

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



CAF Data Structure Report No. 67
Phase 1 Excavation at Antrim Bastion Wall
Townparks
Antrim
Co. Antrim
AE/08/204



**Report on Phase 1 Excavations
Antrim Bastion Wall, Townparks, Antrim
County Antrim**

Peter Bowen
Edited by Naomi Carver

**CAF DSR 067
Licence Number: AE/08/204
SMR No: ANT 050:183
Grid Ref: J 1464 8675**

Contents

List of Tables	I
List of Figures	II
List of Plates	III
1. Summary	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Objectives	1
1.3 Excavation	2
1.4 Discussion	4
1.5 Recommendations	4
2. Introduction	7
2.1 General	7
2.2 Background	7
2.3 Historical Background	8
2.4 Cartographic Background	12
2.5 Previous Excavations	19
2.6 Geological Background	22
2.7 Reason for Excavation and Research Objectives	22
2.8 Archiving	23
2.9 Credits and Acknowledgements	23
3. Excavation	24
3.1 Methodology	24
3.2 Account of the Excavations	26
3.3 Investigation of the Rampart	26
3.4 Trench 1	27
3.5 Trench 2	38
3.6 Trench 3	46
4. Discussion	53
5. Recommendations	56
5.1 Introduction	56
5.2 Specialist Work	56
5.3 Artefactual Assemblage	56
5.4 Ceramics	57
5.5 Glass	57
5.6 Flint	57

5.7	Clay Pipes	57
5.8	Metalwork	57
5.9	Faunal Remains	58
5.10	Soil Samples	58
5.11	Radiocarbon Dating	58
Bibliography		59
Appendix 1: Context Register		62
Appendix 2: Harris Matrices		75
Appendix 3: Digital Photograph Register		81
Appendix 4: Field Drawing Register		148
Appendix 5: Small Finds Register		151
Appendix 6: Faunal Register		164
Appendix 7: Mortar Sample Register		166
Appendix 8: Soil Sample Register		167

List of Tables

Table 1: Excavated deposits from Medieval ditch (context 1065) in Trench 1 East

Table 2: Soil deposits dumped to raise ground level in Trench 1 West

Table 3: Construction deposits in rampart (context 1006) in Trench 1 West

Table 4: Deposits excavated from scarp (context 2053) in Trench 2 West

Table 5: Construction deposits of rampart (context 2006) in Trench 2 West

Table 6: Deposits in-filling foundation cut (context 2017) in Trench 2 West

Table 7: Construction deposits of rampart (context 3006) in Trench 3 West

List of Figures

Figure 1: Site Location Map

Figure 2: Localised Site Location Map

Figure 3: Extract from unknown map dating to 1587

Figure 4: Extract from Jobson map dating to 1598

Figure 5: Extract from Bartlett map dating to 1601

Figure 6: Extract from unknown map dating to 1602

Figure 7: Extract from 1857 Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map

Figure 8: Location of previous excavations in the vicinity of the current site

Figure 9: Location of trenches on site

Figure 10: South-facing section of Trench 1

Figure 11: East-facing section of Trench 1 East

Figure 12: North-facing section of Trench 2

Figure 13: West-facing section of Trench 2 East

Figure 14: North-facing section of Trench 3

List of Plates

Plate 1: View of collapsed section of bastion wall

Plate 2: Remains of gravel pathway on top of rampart following removal of 19th- to 20th-Century overburden

Plate 3: View of pinning walls running from bastion wall into rampart

Plate 4: Upstanding section of bastion wall prior to dismantling showing 19th-Century additions including corbelling and parapet

Plate 5: View of rampart after removal of 19th- to 20th-Century overburden

Plate 6: Post-excavation photo of Trench 1 East showing medieval ditch

Plate 7: Pre-excavation photo of cobbles in Trench 1 East

Plate 8: View of plinth after removal of stone, showing layer of soil between plinth and original bastion wall in Trench 1 East

Plate 9: View of possible bank and curving setting of stones in Trench 1 West

Plate 10: Metalled surface in Trench 1 West

Plate 11: View of cobbled surface in Trench 1 West

Plate 12: Post-excavation photograph of slot in Trench 1 West

Plate 13: View of western face of original bastion wall in Trench 1 West

Plate 14: South-facing section of Trench 1 West showing dumped soils

Plate 15: South-facing section of rampart in Trench 1 West after removal of 19th- to 20th-Century overburden

Plate 16: Metalled surface and excavated portion of Medieval ditch in Trench 2 East

Plate 17: Post-excavation photograph of scarp in Trench 2 West

Plate 18: North-facing section of rampart in Trench 2 West after removal of 19th- to 20th-Century overburden

Plate 19: Post-excavation photograph of 17th-Century ditch in Trench 3 East

Plate 20: Metalled surface in Trench 3 East

Plate 21: View of rebuilt bastion wall constructed directly on top of original bastion wall

Plate 22: View of buried garden soil found below rampart in Trench 3 West

Plate 23: North-facing section of rampart in Trench 3

1 Summary

1.1 Background

1.1.1 The archaeological investigations at Antrim Bastion Wall, Townparks, Antrim, Co. Antrim (Grid. Ref. J 1464 8675: Figure 1), were focused on the 17th-Century Bastion Wall (ANT 050:183). The site is both a scheduled monument and a listed building (HB20/08/055), located on the western side of Market Square, Antrim, at an altitude of 20m OD (Figure 2). A recent collapse of a section of the wall and the need to make the area safe for the public led to Antrim Borough Council removing both the remaining section of the wall and an earthen rampart immediately behind. Following consultation between the council and the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) it was agreed that the removal of the wall and rampart would be conducted under archaeological supervision.

1.1.2 Following on from the removal of the wall and rampart a small excavation was undertaken by a crew from the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, Queens University, Belfast, led by Peter Bowen. The excavation comprised of three trenches straddling the line of the wall to investigate the foundations and the underlying deposits. The main results from the excavation show that the wall was built upon earlier Medieval deposits, including a probable Medieval ditch, as well as 17th-Century remains. It is possible that a pathway may have once existed to the north of the site, before being blocked by the construction of the wall. There was also evidence uncovered that suggested the wall was originally free standing and rampart added later, possibly resulting in an earlier collapse. The wall was then re-built along the same line with three small pinning walls running off it into the rampart. Then in the 19th Century work was undertaken on the wall and the rampart as part of the construction of the nearby barbican gate.

1.1.3 All of the archaeological work on the site was conducted under licence to NIEA, licence number AE/08/204.

1.2 Objectives

1.2.1 Following the collapse of a 19m-long section of the 17th-Century bastion wall (ANT 050:183) on Saturday 11th October 2008 it was decided by Antrim Borough Council, following discussions with the NIEA, that the remaining upstanding section of the bastion wall, along with a portion of the rampart, would be removed to make the site safe prior to the re-building of the wall. In order for the wall to be re-built it was deemed necessary to examine the foundation levels to determine their condition and suitability for a re-constructed bastion wall. In light of these factors the NIEA requested that an archaeological evaluation be conducted as part of the repair and consolidation work to be undertaken by Antrim Borough Council. This would help inform future decisions by both the council and NIEA regarding the remedial work to be undertaken on the site.

1.2.2 The initial work consisted of the mechanical removal of the modern overburden on the rampart running along the western edge of the bastion wall, followed by the dismantling of the wall to ground level prior, to the excavation of three test trenches across the wall by a team of archaeologists from the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork (CAF), Queen's University Belfast.

1.2.3 The main objectives of the investigation were:

- To identify and record the surviving elements of the 17th-Century rampart immediately behind the wall
- To determine the depth and stability of the bastion wall foundations to make it possible for a council engineer to assess their suitability for a new wall to be built directly upon them
- To identify the presence or absence of archaeological deposits below the bastion wall
- To investigate and preserve by record any archaeological deposits that may have been adversely affected by the proposed wall re-construction
- To set such deposits within the wider archaeological and historical background of Antrim town

1.3 Excavation

1.3.1 The excavation took the form of three test trenches, each orientated to straddle the line of the bastion wall. Each test trench was further sub-divided into east and west, with the bastion wall acting as a boundary between each side of the trench. The trenches were numbered 1-3, starting at the northern end of the site (Figure 9).

1.3.2 Within the eastern portion of Trench 1 a probable ditch, Medieval in date, was found to run below the wall. This was in turn sealed by several soil deposits and two surfaces, one of these metalled, the other cobbled. The bastion wall was then built directly over these cobbles. To the east of the wall (Market Square) was a clay soil deposit, on top of which was a stone plinth for the later re-construction of the bastion wall, which appears to have collapsed. Over this the remaining deposits sealing the trench were found to be 19th to 20th Century in date.

1.3.3 To the west of the bastion wall, the remains of a possible bank was found, along with the apparent western edge of the medieval ditch uncovered to the east. Over these were several soil deposits, and a continuation of both the metalled and cobble surfaces. The cobble layer, on which the wall was built, had been cut by a slot that extended beyond the limits of the trench. No relationship between the slot and the wall was evident. Over the cobbles and butting the wall was a topsoil build up, that in turn was covered by the

dumping of clayey soils to raise the ground level prior to the construction of the rampart. The rampart comprised of re-deposited subsoil layers and was cut by a foundation for the later re-built bastion wall. Then over the top of the rampart was lain a gravel pathway which was severely disturbed during the 19th Century when the rampart was modified and raised in height.

- 1.3.4 In Trench 2, to the east of the bastion wall was a probable continuation of the medieval ditch uncovered in Trench 1, possibly cutting earlier deposits. This was overlain by a series of soil deposits that ran below the foundation of the bastion wall. Two later pits were found cut into the deposits to the east of the wall which were sealed by 19th- to 20th-Century soils.
- 1.3.5 To the west of the wall was found a scarp that continued below the wall. No evidence for this was uncovered to the east of the bastion wall. This scarp produced a single sherd of 17th-Century pottery. The original bastion wall was built over this in-filled scarp which was also covered with a possible buried topsoil layer. Above this was built the rampart with a cut along the eastern side of it being a foundation for the later rebuilt bastion wall. The gravel pathway found in Trench 1 was found to continue into this trench but again had been disturbed by the 19th-Century modifications to the wall and rampart.
- 1.3.6 Trench 3 was the southernmost trench on site and was positioned to investigate one of three small pinning walls found running off the bastion wall into the rampart when the modern overburden had been removed. The existence of these walls had not been known until this overburden was removed. The earliest deposits uncovered in the trench was a probable 17th-Century ditch found running north-east/south-west on the eastern side of the bastion wall. This ditch was covered with a metalled surface onto which the bastion wall had been built. The remaining deposits sealing the trench were found to be 19th- to 20th-Century topsoil layers.
- 1.3.7 To the west of the wall, once the rampart had been removed, it was found to be construction upon a buried topsoil layer that in turn lay above presumed subsoil. A box section excavated into this subsoil did not uncover any archaeological deposits and no trace of the ditch to the east of the wall was found. The rampart here was the same as the previous trenches, being formed from re-deposited subsoil. No definitive evidence for a foundation cut for the replacement bastion wall was found due to the presence of the remaining upstanding portion of the wall, although it was clear that there were two separate builds. The pinning wall was found to be built into the later bastion wall and was contemporary with it. The remains of a gravel pathway were found on top of the rampart. During the later 19th-Century work this pinning wall was added to with an additional stretch of wall, the construction of which disturbed the gravel pathway. Above this were 19th- to 20th-Century deposits.

1.4 Discussion

- 1.4.1 The results of the archaeological investigations at Antrim Bastion Wall have revealed evidence for intensive activity, with deposits dating from the Medieval foundation of the settlement, to the modern day town. These including a medieval ditch, a 17th-Century ditch and several metalled and cobbled surfaces. The results also show that the bastion wall that collapsed recently was a later re-build and the original bastion wall had also collapsed most likely during the later 17th or early 18th Century.

1.5 Recommendations

- 1.5.1 The removal of the Bastion Wall remains to be completed and will be conducted under archaeological supervision with the means of removal being agreed in advance between Antrim Borough Council and the NIEA. Following on from this there is a possibility that further excavations may have to be undertaken at the site although this is dependent upon decisions by the NIEA. Once the wall has been removed and any further excavations completed it is recommended that there is a full programme of post excavation analysis order to bring the project to completion, leading to publication. Full details of the recommendations can be seen in Section 5.

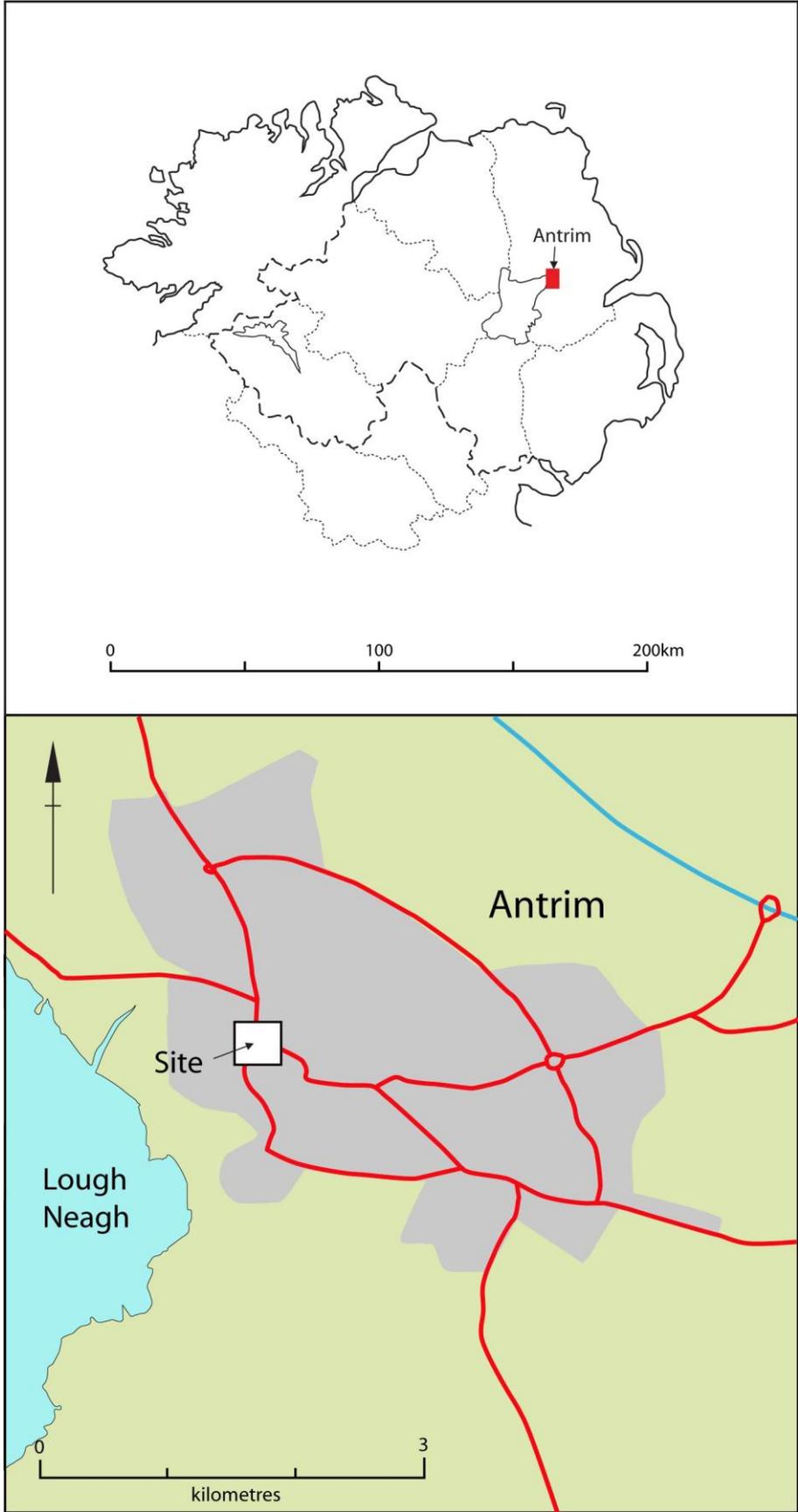


Figure 1: Site location map

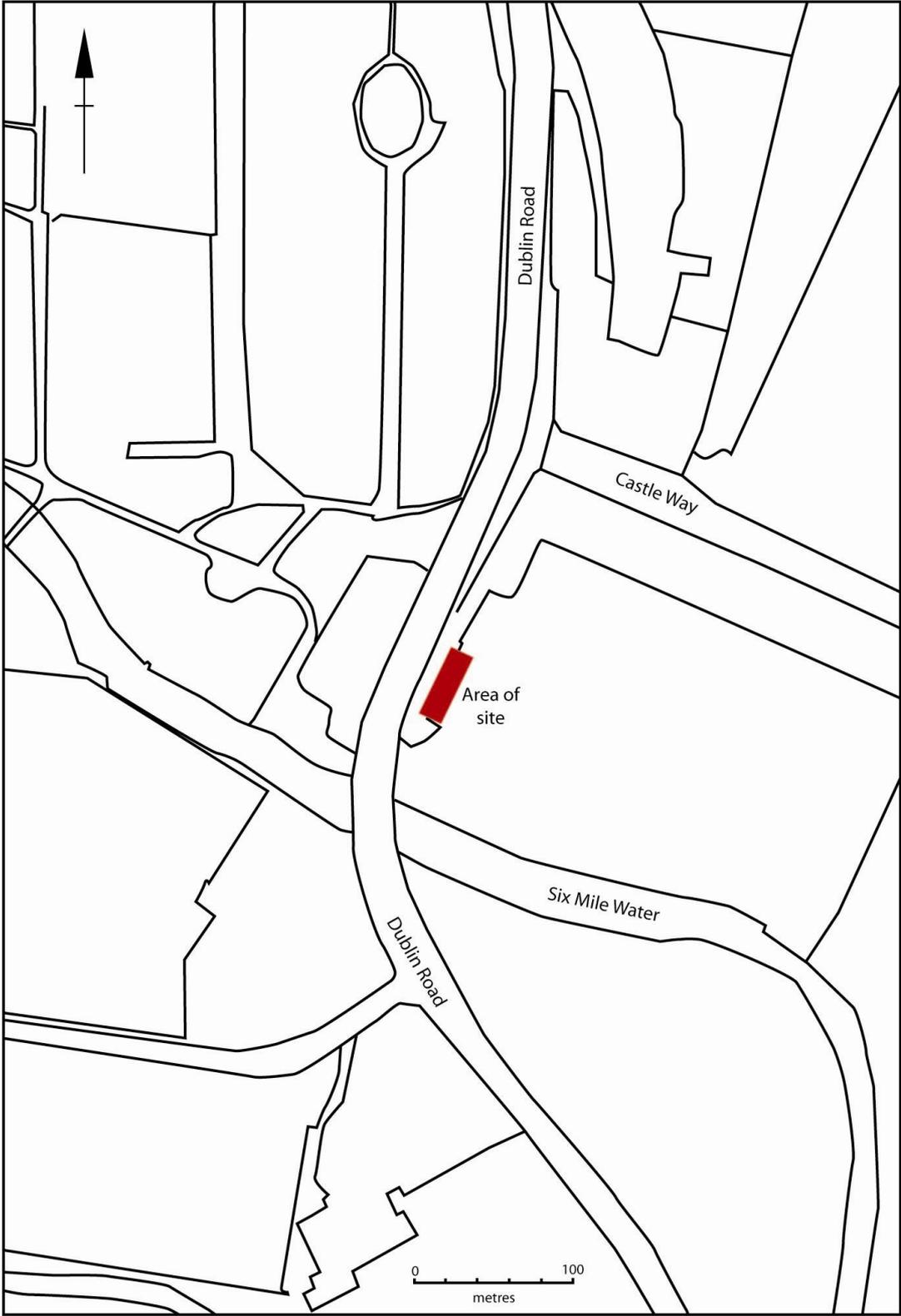


Figure 2: Localised site location map

2 Introduction

2.1 General

2.1.1 The following report details the results of the archaeological excavation at Antrim Bastion Wall (ANT 050:183), undertaken by the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, between November 2008 and February 2009, and offers recommendations for further post-excavation analysis.

2.2 Background

2.2.1 The bastion wall at Antrim is both a scheduled monument (SMR No. ANT 050:183) and a listed building (HB20/08/055). The site is located at the western end of Market Square and lies at an altitude of 20m OD. Collapse of a section of the wall and the need to stabilise the area led to a decision by Antrim Borough Council to remove both the wall and an earthen rampart immediately behind. Following consultation between the council and the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA), it was agreed that the removal of the wall and rampart would be conducted under archaeological supervision.

2.2.2 The bastion wall runs north-east/south-west fronting onto a landscaped area at the western side of Market Square. At the northern end it meets a large stone-faced projecting bastion, while to the south is a north-west/south-east running section of wall that is butted by the barbican gate (HB20/08/055) built in 1818 as the main entrance into Antrim Castle. Running immediately behind the bastion wall is an earthen rampart surmounted with a modern concrete walkway.

2.2.3 The wall was reportedly built as part of an artillery fort by Sir Hugh Clotworthy, although the Ulster Architectural Heritage Society describes the wall as 'largely 19th Century but at the north end a substantial part of a 17th Century bastion, with brick embrasures for artillery, remains' (Girvan, Oram & Rowan 1969, 6).

2.2.4 The bastion wall measures 46m in length, running from the bastion to the north-west/south-east wall that abutts the Barbican gate. The wall is constructed of roughly-hewn stone lain in regular courses. The stones vary greatly in diameter ranging from less than 0.1m up to 0.6m. The recent collapse was 19m wide and occurred at a point beginning 4m south-west of the bastion. The collapse resulted in a flattened, v-shaped section of the wall falling into Market Square, partially damaging the Antrim War memorial. The collapse also resulted in the slumping of a portion of the rampart and concrete walkway.

2.3 Historical Background

- 2.3.1 The current town of Antrim has grown from a settlement first established at a ford in the Six Mile Water by the Anglo-Normans. This, however, was not the first 'Antrim' within the area. At Steeple, some 1.3km from the modern town was a monastic foundation (SMR No. ANT 050:009) which predates the Anglo-Norman arrival, and may be of Early Christian origin. The monastery was reportedly founded by Aodh, a disciple of St. Patrick in 495 (Lewis 1837, 10). The site was named *Oentroibh* or *Aentrobh* meaning 'the one ridge' (Reeves 1847, 63) although McKay describes the original name as *Aontreibh*, 'single house/habitation', with the name being later re-interpreted as *Aontroim* meaning 'single ridge' (McKay 1999, 5).
- 2.3.2 The date of the demise of the monastery is unknown, but during the 16th-Century Dissolution the townland names of Ballyantrim, and Ballygallantrim are recorded (Reeves 1847, 64). The existence of the townland names is probably a reflection of the original 'two' Antrims: Ballyantrim, at Steeple, where the earlier Irish monastic foundation was sited and Ballygallantrim, meaning 'Antrim of the Foreigners', probably a reference to the later Anglo-Norman town (O'Flaherty 1884, 255). Neither name is still in use but the current townlands of Steeple and Town Parks probably correspond to them.
- 2.3.3 The first references to Antrim date from the early 13th Century but it is likely that the Anglo-Normans first established a settlement there as part of the frontier to the territory established by John de Courcy in the later 12th Century. A castle (motte) is recorded in the Irish Pipe Roll for 1211-12 at 'Antrum'. References also suggest that a settlement was well-established by the early 13th Century. After capturing Carrickfergus castle in 1210 from Hugh de Lacy (who had replaced de Courcy) King John then seized Antrim Castle and told John de Gray to build two galleys at Antrim for use on Lough Neagh (Orpen 1911, 260). Antrim Castle is documented as being garrisoned with "2 knights, 12 armed archers and 6 foot soldiers... who guarded the castle of Antrim", while it is also mentioned that Roger Pipard, the steward, had paid out for the construction of a new grange and repaired a bridge and paling at Antrim (Davies & Quinn 1941, 55). The area of Antrim would have been at the frontier of the Anglo-Norman earldom, with the town being strategically located to prevent attack into the area from the neighbouring Irish *Uí Tuirtre*. The pipe roll records two separate occasions when 40 foot soldiers were paid with cows for guarding the district of Antrim, as well as those injured receiving payment in cows for compensation (Davies & Quinn 1941, 63). It is not clear if these figures include the garrison at Antrim or are extra to it but it is probable that the extra foot soldiers were a temporary supplement to the permanent garrison. Either way, the need for extra foot soldiers, along with compensation payments for injury are a clear indication of the turbulent nature of the Antrim district.
- 2.3.4 The Anglo-Norman motte, known locally as 'The Mount', can still be seen today within the grounds of Antrim Castle Gardens. It has been heavily landscaped and no trace of any

structure on the summit survives. It is 9.1m high with a maximum diameter of 11.5m at the summit. Due to the relatively small size of the motte, it is presumed that a bailey had once been attached to it, providing enough space for accommodation for the garrison. No trace of this bailey exists but it may have been located to the east of the motte where the landscaped terrace gardens associated with the later 17th-Century Antrim Castle now lie. There are no records to suggest that the motte was ever replaced by a stone castle (McNeill 1980, 88). A stone castle would be both expensive to build and also could have become a barrier to re-conquest in the event that the occupant became hostile towards the Earl of Ulster or it was ever lost to the local Irish population. By 1226, the newly settled lands within the Anglo-Norman earldom of Ulster were arranged into five bailiwicks, one of which included Antrim (McNeill 1980, 12), with the town forming at Antrim which becoming a major 'caput of the earldom' (Lawlor 1939, 50).

- 2.3.5 The 14th Century was to see major changes for the area culminating in the eventual loss of control for the Anglo-Norman settlers. The invasion of Edward Bruce, brother of Robert, in 1315, was the first major incident to affect the area. At Rathmore, Bruce and the Irish O'Neills fought the Savages, the leading English family within the bailiwick of Antrim. Despite killing 3000 of the Irish, the Savages were defeated and forced to flee to the Ards peninsula (Smyth, 1984, 15). However this loss did not lead to the total collapse of Anglo-Norman control, and Bruce was eventually defeated, and killed, at the battle of Faughart, Co. Louth in October 1318. In 1333 the Earl of Ulster was murdered, an event that led to the weakening of the earldom, a situation worsened by the Black Death that swept across Europe. One of the main driving forces for the conquest of Ulster was to obtain new lands due to population pressure in England. The resulting deaths caused by the plague were to see a decrease in this pressure and therefore less desire to settle in Ireland led to a greater unwillingness to save the earldom. Despite the turmoil generated by Edward, the murder of the earl, and the Black Death, Antrim continued to prosper and retain its status as an important frontier garrison town for a number of decades.
- 2.3.6 The growing prosperity of the settlement can be seen in the tolls 'tout court' from the 1350s which indicate that Antrim generated tolls from a market and that it had become a town of reasonable size by this stage of its development, with a further suggestion that a pottery industry may have existed nearby, despite the fact that its inland location isolated the town from major external trade (McNeill 1980, 90-92).
- 2.3.7 The continued importance of Antrim as a frontier town can be seen in the payments record in the account rolls of Elizabeth de Burgh (McNeill 1980, 136-147). In 1353 payment was made to Walter de Say to travel from Coleraine to Antrim and back with 40 horsemen, while John de Camlyn was paid for guarding Antrim in 1353-54. These payments can also be seen as a reflection of the growing and continued pressure the mid Antrim area was coming under from the Clann Aodh Buidhe (Clandeboyne) O'Neills, who by 1370 eventually gained control.

- 2.3.8 Under the patronage of Sir Phelim O'Neill, a Franciscan friary (SMR No. ANT 050:010) was built on the southern shores of the Six Mile Water at Massereene sometime around 1500. Excavations by Chris Lynn in the 1970's uncovered a small rectangular church along with a curving V-shaped ditch, measuring some 2-3m wide and 2m deep. A hoard of coins, dating to 1500-1505 were found within the ditch (Lynn 1973, 4 & 1974, 9),
- 2.3.9 It was not until the later in the 16th Century that the English began to recover the lands around Antrim. Two unsuccessful attempts were undertaken during the latter half of the 16th Century, firstly by Sir Thomas Smith and then by Walter Devereux, 1st Earl of Essex. Smith failed completely in his enterprise and Devereux did not fare much better. He was to receive a grant from Queen Elizabeth I for most of County Antrim and proceeded with an attempt to colonise the country (Hayes-McCoy 1976, 96). In a letter to the Queen dated July 1575, Devereux writes how he "*marched through woods to Massareen, where I was by my espials advertised that the Scot had left the Glennes, and carried all his cattle to a strong fastness, near the Bann, to which I removed presently*" (Devereux 1853, 109). Aside from futile incursions into Antrim, Devereux was to ultimately fail in his attempts to regain control and re-colonise. Control of the area was only regained from the O'Neills when, during the Nine Years War, Sir Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, rebelled against the English Government. Sir Hugh Clotworthy, who had served with Chichester in Carrickfergus, built a fort, no trace of which survives today although a contemporary account given by Smyth notes: "*At masarine there is a little forte built in the midst of the river with fair timber houses built by Captain Hugh Clotworthy, covered with good shingle together with necessary houses for stores and munition. The forte is fenced with rampier of earth and strong palisade round about it, with a deep broad ditch and drawbridge over it*" (ibid. 1984, 17).
- 2.3.10 Along with Arthur Chichester, Sir Hugh Clotworthy was to establish a fleet on Lough Neagh which was to conduct a number of raids on the O'Neills of the opposite shores of the Lough (Hayes-McCoy 1964, 30). Following the defeat of the Irish, Clotworthy was granted Antrim for life. Records indicate that this happened after Sir James Hamilton had been granted land, only for it to be acquired by Sir Arthur Chichester who then gave Clotworthy land including Antrim (Roebuck 1979). Permission was granted in 1605 to Sir James Hamilton to hold a market at Antrim on Thursdays (Lewis 1837, 12) prior to Clotworthy gaining the land. By 1606 it was recorded that Clotworthy was in residence at the site of the present castle 'within a moated courtyard, flanked with towers' and in 1610 that Clotworthy had 'erected the 'bawn many years before and proceeded to built the castle' (O'Neill 1860, 4-5). No trace of this moated courtyard or bawn exists today.
- 2.3.11 Clotworthy surrendered the lands in 1618 and was promptly re-granted them for both himself and his son, John, in perpetuity, who was later to become the first Viscount of Massereene.

- 2.3.12 The current castle was built around 1613 with later changes and alterations occurring throughout the 17th Century. It was described in detail: “*The castle was protected on the west by the river, which washed its walls on that side, whilst the three other sides, north, south and east, were guarded by a broad deep moat communicating with the river, whence it was kept constantly filled with water. Over against the castle, on the east stood the ‘mount’ a pyramidal embankment of earth, flat on top, and furnished with ordnance. To the north and south were two bastions; the southern commanded the town, and the northern the lake. The entire bawn, bastions, moat castle and courtyard was enclosed within five acres, three roods, and one perch*” (O’Neill 1860, 5).
- 2.3.13 Antrim was to be attacked on three separate occasions during the turmoil of the 17th Century. In 1641 the town had 13 houses, a church, mill, kiln, and a number of barns (Gillespie 1985, 193). At this time, during the Irish Confederate War, Turlough O’Neill unsuccessfully besieged the town. James Clotworthy, the brother of John, travelled from Money more, ‘to secure the castle from any sudden attack’ and a ‘ditch of about 8 foot broad, without any breastwork’ was dug to defend Antrim (O’Flaherty 1884, 257). This assault on the town was to prove unsuccessful. A further attack was to take place in 1649 when the town was captured by General Munroe. On both occasions the castle withstood the attack, although Munroe burnt ‘all but a few houses’ within the town (O’Neill 1860, 14). After one of these attacks, ‘the gate there was decorated in savage fashion with the heads of some of the slaughtered besiegers’ (Smith 1894, 16).
- 2.3.14 Following the Irish Confederate War Antrim was in need of re-construction. The town was re-built while the castle was replaced or altered by Sir John Clotworthy in 1662 (O’Flaherty 1884, 267). In 1665 King Charles granted Clotworthy permission to hold fairs on twelve days per year (six fairs of two days each) in Antrim and also to enclose 100 acres for a deer park (O’Flaherty 1884, 263). The laying out of the formal gardens in the castle ground was commenced around this time with Sir John Skeffington later writing in 1686 ‘*my health is impaired of late and my greatest interainmt is planting*’ (Nelson 1990, 48-49). The garden was reportedly formed from the two ancient bastions, and was enclosed, on the town side by the park wall (O’Neill 1860, 31).
- 2.3.15 The final attack on Antrim, in 1688, during the Williamite War, saw the castle fall into the hands of Irish Jacobites, led by Lieutenant General Hamilton. No actual battle took place; the then Lord Masserene, Sir John Skeffington, fled to Derry to board a boat for England. Shortly after Skeffington had abandoned the castle the garrison at Antrim Castle also fled. Hamilton entered Antrim unopposed and then proceeded to loot the castle (Smyth 1984, 27). The castle was occupied by Colonel Gordon O’Neill from 1688-89 but it was regained by Skeffington once King William came to power (Adams 1904, 14).
- 2.3.16 After the Williamite war and for most of the proceeding century little of note happened at Antrim. The town grew peacefully until 7th June 1798 when it was attacked by the United

Irishmen in the pivotal battle of the rebellion in the county. The attack, led by Henry Joy McCracken, had early success including the repulsion of a cavalry charge. Heavy fighting took place on High Street, with the United Irishmen attacking the mustered forces defending the town in Market Square. Two cannon were placed in Market Square to repel the attack, while yeomen fired from 'behind the castellated wall at the foot of High Street' (Boyle 1838, 16). The initial success of the attack was to be undermined by poor leadership, communication and organisation. When English reinforcements arrived the United Irishmen fled in confusion and defeat, marking the end of the rebellion in county Antrim. Some 300 lives were reportedly lost during the battle.

- 2.3.17 The 1798 battle was the last major historical event to unfold at Antrim. In the 19th and 20th Century the town was to prosper and grow. The castle was enlarged and restored by Henry Chichester Skeffington in the early part of the 19th Century (1811-1813), with further alterations by John Foster in 1887 (Conway & Reeves-Smyth 1994, 159). In 1818 the barbican gate was built, possibly by John Bowden, at which time work was also undertaken on the bastion wall. It was raised by several courses and had a moulded corbelled course and crenellated parapet added. The barbican gate is a crenellated castle-style gatehouse. It has a wide Tudor-style arch, flanked on each side by octagonal towers with crenellated tops. The gate butts onto a south-east/north-west running wall that joins to the southern end of the bastion wall.
- 2.3.18 The castle was destroyed by a fire in 1922 that claimed the life of a maid. It was left as a burnt out ruin before being demolished on health and safety grounds in 1970. During the 1970's the Dublin Road was built, slicing through the walled gardens and isolating the bastion wall and rampart from Antrim Castle gardens. In 1998, work was undertaken to repair and consolidate the bastion and bastion wall as part of a conservation scheme by Antrim Borough Council.

2.4 Cartographic Background

2.4.1 Introduction

- 2.4.1.1 A number of cartographic sources were examined in order to investigate the development of both the castle and the town at Antrim. A number of maps held by the Public Records Office for Northern Ireland (PRONI) were consulted along with Ordnance Survey maps and other relevant sources. The earliest maps date to c.1580 and extend into the 1800's, recording the castle and fort at Antrim in varying degrees of detail and at conflicting locations. Unfortunately there is a large chronological gap in the cartographic evidence, between the first years of the 17th Century and the 1780's, with the most important period in the foundation of Antrim Castle lying within this gap.

2.4.2 16th-Century maps

2.4.2.1 The earliest map examined dated from c.1580 and shows the province of Ulster with annotations by Burgley (PRONI T1493/6: Swift 1999, 31). No structures are recorded at Antrim, although 'Massreyne' is shown as a heavily wooded area. A second map, dated to 1587 records Lough Neagh as 'Lough Eaugh' and also has 'Mafsaryn' labelled but shows no structures within the area (PRONI T1493/51: Figure 3).



