N

9657	Stonework in the wall by Bishop's Gate
9658	Possible coin
9659	Surface of C.1064, looking NE
9660	Surface of C.1064, looking NE
9661	Surface of C.1064, looking vertically
9662	Surface of C.1064, looking vertically
9663	Victorian pipes from Rector's garden brought in by Tim Howe
9664	Victorian pipes from Rector's garden brought in by Tim Howe
9665	Personal shots – Brian (Flint)
9666	Personal shots – Brian (Flint)
9667	Personal shots – Brian (Flint)
9668	Personal shots – Brian (Flint)
9669	C.1067, looking W
9670	C.1067, looking W
9671	C.1067, looking N
9672	C.1068 and C.1069, looking S
9673	C.1068 and C.1069, looking S
9674	C.1068 and C.1069, looking N
9675	C.1054, facing N
9676	C.1054, facing E
9677	C.1054, facing E
9678	Stonework in wall around St. Augustine's Chapel
9679	Stonework in wall around St. Augustine's Chapel
9680	Stonework in wall around St. Augustine's Chapel
9681	Stonework in wall around St. Augustine's Chapel
9682	Stonework in wall around St. Augustine's Chapel
9683	Stonework in wall around St. Augustine's Chapel
9684	Working shot
9686	Pre-excavation shot of C.1072, C.1073, and C.1074, looking vertically
9687	Pre-excavation shot of C.1072, C.1073, and C.1074, looking vertically
9688	Pre-excavation shot of C.1072, C.1073, and C.1074, looking vertically
9689	Pre-excavation shot of C.1072, C.1073, and C.1074, looking vertically
9690	Pre-excavation shot of C.1072, C.1073, and C.1074, looking vertically
9691	Pre-excavation shot of C.1072, C.1073, and C.1074, looking vertically
9692	Pre-excavation shot of C.1072, C.1073, and C.1074, looking vertically
9693	Pre-excavation shot of C.1072, C.1073, and C.1074, looking vertically
9694	Pre-excavation shot of C.1072, C.1073, and C.1074, looking vertically
9695	Cut/dressed stone

9696	Cut/dressed stone
9698	Mid-excavation shot of C.1068 and large stones; over C.1069
9699	Mid-excavation shot of C.1068 and large stones; over C.1069
9700	Mid-excavation shot of C.1068 and large stones; over C.1069
9701	Mid-excavation shot of C.1068 and large stones; over C.1069
9702	Working shot
9703	Working shot
9704	Post-excavation shot of cut C.1076, looking W
9705	Post-excavation shot of cut C.1076, looking W
9706	Post-excavation shot of cut C.1076, looking S
9707	Post-excavation shot of cut C.1076, looking vertically
9708	Post-excavation shot of cut C.1076, looking vertically
9709	Post-excavation shot of cut C.1078, looking E
9710	Post-excavation shot of cut C.1078, looking E
9711	Post-excavation shot of cut C.1078, looking W
9712	Post-excavation shot of cut C.1078, looking W
9713	Cut C.1080, photo board
9714	Pre-excavation shot of C.1080, looking W
9715	Pre-excavation shot of C.1080, looking SW
9716	Pre-excavation shot of C.1080, looking E
9717	Pre-excavation shot of C.1082, looking SE
9718	Pre-excavation shot of C.1082, looking SE
9719	Mid-excavation shot of C.1081, looking N
9720	C.1082, showing stony packing, facing E
9721	C.1082, showing stony packing, facing E
9722	Post-excavation shot of C.1083, looking NE
9723	Surface of C.1085, looking S
9724	Surface of C.1085, looking S
9725	Surface of C.1085 and box trench, looking S
9726	West facing section through cxts. 1054-1069 etc.
9727	West facing section through cxts. 1054-1069 etc.
9728	Post-excavation shot of cut for ditch C.1080, looking NW
9729	Post-excavation shot of cut for ditch C.1080, looking NW
9730	Post-excavation shot of cut for ditch C.1080, looking NE
9731	Post-excavation shot of cut for ditch C.1080, looking NE
9732	Post-excavation shot of cut for ditch C.1080, looking SW
9733	Post-excavation shot of cut for ditch C.1080, looking SW
9734	Post-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole

9735	Post-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9736	Post-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9737	Post-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9738	Post-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9739	Post-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9740	Post-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9741	Post-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9742	Post-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9743	Post-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9744	Post-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9745	Post-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9746	Post-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9747	Post-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9748	Post-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9749	Post-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9750	Post-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9751	Post-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9752	Post-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9753	Post-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9754	Post-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9755	Post-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9756	Post-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9757	Post-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9758	Post-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9759	Post-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9760	Post-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9761	Post-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9762	Post-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9763	Post-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9764	Post-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9765	Post-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9766	Post-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9767	Post-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9768	Post-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9769	Post-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9770	Post-excavation shot taken vertically with telescopic pole
9771	West facing section of posthole cut C.1091
9772	West facing section of posthole cut C.1091

9773	Post-excavation shot of posthole cut C.1091
9774	Working shot: Brian Lacy, Paul Logue & Emily Murray
9775	Working shot: Brian Lacy, Paul Logue & Emily Murray
9776	Working shot: Brian Lacy, Paul Logue & Emily Murray
9777	Working shot: Brian Lacy, Paul Logue & Emily Murray
9778	Working shot: Brian Lacy, Paul Logue & Emily Murray
9779	Working shot: Brian Lacy, Paul Logue & Emily Murray
9780	Working shot – last day of excavation
9781	Working shot – last day of excavation
9782	Working shot – last day of excavation
9783	Working shot – last day of excavation
9784	Terram (permeable membrane) laid over the base of the trench before back filling
9785	Terram (permeable membrane) laid over the base of the trench before back filling

Appendix 6: Quantified metal finds register

Context	*Description*	*Quantity*	*Weight* (g)
Unstratified	Corroded iron	1	176.1
	Handle	1	101.5
	Nails	2	41.4
	Corroded iron	1	177.2
Unstratified (metal detector)	Corroded iron	11	136.9
	Musket shot	2	58.7
	Nails	9	71.9
1005	Corroded iron	4	131.7
	Lead fragment	1	2.3
	Pin	1	0.1
	Wire	1	2.1
1006	Nails	4	23.7
	Pin	1	1.6
1007	Coin (copper-alloy – 17thC)	1	2.2
	Copper fragment	1	0.2
	Corroded iron	39	637.3
	Corroded iron disc (token?)	1	5.3
	Lead fragments	2	5.7
	Musket shot	1	39.6
	Nails	49	380.3
	Pin (copper alloy)	1	0.1
	Pin (copper)	6	0.1
	Pin (iron)	1	5.0
	Slag	6	341.8
1008	Clasp (copper)	1	2.6
	Coin (copper-alloy – 1601)	1	1.0
	Copper alloy sheet	2	24.7
	Corroded iron	66	1117.8
	Hearth cake	1	441.9
	Hook	1	4.9
	Knife blade	1	43.6
	Lead fragments	2	4.4
	Musket shot	3	85.4
	Nails	102	572.9
	Pin (copper)	2	2.2

	Pin	1	0.1
	Slag	4	74.6
1010	Coffin nails	21	82.1
1015	Nails	4	43.7
1017	Nails	7	76.9
1022	Corroded iron	1	3.3
	Lead fragment	1	19.2
	Nails	58	218.3
	Pins (copper)	9	1.1
1023	Nails	3	6.2
1024	Corroded iron	1	1.0
	Nails	3	22.1
1026	Nails	2	10.9
	Pin/wire (copper)	1	0.2
1028	Corroded iron	5	156.8
	Nails	10	62.6
	Slag	1	5.7
1034	Corroded iron	1	9.8
1042	Corroded iron	2	42.2
	Musket shot	1	31.6
	Nails	7	73.9
	Slag	1	64.7
1050	Nails	4	25.4
1051	Lead fragment	1	17.7
	Musket shot	1	24.0
	Nails	3	18.5
	Slag	1	18.3
1052	Button (copper)	1	1.5
	Corroded iron	7	52.4
	Nails	15	116.5
1057	Corroded iron	3	99.5
	Nails	3	26.3
1063	Nail	1	11.4
1064	Copper fragments	6	1.8
(≈1068)	Corroded iron	4	70.5
	Nails	3	17.0
1066	Coin (silver - broken)	2	1.0
	Corroded iron	6	45.1

	Lead	1	9.7
	Nails	10	137.5
	Pin	1	1.7
1068	Copper fragment	1	0.9
	Corroded iron	16	397.6
	Iron key	1	25.1
	Nails	12	98.9
	Slag	2	7.6
1069	Copper fragment	2	2.1
	Corroded iron	31	603.2
	Fish hook	1	1.0
	Horse shoe	1	185.0
	Nails	24	214.8
	Slag	7	317.5
1070	Bolt	1	35.2
1071	Nail	1	14.0
1072	Corroded iron	5	20.2
	Slag	1	330.9
1073	Coin (copper alloy)	1	1.0
	Coin (silver – halved)	1	0.9
	Corroded iron	7	76.5
	Nails	4	47.1
1074	Corroded iron	6	160.3
1075	Nails	2	39.2
	Slag	1	369.0
1077	Coin (silver)	1	1.9
	Corroded iron	18	439.4
	Nails	12	121.9
1079	Nails	5	37.4
1081	Nail	1	15.7
1092	Nails	2	16.7

Appendix 7: Small Finds register

Small Find No.	Context	Description
0001	1010	Coffin nail
0002	1010	Coffin nail
0003	1010	Coffin nail
0004	1010	Coffin nail
0005	1010	Coffin nail
0006	1010	Coffin nail
0007	1010	Coffin nail
0008	1010	Coffin nail
0009	1010	Coffin nail
0010	1010	Coffin nail
0011	1010	Coffin nail
0012	1010	Coffin nail
0013	1010	Coffin nail
0014	1010	Coffin nail
0015	1010	Coffin nail
0016	1010	Coffin nail
0017	1010	Coffin nail
0018	1010	Coffin nail
0019	1010	Coffin nail
0020	1010	Coffin nail
0021	1010	Coffin nail
0022	Unstratified	Corroded iron handle
0023	Unstratified	Nail
0024	Unstratified	Nail
0025	Unstratified (metal detector find)	Corroded iron
0026	Unstratified (metal detector find)	Corroded iron
0027	Unstratified (metal detector find)	Corroded iron
0028	Unstratified (metal detector find)	Corroded iron
0029	Unstratified (metal detector find)	Corroded iron
0030	Unstratified (metal detector find)	Corroded iron
0031	Unstratified (metal detector find)	Corroded iron
0032	Unstratified (metal detector find)	Corroded iron
0033	Unstratified (metal detector find)	Corroded iron
0034	Unstratified (metal detector find)	Corroded iron
0035	Unstratified (metal detector find)	Nail

0036	Unstratified (metal detector find)	Nail
0037	Unstratified (metal detector find)	Nail
0038	Unstratified (metal detector find)	Nail
0039	Unstratified (metal detector find)	Nail
0040	Unstratified (metal detector find)	Nail
0041	Unstratified (metal detector find)	Nail
0042	Unstratified (metal detector find)	Nail
0043	Unstratified (metal detector find)	Nail
0044	1005	Corroded iron
0045	1005	Corroded iron
0046	1005	Corroded iron
0047	1005	Corroded iron
0048	1005	Lead fragment
0049	1005	Pin
0050	1005	Wire
0051	Unstratified (metal detector find)	Musket shot
0052	Unstratified (metal detector find)	Musket shot
0053	1006	Nail
0054	1006	Nail
0055	1006	Nail
0056	1006	Nail
0057	1006	Pin
0058	1007	Coin (copper-alloy –d.1643)
0059	1007	Corroded iron
0060	1007	Corroded iron
0061	1007	Corroded iron
0062	1007	Corroded iron
0063	1007	Corroded iron
0064	1007	Corroded iron
0065	1007	Corroded iron
0066	1007	Corroded iron
0067	1007	Corroded iron
0068	1007	Corroded iron
0069	1007	Corroded iron
0070	1007	Corroded iron
0071	1007	Corroded iron
0072	1007	Corroded iron
0073	1007	Corroded iron

0074	1007	Corroded iron
0075	1007	Corroded iron
0076	1007	Corroded iron
0077	1007	Corroded iron
0078	1007	Corroded iron
0079	1007	Corroded iron
0080	1007	Corroded iron
0081	1007	Corroded iron
0082	1007	Corroded iron
0083	1007	Corroded iron
0084	1007	Corroded iron
0085	1007	Corroded iron
0086	1007	Corroded iron
0087	1007	Corroded iron
0088	1007	Corroded iron
0089	1007	Corroded iron
0090	1007	Corroded iron
0091	1007	Corroded iron
0092	1007	Corroded iron
0093	1007	Corroded iron
0094	1007	Corroded iron
0095	1007	Corroded iron
0096	1007	Corroded iron
0097	1007	Corroded iron disc (token?)
0098	1007	Pin (copper alloy)
0099	1007	Lead fragment
0100	1007	Lead fragment
0101	1007	Musket shot
0102	1007	Nail
0103	1007	Nail
0104	1007	Nail
0105	1007	Nail
0106	1007	Nail
0107	1007	Nail
0108	1007	Nail
0109	1007	Nail
0110	1007	Nail
0111	1007	Nail

0112	1007	Nail
0113	1007	Nail
0114	1007	Nail
0115	1007	Nail
0116	1007	Nail
0117	1007	Nail
0118	1007	Nail
0119	1007	Nail
0120	1007	Nail
0121	1007	Nail
0122	1007	Nail
0123	1007	Nail
0124	1007	Nail
0125	1007	Nail
0126	1007	Nail
0127	1007	Nail
0128	1007	Nail
0129	1007	Nail
0130	1007	Nail
0131	1007	Nail
0132	1007	Nail
0133	1007	Nail
0134	1007	Nail
0135	1007	Nail
0136	1007	Nail
0137	1007	Nail
0138	1007	Nail
0139	1007	Nail
0140	1007	Nail
0141	1007	Nail
0142	1007	Nail
0143	1007	Nail
0144	1007	Nail
0145	1007	Nail
0146	1007	Nail
0147	1007	Nail
0148	1007	Nail
0149	1007	Nail

0150	1007	Nail
0151	1007	Pin (copper)
0152	1007	Pin (copper)
0153	1007	Pin (copper)
0154	1007	Pin (copper)
0155	1007	Pin (copper)
0156	1007	Pin (copper)
0157	1007	Pin (copper)
0158	1007	Slag
0159	1007	Slag
0160	1007	Slag
0161	1007	Slag
0162	1007	Slag
0163	1007	Slag
0164	Unstratified	Corroded iron
0165	1007	Copper fragment
0166	1008	Clasp (copper)
0167	1008	Copper alloy sheet
0168	1008	Coin (copper-alloy: 1601 Elizabeth I)
0169	1008	Corroded iron
0170	1008	Corroded iron
0171	1008	Corroded iron
0172	1008	Corroded iron
0173	1008	Corroded iron
0174	1008	Corroded iron
0175	1008	Corroded iron
0176	1008	Corroded iron
0177	1008	Corroded iron
0178	1008	Corroded iron
0179	1008	Corroded iron
0180	1008	Corroded iron
0181	1008	Corroded iron
0182	1008	Corroded iron
0183	1008	Corroded iron
0184	1008	Corroded iron
0185	1008	Corroded iron
0186	1008	Corroded iron
0187	1008	Corroded iron

0188	1008	Corroded iron
0189	1008	Corroded iron
0190	1008	Corroded iron
0191	1008	Corroded iron
0192	1008	Corroded iron
0193	1008	Corroded iron
0194	1008	Corroded iron
0195	1008	Corroded iron
0196	1008	Corroded iron
0197	1008	Corroded iron
0198	1008	Corroded iron
0199	1008	Corroded iron
0200	1008	Corroded iron
0201	1008	Corroded iron
0202	1008	Corroded iron
0203	1008	Corroded iron
0204	1008	Corroded iron
0205	1008	Corroded iron
0206	1008	Corroded iron
0207	1008	Corroded iron
0208	1008	Corroded iron
0209	1008	Corroded iron
0210	1008	Corroded iron
0211	1008	Corroded iron
0212	1008	Corroded iron
0213	1008	Corroded iron
0214	1008	Corroded iron
0215	1008	Corroded iron
0216	1008	Corroded iron
0217	1008	Corroded iron
0218	1008	Corroded iron
0219	1008	Corroded iron
0220	1008	Corroded iron
0221	1008	Corroded iron
0222	1008	Corroded iron
0223	1008	Corroded iron
0224	1008	Corroded iron
0225	1008	Corroded iron

