



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST EXCAVATION AT BACK LANE, KILKENNY**

**FOR KILKENNY COUNTY COUNCIL**

**MINISTERIAL CONSENT C414; registration number E4109; metal  
detection R217.**

**CLAIRE WALSH  
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECTS LTD  
27 COULSON AVENUE  
RATHGAR DUBLIN 6  
01- 4924997  
archprojects@eircom.net**

Archaeological test excavation trench at Back Lane, Kilkenny January 2011.

### **Introduction**

Further information regarding the location of the town wall at St John's Abbey, Kilkenny, was requested by National Monuments, on foot of an application to develop a section of the site as the new Butler Gallery, and refurbish the 19th century Evan's Home. The site has a long period of occupation, with at least three discreet phases of building, all of which are reflected in the boundary wall to Back Lane.

Because of the presence of lean- to greenhouses along the inner wall boundary, only limited test excavation could be undertaken here in August 2010, and the results were inconclusive regarding the earliest date for the boundary wall.

At a site meeting in December 2010, National Monuments staff requested that a single trench be excavated on Back Lane to attempt to determine the date of a section of the lowest wall. This was carried out on 29/ 1/2011, in tandem with a measured drawing of the external face of the wall (FIGS 5,6,7) and a visual analysis and description of the masonry. The results are described below.

### **The line of the town wall**

The town defences of Kilkenny are classified as a National Monument (RMP KK 019 026020), the protection of which is detailed in the National Policy on Town Defences (2008, Archaeology.ie). However the line of the town defences along the northern and western part of the suburb of St John's has not been uncovered through excavation. The line of the wall on the south east side of the suburb has been uncovered in several test excavations, and at 68- 69 John St, it stood below present ground level to a depth of 3m, with a significant basal batter (96E131, excavations.ie). Elsewhere in Kilkenny, some sections of the wall where uncovered had a plinth, and all descriptions indicate a significant basal batter. None of these descriptions tally with the lower section of the wall F12 uncovered in the test pit at Back Lane. Insufficient of the lower masonry F13 could be uncovered.

An external ditch has been located at most excavated sections, however the limitations of the work at Back Lane did not allow for uncovering such a feature here.

There is a difference of opinion between several authors, including Thomas (1992) and Bradley (2000), as to where the town wall or town defences lie in relation to St John's Priory. Although burgesses were noted here in the early 13th century, it has been suggested by one authority that the suburb of St John's may not have been enclosed until perhaps the 16th century. However, Thomas (1992, 130) suggests that 'St John's may be viewed as a walled suburb of Kilkenny, possibly always enclosed by a ditch and bank and initially defended by the priory, with its defences upgraded in the early 16th century at the latest'. She has placed the town wall along the north end of Barrack Lane, whereas if the priory were to defend the suburb, the wall should enclose the back of the priory, along Back Lane, and not extend across the entrance to the priory. In 1307, an inquisition giving the burgage rent of St John's at £4 13s 11dm suggests there were 94 burgesses and a population of between 400 and 650 (Bradley 2000, 4). St John's Outer Gate, first mentioned in 1351, was sited on the corner of the Abbey site with John Street.

Bradley (2000, 4) states that 'the small fragment of the claustral buildings north- west of the church indicates that the town wall was located further to the north than has generally been supposed'. However, the Historic Atlas of Kilkenny has depicted the wall on a line with the northern field boundary on Rocque's map of c. 1758, while the Conservation Plan of Kilkenny Town Walls (Oxford Archaeology 2005) has placed the town wall on the rear of the John St plots on Rocque. This latter line has reverted to that on the historic Ordnance Survey maps.

Previous test trenching on the site (Stevens 2000, 2006) uncovered a medieval wall, most likely relating to the chancel, as it lies parallel with it, at a depth less than 1.50m below present ground level. No evidence for a town wall on the site was uncovered, and he therefore, following Bradley, reasonably suggested that it may lie further north- indeed be the present northern boundary of the Evans Home site.

The most recent publication on the town by the Kilkenny Archaeological Project (2008) depicts the line of the town wall enclosing the north western side of the precinct of St Johns, along Back Lane, but returning along the western boundary, at the mill race, and continuing on the rear of the plots south of the Carnegie Library. This map of the line of the town walls is reused in a submission to the Irish Walled Towns Network Conference in September 2010 by Coilin O' Drisceoil of Kilkenny Archaeology.

While there is strong evidence that the town wall lies along Back Lane, there is no evidence to suggest that it extended along the inside of the mill race, and testing in August 2010 indicates that the west wall of the present precinct is of much more recent date. Rocque's map of 1758 does not indicate a wall along the mill race, whereas a boundary wall to the Barracks along Back Lane is shown (FIG.2).

As it appears unlikely that the construction of the infantry barracks in 1700 should have cut across such a long standing boundary as the town wall, it seems most probable that the line of the town wall extended from Back Lane directly to the mill race, and probably continuing to the river. The Kilkenny Down Survey (1655) indicates a ditched enclosure to the north and west of the abbey church and ancillary buildings (FIG 1). This section of the town was certainly walled by the Cromwellian period, when it was described as 'another walled town on the other side of the river' but 'the suburb of St John's was taken without serious resistance' (Doyle 2005).

The first infantry barracks in the town were constructed here c. 1700. It is referred to as the old infantry barracks by 1768. It is recorded that the stone of the barracks was taken from the priory. It is suggested that the line of the barracks overlay the existing east range of the priory. The gable wall of the 1700 Barracks is extant in the boundary wall. The gable wall projects north of the line of the boundary wall along Back Lane, and trenches inside the Barracks footprint here have indicated that a deep basement is present. There is no apparent reason why the line of the gable wall of the Barracks projects beyond the possible line of the town wall, but the Barracks has a deep basement along Back Lane.

Around 1780, the nave of the main Chapel, its two towers and attendant buildings were demolished. Robertson (1851, 434) quotes an anonymous tour through Ireland, 'the tower of St John's abbey, is described as then standing, and is noticed for its lightness and beauty' 'these ruins, says the tourist, stand upon a large extent of ground, bordering on the river'.

Evan's Asylum was built on the site of the former barracks in 1818 (FIG 3). This was a non-denominational home, founded by Joseph Evans for 12 male and 12 female 'decayed servants'. By 1861, the building housed an infant's school. The gate piers at the north east end of Back Lane are not present on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey map, but are present on the 1871 edition. They do not appear to relate to the Evans Home, but to buildings on the east side of the blok. Likewise, the continuation of the wall to the river is not present on the first edition, but present by 1871. The first edition shows a small bridge over the millrace, but there was a laneway along the side of the Barracks, shown on the 1758 Rocque map.

### **The excavation (FIGS 4-7)**

The work was licensed by a modification to the original ministerial consent C414, and a road closure licence permitted by Kilkenny County Council (R.O (002) 2011). The size of the excavation trench was restricted by the Borough Council for Health & Safety & Structural Stability reasons Kilkenny Borough Council to a maximum width of 3 feet, and 1000mm in depth. It was limited in length by the presence of a broadband cable at a distance of c. 1000mm from the wall. This meant that there was no chance of determining whether or not an external ditch exists along Back Lane, which would be conclusive evidence for the defensive function of a medieval wall in this area.

The existing wall at Back Lane stands to a height in excess of 4.80m towards the western end of Back Lane, but it is clearly composed of several different structures and builds (see below).

The trench was placed towards the western end of Back Lane, east of the mill race, where the lowest course of masonry visible was distinct from overlying builds, and resembled potentially medieval masonry (Plate 1).

The road surface was saw cut, and excavation was carried out with a narrow grading bucket. The upper level consisted of compacted hardcore to a depth of c. 300mm, at which point the concrete capping of a broadband cable was identified. This runs along Back Lane, at a distance of approx. 1000mm from the boundary wall of the Evan's Home, at a depth of 800mm. The cable was laid in a bedding of fine pea gravel. The placing of the cable had been archaeologically monitored in 2004 (licence 04E0057), when the arch of the bridge over the mill race to the west of the priory had been exposed.

All of the soils were removed by mechanical excavator, and examined for finds in the machine bucket. Due to safety requirements, no meaningful in situ examination could be carried out in such a small trench.

The removal of the mixed deposit in the trench exposed the face of the wall, which extended to a depth of 1.32m, where it stood on a plinth or an earlier wall (plates 2, 3). The wall face was fair, and composed of mainly rectangular blocks, laid on their long side, and brought roughly to courses. The face of the wall was abutted by a very mixed deposit of grey/brown gritty clay silt F11, which contained frequent small fragments of red brick, and several pottery sherds. These were of mixed date, and included a sherd of vividly coloured delft ware, brown glazed earthenware, tin glazed earthenware, white glazed stoneware, and a small sherd of unglazed wheel thrown earthenware, the latter probably late medieval in date. A small decorative copper alloy button, with traces of surface gilding, was also recovered from this mixed deposit. This button is probably late medieval in date.

The date of the deposition of this material is no earlier than the 18th century. This suggests strongly that the lower wall F12 on Back Lane is not of medieval date, and probably dates to the construction of the Barracks c. 1700.

At the base of the wall, a masonry structure F13 that is interpreted as possibly an earlier wall projected for approx. 300m from the face of the overlying structure. The small section that was exposed was composed of two or more rectangular blocks, laid on their long side. This lower stretch of masonry was sealed by a deposit of quite soft very white lime mortar, which had a very high lime content, and no stone or pebbles. This was capped by a thin layer of yellow/ brown clay silt, which did not contain any red brick, and had few small stones. No finds were recovered from the mortar and the yellow clay, which could only be examined in the machine bucket. A deposit of grey/brown silt and small stones was apparent beneath the yellow silt. No pottery was recovered from this lowest deposit, but oyster shell and a fragment of butchered animal bone were noted.