Figure 3: Extract from unknown map dating to 1587 and showing 'Mafsaryn' (circled in red)

2.4.2.2 A series of maps dated to 1590 and drawn by Francis Jobson show the area of Lough Neagh, including Antrim, in generally similar details (PRONI T 1668/15, /16, /17). On all of these maps a castle is depicted on the northern bank of the Six Mile Water, between it and the River Main. It is labelled variously as 'Edendoaghcarrick' (T 1668/15), 'Edendufcarick' (T 1668/16) and 'Edendufcarigge' (T 1668/17) and while its location is comparable to that for the late 16th-Century fort and Antrim Castle, it is actually Shane's Castle (ANT 049:029). The location of the friary at Massereene is recorded on two of the maps, although buildings are only shown on one map (T1668:17). On this map the friary is sited on the northern bank of the Six Mile Water, to the east of 'Edendufcarigge'. It is simply labelled as '8' with the key to the side of the map denoting this as 'M:Mafarina'. On the other map (T1668:15) buildings are recorded at Massereene on the southern bank of the Six Mile Water, while on the northern shore, west of 'Edendoaghcarrick' the remains of Steeple are also shown. At Massereene, also on this map, two unroofed buildings are shown, one of them labelled as 'M:Mafarina', the second, further to the west may also have the same label but it is unclear. The remains of the Early Christian monastic foundation at Steeple is shown as a single, unroofed structure labelled as 'T:Antrym'. A further map by Jobson from 1598 (Figure 4), a map of Ulster, shows Lough Neagh with various fortifications around its shoreline. Close to Antrim, there is a structure recorded to the north of a river, presumably the Six Mile Water. Although indistinct it appears to be labelled as 'Enifhgarden', and in common with the

previous maps most likely represents Shane's Castle. No further structures are recorded with the vicinity.



Figure 4: Map by Jobson dating to 1598 and showing 'Antrem' (circled in red)

2.4.3 17th-Century maps

2.4.3.1 The first map to show a clear fortification at Antrim is a map of Lough Neagh dated to c.1600 (PRONI T1493/48). On this there is an earthwork fort enclosing a large building at Antrim, recorded as being on the southern bank of the 'Mafserna River' (Six Mile Water). It has a trapezoidal plan with a large, roofless building at the north. The fort has two corner bastions, one at the south-west, the other at the south-east, with a demi-bastion between these on the southern side of the fort. No similar features are recorded on the northern edge of the fort, but this may be due to the presence of the building. Also recorded on the map is a single boat on Lough Neagh, located close to Antrim.

2.4.3.2 A map of southeast Ulster from 1601 by Bartlett (Figure 5) records structures at Antrim but not the fort, one on either side of the Six Mile Water. To the south of the river, labelled as 'Mo:Maserina' (Massereene Friary?) is structure shown as a single large building with a tower at the southern end surmounted by a cross, surrounded by a possible enclosure. To the north of the river is T:Antrim (?) (Temple Antrim/Steeple) shown as a towered structure also with a cross. To the west of this is a small circular feature that may be the Anglo-Norman motte but is unclear. Further north is Shane's Castle, labelled as 'Edenduffcarrick'.



Figure 5: Bartlett map dating to 1601 and showing various features in the vicinity of Antrim

2.4.3.3 On Griffin's map of 1602 a castle is recorded at 'mafferin' (Massereene), on the north bank of the Six Mile water within the vicinity of the current castle (PRONI T 1669/3: Figure 6). The castle is recorded as a single, large, two-storey structure with a pitched roof. A central doorway and two upper windows are also shown. It is apparently un-enclosed as the map does not record any form of outer earthworks like those recorded on the Bartlett map. Traces of a second structure, located to the south, on the opposite side of the river are probably the remains of Massereene friary.

2.4.3.4 A second map of c.1602 also records a fort at Antrim (PRONI T1244/17). On this map it is labelled 'Mafsarin forte' and is located on the southern bank of the Six Mile water which is shown as 'Mafsarin flu'. It is similar, though not identical in form to that shown on the 1600

map of Lough Neagh (See paragraph 2.4.3.1). It is shown as a large structure (details unclear), surrounded by a large earthwork enclosure. The enclosure is shown as rectangular in plan, with large bastions located at each corner. On Lough Neagh, close to Antrim, three large boats are also recorded.

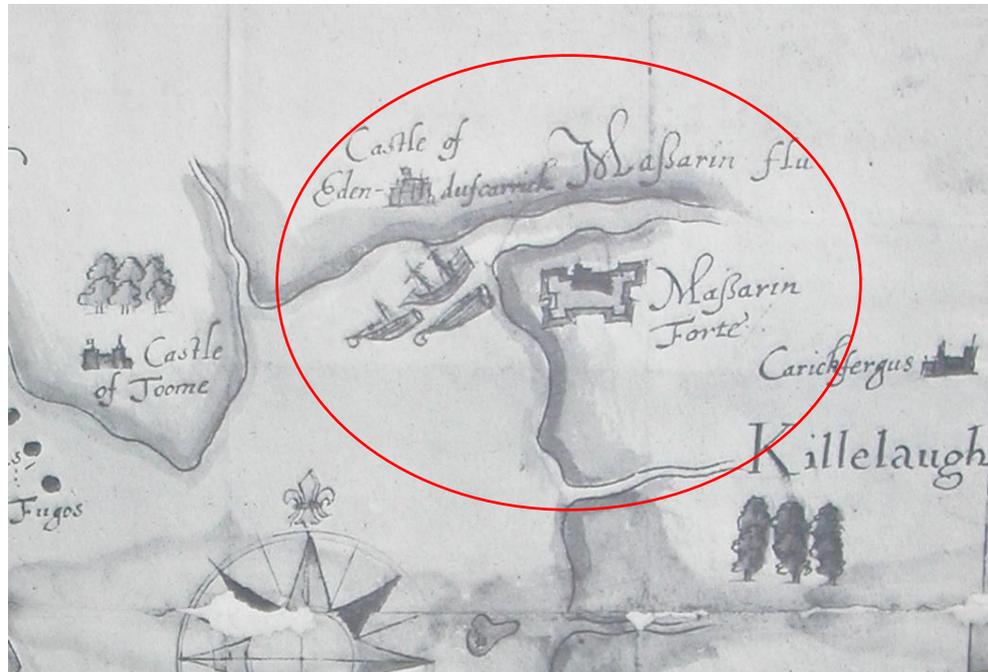


Figure 6: Unknown map dating to c.1602 and showing 'Mafsarin forte' (circled in red)

2.4.3.5 One further map, a '*generalle description of Ulster*', dating to 1602-1603, also records a fort at Antrim. As on the previous map, this fort is again recorded to the south of the Six Mile water. On this map the fort is square in shape with apparent projecting bastions on each corner. No internal features or buildings are shown. The area in which the fort is located is recorded as '*Monfseren*'. Depicted to the north of the river is a roofless building, labelled '*tempel Antrim*', presumably the site of the Early Irish monastic foundation at Steeple (Swift 1999, 49).

2.4.3.6 On the final early 17th-Century map, John Norden's 1610 map of Ireland (PRONI T 1493/1) a building is shown at '*Temple Antrym*' (Steeple) although the small scale of the map makes it difficult to decipher. No fort or castle is recorded at Antrim on this map.

2.4.4 18th-Century maps

2.4.4.1 The next available map was drawn by John Lendrick and dates to 1780 (PRONI D 1062/22/4). This map records the castle building at Antrim, located on the northern bank of the Six Mile water. It is shown with a larger central structure, two storeys high with a pitched roof and chimneys at either end. At either side are two small wings, both single storey, also with pitched roofs and chimneys. The castle is also shown as free standing with no enclosure recorded. To the south of the Six Mile Water the remains of Massereene

friary are also recorded. A second Lendrick map (PRONI D 1213/12) also from 1780 shows the castle with the same form. However, on this map indications of buildings along Bow Lane and High Street are shown as thick black lines, although details of the individual structures are not recorded. There also appears to be a route way running from the south-west corner of Market Square and crossing the Six Mile Water, possibly via a bridge, to the east of the castle, and not to the west where a bridge exists today. It may be that this map shows proposed works that never transpired and the bridge was never constructed.

2.4.4.2 Another map, also reportedly drawn by John Lendrick, and dating to 1785, records Lough Neagh and was dedicated to the right honourable John O'Neill (PRONI 604/1). As this map was prepared only five years after the previous map there are clear similarities between both maps with almost identical features at Antrim. The structure of the castle remains the same, again with no trace of any earthworks. However, just visible to the east of the castle appears to be Market Square with roads leading to the north (Bow Lane) and east (High street). None of the buildings within the town are recorded.

2.4.4.3 In 1798 the Battle of Antrim occurred as part of the United Irishmen rebellion. Details of the battle were recorded on a contemporary map that shows the deposition of the opposing forces and the location of the main skirmishes during the fighting. Almost the entire town of Antrim is shown, as too is the area where the excavation took place. The map shows that the yeomanry were firing over the bastion wall, with the dragoons and two cannon directly in front. The bastion wall is shown with two projecting bastions, one at the north-east, and the other at south-west. The southern bastion is a quarter-circle in plan, projecting out from the bastion wall towards the east where it then returns to the west. Running along the eastern edge there is a laneway that runs towards the Six Mile water where there is a small opening that allows access into the castle grounds. The northern bastion is recorded differently; horn-like in plan, projecting out from the bastion wall, overlooking and protecting what appears to be an access into the castle from Bow Lane, which runs approximately northwards from Market Square toward Randalstown. Also visible on the map are the walled gardens of the castle which are separated from the bastion wall by an enclosing perimeter wall.

2.4.5 *19th-Century maps*

2.4.5.1 The 1st edition OS map (1833) records the site after the construction of the Barbican gate in 1818. The gate is clearly visible, located at the approximate position of the southern bastion, which is no longer extant. The removal of the bastion appears to have been part of the modifications carried out during the construction of the gate, which is now the main entrance into the castle. The bastion wall is recorded although the rampart is not. The northern bastion is recorded as square (possibly stylised) without any indication of the angled flanks on the south and east. A row of buildings fronting onto Bow Lane are also shown as butting onto the northern edge of the bastion. Behind the bastion wall there are

no details recorded and the area is blank, with the walled gardens shown further to the west. Antrim town is also shown with the main focus of the settlement spreading from eastwards from Market Square, and along High Street, with properties fronting onto both sides of High Street. There are also properties shown spreading northwards along the either side of Bow Lane.

- 2.4.5.2 A demesne map from 1845, reproduced by Conway and Reeves-Smyth (1997 161: Fig 2) also shows the area of the site. There is very little difference between this map and the 1st OS map, which appears to have been used a base for the later map, with alterations made to reflect any changes. The row of buildings fronting onto Bow Lane is no longer there, and the northern bastion is recorded with an open area to the immediate north of it. Again the barbican is shown as being regular, without the angled flanks. The bastion wall can clearly be seen as can the barbican gate. No other changes are noticeable although the area between the wall and the walled gardens is shaded with nothing to suggest what, if anything, this denotes. Antrim Castle Gardens show little notable change from the 1st Edition OS map, while the town remains virtually unchanged.
- 2.4.5.3 The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1857 (Figure 7) is similar to the 1845 demesne map. The bastion wall, the northern bastion and the barbican gate are all shown without change. In front of the bastion wall, within Market Square trees are shown, growing directly beside the wall in an area of possible landscaping distinct from the main portion of Market Square. Immediately behind the wall, in the area between it and the walled garden, a number of trees have also been planted. The wall is shown but it is unclear on the map, although there are hints of the rampart, indicated by a series of closely-set lines running parallel with the wall. The formalised portion of Antrim Castle Gardens is shown to have expanded slightly to the west, and with the exception of the new railway line to Ballymena to the north-east there are virtually no recorded changes to the town.
- 2.4.5.4 The 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map records the site in slightly greater detail than the earlier maps. For the first time the northern bastion is recorded with the angled flanks on the south and east with the bastion wall running from it. The bastion wall is recorded with what appears to be the rampart immediately behind. To the east of the wall there is clear evidence that this area is now distinct from Market Square and probably represents a small area of landscaping with trees. At the southern end, in front of the Barbican gate, there also appears to be a more formalised entrance to the gateway.

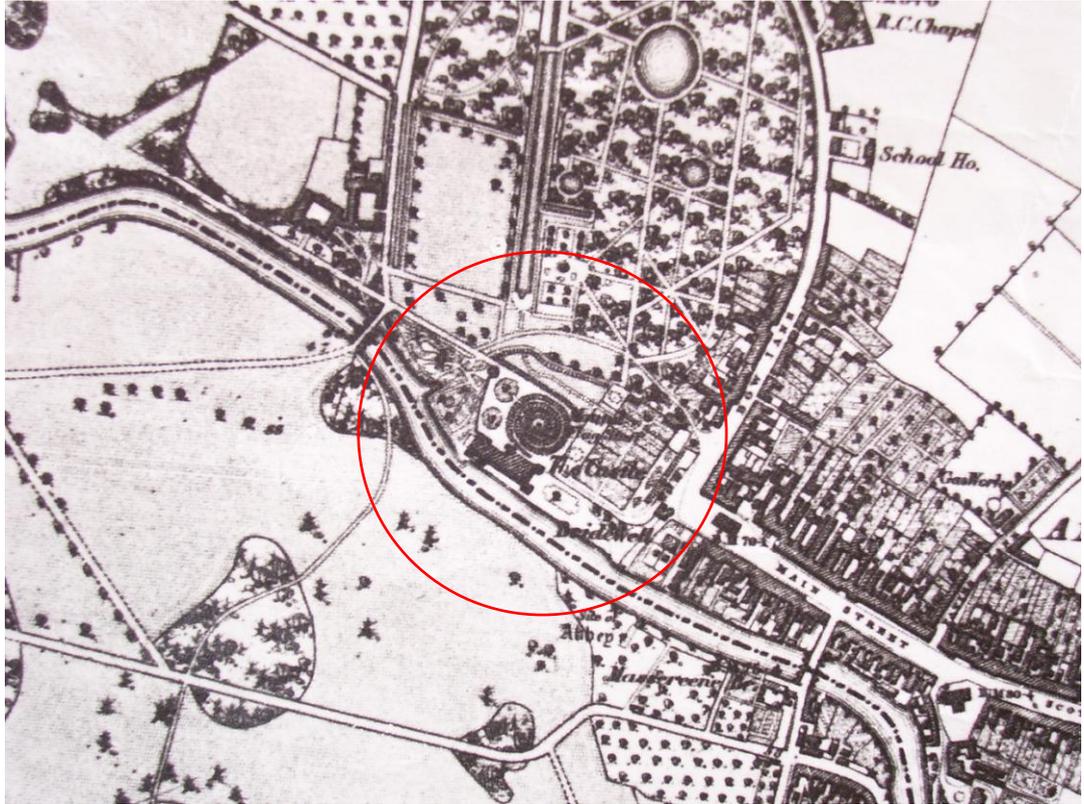


Figure 7: Extract from 1857 Ordnance Survey map showing Antrim Castle (circled in red)

2.5 Previous Excavations

- 2.5.1 A number of previous excavations have been carried out within the general vicinity of the site, including two at the bastion wall, three within the grounds of Antrim Castle Gardens, and several within the historic core of Antrim Town (Figure 8).
- 2.5.2 Two excavations have been undertaken within the immediate vicinity of the current excavation. In 1998, a programme of conservation was undertaken by Antrim Borough Council on the bastion, the bastion wall and the rampart. During this work three exploratory trenches were excavated by the then Environment and Heritage Service: Built Heritage Archaeological Excavation Unit (AEU) on behalf of the council (Logue 1998). One of the trenches (Trench 1) was located within the area under investigation in 2009. The trench measured 2m by 2m and was sited 7m to the south of the bastion, at the base of the north-south running bastion wall. Within this trench a number of archaeological deposits were uncovered, including a possible medieval ditch sealed by a cobbled surface. The trench was re-opened and incorporated into Trench 1 East during the 2009 excavation. The second trench from the 1998 excavation investigated a gun loop in the bastion, while the third was located at the rear of the bastion to investigate the structure further.

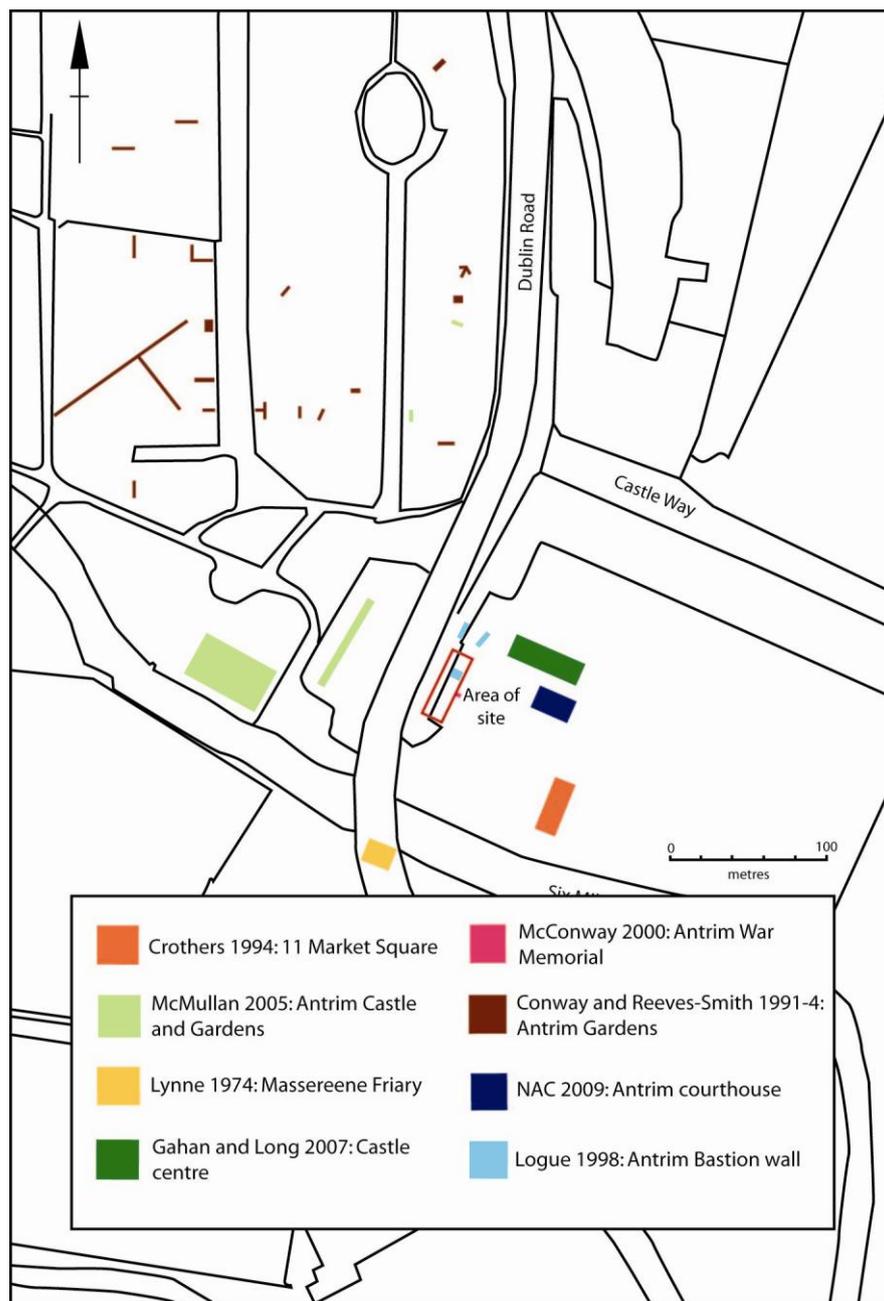


Figure 8: Location of previous excavations in the vicinity of the current excavation site

- 2.5.3 A further archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cia McConway in 2000 as part of the excavation for the foundations of Antrim War Memorial, with a trench located approximately 5m to 6m southeast of the 2009 Trench 2. During this work an early medieval ditch measuring 1.8m wide by 1.3m deep was uncovered. Pottery dated to the 13th/14th Century was recovered from within the ditch. It was suggested that the ditch may have been a continuation of that uncovered originally by Logue in 1998 (McConway 2000) and may have been cut into Early Christian deposits.
- 2.5.4 Three previous excavations have been carried out within the grounds of Antrim Castle Gardens. Two of these, undertaken in 1991 and 1994, were the first garden archaeology

excavations to be undertaken in Northern Ireland (Conway and Reeves Smith 1997). The main focus of both excavations was to examine elements of the formal gardens, including ponds and pathways, as part of a programme by Antrim Borough Council to recreate portions of the garden layout.

- 2.5.5 Further work in the castle grounds in 2007 was undertaken as part of an evaluation to determine the nature of any archaeological deposits associated with both the castle and the formal gardens. This was carried out as part of a Heritage Lottery scheme and comprised of over 40 trenches in six separate areas, the main focus of which was the 17th-Century castle. The excavations revealed that the foundations of the castle survived only partially, having been almost destroyed when the castle was demolished in the 1970s (McMullen 2007, 40-42).
- 2.5.6 Other excavations within the immediate vicinity have been concentrated on the commercial heart of Antrim town, within the Market Square/High Street area, normally as part the planning process where an archaeological condition has applied. Medieval remains were found at 11 Market Square and (110m east of the 2009 excavation site) comprised of a series of structures, along with medieval pottery, iron objects and roofing tiles (Crothers 2001). Activity on this site was found to extend from the Medieval period through to the 20th Century.
- 2.5.7 In 2007 an extension to the Castle Mall shopping centre (50m to the east of the 2009 excavation site) required archaeological monitoring and excavation of ground reduction and pile caps (Gahan and Long 2007). The archaeological remains comprised of two Post-Medieval refuse pits, and a ditch dating to the 19th or 20th Century along with the probable remains of the basement of a building fronting onto Market Square. The features were dated by means of artefacts, and there were three stratigraphically earlier pits cut by the later 19th/20th-Century pits and ditch. No artefacts were recovered from the earlier features and therefore their date is unknown.
- 2.5.8 A more recent excavation within the immediate area of the bastion was at the Court House in Market Square, which was undergoing renovation and conservation in early 2009. As part of this renovation the internal floor levels were reduced under archaeological supervision. Several surfaces, one cobbled, the other metalled, were uncovered, while artefacts included a 17th-Century coin and half a cannon ball (Barkley and Donaghy 2009, 41-43).
- 2.5.9 Finally, excavations were undertaken by Chris Lynn at the location of Massereene Friary in the 1970's (Lynn 1973, 4 & 1974, 9). During these the remains of a small church and burials were found, within an enclosure defined by a 2m to 3m wide and 2m deep V-shaped ditch. In the base of the ditch were eleven coins dating from AD 1501-05.

2.6 Geological Background

2.6.1 Antrim town is located on the north-eastern shore of Lough Neagh in the area of the Cainozoic-Palaeogene Antrim Lava group, comprising mostly of basaltic rock, formed by the eruption of olivine tholeiite lavas of the Upper Basalt Formation (UBF). These rocks cover much of County Antrim, as well as parts of Counties Derry and Tyrone, and may have originally extended as far south as County Armagh (Cooper 2004, 167-178).

2.6.2 Overlying the natural bedrock geology the 'drift' geology is fairly complex. The site is located at a point where several different soil types meet. Much of Antrim lies over glacial till or boulder clay, changing to alluvium and/or recent lacustrine deposits, lain down by both the Six Mile Water and Lough Neagh. Glacial sands and gravels are also located within the general area. The site is slightly higher than the surrounding landscape, and overlooks the Six Mile Water. Although sited within an area of changing drift deposits, its location would suggest that it is directly over glacial till, with the alluvium and lacustrine deposits located slightly to the south along the line of the Six Mile Water.

2.7 Reason for Excavation and Research Objectives

2.7.1 Following the collapse of a 19m section of the 17th-Century bastion wall (ANT 050:183) on Saturday 11th October 2008 (Plate 1) it was decided by Antrim Borough Council, following discussions with NIEA, that the remaining upstanding section of the bastion wall, along with a portion of the rampart, would be removed to make the site safe prior to the re-construction of the wall. In order for the wall to be re-built it was deemed necessary to examine the original foundation levels to determine their condition and suitability to support a re-constructed wall. In light of these factors NIEA requested that an archaeological evaluation be carried out as part of the repair and consolidation work to be undertaken by the council. It was intended that this would help inform future decisions about the site by both the council and NIEA.

2.7.2 The initial work consisted of the mechanical removal of the modern overburden on the rampart running along the western edge of the bastion wall. Once the overburden was removed the rampart was investigated, recorded and then partially removed under archaeological supervision. This was then followed by the dismantling of the upstanding portion of the bastion wall to ground level prior to the excavation of three test trenches across the wall by a team of archaeologists from the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork (CAF), Queen's University Belfast.

2.7.3 The mains objectives of the investigation were:

- to identify and record the surviving elements of the 17th-Century rampart immediately behind the wall

- to determine the depth and stability of the bastion wall foundations to make it possible for a council engineer to assess their suitability for a new wall to be built directly upon them
- to identify the presence or absence of archaeological deposits below the bastion wall
- to investigate and preserve by record any archaeological deposits that may have been adversely affected by the proposed wall re-construction
- to set such deposits within the wider archaeological and historical background of Antrim town

2.8 Archiving

2.8.1 The excavation archive (drawings, context sheets, registers, photographs) along with all the site finds and samples are temporarily held by the CAF at Queens University, Belfast.

2.9 Credits and Acknowledgements

2.9.1 The excavation was directed by Peter Bowen. The CAF excavation crew consisted of Nick Beer, Cormac Duffy, Garry McCabe, David McIlreavy, Christina Morgan and Lynsey Poole.

2.9.2 The author would like to acknowledge and extend his thanks to Jim McNeilly, site foreman for McCombe Bros. and his construction crew who were responsible for the removal of the wall, rampart and rubble, and who undertook this work in accordance to any direction given by the archaeologist on site. Gratitude is also extended to Kevin Wilkins of Antrim Borough Council and to Paul Logue and Andrew Gault, both from the Northern Ireland Environment Agency.

3 Excavation

3.1 Methodology

- 3.1.1 Prior to the manual excavations on the site, the modern overburden along the rampart was removed under archaeological supervision by a mechanical digger fitted with a sheugh (flat-edged bucket). Once this had been completed the remaining upstanding portion of the bastion wall was removed to ground level and after investigation the rampart was also partially removed.
- 3.1.2 All excavations were undertaken by hand, and the context record (Appendix 1) for the site was created using the standard context recording method. Each trench was given its own unique set of context numbers, with a separate log for each being kept on site. In Trench 1 the context numbers began at 1000, in Trench 2 at 2000 and in Trench 3 at 3000. In addition to written context records, a digital photograph archive was created (Appendix 3) along with a drawn record including the overall site plans and sections (Appendix 4). Registers were also established to record all finds (Appendix 5), faunal material (Appendix 6) and samples (Appendices 7 and 8).
- 3.1.3 Three trenches were excavated on site, each one orientated approximately east-west across the line of the bastion wall. The trenches were numbered 1-3, from north to south (Figure 9). Each trench was further sub-divided into 'east' and 'west', with the bastion wall running through the middle. The deposits on either side of each trench were given a unique context number even where there was a possibility that they may have extended into both sides of the trench. The reason for this was that the foundation of the bastion wall remained in place during the excavation and the deposits below could not be excavated and while it was possible to infer that deposits on either side of the wall were the same, this was impossible to substantiate. Reference is made in the text to such deposits.



Figure 9: Location of trenches on site

3.2 Account of the excavations

- 3.2.1 The following section details the archaeology which is described by trench, with each trench sub-divided into eastern and western halves. The archaeological remains are described in stratigraphical sequence beginning with the earliest. A number of broad preliminary phases within each trench have been proposed which, following further excavation and/or post-excavation analysis, may be further refined.
- 3.2.2 Given the complexity of the stratigraphy, a simplified Harris matrix for each trench has been prepared (Appendix 2); it is intended that this is referred to whilst reading the accounts of the stratigraphic sequences of the trenches.

3.3 Investigation of the Rampart

- 3.3.1 Before the excavation could commence the overburden on the rampart, directly west of the bastion wall, had to be removed. This was done under archaeological supervision by a mechanical digger fitted with a flat toothless 'sheugh' bucket. Once the concrete walkway that ran along the top of the rampart was removed, the modern overburden was skimmed down to the top of the presumed 17th- to 18th-Century rampart surface. Between 0.5m and 1.0m of clay overburden was removed from the top of the rampart, below which were traces of a gravel pathway, several small pinning walls, and a foundation cut for the re-built bastion wall. Along the western slope of the rampart up to 1.0m of imported material was removed to find the original, though disturbed, 17th- to 18th-Century rampart.
- 3.3.2 The gravel pathway (contexts 1023, 2008, 3007) marked an earlier surface on the summit of the rampart. Traces of it were found along the entire length of the rampart, surviving in varying degrees of completeness, although for the most part it was severely disturbed (Plate 2). The path comprised of a thin lens of pea gravel no more than 0.1m thick, and while it would have originally covered the entire top of the rampart, it was found to be no more than 1.2m wide at any point. Below this, and running along the eastern edge of the rampart, against the western face of the bastion wall, was a large cut which proved to be a foundation cut for when the bastion wall was rebuilt after an earlier collapse. Further excavation showed that an earlier bastion wall pre-dated the rampart and had collapsed after the rampart was built. This earlier wall was then used as a foundation plinth for the re-built wall. At the south, just beyond the extent of the recent collapse, three small walls (contexts 3027, 3045, 3046) were uncovered running off the remaining upstanding portion of this re-built bastion wall into the rampart (Plate 3). These were all bonded with the bastion wall and had been used as pinning walls, designed to provide stability to the bastion wall, which was later shown during the excavation to have collapsed before. Each pinning wall measured 0.6m long, (from the bastion wall into the rampart), 0.5m wide and 1.5m deep. They did not extend to the base of the bastion wall. They were built of roughly hewn stone, built in courses and bonded with a greyish white mortar. Up to 1m of these

pinning walls would have been visible above the top to the rampart. There was no evidence for the use of similar pinning walls further north along the section of the recently collapsed wall.

3.3.3 At a later date, a large cut (context 3025), was dug through the pathway and around the southern two pinning walls (contexts 3027 and 3046). This was to allow for additional walling (contexts 3028 and 3047) to be butted against them, most probably at the same time as the barbican gate was constructed in 1818. During this time the bastion wall was increased in height, with a corbelled course and parapet added (Plate 4). The pinning walls were enlarged to take into account the extra height. These additions to the pinning walls also ran into the rampart and measured 1.0m long (east/west), 0.5m wide (north/south) and 1.3m in depth. They were constructed of poorly bonded coarse rubble with no apparent coursing. They were butted to the earlier pinning walls but attempts to bond them together using mortar had failed and it was noticeable that a crack had formed between the earlier and later pinning walls.

3.3.4 The surviving elements of the 17th- to 18th-Century rampart (Plate 5) were recorded once the 19th- to 20th-Century overburden was removed, and prior to three mechanically excavated trenches being investigated. The rampart measured up to 2.0m in depth, was almost 1.8m wide at the top and was found to be a minimum of 4.2m at the base which continued beyond the limit of the trenches. The top was flat and it had a steeply sloping western edge, although some evidence suggested this may have been scarped slightly when the modern clay deposits were dumped on the top. The rampart was made up of a series of dumped re-deposited subsoil layers that were archaeologically sterile. There was no evidence to suggest that there was any preparatory work done prior to the rampart construction. It was built directly upon the underlying topsoil surface and there was nothing to suggest that there was any sort of shoring or revetment used to relieve the pressure and weight on the bastion wall.

3.3.5 Once the sections of the three trenches excavated into the rampart had been recorded, it was then partially removed immediately behind (west) of the bastion wall to provide access to investigate the wall foundation and the archaeological deposits below the wall. Three trenches were excavated across the wall, incorporating the trenches investigated in the rampart.

3.4 Trench 1

3.4.1 Introduction

3.4.1.1 Trench 1 was located approximately 6.0m south of the bastion at the northern extent of the collapse. Trench 1 East was located to the east of the bastion wall and Trench 1 West to

the west (Figures 10 and 11). Both trenches were positioned as close to the bastion as was safely possible.

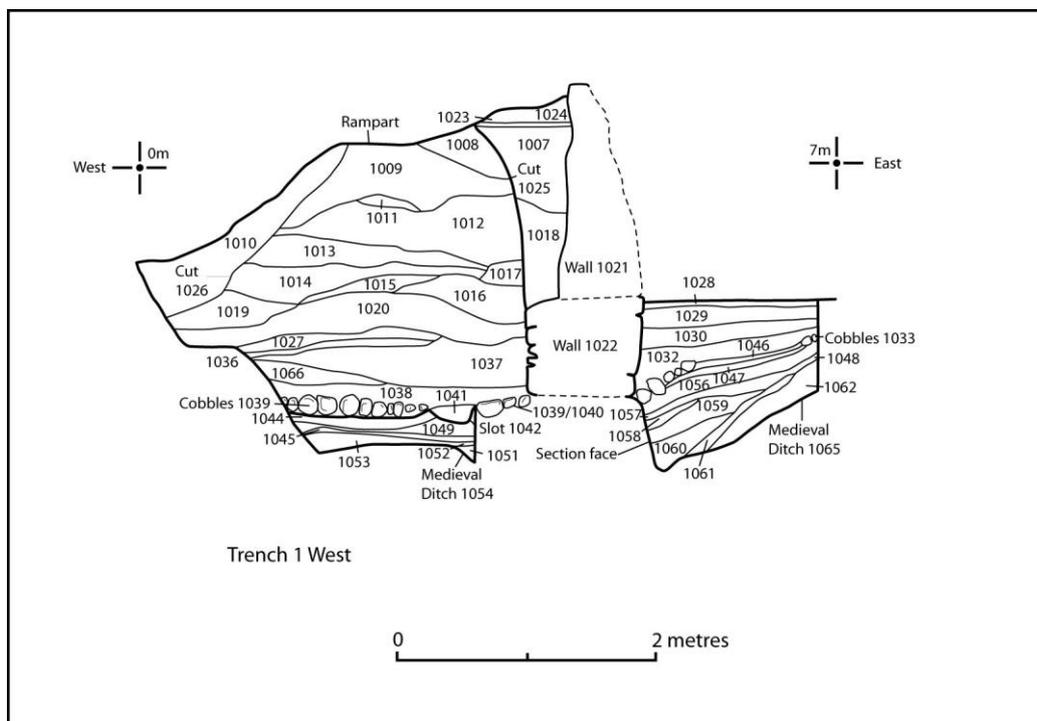


Figure 10: South-facing section of Trench 1

3.4.2 Trench 1 East

3.4.2.1 This portion of Trench 1 originally measured 2.5m long (north-east/south-west) by 1.5m wide (north-west/south-east). The southern 1.5m of the trench, which corresponded to the location of the 1998 excavation Trench 1), was excavated to subsoil while the remainder of the trench was excavated to a depth of 0.5m below the modern ground level. A total of eight phases of activity were identified in this trench (Appendix 2: Matrix 1).

