



**LUAS B1 Sandyford to Cherrywood
Extension**

Archaeological Test Excavation

Murphystown

Co. Dublin

06E227

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Cultural Resource Development Services Ltd.

May 2006

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Project LUAS B1, Sandyford to Cherrywood Extension

Site
Townlands Murphystown
Parish Tully
County South County Dublin.

Nat. Grid Ref. NGR 319570E, 225579N

Project Duration 2 weeks
Excavation Start Date Monday 15th May 2006
Report Date 20/1/07

Report signed off by,

Richard Clutterbuck

Abstract

The following report describes the results of test excavation 06E227 carried out initially as part of pre development testing for the LUAS B1 line, from Monday 15th May 2006 to Friday 26th May 2006, in Murphysland townland, South County Dublin. Test excavations were carried out 28m to the west of Murphystown castle (DU023:025), exposing a total area across the development corridor which measured *c.* 4800m², at *c.*106 metres above sea level.

Archaeological features identified in this area were subsequently excavated under an extension to the testing license (report in preparation). These excavations exposed various phases of possible archaeological remains: 13th to 14th century quarrying activity, 18th to 19th century demesne landscaping activity, 18th century agricultural furrows, and 19th century quarrying. The earliest features were medieval quarry trenches containing the 13th- 14th medieval pottery. Shallow linear features were interpreted as 18th century agricultural furrows. Evidence of 18th to 19th century demesne landscaping activity included a minor landscaped earthwork feature. At least five large 19th century quarrying pits were identified during the testing phase and found to have been backfilled with rubble and debris from the quarrying operation. These included frequent angular granite cobbles, Black Ware pottery fragments, dark brown bottle glass, earthenware plant pot fragments, cream-ware and bone china pottery fragments and the occasional iron object.

1. Introduction

1.1. *Site location*

The site is located in the townland of Murphystown (NGR 319570E, 225579N) in the civil parish of Tully and the barony of Rathdown, about 1km southeast of Sandyford.

The section of the development dealt with in this report extends northeast from Murphystown Road to the M50 motorway, for a distance of c. 175m, covering an area of c. 7410m² (Figure 1). The width of the completed development corridor will measure c. 15m, but the construction wayleave will be considerably broader, measuring up to 27m in width. In addition the corridor broadens to include a larger area for a temporary site compound (along the eastern side of the wayleave) immediately to the north of Murphystown Castle. The area is currently undeveloped.

For the purpose of setting the proposed development within its wider archaeological and cultural heritage landscape, and to assess the archaeological potential of the site, a comprehensive paper survey of all available archaeological, historical and cartographic sources was undertaken.

1.2. *Solid geology and soils*

The geology of the area consisted of granite bedrock overlain by late Pleistocene glacial tills, mainly grey brown podzolic soils.

1.3. *Characteristic of the proposed development*

The Railway Procurement Agency ('RPA') has submitted an application for a Railway order for submission to the Minister for Transport under Section 37 of the Transport (Railway Infrastructure) Act 2001. The Railway Order, granted by the Minister, will authorise the RPA to provide for the construction, operation and maintenance of a light railway between Sandyford Industrial Estate and Cherrywood. This is a 7.6km extension to the existing Luas Green Line currently operating between St. Stephen's Green and Sandyford. This is a major infrastructure project, which will directly impact on any archaeological features located within the proposed LUAS construction corridor.

1.4. *Purpose of assessment*

Pre-development testing under licence 06E227 was undertaken to determine whether any archaeological deposits survived within the area to be impacted upon by proposed development. Features of likely archaeological significance identified during testing were exposed in plan (where possible), assessed and recorded. Limited hand excavation was undertaken to clarify the depth and nature of any such deposits. The features were then secured from any further impact or intrusion pending the production of a report and consultation with the National Monuments Service on appropriate mitigation. A method statement for further investigation and resolution of the possible archaeological features was submitted under the existing licence, and a second phase of archaeological work will be undertaken and a more detailed report produced.

1.5. *Recorded archaeological sites and monuments*

The Record of Monuments and Places was consulted for the relevant parts of Dublin. This is a list of archaeological sites known to the National Monuments Service. The relevant files for these sites contain details of documentary sources and aerial photographs, early maps, OS memoirs, OPW Archaeological Survey notes and other relevant publications. These were studied in the Sites and Monuments Records Office. All sites within a radius of c. 1km of the proposed development were identified. These monuments are listed in Appendix 2.