Excavation was halted at this level.

## **Discussion**

The lowest masonry F13 is very likely be medieval in date. It is present at a depth of 1.32m below the present ground level, which lies at approx 44.85MOD (FIG 7).

At the western end of Back Lane, subsoil occurs at approx. 41.90m (evidence from test pit 3, August 2010). The lowest deposits in test pit 3 were of comparatively modern date, suggesting that the mill race had been dug out in recent time. In contrast, the base of the deposits reached in January 2011 contained no modern material, and appear on that basis to be medieval in date. The upper wall uncovered in test pit 3 was 19th century or later in date, but it sat on an earlier wall of better masonry, which may be continuous with wall F12 on Back Lane- this is certainly suggested by comparison of the levels. The soils which abut the lower levels of wall F12 in the test pit on Back Lane are 18th century or later in date; this indicates a similar date or slightly earlier for the wall F12.

Trial pit 1, excavated in August 2010, uncovered the plinth of the middle, rebuilt wall F14 at 900mm below ground level in the glass house (depth 45.32MOD), and the base of the plinth at 1.100m below ground level in the glasshouse (45.12MOD). The deposits abutting the upper wall were 19th century in date. The evidence indicates that the standing wall adjacent to the western gable of the Barracks is comparatively late in date, of 19th century.

Limited evidence for a medieval wall on the line was recovered from the test pit. It is possible that the lowest masonry uncovered in the small trial pit excavated on Back Lane is the upper level of a boundary wall to the priory. If the wall continues to subsoil, it stands below ground to a height of less than 1.50m. The masonry was bonded by loose white lime mortar, and a layer of this was apparent- typical profile for a demolition level. This was overlain by a clean, brick free yellow silt, which was the building level for another wall F12. Brick free silty deposits with marine shell and butchered animal bone abut this lower wall.

It is not possible, within the limits of the test trench, to state whether this lower masonry functioned as the town wall.

## **DESCRIPTION AND ASSESSMENT OF THE BOUNDARY WALLS OF EVAN'S HOME.**

The following account of the walls was compiled from a series of sources, including scaled drawings of selected walls, photographs, a visual assessment, and cartographic sources. The survey should be viewed as a preliminary study. Archaeological trenches at Back Lane, and at the mill race, provided confirmation of the date of those walls. Walls of most interest to this writer are the south western present boundary wall, and the entire southern wall, which appears to be of relatively recent construction.

An overlay of the Ordnance Survey map of 1871 (a clearer survey than the 1842 edition) on Rocque's map of 1758 indicates the shifting boundary on the south west, south and the east side of the site. The assessment concludes that the present south west wall of the site is not the boundary wall of the priory, but is composed of a series of building walls, including an internal wall of a large steeply gabled building (on Rocque), and the east wall of the 'claustral building' with original sandstone doorjambs.

The southern boundary wall and arch is not depicted on Rocque's map, and while further analysis is of course required, this wall and arch appears to be a relatively recent fabrication. The original boundary to the priory appears to have been a short distance further south towards John Street.

The visual assessment included a subjective identification of the stone used. This included grey limestone, black fossiliferous limestone ('Kilkenny marble'), pale sandstone, red sandstone, and

very rare small blocks of white quartzite/ marble. According to sources (KAP 2008, Unitt 2007) all of the building stone is available locally.

The survey was restricted by lack of access to St John's church and grounds, which forms the boundary on the south east side, and by the height and growth on the walls at the south- western corner.

### **The wall at Back Lane (FIGS 5-7)**

North- eastern section, gate piers to barracks quoins: the lowest masonry is of random limestone rubble, brought to rough courses. Patches of lime render with characteristic pebble gritting are present. Two large rectangular marble blocks are notable in this build. No apparent differences in build, except for the uppermost courses of most recent date. This structure abuts the quoins of the barracks (plates 5, 6).

The Barracks quoins are large blocks of surface dressed stone measuring 550mm by 400mm and longer. The surface of the stonework is weathered. Patchy lime render with pebbles is present on the exterior of the Barracks. The masonry is of mixed rectangular blocks and less regular blocks. The gable wall incorporated several stones from the abbey, identifiable as weathered oolitic limestone. The corner at the western end of the barracks was bevelled (plate 9).

At least three blocked opes are apparent on the gable wall of the Barracks (Plates 7, 8). One is a doorway, while the other two are windows. The blockage was mortared stone, with smaller chipped fragments and occasional red brick (plate 7).

The masonry at the western end of the wall abutted the quoins of the Barracks. Several distinct builds are apparent (plates 10, 13).

The lowest build, F12, stands not much higher than 1000mm above the road surface. It is distinct from the higher builds by the weathered and smooth face of the stones (plates 4, 11). Where the test pit is located, there are not more than three courses of stonework remaining above ground. The masonry is generally of rectangular blocks which measure at most 500mm by 200mm, laid on the long side and brought to courses. Lime mortar is evident. A section of the wall I is composed of more rounded blacker calp, but there is no distinct vertical break in the masonry. No surface render or mortar is evident on the sections of blacker stone. It is not well constructed nor are the stones closely fitted. Elsewhere, the lower F12 and middle masonry F14 have patchy pebbled lime render, indicating this dates to the Evans Home period. Some of the surface also has modern cement repointing (plate 16).

The corner at the mill race projects out, and larger stones are present here- some may represent a parapet on the small bridge which spanned the mill race. An iron hinge pivot is set into the masonry here (plate 15).

The middle section of wall F14 has several oolitic limestone blocks from the abbey (plate 13). The lower courses of this wall form a distinct horizon. In general the stonework of this wall is poor, with smaller triangular stones, roughly coursed, and notable chipped surface on the stone.

The uppermost wall incorporates several layers of river rolled cobbles and small rectangular slabs in the base, and is built of chipped limestone.

### **The wall along the mill race**

A single test trench excavated in August 2010 shows that there are two walls at the northern end of this boundary. The uppermost wall, of very poor construction, sits on a lower wall, which is of

better masonry. Walls along this stretch are first indicated on the first and subsequent editions of the Ordnance Survey.

The northern end has a blocked flat headed ope (plate ). Several discreet builds are evident at this point, and in general they are all poor masonry. Most of the stone is blocks of calp, which is coursed and lime bonded. The face of the blocks are chipped. The masonry incorporates some re used stones.

Towards the southern end of the wall, the enclosure shown on the Ordnance Survey second edition is evident in the wall where the later wall to the north abuts the earlier build. The earlier masonry projects westwards beyond the addition (plate ). The stonework is weathered, however of poor build, and there is a noticeable bulge in the wall here.

The stepped boundary is not shown on Rocque, but is on the 1871 map. On the 6 inch historic map, there is a different walled enclosure at this location. Several walls end along this stretch, and are not tied into one another- there is a gap between the walls (plate ). The end of this wall includes red brick. The innermost stretch of walling is of weathered limestones of mixed sizes. The corner has large quoins, which could be late medieval in date, however are probably reused in this position. The entire section of walling above ground here is of relatively recent date.

### **The north wall of the Claustral building (fig. 8)**

This wall is shown on Rocque's map, and aligns reasonably well with the later 1871 OS map (fig. 10). The building of which this forms the north wall appears to be relatively intact, at least at the east end, where the plaster render over the groined and vaulted ceiling is extant (see plates ). The pointed arched north doorway appears intact, with chamfered limestone jambs with surface marks of axed diagonal tooling. This is probably 15th century in date.

The lower courses of the wall contain many rectangular blocks, with frequent irregular stones. There are no evident rebuilds in this wall face, apart from the upper levels where a course or two of water rolled cobbles occurs. The masonry is not regularly coursed. There are frequent small spalls/ infill stones. There is however no evidence for reused stone in the wall face.

At the east end, there is a wall spout with a flat drip stone, the wall below is stained by moisture. Near the top of the wall, there is a course of projecting masonry, which appears to be limestone flags. (inside this building there is a suggestion of a stairwell on this wall).

The western end of the wall is late, and has a face of weathered limestone/ sandstone, and a narrow brick dressed window. The wall face bulges where the two phases of building have been stitched together. The masonry of the later building has frequent characteristic small squared blocks of limestone, and includes some brick.

The mill race is shown open on Rocque's map. Clearly the walling which abuts the west face of the medieval room is late, as it spans the culverted mill race. The building here is not shown on the Ordnance Survey first edition (1842), when the mill race is still open, but by the second edition (1871) the culvert has been constructed, and the building is shown on the 1946 map.

### **Interior of the claustral building**

This is a National Monument. Most of the visible stonework is of fossiliferous limestone, probably from the Black Quarry. The building has two extant doorways, both are pointed arches, of limestone, however the exterior of the eastern doorway is of red sandstone. The original plaster remains on part of the columns, and on sections of the vaulted ceiling. The northern capital is ornate, with several human heads, however plate the columns and capitals to either side of the doorway on the east wall are of differing heights and mismatched. This queries the extent of reconstruction of this building. Much of the vaulting is studded with red brick, and small cobble type stonework, evidently patched.

There is some evidence of a stairwell on the northern wall. It appears to have been a two storey building.