3.4.3 Phase 1: Medieval

3.4.3.1 The subsoil (context 1067) was located at 18.8m OD and consisted of compact orange sandy clay. At this level the subsoil was found at the base of a linear feature, a probable ditch (context 1065), which appears to run approximately north-south (Plate 6). This same feature was also uncovered in Logue's 1998 Trench 1 (numbered as context 113). Due to the limitations of the trench not all of the ditch could be fully exposed. It ran beyond the trench to both the north and south, the eastern edge was not fully uncovered, and it also continued below the bastion wall foundation to the west. The maximum excavated dimensions of the ditch were 1.8m long (north/south), 1.3m wide (east/west) and 0.6m deep. The ditch had a series of infilling soils (contexts 1057 to 1062 inclusive: see Table 1,

Figures 10 and 11) and also had a pit, (context 1063), cut into the fills prior to the deposition of the final two ditch deposits (contexts 1057 and 1058).

Context Number	Description	Stratigraphic Relationships
1057	Black humic silt with high charcoal content. Friable. Possibly same as context 1051 in Trench 1 west	Below c.1056, above c 1058
1058	Light brown grey silty clay. Soft and sticky	Below 1057, above c1064
1059	Light brown silty clay. Soft and friable. Contains some gravel	Cut by pit c1063, above c1060
1060	Grey silty clay. Firm. Contains occasional gravel	Below c1059, above c1061
1061	Light brown gravelly silt. Compact and firm	Below c1060, above c1062
1062	Orange sandy clay. Loose. Contains some medium sized stones	Below 1061
1063	Small pit cut through context 1059 and into ditch	Filled by c1064
1064	Mottled grey silty clay. Firm and compact	Fill of pit 1063

Table 1: Excavated deposits from medieval ditch (context 1065) in Trench 1 East

3.4.3.2 The deposits filling the ditch would appear (on the limited excavated evidence) to have silted into the ditch from the eastern edge. The two stratigraphically earliest deposits, the orange sandy clay (contexts 1062) and light brown gravelly silt (context 1061) were both found slumped against this eastern edge, with neither seemingly running across the base. Over these were a grey silty clay (context 1060) and a light brown silty clay (context 1059), both infilling the main body of the ditch, and both running below the bastion wall. It was from the surface of the uppermost of these two fills (context 1059) that the pit (context 1063) was dug into.

3.4.3.3 The pit, only visible in the east facing section of the trench, was partially excavated during the investigations in 1998. It was found to run below the bastion wall and continued beyond the limits of the trench to the south (Figure 11). Although not readily visible it is likely to have originally been circular/sub-circular in plan with a diameter of approximately 1.3m. It was dug through the ditch fills to the subsoil base, resulting in a maximum depth of 0.5m. The edges sloped steeply to a concave base. The single fill (context 1064) was comprised of firm and compact mottled grey silty clay. A single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the pit (FN 95). Sealing the pit were the final uppermost fills of the ditch (contexts 1058 and 1057). These would appear to have been the result of deliberate dumping of soil into the ditch, perhaps to infill a slight hollow towards the centre prior to the laying of a metal surface above.

3.4.4 Phase 2: 14th-Century Metalled Surface

3.4.4.1 Running across the top of the in-filled ditch was a metalled surface (context 1048). The surface most likely represents a pathway leading from the town into the castle grounds, possibly marking an entrance at this point. It ran across the entire excavated portion of the trench (it was also found in Logue's 1998 trench), continued beyond and was also found during the 1998 investigations. It consisted of well-set small sub-angular stones measuring 50 to 100mm in diameter, forming a compact layer up to 0.1m thick that sloped slightly from east to west, reflecting the underlying topography of the in-filled ditch below. In places it looked to be comprised of two separate layers of stone but was found to be a vestige of the construction rather than two separate surfaces. No artefacts were recovered during the current investigation but in the 1998 excavation a sherd of 14th-Century pot was found pressed into the surface.

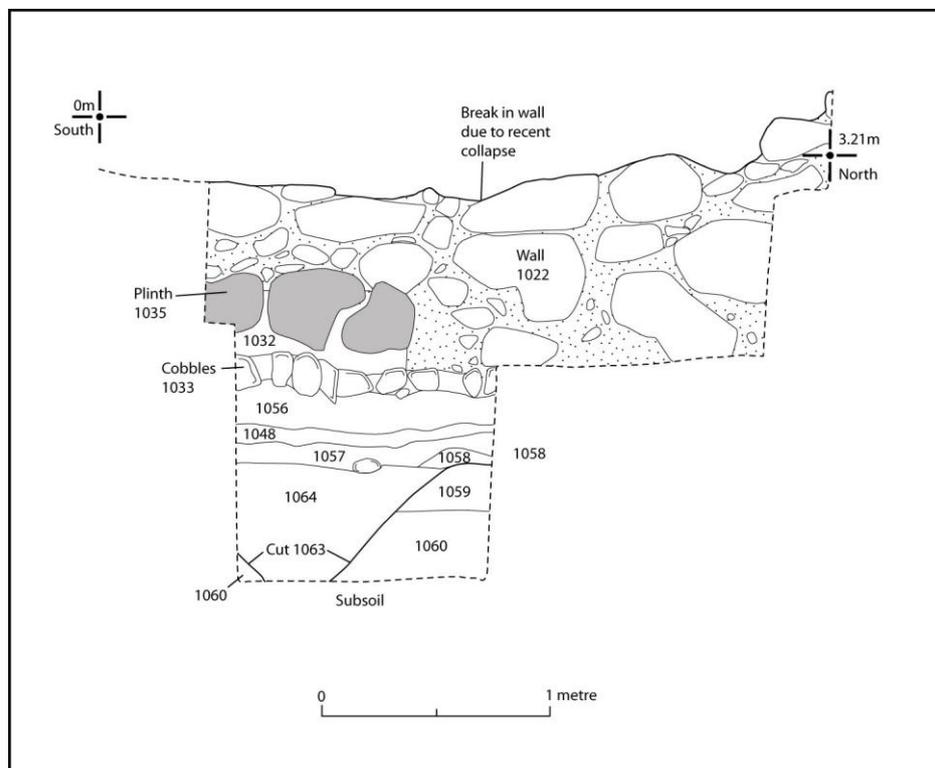


Figure 11: East-facing section of Trench 1 East

3.4.5 Phase 3: Possible Abandonment?

3.4.5.1 Above the metalled surface were two layers of clay silt, (contexts 1056 and 1047), both the remnants of soil that had accumulated upon the metalled surface. Both layers covered the entire area of the excavated trench and ran beyond its limits. Immediately above the metalled surface was a friable dark brown silty clay (context 1056), 0.2m in thickness. Above it was a 0.1m thick lens of a firm, greyish brown silty clay with some small stone

inclusions (context 1047). Neither of the layers produced any artefacts and they are likely to represent the changing ground levels at this time.

3.4.6 *Phase 4: 17th-Century Cobbled Surface*

3.4.6.1 Overlying the greyish brown silty clay (context 1047) was a bedding layer of sand (context 1046) into which was set a layer of cobbles (context 1033). The cobbled surface was made up of rounded stones up to 150mm in diameter (Plate 7). They extended across the entire width of the trench and ran beyond its limits. The surface sloped slightly from east to west before dropping sharply to run below the bastion wall. In general the slope reflected the nature of the underlying stratigraphy. At its western extent, at the point where the surface dropped sharply there was a noticeable increase in the size of the cobbles which were up to 250mm in diameter in this area. It is probable that these larger cobbles were intentionally selected for use at this point and the steep drop was a deliberate component to the surface rather than settlement and sinking caused by the construction of the bastion wall (context 1022) which was built directly upon the cobbled surface. The construction of the cobble surface, directly above a defunct earlier surface that may have been a pathway into the castle, probably represents a renewal of this entrance.

3.4.7 *Phase 5: Bastion Wall Construction*

3.4.7.1 The bastion wall (context 1022) was built directly over the cobbles (context 1033), with the base located at 19.8m OD. There was no evidence for a foundation cut, nor any attempt to level the sloping cobbled surface prior to the construction of the wall. The wall was 0.9m wide and had a fairly well-finished vertical face. It comprised of roughly hewn stones, bonded with a creamy white mortar, and lain in fairly regular courses. The stones within the wall were up to 600mm by 400mm in size, with smaller stones used in between to level the courses. It is probable that the wall may have been a free standing garden wall when it was first constructed.

3.4.8 *Phase 6: 17th- to 18th-Century soil formation in Market Square*

3.4.8.1 Overlying the cobbles and butting the bastion wall (context 1022) was a soft and loose, mid brown sandy loam (context 1032). It was 0.3m in thickness at the west where it butted the wall, thinning out to the east, where it was less than 0.1m thick. The layer covered the entire trench, with the differences in thickness being representative of the slope of the underlying cobbles. A number of clay pipe fragments, brown-glazed pottery, some Bristol Staffordshire pottery and a copper(?) pin shaft were recovered from this layer which represents a soil surface that formed above the cobbles after the wall was built and is likely to correspond with the ground level in Market Square at this time.

3.4.9 Phase 7: Bastion Wall Re-construction

3.4.9.1 At some point the bastion wall collapsed and was replaced by a later wall. It is not clear to what extent the wall collapsed although some of the excavated evidence suggested the collapse was partial. After the collapse the wall foundations were used to provide a roughly level base on which to construct the replacement wall. When re-built, a plinth (context 1035) was added to the eastern edge of the surviving original bastion wall (context 1022) perhaps to provide a wider base for the replacement wall. This plinth was found at the southern end of the trench only and did not continue to the north (Figure 11). Below it and behind the northernmost stone of the plinth was the mid-brown sandy loam (context 1032: Plate 8). The plinth extended for 0.7m north to a point where it terminated which may signify where the re-built bastion wall (context 1021) joined with the upstanding portion of the earlier wall (context 1022). The plinth was found to be one stone wide (around 250mm) within the trench.

3.4.9.2 When a single stone from the plinth was removed it was found to be overlying the mid-brown sandy loam (context 1032) and, was not bonded to the original bastion wall (context 1022), although the neighbouring plinth stone (which it was bonded with) was bonded to the later wall (context 1021). The mortar used to bond these stones was a loose and crumbly, gritty white mortar.

3.4.9.3 The replacement wall (context 1021) was narrower than the original wall and was up to 0.7m wide (not including the plinth). It was constructed using roughly-hewn courses of rubble, bonded with a whitish grey mortar. The size of the stones used in the wall varied, ranging in size from 100mm by 100mm to 300mm by 250mm. On the western side there was no added plinth, instead the edge of the replacement wall was some 0.3m in from the western edge of the earlier bastion wall. No face of the wall survived within the trench as most had been destroyed when the recent collapse occurred. The rubble core of the wall was exposed, and shown to consist of heavily-mortared stone rubble.

3.4.10 Phase 8: 19th- to 20th-Century ground levels in Market Square

3.4.10.1 After the construction of the new bastion wall the trench was sealed with later deposits. A topsoil layer (context 1030) consisting of a moderately compact dark brownish black sandy loam was found above the mid-brown sandy loam (context 1032). It was 0.3m thick, extended across the entire trench, and contained both 19th- and 20th-Century artefacts. Cutting the topsoil (context 1030) in the north-east corner of the trench was a pit (context 1034) that, although un-excavated, produced 20th-Century material and had been dug to a level at least below the cobbled surface (context 1033). The final deposit in this trench consisted of the modern topsoil (context 1029) a soft, friable, light orangeish brown sandy loam that sealed both the pit (context 1034) and the topsoil layer (context 1030). Above the

topsoil was the modern grass surface (context 1028) of the landscaped piece of land running adjacent to the bastion wall.

3.4.11 *Trench 1 West*

3.4.11.1 This trench was located to the west of the bastion wall and was originally excavated to facilitate the investigation of the rampart. Initially the trench measured 4.0m long (north-west/south-east) by 3.0m wide (north-east/south-west) for this but was reduced to 3.0m long (north-west/south-east) by 1.5m wide (north-east/south-west) for the excavation of the underlying deposits. A minimum of twelve phases were identified in this trench (Appendix 2: Matrix 2). The first four phases correspond to Phases 1 to 4 identified in Trench 1 East.

3.4.12 *Phase 1: Early Christian/Medieval*

3.4.12.1 The trench was excavated to a depth of 19.3m OD before excavation was ceased. The subsoil was not encountered at this depth, but the possible remains of an earthen bank were found, comprising of a firm mid grey silty clay with orange mottling (context 1053) in which was a curving setting of stones (context 1055: Plate 9). These stones ran from south to north, before curving to the west where they ran beyond the trench. As excavation had ceased at this point it was not possible to determine if these marked a course of stone revetment for a bank or possibly part of a structure, the main body of which would lie to the south. The curving nature of these stones gave the overall feature a terminal like appearance, although it did continue beyond this curve. The possible earthen bank (context 1053) was found to continue beyond the stone setting to the north and also beyond the trench. The full exposed extent of this possible bank measured 2.0m long (north-west/south-east) by 1.5m wide (north-east/south-west). The possible bank was not excavated although a small box section was investigated at the northwest to determine if subsoil lay below. This box, excavated to a depth of 0.2m did not uncover subsoil. In profile the possible bank rose slightly from east to west. Overlying the possible bank (context 1053) was a second mid grey clay with reddish orange mottling (context 1050) found at the western edge of the trench. This may have also been part of the possible bank, although this could not be determined during the excavation.

3.4.12.2 Directly to the east was a probable ditch (context 1054) from which two fills (contexts 1051 and 1052) were excavated. This ditch, running from north to south, was located at the extreme eastern edge of the trench. While it was not possible to fully investigate this ditch due to the presence of the foundation for the bastion wall (context 1022), it is likely to be a continuation of ditch (context 1065) uncovered to the east of the wall. The limited scale of the feature uncovered meant that it was not possible to fully determine the relationship between this and the possible bank (context 1053). The fills of the ditch were found lying against the possible bank (context 1053) but it was impossible to establish if these had formed against the edge of an earlier deposit cut by the ditch, or had formed against the

edge of a bank associated with, and contemporary to, the ditch. As excavated the ditch measured 1.5m long (north/south) by 0.5m wide (east/west), and at least 0.2m deep. The visible edge was steep although very little of it was exposed. The earlier of the two fills was a compact, dark brownish black silty clay (context 1052) found running across the entire excavated portion of the ditch. Over this was a 0.1m thick dark brownish black loam with a high charcoal content (context 1051) which also contained some grey ashy inclusions. This may have been the same as the fill (context 1057) of the ditch (context 1065) to the east of the bastion wall. No artefacts were recovered from any of these fills.

3.4.13 *Phase 2: 14th - Century Metalled Surface*

3.4.13.1 Sealing the ditch and running across the entire trench was a metalled surface (context 1045). This sloped slightly from north-west to south-east before running below the bastion wall (Plate 10). The surface consisted of tightly-packed sub-circular stones measuring 50 to 100mm in diameter. This surface was up to 0.1m in depth with two layers of stones apparent in places. It is likely to have been a continuation of the metalled surface (context 1048) excavated in Trench 1 East which was interpreted as a possible pathway leading to the castle from the town.

3.4.14 *Phase 3: Site Abandonment?*

3.4.14.1 The metalled surface (context 1045) was overlain by a sticky grey silty clay (context 1049). This was 0.2m thick and extended across the entire width extent of the trench. A number of sherds of possible everted rim ware pottery (FN 174), along with a sherd of medieval pottery (FN 175) were recovered from this layer. Above this was a firm orange grey clay (context 1044). This also covered the entire trench and was 0.1m thick. No artefacts were recovered from this layer. Both clay layers had formed after the metalled surface had fallen out of use.

3.4.15 *Phase 4: Cobbled Surface*

3.4.15.1 Above the orangeish grey clay (context 1044) was a layer of yellowish brown sand (context 1043) measuring up to 0.2m thick. This was used as a bedding layer for a cobbled surface (context 1039) which ran across the entire trench and below the bastion wall. It was found at a height of 19.7m OD and sloped slightly from west to east (Plate 11). This is probably a continuation of the cobbles (context 1033) found to the east of the bastion wall. It consisted of tightly packed sub-rounded stones measuring up to 0.2m diameter. To the east, beside a later gully (context 1042) cutting the cobbles, there was a setting of larger flat stones (context 1040) that ran north/south along the eastern edge of the gully. These were set within the cobbles although it was not possible to determine if they were part of the same layer or associated with the gully. No datable artefacts were recovered from the cobbles or the bedding layer.

3.4.16 *Phase 5: 17th- Century Gulley*

3.4.16.1 Cutting the cobbles was a gulley (context 1042) that ran north/south across the trench and beyond the limit of excavation. This gulley, excavated for a length of 1.5m (north/south), measured in 0.8m width (east/west) and 0.2m in depth (Plate 12). The edges were found to be steep, though irregular, with the base slightly concave. A single fill of dark grey silty clay (context 1041) containing a number of cobbles slumped from context 1039 filled the entire excavated length of this gulley. Artefacts recovered included black-glazed earthenware pot, possible window glass and some iron fragments.

3.4.17 *Phase 6: Bastion Wall Construction*

3.4.17.1 Although there was no direct relationship between the gulley and the bastion wall it is likely that the gulley pre-dates the construction of the original bastion wall. The wall was built directly upon the cobbles with the base found at 19.7m OD (Plate 13). There was no evidence for foundations or a foundation cut. The wall, which was 0.9m wide, was constructed of regular courses of roughly-hewn rubble bonded with a whitish grey mortar. There were several courses of larger stones (measuring up to 450mm by 350mm) with small stones used between each course acting as levelling. The western face was vertical and reasonably well-finished. It survived for a total height of 1.1m to a point where it had either collapsed or been dismantled. Above this point the wall had been replaced by the later re-built bastion wall.

3.4.18 *Phase 7: Post Wall Construction Soil Formation*

3.4.18.1 Overlying the gulley (context 1042) and butting against the bastion wall (context 1022) was a layer of mid brown sandy clay (context 1038). This was found to be 0.2m thick and extended across the entire trench. It is likely to be a garden soil that formed over the cobbles after the bastion wall was constructed and the cobbles were no longer in use. Once built, the bastion would have blocked the possible access to the castle marked by the cobbles which had now become obsolete. A number of pot sherds, animal bone, window glass and clay pipe fragments were recovered from this layer.

3.4.19 *Phase 8: Ground Raising*

3.4.19.1 The garden soil (context 1038) was then sealed with a series of dumped soils (contexts 1066, 1037, 1036, 1027: Table 2) measuring a combined thickness of 0.6m (Plate 14).

Context Number	Description	Stratigraphic Relationships
1027	Compact mid-brown clay containing some small stones up to 0.5mm	Below c1020, above c1036
1036	Mid brownish red sandy clay. Contains some small rounded stones	Below c1027, above c1037
1037	Mid-brown sandy loam. Friable. Contains small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones	Below c1026, above c1037
1066	Mid-brown sandy clay. Moderately compact. Contains some small stones	Below c1038, above c1057

Table 2: Soil deposits dumped to raise ground level in Trench 1 West

3.4.19.2 The dumping of these soil layers occurred as part of a single overall event. They were used to raise the ground level at this point on the site, and would probably have occurred over a short period of time. This was done prior to the construction of the rampart although it is unclear if this occurred as a precursor to the construction of the rampart or was separate to it.

3.4.20 Phase 9: Rampart Construction

3.4.20.1 Once the ground level had been raised the rampart was constructed directly over the uppermost layer of the dumped soils (contexts 1027 and 1037). The surviving elements of the original 17th- to 18th-Century rampart were revealed once the 19th- to 20th-Century overburden (contexts 1000-1005 and 1024) had been removed (Plate 15). The construction layers within the rampart (contexts 1008 -1009, 1011 – 1017 and 1019 – 1020) were a series of layers of re-deposited subsoil (Table 3) piled up to create an earthen bank directly behind (west) of the bastion wall. The surviving 17th- to 18th-Century rampart measured 2.0m in depth, 1.8m wide at the top (although this may have been altered later), while the base was exposed for a width of 3.8m but continued beyond the trench to the west.

3.4.20.2 In profile the rampart had a steeply sloping western edge with a summit that was flat, though fairly narrow, providing a walking area probably wide enough for two persons abreast but no more. No evidence was uncovered for any form or pathway or walkway on the top of the rampart. The steepness to the western slope is likely to have been a result of later modification to the bank. This modification is likely to have occurred in the 19th Century when the rampart was increased in height (see section 3.4.22). Originally the rampart would have been wider with a much gentler gradient to the western edge.

Context Number	Description	Stratigraphic Relationships
1008	Dark brown gritty silty clay. Moderately compact, quite friable. Contains lots of grit and small stones	Cut by c1025, above c1009
1009	Light brown sandy clay. Moderately compact	Below c1008, above c1011
1011	Mid-dark brown sandy clay. Moderately compact	Below c1010, above 1012
1012	Light brown sandy clay. Moderately compact and friable	Below c1011, above c1013
1013	Light brown gritty sandy clay. Moderately compact	Below c1012, above c1014
1014	Light brown gritty sandy clay. Moderately compact	Below c1013, above c1015, c1017, c1019
1015	Mid brown silty sandy clay. Quite compact with some small stones	Below c1014, above c1016
1016	Mid brown silty sandy clay. Moderate compact. Some small stones	Below c1015, c1017, above c1020
1017	Mid brown silty clay	Below c1014, above c1016
1019	Mid orange brown sandy clay. Fairly compact	Below c1014, above 1020
1020	Mid-dark brown sandy clay. Moderately compact. Very stony	Below c1016, c1019, above 1027

Table 3: Construction deposits in rampart (context 1006) in Trench 1 West

3.4.21 Phase 10: Bastion Wall Re-construction

3.4.21.1 Along the eastern edge of the rampart was a large linear cut that ran parallel with the bastion wall (Plate 15). This cut (context 1025) was found to have been the foundation for the later bastion wall (context 1021) and had a steep, almost vertical edge. It had been dug to a depth of 2.0m (20.7m OD) to the level where the earlier bastion wall (context 1022) had been removed or collapsed. The cut facilitated the construction of a new wall by creating a clear space between the rampart and the back of the wall. The top (western) edge of the foundation cut was found to be 0.9m out from the western face of the wall, while the base was 0.3m out. The new bastion wall was thinner than the original, measuring 0.7m wide (excluding the plinth (context 1035) in Trench 1 East). The wall consisted of mortared courses of roughly hewn stone. These stones were up to 300mm by 250mm in size. The western face was not visible, having been destroyed by the recent collapse. Once the wall was built, the foundation cut was then backfilled with loose whitish grey mortar (context 1018), above which was, a dark brown silty clay (context 1007).l

3.4.21.2 Once the replacement bastion wall had been built a gravel pathway (context 1023) was lain across the top of foundation cut (context 1025) and over the rampart. This gravel pathway consisted of an orangeish brown pea gravel up to 0.1m in thickness. It ran parallel with the bastion wall and probably marked the original 17th- to 18th-Century surface on top of the rampart (at 22.6m OD). Extending out from the western edge of the bastion wall (context 1021) it would have originally covered the top of the rampart but had been removed during the 19th-Century work and only 0.7m (east to west) survived.

3.4.22 *Phase 11: 19th-Century Modifications*

3.4.22.1 Later re-modelling of both the rampart and the bastion wall in the 19th Century was undertaken when the barbican gate was being constructed. During this remodelling the bastion wall was raised in height with the addition of a moulded corbel course and crenellated parapet. This work also saw the rampart height being raised by approx 0.5m. On the western edge of the rampart a cut for a scarp (context 1026) was recorded. Although not dated, this scarp is probably evidence of the re-modelling work, with soil removed from the western edge and dumped onto the top of the rampart. This scarping would have resulting in both the narrowing of the rampart and the creation of a much steeper western edge with two clay deposits (contexts 1005 and 1024) dumped onto the rampart. Over time some of the imported soil was washed back down the western edge. After this re-modelling, the western edge of the rampart had a topsoil layer (context 1004) form on top of it.

3.4.23 *Phase 12: 20th-Century Modifications*

3.4.23.1 The final phase of activity identified during the excavation was the 1998 refurbishment and consolidation work undertaken by the council. During this work a layer of mottled orange clay (context 1003) was added to the western slope, followed by the construction of a concrete walkway (contexts 1000 and 1001) before a new topsoil layer (context 1002) was lain over the orange clay (context 1003) along the western slope. All of these deposits were removed under archaeological supervision by machine when the initial monitoring of the removal of overburden on the rampart was conducted at the beginning of the project.

3.5 Trench 2

3.5.1 *Introduction*

3.5.1.1 Trench 2 was located 7m to the south of Trench 1 (Figure 9). It was located to the west of the bastion wall at the southernmost point of the recent collapse. The trench was subdivided into two trenches, one either side of the bastion wall, Trench 2 East on the eastern side and Trench 2 West on the western side (Figures 12 and 13).

3.5.2 *Trench 2 East*

3.5.2.1 The trench measured 3.5m long (north-west/south-east) by 2.0m wide (north-east/south-west). The trench was excavated to 19.4 OD, with the southern 1.0m being excavated further to a maximum depth of 18.7m OD. At this lower level subsoil was not encountered. A total of eight phases of archaeological deposits were identified, ranging from possible Early Christian/Medieval up to the modern day (Appendix 2: Matrix 3).

3.5.3 *Phase 1: Early Christian/Medieval*

3.5.3.1 The earliest deposit uncovered in the trench was a possible metalled surface (context 2058) located in the south-western corner of the trench. It was at this point excavation ceased without the surface being removed. The surface continued beyond the edge of the trench to both the south and the west (where it ran below the foundation of the bastion wall), and also to the north, into the unexcavated portion of the trench. It extended eastwards for a maximum of 1.0m to a point where it was truncated by a later feature, a probable ditch (context 2065: Plate 16). Nothing datable was uncovered from this surface but it stratigraphically below later deposits containing medieval pottery. Overlying the metalled surface was a thin lens of a soft and pliable dark grey silty clay (context 2057) from which a sherd of medieval pottery was retrieved (FN 45). At the eastern end of the trench a probable ditch (context 2065) was uncovered. It was not possible to determine accurately the relationship between the ditch and the dark grey silty clay (context 2057) but it appeared to have been cut by the ditch. The exposed dimensions of the ditch, which appeared to be orientated north-south, were 1.5m long (east/west), 1.0m wide (north/south) and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.4m. For health and safety reasons, due to the depth of the trench, excavation ceased at this point without the base being uncovered. Only the western edge of the ditch was found within the trench, sloping quite steeply to the east. A single fill (context 2064) was excavated from the ditch. This consisted of soft and sticky dark greyish brown silty clay from which several sherds of Medieval pottery were recovered (FN162-173).

3.5.4 *Phase 2: Site Abandonment?*

3.5.4.1 Above the ditch (context 2065) were a series of deposits (contexts 2045, 2035 and 2043) representing horizons of soil formation across the trench. The earliest of these layers was a sticky mid brown silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions up to 0.6m in thickness (context 2045). This layer extended across the entire width of the trench but was only excavated at the southern end where it was found to be a maximum of 0.5m thick. No artefacts were recovered from the silty clay and it may represent an abandonment phase on the site.

3.5.5 *Phase 3: 17th-Century Market Square Ground Levels*

3.5.5.1 Above the silty clay (context 2045) was a plastic, light brown silty clay layer (context 2035) measuring a maximum of 0.3m thick and extending across the entire trench. This lay below an orange silty clay (context 2043) which was 0.2m thick. These layers had both been cut through by a large pit located in the northeast corner of the trench (context 2040: Figure 13). Without further excavation it is currently proposed that the layers formed a series of soil horizons marking the ground level of Market Square during this period.

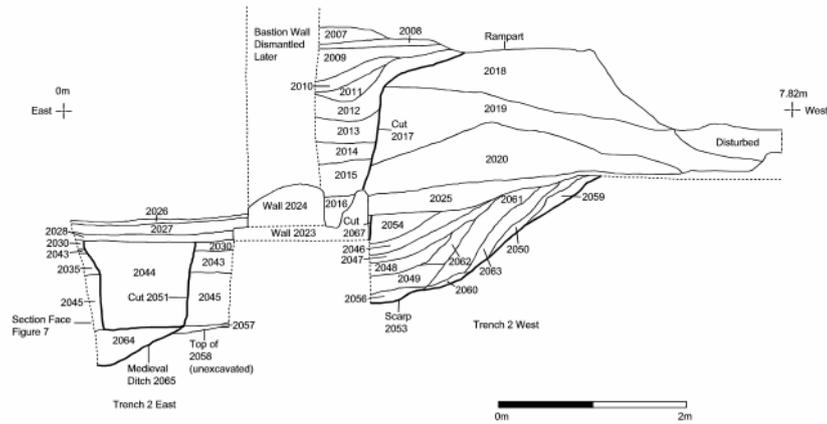


Figure 12: North-facing section of Trench 2

3.5.6 Phase 4: 17th-Century pit

3.5.6.1 The pit (context 2040), in the north-eastern corner of the trench, was not fully exposed as it ran beyond the limits of excavation to the north and east (Figure 13). Within the trench it measured 1.8m long (north/south), 0.9m wide (east/west) and was 0.5m deep. The edge sloped fairly steeply to a rounded base and arced from the eastern trench edge to the north, suggesting that the whole feature was originally circular in form. Two deposits were excavated from the pit. The earliest, found slumped against the western edge of the pit, and sloping onto the base was a sticky orangeish brown silty clay (context 2036). This underlay a deposit of sticky orange sandy silt (context 2041). No artefacts were recovered from either fill of the pit.

3.5.7 Phase 5: 17th-Century Market Square ground level

3.5.7.1 Sealing the pit, and covering the entire trench was a moderately compact, mid brown loam (context 2030). The layer was up to 0.2m thick and ran below the bastion wall which was built directly on it. It most likely represents the ground surface of Market Square immediately prior to the construction of the bastion wall. A number of red brick fragments and a sherd of Westervald pottery were recovered from this layer. As well as having the bastion wall built onto it the layer was also overlain by the remains of a metallised surface (context 2029) and cut through by a large pit (context 2052) at the southern end of the trench.

3.5.8 Phase 6: Bastion Wall Construction

3.5.8.1 The bastion wall at this point had fallen to ground level during the 2008 collapse, and while only the lower course of stone survived for the most part, traces of a second course were extant at the western face. The base of the wall was located at 19.6m OD. It was 1.5m wide including the plinth (context 2068), which was found at the eastern side of the wall. It was not

possible to determine if the plinth was part of the original wall or had been added to it as part of the later replacement bastion wall due to the survival of a section of the later bastion wall which concealed the true relationship. The plinth extended across the entire trench and was a maximum of 0.3m wide. Built directly upon the plinth and bastion wall (context 2023) was the replacement bastion wall (context 2024).

3.5.9 Phase 7: Bastion Wall Re-construction

3.5.9.1 The bastion wall (context 2023) was replaced by a later wall (context 2024) sometime after the collapse of the original. The new wall was built of well-mortared, roughly-hewn rubble, laid in courses. It measured 0.8m in width and survived to a height of 0.4m. The wall was set back from the eastern edge of the plinth (context 2068) by 0.3m, while the western face was some 0.3m in from the edge of the original bastion wall. The base of the replacement wall was found at 19.9m OD where it was built directly upon the remains of the earlier bastion wall, which was used as a foundation plinth.

3.5.10 Phase 8: 18th - to 19th-Century

3.5.10.1 The metalled surface (context 2029) and large pit (context 2052) which were stratigraphically later than the 17th-Century ground level (context 2030) also post-dated the bastion wall. The remains of the metalled surface (context 2029) comprised of well set rounded to sub-rounded stones up to 50mm in diameter. It extended into trench from the northern section for 0.7m but had been disturbed at both the southern and eastern ends. It may have extended beyond this but no trace survived. It was also not possible to determine the exact nature of the relationship between this surface and the bastion wall due to a 20th-Century concrete setting but it is likely that the metalled surface post-dated the construction of the wall as no trace of it was noticeable at any point below the wall within the trench. Directly over the metalled surface and extending to the edges but no further was a thin lens of grey white mortar (context 2037). This lay below the 20th-Century contexts that covered the entire trench.

3.5.10.2 At the southern end of the trench, cutting through the 17th-Century ground level (context 2030) was a large deep pit (context 2052: Figure 12). As exposed the pit appeared to be sub-circular in plan, measuring up to 0.9m in diameter. The base, located at a depth of 1.0m was flat, whilst the sides were almost vertical. Directly on the base, located at the centre, was a circular deposit of sticky orange clay (context 2051) which measured 0.4m in diameter and 0.2m thick. In the centre of this clay deposit was a circular depression, some 0.1m in diameter and 0.2m deep. In the depression and surrounding the orange clay (context 2051) was loose orange brown sand (context 2044) which filled the remainder of the pit. Artefacts recovered from this deposit included earthen ware pottery, green bottle glass, red brick fragments, iron fragments and some roof slate pieces.

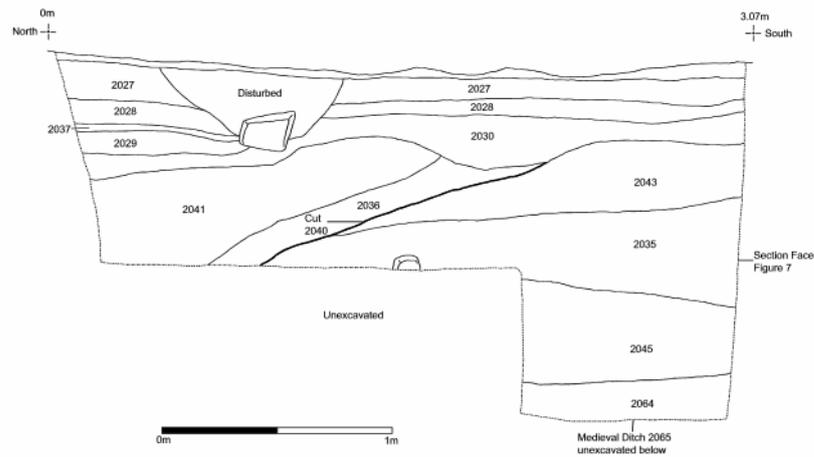


Figure 13: West-facing section of Trench 2 East

3.5.11 Phase 8: 19th to 20th Century

3.5.11.1 The remaining deposits uncovered within Trench 2 East proved to be 20th Century in date. Covering the entire trench, and sealing both the pit (context 2052), and the mortar (context 2037) was a moderately compact brownish black sandy loam (context 2028) representing an earlier topsoil level in Market Square. This was sealed by the modern topsoil layer (context 2027) a soft and friable, light orangeish brown sandy loam. Above this was the current existing grass layer (context 2026).

3.5.12 Trench 2 West

3.5.12.1 Trench 2 West was located to the western side of the bastion wall and was initially investigated to allow for the recording of the rampart before it was removed. It originally measured 4.5m long (east/west) by 3.5m wide (north/south) for the investigation, but a smaller area measuring 2.5m long (east/west) by 1.5m wide (north/south) was excavated below the level of the rampart. A total of seven phases of activity were identified within the trench, beginning in the 17th Century. (Appendix 2: Matrix 4)

3.5.13 Phase 1: 17th-Century Scarp?

3.5.13.1 When the area below the rampart was investigated it was discovered that there was possible ditch or scarp (context 2053) running north–south across the trench (Figure 12: Plate 17). This was represented by a steep slope cut into the presumed subsoil (context 2066) and denoting the western edge of the feature. The base, flat within the excavated area, was located at 19.4m OD, lying at the bottom of the steeply sloping western edge. The eastern edge of the feature was not uncovered. It continued below the bastion wall and no trace was uncovered beyond the wall to the east. As excavated this feature

measured at least 2.7m wide (east/west) by 1.0m (north/south) with a height difference of 1.4m between the top of the scarp and the base. Infilling the scarp was a series of clay deposits (contexts 2046 – 2050, 2054, 2056 and 2059 – 2063: Table 4) with the uppermost (context 2054) cut by the foundation trench (context 2067) for the bastion wall (context 2023).