0226	1008	Corroded iron
0227	1008	Corroded iron
0228	1008	Corroded iron
0229	1008	Corroded iron
0230	1008	Corroded iron
0231	1008	Corroded iron
0232	1008	Corroded iron
0233	1008	Corroded iron
0234	1008	Corroded iron
0235	1008	Hearth cake
0236	1008	Hook
0237	1008	Knife blade
0238	1008	Lead fragment
0239	1008	Lead fragment
0240	1008	Musket shot
0241	1008	Musket shot
0242	1008	Musket shot
0243	1008	Nail
0244	1008	Nail
0245	1008	Nail
0246	1008	Nail
0247	1008	Nail
0248	1008	Nail
0249	1008	Nail
0250	1008	Nail
0251	1008	Nail
0252	1008	Nail
0253	1008	Nail
0254	1008	Nail
0255	1008	Nail
0256	1008	Nail
0257	1008	Nail
0258	1008	Nail
0259	1008	Nail
0260	1008	Nail
0261	1008	Nail
0262	1008	Nail
0263	1008	Nail

0264	1008	Nail
0265	1008	Nail
0266	1008	Nail
0267	1008	Nail
0268	1008	Nail
0269	1008	Nail
0270	1008	Nail
0271	1008	Nail
0272	1008	Nail
0273	1008	Nail
0274	1008	Nail
0275	1008	Nail
0276	1008	Nail
0277	1008	Nail
0278	1008	Nail
0279	1008	Nail
0280	1008	Nail
0281	1008	Nail
0282	1008	Nail
0283	1008	Nail
0284	1008	Nail
0285	1008	Nail
0286	1008	Nail
0287	1008	Nail
0288	1008	Nail
0289	1008	Nail
0290	1008	Nail
0291	1008	Nail
0292	1008	Nail
0293	1008	Nail
0294	1008	Nail
0295	1008	Nail
0296	1008	Nail
0297	1008	Nail
0298	1008	Nail
0299	1008	Nail
0300	1008	Nail
0301	1008	Nail

0302	1008	Nail
0303	1008	Nail
0304	1008	Nail
0305	1008	Nail
0306	1008	Nail
0307	1008	Nail
0308	1008	Nail
0309	1008	Nail
0310	1008	Nail
0311	1008	Nail
0312	1008	Nail
0313	1008	Nail
0314	1008	Nail
0315	1008	Nail
0316	1008	Nail
0317	1008	Nail
0318	1008	Nail
0319	1008	Nail
0320	1008	Nail
0321	1008	Nail
0322	1008	Nail
0323	1008	Nail
0324	1008	Nail
0325	1008	Nail
0326	1008	Nail
0327	1008	Nail
0328	1008	Nail
0329	1008	Nail
0330	1008	Nail
0331	1008	Nail
0332	1008	Nail
0333	1008	Nail
0334	1008	Nail
0335	1008	Nail
0336	1008	Nail
0337	1008	Nail
0338	1008	Nail
0339	1008	Nail

0340	1008	Nail
0341	1008	Nail
0342	1008	Nail
0343	1008	Nail
0344	1008	Nail
0345	1008	Nail
0346	1008	Pin (copper)
0347	1008	Pin (copper)
0348	1008	Pin
0349	1008	Slag
0350	1008	Slag
0351	1008	Slag
0352	1008	Slag
0353	1015	Nail
0354	1015	Nail
0355	1015	Nail
0356	1015	Nail
0357	1017	Nail
0358	1017	Nail
0359	1017	Nail
0360	1017	Nail
0361	1017	Nail
0362	1017	Nail
0363	1017	Nail
0364	1022	Corroded iron
0365	1022	Lead fragment
0366	1022	Nail
0367	1022	Nail
0368	1022	Nail
0369	1022	Nail
0370	1022	Nail
0371	1022	Nail
0372	1022	Nail
0373	1022	Nail
0374	1022	Nail
0375	1022	Nail
0376	1022	Nail
0377	1022	Nail

0378	1022	Nail
0379	1022	Nail
0380	1022	Nail
0381	1022	Nail
0382	1022	Nail
0383	1022	Nail
0384	1022	Nail
0385	1022	Nail
0386	1022	Nail
0387	1022	Nail
0388	1022	Nail
0389	1022	Nail
0390	1022	Nail
0391	1022	Nail
0392	1022	Nail
0393	1022	Nail
0394	1022	Nail
0395	1022	Nail
0396	1022	Nail
0397	1022	Nail
0398	1022	Nail
0399	1022	Nail
0400	1022	Nail
0401	1022	Nail
0402	1022	Nail
0403	1022	Nail
0404	1022	Nail
0405	1022	Nail
0406	1022	Nail
0407	1022	Nail
0408	1022	Nail
0409	1022	Nail
0410	1022	Nail
0411	1022	Nail
0412	1022	Nail
0413	1022	Nail
0414	1022	Nail
0415	1022	Nail

0416	1022		Nail
0417	1022		Nail
0418	1022		Nail
0419	1022		Nail
0420	1022		Nail
0421	1022		Nail
0422	1022		Nail
0423	1022		Nail
0424	1023		Nail
0425	1023		Nail
0426	1023		Nail
0427	1024		Corroded iron
0428	1024		Nail
0429	1024		Nail
0430	1026		Nail
0431	1026		Nail
0432	1026		Pin/wire (copper)
0433	1028		Corroded iron
0434	1028		Corroded iron
0435	1028		Corroded iron
0436	1028		Corroded iron
0437	1028		Corroded iron
0438	1028		Nail
0439	1028		Nail
0440	1028		Nail
0441	1028		Nail
0442	1028		Nail
0443	1028		Nail
0444	1028		Nail
0445	1028		Nail
0446	1028		Nail
0447	1028		Slag
0448	1034		Corroded iron
0449	1042		Corroded iron
0450	1042		Corroded iron
0451	1042		Musket shot
0452	1042		Nail
0453	1042		Nail

0454	1042	Nail
0455	1042	Nail
0456	1042	Nail
0457	1042	Nail
0458	1042	Nail
0459	1042	Slag
0460	1050	Nail
0461	1050	Nail
0462	1050	Nail
0463	1050	Nail
0464	1051	Lead fragment
0465	1051	Musket shot
0466	1051	Nail
0467	1051	Nail
0468	1051	Nail
0469	1051	Slag
0470	1052	Button (copper)
0471	1052	Corroded iron
0472	1052	Corroded iron
0473	1052	Corroded iron
0474	1052	Corroded iron
0475	1052	Corroded iron
0476	1052	Corroded iron
0477	1052	Corroded iron
0478	1052	Nail
0479	1052	Nail
0480	1052	Nail
0481	1052	Nail
0482	1052	Nail
0483	1052	Nail
0484	1052	Nail
0485	1052	Nail
0486	1052	Nail
0487	1052	Nail
0488	1052	Nail
0489	1052	Nail
0490	1052	Nail
0491	1052	Nail

0492	1052	Nail
0493	1057	Corroded iron
0494	1057	Corroded iron
0495	1057	Corroded iron
0496	1057	Nail
0497	1057	Nail
0498	1057	Nail
0499	1063	Nail
0500	1064	Copper fragment
0501	1064	Copper fragment
0502	1064	Copper fragment
0503	1064	Copper fragment
0504	1064	Copper fragment
0505	1064	Copper fragment
0506	1064	Corroded iron
0507	1064	Corroded iron
0508	1064	Corroded iron
0509	1064	Corroded iron
0510	1064	Nail
0511	1064	Nail
0512	1064	Nail
0513	1066	Coin (silver – broken)
0514	1066	Corroded iron
0515	1066	Corroded iron
0516	1066	Corroded iron
0517	1066	Corroded iron
0518	1066	Corroded iron
0519	1066	Corroded iron
0520	1066	Lead
0521	1066	Nail
0522	1066	Nail
0523	1066	Nail
0524	1066	Nail
0525	1066	Nail
0526	1066	Nail
0527	1066	Nail
0528	1066	Nail
0529	1066	Nail

0530	1066	Nail
0531	1066	Pin (iron)
0532	1068	Copper fragment
0533	1068	Corroded iron
0534	1068	Corroded iron
0535	1068	Corroded iron
0536	1068	Corroded iron
0537	1068	Corroded iron
0538	1068	Corroded iron
0539	1068	Corroded iron
0540	1068	Corroded iron
0541	1068	Corroded iron
0542	1068	Corroded iron
0543	1068	Corroded iron
0544	1068	Corroded iron
0545	1068	Corroded iron
0546	1068	Corroded iron
0547	1068	Corroded iron
0548	1068	Corroded iron
0549	1068	Iron key
0550	1068	Nail
0551	1068	Nail
0552	1068	Nail
0553	1068	Nail
0554	1068	Nail
0555	1068	Nail
0556	1068	Nail
0557	1068	Nail
0558	1068	Nail
0559	1068	Nail
0560	1068	Nail
0561	1068	Nail
0562	1068	Slag
0563	1068	Slag
0564	1069	Copper fragment
0565	1069	Corroded iron
0566	1069	Corroded iron
0567	1069	Corroded iron

0568	1069	Corroded iron
0569	1069	Corroded iron
0570	1069	Corroded iron
0571	1069	Corroded iron
0572	1069	Corroded iron
0573	1069	Corroded iron
0574	1069	Corroded iron
0575	1069	Corroded iron
0576	1069	Corroded iron
0577	1069	Corroded iron
0578	1069	Corroded iron
0579	1069	Corroded iron
0580	1069	Corroded iron
0581	1069	Corroded iron
0582	1069	Corroded iron
0583	1069	Corroded iron
0584	1069	Corroded iron
0585	1069	Corroded iron
0586	1069	Corroded iron
0587	1069	Corroded iron
0588	1069	Corroded iron
0589	1069	Corroded iron
0590	1069	Corroded iron
0591	1069	Corroded iron
0592	1069	Corroded iron
0593	1069	Corroded iron
0594	1069	Corroded iron
0595	1069	Corroded iron
0596	1069	Copper fragment
0597	1069	Fish hook
0598	1069	Horse shoe
0599	1069	Nail
0600	1069	Nail
0601	1069	Nail
0602	1069	Nail
0603	1069	Nail
0604	1069	Nail
0605	1069	Nail

0606	1069	Nail
0607	1069	Nail
0608	1069	Nail
0609	1069	Nail
0610	1069	Nail
0611	1069	Nail
0612	1069	Nail
0613	1069	Nail
0614	1069	Nail
0615	1069	Nail
0616	1069	Nail
0617	1069	Nail
0618	1069	Nail
0619	1069	Nail
0620	1069	Nail
0621	1069	Nail
0622	1069	Nail
0623	1069	Slag
0624	1069	Slag
0625	1069	Slag
0626	1069	Slag
0627	1069	Slag
0628	1069	Slag
0629	1069	Slag
0630	1070	Bolt
0631	1071	Nail
0632	1072	Corroded iron
0633	1072	Corroded iron
0634	1072	Corroded iron
0635	1072	Corroded iron
0636	1072	Corroded iron
0637	1072	Slag
0638	1073	Coin (copper alloy)
0639	1073	Coin (silver – halved)
0640	1073	Corroded iron
0641	1073	Corroded iron
0642	1073	Corroded iron
0643	1073	Corroded iron

0644	1073	Corroded iron
0645	1073	Corroded iron
0646	1073	Corroded iron
0647	1073	Nail
0648	1073	Nail
0649	1073	Nail
0650	1073	Nail
0651	1074	Corroded iron
0652	1074	Corroded iron
0653	1074	Corroded iron
0654	1074	Corroded iron
0655	1074	Corroded iron
0656	1074	Corroded iron
0657	1075	Nail
0658	1075	Nail
0659	1075	Slag
0660	1077	Coin (silver)
0661	1077	Corroded iron
0662	1077	Corroded iron
0663	1077	Corroded iron
0664	1077	Corroded iron
0665	1077	Corroded iron
0666	1077	Corroded iron
0667	1077	Corroded iron
0668	1077	Corroded iron
0669	1077	Corroded iron
0670	1077	Corroded iron
0671	1077	Corroded iron
0672	1077	Corroded iron
0673	1077	Corroded iron
0674	1077	Corroded iron
0675	1077	Corroded iron
0676	1077	Corroded iron
0677	1077	Corroded iron
0678	1077	Corroded iron
0679	1077	Nail
0680	1077	Nail
0681	1077	Nail

0682	1077	Nail
0683	1077	Nail
0684	1077	Nail
0685	1077	Nail
0686	1077	Nail
0687	1077	Nail
0688	1077	Nail
0689	1077	Nail
0690	1077	Nail
0691	1079	Nail
0692	1079	Nail
0693	1079	Nail
0694	1079	Nail
0695	1079	Nail
0696	1081	Nail
0697	1092	Nail
0698	1092	Nail
0699	1052	Copper chape
0700	Unstratified	Clay pipe bowl
0701	1005	Clay pipe bowl
0702	1005	Clay pipe bowl
0703	1005	Clay pipe bowl
0704	1006	Clay pipe bowl
0705	1007	Clay pipe bowl
0706	1007	Clay pipe bowl
0707	1007	Clay pipe bowl
0708	1007	Clay pipe bowl
0709	1007	Clay pipe bowl
0710	1007	Clay pipe bowl
0711	1007	Clay pipe bowl
0712	1007	Clay pipe bowl
0713	1007	Clay pipe bowl
0714	1008	Clay pipe bowl
0715	1008	Clay pipe bowl (1580-1610)
0716	1051	Clay pipe bowl (1580-1610)
0717	1008	Bone dice
0718	1008	Bone dice
0719	1008	Bone dice

0720	1008	Bone dice
0721	1007	Worked goat horn core
0722	1022	Possible stone gaming piece
0723	1069	Possible worked stone
0724	1069	Possible worked stone
0725	1073	Possible worked stone
0726	1079	Possible worked stone
0727	1079	Possible stone gaming piece
0728	1007	Flint
0729	1007	Flint
0730	1008	Flint
0731	1008	Flint
0732	1008	Flint (scraper)
0733	1028	Flint (flake)
0734	1051	Flint (struck)
0735	1052	Flint
0736	1057	Flint
0737	1064	Flint (fragment of a blade)
0738	1068	Flint
0739	1068	Flint
0740	1068	Flint
0741	1069	Flint
0742	1069	Flint
0743	1069	Flint
0744	1069	Flint
0745	1069	Flint
0746	1074	Flint
0747	1077	Flint (thumb nail scraper)
0748	1077	Flint
0749	1077	Flint
0750	1077	Flint
0751	1092	Flint