### **The east face of the party wall**

This is in private ownership, however the owner kindly allowed access. A large amount of decorative stonework, both sandstone and limestone, from the abbey is incorporated into the wall. The steep gabled pitch of a building shown on Rocque's map is sketched in red brick on this side of the wall- the plaster/ render print of the gable is visible on the interior of the wall also. This section of the party wall is therefore formed by an internal wall of the building shown on Rocque's map.

### **The main west wall (fig 9)**

The sandstone doorway (A) to the claustral building to the west appears to be in situ. The dressed jambs of the doorway are set into a round headed arch. The use of sandstone contrasts with the inner door jambs, which are of limestone, as are the jambs of the north doorway, This suggests at minimum a two phased construction. The east doorway is also considerably wider than the north doorway. The chamfered jambs are of Old Red Sandstone, with diagonal surface dressing. The round arch into which the door is set is well constructed. Much of the wall is repointed. It is composed mainly of quite weathered gray limestone, with render on the lower courses of the wall in the vicinity of arch A. Red brick is included in the blockage. The upper levels of the wall appear to be rebuilt, with the use of darker and less weathered limestone.

The soil is banked up quite high against this wall, and several sycamore trees are growing up against the wall.

There is an irregular section of red brick and small stone in the central part of the wall, however there are no stones here that suggest a formal breach. It is perhaps a repair.

The central section of the wall has two blocked arches, B and C. Arch B is cut through by a vertical join. The arch is of well set keystones, of angular grey limestone. The infill is composed of both large and small limestones. Next to arch B, a rectangular section of walling is evident at the lower courses. The surface of the large blocks, which resemble quoins, is laminating. A blocked opening, a probable putlock hole, and a reused sculptured sandstone are evident in the walling here. A third blocked arch, C, is higher than the adjacent arch, and is a large round headed opening, with weathered limestone keystones. The wall here is of horizontally set regularly coursed blocks.

The projecting brick dressed corner of the boundary wall corresponds to the end wall of the long building on Rocque. The adjoining building on Rocque extends through the present boundary wall of the Evan's Home, and is evident here as a steep roof scar in plaster. It is also visible in the adjacent property, and it appears that an internal wall of this building forms the boundary. The lower section of walling here has several stones of a flattish headed arch, suggesting a blocked doorway with sandstone quoins.

The soil is mounded very high in this area, but there are indications of the return wall (of either structure) extending into the site here.

This brief study of the present boundary wall of the 19th century Evans Home indicates that the south western stretch is composed of at least three separate elements, and is not a continuous wall of one build. It is possible that the original west wall of the priory lay further west, closer to the mill race, as at least two blocked openings, B and C, are likely to be of medieval date.

### **The south wall**

The corner and end wall is obscured with growth, but there is the scar here of a possible stairwell, which reuses dressed stone. There appears to be a significant amount of reconstruction here- the lower courses are of large rectangular stone, while the middle and upper levels are collapsing.



The end wall of the steeply roofed building on Rocque probably forms part of this wall. No detailed examination was possible on this survey.

#### **The entrance to Barrack Lane (plate 39)**

Barrack Lane is shown on Rocque, and is doubtless the original entrance to the priory complex from the town. The entrance arch is 3.05m in width, and the wall to the west is 1.60m in width while that on the east is 900mm in width. The entrance jambs are large chamfered limestones, and the stones of the segmented arch are fine sandstone; these are similar to the sandstone quoins in the chancel of the church, and are probably reused from the church. The inside of this arch is concrete.

Interestingly, the west side of the wall is not shown on Rocque; the gable of the building is printed on the wall (but the walling to either side appears later, and added to the gable. This suggests that the wall and arch are of recent construction.

The masonry of the exterior of the wall to Barrack Lane suggests three phases of building, visible in plate 39.

#### **The wall from the lodge to the church and East Boundary wall**

All of this walling appears to be of recent date, and much is obscured with growth. The north wall of the chancel is accessible from within the southern closet: the masonry is patched and infilled, but a line of sandstone quoins on the north-west wall of the chancel appears in situ (plate 40). Interestingly, Rocque's map shows a building to the north of the church, which appears to be the north transept of the church. Part of this wall may be extant in the east boundary wall of the site.

An overlay of the 1871 Ordnance Survey map on Rocque's 1758 map shows that the line of the east wall of the Evan's Home is of relatively recent build. Despite this, there are some interesting features, including a series of round headed arches, now blocked. Two are visible only from the exterior, in the small carpark on St Michael's Lane, and occur at different heights.