Context Number	Description	Stratigraphic Relationships
2046	Light brown sandy clay. Sticky and plastic	Below c2054, above c2047
2047	Dark brown sandy clay. Fairly compact and plastic. Charcoal flecking	Below c2046, above c2048
2048	Dark orangey brown sandy clay loam. Friable and gritty with small stones	Below c2047, above c2055
2049	Dark grey brown sandy clay. Compact but friable. Contains some small stones	Below c2055 and c2062, above c2056
2050	Dark orangey brown clay. Fairly compact and friable	Below c2063, above c2059
2054	Dark brown clay. Compact. Contains small stones	Below c2025, above c2046
2055	Mid orange brown clay. Sticky and plastic	Below c2048, above c2049
2056	Dark brown sticky clay. Fairly compact, sticky and plastic. Contains some small stones	Below c2049, above c2061
2059	Dark brown silty clay. Fairly compact and sticky. Basal fill of c2053	Below c2050
2060	Orange silty clay. Sticky and compact. Contains small gritty stones	Below c2063
2061	Mid orangey brown silty clay. Sticky and fairly compact. Contains small stones	Below c2056, above c2063
2062	Light brown silty clay. Plastic	Below c2048, above c2049
2063	Orangey brown clay. Plastic and fairly compact	Below c2061, above c2060 and c2050

Table 4: Deposits excavated from scarp (context 2053) in Trench 2 West

3.5.13.2 The nature of these deposits suggest that the fill originated from the western edge, perhaps eroded from a bank that presumably once ran parallel to the upper edge. The deposits followed the slope of the western edge, before becoming much more horizontal in nature as the feature filled. There was a hint of a possible re-cut noticeable in the north facing section but this was not mirrored in the opposite section face and presumed to be a relic of the infilling process. There was also a possibility that the scarp had been deliberately backfilled to allow of the construction of the bastion wall but this could not be determined during the excavation.

3.5.14 Phase 2: Bastion Wall Construction and Pit

3.5.14.1 Cut into the top of the uppermost fill of the scarp (context 2054) was a small pit (context 2039). Circular in plan, with a diameter of 1.3m and 0.4m deep, the pit had gently sloping edges with a concave base. Infilling the pit was a single fill of friable, brown silty clay (context 2038).

3.5.14.2 Also cut into the uppermost fill of the scarp was the foundation cut (context 2067) for the bastion wall (context 2023). Very little could be determined about the cut, as the wall had been built tightly against the edge. It was 0.3m deep, with a vertical edge and as no edge was located on the eastern side of the wall it is presumed that the cut may not have been a 'trench' cut but more likely a scarp dug out of the slightly sloping ground to provide a level surface onto which the wall was built. The wall survived as two courses of roughly hewn stone, with stones as large as 500mm by 200mm, bonded with a creamy white hard mortar. The wall was 1.5m wide and survived to a maximum height of 0.5m. The upper course of stone was only one stone wide; the rest of the course had been removed at a later stage to facilitate the re-building of the bastion wall.

3.5.15 *Phase 3: Garden Soil Formation*

3.5.15.1 Covering the small pit (context 2039), and running across the extent of the trench, was a layer of dark brown loamy clay (context 2025) a probable buried topsoil horizon measuring 0.3m thick. This soil formed after the bastion wall was constructed and may be the result of landscaping of the gardens prior to the construction of the rampart. No datable artefacts were recovered from it. It extended across the entire trench running below the rampart to the north and south, and beyond the limit of the excavation to the west. It butted against the bastion wall and there was no evidence that the foundation for the bastion wall had cut it.

3.5.16 *Phase 4: Rampart Construction*

3.5.16.1 The rampart in this trench was constructed by piling up a series of re-deposited subsoil layers (Table 5: Figure 12). It was built directly upon the buried soil (context 2025) and sometime after the original bastion wall (context 2023) had been constructed. The surviving 17th- to 18th-Century remains of the rampart measured 1.4m deep, 1.6m wide at the top, and excavated to a width of 4.2m at the base, although it extended further to the west beyond the limits of excavation (Plate 18). This suggested that rampart had a level summit with a steep slope to the western edge, although later modifications to the rampart are likely to have altered this. There was no evidence for any sort of surface on the top of the rampart at this time. The rampart was built by simply dumping the imported soils against the bastion wall with no shoring or apparent attempt made to prepare the ground beforehand.

3.5.17 *Phase 5: Bastion Wall Collapse and Re-build*

3.5.17.1 Sometime after the rampart had been constructed the original bastion wall suffered a collapse, perhaps a direct consequence of piling such a large mound of earth against it sometime during the 18th Century. In order to re-build the wall part of the rampart was

removed, the cut then being used a foundation cut (context 2017) for the new bastion wall (context 2024).

Context Number	Description	Stratigraphic Relationships
2018	Mid brown-yellowish coarse sandy stone, Compact but friable. Contains lots of stone. Upper construction deposit of rampart c2006	Cut by c2017, above c2019
2019	Mid brown-yellowish coarse sand. Compact with lots of small stones	Above c2020, below c2018
2020	Yellowish orange stony gravel with some sand	Below c2019, above c2025

Table 5: Construction deposits in rampart construction (context 2006) in Trench 2 West

3.5.17.2 The upper western edge of the foundation cut (context 2017) was found 1.6m out from the bastion wall and sloped gently before dropping steeply, almost vertically (Plate 18). The base was located at a depth of 1.6m (20.7m OD), the point where the original bastion wall (context 2023), which was used as a foundation plinth, was uncovered. The replacement wall (context 2024) measured 0.8m wide and was constructed of roughly hewn stones, mortared in courses. Little could be determined about the wall at this point as most of it was destroyed by the 2008 collapse.

3.5.17.3 Once the replacement wall was built (context 2024) the foundation cut (context 2017) was in-filled with a series of mixed soil deposits (Table 6).

3.5.17.4 Once the foundation cut had been in-filled a gravel pathway (context 2008) was laid across the rampart, marking the level of the 18th Century top of the rampart (22.2m OD). The surviving remains of this pathway extended out from the bastion wall for 1.3m (east/west) and ran across the entire width of the trench. It was 0.1m in thickness, and comprised of coloured pea gravel less than 100mm in diameter. It was partially removed during the 19th Century when further modifications to the wall and rampart were made.

3.5.18 Phase 6: 19th-Century Modifications

3.5.18.1 During the 19th Century the height of the rampart was raised by 0.5m with the dumping of two clay layers (contexts 2005 and 2007). This is most likely to have occurred when the Barbican gate was built in 1818 and when the height of the bastion wall was increased, with the addition of several new courses and crenulations.

Context Number	Description	Stratigraphic Relationships
2009	Mid brown sandy silt. Slightly gritty and moderately compact. Possibly used as levelling soil associated with construction of wall c2023 and gravel path c2008	Below c2008, above c2010
2010	Dark brown sandy silt. Moderately compact. Contains small stones and mortar fragments	Below c2009, above c2011
2011	Light-mid grey brown clayey sand. Compact with very few small stones	Below c2010, above c2012
2012	Dark grey clayey sand. Moderately compact and friable	Below c2011, above c2013
2013	Mid grey sandy clay. Contains lots of small mortar fragments	Below c2012, above c2014
2014	Mid grey-brown sandy clay with mortar fragments	Below c2013, above c2015
2015	Light brown silty clay. Loose and friable	Below c2014, above c2016
2016	Mottled orange brown silty sand. Loose. Basal fill of foundation cut	Below c2015

Table 6: Deposits infilling foundation cut (context 2017) in Trench 2 West

3.5.19 Phase 7: 20th-Century Modifications

3.5.19.1 In 1998 the work undertaken by Antrim Council, saw further alteration to the rampart with the addition of imported soil (contexts 2000 - 2004) used to raise the height of the rampart by approximately 0.5m in total. The rampart was also widened slightly by the dumping of soils along its western edge. These deposits, along with the clay layers (contexts 2005 and 2007) were all removed under archaeological supervision during the mechanical removal of overburden at the beginning of the project.

3.6 Trench 3

3.6.1 Introduction

3.6.1.1 Trench 3 was located 14m to the south of Trench 2 (Figure 9). It was positioned to investigate one of the three pinning walls found running from the bastion wall into the rampart after the removal of the modern overburden. Following this investigation, and after the removal of the rampart and the bastion wall, the trench was extended to the eastern side of the wall into Market Square. Again the trench was sub-divided into two trenches, one on either side of the bastion wall, Trench 3 East to on the eastern side and Trench 2 West on the western (Figure 14).

3.6.2 Trench 3 East

3.6.2.1 Trench 3 East measured 3.0m long (north-west/south-east) by 1.5m wide (north-east/south-west). The entire trench was excavated to 19.6m OD, a depth at which subsoil was uncovered some 0.5m below the surface. The subsoil (context 3035) consisted of a compact orangeish brown clay with no inclusions visible. A total of four phases were

identified in the trench starting in the 17th Century when a probable ditch (context 3040) was dug (Appendix 2: Matrix 5).

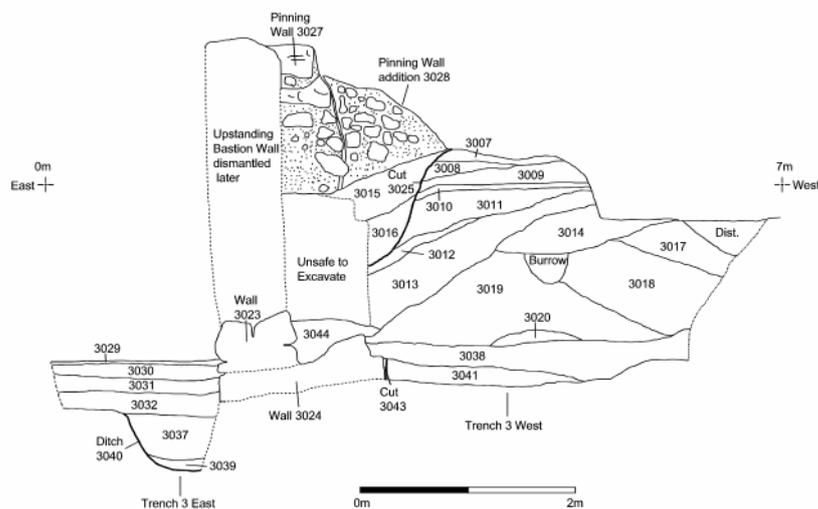


Figure 14: North-facing section of Trench 3

3.6.3 Phase 1: 16th- to 17th-Century Ditch

3.6.3.1 Cut into the subsoil was a linear feature (context 3040), a probable ditch, running north-east/south-west across the entire trench (Plate 19). Only the eastern edge of the feature was uncovered, the western edge presumably lies below the bastion wall. Only the southern 1.5m of the ditch in the trench was excavated, the base of which was 19.1m OD. As excavated the ditch measured 1.5m long (north/south), 0.9m wide (east/west) (where it ran below the bastion wall), and 0.5m deep. The exposed eastern edge was found to be very steep and dropped to a flat base.

3.6.3.2 Two fills were excavated from the ditch. The earliest of these was a compact orange brown clay (context 3039) comprising of material eroded into the ditch from the clay edge. A number of artefacts were recovered from this fill, including animal bone, window glass, a clay pipe stem and a sherd of possible 17th-Century green-glazed pottery. Overlying the clay and filling the remainder of the ditch was a moderately compact dark brownish orange gravelly clay (context 3037) containing bone, brown- and black-glazed earthenware pottery, roof slate, clay pipe, window glass and a lead pistol shot. The nature of these finds would suggest that the ditch may have been deliberately in-filled or had at the very least been used to dump refuse, most likely over a relatively short period of time.

3.6.4 *Phase 2: 17th-Century Metalled Surface?*

3.6.4.1 Sealing the ditch was a metalled surface (context 3032) which ran across the entire trench and below the bastion wall (Plate 20). The surface was made up of circular to sub-circular stones measuring up to 0.1m in diameter with a large amount of smaller stones and grit in between. It was compact and measured up to 0.2m in thickness. The surface continued beyond the limit of excavation and is likely to represent an old ground surface within Market Square.

3.6.5 *Phase 3: Bastion Wall Construction*

3.6.5.1 It was onto the metalled surface (context 3032) that the bastion wall (context 3024) was built (base of wall at 19.7m OD). As with the bastion wall in the previous trenches it was built of mortared courses of roughly-hewn stone. The wall measured 1.5m wide at the base although very little of it remained after the construction of the replacement bastion wall (context 3023). The stones within it were roughly-hewn and measured from 100mm by 100mm up to 600mm by 300mm. There was a vertical face to the wall fronting onto Market Square with no foundation plinth evident as had been recorded in Trench 2 East.

3.6.6 *Phase 4: Bastion Wall Re-construction*

3.6.6.1 At some point the bastion wall was also re-built at a later date, probably during the 18th Century, although no clear evidence for this was visible within this trench (see section 3.6.12 for details). The vertical face of the wall was homogenous and there was no distinction visible between the two separate phases of construction.

3.6.7 *Phase 5: 19th - to 20th-Century Market Square Surfaces*

3.6.7.1 The remaining layers in the trench were 19th to 20th Century in date. A friable, dark brown/black sandy loam (context 3031) measuring 0.2m thick lay above the metalled surface (context 3032) and was banked up against the bastion wall. The layer contained both 19th- and 20th-Century finds and represents a former topsoil layer within the area fronting the bastion within Market Square. Sealing this was the modern topsoil layer (context 3030), a light orangey brown sandy loam 0.2m thick. This layer was deposited sometime in the 20th Century, and above it was the current grass surface in Market Square (context 3029).

3.6.8 *Trench 3 West*

3.6.8.1 Trench 3 West allowed for the investigation of the rampart and the underlying deposits lying directly to the west of the bastion wall. It was positioned to allow for the investigation of a pinning wall (context 3027) found running from the bastion wall into the rampart when

the modern overburden had been removed. A total of six phases were identified within the trench (Appendix 2: Matrix 6).

3.6.9 *Phase 1: Bastion Wall Construction*

3.6.9.1 The earliest phase of archaeological activity uncovered within Trench 3 West was the construction of the bastion wall. Below the rampart was a buried topsoil layer (context 3038), which lay directly over the presumed subsoil (context 3041) found at 20.2m OD. No trace of any earlier deposits was uncovered nor was there any trace of the ditch uncovered within Trench 3 East (context 3040). A box section was excavated into the subsoil to a depth of 19.2m OD to ascertain that it was natural subsoil and not a large dump of re-deposited material that may have been sealing earlier deposits. No trace of any earlier deposits was encountered at this depth nor was there any evidence to suggest that this was nothing other than the original subsoil.

3.6.9.2 Cut into the subsoil was the foundation cut (context 3043) for the bastion wall (context 3023). Little about this cut could be observed, except that the edge was vertical with the wall built tight against it. The foundation cut had a maximum depth of 0.3m, and with no trace of it located to the east of the wall, as in Trench 2, it is presumed that the cut was a scarp used to level a slope prior to wall construction. The base of the wall was located at a height of 0.3m above the base on the east suggesting that the wall had been built on a slight slope, even after the ground had been levelled, but may have subsided slightly due softer fills within the underlying ditch in Trench 3 East (context 3040). The original bastion wall (context 3024) was found to have survived for a single course, with a large crack between it and the later wall (context 3023: Plate 21). This gap was the result of some movement of the later wall after construction. The surviving portion of the original bastion wall (context 3024) had a fair finish to the western face and survived for an overall height of 0.4m, the top of which was actually above the base of the later re-built wall (context 3023). The stones used in the wall were found to be up to 500mm by 400mm in diameter and were bonded with a whitish grey loose mortar.

3.6.10 *Phase 2: Garden Soil Formation*

3.6.10.1 Sometime after the construction of the original bastion wall a topsoil layer (context 3038) formed, butting against the western face of the wall and found to be directly upon the subsoil, (context 3041: Plate 22). The topsoil layer consisted of a fairly compact, dark orangey brown clay loam up to 0.4m in thickness. It extended across the entire trench and continued to the north, south and west. The layer is likely to have been a garden soil and had either accumulated or was deliberately laid down as part of the landscaping of the castle grounds. No artefacts were recovered from this layer.

3.6.11 Phase 3: Rampart Construction

3.6.11.1 Built directly upon the buried topsoil layer (context 3038) was the rampart (context 3006). As with the rampart in the previous two trenches it consisted of a series of re-deposited subsoil layers (contexts 3008 – 3014 and 3017 – 3020: Table 7). The layers were dumped directly against the bastion wall and were used to form the original 17th- to 18th-Century rampart (Plate 23).

Context Number	Description	Stratigraphic Relationships
3008	Mid-dark brown silty clay. Moderately compact with very few small stones	Below c3007, above c3009
3009	Dark brown silty clay. Moderately compact	Below c3008, above c3010
3010	Mid brown sandy clay. Moderately compact. Very thin lens that fades out towards west	Below 3009, above c3011
3011	Dark brown-grey sandy clay. Compact but friable	Below c3010, above c3012
3012	Mid brown sandy clay with some small stones	Below c3011, above c3013
3013	Dark grey sandy clay. Coarse sand	Below c3012, above c3014
3014	Dark brown sandy clay	Below c3013, above c3017
3017	Mid brown clay	Below c3014, above c3018
3018	Mid grey brown silty clay	Below c3017, above c3019. Cut by burrow c3026
3019	Orange brown silty clay	Below c3018, above c3020
3020	Light brown coarse sandy gravel	Below c3006. Above c3038

Table 7: Construction deposits in rampart (context 3006) in Trench 3 West

3.6.11.2 The exposed dimensions of the surviving 17th- to 18th-Century rampart showed that it was 4.2m wide (east/west) at the base (as excavated), 1.8m in depth and 1.4m wide (north/south) at the top. It continued beyond the limits of excavation to the west for an unknown distance. The summit of the rampart was flat while the western edge sloped steeply although later modifications (see sections 3.6.13-14) produced some alteration to this. There was no evidence found to suggest that the top of the rampart was surmounted by any sort of surface or walkway during this phase.

3.6.12 Phase 4: Bastion Wall re-construction

3.6.12.1 As in the previous two trenches the original bastion wall (context 3024) was found to have been replaced. Due to the depth of the rampart, and the presence of the upstanding portion of both the rebuilt bastion wall (context 3024) and the pinning wall (context 3027), while the rampart was being investigated it was not possible to determine if there was a cut for the later bastion wall, as there was in Trenches 1 and 2. However, unlike the portion of the bastion wall in Trench 3 East, in Trench 3 West it was possible to distinguish between the two phases of construction. This was due to the fact that the later wall (context 3023) was

offset from the original wall with its edge set some 0.2m in from the edge of the original wall (context 3024). The later wall (context 3023) was built directly upon the remains of the original bastion wall (context 3024) which had been used as a foundation plinth. It was constructed of mortar-bonded courses of roughly-hewn stone measuring up to 550mm by 400mm. It was up to 0.8m wide, with the outer eastern face (Market Square) built vertically above the remains of the original bastion wall. It appears to have bowed outwards slightly, most probably a result of building it directly over and in line the outer face of the earlier wall. There was no trace of the foundation plinth found in the previous trenches on the eastern edge of the wall. The western edge of the re-built wall was set up to 0.4m in from the edge of the original wall which resulted in a small plinth on this side. The earlier wall had collapsed and been removed to 19.8m OD prior to the re-build. When the new wall was constructed it was built directly onto the earlier wall with some attempt made to bond both although this was not fully successful.

3.6.12.2 When the bastion wall was rebuilt three small pinning walls (contexts 3027, 3045 and 3046) were also built, running from it into the rampart. One of these pinning walls (context 3027) was located at the southern end of this trench. When investigated it was found to be bonded with the re-built bastion wall (context 3023) and to run west, back into the rampart for 0.6m (Plate 23). The top of the pinning wall would have been at a height comparable to the re-built bastion wall. The base of the pinning wall was found at a depth 21.8m OD and it did not extend to the full depth of the bastion wall, being only 1.5m deep from the top of the pinning wall to its base. The construction of the pinning wall, and the other two beyond the trench (contexts 3045 and 3046), was an attempt to secure the re-built bastion wall against collapse, especially at a point where it was already showing weaknesses. The upper 1.0m of the wall would have been visible above the ground surface on the top of the bastion at this time.

3.6.12.3 Once the bastion wall was re-built a gravel pathway was laid (context 3007). It was not possible to determine the relationship between this pathway and the later bastion wall (within this trench), but based on the result in the previous trenches it is likely to post-date the reconstruction of the wall, but was probably part of the overall same general phase of work. The remains of the gravel pathway were found across the top of the rampart (22.2m OD), and survived to a much greater extent here than anywhere else. It ran from north to south across the trench, and was made up of multi coloured pea gravel measuring less than 10mm in diameter. The pathway was 0.1m thick, with a maximum surviving width of 1.2m (east/west) and would have originally extended across the summit of the rampart although later work had disturbed it slightly.

3.6.13 *Phase 5: 19th-Century Modifications*

3.6.13.1 During the 19th Century, as part of the work undertaken on the barbican gate alterations were also undertaken on the bastion wall and rampart, both of which were raised in height.

As part of this work a large cut (context 3025) was dug through the gravel pathway and into the rampart to the base of the pinning walls (contexts 3027, 3045 and 3046). The cut had a steeply-sloping western edge, while the eastern edge was formed by the bastion wall (context 3023). The cut, which measured 10.7m long (north-east/south-west) and 1.6m wide (north-west/south-east), was intended to facilitate the lengthening of the southern two of the three pinning walls (contexts 3025 and 3046), with an additional small section (contexts 3028 and 3047 respectively) added to both. The new extended pinning walls ran into the rampart for a total length of 1.6m with a metre of extra walling added to both. Once the extensions were built the cut was backfilled with a mid-brown clay (context 3016) and a mid brown sandy clay (context 3015), both containing large stones and mortar fragments.

3.6.13.2 Once the cut (context 3025) had been backfilled, the height of the rampart was raised. Dumped on top of the gravel pathway was a mid to light brownish orange sandy clay (context 3005), over which, along the western slope of the rampart a topsoil formed (context 3004).

3.6.14 Phase 6: 20th-Century Modifications

3.6.14.1 As part of the 1998 programme of conservation imported soils (contexts 3000-3004) were added to the rampart. This process led to the raising of the overall height of the rampart by approximately 0.5m while the width was also increased due to soil being dumped against the western edge. A new concrete walkway was also added during this work. At the beginning of the remedial work these deposits, along with the topsoil (context 3004) and the sandy clay (context 3005) were all removed under archaeological supervision by a mechanical digger fitted with a flat toothless bucket.

4 Discussion

- 4.1 The archaeology uncovered during the current excavations has shown a complex stratigraphical sequence which is generally consistent with the known history of Antrim town. The earliest features, the possible bank (context 1053) in Trench 1 and metalled surface (context 2058) in Trench 2 may be of Early Christian origin although both were unexcavated and therefore produced no datable artefacts. The possible bank, with its setting of stone (context 1055), had the appearance of a terminal and it is tempting to suggest that there may have been some sort of entrance just to the north of Trench 1. However, while the stone setting implied a terminal, the bank material continued further than this to the north, beyond the trench and without further excavation this possible entrance remains purely speculative. Both the possible bank (context 1053) and the metalled surface (context 2058) were certainly Medieval at the latest as both were stratigraphically below Medieval features.
- 4.2 The Medieval features in Trench 1 consisted of a probable ditch (contexts 1054/1065), cut by a later Medieval pit (context 1063), while in Trench 2 a further Medieval feature, also a probable ditch (context 2065), was also uncovered. Although by no means certain, the ditch uncovered in both Trenches 1 and 2 are likely to be part of the same feature. The Medieval ditch was aligned north/south and may possibly have formed part of the 12th- to 13th-Century Anglo Norman fortifications and settlement. The ditch was allowed to fill, with a certain amount of deliberate dumping of material into it, and by the late 14th Century it appears to have been completely in-filled, so much so that a metalled surface, (contexts 1045/1048) found in Trench 1 only, was laid across the top. No trace of it was found to extend into Trench 2 to the south, and this surface may mark an entrance or pathway into the castle grounds from the town at this time, perhaps suggesting continuity from the speculated entrance associated with the possible bank. The ditch was located at a depth suggesting that it may have lay in a hollow or that it was at the base of a natural slope, the topography of which has been masked by the later alterations to the site. Its apparent disuse, indicated by the accumulation of 'garden soils' (contexts 1044/1047/1049/1056) across its surface, would seem to suggest that it became obsolete at some point. The build up in 'garden soil' may also be evident in Trench 2 where above the Medieval ditch (context 2065) was a thick layer of silty clay (context 2045) from which no artefacts were recovered. Above this soil the later layers contained 17th-Century or later finds and the absence of artefacts from the silty clay may tentatively suggest some form of diminished activity in the area during its formation. In terms of the history of Antrim it is possible that this may be a reflection of the diminished English influence over the area from the later 14th Century to the early 17th Century when a new fort was built, followed shortly after by Antrim castle.
- 4.3 The later cobbled surface (contexts 1033/1039), laid down over the top of the accumulated soils in Trench 1 implies that the possible entrance was re-established at some point. The

reconstitution of the entrance may have been part of this later re-settlement of Antrim by the English. The scarp (context 2053) in Trench 2 and the ditch (context 3040) in Trench 3 are both likely to be associated with this re-establishment and could potentially be part of the same feature. If so, then its projected course would suggest that it runs towards the cobbled surface (contexts 1033/1039) in Trench 1 and the absence of the scarp and ditch here may suggest that it respected this possible entrance. The scarp and ditch (contexts 2053 and 3040 respectively), if indeed the same feature, may be linked to the attacks on Antrim during the Irish Confederate War of the 1640's during which the town was attacked twice. In 1641 the town was unsuccessfully attacked by Turlough O'Neill, while in 1649 Munroe captured and burnt the town. The castle itself was not taken during either of these attacks. No direct evidence for these events was uncovered during the excavation but it is possible that the scarp and ditch in Trenches 2 and 3 (contexts 2053 and 3040) may have been dug at this time, perhaps as part of the '8 foot broad ditch' dug to defend Antrim in 1641 (O'Flaherty 1884, 267) while the slot (context 1042) dug through the cobbles (contexts 1033/1039) may have also been part of this reinforcement. As neither the western edge of the ditch in Trench 3 (context 3040), nor the eastern edge of the scarp in Trench 2 (context 2053), were found it is possible that the feature was fairly limited in scale. The construction of such a feature would take a relatively short period of time and may perhaps be nothing more than an enhancement of a natural slope to make the position more defensible, with the bastion and bastion wall built sometime later. Only further excavation on a larger scale would resolve this sufficiently.

- 4.4 If, as speculated above, the cobbled surface (contexts 1033/1039) does represent an entrance into the castle, then the digging of the slot (context 1042) through it might have been an attempt to block or reinforce this entrance by constructing a short palisade across it. No trace of any timbers was found within the slot but it would presumably have been dismantled and the slot backfilled, once the castle was safe. The lack of any cobbling being re-lain back over this slot may be an indication that the access marked by them had become obsolete, perhaps when the bastion wall was built, possibly in the 1660's when it is reported that the castle was expanded or replaced (O'Flaherty 1884, 267). Once blocked, a new entrance was located to the south, running between a now removed southern bastion and the river. Both the scarp and ditch would have also been in-filled by this time as the bastion wall was built directly over the top of both, though not before a metalled surface (context 3032) had been lain over the ditch in Trench 3 (context 3040), suggesting a time lapse between the infilling of these features and the construction of the wall.
- 4.5 The base of the bastion wall was built directly onto the pre-existing ground surface with little or no attempt to provide a foundation. Only in Trenches 2 and 3 was there evidence for a cut (contexts 2067 and 3043) but this appears to have been nothing more than a small scarp to level the slightly sloping ground. The bastion wall was originally free standing, with the rampart only added at a later date, most likely in the late 17th or early 18th

Century. To the west of the wall, within the castle grounds, in all trenches, was evidence for a topsoil layer (contexts 1038, 2025 and 3038) that post-dated the wall construction. This layer may have formed naturally or may have been deliberately deposited as part of the landscaping of the castle gardens. To the east of the wall, within Market Square, a series of soil deposits uncovered represent the changing ground level over time. There is some evidence of activity in the form of the pits in Trench 2 (contexts 2040 and 2051) but nothing that indicated their function was found.

- 4.6 After the topsoil layer (contexts 1038, 2025 and 3038) had formed to the west of the bastion wall the rampart was built. This was constructed by piling re-deposited subsoil layers against the western face of the wall to create a flat topped rampart with a steeply sloping western edge. There was no evidence for a walkway or any formal surface on the rampart which may have been simply grassed over at this stage though it is possible that the rampart had yet to be fully completed when the original bastion wall collapsed. It seems probable that the weight of the rampart pressing against the bastion wall led directly to the collapse of a large section with the remainder of the wall which was then dismantled to ground level prior to re-construction during which the foundation cut (contexts 1025 and 2017) running along the eastern edge of the rampart was dug. The digging of this foundation cut would have created a sufficiently large gap to allow for the re-construction without the rampart hampering the work. When the new bastion wall was built the earlier wall was used as a foundation plinth onto which it was set. At the south the three pinning walls (contexts 3027, 3045 and 3046) were added, most likely as a response to the bowing of the re-built wall at this point. This bowing was caused by the need to bond with a small section of the original wall at the southern corner. Once the new wall was built, the foundation was then backfilled and a gravel pathway (contexts 1023, 2008 and 3007) put down along the top of the rampart.
- 4.7 During the early 19th Century, when the nearby barbican gate was built, both the rampart and the bastion wall were modified. The bastion wall was raised in height, with a corbelled course and a new parapet added. The southern two pinning walls (contexts 3027 and 3046) were also added to, being extended further back into the rampart, which was itself then raised in height to compensate for the extra height on the wall. The soil used to raise the rampart may have been taken from the western edge and then deposited on the top. There was no trace of any new walkway on top of the rampart at this time but it may have been removed during the 20th Century. In 1998 during the consolidation work undertaken on the bastion, the wall and the rampart, a concrete walkway was added to the rampart which was also widened by approximately 1m.

5 Recommendations.

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The archaeological excavation undertaken at Antrim produced a complex sequence of archaeological deposits spanning at least 800 years, from the earliest Anglo-Norman settlement to the recent history of the town. Given the relative lack of archaeological excavation at Antrim, particularly those focused on the boundary between the town and the castle, and the large number of artefactual and faunal remains recovered the excavation has presented an opportunity investigate the social and economic history of not just the excavation site, but also of the town of Antrim. As such, a number of recommendations have been made to bring the project to completion. It is recommended that a programme of post-excavation specialist analysis and reporting is undertaken on the artefactual and faunal assemblage, a series of radiocarbon dates obtained and that a report of the excavations is prepared for publication on completion of the specialist analysis. This is also detailed in the accompanying costed assessment (CAF CA067). Further work on the site was undertaken recently by Declan Hurl of RSK (Ireland) and it is proposed that the project is brought to completion with a jointly-authored contribution to the Ulster Journal of Archaeology.

5.2 Specialist work

5.2.1 It is recommended that specialist analysis and reports are commissioned for the artefacts recovered during the excavations. The artefactual assemblage includes ceramics, flint, slate, brick, clay pipes, glass and metalwork, comprising some 527 individual pieces. Preliminary lists of the artefacts (Appendix 5), faunal remains (Appendix 6), mortar samples (Appendix 7), and soil samples (Appendix 8) have all been compiled. All the artefacts have been given find numbers (FN) although in some cases, a single number has been given to multiple pieces that are suspected of being part of the same larger artefact. The faunal remains have been listed separately by context.

5.3 Artefactual Assemblage

5.3.1 A preliminary list of all the artefacts recovered during excavation is given in Appendix 5. This list covers the ceramics, flint, slate, brick, clay pipes, glass and metalwork, comprising some 527 individual pieces. It is recommended that the artefacts are analysed by relevant specialist with full catalogues and reports compiled.

5.4 *Ceramics*

5.4.1 *Find Numbers:* 1-16, 21-24, 26, 29, 31-32, 37, 38, 40-46, 50-67, 72-79, 82, 84, 89, 90, 95, 98, 99, 102, 104-107, 120-122, 124, 125, 127, 128, 131, 132, 157-175, 192-194, 196-199, 201.

5.4.2 A total of 199 sherds of pottery were recovered during the excavation dating from the Medieval to Post-Medieval periods. It is recommended that a full catalogue and report is prepared on the ceramic artefacts found during the excavation.

5.5 *Glass*

5.5.1 *Find Numbers:* 39, 68-71, 80, 81, 111, 126, 129, 147-156, 195.

5.5.2 The glass comprised the second largest group of artefacts recovered from the excavation (124 in total). This included window glass, brown and green bottle fragments and a large number of modern glass fragments. It is recommended that a catalogue and short note is prepared.

5.6 *Flint*

5.6.1 *Find Numbers:* 25, 27, 83, 88, 92, 101, 103, 112, 130, 133-139.

5.6.2 A small number of flint pieces (43) were recovered. The majority of this appears to comprise of un-worked nodules. It is recommended that these are examined and a catalogue and short note prepared on the worked flint.

5.7 *Clay Pipes*

5.7.1 *Find Numbers:* 18-20, 28, 33, 85, 86, 96, 113-119, 140-145, 200.

5.7.2 A small number of clay pipe fragments (38) were recovered. It is recommended that a short catalogue and note is prepared.

5.8 *Metalwork*

5.8.1 *Find Numbers:* 30, 49, 182-191

5.8.2 The metalwork recovered from the site comprises mainly of corroded ferrous (iron) material, mostly nails and unidentifiable lumps, although there is a Y-shaped iron artefact (FN 183) that may be a rest for a musket. The non-ferrous artefacts include a copper (?) bar (FN 189), a lead pistol shot (182), a copper (?) pin shaft (FN 191), and a possible coin (FN 185). It is recommended that these artefacts are conserved and examined by X-ray prior to specialist analysis with a catalogue and report prepared.

5.9 *Faunal Remains (Appendix 6)*

5.9.1 A number of faunal remains were recovered during the excavation. The majority comprises of relatively small fragmentary pieces of bone, some with evidence for butchery, animal teeth, and some small fragments of burnt bone. It is recommended that a catalogue and report is prepared.

5.10 *Soil Samples (Appendix 8)*

5.10.1 A series of soil samples were taken during the course of the excavation. It is recommended that these are processed to provide material for dating, possible artefacts, along with macro and/or microfossil evidence.

5.11 *Radiocarbon Dating*

5.11.1 It is recommended that a programme of radiocarbon dating is instigated and that dates are obtained from a number of phases including the pre-medieval ditch deposits, the medieval ditch, the 17th-Century scarp/ditch as well as the intervening deposits. This would depend on the results of the soil sample processing and subsequent availability of dateable material.

Bibliography

Adams, C.L. 1904. *Castles of Ireland*. London.

Barkley, J. And Donaghy, G. 2009. 'Trouble and Trade in Antrim Town'. *Archaeology Ireland* 23, No. 2, 41

Boyle, J. 1838. *Ordnance Survey Memoir for the Parish of Antrim*. Northern Ireland Public Record Office, 1969.

Conway, G. and Reeves-Smyth, T. 1997. 'Excavations at Antrim Castle Gardens, 1991 and 1994'. *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* 57, 159-176.

Cooper, M.R. 2004. 'Palaeogene Extrusive Igneous Rocks' in W.I. Mitchell (Ed.), *The Geology of Northern Ireland: Our Natural Foundation*, Geological Survey of Northern Ireland, 167-178.

Crothers, N. 2001. 'Archaeological Excavation at Market Square, Antrim'. *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* 60, 94-111.

Davies, O. & Quinn, D. 1941. 'The Irish Pipe Roll of 14 John, 1211-1212'. *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* 4.

Devereux, W.B. 1853. *Lives and Letters of the Devereux, Earls of Essex: in the Reigns of Elizabeth I, James I, and Charles I 1540-1646*, Vol. 1, London.