10   FIGURES
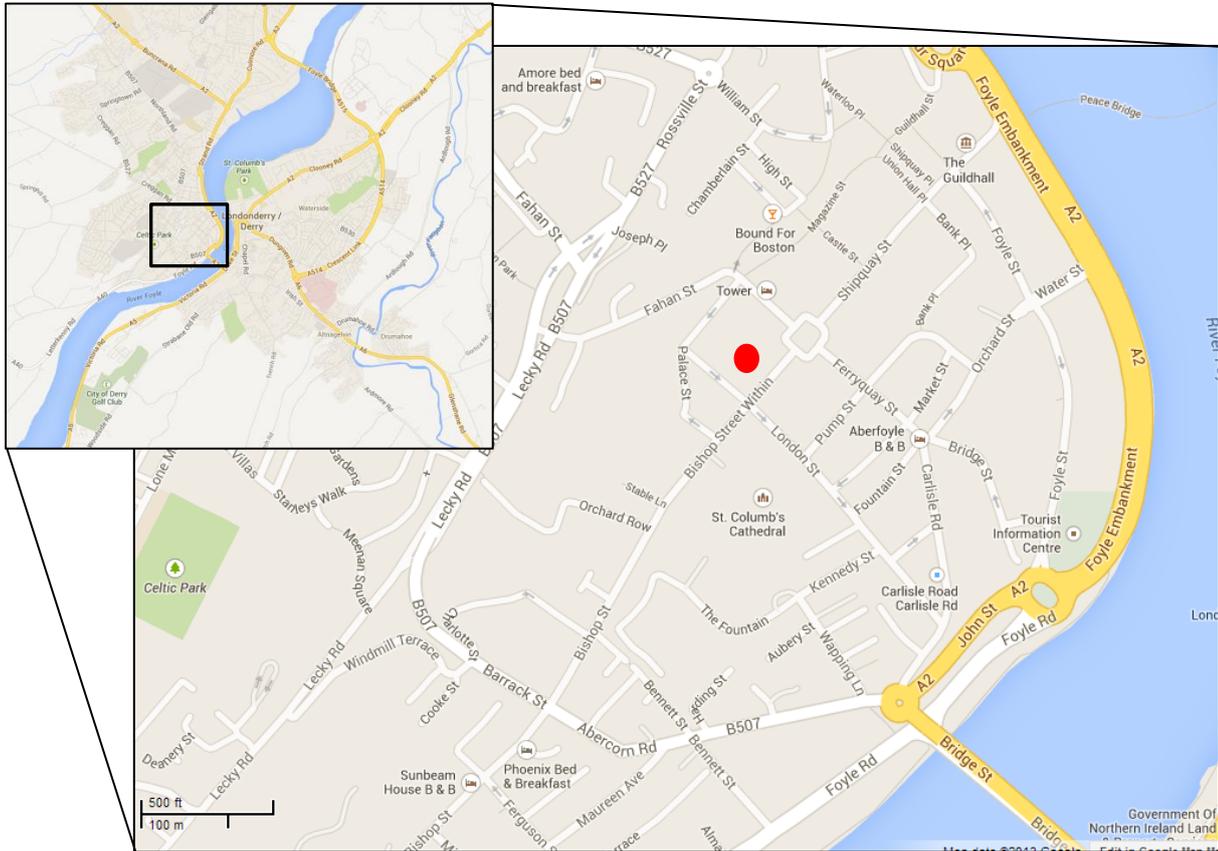
Figure 1 Map showing the approximate location of the site in Derry City centre (from Google Maps).
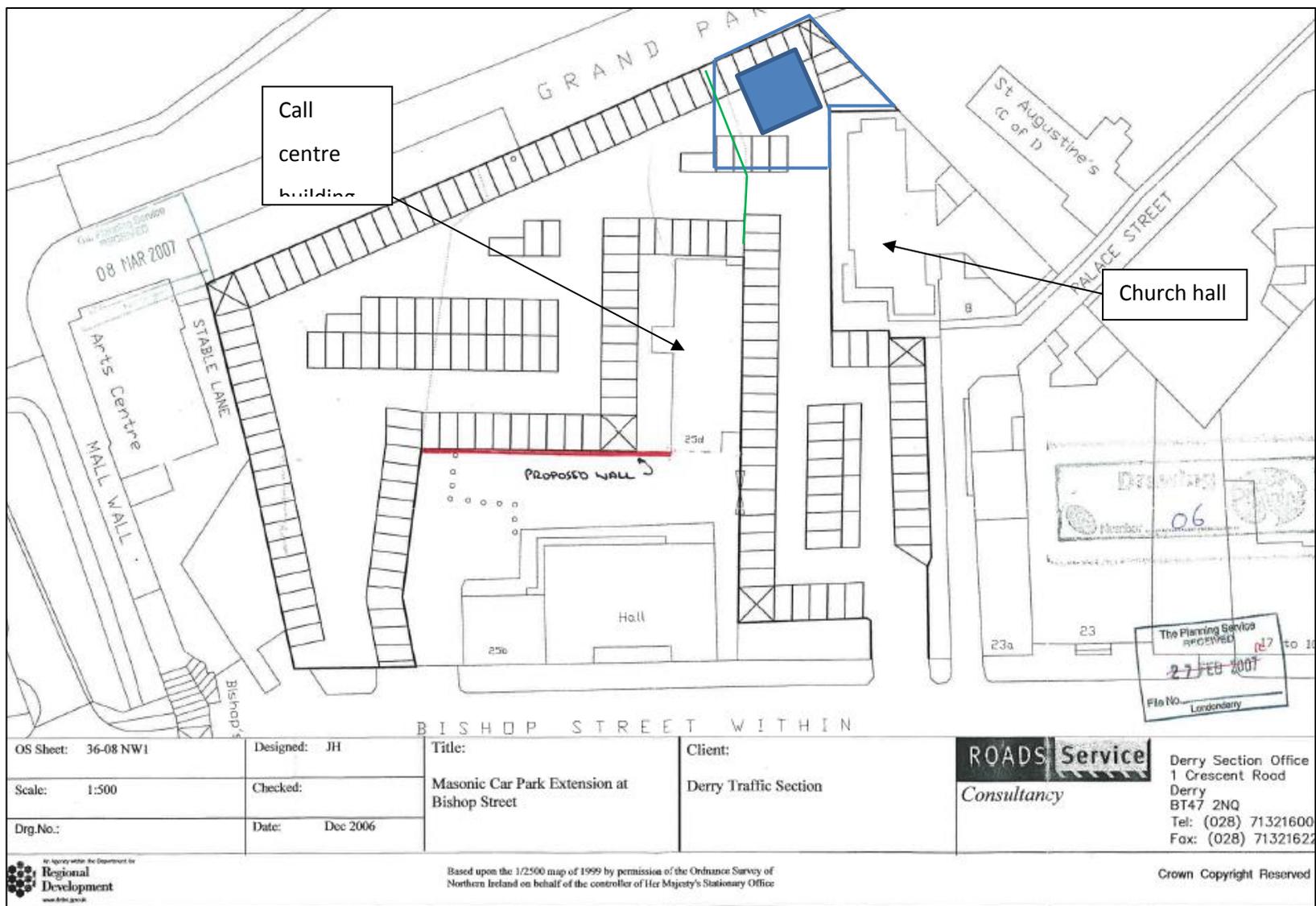
Figure 2 Map of the Bishop's Street car park from 2007 provided by DRD Road Service with the approximate location of the site-perimeter and trench marked in blue. The green line marks the location of an electricity cable. There is some discrepancy between this 2007 map and the current arrangement of parking bays.
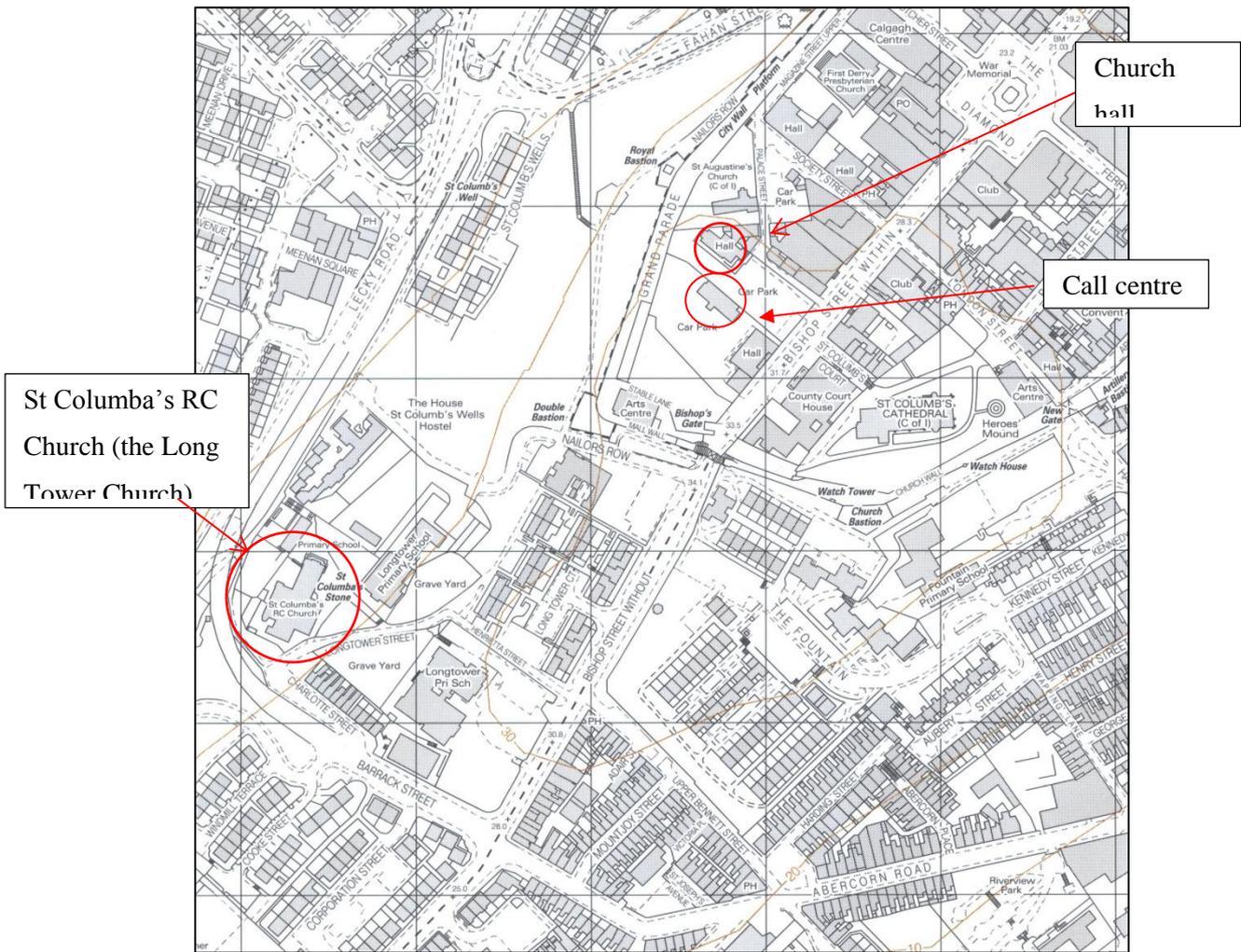
Figure 3 Detail from the 2005 map of Derry (copied from the *Irish Historic Towns Atlas*).

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View of the Tower, which belonged to the Monastery,

founded by Columb-kill, commonly called,

THE LONG TOWER.

Figure 4 Illustration of the tower and ice house at St Colum's, now Lumen Christi, College (from Sampson 1802).