#### **References**

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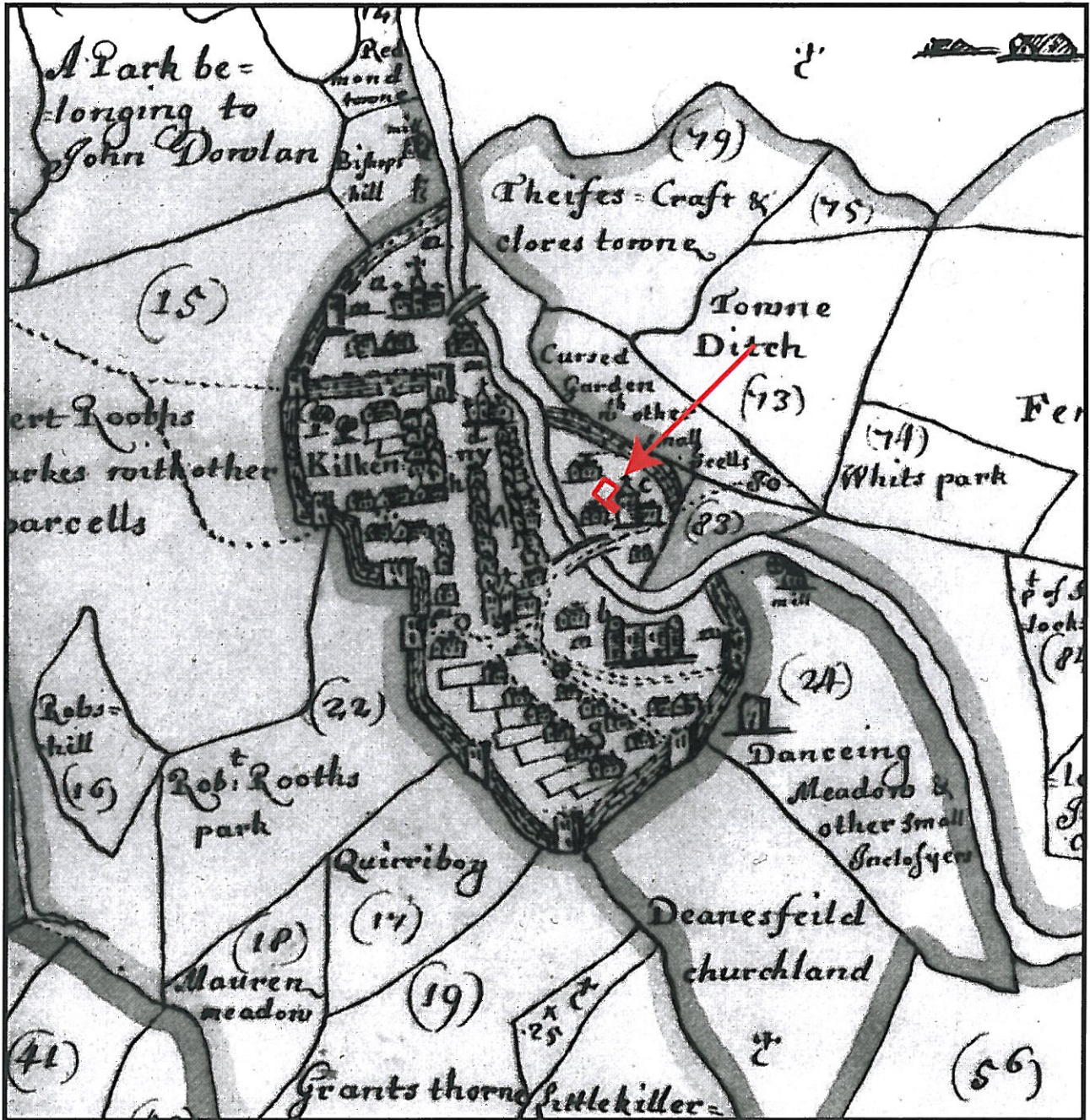
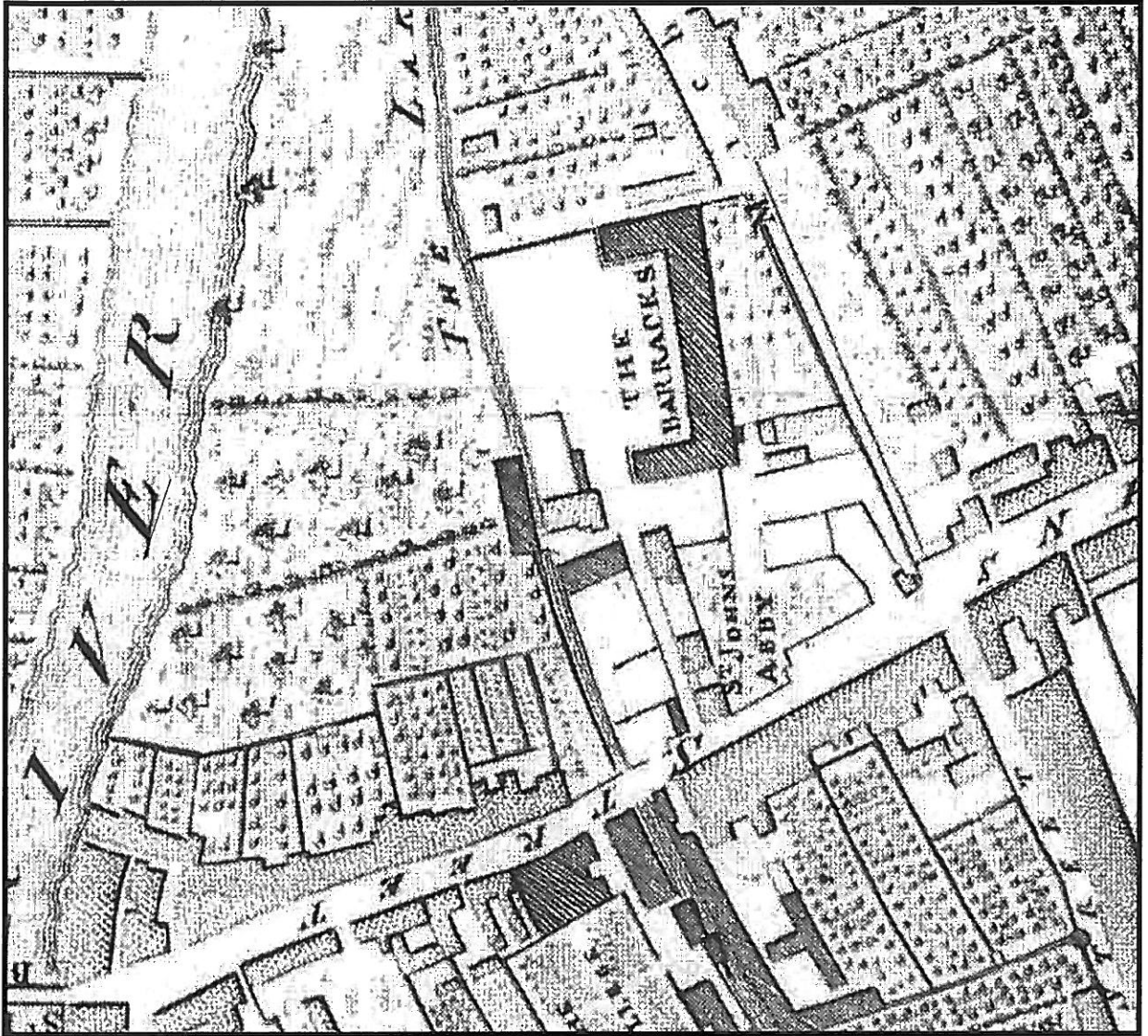
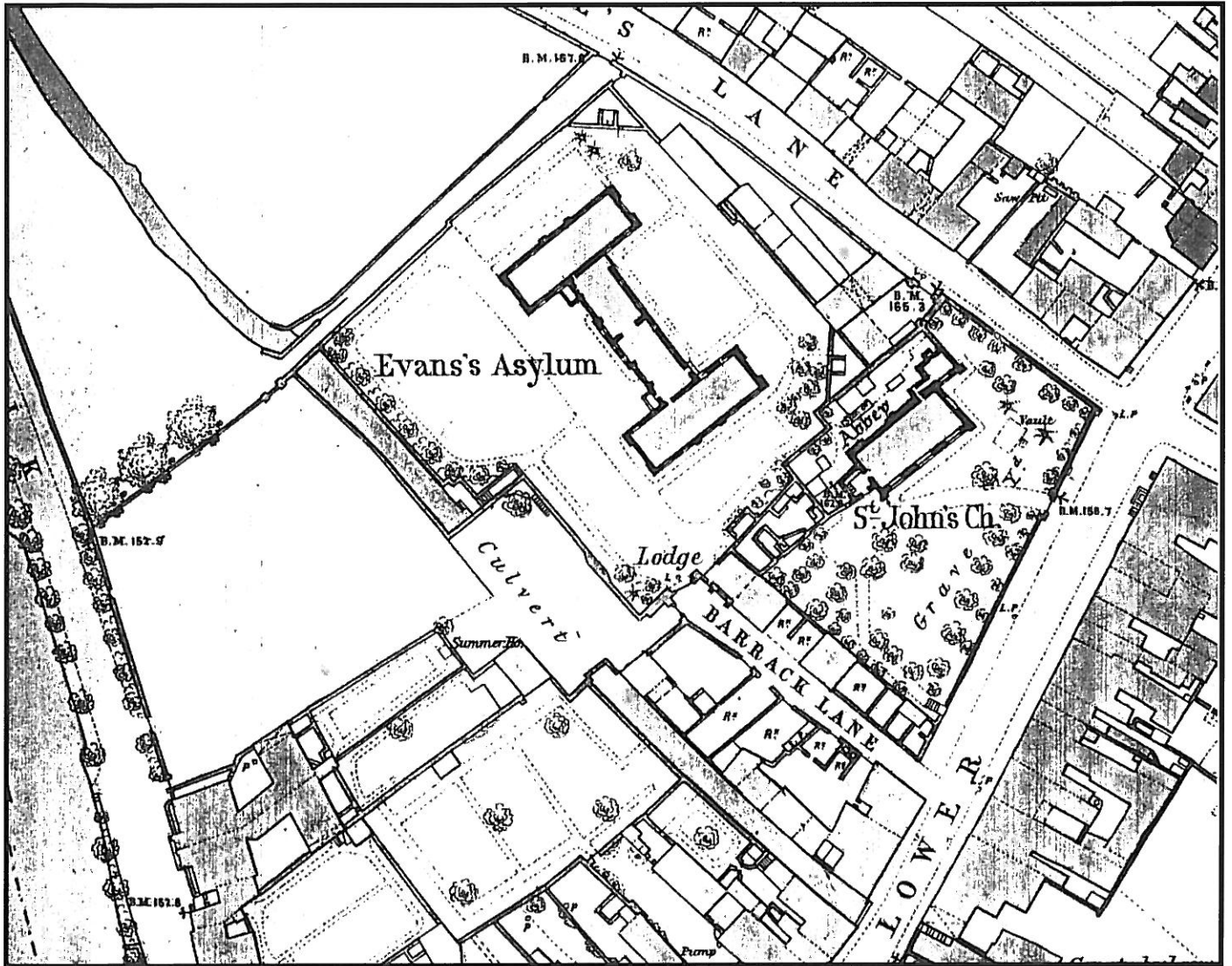


Fig. 1. Site location on Down Survey 1655.



1758

Fig. 2. Barracks on Rocque's 1758 map of Kilkenny.



1871

Fig. 3. Evan's Asylum on site of former Barracks, 1871 Ordnance Survey map.

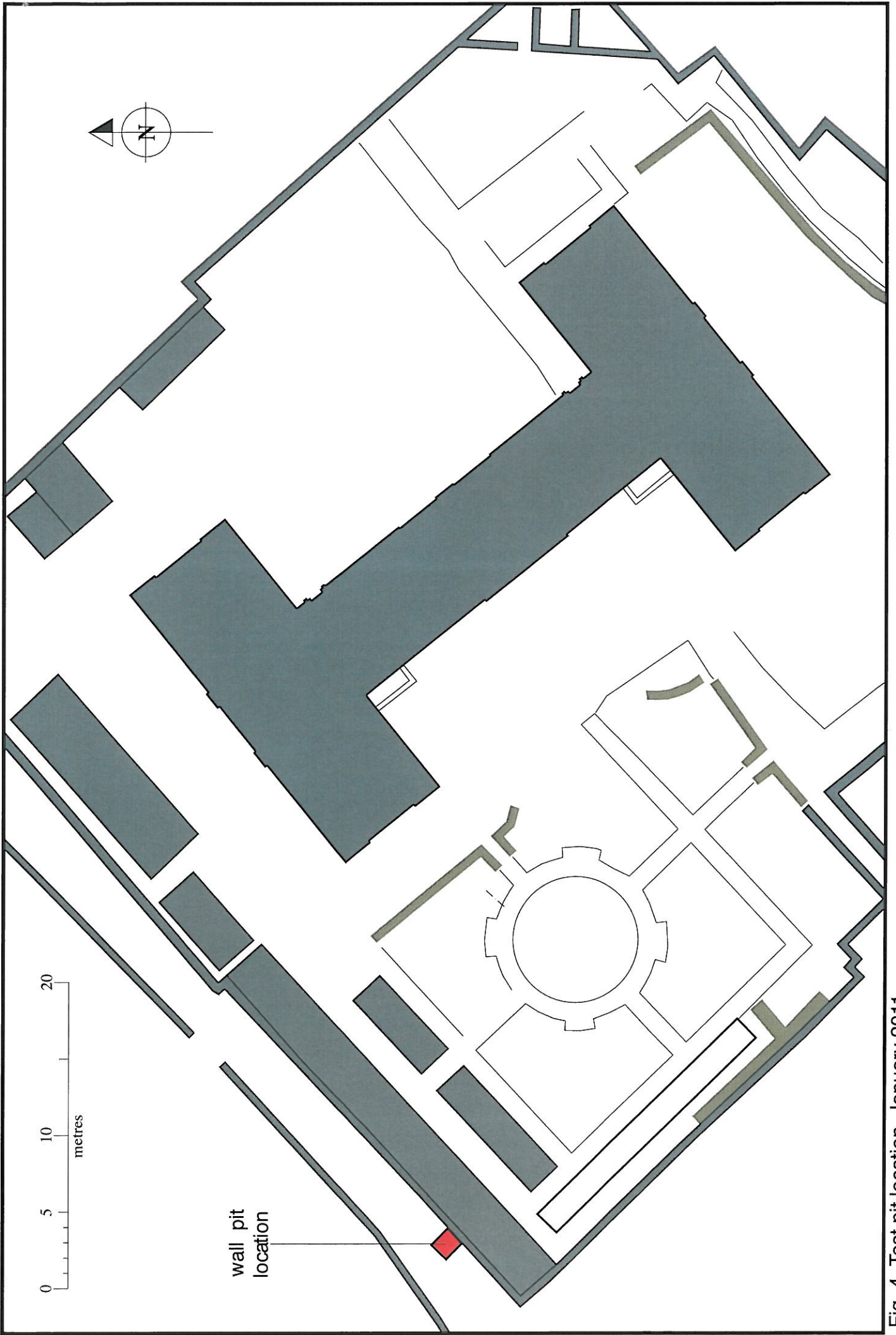


Fig. 4. Test pit location, January 2011.