Gahan, A. and Long, C. 2007. *Archaeological Monitoring and Excavation Report for Castle Centre, Antrim*, Gahan and Long Ltd. Unpublished report held in NIEA archives.

Gillespie, R. 1985. *Colonial Ulster: The Settlement of East Ulster 1600-1641*, Cork University Press.

Girvan, D., Oram, R. & A. Rowan. 1969. *List of Historic Buildings, Groups of Buildings, Areas of Architectural Importance in Antrim and Ballymena*, Ulster Architectural Heritage Society.

Hayes-McCoy (Ed). 1964. *Ulster and Other Irish Maps c.1600*, Stationery Office, Dublin.

Hayes-McCoy. G.A. 1976. 'The Completion of the Tudor Conquest and the Advance of the Counter-Reformation, 1571-1603'. In Moody et al (Eds.) *A New History of Ireland. Vol III: Early Modern Ireland 1534-1691*, 94- 141.

Lawlor, H.C. 1939. 'Motes and Mote-and-Bailey Castles in Courcy's Principality of Ulster', *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* 2, 46-54.

Lewis, S. 1837. *County Antrim: A Topographical Dictionary*. Belfast, Selected edition (published 2002).

Logue, P. 1998. *Excavations in Advance of Conservation Work at Town Parks, Market Square, Antrim*, Archaeological Excavation Unit. Unpublished report held in NIEA archives.

Lynn, C. 1973. 'Massereene', In Delany, T.G. *Excavations 1973: Summary Accounts of Archaeological Work in Ireland*, 4, 4.

.....1974. 'Massereene'. In Delany, T.G. *Excavations 1973: Summary Accounts of Archaeological Work in Ireland*, 5, 9.

Mallory, J.P. and McNeill, T.E. 1991. *The archaeology of Ulster from Colonization to Plantation*, Institute of or Irish Studies, Belfast.

McConway, C. 2000. *Excavations at War Memorial, Castle Street. Antrim*, Archaeological Development Services Ltd. Unpublished report held in NIEA archives.

McKay, P. 1999. *A Dictionary of Ulster Place Names*, Institute of Irish Studies, Belfast.

McMullen, S. 2007. *Excavations at Antrim Castle Gardens*, Archaeological Development Services Ltd. Unpublished report held in NIEA archives.

McNeill, T.E. 1980. *Anglo Norman Ulster*, Edinburgh.

Nelson, C. 1990. *This garden to Adorne with all Varietie: Garden Plants of Ireland in the centuries Before 1700*, Moorea, 9, 37-54.

O'Flaherty, J. 1884. *An Historical Account of the Settlement of Down and Connor, Ancient and Modern*, Dublin.

O'Neill, C.H. 1860. *Antrim Castle, Seat of the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Massereene and Ferrard*, Dublin.

Orpen, G.H. 1911. *Ireland Under the Anglo Normans: Vol 2, 1169-1216*, Oxford (reprinted 1968).

Reeves, W, 1847. *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down, Connor and Dromore*, Dublin.

Roebuck, P. 1979. 'The Making of an Ulster Great Estate: The Chichesters, Barons of Belfast and Viscounts of Carrickfergus, 1599-1648', *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy* Vol. 79C.

Smith, W.S. 1893-4. *Report and Proceedings of the Belfast Naturalist Field Club*, IV, 16.

Smyth, A. 1984. *The Story of Antrim*, Antrim.

Swift, M. 1999. *Historical Maps of Ireland*, London.

Appendix 1: Context Registers

Trench 1

Context Number	Context Type	Description
1000	Footpath	Modern concrete footpath
1001	Hardcore	Gravel hardcore foundation for footpath (context 1000)
1002	Layer	Post-1998 topsoil layer of rampart
1003	Layer	Mottled orange grey clay used in 1998 to widen rampart
1004	Layer	Pre-1998 topsoil surface to rampart
1005	Layer	Light brown-orange clay- possible 19 th /20 th -Century dump of soil used to raise height of rampart
1006	Rampart	Remains of original 18 th -Century earthen rampart
1007	Fill	Fill of wall foundation cut (context 1025)
1008	Layer	Dark brown gritty silty clay- construction deposit in rampart (context 1006)
1009	Layer	Light brown sandy clay- construction deposit in rampart (context 1006)
1010	Fill	Fill of possible later cut (context 1026)
1011	Layer	Mid to dark brown sandy clay- construction deposit in rampart (context 1006)
1012	Layer	Light brown sandy clay- construction deposit in rampart (context 1006)
1013	Layer	Light brown gritty sandy clay- construction deposit in

Context Number	Context Type	Description
		rampart (context 1006)
1014	Layer	Light brown gritty sandy clay- construction deposit in rampart (context 1006)
1015	Layer	Mid brown silty sandy clay- construction deposit in rampart (context 1006)
1016	Layer	Mid brown silty sandy clay- construction deposit in rampart (context 1006)
1017	Layer	Mid brown silty clay- construction deposit in rampart (context 1006)
1018	Fill	Lower fill of foundation cut (context 1025)
1019	Layer	Mid orange brown sandy clay- construction deposit in rampart (context 1006)
1020	Layer	Mid to dark brown sandy clay- construction deposit in rampart (context 1006)
1021	Wall	Wall built to replace the earlier bastion wall (context 1022)
1022	Wall	Original bastion wall
1023	Footpath	Surface of gravel path running along top of rampart (context 1006)
1024	Layer	Dark brown silty clay containing red brick and mortar rubble- part of 19 th /20 th -Century dump to raise height of rampart
1025	Cut	Foundation cut for wall (context 1021)
1026	Cut	Possible cut on western slope of rampart (context 1006)
1027	Layer	Possible buried topsoil

Context Number	Context Type	Description
1028	Surface	Modern grass surface in Market Square to east of bastion wall
1029	Layer	Modern topsoil in Market Square to east of bastion wall
1030	Layer	Probable buried topsoil on Market Square
1031	Layer	Modern infill of 1998 excavation (Trench 1)
1032	Layer	Build-up against bastion wall (context 1022)
1033	Surface	Well-set layer of cobbles running below bastion wall (context 1022)
1034	Disturbance	Area of disturbance in north-eastern corner of Trench 1 (20 th -Century origin)
1035	Plinth	Stone plinth at south-western corner of Trench 1, bonded with bastion wall (context 1021)
1036	Layer	Mid brownish red sandy clay
1037	Layer	Mid brown sandy loam
1038	Layer	Dark greyish black sticky silty clay
1039	Surface	Layer of well set cobbles- probable continuation of cobbles (context 1033)
1040	Surface	Setting of large flat stones or cobbles- possible continuation of cobbled surface (context 1039)
1041	Layer	Dark grey sticky silty clay
1042	Cut	Cut for gully, running approximately north-south
1043	Layer	Yellowish brown loose sand- bedding layer for

Context Number	Context Type	Description
		cobbles (context 1039)
1044	Layer	Firm orange clay sand
1045	Surface	Metalled surface consisting of tightly packed sub-circular stones- probable continuation of metalled surface (context 1048) in Trench 1 east.
1046	Layer	Loose orange sandy clay- probable bedding layer for cobbles (context 1033)
1047	Layer	Greyish brown silty clay
1048	Surface	Metalled surface consisting of well-set tightly packed small sub-angular stones- probable continuation of metalled surface (context 1045)
1049	Layer	Grey silty clay
1050	Layer	Grey brown silty clay with orange mottling
1051	Layer	Dark brownish black loam- may be upper fill of ditch (context 1054)
1052	Layer	Dark brownish black silty clay- fill of ditch (context 1054)
1053	?Bank	Mid grey silty clay with orange mottling- possible remains of bank associated with ditch (context 1054)
1054	Cut	Cut for ditch running north-south across trench and below bastion wall- probable continuation of ditch (context 1065) in Trench 1 east
1055	Stone setting	Curving line of stones set into mid grey silty clay (context 1053)
1056	Layer	Dark brown silty clay
1057	Layer	Black humic silt, possible fill of ditch (context 1065)

Context Number	Context Type	Description
1058	Layer	Light brown grey silty clay- possible fill of ditch (context 1065)
1059	Layer	Light brown silty clay fill of ditch (context 1065)
1060	Layer	Grey silty clay fill of ditch (context 1065)
1061	Layer	Light brown gravelly silt fill of ditch (context 1065)
1062	Layer	Orange sandy clay fill of ditch (context 1065)
1063	Cut	Small pit cutting ditch fill (context 1059) and into ditch (context 1065)
1064	Layer	Mottled grey silty clay
1065	Cut	Cut for ditch running north-south and running below bastion wall, probable same as ditch fill (context 1051) on western side of wall
1066	Layer	Mid brown sandy clay
1067	Subsoil	Mid orange sandy clay

Trench 2

Context Number	Context Type	Description
2000	Footpath	Modern concrete footpath
2001	Hardcore	Gravel hardcore foundation for footpath (context 2000)
2002	Layer	Post-1998 topsoil layer of rampart (context 2006)
2003	Rampart	Mid orangeish brown grey clay- dump of soil used to raise height and widen rampart in 1998
2004	Layer	Dark brownish black loamy clay- pre-1998 topsoil layer on rampart
2005	Layer	Mid orangeish brown sticky clay- probable 19 th /20 th -Century dump of clay used to raise height of bank
2006	Rampart	Original earthen rampart, possibly dating to 18 th Century
2007	Rampart	Dark brown clay silt- part of 19 th /20 th -Century dump of soil used to raise height of rampart (context 2006)
2008	Footpath	Remains of gravel footpath on top of rampart (context 2006)- only survives in area immediately west of collapsed wall (context 2023)
2009	Fill	Mid brown sandy silt- fill of foundation cut (context 2017)
2010	Fill	Fill of foundation cut (context 2017)
2011	Fill	Fill of foundation cut (context 2017)
2012	Fill	Fill of foundation cut (context 2017)
2013	Fill	Fill of foundation cut (context 2017)
2014	Fill	Fill of foundation cut (context 2017)

Context Number	Context Type	Description
2015	Fill	Fill of foundation cut (context 2017)
2016	Fill	Fill of foundation cut (context 2017)
2017	Cut	Foundation cut for wall (context 2023)
2018	Rampart	Mid brown-yellowish coarse sandy stone- upper construction deposit of rampart (context 2006)
2019	Rampart	Mid brownish yellow coarse sand- construction deposit in rampart (context 2006)
2020	Rampart	Yellowish orange stony gravel- construction deposit in rampart (context 2006)
2021	Cut	Modern (1998) cut for lower concrete footpath at western base of rampart (context 2006)
2022	Fill	Fill of modern cut (context 2021)
2023	Wall	Original bastion wall
2024	Wall	Replacement bastion wall, built on top of original bastion wall (context 2023)
2025	Layer	Dark brown loamy clay- possible buried soil horizon below rampart
2026	Surface	Modern grass surface in Market Square
2027	Layer	Light orangey brown sandy loam- probable 20 th -Century topsoil
2028	Layer	Dark brownish black sandy loam
2029	Surface	Disturbed remains of metalled surface
2030	Layer	Mid brown clay loam

Context Number	Context Type	Description
2031	Concrete	Modern concrete plinth
2032	Disturbance	Disturbance caused by tree roots
2033	N/a	Same as context 2043
2034	Disturbance	Disturbance caused by insertion of modern light fitting in front of bastion wall
2035	Layer	Light brown silty clay
2036	Fill	Fill of pit (context 2040)
2037	Layer	Grey white mortar lens at northern end of trench
2038	Fill	Fill of cut for pit (context 2039)
2039	Cut	Cut for pit below buried soil horizon (context 2025)
2040	Cut	Cut for pit found in north-eastern corner of Trench 2 East
2041	Fill	Fill of pit (context 2040)
2042	N/a	Same as context 2036
2043	Layer	Orange brown silty clay
2044	Fill	Fill of pit (context 2052)
2045	Layer	Mid brown silty clay
2046	Fill	Fill of ditch (context 2053)
2047	Fill	Fill of ditch (context 2053)

Context Number	Context Type	Description
2048	Fill	Fill of ditch (context 2053)
2049	Fill	Fill of ditch (context 2053)
2050	Fill	Fill of ditch (context 2053)
2051	Fill	Sticky orange clay in base of pit (context 2052)
2052	Cut	Circular cut
2053	Cut	Cut for ditch/scarp to west of bastion wall and below rampart
2054	Fill	Fill of ditch (context 2053)
2055	Fill	Fill of ditch (context 2053)
2056	Fill	Fill of ditch (context 2053)
2057	Layer	Dark grey silty clay
2058	Surface?	Possible metallised surface cut by ditch (context 2065). Not excavated
2059	Fill	Fill of ditch (context 2053)
2060	Fill	Fill ditch (context 2063)
2061	Fill	Fill of ditch (context 2053)
2062	Fill	Fill of ditch (context 2053)
2063	Fill	Fill of ditch (context 2053)
2064	Fill	Fill of ditch (context 2065).

Context Number	Context Type	Description
2065	Cut	Cut for ditch running north-south in Trench 2 east
2066	Subsoil	Yellowish orange compact sandy clay
2067	Cut	Foundation cut for bastion wall (context 2023)
2068	Plinth	Plinth on east of trench. Possibly added to/or part of bastion wall (context 2023)

Trench 3

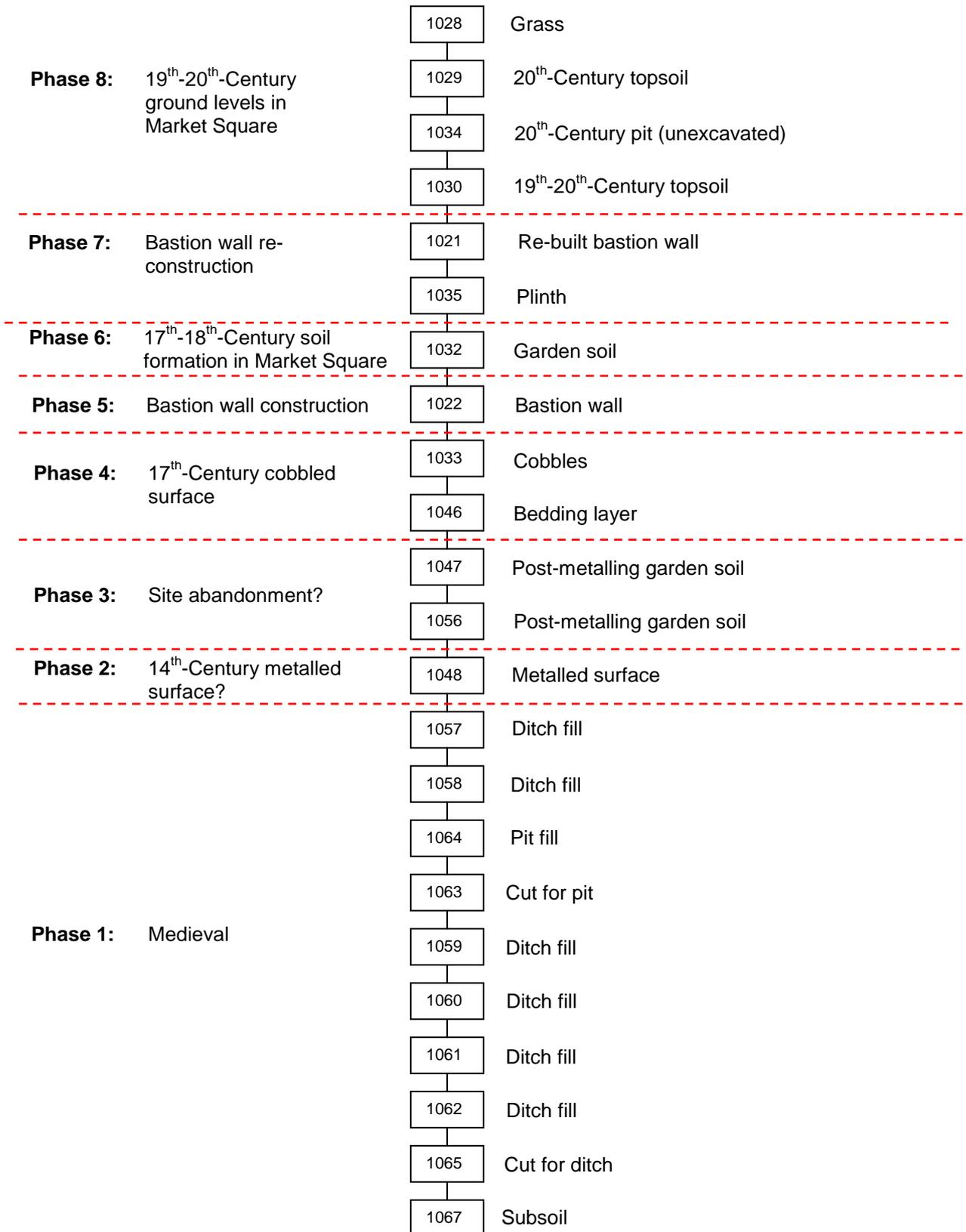
Context Number	Context Type	Description
3000	Footpath	Modern (1998) concrete footpath on top of rampart
3001	Hardcore	Gravel hardcore foundation for footpath (context 3000)
3002	Layer	Post-1998 topsoil layer on rampart
3003	Rampart	Dump of clay used to raise and widen rampart in 1998
3004	Layer	Pre-1998 topsoil layer on rampart
3005	Rampart	Part of 19 th /20 th -Century dump of soil used to raise height of rampart
3006	Rampart	Original 18 th -Century rampart
3007	Pathway	Gravel pathway on top of rampart (context 2006)
3008	Rampart	Construction deposit in rampart (context 3006)
3009	Rampart	Construction deposit in rampart (context 3006)
3010	Rampart	Construction deposit in rampart (context 3006)
3011	Rampart	Construction deposit in rampart (context 3006)
3012	Rampart	Construction deposit in rampart (context 3006)
3013	Rampart	Construction deposit in rampart (context 3006)
3014	Rampart	Construction deposit in rampart (context 3006)
3015	Fill	Fill of cut (context 3025)
3016	Fill	Fill of cut (context 3025)

Context Number	Context Type	Description
3017	Rampart	Construction layer in rampart (context 3006)
3018	Rampart	Construction deposit in rampart (context 3006)
3019	Rampart	Construction deposit in rampart (context 3006)
3020	Rampart	Construction deposit in rampart (context 3006)
3021	Cut	Modern cut at western base of rampart (context 3006) for concrete footpath
3022	Fill	Fill of modern cut (context 3021)
3023	Wall	Replacement bastion wall, constructed of mortar bonded courses of roughly hewn stone
3024	Wall	Original bastion wall built of mortared courses of roughly hewn stone
3025	Cut	19 th -Century cut for construction of additions to pinning walls
3026	Disturbance	Animal burrow dug into rampart (context 3006)
3027	Wall	Northern-most pinning wall bonded with bastion wall (context 3024), and running into rampart (context 3006)
3028	Wall	Addition to pinning wall (context 3027)
3029	Surface	Grass surface in Market square at eastern end of bastion wall
3030	Layer	Modern topsoil layer
3031	Layer	Probable buried topsoil
3032	Surface	Metalled surface comprising of well-set small stones

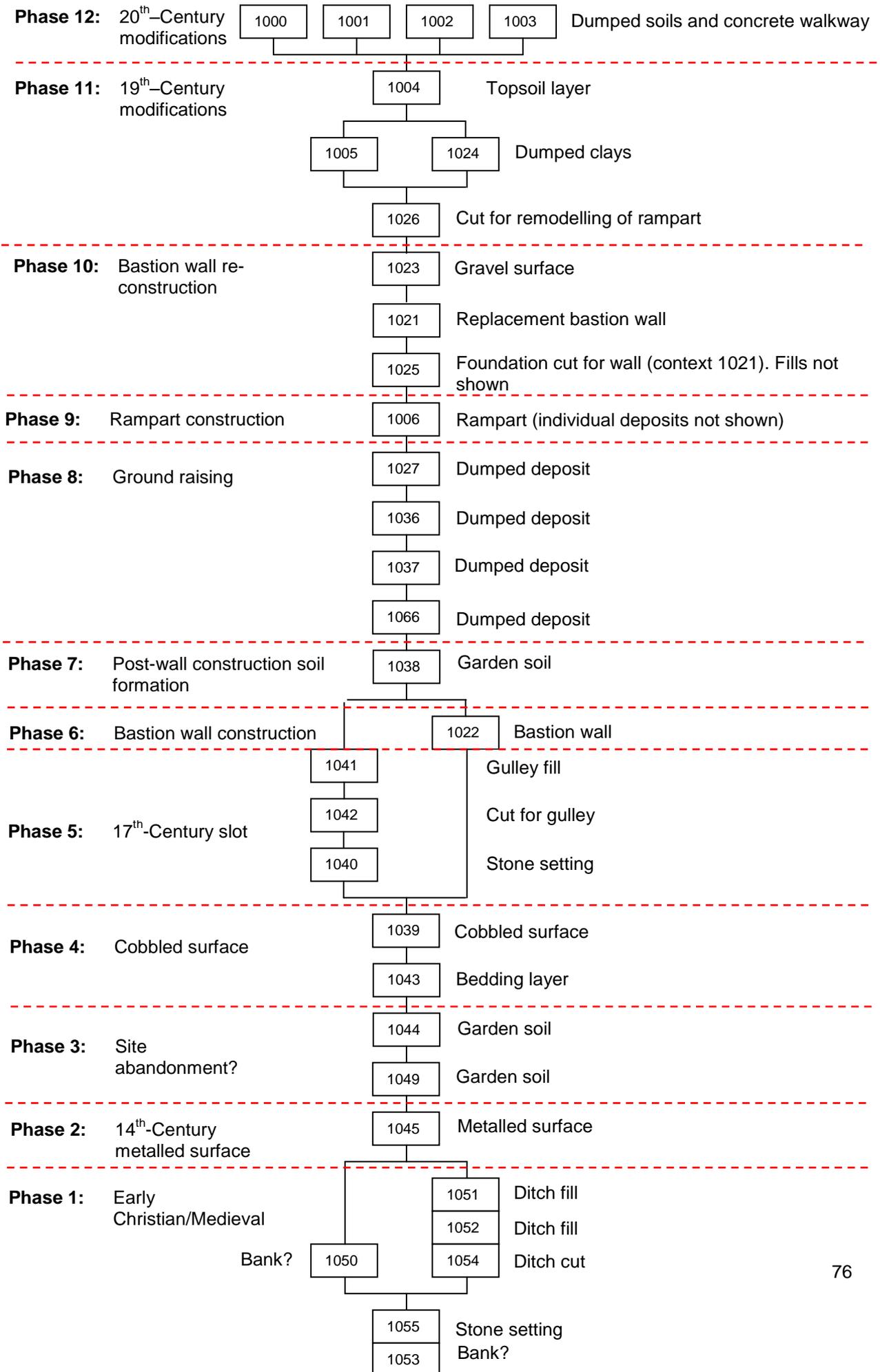
Context Number	Context Type	Description
3033	Disturbance	Area of root disturbance
3034	Fill	Fill of modern cut (context 3036)
3035	Subsoil	Orangeish brown clay subsoil in Trench 3 east
3036	Cut	Small bowl-shaped modern cut
3037	Fill	Fill of ditch (context 3040)
3038	Layer	Probable buried topsoil horizon
3039	Fill	Basal fill of ditch (context 2040)
3040	Cut	Cut for ditch aligned north-south and cut into subsoil
3041	Subsoil	Orangeish light brown sandy clay
3042	Fill	Fill of foundation cut (context 3043)
3043	Cut	Foundation cut for wall (context 3024)
3044	Rampart	Probable rampart material mixed with modern deposits created by animal activity.
3045	Wall	Northern-most pinning wall bonded with bastion wall (context 3024) and running into rampart
3046	Wall	Middle pinning wall bonded to bastion wall (context 3024) and found running into rampart
3047	Wall	Additional section of wall butted onto wall (context 3046)

Appendix 2: Harris Matrices

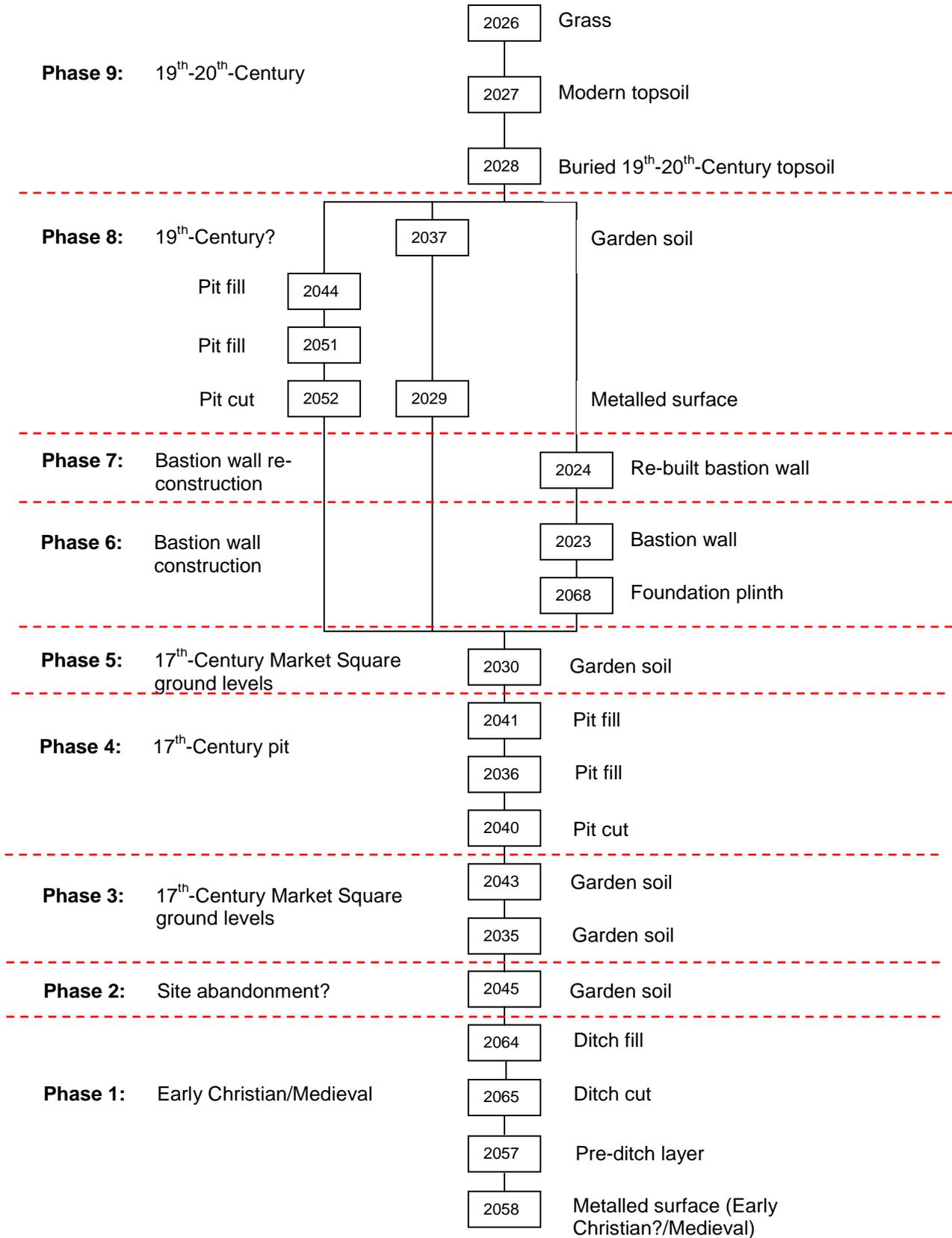
Matrix 1: Trench 1 East



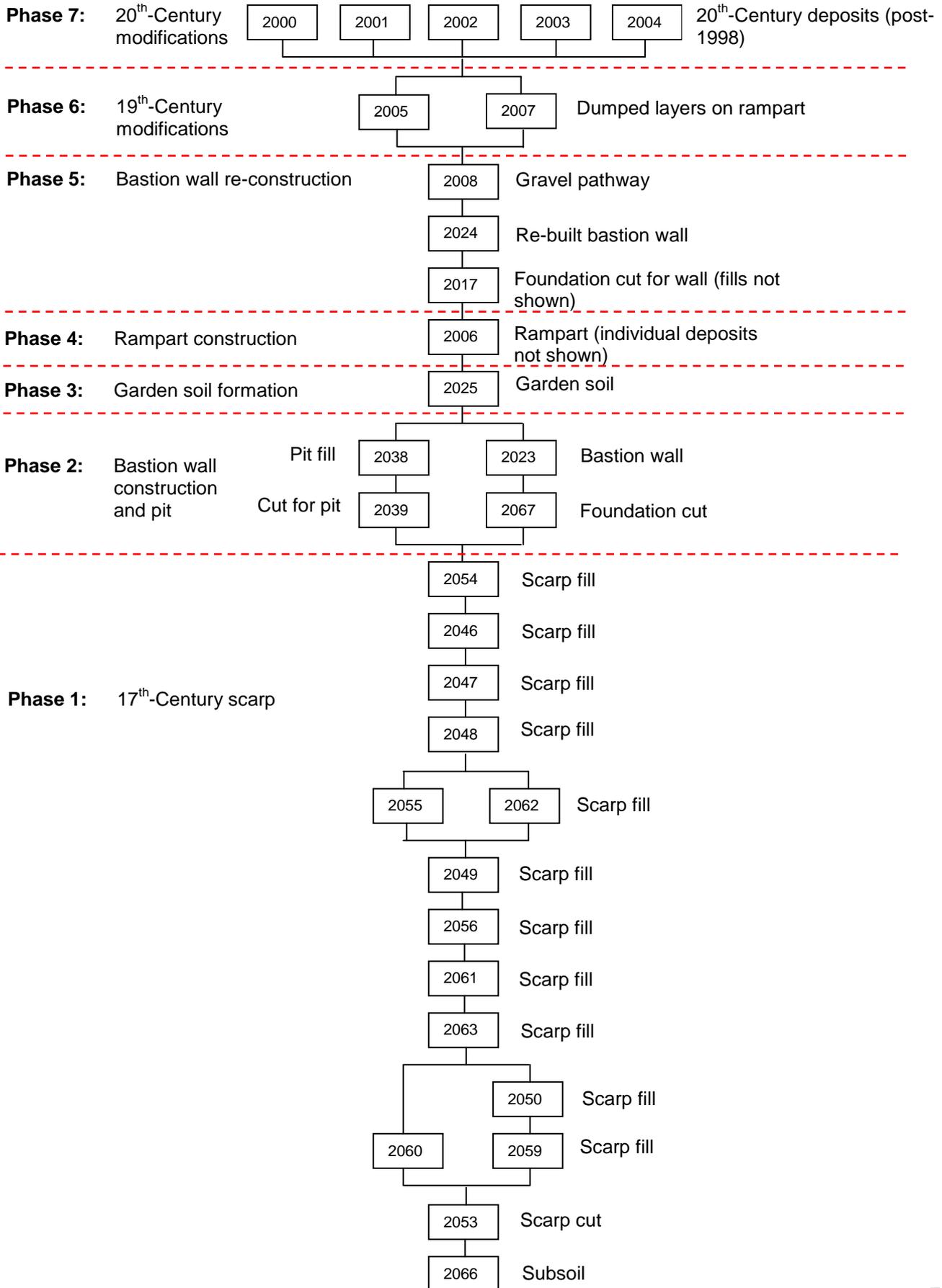
Matrix 2: Trench 1 West



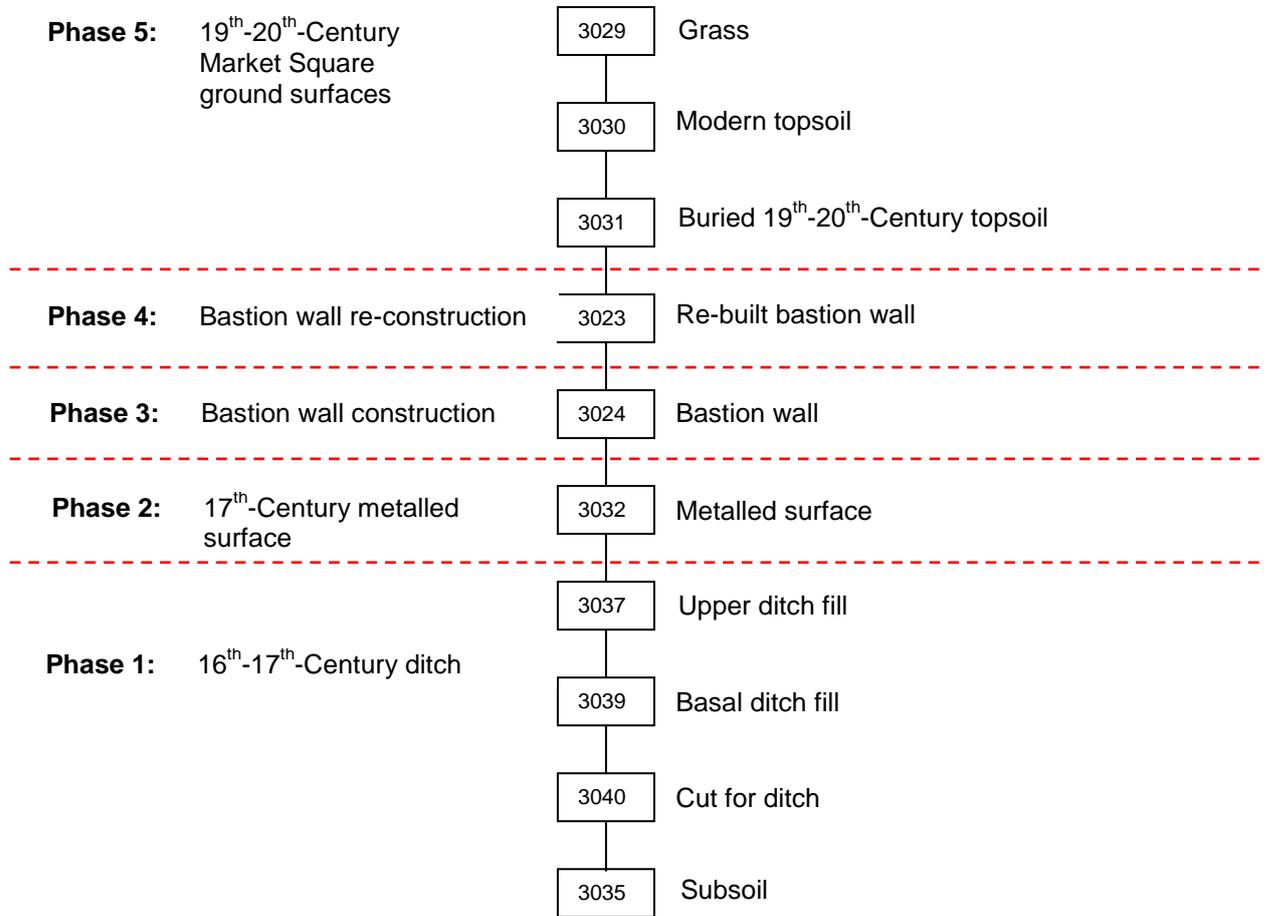
Matrix 3: Trench 2 East



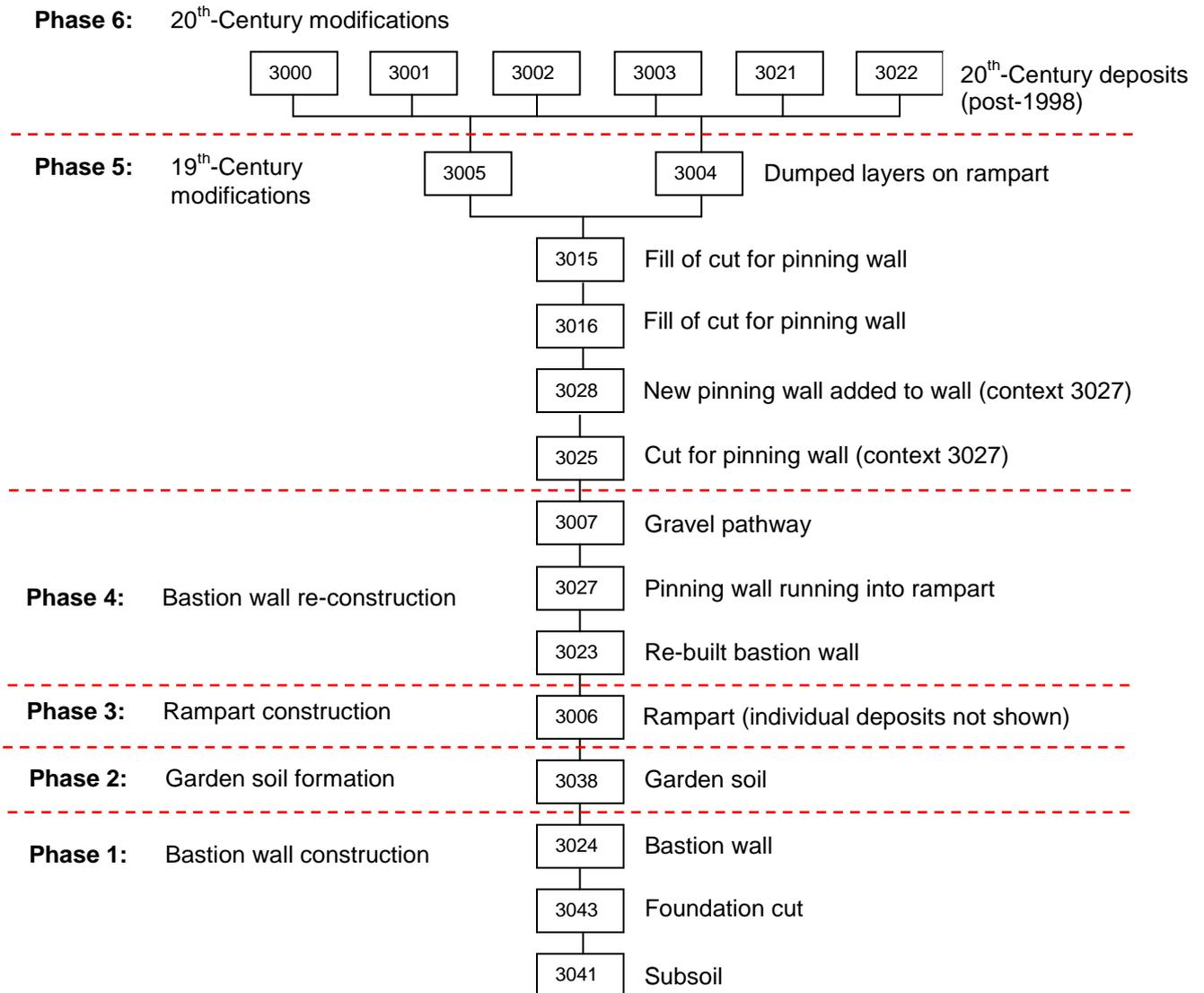
Matrix 4: Trench 2 West



Matrix 5: Trench 3 East



Matrix 6: Trench 3 West



Appendix 3: Digital Photograph Register

Photo Number	Description
1	Machine removal of modern overburden
2	Machine removal of modern overburden
3	Photo of modern overburden
4	Photo of modern overburden
5	Photo of modern overburden
6	Photo of modern overburden
7	Photo of wall (context 110)
8	Photo of wall (context 111)
9	Photo of wall (context 111)
10	Photo of wall (context 111)
11	Photo of wall (context 110)
12	Photo of wall (context 110)
13	View after removal of modern overburden looking north-east
14	View after removal of modern overburden looking north-east
15	View after removal of modern overburden looking south-west
16	View after removal of modern overburden looking south-west
17	Possible gravel pathway in collapsed section face