Figure 5 Detail from Mercator's map of Ireland of 1564 showing Derry (accessed on-line, Nov. 12th 2013, http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/ttp/mercator/accessible/pages17and18.html) Copyright © The British Library Board
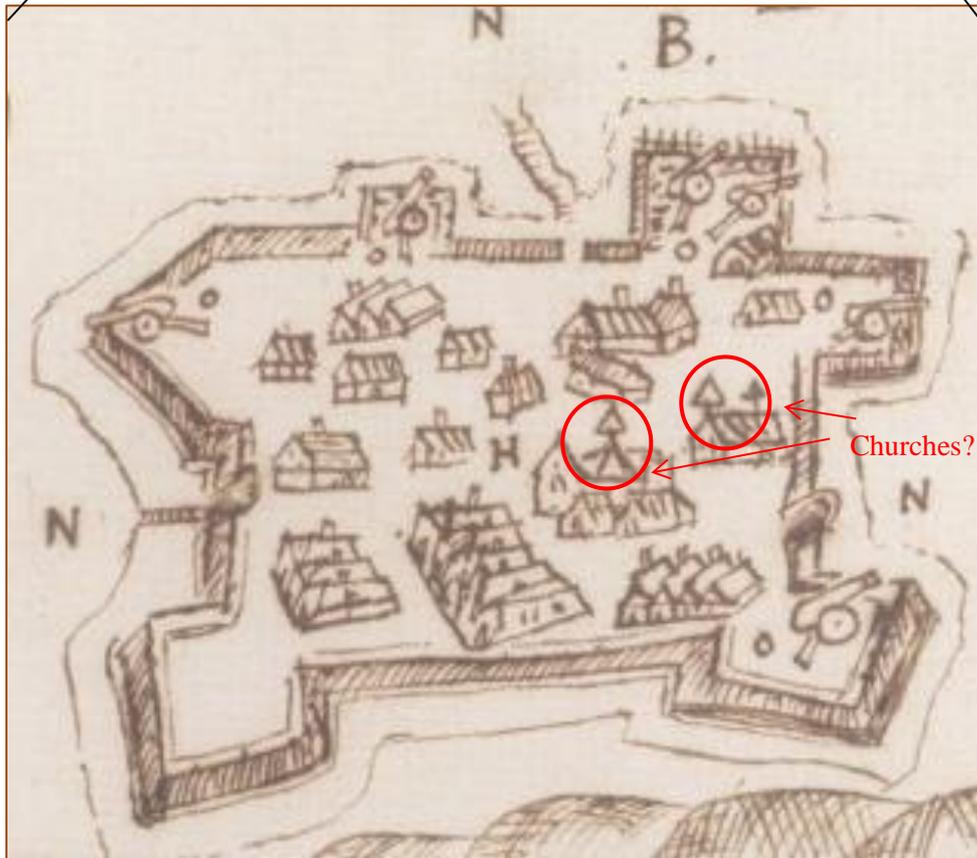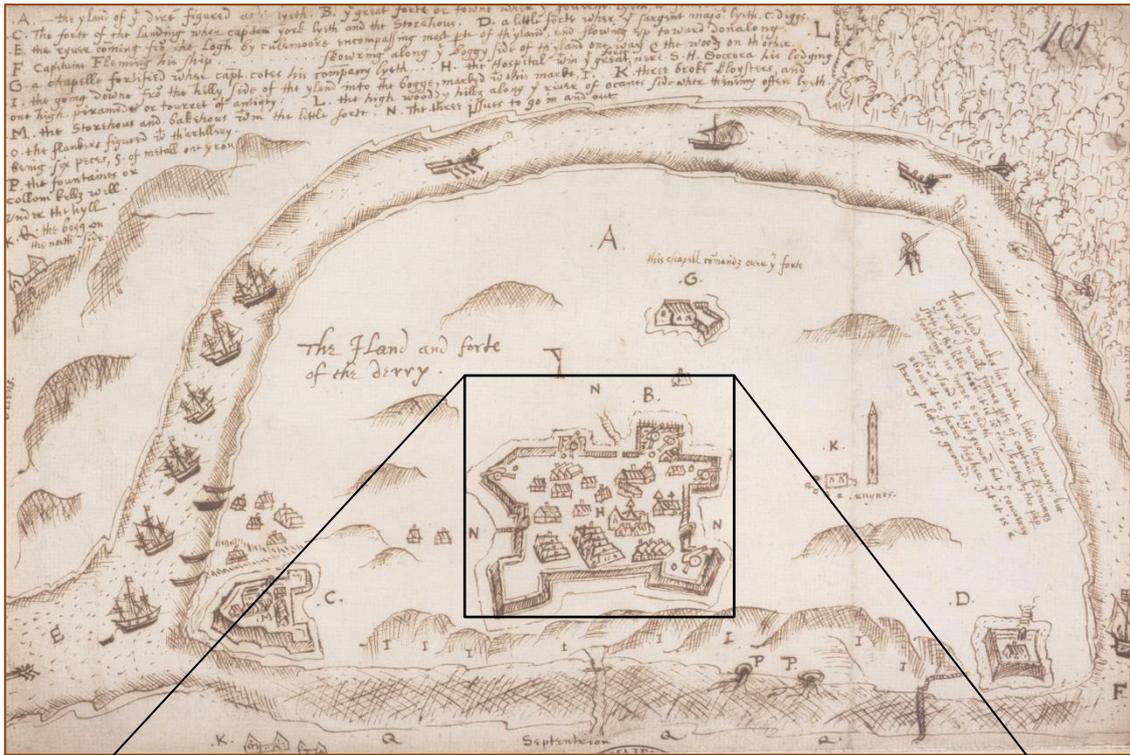
Figure 6 Docwra's 1600 map of 'The island and forte of the Derry' – and, below, detail from the same enlarged (the original is held in The National Archives, London SP 63/207 pt.6 (84i).
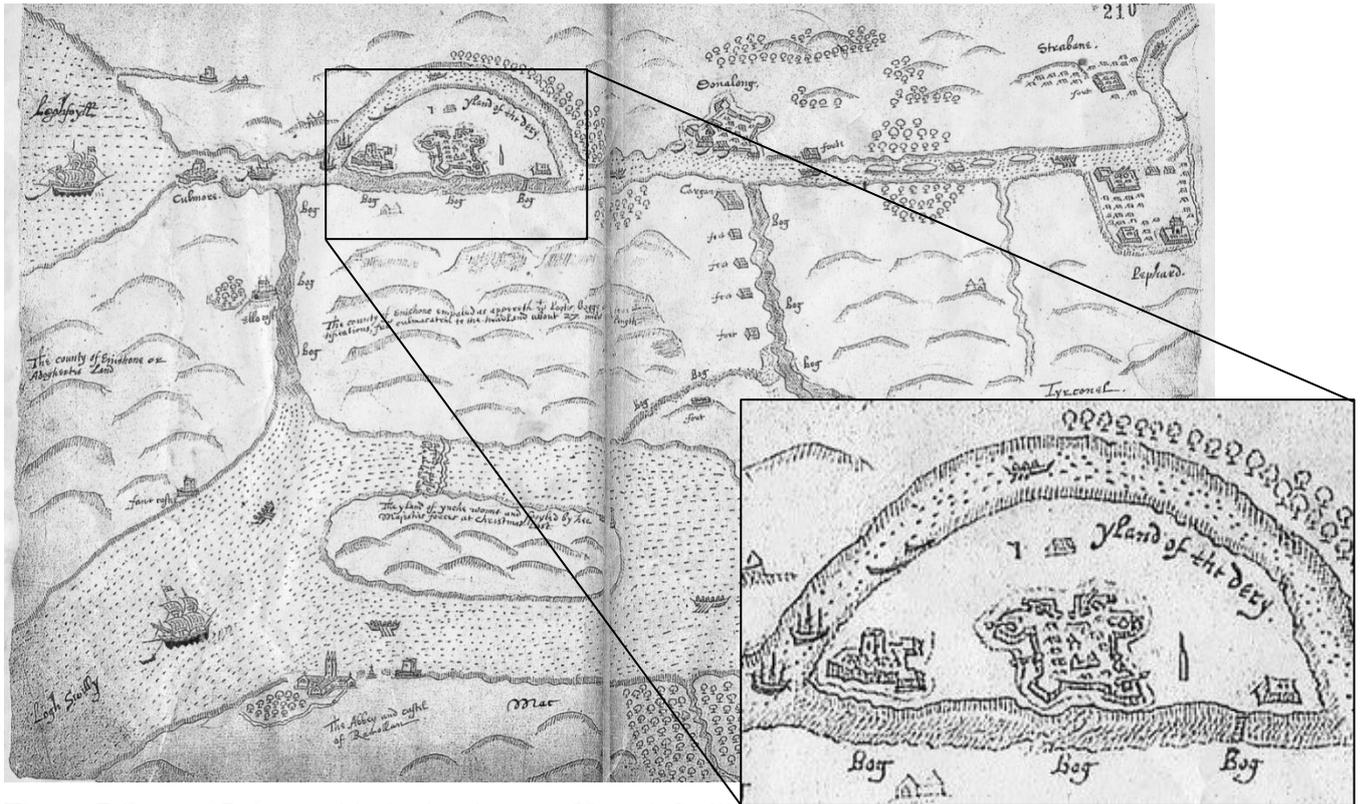
Figure 7 Copy of Robert Ashby's sketch map of Lough Swilly and Lough Foyle, 1601 (the National Archives, London; MPF 1/335/1 (1) illustrating the English campaign in the area around Lough Swilly and the River Foyle, also showing Burt, Derry, Donalong and other fortified places. Oriented to the south-east.
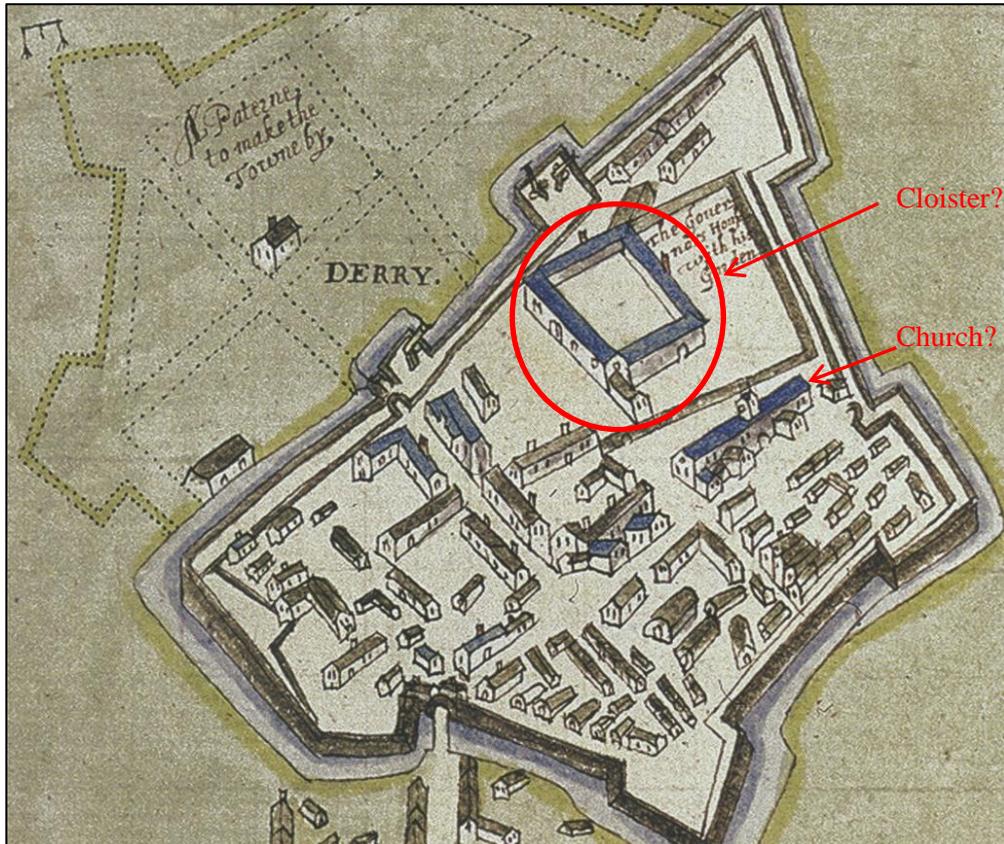
Figure 8 Detail of a map of Derry by Griffin Cocket dated to *circa*1601 (original held in TCD – copy scanned from the *Irish Historic Towns Atlas*).
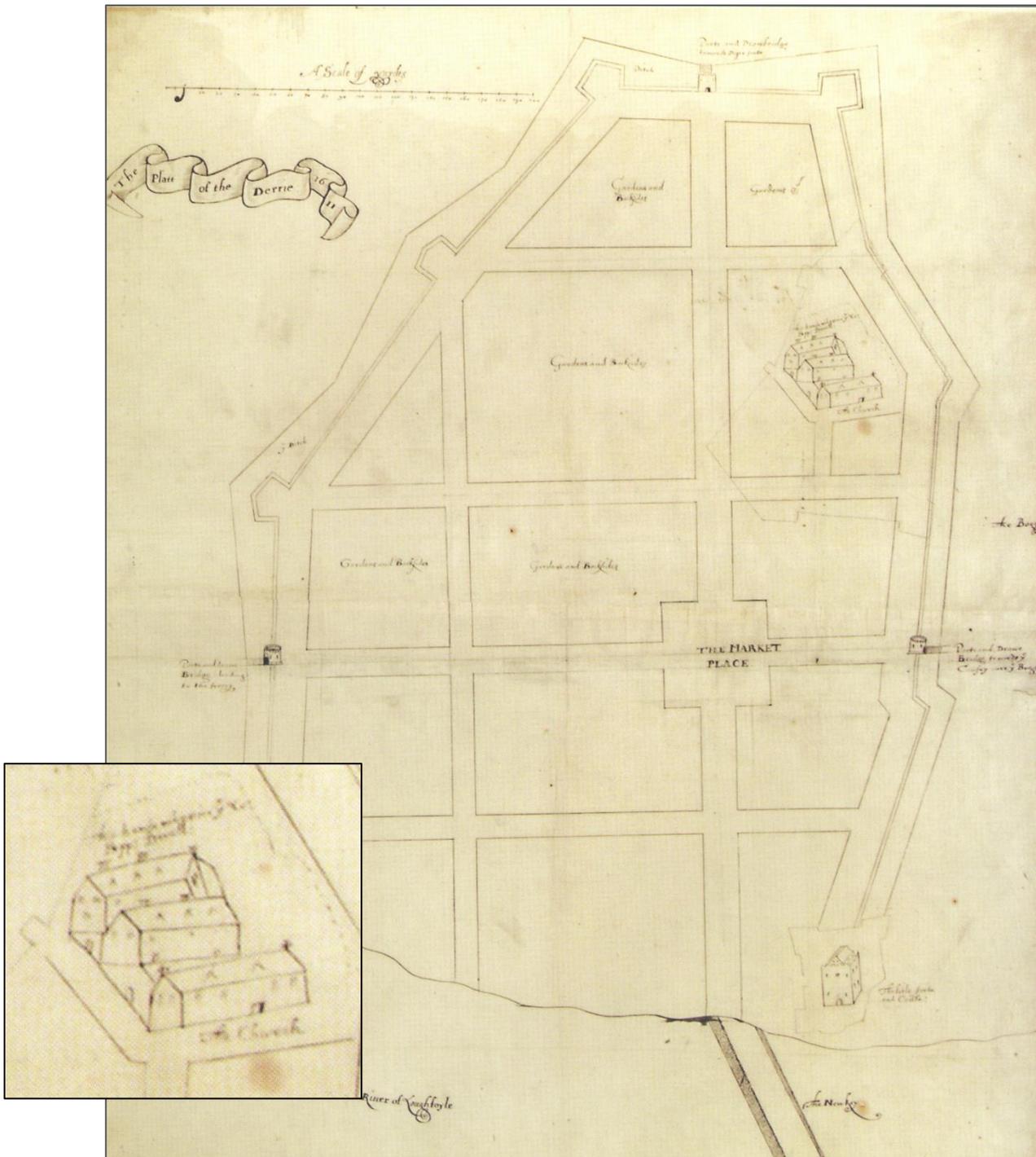
Figure 9 A 1611 map of Derry showing '*the platt of the Derrie*' with the old section enlarged (original in TCD; copy scanned from the *Irish Historic Towns Atlas*).
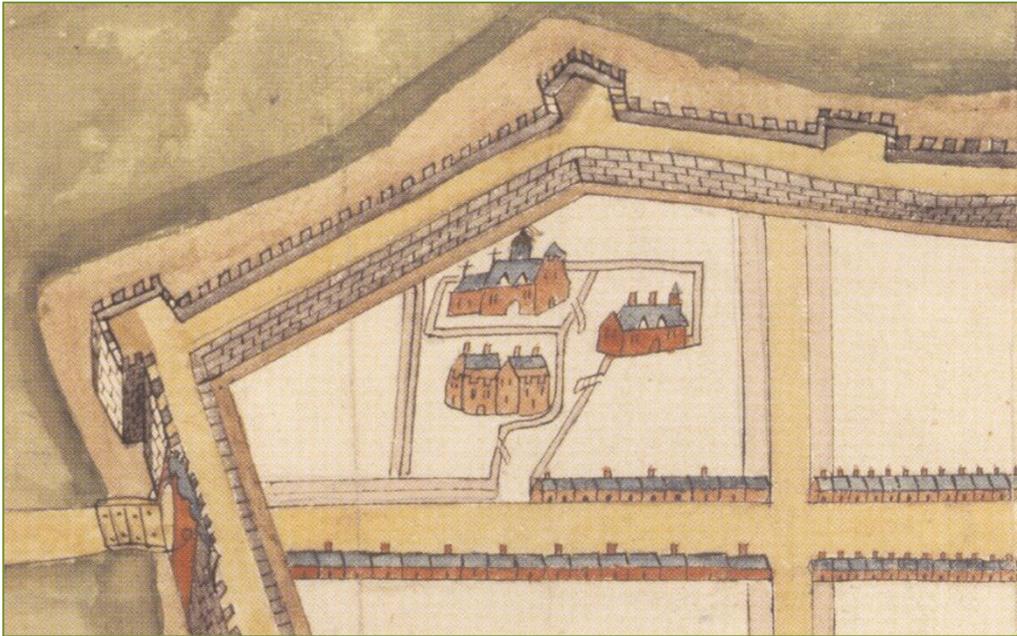
Figure 10 Detail from the 1618-19 map of Derry by Nicholas Pynnar (from The *Irish Historic Towns Atlas*).
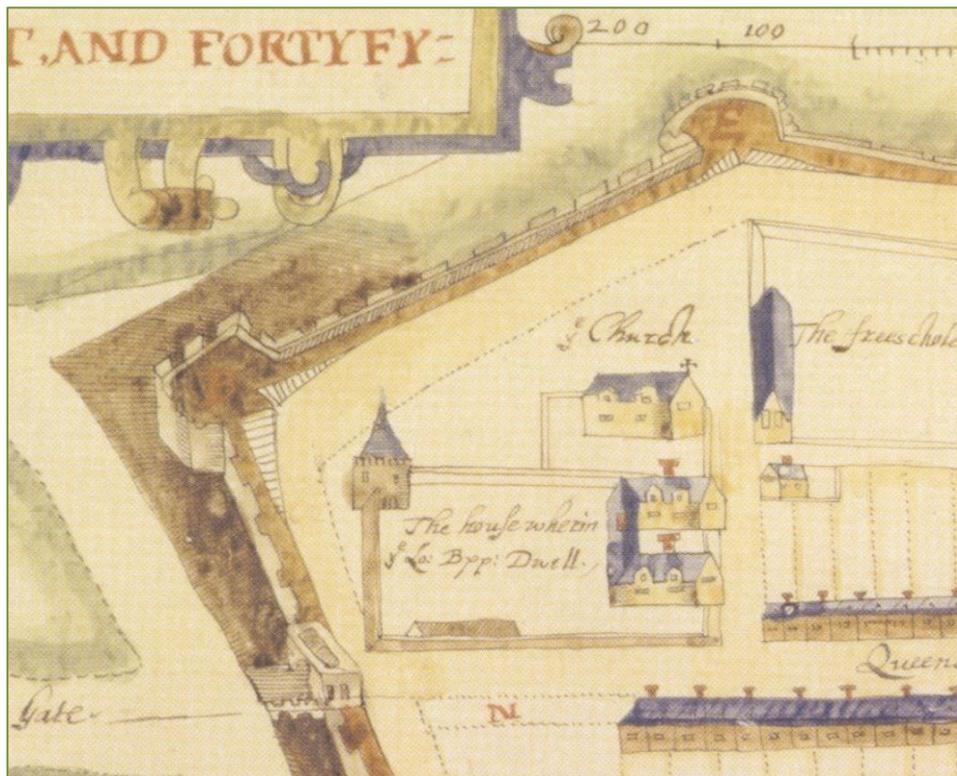
Figure 11 Detail of the 1622 map of the walled town by Thomas Raven (from the *Irish Historic Towns Atlas*).
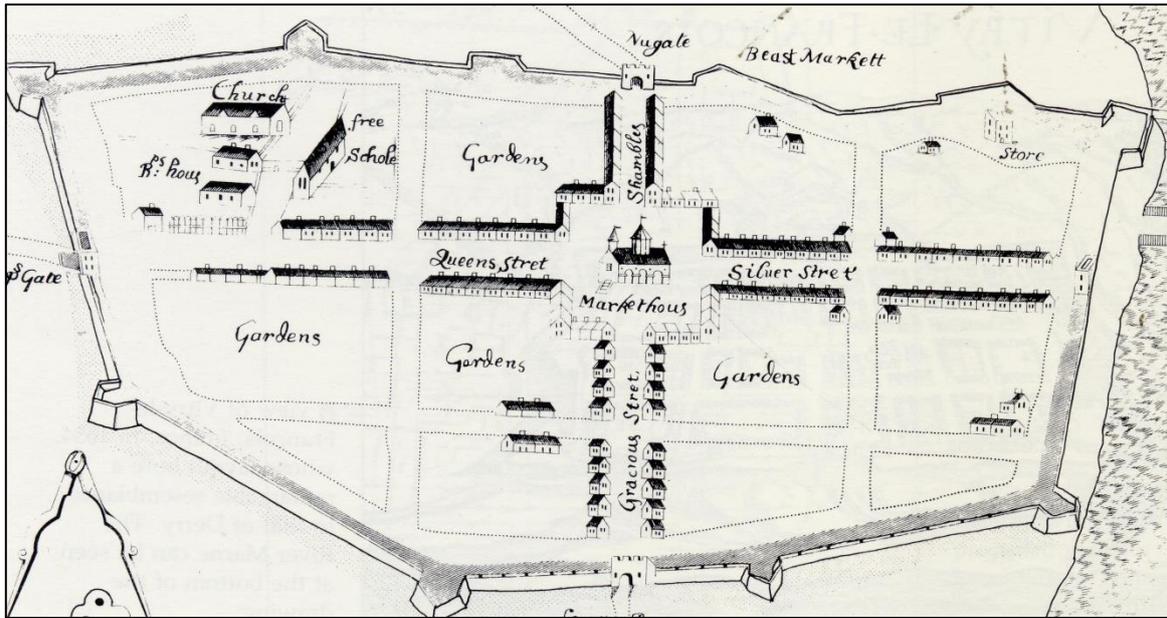
Figure 12 1625 map of the '*city and island of Londonderry*' by Thomas Raven held in TCD (from Lacy 1990).
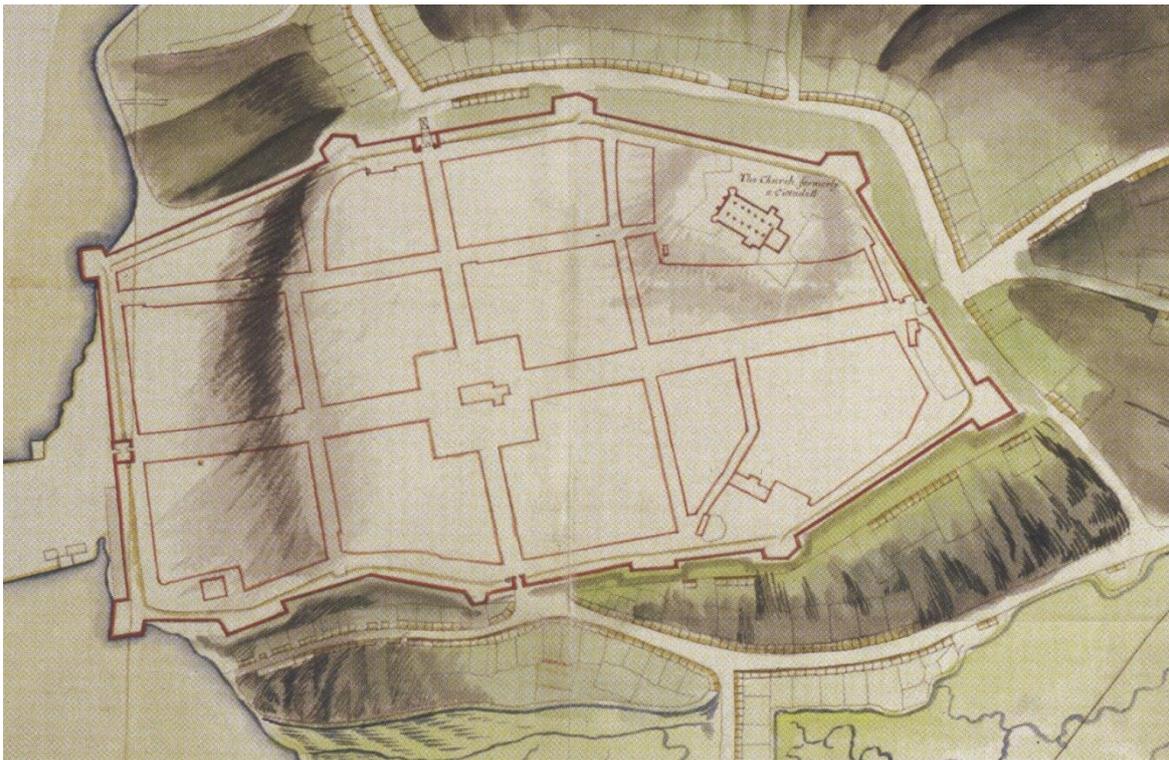
Figure 13 Thomas Phillip's 1685 map of Derry showing the outline of the streets and plots within the walls (orginal in NLI; copy scanned from the *Irish Historic Towns Atlas*).
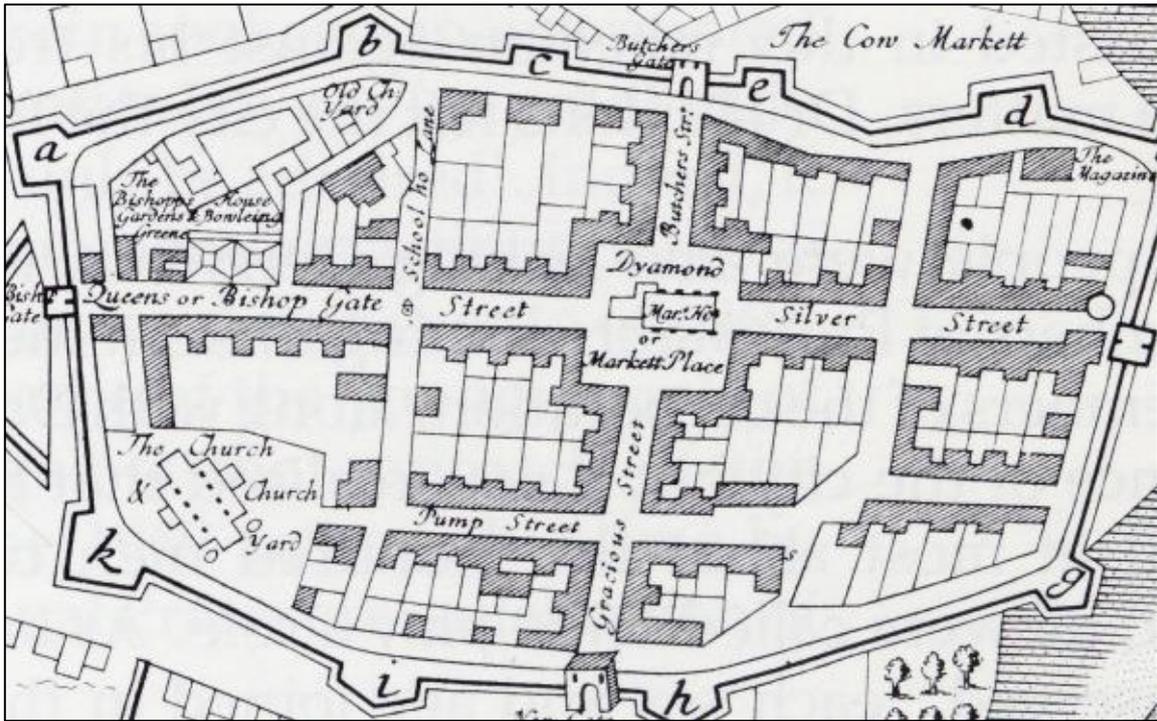
Figure 14 Detail from Francis Neville's 1689 map of the siege of Derry (from Lacy 1990) showing '*the BishoppsHouse, Gardens & Bowling Greene'* and the old church yard.
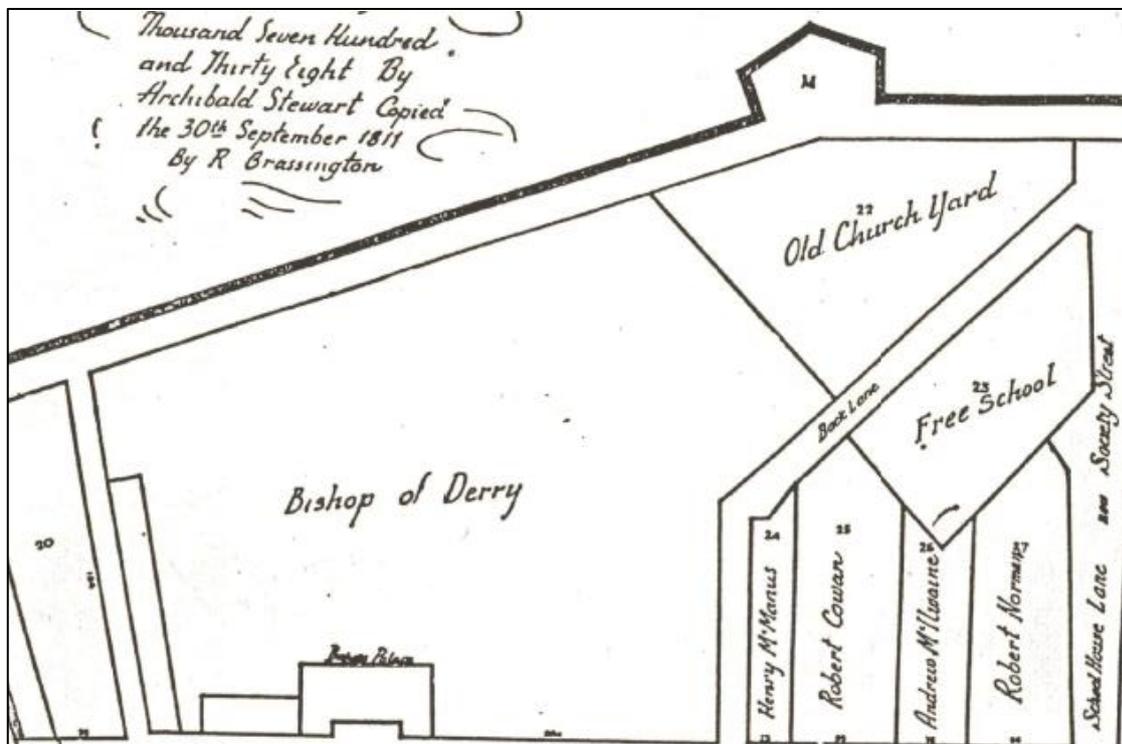
Figure 15 Detail from the Irish Society map of 1738 showing 'Plan of the plots of Londonderry' by Archibald Stewart (original in London Record office. Copy scanned from the *Irish Historic Towns Atlas*).
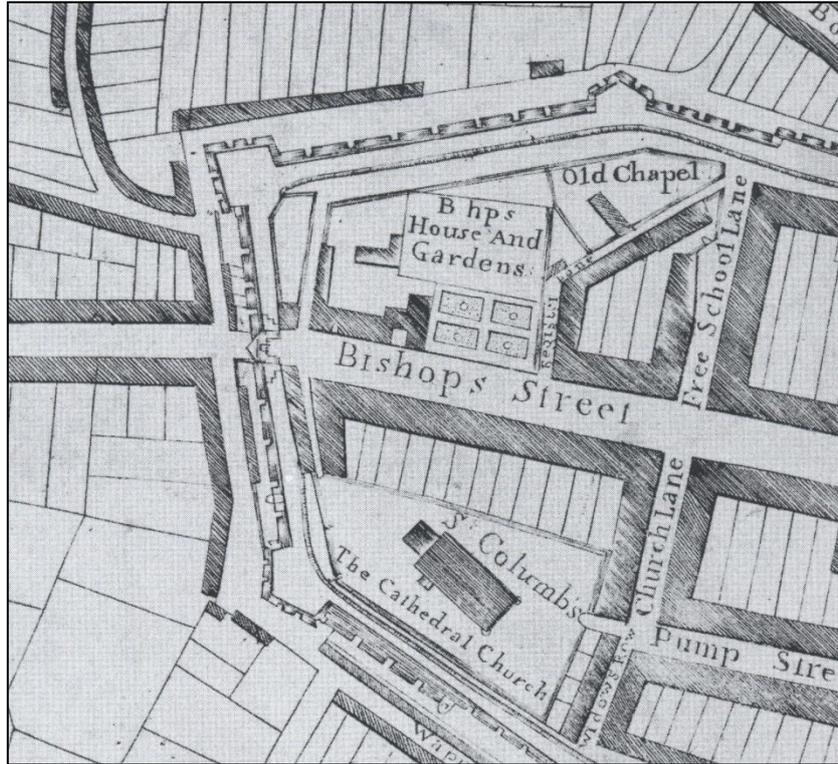
Figure 16 Detail of the map of the city of Derry dated to *circa*1780 (original in TCD. Copy scanned from the *Irish Historic Towns Atlas*).
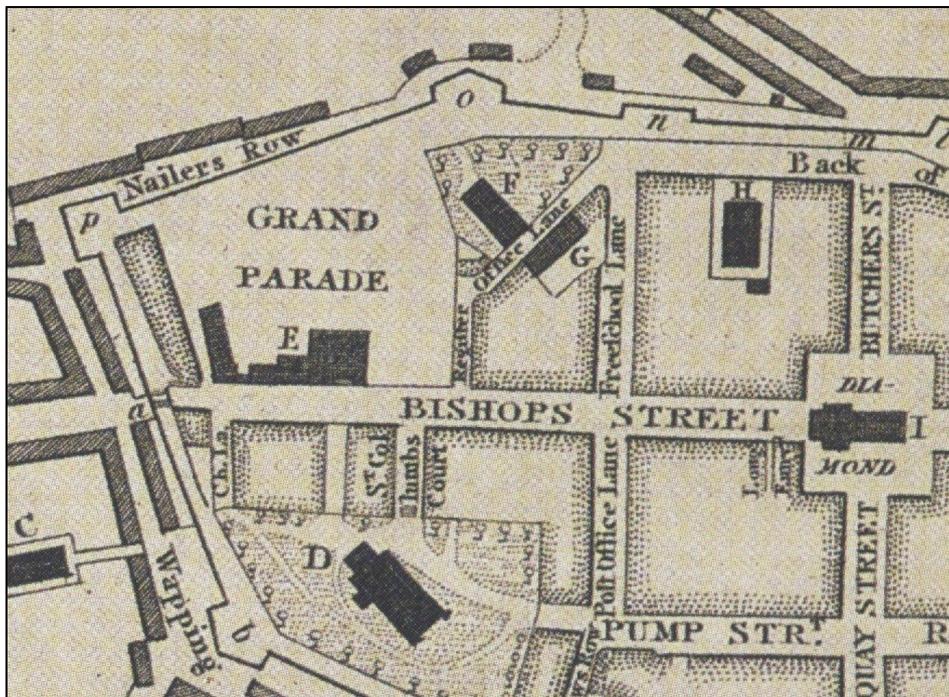
Figure 17 Detail from the 1799 map of the town by Robert Porter (from the *Irish Historic Towns Atlas*). The key identifies the buildings as; E = 'Bishops Palace now converted into a Barrack'; F = 'Chapel of Ease and Old Churchyard'; G = 'Diocesan School'.
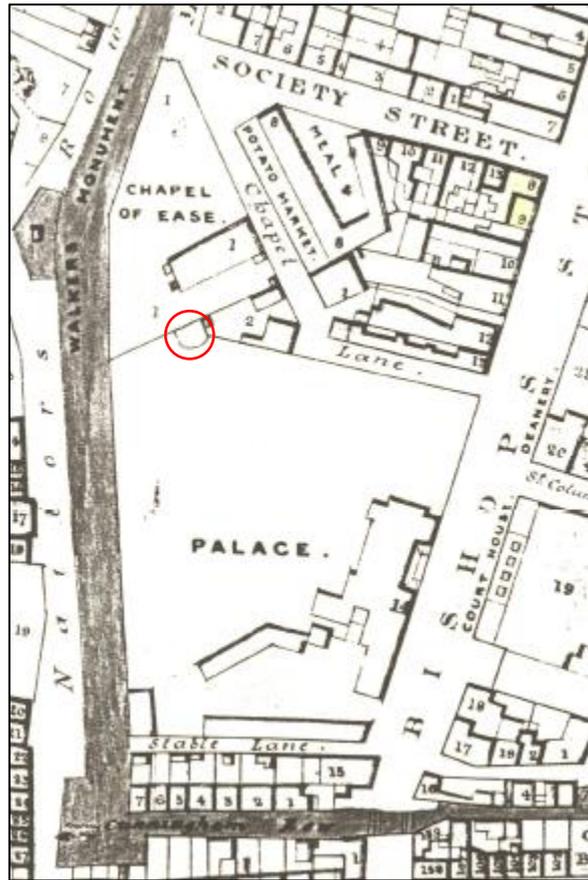
Figure 181830 Valuation Map
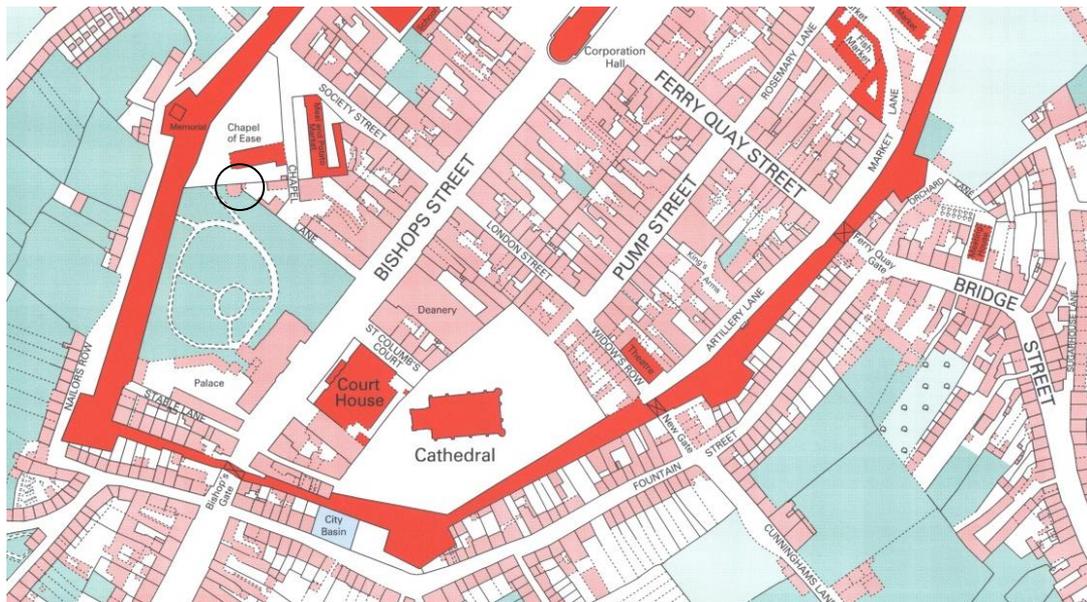
Figure 19 Detail from the OSNI map of the city 'Londonderry circa 1831'(image from *Irish Historic Towns Atlas*).
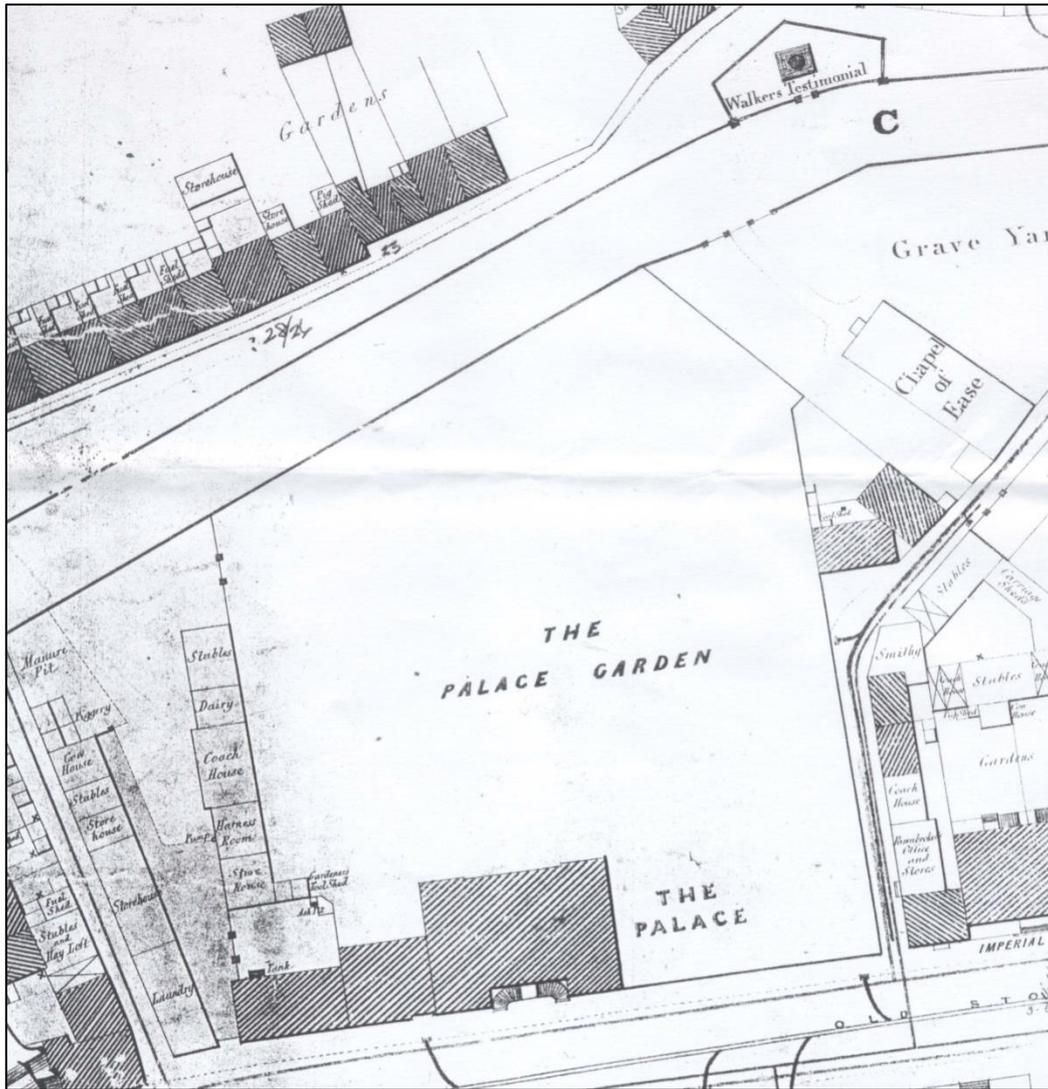
Figure20 Detail from the drainage map of *circa*1856 (copy of the map provided by Avril Thomas).
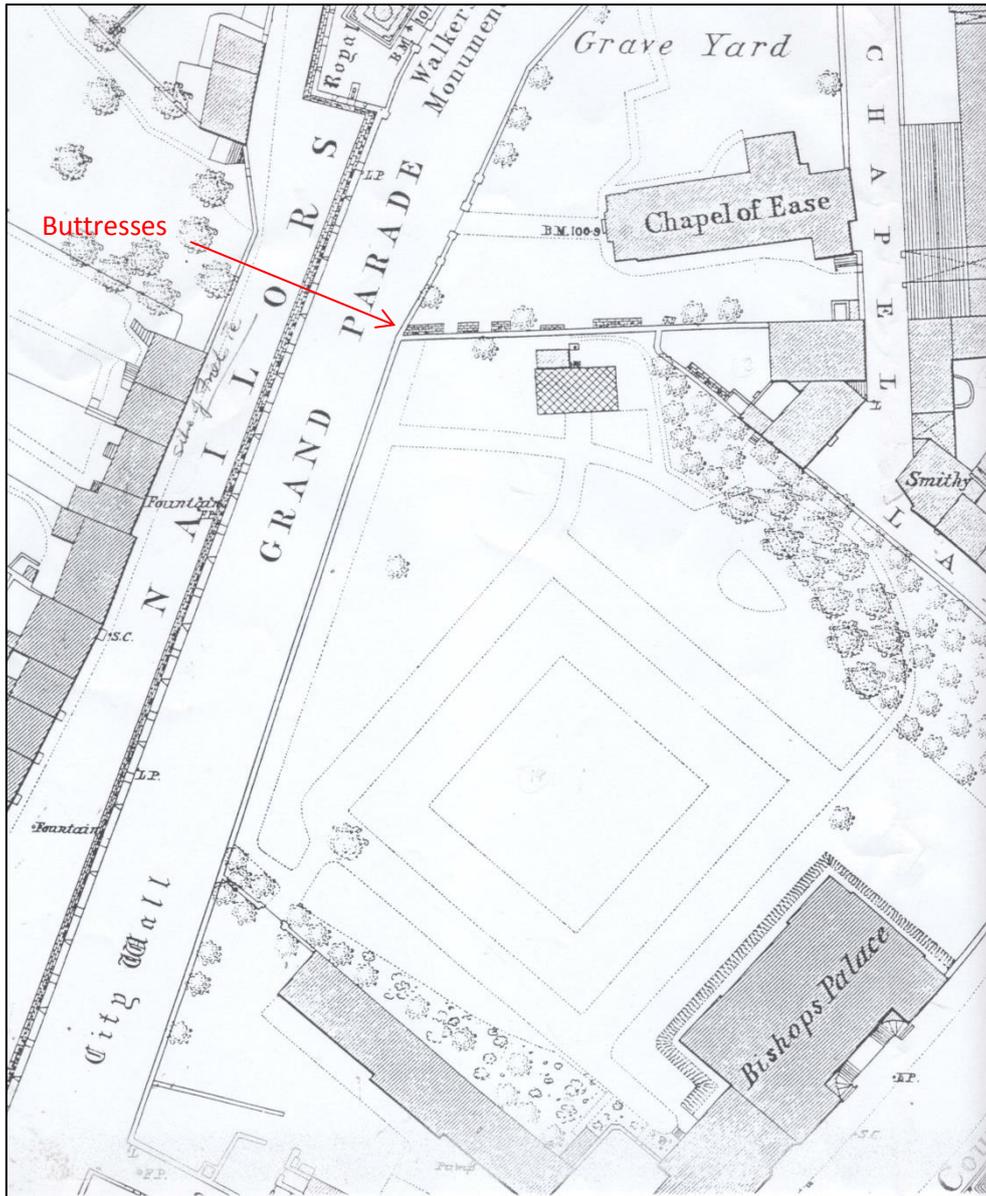
Figure 21 Extract from the OS map of 1873
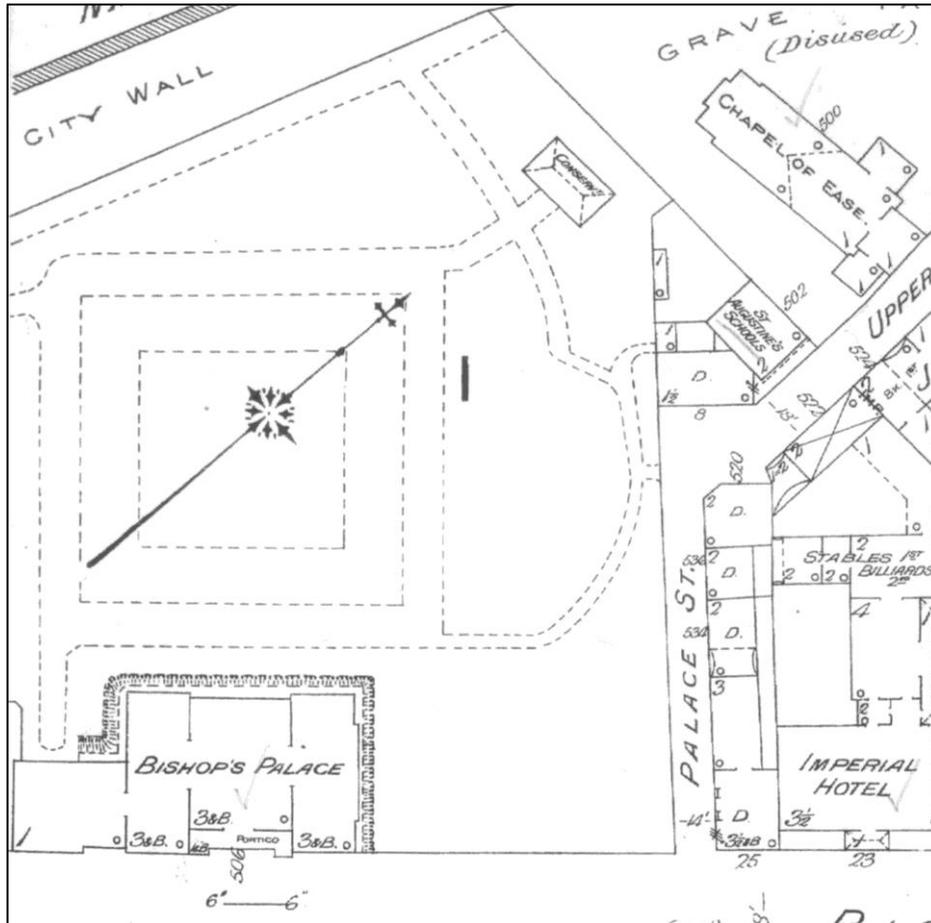
Figure 22 Extract from the Goad 1899 map of Derry showing the Bishop's Palace gardens and conservatory (copy of the map provided by Avril Thomas).