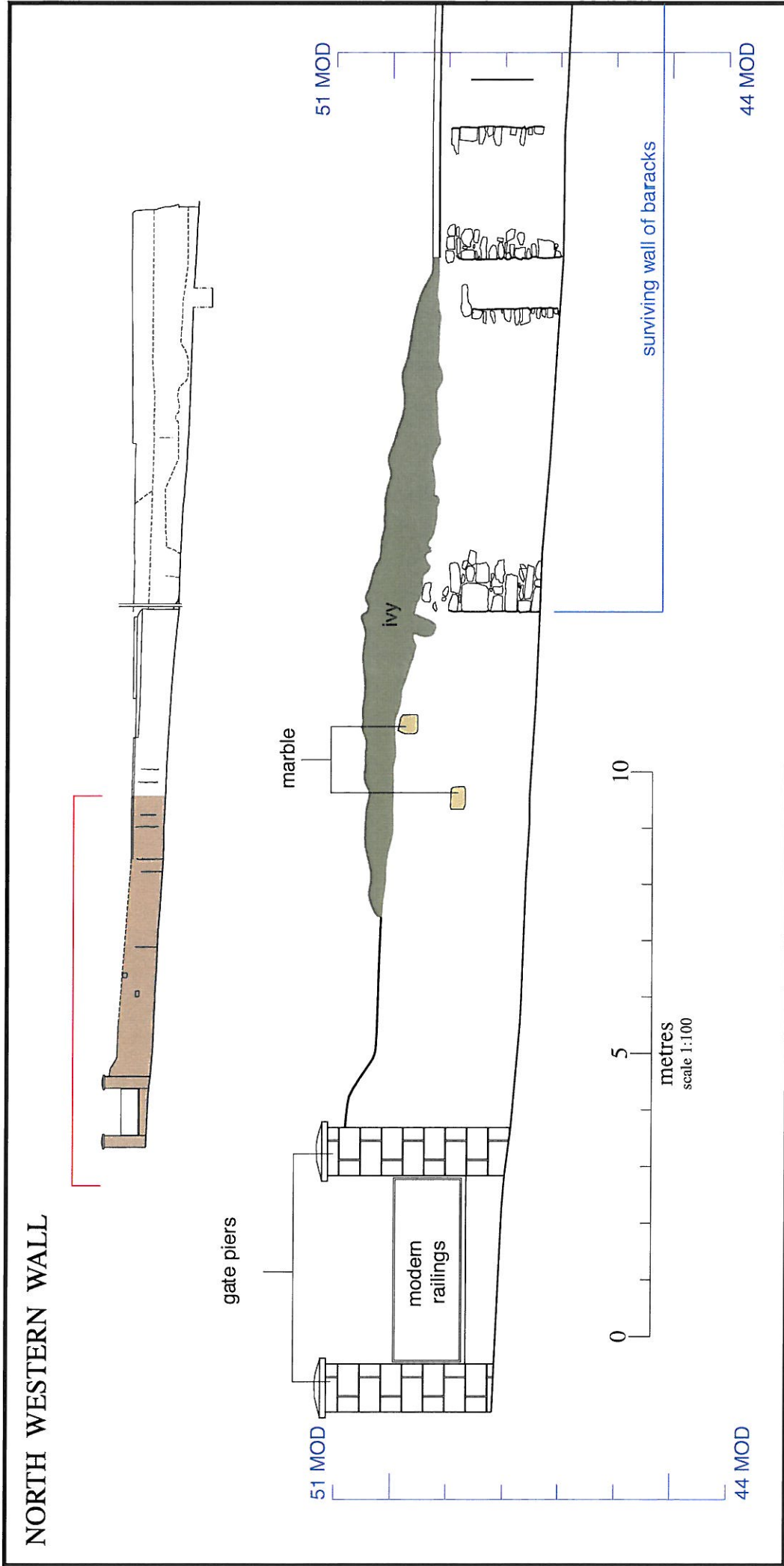


Fig. 5

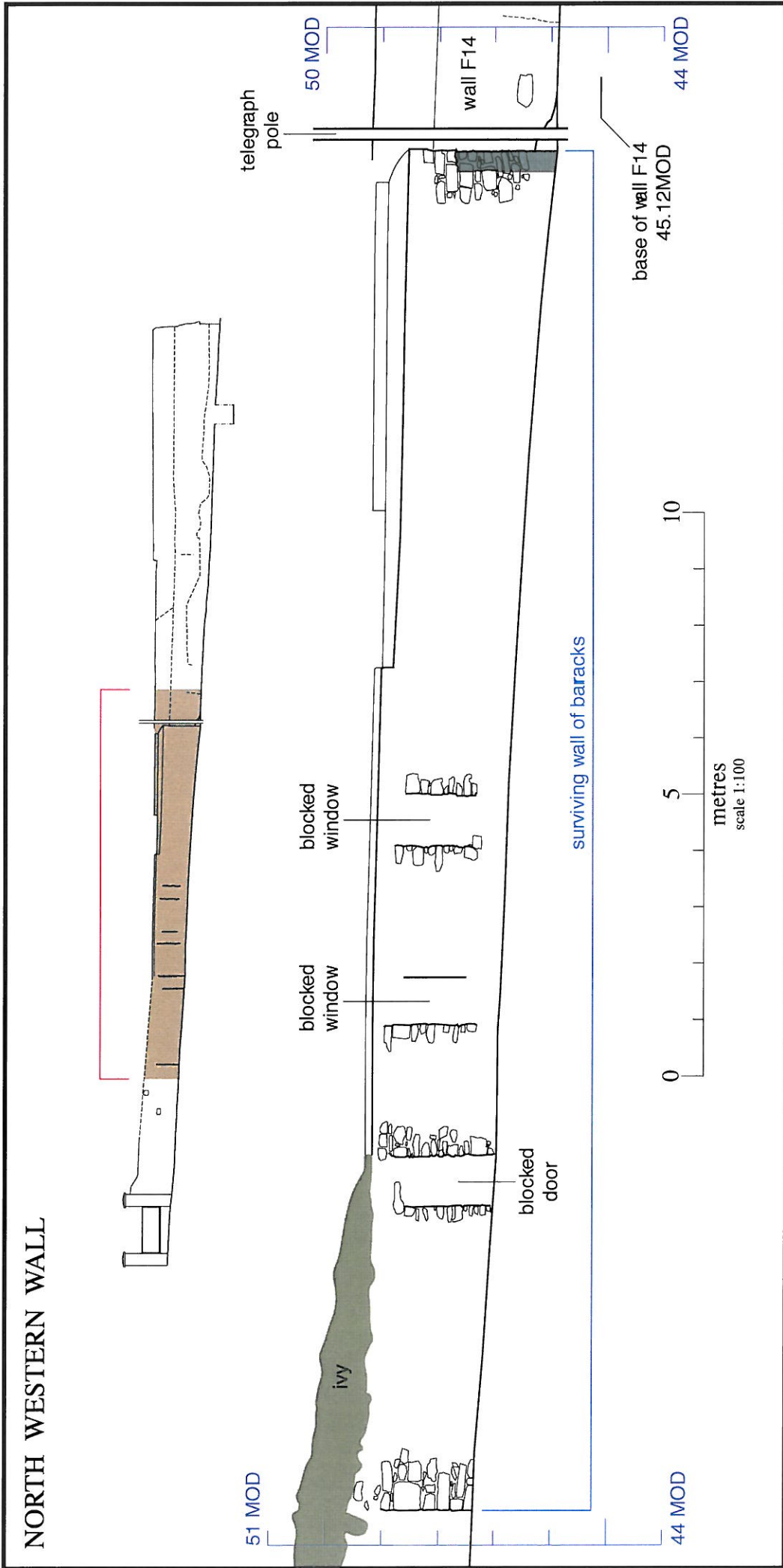


Fig. 6

# NORTH WESTERN WALL

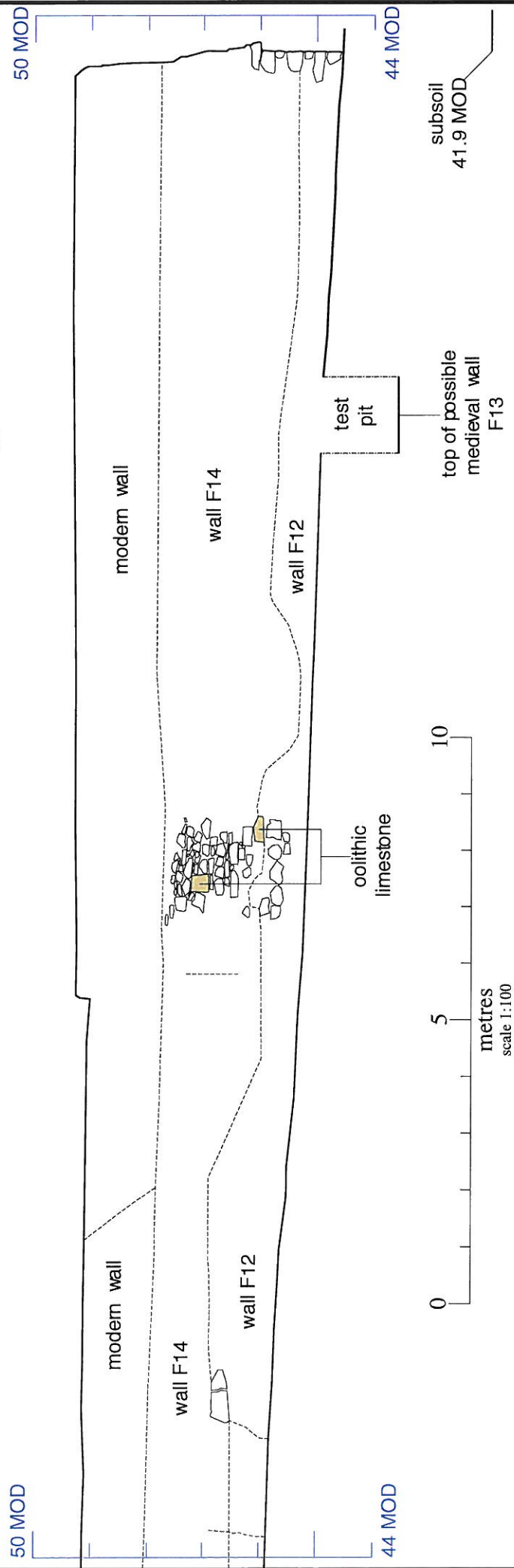
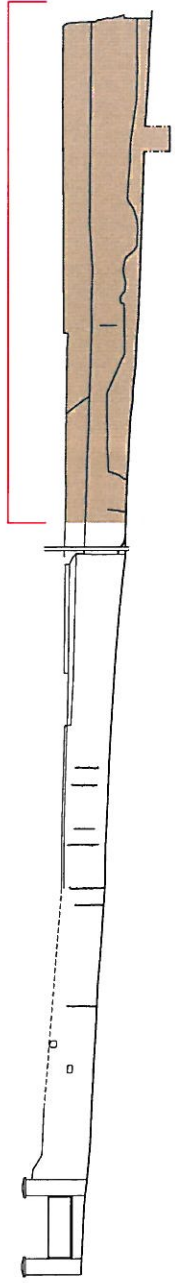