Photo Number	Description
18	Possible gravel pathway in collapsed section face
19	Possible gravel pathway in collapsed section face
20	Possible gravel pathway in collapsed section face
21	View of 1998 buried topsoil horizon
22	View of 1998 buried topsoil horizon
23	Removal of rubble showing depth
24	Removal of rubble showing depth
25	View of northern end of bank after removal of later deposits, looking south
26	View of northern end of bank after removal of later deposits, looking south
27	Depth of rubble on southern end of bank
28	Depth of rubble on southern end of bank
29	Depth of rubble on southern end of bank
30	View of possible rising bank material
31	View of possible rising bank material
32	View of possible rising bank material
33	View along top of bank
34	View along top of bank

Photo Number	Description
35	View along top of bank
36	View along top of bank
37	View along top of bank
38	View along top of bank
39	View along top of bank
40	View of possible pathway remains
41	View of possible pathway remains
42	View of possible pathway remains
43	View of possible pathway remains
44	View of possible pathway remains
45	Removal of overburden on bank
46	Removal of overburden on bank
47	Removal of overburden on bank
48	Removal of overburden on bank
49	Removal of overburden on bank
50	Removal of overburden on bank
51	Removal of overburden on bank

Photo Number	Description
52	Removal of overburden on bank
53	Removal of overburden on bank
54	Removal of overburden on bank
55	Removal of overburden on bank
56	Removal of overburden on bank
57	Removal of overburden on bank
58	General view across site looking south
59	General view along southern half of bank
60	General view along southern half of bank
61	General view along southern half of bank
62	General view along southern half of bank
63	View of top of original bank and southern part of wall, looking south-east
64	View of top of original bank and southern part of wall, looking south-east
65	View of top of original bank and southern part of wall, looking south-east
66	View of top of original bank and southern part of wall, looking south-east
67	View of top of original bank and southern part of wall, looking south-east
68	View of top of original bank and southern part of wall, looking south-east

Photo Number	Description
69	View of top of original bank and southern part of wall looking south-east
70	View of top of original bank looking north
71	View of top of original bank looking north
72	View of top of original bank looking north
73	View of top of original bank looking north
74	View of top of original bank looking north
75	View of overburden/buried topsoil on back of bank
76	View of overburden/buried topsoil on back of bank
77	View of overburden/buried topsoil on back of bank
78	View of overburden/buried topsoil on back of bank
79	General view of pinning wall (context 111), looking south
80	General view of pinning wall (context 111) looking south
81	Machine removal of modern overburden
82	Machine removal of modern overburden
83	View of modern overburden and cut (context 112) on top of bank
84	View of modern overburden and cut (context 112) on top of bank
85	View of modern overburden and cut (context 112) on top of bank

Photo Number	Description
86	View of modern overburden and cut (context 112) on top of bank
87	View of modern overburden and cut (context 112) on top of bank
88	View of modern overburden and cut (context 112) on top of bank
89	View of modern overburden and cut (context 112) on top of bank
90	View of modern overburden and cut (context 112) on top of bank
91	View of modern overburden
92	View of modern overburden
93	View of modern overburden
94	View of modern overburden
95	View of modern overburden
96	View of modern overburden
97	View of modern overburden
98	View of wall (context 109)
99	View of wall (context 109)
100	Machine removal of bank
101	Machine removal of bank
102	Machine removal of bank

Photo Number	Description
103	Machine removal of bank
104	Machine excavation of bank in Trench 2
105	Machine excavation of bank in Trench 2
106	Buried soil below bank in Trench 2
107	Buried soil below bank in Trench 2
108	Machine removal of bank
109	View of wall (context 109)
110	Disturbance to gravel pathway on top of bank
111	Disturbance to gravel pathway on top of bank
112	Disturbance to gravel pathway on top of bank
113	Disturbance to gravel pathway on top of bank
114	Disturbance to gravel pathway on top of bank
115	Disturbance to gravel pathway on top of bank
116	Disturbance to gravel pathway on top of bank
117	South-west facing section of Trench 1
118	South-west facing section of Trench 1
119	South-west facing section of Trench 1

Photo Number	Description
120	South-west facing section of Trench 1
121	South-west facing section of Trench 1
122	South-west facing section of Trench 1
123	South-west facing section of Trench 1, showing close up of cut (context 1025)
124	South-west facing section of Trench 1, showing close up of cut (context 1025)
125	View of walls (contexts 1021 and 1022) in Trench 1
126	View of walls (contexts 1021 and 1022) in Trench 1
127	South-west facing section of Trench 1
128	South-west facing section of Trench 1
129	South-west facing section of Trench 1
130	South-west facing section of Trench 1
131	South-west facing section of Trench 1
132	South-facing section of Trench 1
133	South-west facing section of Trench 1
134	South-west facing section of Trench 1
135	View of walls (contexts 1021 and 1022) in Trench 1
136	View of walls (contexts 1021 and 1022) in Trench 1

Photo Number	Description
137	View of walls (contexts 1021 and 1022) in Trench 1
138	South-west facing section of Trench 1
139	South-west facing section of Trench 1
140	South-west facing section of Trench 1
141	South-west facing section of Trench 1
142	View of walls (contexts 1021 and 1022) in Trench 1
143	View of walls (contexts 1021 and 1022) in Trench 1
144	View of walls (contexts 1021 and 1022) in Trench 1
145	View of walls (contexts 1021 and 1022) in Trench 1
146	View of wall (context 110) after partial removal of wall (context 117)
147	View of wall (context 110) after partial removal of wall (context 117)
148	View of wall (context 110) after partial removal of wall (context 117)
149	General view across site after removal of upper part of the bank
150	View of walls (contexts 110 and 115)
151	View of walls (contexts 110 and 115)
152	View of walls (contexts 110 and 115)
153	View of walls (contexts 110 and 115)

Photo Number	Description
154	View of southern portion of wall (context 117), looking south-east
155	View of southern portion of wall (context 117), looking north-east
156	View of southern portion of wall (context 117), looking north-east
157	View of southern portion of wall (context 117), looking south-east
158	View of southern portion of wall (context 117), looking north-east
159	View of southern portion of wall (context 117), looking north-east
160	View of southern portion of wall (context 117), looking north-east
161	View of southern portion of wall (context 117), looking north-east
162	View of southern portion of wall (context 117), looking north-east
163	View of southern portion of wall (context 117), looking north-east
164	View of southern portion of wall (context 117), looking north-east
165	View of southern portion of wall (context 117), looking north-east
166	View of southern portion of wall (context 117), looking north-east
167	View of wall (context 117), looking south-east
168	View of wall (context 117), looking south-east
169	View of wall (context 117), looking south-east
170	View of wall (context 117), looking south-east

Photo Number	Description
171	View of wall (context 117), looking south-east
172	View of wall (context 117), looking south-east
173	View of wall (context 117), looking south-east
174	View of wall (context 117), looking south-east
175	View of wall (context 117), looking south-east
176	View of walls (contexts 111 and 115)
177	View of walls (contexts 111 and 115)
178	View of walls (contexts 111 and 115)
179	View of walls (contexts 111 and 115)
180	View of walls (contexts 111 and 115)
181	View of walls (contexts 111 and 115)
182	General view across site after partial removal of bank and wall (context 117), looking south
183	General view across site after partial removal of bank and wall (context 117), looking south
184	General view across site after partial removal of bank and wall (context 117), looking south
185	General view across site after partial removal of bank and wall (context 117), looking south
186	General view across site after partial removal of bank and wall (context 117), looking south

Photo Number	Description
187	View of walls (contexts 1021 and 1022) in Trench 1
188	View of south-west facing section in Trench 1
189	View of south-west facing section in Trench 1
190	View of south-west facing section in Trench 1
191	View of south-west facing section in Trench 1
192	View of south-west facing section in Trench 1
193	View of south-west facing section in Trench 1
194	View of south-west facing section in Trench 1
195	View of south-west facing section in Trench 1
196	View of south-west facing section in Trench 1
197	View of walls (contexts 1021 and 1022) in Trench 1
198	View of walls (contexts 1021 and 1022) in Trench 1
199	View of cut (context 1025) in south-west facing section of Trench 1
200	South-west facing section of Trench 1
201	South-west facing section of Trench 1
202	South-west facing section of Trench 1
203	South-west facing section of Trench 1

Photo Number	Description
204	South-west facing section of Trench 1
205	View of walls (contexts 1021 and 1022) in Trench 1
206	View of walls (contexts 1021 and 1022) in Trench 1
207	South-west facing section of Trench 1
208	South-west facing section of Trench 1
209	South-west facing section of Trench 1
210	South-west facing section of Trench 1
211	North-east facing section of Trench 2
212	North-east facing section of Trench 2
213	North-east facing section of Trench 2
214	North-east facing section of Trench 2
215	North-east facing section of Trench 2
216	North-east facing section of Trench 2
217	North-east facing section of Trench 2
218	North-east facing section of Trench 2
219	North-east facing section of Trench 2
220	North-east facing section of Trench 2

Photo Number	Description
221	North-east facing section of Trench 2
222	North-east facing section of Trench 2
223	North-east facing section of Trench 2
224	North-east facing section of Trench 2
225	North-east facing section of Trench 2
226	North-east facing section of Trench 2
227	North-east facing section of Trench 2
228	North-east facing section of Trench 2
229	North-east facing section of Trench 2
230	North-east facing section of Trench 2
231	North-east facing section of Trench 2
232	North-east facing section of Trench 2
233	North-east facing section of Trench 2
234	North-east facing section of Trench 2
235	View of walls (contexts 110 and 114), looking south
236	View of walls (contexts 110 and 114), looking south
237	View of walls (contexts 110 and 114), looking south

Photo Number	Description
238	View of walls (contexts 110 and 114), looking south
239	View of walls (contexts 110 and 114), looking south
240	View of walls (contexts 110 and 114), looking south
241	View of walls (contexts 110 and 114), looking south
242	View of wall (context 109), looking north
243	View of wall (context 109), looking north
244	View of wall (context 109), looking north
245	View of wall (context 109), looking north
246	View of wall (context 109), looking north
247	View of wall (context 109), looking north
248	View of wall (context 109), looking north
249	View of wall (context 109), looking north
250	View of wall (context 109), looking north
251	View of walls (contexts 110 and 114), looking south
252	View of walls (contexts 110 and 114), looking south
253	View of walls (contexts 110 and 114), looking south
254	View of walls (contexts 110 and 114), looking south

Photo Number	Description
255	View of walls (contexts 110 and 114), looking south
256	View of walls (contexts 110 and 114), looking south
257	View of walls (contexts 110 and 114), looking south
258	View of walls (contexts 110 and 114), looking south
259	View of walls (contexts 110 and 114), looking south
260	View of walls (contexts 110 and 114), looking south
261	Close up of cut (context 2017) in north-east facing section of Trench 2
262	Close up of cut (context 2017) in north-east facing section of Trench 2
263	Close up of cut (context 2017) in north-east facing section of Trench 2
264	Close up of cut (context 2017) in north-east facing section of Trench 2
265	Close up of cut (context 2017) in north-east facing section of Trench 2
266	North-east facing section of Trench 2
267	North-east facing section of Trench 2
268	North-east facing section of Trench 2
269	North-east facing section of Trench 2
270	North-east facing section of Trench 2
271	North-east facing section of Trench 2

Photo Number	Description
272	North-east facing section of Trench 2
273	North-east facing section of Trench 2
274	North-east facing section of Trench 2
275	Gravel pathway remains on top of original bank
276	Gravel pathway remains on top of original bank
277	Gravel pathway remains on top of original bank
278	Gravel pathway remains on top of original bank
279	Gravel pathway remains on top of original bank
280	Gravel pathway remains on top of original bank
281	Gravel pathway remains on top of original bank
282	Gravel pathway remains on top of original bank
283	Gravel pathway remains on top of original bank
284	Gravel pathway remains on top of original bank
285	Gravel pathway remains on top of original bank
286	Gravel pathway remains on top of original bank
287	Gravel pathway remains on top of original bank
288	View along original bank after removal of modern overburden, looking south

Photo Number	Description
289	View along original bank after removal of modern overburden, looking south
290	View along original bank after removal of modern overburden, looking south
291	View along original bank after removal of modern overburden, looking south
292	View along original bank after removal of modern overburden, looking south
293	View along original bank after removal of modern overburden, looking south
294	View along original bank after removal of modern overburden, looking south
295	View along original bank after removal of modern overburden, looking south
296	View along original bank after removal of modern overburden, looking south
297	View along original bank after removal of modern overburden, looking south
298	View along original bank after removal of modern overburden, looking north-east
299	View along original bank after removal of modern overburden, looking north-east
300	View along original bank after removal of modern overburden, looking north-east
301	View along original bank after removal of modern overburden, looking north-east
302	View along original bank after removal of modern overburden, looking north-east
303	View of north-east facing section of Trench 3
304	View of north-east facing section of Trench 3

Photo Number	Description
305	View of north-east facing section of Trench 3
306	View of north-east facing section of Trench 3
307	View of north-east facing section of Trench 3
308	View of north-east facing section of Trench 3
309	View of north-east facing section of Trench 3
310	View of north-east facing section of Trench 3
311	View of north-east facing section of Trench 3
312	View of north-east facing section of Trench 3
313	View of north-east facing section of Trench 3
314	View of walls (contexts 111 and 115), looking south
315	View of walls (contexts 111 and 115), looking south
316	View of walls (contexts 111 and 115), looking south
317	View of walls (contexts 111 and 115), looking south
318	View of walls (contexts 111 and 115), looking south
319	View of walls (contexts 111 and 115), looking south
320	View of walls (contexts 111 and 115), looking south
321	View of walls (contexts 111 and 115), looking south

Photo Number	Description
322	View of walls (contexts 111 and 115), looking south
323	View of walls (contexts 111 and 115), looking south
324	View of walls (contexts 111 and 115), looking south
325	View of walls (contexts 111 and 115), looking south
326	View of walls (contexts 111 and 115), looking south
327	Buried soil (context 1027), looking east
328	Buried soil (context 1027), looking east
329	Buried soil (context 1027), looking east
330	Buried soil (context 1027), looking east
331	Buried soil (context 1027), looking north
332	Buried soil (context 1027), looking north
333	Buried soil (context 1027), looking north
334	Buried soil (context 1027), looking north
335	Metalled surface (context 3032), looking west
336	Metalled surface (context 3032), looking west
337	Metalled surface (context 3032), looking west
338	Metalled surface (context 3032), looking west

Photo Number	Description
339	Metalled surface (context 3032), looking west
340	Metalled surface (context 3032), looking north
341	Metalled surface (context 3032), looking north
342	Metalled surface (context 3032), looking north
343	Metalled surface (context 3032), looking north
344	Metalled surface (context 3032), looking south
345	Metalled surface (context 3032), looking south
346	Metalled surface (context 3032), looking south
347	Metalled surface (context 3032), looking south
348	Pre-excavation photo of contexts 3033-3034, looking south-west
349	Pre-excavation photo of contexts 3033-3034, looking south-west
350	Pre-excavation photo of contexts 3033-3034, looking south-west
351	Pre-excavation photo of contexts 3033-3034, looking south-west
352	Mid-excavation photo of Trench 3 showing context 3020, looking west
353	Mid-excavation photo of Trench 3 showing context 3020, looking west
354	Mid-excavation photo of Trench 3 showing context 3020, looking west
355	Mid-excavation photo of Trench 3 showing context 3020, looking west

Photo Number	Description
356	Mid-excavation photo of Trench 1 showing cobbles (context 1033)
357	Mid-excavation photo of Trench 1 showing cobbles (context 1033)
358	Mid-excavation photo of Trench 1 showing cobbles (context 1033)
359	Mid-excavation photo of Trench 1 showing cobbles (context 1033)
360	Disturbance (context 1034) cutting cobbles (context 1033), looking north-east
361	Disturbance (context 1034) cutting cobbles (context 1033), looking north-east
362	Cobbles (context 1033), looking north
363	Cobbles (context 1033), looking north
364	Cobbles (context 1033), looking west
365	Cobbles (context 1033), looking west
366	Cobbles (context 1033), looking west
367	Cobbles (context 1033), looking west
368	Cobbles (context 1033), looking west
369	Cobbles (context 1033), looking west
370	Cobbles (context 1033), looking west
371	Cobbles (context 1033), looking west
372	Close up photo showing cobbles (context 1033) dipping towards wall, looking north

Photo Number	Description
373	Close up photo showing cobbles (context 1033) dipping towards wall, looking north
374	Close up photo showing cobbles (context 1033) dipping towards wall, looking north
375	Close up photo showing cobbles (context 1033) dipping towards wall, looking north
376	Close up photo showing cobbles (context 1033) dipping towards wall, looking north, with ranging rod
377	Close up photo showing cobbles (context 1033) dipping towards wall, looking north, with ranging rod
378	Close up photo showing cobbles (context 1033) dipping towards wall, looking north, with ranging rod
379	Close up photo showing cobbles (context 1033) dipping towards wall, looking north, with ranging rod
380	Post-excavation of contexts 3033 and 3034, looking east
381	Post-ex of contexts 3033 and 3034, looking east
382	Post-ex of contexts 3033 and 3034, looking east
383	Post-ex of contexts 3033 and 3034, looking east
384	Pre-excavation photo of context 3037, looking north
385	Pre-excavation photo of context 3037, looking north
386	Pre-excavation photo of context 3037, looking north
387	Pre-excavation photo of context 3037, looking north

Photo Number	Description
388	Pre-excavation photo of context 3037, looking north
389	Pre-excavation photo of context 3037, looking north
390	Pre-excavation photo of context 3037, looking north
391	Pre-excavation photo of context 3037, looking north
392	Pre-excavation photo of context 3037, looking north
393	Pre-excavation photo of context 3037, looking north
394	Pre-excavation photo of context 3037, looking north
395	Pre-excavation photo of context 3037, looking north
396	Pre-excavation photo of context 3037, looking north
397	Pre-excavation photo of metalled surface (context 2029), looking north
398	Pre-excavation photo of metalled surface (context 2029), looking north
399	Pre-excavation photo of metalled surface (context 2029), looking north
400	Pre-excavation photo of metalled surface (context 2029), looking north
401	Pre-excavation photo of metalled surface (context 2029), looking west
402	Pre-excavation photo of metalled surface (context 2029), looking west
403	Pre-excavation photo of metalled surface (context 2029), looking west
404	Pre-excavation photo of metalled surface (context 2029), looking west

Photo Number	Description
405	Pre-excavation photo of contexts 2029-2034, looking west
406	Pre-excavation photo of contexts 2029-2034, looking west
407	Pre-excavation photo of contexts 2029-2034, looking west
408	Pre-excavation photo of contexts 2029-2034, looking west
409	Pre-excavation photo of contexts 2029-2034, looking north
410	Pre-excavation photo of contexts 2029-2034, looking north
411	Pre-excavation photo of contexts 2029-2034, looking north
412	Pre-excavation photo of contexts 2029-2034, looking north
413	Pre-excavation photo of 2029, looking north
414	Pre-excavation photo of 2029, looking north
415	Pre-excavation photo of 2029, looking north
416	Pre-excavation photo of 2029, looking north
417	Pre-excavation photo of Trench 2, looking north
418	Pre-excavation photo of Trench 2, looking north
419	Pre-excavation photo of Trench 2, looking north
420	Pre-excavation photo of Trench 2, looking north
421	Pre-excavation photo of contexts 2035 and 2036, looking west

Photo Number	Description
422	Pre-excavation photo of contexts 2035 and 2036, looking west
423	Pre-excavation photo of contexts 2035 and 2036, looking west
424	Pre-excavation photo of contexts 2035 and 2036, looking west
425	Pre-excavation photo of contexts 2035 and 2036, looking west
426	Pre-excavation photo of contexts 2035 and 2036, looking west
427	Pre-excavation photo of context 2035, looking south-west
428	Pre-excavation photo of context 2035, looking south-west
429	Pre-excavation photo of context 2035, looking south-west
430	Pre-excavation photo of context 2035, looking south-west
431	Pre-excavation photo of context 2036, looking north-west
432	Pre-excavation photo of context 2036, looking north-west
433	Pre-excavation photo of context 2036, looking north-west
434	Pre-excavation photo of context 2036, looking north-west
435	Pre-excavation photo of contexts 2035 and 2036, looking south
436	Pre-excavation photo of contexts 2035 and 2036, looking south
437	Pre-excavation photo of contexts 2035 and 2036, looking south
438	Pre-excavation photo of contexts 2035 and 2036, looking south

Photo Number	Description
439	VOID
440	VOID
441	VOID
442	VOID
443	South facing section of pit (context 2039)
444	South facing section of pit (context 2039)
445	Mid-excavation photo of pit (context 2039), looking east
446	Mid-excavation photo of pit (context 2039), looking east
447	Mid-excavation photo of pit (context 2039), looking east
448	Mid-excavation photo of pit (context 2039), looking east
449	Mid-excavation photo of pit (context 2039), looking east
450	Mid-excavation photo of pit (context 2039), looking east
451	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2052), looking east
452	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2052), looking east
453	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2052), looking north
454	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2052), looking north
455	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2052), looking east

Photo Number	Description
456	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2052), looking east
457	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2052), looking east
458	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2052), looking east
459	Box section in subsoil in Trench 3 west
460	Box section in subsoil in Trench 3 west
461	Box section in subsoil in Trench 3 west
462	Box section in subsoil in Trench 3 west
463	Box section in subsoil in Trench 3 west
464	Box section in subsoil in Trench 3 west
465	Working shot, Trench 3, looking south
466	Cobbles (context 2039) in Trench 1 west, looking east
467	Cobbles (context 2039) in Trench 1 west, looking east
468	Cobbles (context 2039) in Trench 1 west, looking east
469	Cobbles (context 2039) in Trench 1 west, looking east
470	Cobbles (context 2039) in Trench 1 west, looking east
471	Cobbles (context 2039) in Trench 1 west, looking east
472	Pre-excavation photo of gulley (context 1042), looking north

Photo Number	Description
473	Pre-excavation photo of gulley (context 1042), looking north
474	Pre-excavation photo of gulley (context 1042), looking north
475	Pre-excavation photo of gulley (context 1042), looking north
476	Pre-excavation photo of gulley (context 1042), looking east
477	Pre-excavation photo of gulley (context 1042), looking east
478	Bastion wall (context 1022) and cobbles (context 1040), looking east
479	Bastion wall (context 1022) and cobbles (context 1040), looking east
480	Bastion wall (context 1022) and cobbles (context 1040), looking east
481	Bastion wall (context 1022) and cobbles (context 1040), looking east
482	Cobbles (context 2039) in Trench 1 west, looking east
483	Cobbles (context 2039) in Trench 1 west, looking east
484	Pre-excavation photo of gulley (context 1042), looking north
485	Pre-excavation photo of gulley (context 1042), looking north
486	Cobbles (context 2039) in Trench 1 west, looking east
487	Cobbles (context 2039) in Trench 1 west, looking east
488	Pre-excavation photo of cobbles (contexts 1033/1039), looking south
489	Pre-excavation photo of cobbles (contexts 1033/1039), looking south

Photo Number	Description
490	Pre-excavation photo of cobbles (contexts 1033/1039), looking south
491	Post-excavation photo of Trench 3 east showing ditch (context 3040), looking south-west
492	Post-excavation photo of Trench 3 east showing ditch (context 3040), looking south-west
493	Post-excavation photo of Trench 3 east showing ditch (context 3040), looking south-west
494	Post-excavation photo of Trench 3 east showing ditch (context 3040), looking south-west
495	Post-excavation photo of Trench 3 east showing ditch (context 3040), looking south-west
496	North facing section of Trench 3 east, showing ditch (context 3040)
497	North facing section of Trench 3 east, showing ditch (context 3040)
498	North facing section of Trench 3 east, showing ditch (context 3040)
499	North facing section of Trench 3 east, showing ditch (context 3040)
500	North facing section of Trench 3 east, showing ditch (context 3040)
501	North facing section of Trench 3 east, showing ditch (context 3040)
502	North facing section of Trench 3 east, showing ditch (context 3040)
503	East facing section of Trench 3 east, showing ditch (context 3040) below bastion wall
504	East facing section of Trench 3 east, showing ditch (context 3040) below bastion wall

Photo Number	Description
505	East facing section of Trench 3 east, showing ditch (context 3040) below bastion wall
506	East facing section of Trench 3 east, showing ditch (context 3040) below bastion wall
507	East facing section of Trench 3 east, showing ditch (context 3040) below bastion wall
508	Post-excavation photo of Trench 3 east showing ditch (context 3040), looking south-west
509	Post-excavation photo of Trench 3 east showing ditch (context 3040), looking south-west
510	Post-excavation photo of Trench 3 east showing ditch (context 3040), looking south-west
511	Post-excavation photo of Trench 3 east showing ditch (context 3040), looking south-west
512	Post-excavation photo of Trench 3 east showing ditch (context 3040), looking south-west
513	Post-excavation photo of Trench 3 east showing ditch (context 3040), looking south-west
514	Post-excavation photo of Trench 3 east showing ditch (context 3040), looking south-west
515	Post-excavation photo of Trench 3 east showing ditch (context 3040), looking south-west
516	Post-excavation photo of Trench 3 east showing ditch (context 3040), looking south-west
517	Post-excavation photo of Trench 3 east showing ditch (context 3040), looking south-west

Photo Number	Description
518	Post-excavation photo of Trench 3 east showing ditch (context 3040), looking south-west
519	Post-excavation photo of Trench 3 east showing ditch (context 3040), looking south-west
520	View along western side of bastion wall (contexts 3023/3024) in Trench 3 west, looking north-east
521	View along western side of bastion wall (contexts 3023/3024) in Trench 3 west, looking north-east
522	View along western side of bastion wall (contexts 3023/3024) in Trench 3 west, looking north-east
523	View along western side of bastion wall (contexts 3023/3024) in Trench 3 west, looking north-east
524	View along western side of bastion wall (contexts 3023/3024) in Trench 3 west, looking north-east
525	View along western side of bastion wall (contexts 3023/3024) in Trench 3 west, looking north-east
526	View along western side of bastion wall (contexts 3023/3024) in Trench 3 west, looking north-east
527	North facing section of Trench 3 west
528	North facing section of Trench 3 west
529	North facing section of Trench 3 west
530	North facing section of Trench 3 west
531	North facing section of Trench 3 west
532	North facing section of Trench 3 west

Photo Number	Description
533	North facing section of Trench 3 west
534	North facing section of Trench 3 west
535	North facing section of Trench 3 west
536	North facing section of Trench 3 west
537	North facing section of Trench 3 west
538	North facing section of Trench 3 west
539	North facing section of Trench 3 west
540	North facing section of Trench 3 west
541	North facing section of Trench 3 west
542	North facing section of Trench 3 west
543	North facing section of Trench 3 west
544	North facing section of Trench 3 west
545	North facing section of Trench 3 west
546	North facing section of Trench 3 west
547	North facing section of Trench 3 west
548	North facing section of Trench 3 west
549	North facing section of Trench 3 west

Photo Number	Description
550	Cobbles (context 2039) in Trench 1 west, looking east, after extension of the trench
551	Cobbles (context 2039) in Trench 1 west, looking east, after extension of the trench
552	Cobbles (context 2039) in Trench 1 west, looking east, after extension of the trench
553	Cobbles (context 2039) in Trench 1 west, looking east, after extension of the trench
554	Cobbles (context 2039) in Trench 1 west, looking east, after extension of the trench
555	Cobbles (context 2039) in Trench 1 west, looking east, after extension of the trench
556	Cobbles (context 2039) in Trench 1 west, looking east, after extension of the trench
557	Cobbles (context 2039) in Trench 1 west, looking east, after extension of the trench
558	Cobbles (context 2039) in Trench 1 west, looking east, after extension of the trench
559	Cobbles (context 2039) in Trench 1 west, looking east, after extension of the trench
560	Cobbles (context 2039) in Trench 1 west, looking east, after extension of the trench
561	Cobbles (context 2039) in Trench 1 west, looking east, after extension of the trench
562	Cobbles (context 2039) in Trench 1 west, looking east, after extension of the trench

Photo Number	Description
563	Pre-excavation photo of gully (context 1042), looking south, after extension of Trench 1 west
564	Pre-excavation photo of gully (context 1042), looking south, after extension of Trench 1 west
565	Pre-excavation photo of gully (context 1042), looking south, after extension of Trench 1 west
566	Pre-excavation photo of gully (context 1042), looking south, after extension of Trench 1 west
567	Pre-excavation photo of gully (context 1042), looking south, after extension of Trench 1 west
568	Pre-excavation photo of gully (context 1042), looking south, after extension of Trench 1 west
569	Pre-excavation photo of gully (context 1042), looking south, after extension of Trench 1 west
570	Pre-excavation photo of gully (context 1042), looking south, after extension of Trench 1 west
571	Pre-excavation photo of gully (context 1042), looking south, after extension of Trench 1 west
572	Cobbles (context 2039) in Trench 1 west, looking east, after extension of the trench
573	Cobbles (context 2039) in Trench 1 west, looking east, after extension of the trench
574	Cobbles (context 2039) in Trench 1 west, looking east, after extension of the trench
575	Cobbles (context 2039) in Trench 1 west, looking east, after extension of the trench

Photo Number	Description
576	Cobbles (context 2039) in Trench 1 west, looking east, after extension of the trench
577	Pre-excavation photo of cobbles (contexts 1033/1039), looking south
578	Pre-excavation photo of cobbles (contexts 1033/1039), looking south
579	Pre-excavation photo of cobbles (contexts 1033/1039), looking south
580	Pre-excavation photo of cobbles (contexts 1033/1039), looking south
581	Pre-excavation photo of cobbles (contexts 1033/1039), looking south
582	Pre-excavation photo of cobbles (contexts 1033/1039), looking south
583	Pre-excavation photo of cobbles (contexts 1033/1039), looking south
584	Pre-excavation photo of cobbles (contexts 1033/1039), looking south
585	Pre-excavation photo of cobbles (contexts 1033/1039), looking south
586	Pre-excavation photo of cobbles (contexts 1033/1039), looking south
587	Pre-excavation photo of cobbles (contexts 1033/1039), looking south
588	Pre-excavation photo of cobbles (contexts 1033/1039), looking south
589	Stones (context 1040) running below bastion wall (context 1022) in Trench 1 west, looking east
590	Stones (context 1040) running below bastion wall (context 1022) in Trench 1 west, looking east
591	Stones (context 1040) running below bastion wall (context 1022) in Trench 1 west, looking east

Photo Number	Description
592	Working shot
593	Working shot
594	Working shot
595	Working shot
596	Working shot
597	Working shot
598	Working shot
599	Working shot
600	Working shot
601	Working shot
602	Working shot
603	Working shot
604	Working shot
605	Working shot
606	Working shot
607	Working shot
608	Pre-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking south

Photo Number	Description
609	Pre-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking south
610	Pre-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking south
611	Pre-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking south
612	Pre-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking south
613	Pre-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking south
614	Pre-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking south
615	Pre-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking south
616	Pre-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking south
617	Pre-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking west
618	Pre-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking west
619	Pre-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking west
620	Pre-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking west
621	Pre-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking west
622	Pre-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking west
623	Pre-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking west
624	Pre-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking west
625	Pre-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking west

Photo Number	Description
626	Pre-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking west
627	Pre-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking west
628	Pre-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking west
629	Pre-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking west
630	Pre-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking west
631	South facing section of pit (context 2039) in Trench 2 west
632	South facing section of pit (context 2039) in Trench 2 west
633	South facing section of pit (context 2039) in Trench 2 west
634	South facing section of pit (context 2039) in Trench 2 west
635	Post-excavation photo of gully (context 1042), looking south
636	Post-excavation photo of gully (context 1042), looking south
637	Post-excavation photo of gully (context 1042), looking south
638	Post-excavation photo of gully (context 1042), looking south
639	Post-excavation photo of gully (context 1042), looking south
640	Post-excavation photo of gully (context 1042), looking south
641	Post-excavation photo of gully (context 1042), looking south
642	Post-excavation photo of gully (context 1042), looking south