Figure 23 Detail from the OS map of the city from 1904-5 (from *Irish Historic Towns Atlas*).
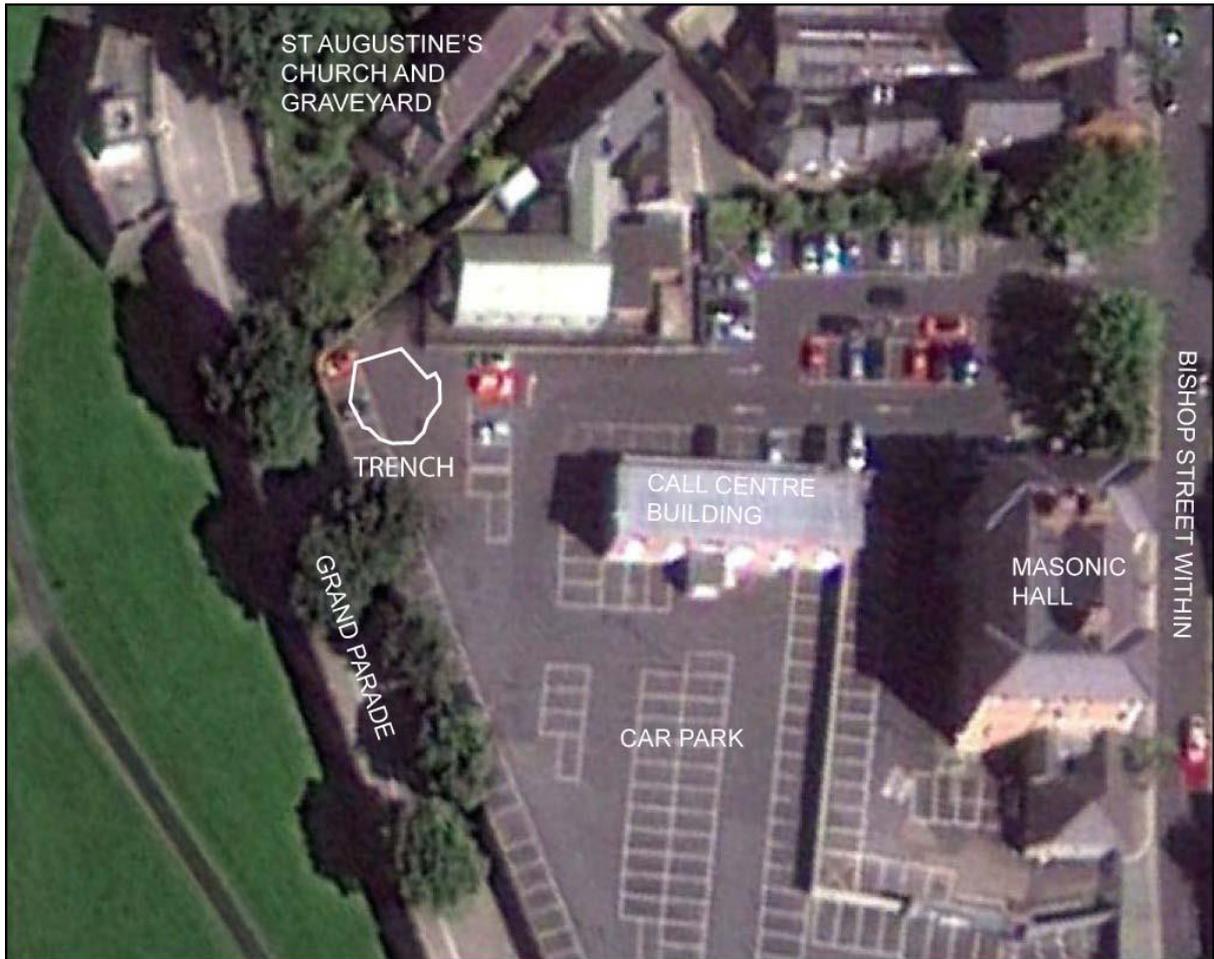
Figure 24 Aerial photo of the northern half of the Bishop Street car park with an outline of the trench superimposed (see Figure 25).
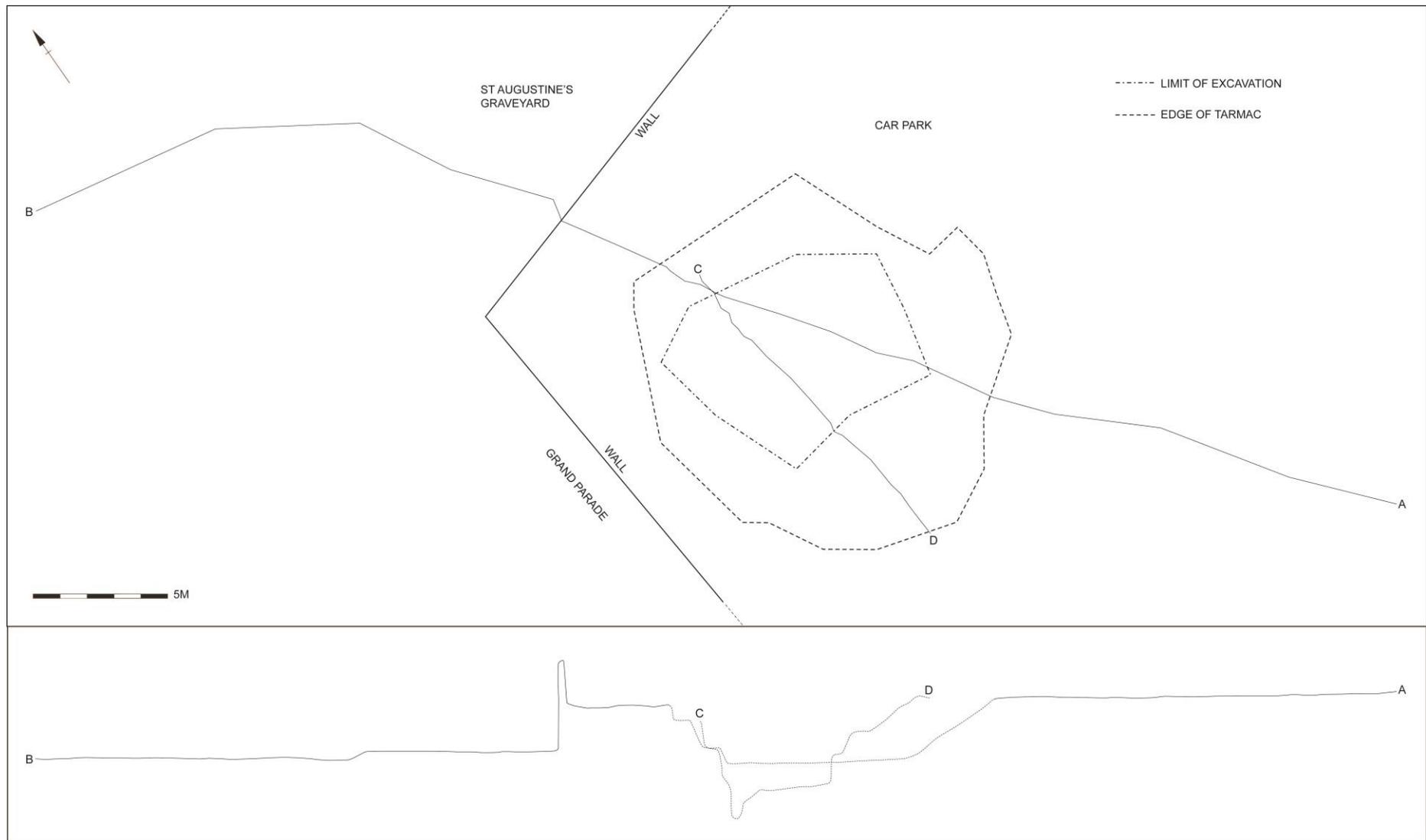
Figure 25 Outline of the trench showing its location in relation to Grand Parade and St Augustine's graveyard, and transects through the site.
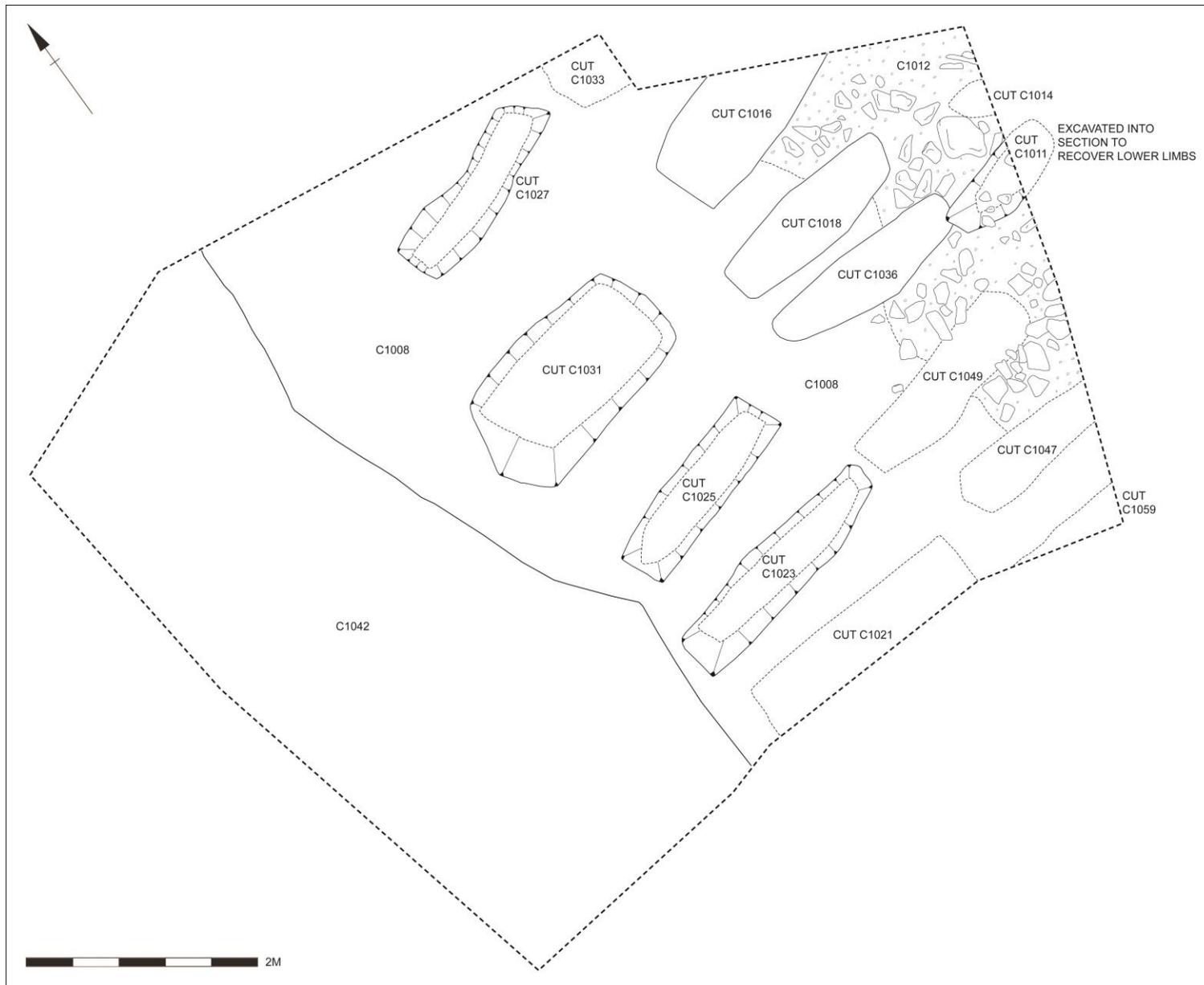
Figure 26 Plan of the grave cuts and extent of the graveyard soil (C.1008).
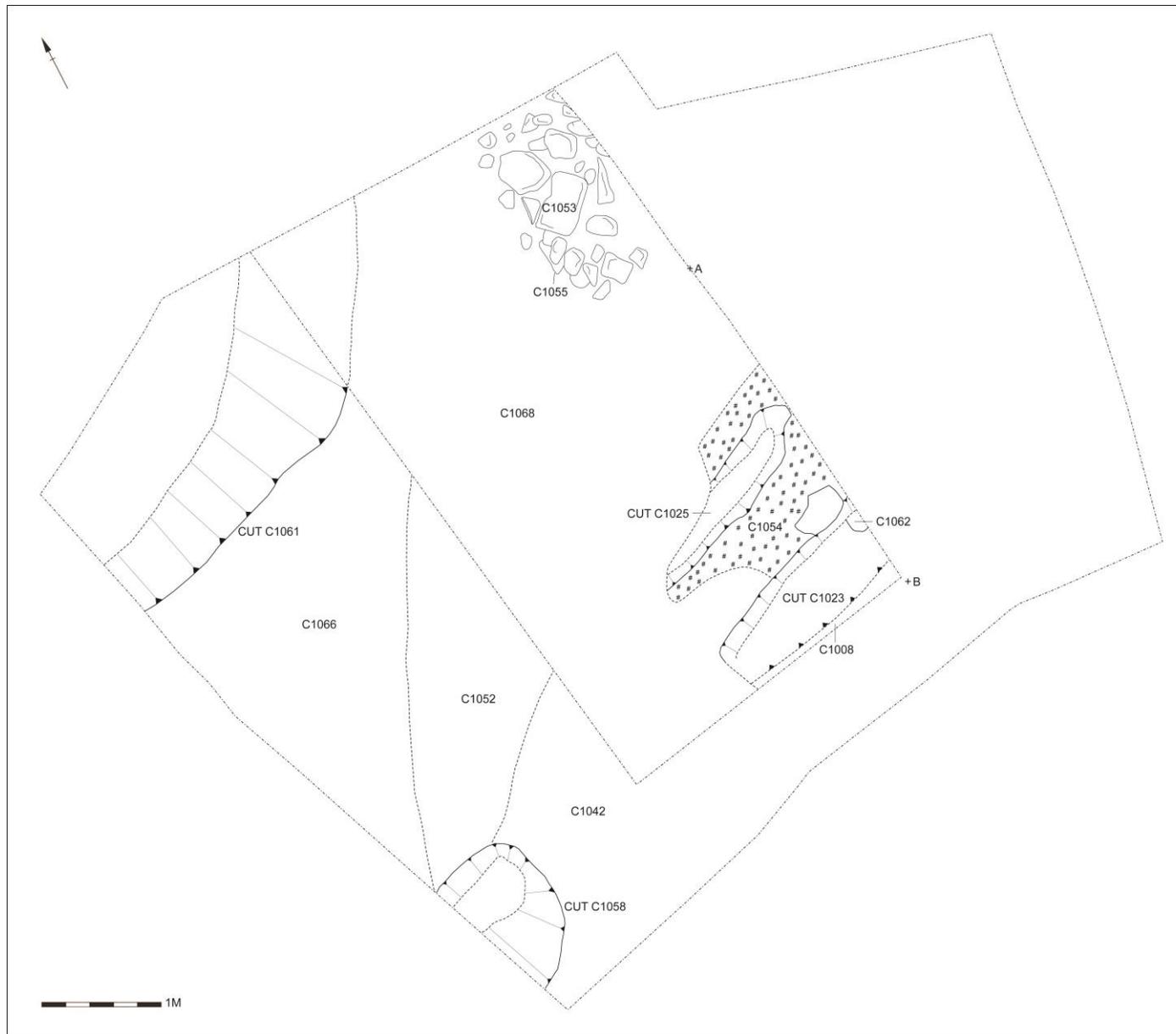
Figure 27 Mid-excavation plan, showing the principal Phase 2 features.
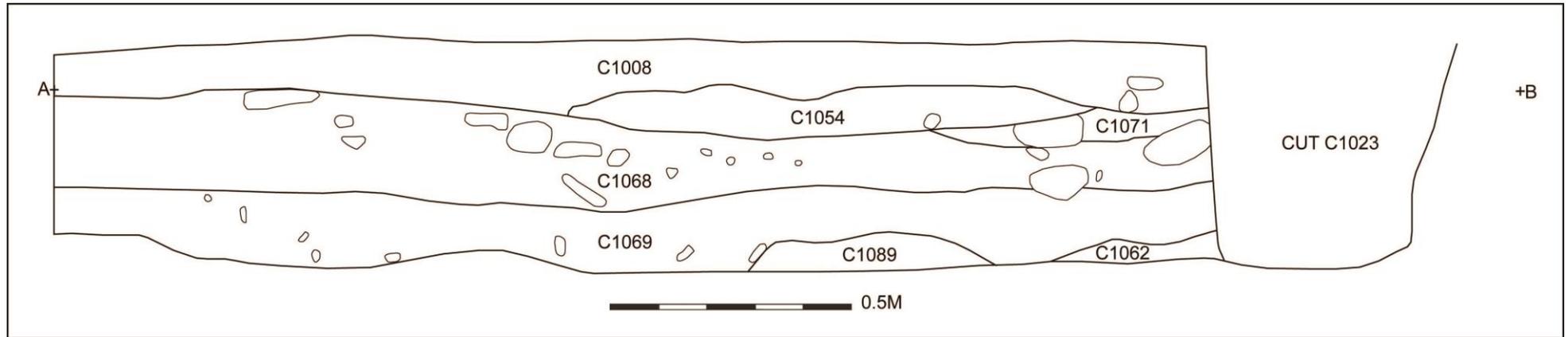
Figure 28 West-facing section-drawing showing the relationship between the areas of burning, C.1054 and C.1062 (see Figure 27 for location).
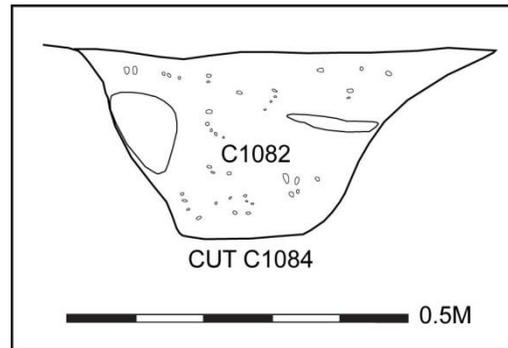
Figure 29   West-facing section-drawing of cut C.1084