Fig. 7



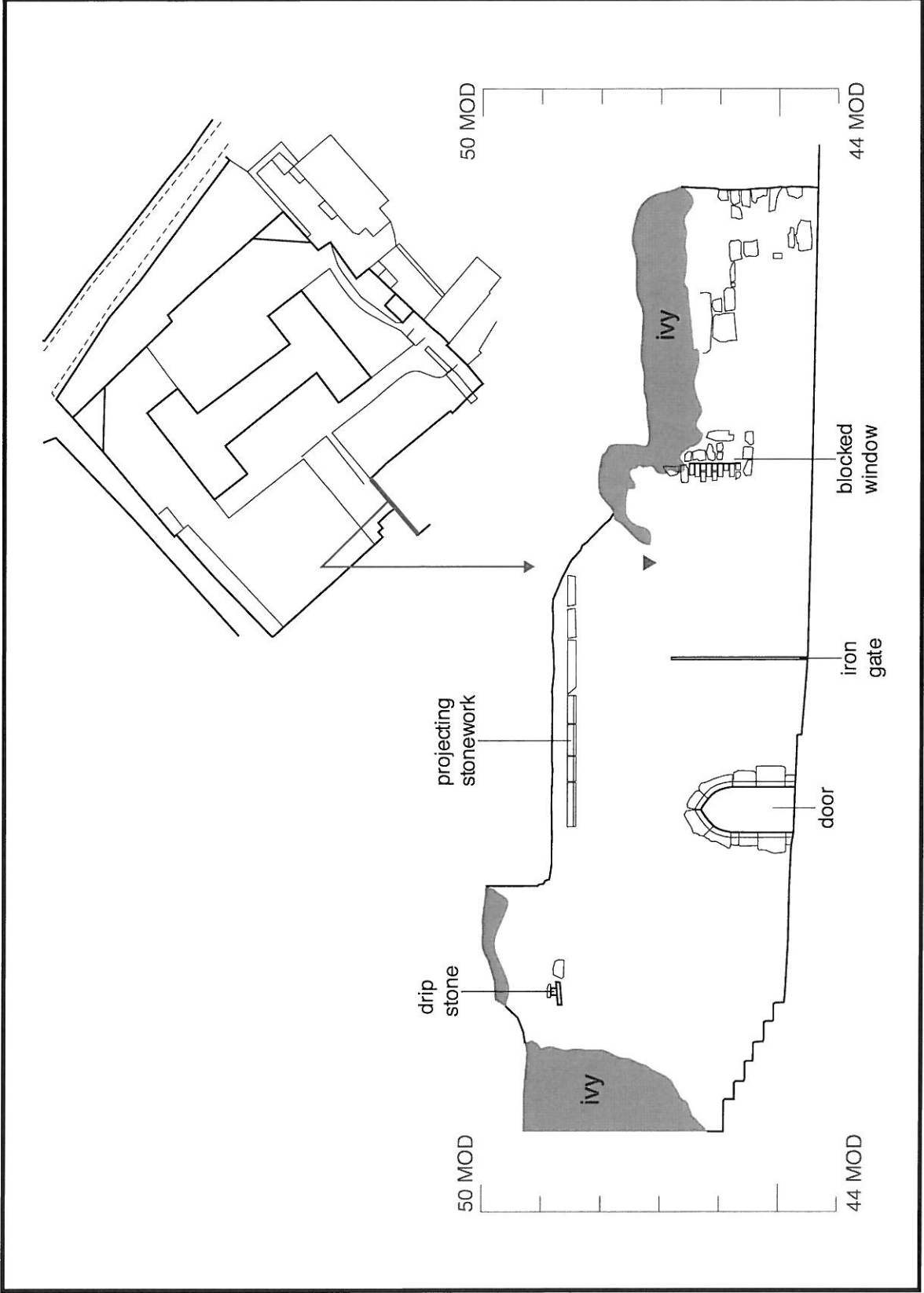


Fig.08

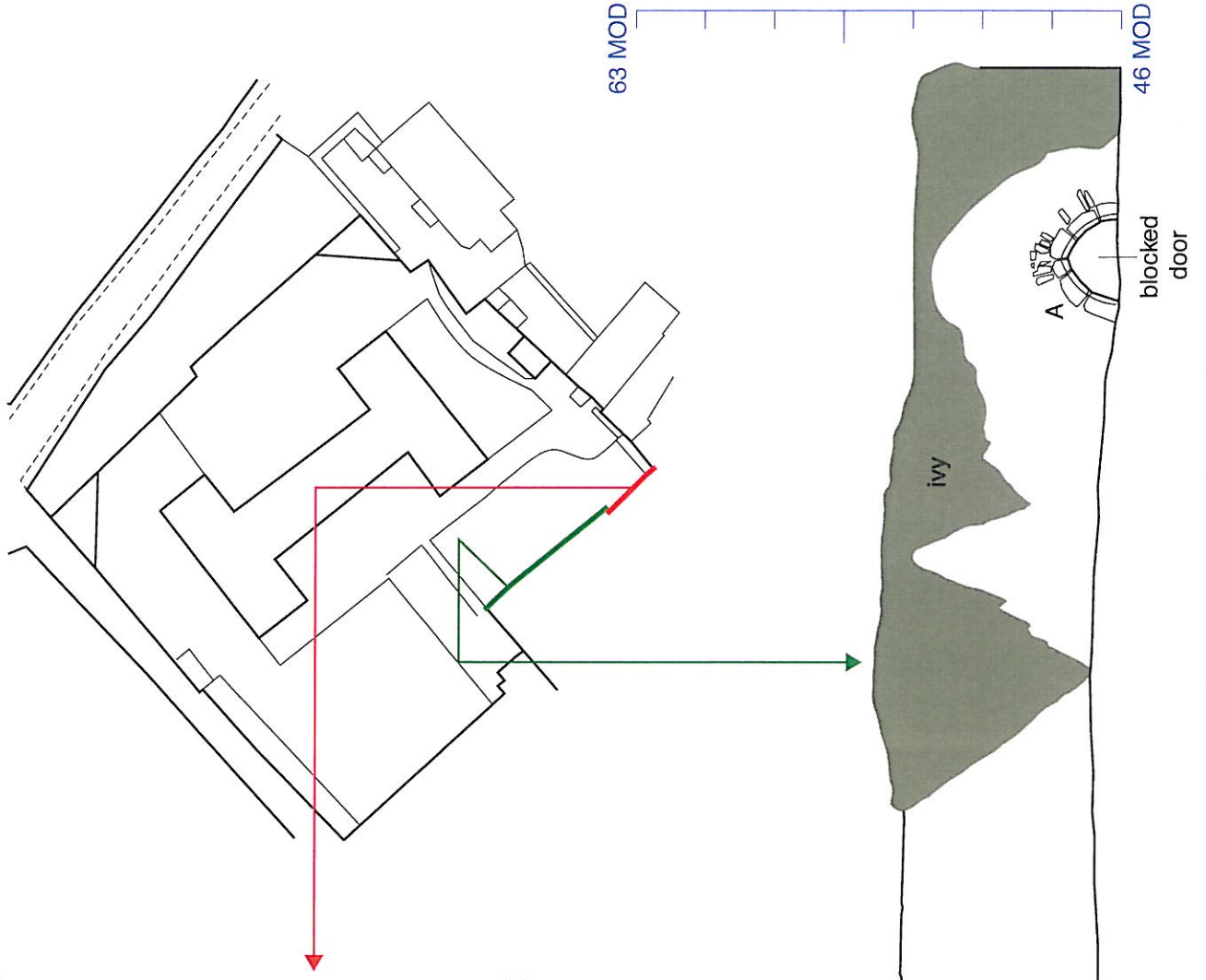
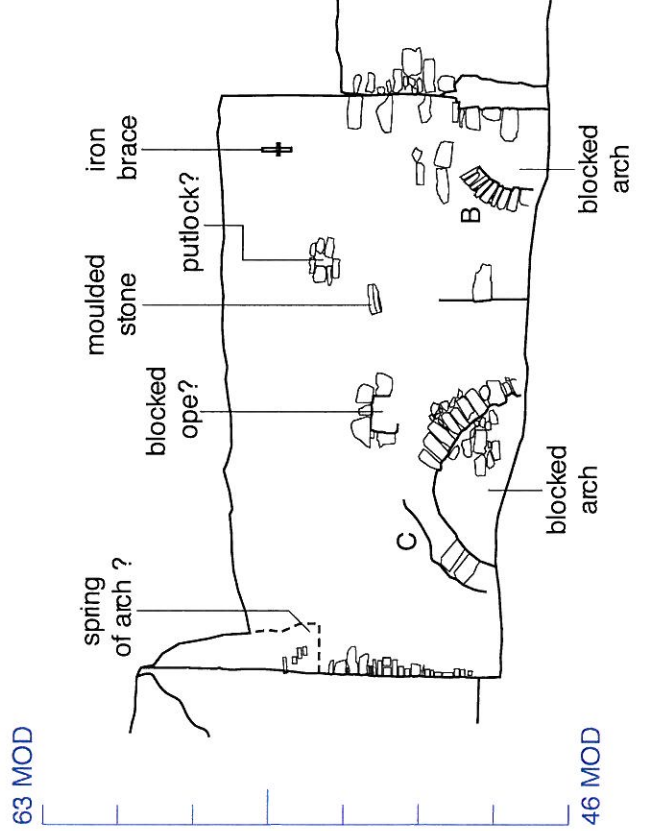