Photo Number	Description
643	Post-excavation photo of gully (context 1042), looking east
644	Post-excavation photo of gully (context 1042), looking east
645	Post-excavation photo of gully (context 1042), looking east
646	Post-excavation photo of gully (context 1042), looking east
647	Post-excavation photo of gully (context 1042), looking south
648	Post-excavation photo of gully (context 1042), looking south
649	Post-excavation photo of gully (context 1042), looking south
650	Post-excavation photo of gully (context 1042), looking east
651	Post-excavation photo of gully (context 1042), looking east
652	Post-excavation photo of gully (context 1042), looking east
653	Post-excavation photo of gully (context 1042), looking south
654	Post-excavation photo of gully (context 1042), looking south
655	Post-excavation photo of gully (context 1042), looking south
656	Post-excavation photo of gully (context 1042), looking south
657	Post-excavation photo of gully (context 1042), looking south
658	Mid-excavation photo of pit (context 2051), showing clay (context 2050), looking west
659	Mid-excavation photo of pit (context 2051), showing clay (context 2050), looking west

Photo Number	Description
660	Mid-excavation photo of pit (context 2051), showing clay (context 2050), looking west
661	Mid-excavation photo of pit (context 2051), showing clay (context 2050), looking west
662	Mid-excavation photo of pit (context 2051), showing clay (context 2050), looking west
663	Mid-excavation photo of pit (context 2051), showing clay (context 2050), looking south
664	Mid-excavation photo of pit (context 2051), showing clay (context 2050), looking south
665	Mid-excavation photo of pit (context 2051), showing clay (context 2050), looking south
666	Mid-excavation photo of pit (context 2051), showing clay (context 2050), looking south
667	Mid-excavation photo of pit (context 2051), showing clay (context 2050), looking west
668	Mid-excavation photo of pit (context 2051), showing clay (context 2050), looking west
669	Mid-excavation photo of pit (context 2051), showing clay (context 2050), looking west
670	Mid-excavation photo of pit (context 2051), showing clay (context 2050), looking west
671	Mid-excavation photo of pit (context 2051), showing clay (context 2050), looking west
672	Mid-excavation photo of pit (context 2051), showing clay (context 2050), looking west

Photo Number	Description
673	Mid-excavation photo of pit (context 2051), showing clay (context 2050), looking south
674	Mid-excavation photo of pit (context 2051), showing clay (context 2050), looking south
675	Mid-excavation photo of pit (context 2051), showing clay (context 2050), looking south
676	Mid-excavation photo of pit (context 2051), showing clay (context 2050), looking south
677	Mid-excavation photo of pit (context 2051), showing south facing section of clay (context 2050)
678	Mid-excavation photo of pit (context 2051), showing south facing section of clay (context 2050)
679	Mid-excavation photo of pit (context 2051), showing south facing section of clay (context 2050)
680	Mid-excavation photo of pit (context 2051), showing south facing section of clay (context 2050)
681	Mid-excavation photo of pit (context 2051), showing south facing section of clay (context 2050)
682	Mid-excavation photo of pit (context 2051), showing south facing section of clay (context 2050)
683	Mid-excavation photo of pit (context 2051), showing south facing section of clay (context 2050)
684	Mid-excavation photo of pit (context 2051), showing south facing section of clay (context 2050)
685	Mid-excavation photo of pit (context 2051), showing south facing section of clay (context 2050)

Photo Number	Description
686	Mid-excavation photo of pit (context 2051), showing south facing section of clay (context 2050)
687	Mid-excavation photo of pit (context 2051), showing south facing section of clay (context 2050)
688	North facing section of Trench 2 west after excavation
689	North facing section of Trench 2 west after excavation
690	North facing section of Trench 2 west after excavation
691	North facing section of Trench 2 west after excavation
692	North facing section of Trench 2 west after excavation
693	North facing section of Trench 2 west after excavation
694	North facing section of Trench 2 west after excavation
695	North facing section of Trench 2 west after excavation
696	North facing section of Trench 2 west after excavation
697	North facing section of Trench 2 west after excavation
698	North facing section of Trench 2 west after excavation
699	North facing section of Trench 2 west after excavation
700	North facing section of Trench 2 west after excavation
701	Post-excavation photo of Trench 2 west, looking east
702	Post-excavation photo of Trench 2 west, looking east

Photo Number	Description
703	Post-excavation photo of Trench 2 west, looking east
704	West facing section of Trench 2 west, showing deposits below bastion wall
705	West facing section of Trench 2 west, showing deposits below bastion wall
706	West facing section of Trench 2 west, showing deposits below bastion wall
707	West facing section of Trench 2 west, showing deposits below bastion wall
708	West facing section of Trench 2 west, showing deposits below bastion wall
709	West facing section of Trench 2 west, showing deposits below bastion wall
710	West facing section of Trench 2 west, showing deposits below bastion wall
711	West facing section of Trench 2 west, showing deposits below bastion wall
712	South facing section of Trench 2 west after excavation
713	South facing section of Trench 2 west after excavation
714	South facing section of Trench 2 west after excavation
715	South facing section of Trench 2 west after excavation
716	South facing section of Trench 2 west after excavation
717	South facing section of Trench 2 west after excavation
718	South facing section of Trench 2 west after excavation
719	South facing section of Trench 2 west after excavation

Photo Number	Description
720	North facing section of Trench 2 west after excavation
721	North facing section of Trench 2 west after excavation
722	North facing section of Trench 2 west after excavation
723	North facing section of Trench 2 west after excavation
724	North facing section of Trench 2 west after excavation
725	North facing section of Trench 2 west after excavation
726	North facing section of Trench 2 west after excavation
727	North facing section of Trench 2 west after excavation
728	North facing section of Trench 2 west after excavation
729	North facing section of Trench 2 west after excavation
730	Post-excavation photo of Trench 2 west, looking east
731	Post-excavation photo of Trench 2 west, looking east
732	Post-excavation photo of Trench 2 west, looking east
733	Post-excavation photo of Trench 2 west, looking east
734	Post-excavation photo of Trench 2 west, looking east
735	Post-excavation photo of Trench 2 west, looking east
736	Post-excavation photo of Trench 2 west, looking east

Photo Number	Description
737	South facing section of Trench 2 west after excavation
738	South facing section of Trench 2 west after excavation
739	South facing section of Trench 2 west after excavation
740	South facing section of Trench 2 west after excavation
741	South facing section of Trench 2 west after excavation
742	South facing section of Trench 2 west after excavation
743	Pre-excavation photo of metalled surface (context 1045), looking east
744	Pre-excavation photo of metalled surface (context 1045), looking east
745	Pre-excavation photo of metalled surface (context 1045), looking east
746	Pre-excavation photo of metalled surface (context 1045), looking east
747	Pre-excavation photo of metalled surface (context 1045), looking east
748	Pre-excavation photo of metalled surface (context 1045), looking east
749	Pre-excavation photo of metalled surface (context 1045), looking east
750	Pre-excavation photo of metalled surface (context 1045), looking east
751	Pre-excavation photo of metalled surface (context 1045), looking east
752	Pre-excavation photo of metalled surface (context 1045), looking south
753	Pre-excavation photo of metalled surface (context 1045), looking south

Photo Number	Description
754	Pre-excavation photo of metalled surface (context 1045), looking south
755	Pre-excavation photo of metalled surface (context 1045), looking south
756	Pre-excavation photo of metalled surface (context 1045), looking south
757	Pre-excavation photo of metalled surface (context 1045), looking south
758	Pre-excavation photo of metalled surface (context 1045), looking south
759	Pre-excavation photo of metalled surface (context 1045), looking south
760	Pre-excavation photo of metalled surface (context 1045), looking south
761	Pre-excavation photo of metalled surface (context 1045), looking south
762	Pre-excavation photo of metalled surface (context 1045), looking south
763	Pre-excavation photo of metalled surface (context 1045), looking south
764	Pre-excavation photo of metalled surface (context 1045), looking south
765	Pre-excavation photo of metalled surface (context 1045), looking south
766	Pre-excavation photo of metalled surface (context 1045), looking east
767	Pre-excavation photo of metalled surface (context 1045), looking east
768	Pre-excavation photo of metalled surface (context 1045), looking east
769	Pre-excavation photo of metalled surface (context 1045), looking east
770	Pre-excavation photo of metalled surface (context 1045), looking east

Photo Number	Description
771	Pre-excavation photo of metalled surface (context 1045), looking east
772	Pre-excavation photo of metalled surface (context 1045), looking east
773	Pre-excavation photo of metalled surface (context 1045), looking east
774	Pre-excavation photo of metalled surface (context 1045), looking east
775	Pre-excavation photo of metalled surface (context 1045), looking east
776	Pre-excavation photo of metalled surface (context 1045), looking east
777	Pre-excavation photo of metalled surface (context 1045), looking east
778	Pre-excavation photo of metalled surface (context 1045), looking east
779	Pre-excavation photo of metalled surface (context 1045), looking east
780	Pre-excavation photo of metalled surface (context 1045), looking east
781	Pre-excavation photo of metalled surface (context 1045), looking east
782	Pre-excavation photo of metalled surface (context 1045), looking east
783	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking south
784	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking south
785	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking south
786	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking south
787	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking south

Photo Number	Description
788	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking south
789	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking west
790	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking west
791	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking west
792	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking west
793	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking west
794	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking west
795	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking south
796	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking south
797	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking south
798	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking south
799	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking west
800	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking west
801	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking west
802	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking west
803	View of metallated surface (context 1048) in Trench 1 east, looking west
804	View of metallated surface (context 1048) in Trench 1 east, looking west

Photo Number	Description
805	View of metalled surface (context 1048) in Trench 1 east, looking west
806	View of metalled surface (context 1048) in Trench 1 east, looking west
807	View of metalled surface (context 1048) in Trench 1 east, looking north
808	View of metalled surface (context 1048) in Trench 1 east, looking north
809	View of metalled surface (context 1048) in Trench 1 east, looking north
810	View of metalled surface (context 1048) in Trench 1 east, looking north
811	View of metalled surface (context 1048) in Trench 1 east, looking north
812	View of metalled surface (context 1048) in Trench 1 east, looking north
813	View of metalled surface (context 1048) in Trench 1 east, looking west
814	View of metalled surface (context 1048) in Trench 1 east, looking west
815	View of metalled surface (context 1048) in Trench 1 east, looking west
816	Photo of outer face of wall running between barbican gate and bastion wall
817	Photo of outer face of wall running between barbican gate and bastion wall
818	Photo of outer face of wall running between barbican gate and bastion wall
819	Photo of outer face of wall running between barbican gate and bastion wall
820	Photo of outer face of wall running between barbican gate and bastion wall
821	Photo of outer face of wall running between barbican gate and bastion wall

Photo Number	Description
822	Photo of outer face of wall running between barbican gate and bastion wall
823	Photo of outer face of wall running between barbican gate and bastion wall
824	Photo of outer face of wall running between barbican gate and bastion wall
825	Photo of outer face of wall running between barbican gate and bastion wall
826	Photo of outer face of wall running between barbican gate and bastion wall
827	Photo of outer face of wall running between barbican gate and bastion wall
828	Photo of outer face of wall running between barbican gate and bastion wall
829	Photo of outer face of wall running between barbican gate and bastion wall
830	Photo of outer face of wall running between barbican gate and bastion wall
831	Photo of outer face of wall running between barbican gate and bastion wall
832	Photo of outer face of wall running between barbican gate and bastion wall
833	Photo of outer face of wall running between barbican gate and bastion wall
834	Photo of outer face of wall running between barbican gate and bastion wall
835	Photo of outer face of wall running between barbican gate and bastion wall
836	Photo of outer face of wall running between barbican gate and bastion wall
837	Photo of outer face of wall running between barbican gate and bastion wall
838	Photo of outer face of wall running between barbican gate and bastion wall

Photo Number	Description
839	Photo of outer face of wall running between barbican gate and bastion wall
840	Photo of outer face of wall running between barbican gate and bastion wall
841	Photo of outer face of wall running between barbican gate and bastion wall
842	Photo of outer face of wall running between barbican gate and bastion wall
843	Photo of outer face of wall running between barbican gate and bastion wall
844	Photo of outer face of wall running between barbican gate and bastion wall
845	Photo of outer face of wall running between barbican gate and bastion wall
846	Photo of outer face of wall running between barbican gate and bastion wall
847	Photo of outer face of wall running between barbican gate and bastion wall
848	Photo of outer face of wall running between barbican gate and bastion wall
849	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking south
850	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking south
851	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking south
852	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking south
853	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking south
854	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking south
855	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking south

Photo Number	Description
856	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking south
857	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking west
858	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking west
859	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking west
860	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking west
861	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking west
862	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking west
863	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking south
864	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking south
865	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking south
866	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking south
867	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking west
868	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking west
869	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking west
870	Post-excavation photo of pit (context 2051) in Trench 2 east, looking west
871	Working shot
872	Working shot

Photo Number	Description
873	Working shot
874	Working shot
875	Working shot
876	Working shot
877	Working shot
878	South facing section of Trench 1 east
879	South facing section of Trench 1 east
880	South facing section of Trench 1 east
881	South facing section of Trench 1 east
882	South facing section of Trench 1 east
883	South facing section of Trench 1 east
884	South facing section of Trench 1 east
885	South facing section of Trench 1 east
886	East facing section of Trench 1 east
887	East facing section of Trench 1 east
888	East facing section of Trench 1 east
889	East facing section of Trench 1 east

Photo Number	Description
890	East facing section of Trench 1 east
891	East facing section of Trench 1 east
892	East facing section of Trench 1 east
893	East facing section of Trench 1 east
894	East facing section of Trench 1 east
895	East facing section of Trench 1 east
896	East facing section of Trench 1 east
897	East facing section of Trench 1 east
898	East facing section of Trench 1 east
899	East facing section of Trench 1 east
900	East facing section of Trench 1 east
901	East facing section of Trench 1 east
902	East facing section of Trench 1 east
903	East facing section of Trench 1 east
904	East facing section of Trench 1 east
905	East facing section of Trench 1 east
906	South facing section of Trench 1 east

Photo Number	Description
907	South facing section of Trench 1 east
908	South facing section of Trench 1 east
909	South facing section of Trench 1 east
910	South facing section of Trench 1 east
911	South facing section of Trench 1 east
912	South facing section of Trench 1 east
913	South facing section of Trench 1 east
914	South facing section of Trench 1 east
915	South facing section of Trench 1 east
916	South facing section of Trench 1 east
917	Pre-excavation photo of dark brown loam (context 1051) fill of ditch (context 1054) in Trench 1 west, looking south
918	Pre-excavation photo of dark brown loam (context 1051) fill of ditch (context 1054) in Trench 1 west, looking south
919	Pre-excavation photo of dark brown loam (context 1051) fill of ditch (context 1054) in Trench 1 west, looking east
920	Pre-excavation photo of dark brown loam (context 1051) fill of ditch (context 1054) in Trench 1 west, looking east
921	Pre-excavation photo of dark brown loam (context 1051) fill of ditch (context 1054) in Trench 1 west, looking east
922	Pre-excavation photo of dark brown loam (context 1051) fill of ditch (context 1054) in Trench 1 west, looking south

Photo Number	Description
923	Pre-excavation photo of dark brown loam (context 1051) fill of ditch (context 1054) in Trench 1 west, looking south
924	Pre-excavation photo of dark brown loam (context 1051) fill of ditch (context 1054) in Trench 1 west, looking south
925	Pre-excavation photo of dark brown loam (context 1051) fill of ditch (context 1054) in Trench 1 west, looking east
926	Pre-excavation photo of dark brown loam (context 1051) fill of ditch (context 1054) in Trench 1 west, looking east
927	Pre-excavation photo of dark brown loam (context 1051) fill of ditch (context 1054) in Trench 1 west, looking east
928	Pre-excavation photo of possible bank (context 1053), showing stone setting (context 1055), looking east
929	Pre-excavation photo of possible bank (context 1053), showing stone setting (context 1055), looking east
930	Pre-excavation photo of possible bank (context 1053), showing stone setting (context 1055), looking east
931	Pre-excavation photo of possible bank (context 1053), showing stone setting (context 1055), looking east
932	Pre-excavation photo of possible bank (context 1053), showing stone setting (context 1055), looking east
933	Pre-excavation photo of possible bank (context 1053), showing stone setting (context 1055), looking east
934	Pre-excavation photo of possible bank (context 1053), showing stone setting (context 1055), looking south
935	Pre-excavation photo of possible bank (context 1053), showing stone setting (context 1055), looking south

Photo Number	Description
936	Pre-excavation photo of possible bank (context 1053), showing stone setting (context 1055), looking south
937	Pre-excavation photo of possible bank (context 1053), showing stone setting (context 1055), looking south
938	Pre-excavation photo of possible bank (context 1053), showing stone setting (context 1055), looking south
939	Pre-excavation photo of possible bank (context 1053), showing stone setting (context 1055), looking south
940	Pre-excavation photo of possible bank (context 1053), showing stone setting (context 1055), looking south
941	Pre-excavation photo of possible bank (context 1053), showing stone setting (context 1055), looking south
942	Pre-excavation photo of possible bank (context 1053), showing stone setting (context 1055), looking south
943	Pre-excavation photo of possible bank (context 1053), showing stone setting (context 1055), looking south
944	Pre-excavation photo of possible bank (context 1053), showing stone setting (context 1055), looking south
945	Pre-excavation photo of possible bank (context 1053), showing stone setting (context 1055), looking east
946	Pre-excavation photo of possible bank (context 1053), showing stone setting (context 1055), looking east
947	Pre-excavation photo of possible bank (context 1053), showing stone setting (context 1055), looking east
948	Pre-excavation photo of possible bank (context 1053), showing stone setting (context 1055), looking east

Photo Number	Description
949	Pre-excavation photo of possible bank (context 1053), showing stone setting (context 1055), looking east
950	Pre-excavation photo of possible bank (context 1053), showing stone setting (context 1055), looking east
951	Pre-excavation of medieval ditch (context 1065), looking north
952	Pre-excavation of medieval ditch (context 1065), looking north
953	Pre-excavation of medieval ditch (context 1065), looking north
954	Pre-excavation of medieval ditch (context 1065), looking north
955	Pre-excavation of medieval ditch (context 1065), looking north
956	Pre-excavation of medieval ditch (context 1065), looking north
957	Pre-excavation of medieval ditch (context 1065), looking south-east
958	Pre-excavation of medieval ditch (context 1065), looking south-east
959	Pre-excavation of medieval ditch (context 1065), looking south-east
960	Pre-excavation of medieval ditch (context 1065), looking south-east
961	Pre-excavation of medieval ditch (context 1065), looking south-east
962	Pre-excavation of medieval ditch (context 1065), looking south-east
963	Pre-excavation of medieval ditch (context 1065), looking south-east
964	Pre-excavation of medieval ditch (context 1065), looking south-east
965	Pre-excavation of medieval ditch (context 1065), looking south-east

Photo Number	Description
966	Pre-excavation of medieval ditch (context 1065), looking south-east
967	Pre-excavation of medieval ditch (context 1065), looking west
968	Pre-excavation of medieval ditch (context 1065), looking west
969	Pre-excavation of medieval ditch (context 1065), looking west
970	Pre-excavation of medieval ditch (context 1065), looking west
971	Post-excavation photo of Trench 1 west showing ditch (context 1054) and possible bank (contexts 1053/1055), looking east
972	Post-excavation photo of Trench 1 west showing ditch (context 1054) and possible bank (contexts 1053/1055), looking east
973	Post-excavation photo of Trench 1 west showing ditch (context 1054) and possible bank (contexts 1053/1055), looking east
974	Post-excavation photo of Trench 1 west showing ditch (context 1054) and possible bank (contexts 1053/1055), looking east
975	Post-excavation photo of Trench 1 west showing ditch (context 1054) and possible bank (contexts 1053/1055), looking east
976	Post-excavation photo of Trench 1 west showing ditch (context 1054) and possible bank (contexts 1053/1055), looking east
977	Post-excavation photo of Trench 1 west showing ditch (context 1054) and possible bank (contexts 1053/1055), looking east
978	Post-excavation photo of Trench 1 west showing ditch (context 1054) and possible bank (contexts 1053/1055), looking south
979	Post-excavation photo of Trench 1 west showing ditch (context 1054) and possible bank (contexts 1053/1055), looking south
980	Post-excavation photo of Trench 1 west showing ditch (context 1054) and

Photo Number	Description
	possible bank (contexts 1053/1055), looking south
981	Post-excavation photo of Trench 1 west showing ditch (context 1054) and possible bank (contexts 1053/1055), looking south
982	Post-excavation photo of Trench 1 west showing ditch (context 1054) and possible bank (contexts 1053/1055), looking south
983	Post-excavation photo of Trench 1 west showing ditch (context 1054) and possible bank (contexts 1053/1055), looking south
984	Post-excavation photo of Trench 1 west showing ditch (context 1054) and possible bank (contexts 1053/1055), looking south
985	Post-excavation photo of Trench 1 west showing ditch (context 1054) and possible bank (contexts 1053/1055), looking south
986	Post-excavation photo of Trench 1 west showing ditch (context 1054) and possible bank (contexts 1053/1055), looking south
987	Post-excavation photo of Trench 1 west showing ditch (context 1054) and possible bank (contexts 1053/1055), looking south
988	Post-excavation photo of Trench 1 west showing ditch (context 1054) and possible bank (contexts 1053/1055), looking south
989	Post-excavation photo of Trench 1 west showing ditch (context 1054) and possible bank (contexts 1053/1055), looking south
990	Post-excavation photo of Trench 1 west showing ditch (context 1054) and possible bank (contexts 1053/1055), looking south
991	Post-excavation photo of Trench 1 west showing ditch (context 1054) and possible bank (contexts 1053/1055), looking south
992	Post-excavation photo of Trench 1 west showing ditch (context 1054) and possible bank (contexts 1053/1055), looking south
993	Post-excavation photo of Trench 1 west showing ditch (context 1054) and possible bank (contexts 1053/1055), looking south

Photo Number	Description
994	Post-excavation photo of Trench 1 west showing ditch (context 1054) and possible bank (contexts 1053/1055), looking east
995	Post-excavation photo of Trench 1 west showing ditch (context 1054) and possible bank (contexts 1053/1055), looking east
996	Post-excavation photo of Trench 1 west showing ditch (context 1054) and possible bank (contexts 1053/1055), looking east
997	Post-excavation photo of Trench 1 west showing ditch (context 1054) and possible bank (contexts 1053/1055), looking east
998	Post-excavation photo of Trench 1 west showing ditch (context 1054) and possible bank (contexts 1053/1055), looking east
999	Post-excavation photo of Trench 1 west showing ditch (context 1054) and possible bank (contexts 1053/1055), looking east
1000	Post-excavation photo of ditch (context 2065), looking west
1001	Post-excavation photo of ditch (context 2065), looking west
1002	Post-excavation photo of ditch (context 2065), looking west
1003	Post-excavation photo of ditch (context 2065), looking west
1004	Post-excavation photo of ditch (context 2065), looking west
1005	Post-excavation photo of ditch (context 2065), looking west
1006	Post-excavation photo of ditch (context 2065), looking west
1007	Post-excavation photo of ditch (context 2065), looking east
1008	Post-excavation photo of ditch (context 2065), looking east
1009	Post-excavation photo of ditch (context 2065), looking east

Photo Number	Description
1010	Post-excavation photo of ditch (context 2065), looking east
1011	Post-excavation photo of ditch (context 2065), looking east
1012	Post-excavation photo of ditch (context 2065), looking east
1013	Post-excavation photo of ditch (context 2065), looking east
1014	Post-excavation photo of ditch (context 2065), looking west
1015	Post-excavation photo of ditch (context 2065), looking west
1016	Post-excavation photo of ditch (context 2065), looking west
1017	East facing section of Trench 2 east showing deposits running below bastion wall (context 1022)
1018	East facing section of Trench 2 east showing deposits running below bastion wall (context 1022)
1019	East facing section of Trench 2 east showing deposits running below bastion wall (context 1022)
1020	East facing section of Trench 2 east showing deposits running below bastion wall (context 1022)
1021	North facing section of Trench 3 east
1022	North facing section of Trench 3 east
1023	North facing section of Trench 3 east
1024	North facing section of Trench 3 east
1025	North facing section of Trench 3 east

Photo Number	Description
1026	West facing section of Trench 2 east
1027	West facing section of Trench 2 east
1028	West facing section of Trench 2 east
1029	West facing section of Trench 2 east
1030	East facing section of Trench 2 east showing deposits running under bastion wall (context 1022)
1031	East facing section of Trench 2 east showing deposits running under bastion wall (context 1022)
1032	East facing section of Trench 2 east showing deposits running under bastion wall (context 1022)
1033	East facing section of Trench 2 east showing deposits running under bastion wall (context 1022)
1034	South facing section of Trench 2 east
1035	South facing section of Trench 2 east
1036	South facing section of Trench 2 east
1037	South facing section of Trench 2 east
1038	North facing section of Trench 3 east
1039	North facing section of Trench 3 east
1040	North facing section of Trench 3 east
1041	North facing section of Trench 3 east

Photo Number	Description
1042	North facing section of Trench 3 east
1043	North facing section of Trench 3 east
1044	North facing section of Trench 3 east
1045	West facing section of Trench 2 east
1046	West facing section of Trench 2 east
1047	West facing section of Trench 2 east
1048	Post-excavation photo of Trench 1 west showing ditch (context 1054) and possible bank (contexts 1053/1055), looking east
1049	Post-excavation photo of Trench 1 west showing ditch (context 1054) and possible bank (contexts 1053/1055), looking east
1050	Post-excavation photo of Trench 1 west showing ditch (context 1054) and possible bank (contexts 1053/1055), looking east
1051	Post-excavation photo of Trench 1 west showing ditch (context 1054) and possible bank (contexts 1053/1055), looking east
1052	Post-excavation photo of Trench 1 west showing ditch (context 1054) and possible bank (contexts 1053/1055), looking east
1053	Post-excavation photo of Trench 1 west showing ditch (context 1054) and possible bank (contexts 1053/1055), looking east
1054	South facing section of Trench 1 west
1055	South facing section of Trench 1 west
1056	South facing section of Trench 1 west
1057	South facing section of Trench 1 west

Photo Number	Description
1058	South facing section of Trench 1 west
1059	South facing section of Trench 1 west
1060	South facing section of Trench 1 west
1061	South facing section of Trench 1 west
1062	South facing section of Trench 1 west
1063	South facing section of Trench 1 west
1064	Post-excavation photo of Trench 1 west showing ditch (context 1054) and possible bank (contexts 1053/1055), looking east
1065	Post-excavation photo of Trench 1 west showing ditch (context 1054) and possible bank (contexts 1053/1055), looking east
1066	Post-excavation photo of Trench 1 west showing ditch (context 1054) and possible bank (contexts 1053/1055), looking east
1067	Photo of sandy loam (context 1032) running below and behind plinth (context 1035) in Trench 1 east, looking south
1068	Photo of sandy loam (context 1032) running below and behind plinth (context 1035) in Trench 1 east, looking south
1069	Photo of sandy loam (context 1032) running below and behind plinth (context 1035) in Trench 1 east, looking south
1070	Photo of sandy loam (context 1032) running below and behind plinth (context 1035) in Trench 1 east, looking south
1071	Photo of sandy loam (context 1032) running below and behind plinth (context 1035) in Trench 1 east, looking south
1072	Photo of sandy loam (context 1032) running below and behind plinth (context 1035) in Trench 1 east, looking south

Appendix 4: Field drawing register

Drawing Number	Trench Number	Type	Scale	Description
1	1	Section	1:20	South-west facing section of rampart bank, (context 1007) showing contexts 1004 and 1006-1024
2	2	Section	1:20	North-east facing section of rampart bank (context 2006) showing contexts 2007-2024
3	3	Section	1:20	North-east facing section of rampart bank (context 3006) showing contexts 3006-3028
4	3	Plan	1:20	Mid-excavation plan showing contexts 3023-3035
5	1	Plan	1:20	Mid-excavation plan of cobbles (context 1033) showing contexts 1022, 1033-1035 and 1039-1041
6	3	Plan	1:20	Pre-excavation plan of metalled surface (context 3037) showing contexts 3033-3035 and 3037.
7	2	Plan	1:20	Mid-excavation plan showing contexts 2029-2034
8	2	Plan	1:20	Pre-excavation plan of contexts 3025 and 2036, also showing contexts 2041 and 2043
9	2	Plan	1:20	Post-excavation plan of cut (context 2039) showing contexts 2038-2040 and 2043
10	3	Section	1:10	North-facing section of Trench 3 showing contexts 3023, 3024, 3030-3032, 3035 and 3037-3044
11	3	Section	1:10	East-facing section of Trench 3 east showing contexts 3023, 3033, 3037, 3039 and 3044
12	2	Plan	1:20	Pre-excavation plan of contexts 2044 and 2045
13	3	Plan	1:20	Post-excavation plan of Trench 3 showing contexts 3023, 3024, 3035, 3037, 3040 and 3041

Drawing Number	Trench Number	Type	Scale	Description
14	1	Plan	1:20	Post-excavation plan of gulley (context 1042) showing contexts 1022, 1039 and 1040
15	3	Section	1:10	West-facing elevation of wall (context 3024)
16	2	Plan	1:20	Mid-excavation plan of pit (context 2052) showing contexts 2035, 2044 and 2045
17	2	Section	1:10	North-facing section of base of pit (context 2052)
18	3	Section	1:10	West-facing elevation of wall (context 3023)
19	2	Plan	1:10	Post-excavation plan of pit (context 2052) showing context 2045
20	1	Plan	1:20	Pre-excavation plan of contexts 1045 and 1048 also showing contexts 1022, 1033-1035 and 1040
21	2	Section	1:10	West-facing section of Trench 2 west showing contexts 2023, 2046-2049, 2052, 2053, 2055 and 2056
22	1	Section	1:10	South-facing section of Trench 1 east showing contexts 1033, 1046-1048, 1056-1062 and 1065
23	2	Section	1:10	West-facing elevation of wall (context 2024)
24	2	Section	1:10	South-facing section of Trench 2 west showing contexts 2023, 2038, 2039, 2046-2050, 2055, 2056 and 2059
25	1	Section	1:10	East-facing elevation of Trench 1 east showing contexts 1021, 1022, 1033, 1048, 1056-1060, 1063 and 1064
26	1	Plan	1:20	Post-excavation plan of Trench 1 showing contexts 1022, 1040, 1053-1055 and 1065

Drawing Number	Trench Number	Type	Scale	Description
27	2	Section	1:10	North-facing section of Trench 2 west showing contexts 2023-2025, 2046-2050, 2053, 2054, 2056 and 2059-2063
28	2	Section	1:10	East-facing elevation of wall (contexts 2023/2024) and east-facing section showing contexts 2030, 2035, 2043, 2045 and 2057
29	2	Section	1:10	South-facing section of Trench 2 east showing contexts 2027-2030, 2035-2037, 2040, 2041 and 2043
30	2	Section	1:10	South-facing section of Trench 2 east showing contexts 1020, 1021, 1022, 1027, 1036-1045 and 1049-1054
31	2	Section	1:10	West-facing section of Trench 2 east showing contexts 2027-2030, 2035, 2037, 2040, 2041, 2043, 2045 and 2064
32	2	Section	1:10	North-facing section of Trench 2 east showing contexts 2027, 2030, 2035, 2045, 2057, 2064 and 2065
33	1	Section	1:10	West-facing elevation of walls (contexts 1021 and 1022) also showing contexts 1040, 1044, 1045, 1051 and 1052
34	2	Plan	1:20	Post-excavation plan of Trench 2 showing contexts 2023, 2024, 2053, 2058 and 2065

Appendix 5: Artefact Register

Find Number	Context Number	Trench Number	Description
001	3015	3	Un-glazed pottery (x1)
002	3015	3	Un-glazed pottery (x1)
003	3015	3	Un-glazed pottery (x1)
004	3015	3	Un-glazed pottery (x1)
005	3015	3	Un-glazed pottery (x1)
006	3015	3	Un-glazed pottery (x1)
007	3015	3	Un-glazed pottery (x1)
008	3015	3	Un-glazed pottery (x1)
009	3015	3	Un-glazed pottery (x1)
010	3015	3	Glazed pottery (x1)
011	3015	3	Glazed pottery (x1)
012	3015	3	Glazed pottery (x1)
013	3015	3	Glazed pottery (x1)
014	3015	3	Black-glazed earthenware (x1)
015	3015	3	Glazed pottery (pearlware) (x1)
016	3015	3	Glazed pottery (x1)
017	3015	3	Glazed tile (x1)

Find Number	Context Number	Trench Number	Description
018	3015	3	Clay pipe stem fragment (x1)
019	3015	3	Clay pipe stem fragment (x1)
020	3015	3	Clay pipe stem fragment (x1)
021	3039	3	Green-glazed pottery (possibly 17 th -Century) (x1)
022	2044	2	Earthenware (x2)
023	2035	2	Earthenware (x1)
024	1031	1	Black-glazed earthenware (x2)
025	3044	3	Flint nodule (x1)
026	2049	2	Glazed pottery (possibly 17 th -Century Saintonge polychrome ware) (x1)
027	1045	1	Flint nodule (x1)
028	3044	3	Clay pipe stem (x1)
029	3037	3	Black-glazed earthenware (x2)
030	1018	1	Iron fragment (x1)
031	2028	2	Modern pottery (x27)
032	1038	1	Brown-glazed earthenware (x1)
033	103?	1	Clay pipe (x1)
034	1018	1	Animal bone (x1)

Find Number	Context Number	Trench Number	Description
035	1018	1	Red brick (x1)
036	1018	1	Red brick (x1)
037	3044	3	Brown-glazed earthenware (x1)
038	2037	2	Brown-glazed earthenware (x1)
039	1031	1	Clear glass fragment (x1)
040	2044	2	Glazed pottery (possibly pearlware or creamware) (x2)
041	1031	1	Brown-glazed pottery (x2)
042	1041	1	White ceramic (x1)
043	1041	1	Black-glazed pottery (x2)
044	2044	2	Earthenware (possibly 19 th -Century) (x19)
045	2057	2	Medieval pottery (x1)
046	1038	1	Pottery (Manganese ware) (x1)
047	1050	1	Red brick (x1)
048	2049	2	Red brick (x1)
049	2046	2	Iron nail (x1)
050	2018	2	Glazed pottery (x1)
051	2018	2	Glazed pottery (x1)

Find Number	Context Number	Trench Number	Description
052	2018	2	Glazed pottery (x1)
053	2018	2	Glazed pottery (x1)
054	2018	2	Glazed pottery (x1)
055	2018	2	Glazed pottery (x1)
056	2018	2	Glazed pottery (x1)
057	2018	2	Glazed pottery (x1)
058	2018	2	Glazed pottery (x1)
059	2018	2	Glazed pottery (x1)
060	2018	2	Glazed pottery (x1)
061	2018	2	Black-glazed earthenware (x1)
062	2018	2	Black-glazed earthenware (x1)
063	2018	2	Black-glazed earthenware (x1)
064	2018	2	Black-glazed earthenware (x1)
065	2018	2	White Ceramic (x1)
066	2018	2	White Ceramic (x1)
067	2018	2	White Ceramic (x1)
068	2018	2	Brown glass (x1)