**Figure 30** Plan showing the outline of the box-trench and medieval pits, and the central sondage and stone tumble, C.1085.
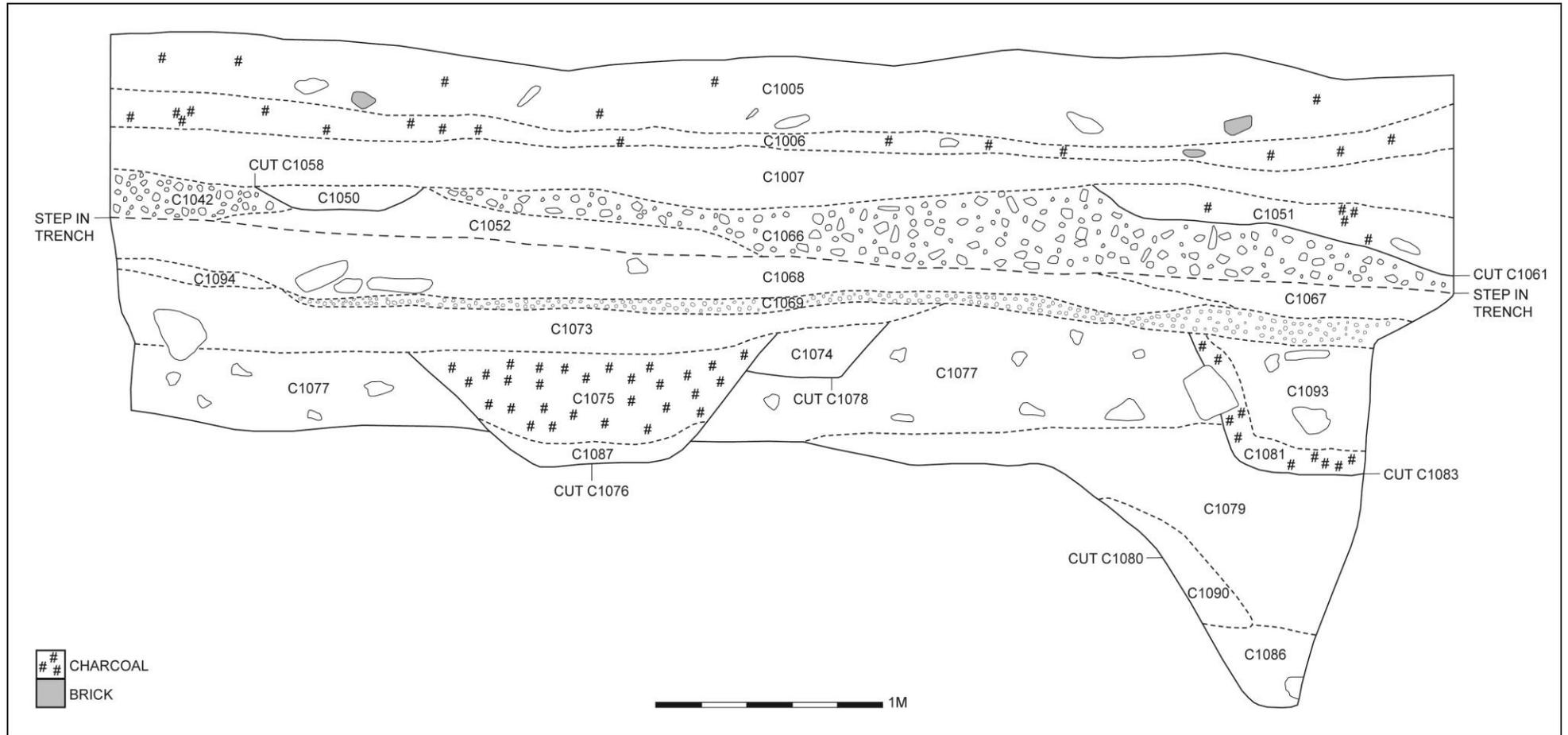
Figure 31 East-facing section of the box trench showing the ditch, C.1080, cut into the subsoil.
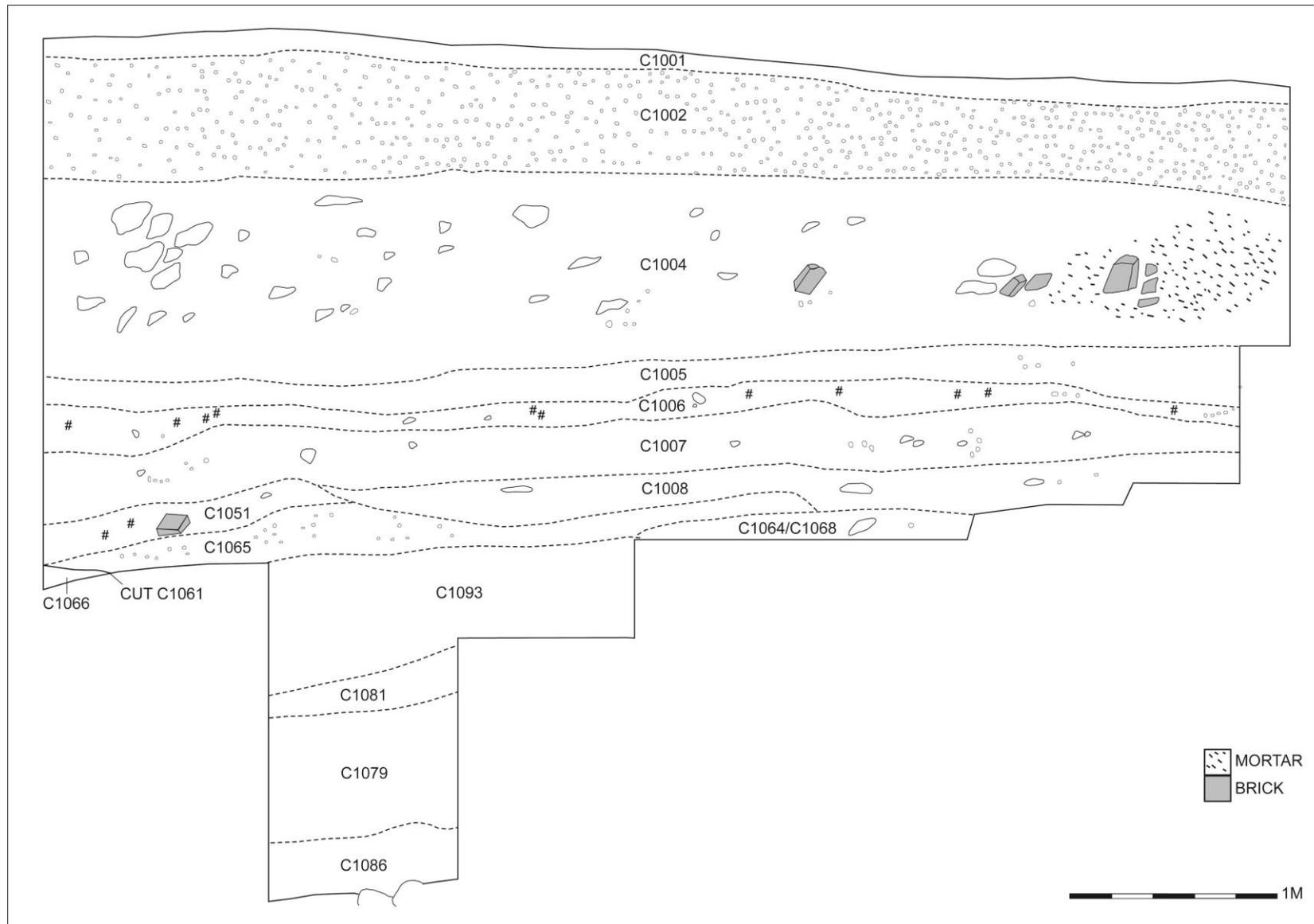
Figure 32 South-facing section of the excavation trench showing the sequence form the surface of the tarmac (C.1001) to the base of the ditch (cut C.1080).