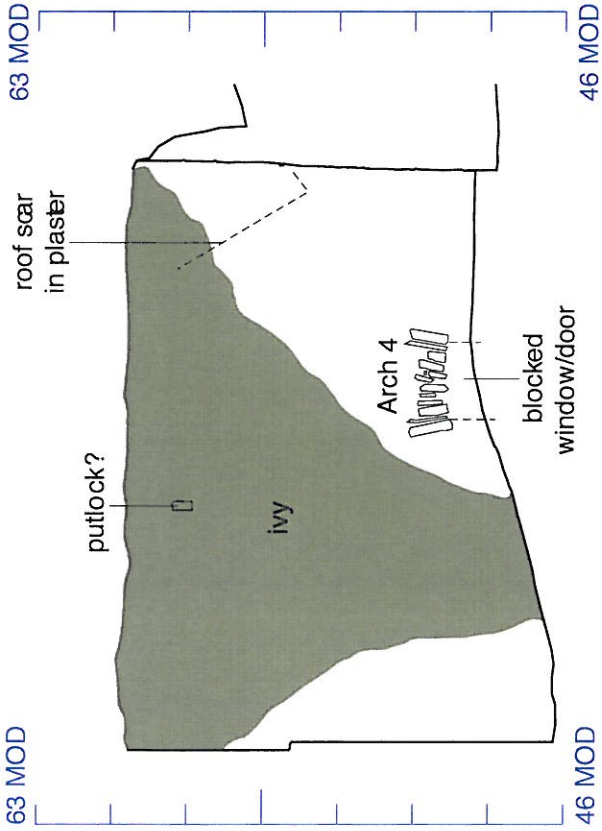


Fig.09

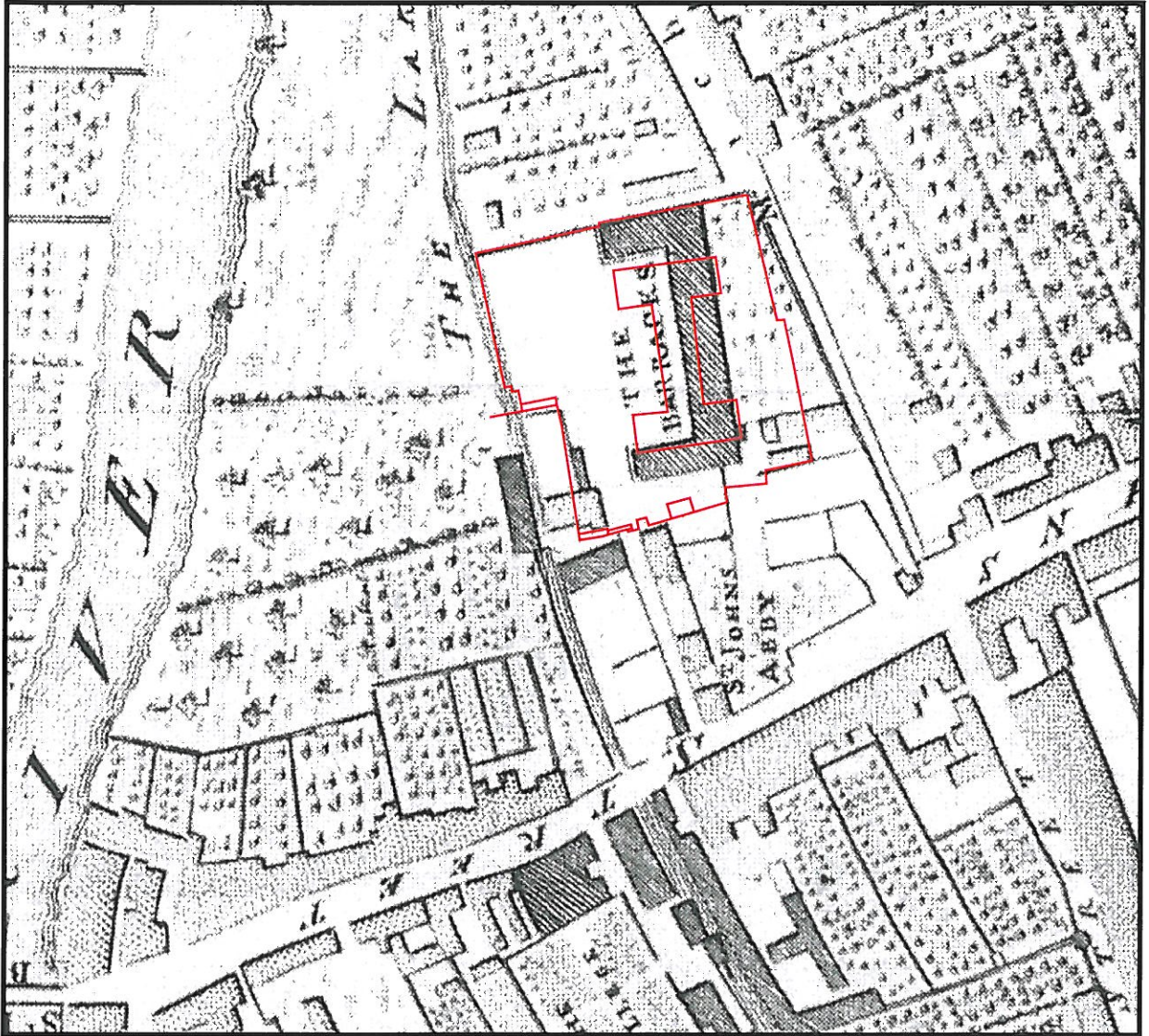
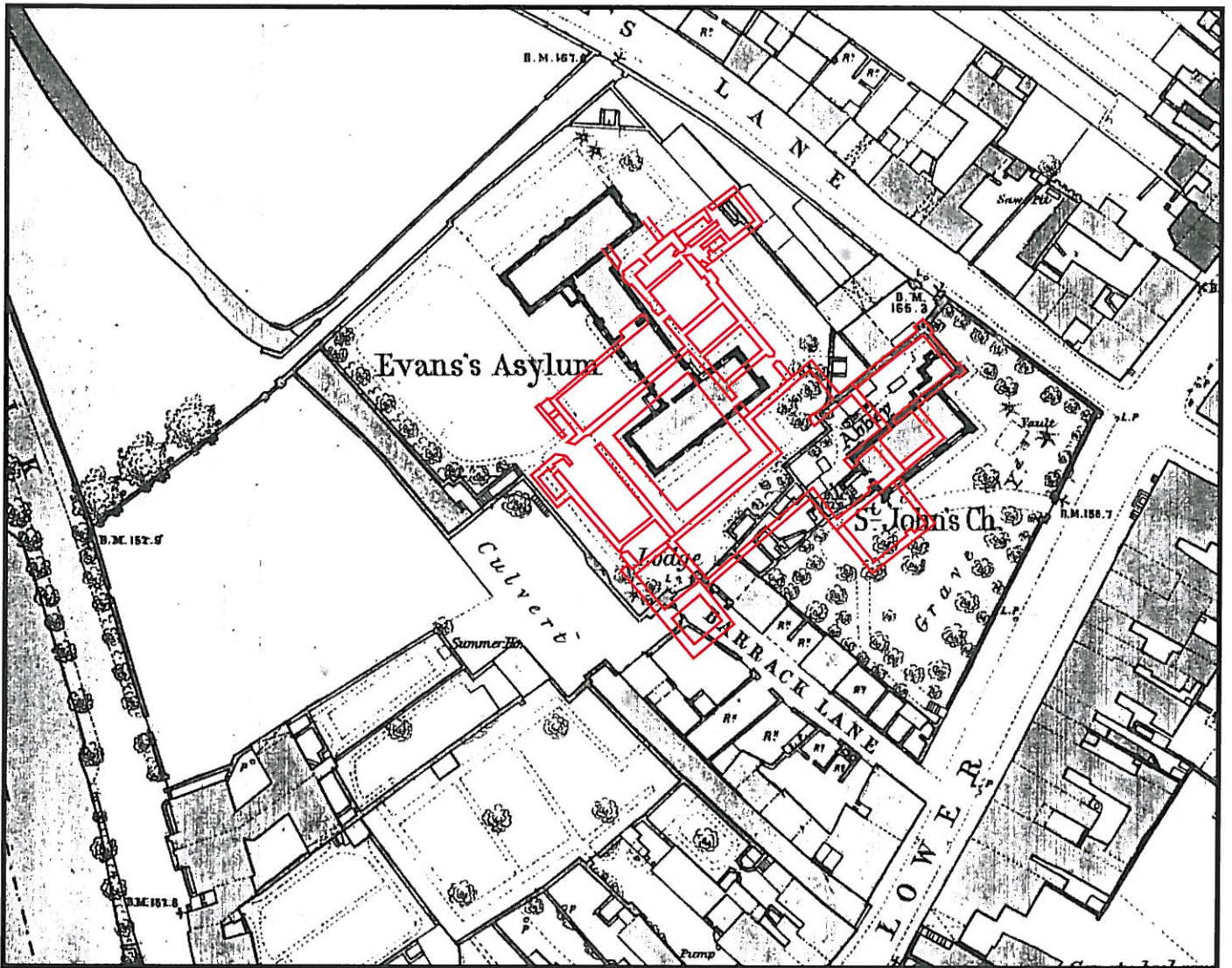