Find Number	Context Number	Trench Number	Description
069	2018	2	Brown glass (x1)
070	3030	3	Glass (x3)
071	3030	3	Window glass (x1)
072	3019	3	Green-glazed pottery (x1)
073	1036	1	Pottery (x4)
074	2035	2	Glazed pottery (x1)
075	2035	2	White-glazed pottery (x1)
076	2035	2	Unglazed earthenware (x1)
077	2035	2	Unglazed earthenware (x2)
078	2035	2	Unglazed earthenware (x1)
079	1031	1	Pottery (North Devon ware) (x1)
080	2035	2	Green glass (x1)
081	2035	2	Window glass (x1)
082	2030	2	Pottery (Westerwald Stoneware) (x1)
083	2035	2	Flint nodules (x2)
084	1031	1	Black-glazed earthenware (x1)
085	Unstrat	1w	Clay pipes (x2)

Find Number	Context Number	Trench Number	Description
086	3037	3	Clay pipe (x1)
087	3037	3	Roof slate (perforated) (x1)
088	3037	3	Flint nodules (x2)
089	3037	3	Brown-glazed pottery (x4)
090	3037	3	Brown-glazed pottery (x2)
091	3037	3	Tile (possible floor tile) (x1)
092	2028	2	Flint nodule (x1)
093	Unstrat.	Unstrat.	Black-glazed tiles (x2)
094	Unstrat.	Unstrat.	Tile (x1)
095	1064	1	Medieval pottery (x1)
096	Unstrat.	Unstrat.	Clay Pipe (x1)
097	3032	3	Red brick (x1)
098	3032	3	White ceramic (x1)
099	3032	3	White ceramic (x1)
100	1032	1	Red brick (x2)
101	1032	1	Flint nodules (x2)
102	1038	1	Pottery (possible Staffordshire/Bristol cup handle) (x1)

Find Number	Context Number	Trench Number	Description
103	1041	1	Flint nodules (x2)
104	1038	1	Pottery (Westerwald ware) (x1)
105	1032	1	Pottery (Staffordshire/Bristol Combed Slipware) (x1)
106	1032	1	Pottery (Staffordshire/Bristol Tankard) (x1)
107	1032	1	Brown-glazed earthenware (x1)
108	3032	3	Red brick (x2)
109	Unstrat.	Unstrat.	Shell (x1)
110	2030	2	Red brick (x4)
111	3037	3	Window glass (x3)
112	3032	3	Flint nodules (x2)
113	1032	1	Clay Pipe (x1)
114	1032	1	Clay Pipe (x1)
115	1032	1	Clay Pipe (x1)
116	1032	1	Clay Pipe (x1)
117	1032	1	Clay Pipe (x1)
118	1032	1	Clay Pipe (x1)
119	1032	1	Clay Pipe (x1)

Find Number	Context Number	Trench Number	Description
120	2038	2	Medieval pottery (x1)
121	2038	2	Medieval pottery (x1)
122	2030	2	Pottery (x1)
123	2035	2	Red brick (x12)
124	2038	2	Medieval pottery (x2)
125	1037	1	Medieval/17 th -Century pottery (x1)
126	2028	2	Glass fragments (x 55)
127	1037	1	Brown-glazed earthenware handle (x1)
128	2028	2	Modern pottery (x 4)
129	2027	2	Glass fragments (x 10)
130	3031	3	Flint nodules (x2)
131	1038	1	Pottery (North Devon) (x1)
132	1038	1	Pottery (Staffordshire/Bristol) (x1)
133	1049	1	Flint nodule (x1)
134	2035	2	Flint nodule (x 2)
135	1038	1	Flint nodules (x 4)
136	1037	1	Flint nodules (x 1)

Find Number	Context Number	Trench Number	Description
137	2042	2	Flint nodules (x 6)
138	Unstrat	1w	Flint nodules (x1)
139	2044	2	Flint nodules (x 5)
140	1038	1	Clay pipe fragments (x13)
141	1022	1	Clay pipe stem (x1)
142	3039?	3	Clay pipe stem (x1)
143	2037	2	Clay pipe stem (x1)
144	2035	2	Clay pipe stem (x1)
145	Unstrat	1e	Clay pipe stem (x1)
146	3031	1	Modern tile (same as FN 93) (x1)
147	1030	1	Modern glass fragments (x10)
148	1041	1	Window glass (x1)
149	1038	1	Glass fragments (x 2)
150	1030	1	Small green bottle, broken at neck (x1)
151	2035	2	Clear glass (x1)
152	2047	2	Clear glass (x 1)
153	2044	2	Green bottle glass (x 2)

Find Number	Context Number	Trench Number	Description
154	2044	2	Clear glass fragments (x 9)
155	3031	3	Glass fragments (x21)
156	3039	3	Window glass fragments (x 2)
157	2027	2	Pottery (Bristol Staffordshire?) (x2)
158	1031	1	Brown-glazed earthenware (x2)
159	3044	3	Possible rooftile (x1)
160	3031	3	Black-glazed earthenware (x3), brown-glazed earthenware (x1), Spongeware (x 2)
161	Unstrat	2e	Glazed earthenware (x1)
162	2064	2	Medieval pottery (x1)
163	2064	2	Medieval pottery (x1)
164	2064	2	Medieval pottery (x1)
165	2064	2	Medieval pottery (x1)
166	2064	2	Medieval pottery (x1)
167	2064	2	Medieval pottery (x1)
168	2064	2	Medieval pottery (x1)
169	2064	2	Medieval pottery (x1)
170	2064	2	Medieval pottery (x1)

Find Number	Context Number	Trench Number	Description
171	2064	2	Medieval pottery (x1)
172	2064	2	Medieval pottery (x1)
173	2064	2	Medieval pottery (x1)
174	1049	1	Pottery (possibly Everted rimware) (x1)
175	1049	1	Medieval pottery (x1)
176	2028	2	Tarmac fragment (x1)
177	2044	2	Red brick fragments (x25)
178	3037	3	Red brick fragments (x15)
179	2035	2	Red brick fragments (x16)
180	2028	2	Red brick and mortar fragments
181	2047	2	Flint nodules (x4)
182	3037	3	Lead pistol shot (x1)
183	2016	2	U-shaped iron rest (x1)
184	1027	1	Large iron nail and iron fragments (x5)
185	1034	1	Coin/metal disc (x1)
186	1038	1	Iron fragments (possibly includes 3 iron nails) (x7)
187	2044	2	Iron Fragment (x1)

Find Number	Context Number	Trench Number	Description
188	1041	1	Iron Lump (x1)
189	2035	2	Long thin copper bar (x1)
190	1038	1	Iron nail fragments (x3) and iron lumps (x9)
191	1032	1	Copper pin (x1)
192	1038	1	Pottery (x1)
193	1038	1	Black-glazed earthenware (x5)
194	1038	1	Brown-glazed earthenware (x5)
195	1038	1	Window glass (x1)
196	1038	1	Pottery (x1)
197	1038	1	Pottery (Staffordshire Bristol) (x2)
198	1038	1	Pottery (Manganese ware) (x2)
199	1038	1	Tin-glazed earthenware (x1)
200	1038	1	Clay pipe stem (x2)
201	1027	1	Unglazed pottery (x1)
202	3037	3	Roof slate (x1)
203	2038	2	Roof slate (x1)
204	2044	2	Roof slate (x3)

Find Number	Context Number	Trench Number	Description
205	2035	2	Roof slate (x1)

Appendix 6: Faunal Register

Context Number	Trench Number	Description	Weight (g)
Unstrat	Unstrat	Bone (x14)	172
Unstrat	1	Teeth (x3)and bone (x3)	95
Unstrat	1	Bone (x7)	45
1018	1	Bone with some evidence for butchery (x4)	170
1022	1	Tooth with bone fragments (x1)	6
1027	1	Bone (x23)	52
1031	1	Bone (x2)	20
1032	1	Teeth (x2) and bone (x33)	313
1037	1	Bone (x7) tooth (x1)	40
1038	1	Bone (x60) and teeth (x5)	416
1038???	1	Bone (x25) including horn (x1) and tooth (x1)	512
1041	1	Bone (x20) and tooth in jaw bone	112
1044	1	Teeth (x2)	28
1049	1	Bone fragments	11
2015	2	Bone (x11) with some butchery evident	85
2018	2	Bone (x3) with some butchery evident	100
2027	2	Bone (x1) with some butchery evident	14

Context Number	Trench Number	Description	Weight (g)
2028	2	Tooth (x1) and bone (x2)	20
2030	2	Tooth (x1) and bone (x9)	75
2035	2	Bone (x1)	8
2038	2	Bone fragments	<1
2042	2	Bone (x1)	<1
2044	2	Tooth (x1) and bone fragments	<1
2047	2	Bone (x3) and teeth (x2)	10
2056	2	Tooth (x1)	14
3015	3	Bone (x8)	377
3019	3	Bone (x8) and fragments	96
3031	3	Bone (x40) and fragments and teeth (x4)	266
3032	3	Bone (x5) and fragments	46
3037	3	Bone (x40) and teeth (x3)	252
3039	3	Bone (x18) and fragments	38
3044	3	Bone (x13), some butchery evident	180

Appendix 7: Mortar Sample Register

Sample Number	Bastion Wall	Co-ordinates		
		Easting	Northing	Height (OD)
1	Later Wall	984.706	469.006	21.5m
2	Later Wall	985.315	469.632	20.93m
3		989.853	477.519	20.5m
4	Earlier wall	989.736	478.846	20.2m
5	Later Wall	994.307	485.270	20.78m
6	Earlier wall	996.738	491.342	20.1m
7	Later Wall	1003.882	501.816	20.75m
8	Lower Wall	1003.014	502.451	20.1m

Appendix 8: Soil Sample Register

Sample Number	Context Number	Trench Number	Number of bags
1	2044	2	3
2	1041	1	1
3	3037	3	4
4	3038	3	2
5	3039	3	2
6	1051	1	2
7	1061	1	2
8	1062	1	2
9	1060	1	2
10	1058	1	1
11	1059	1	1
12	1064	1	2
13	1057	1	1
14	1056	1	1
15	1032	1	2
16	1038	1	3
17	2064	2	3

Sample Number	Context Number	Trench Number	Number of bags
18	2047	2	1
19	2038	2	2
20	2049	2	2
21	2054	2	1
22	2025	2	2
23	2045	2	1
24	1052	1	3
25	2044	2	2
26	2061	2	2
27	1051	1	2
28	2057	2	1
29	2059	2	1
30	2063	2	1
31	2045	2	2
32	1041	1	2
33	2035	2	2
34	2041	2	2
35	1050	1	1

Sample Number	Context Number	Trench Number	Number of bags
36	2036	2	1
37	2038	2	1



Plate 1: View of collapsed section of bastion wall, looking north-east from Market Square



Plate 2: Remains of gravel pathway (context 3007) on top of rampart following removal of 19th- to 20th-Century overburden, looking north-east



Plate 3: View of pinning walls (contexts 3027, 3045 and 3046) running from bastion wall into rampart, looking south-east towards Barbican gate



Plate 4: Upstanding section of bastion wall prior to dismantling. Line separates 19th-Century additions, including corbelling and parapet, from the earlier bastion wall below



Plate 5: View of rampart after removal of 19th- to 20th-Century overburden, looking southwest

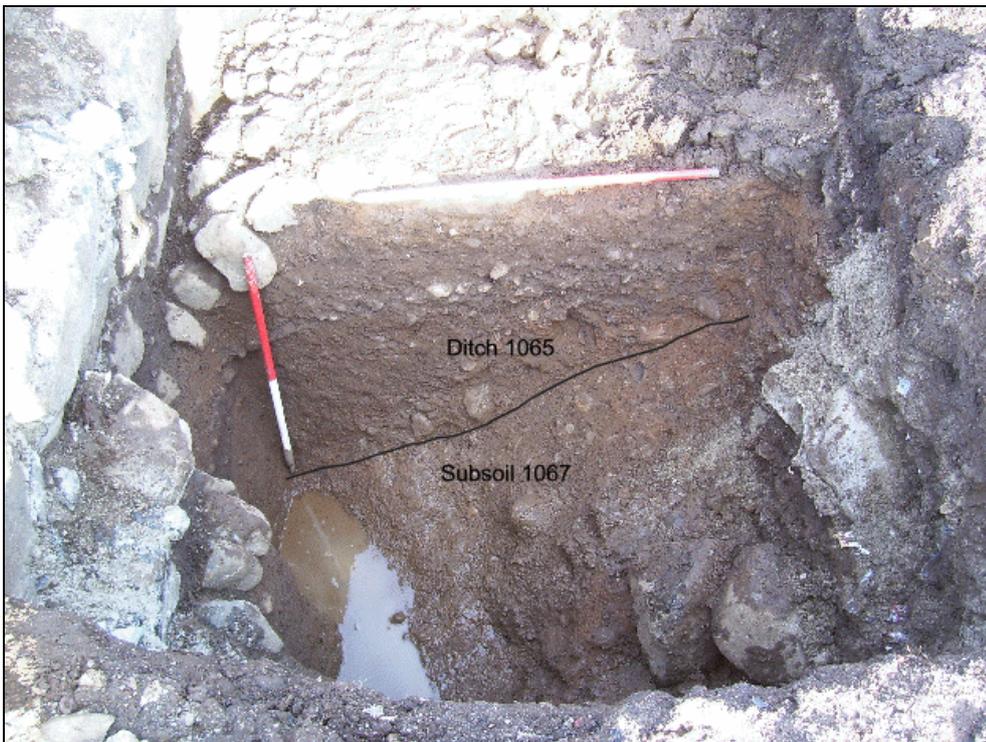


Plate 6: Post-excavation photograph of Trench 1 East showing Medieval ditch (context 1065), looking north-east

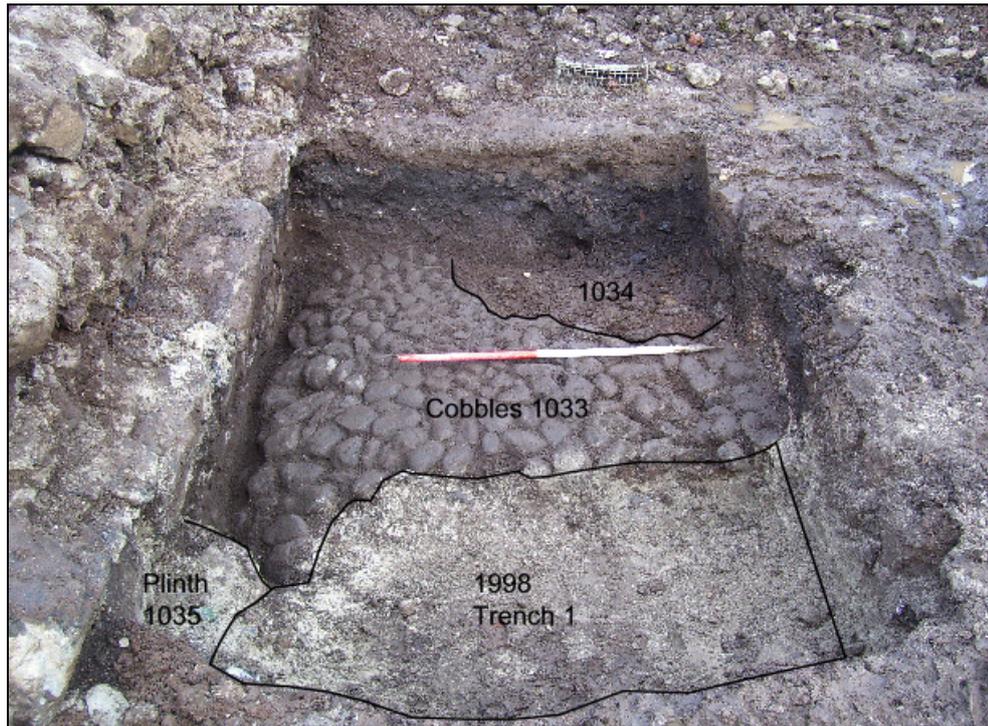


Plate 7: Pre-excitation photograph of Trench 1 East showing cobbles (context 1033), 1998 excavation Trench 1 and pit (context 1034), looking north-east

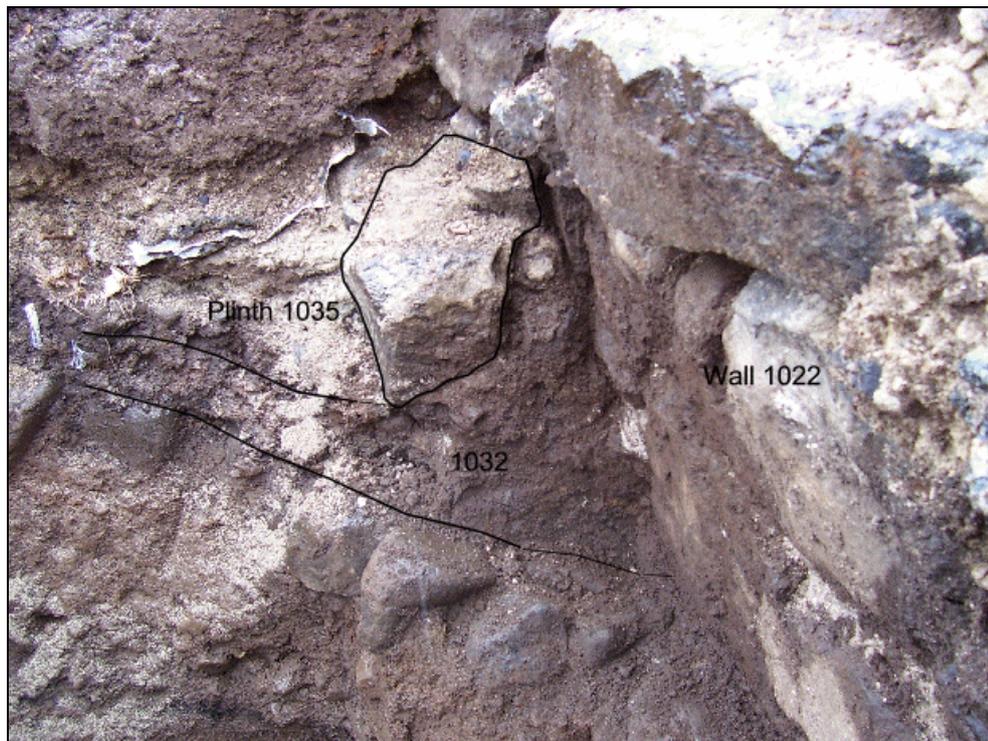


Plate 8: View of plinth (context 1035) after removal of stone, looking south-west



Plate 9: View of possible bank (context 1053) and curving setting of stones (context 1055) in Trench 1 West, looking south-west



Plate 10: Metal surface (context 1045) in Trench 1 West, looking south-east



Plate 11: View of cobbled surface (context 1039) and unexcavated slot (context 1042) in Trench 1 West, looking south-east



Plate 12: Post-excavation photograph of slot (context 1042), looking south-west

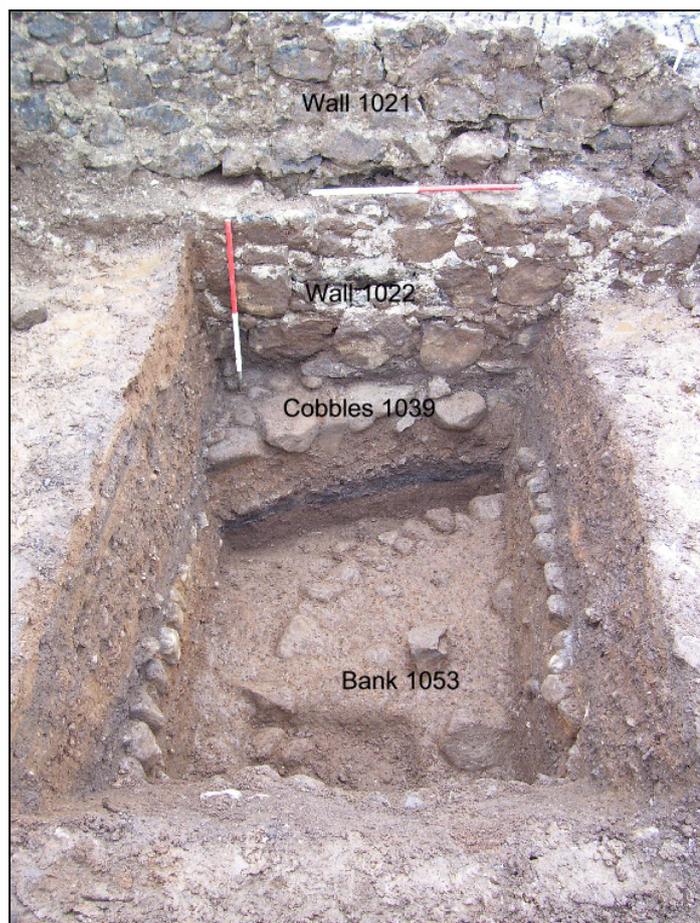


Plate 13: View of western face of original bastion wall (context 1022) built directly upon cobbles (context 1039), looking south-east

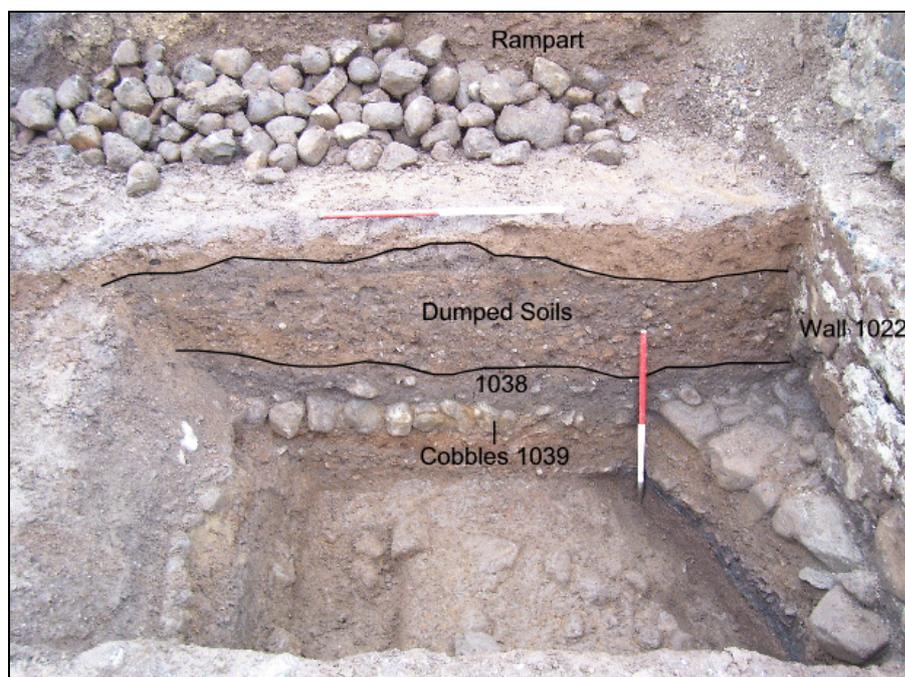


Plate 14: South-facing section of Trench 1 West showing buried soil (context 1038) above cobbles (context 1039) and below dumped soils (contexts 1027, 1026, 1037 and 1066), looking north

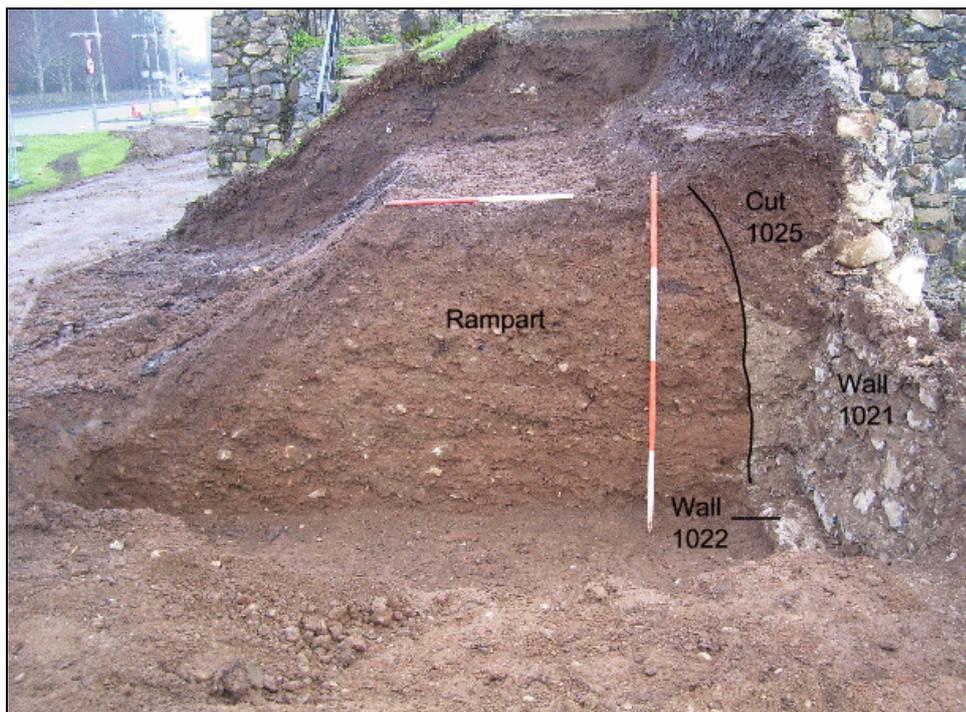


Plate 15: South-west-facing section of rampart after removal of 19th- to 20th-Century overburden. The foundation cut (context 1025) for the re-built bastion (context 1021) wall can be seen at right hand side, looking north-east

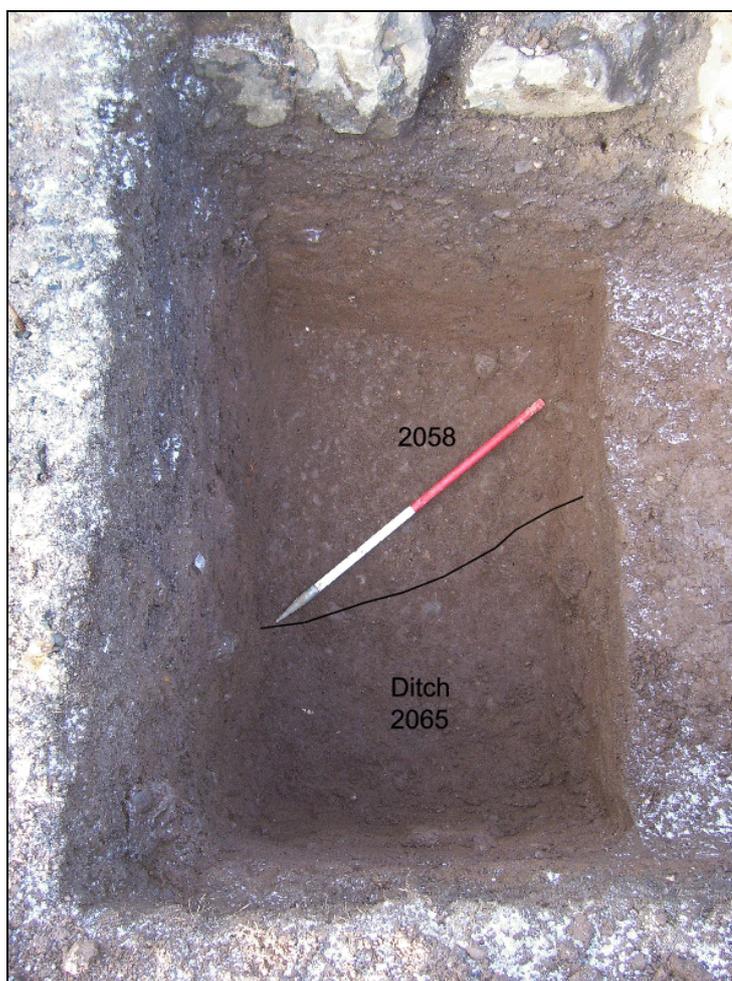


Plate 16: View of metalled surface (context 2058) and excavated portion of medieval ditch (context 2065) in Trench 2 East, looking north-west



Plate 17: Post-excitation photo of scarp (context 2053) in Trench 2 West, looking south

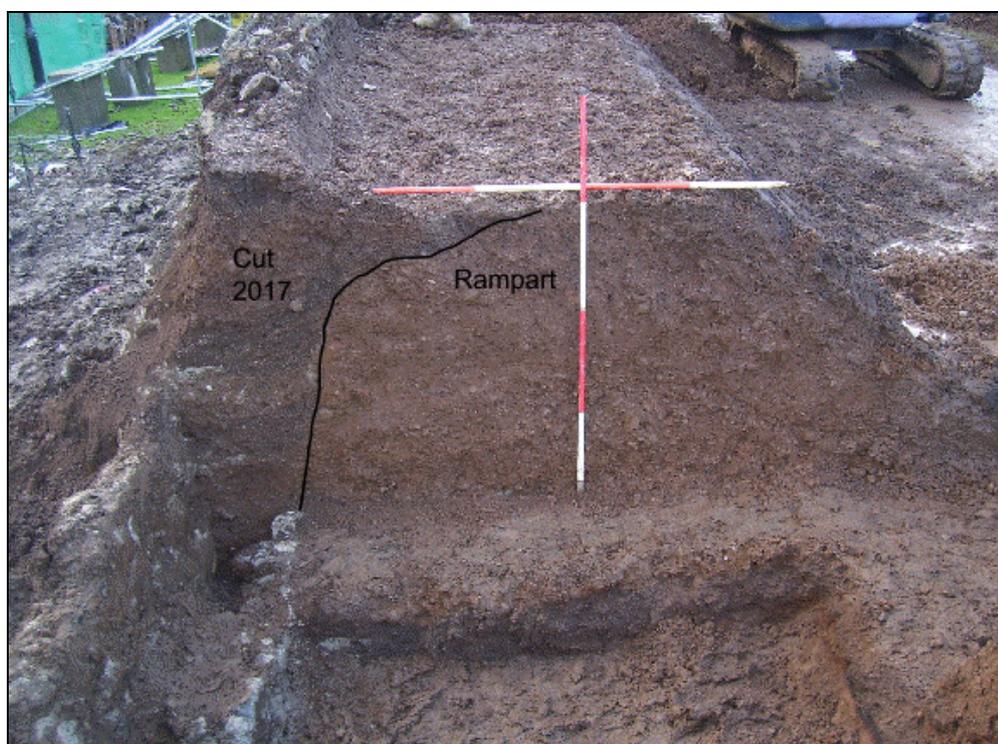


Plate 18: North-east-facing section of rampart (context 2006) in Trench 2 West after removal of 19th- to 20th-Century overburden. The foundation cut (context 2017) for the re-built bastion wall can be seen at left hand side, looking south-west



Plate 19: Post-excavation photo of 17th-Century ditch (context 3040) in Trench 3 East, looking south-west



Plate 20: Metalled surface (context 3032) in Trench 3 East, looking north-east



Plate 21: View of rebuilt bastion wall (context 3023) constructed directly on top of original bastion wall (context 3024), looking north-east

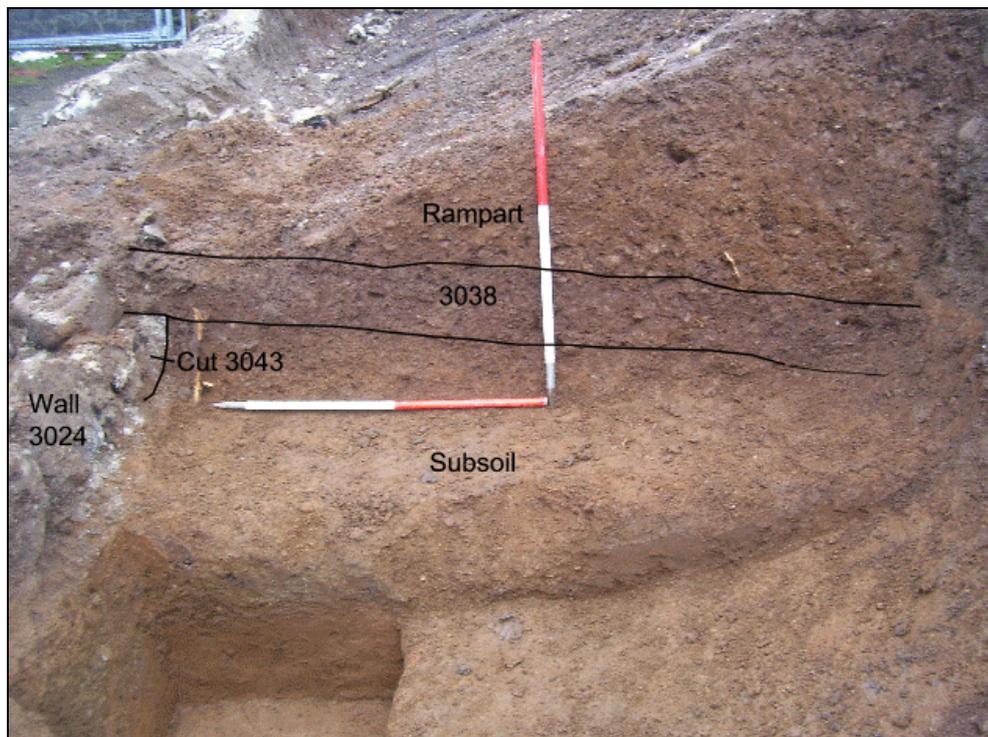


Plate 22: View of buried garden soil (context 3038) found directly below rampart in Trench 3 West, looking south-west

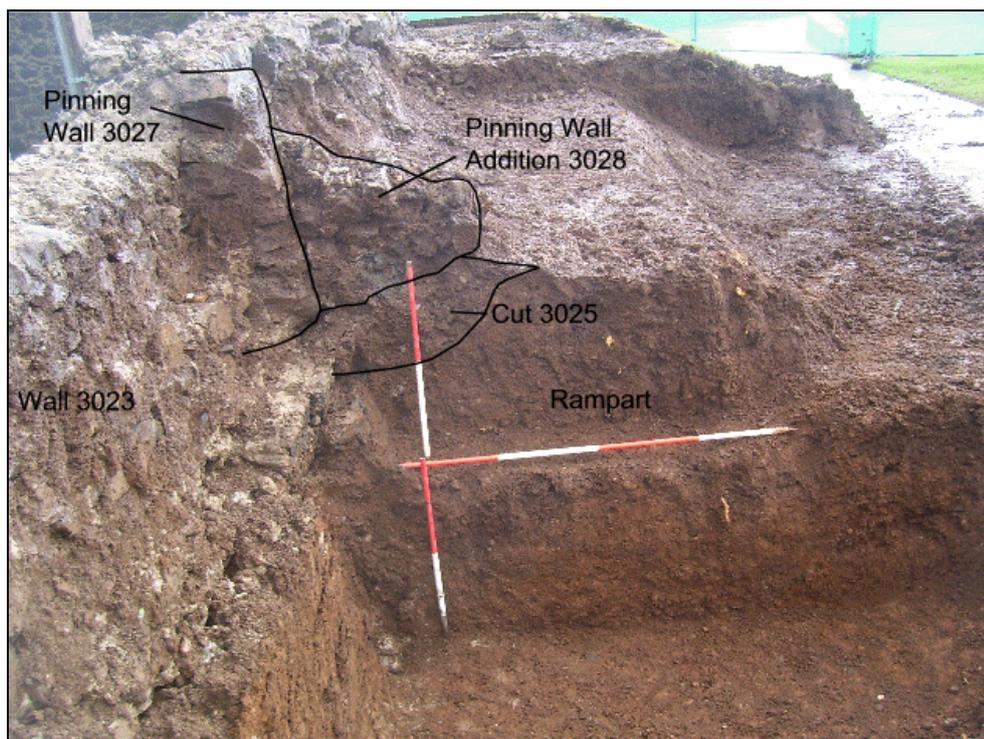


Plate 23: North-east-facing section of rampart in Trench 3 West. Also visible are the upstanding remains of the rebuilt bastion wall (context 3023), pinning wall (context 3027) and pinning wall addition (context 3028) at left hand side, looking south-west