PLATES
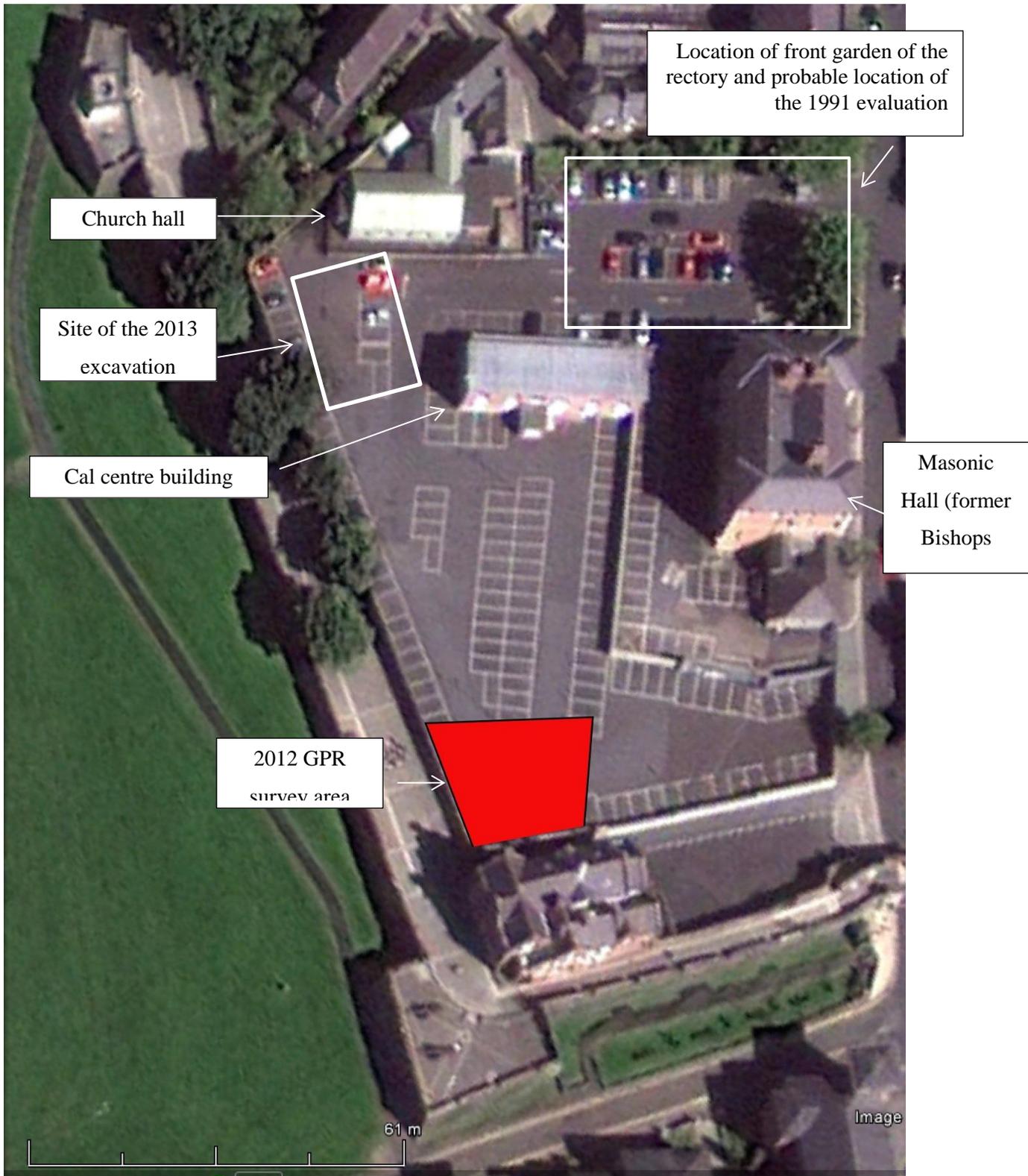
Plate 1 Aerial photo of the car park showing the location of the 2013 excavation and the GPR survey and probable location of the 1991 evaluation by Nick Brannon.