Fig.10 1758



1871 Fig. 11. Overlay of plan of Kells Priory, Co. Kilkenny, with cloister reversed to north, on St John's Priory remains, base map 1871.



Plate 17. Wall along millrace with flat headed blocked ope.



Plate 18. Wall along millrace, showing join of two builds.



Plate 19. Untied walls at boundary at millrace.



Plate 20. Wall at stepped entrance to site at west.



Plate 21. North door, ext, to claustral building.



Plate 22. North wall claustral building, with added masonry to west, with brick dressed window.



Plate 23. Drip spout in north wall, claustral building.



Plate 24. Ext, upper level, claustral building.



Plate 25. Int, east doorway, claustral building, note differing columns.



Plate 26. Column and capital with heads.



Plate 27. Voussoirs above capital.



Plate 28. Detail of masonry, int north wall.



Plate 29. Ext east doorway, red sandstone, of claustral building.

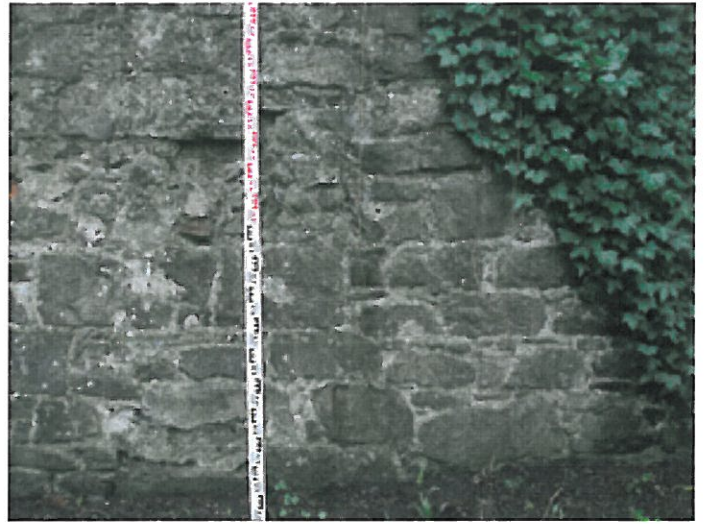


Plate 30. Red brick infill/ repair of boundary wall.



Plate 31. Blocked arch, cut /abuted by later wall.



Plate 32. Join/ abutment of walls, west boundary wall.



Plate 33. Blocked arch C, west boundary.



Plate 34. Brick trimmed projection where walls of two buildings on Rocque meet.



Plate 35. Voussoirs of arch over blocked ope 4.



Plate 36. Scar of steeply pitched gable in plaster visible in western boundary wall.



Plate 37. Internal end wall of building on Rocque, south west boundary. Scar of possible stairwell in wall.





Plate 39. Gate arch at Barrack Lane, three phases of construction evident.

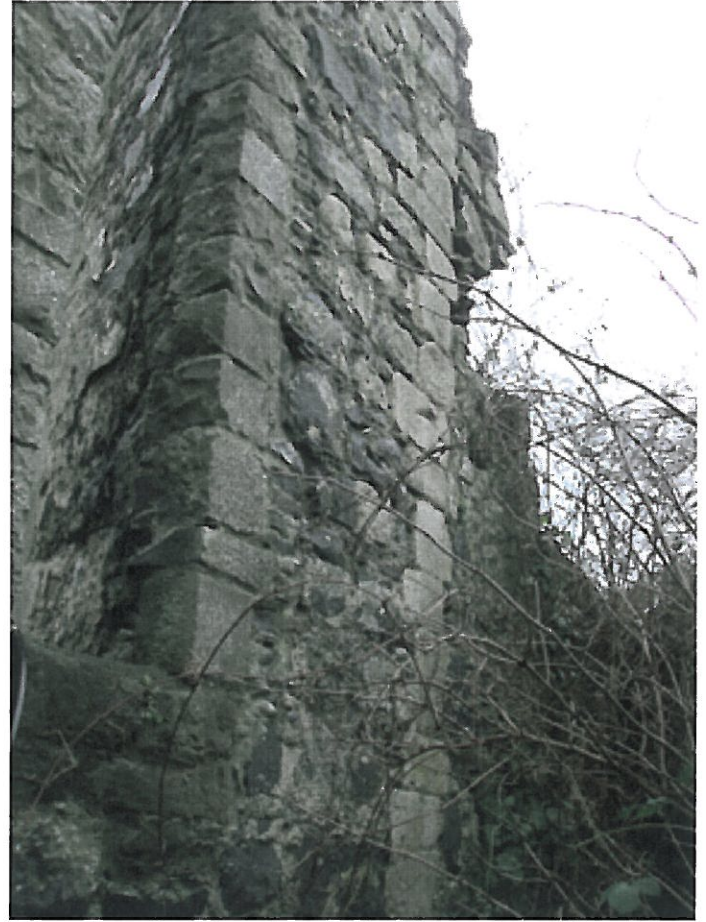


Plate 40. Sandstone quoins in north wall at south end of chancel.



Plate 42. Round headed arch in late 18th or 19th century east site boundary wall.



Plate 43. Blocked round headed arch in exterior of east boundary wall.

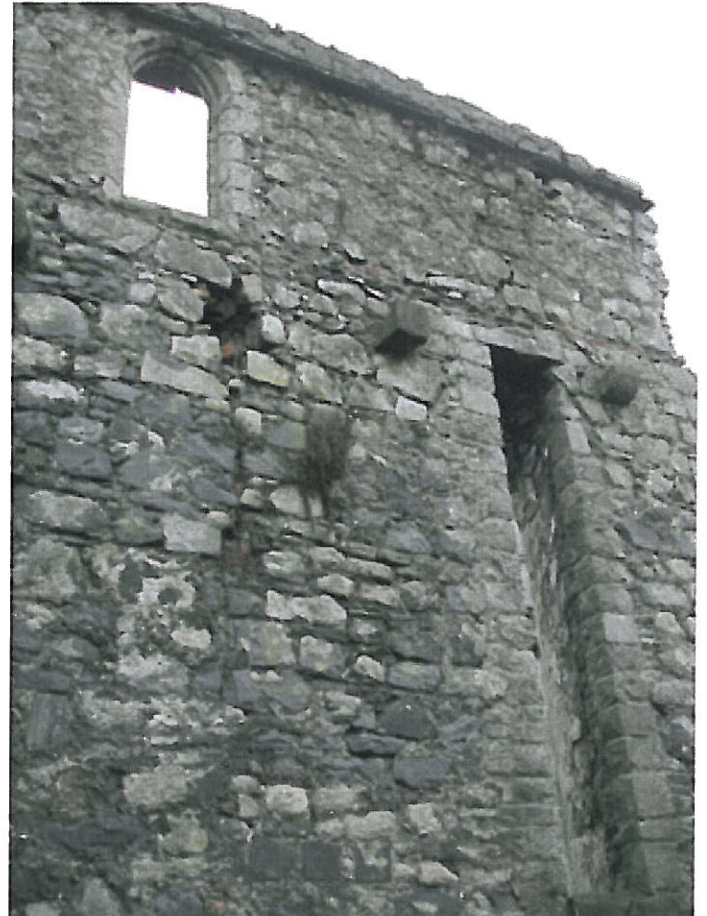


Plate 41. Patched wall of chancel, where it forms site boundary. Upper levels appear intact.