Plate 2 Aerial photo of the site under excavation (G. Pollock, NIEA).

Plate 3 The buttressed north facing wall of St Augustine's graveyard. The buttresses are not keyed-in and are clearly secondary. The excavation trench is located on the other side of the wall.

Plate 4 Area of mortar and lintel stone visible on the north facing wall of St Augustine's graveyard (the excavation trench is over the other side of the wall).

Plate 5 Removal of the tarmac C.1001, showing the hardcore, C.1002, underneath.

Plate 6 The loose demolition rubble, C.1003, in the north-west corner.

Plate 7 The surface of the upper garden soil, C.1005.

Plate 8 The trench showing the stepped excavation of C.1007, cleaned-up after the last of the machining.

Plate 9 Worked goat horncore from C.1007 (SF# 721) – possible knife handle?

Plate 10 The copper-alloy *double tournois* dated 1643 from C.1007 (SF# 58) (photo T. Corey, NIEA).

Plate 11 Flint scraper.

Plate 12 The stony surface, C.1012, and juvenile burial, SK1009.

Plate 13 Burial horizon showing the cuts into the graveyard soil, C.1008.

Plate 14 The burial horizon with the excavated skeletons.

Plate 15 The juvenile skeleton, Sk1009.
The blue tags mark the location of nails.

Plate 16 SK1037, orientated with its head in the east.

Plate 17 The double burial, in cut C1013, before excavation.

Plate 18 The two skeletons, SK1029 (left) and SK1030 (right).

Plate 19 Linear depression in the lumbar vetrabra of SK1029.

Plate 20 SK1041 in cut C.1025.

Plate 21 The skull of SK1041 showing the groove in one of the upper incisors, the ante-mortem lose of a lower mandibular tooth and green stain on the cervical vertebra.

Plate 22 SK1040 in cut C.1023.

Plate 23 Grave cut C.1021 with the skull of SK1020 just visible.

Plate 24 SK1043 in cut C.1016 (reburied).

Plate 25 SK1039 (right) in cut C.1018 (reburied)

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Plate 26 'Seed-like' objects found in the abdominal area of SK1039 (photo T.Corey, NIEA).

Plate 27 SK1035 in cut C.1036 (reburied).

Plate 28 Grave cut C.1047 with the cranium of SK1046 partly revealed.

Plate 29 Grave cut C.1059 at the south-eastern corner of the trench..

Plate 30 Post-excavation photo of grave cut, C.1023, with surface of feature C.1053 just visible.

Plate 31 The four bone dice (each approx. 7mm across; SF#s 717, 718, 719 and 720) (T. Corey, NIEA).

**Plate 32** The 1601, Elizabeth I copper-alloy penny/halfpenny from C.1008, SF# 168 (T. Corey, NIEA).

Plate 33 Excavation of the central section of the trench after the excavation of the burials showing the stone platform feature, C.1053 and stony deposits C.1055 and C.1056.

Plate 34 The burnt deposit, C.1054 and the dressed stone *in situ*.

Plate 35 View of the cut and dressed stone after it was lifted showing scratches and possible mason's mark 'A' (circled).
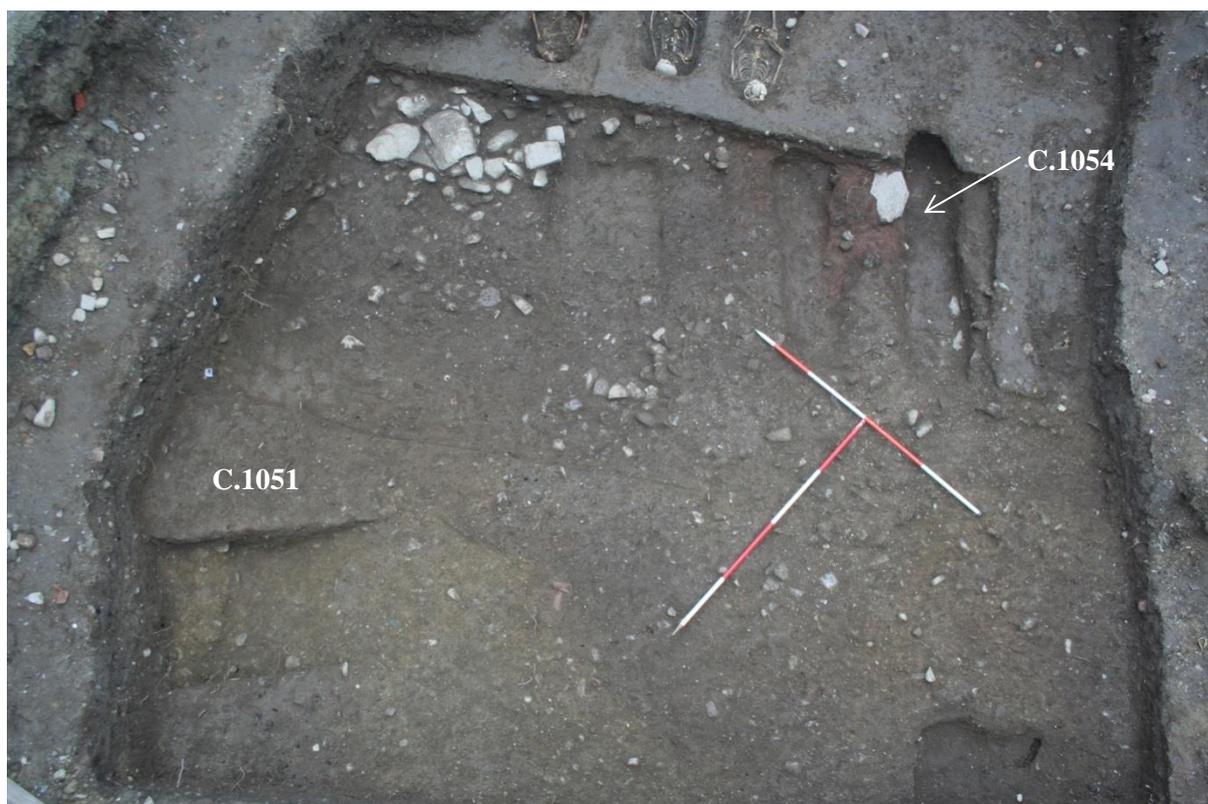
Plate 36 Section through the possible cut C.1061 and removal of the upper fill C.1051.

Plate 37 Lower fill, C.1065 of cut C.1061.

Plate 38 Pre-excavation photo of the pit C.1058 and fill C.1050.

Plate 39 The stone tumble layer, C.10xx impressed into C.10xx. The box trench to the right under excavation.
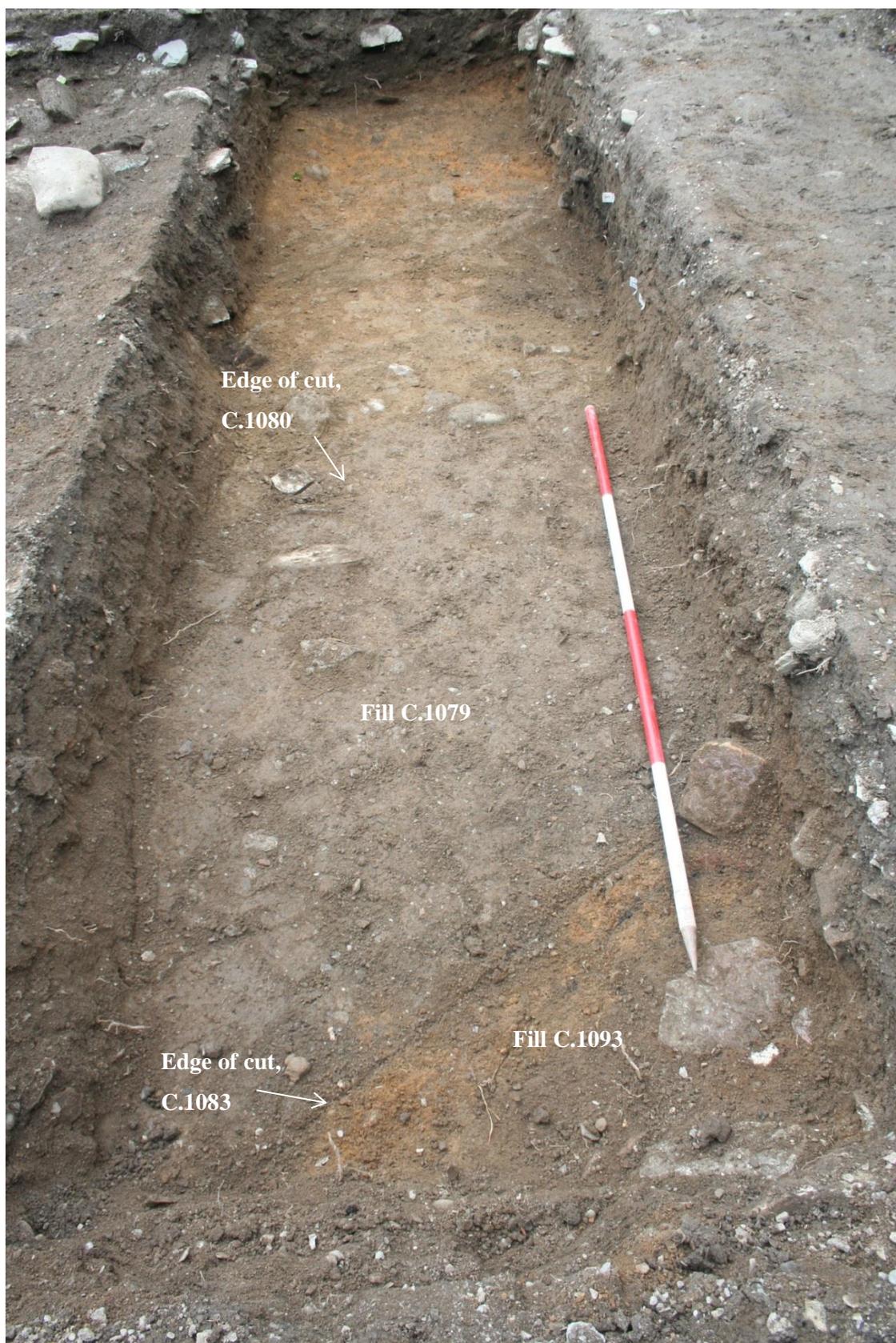
Plate 40 Some of the decorated coarseware pottery from the site, from C.1072 (left) and C.1068 (right) (T. Corey, NIEA).

Plate 41 some of the sherds of the Scottish grey ware, C. 1068 (T. Corey, NIEA)

Plate 42 Post excavation photo of pit C.1078.

Plate 43 View of the box-trench, facing south, showing the upper fill, C.1079, of the ditch, C.1080, and the upper fill, C.1093, of the pit, C.1083.

Plate 44 Post excavation photo of pit C. 1083.

Plate 45 Post-excavation photo of the east-facing section of the ditch, C.1080, cut into the subsoil.

Plate 46 Post-excavation photo of the south-facing section of the box trench and ditch fills.

Plate 47 Pit C.1084 before excavation.

Plate 48 Mid-excavation photo of the pit C.1084 showing the stone packing in the fill, C.10xx.

Plate 49 Posthole C.1091 and fill C.1092.

Plate 50 Vertical post-excavation photo of the trench.

Plate 51 The terram (permeable membrane) laid down over the base of the trench before it was back-filled.

Plate 52 Backfilling of the trench.

Plate 53 Two clay pipe bowls found by the Howes in the garden of the rectory when they lived there.