1.6. Recorded archaeological finds

The topographical files in the National Museum of Ireland were consulted to determine if any archaeological artefacts had been recorded from the area. This is the National archive of all known finds recorded by the National Museum. It relates primarily to artefacts but also includes references to monuments and has a unique archive of records of previous excavations. Other published catalogues of prehistoric material were also studied: Raftery (1983 - Iron Age antiquities), Eogan (1965; 1993; 1994 - bronze swords, Bronze Age hoards and goldwork), Harbison (1968; 1969a; 1969b - bronze axes, halberds and daggers) and the Irish Stone Axe Project Database (Archaeology Dept., U.C.D.). All townlands within the study area were assessed. A list of recorded finds from the area is given in Appendix 4.

1.7. Cartographic sources

Reference to cartographic sources is important in tracing land use development within the development area as well as providing important topographical information on sites and areas of archaeological potential. Primary cartographic sources consulted consisted of the Ordnance Survey 6" maps, first and later editions (T.C.D. Map Library; www.irishhistoricmaps.ie) Earlier cartographic sources consisted of Down Survey Barony map of c. 1655 and Taylor's map of the *Environs of Dublin* dating from 1816 (Phoenix Maps).

1.8. Previous Excavations

The excavation bulletin website (www.excavations.ie) was consulted to identify previous excavations that may have been carried out within the study area. This database contains summary accounts of excavations carried out in Ireland from 1970. The available *Excavations* publications were also consulted. Details of previous excavations are listed in Appendix 3.

1.9. Historical research

Primary historical sources consulted included the *Christ Church Deeds* (McEneaney and Refausse 1999), the *Calendar of Archbishop Alen's Register 1172-1534* (McNeill 1950), *The first Chapter Act book of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin 1574-1634* (Gillespie 1997) and *The Account Roll of the Priory of the Holy Trinity, Dublin, 1337-1346* (Mills 1890-91) and the Civil Survey AD1654-56: Volume VII County of Dublin (Simington 1945). The most useful secondary sources consulted concerning the general history of the area and the castle were 'A much disputed land: Carrickmines and the Dublin marches' (O'Byrne 2003), 'The Lesser Castles in the County of Dublin: Murphystown' (Dix 1897), 'Medieval Frontiers and Fortifications: The Pale and its Evolution' (O'Keefe 1992).

2. Archaeological and Historical Background (by Donal Fallon).

2.1. *Prehistory (c. 7000 BC - AD 500)*

Significant archaeological remains, the majority of apparent Bronze Age date, were exposed and excavated prior to the construction of the M50 motorway (SEM) by Thaddeus Breen and Fiona Reilly in the townlands of Murphystown, Carmanhall and Leopardstown. From east to west:

Excavation 02E0153, located c. 500m southeast of the junction with the SEM, exposed a number of pits containing burnt clay, charcoal and burnt animal bone, and in one case, skeletal remains; An inhumation cemetery containing seven intact skeletons with an additional thirteen areas containing fragmented skeletal remains. A deposit interpreted as a possible Bronze Age fulacht fiadh was also exposed (Breen 2004, No. 631).

Excavation 02E0330, c. 260m *southeast* of junction with the SEM (Carmanhall/Leopardstown), exposed the remains of a second fulacht (Breen 2004, No. 478).

Less than 100m *west* of the junction with the SEM, in Carmanhall, excavation 01E0076 exposed three Bronze Age burials consisting of cremation pits, with associated vessels in two of the burials. The vessels have been identified as dating from the start of the 2nd Millennium BC (Reilly, 2004, No. 476).

Further to the west, a boundary ditch with associated pits, tentatively assigned to the late medieval period, was exposed during excavation 02E0074 (Reilly 2004, No. 477)

The EIS has identified the area where the development crosses the SEM as a 'sensitive archaeological landscape' (Deery & Halpin 2005); there is a relatively high probability of exposing significant archaeological remains.

2.2. *Murphystown in the Late Medieval Period*

The modern townland of Murphystown appears to have been broadly contained within the medieval townland of 'Ballymolghan', (also 'Ballymolchan' or 'Ballymorthan'); this townland is identifiable as an ecclesiastical possession in the late medieval period, part of the manor of Clonkeen, a possession of the Priory of the Holy Trinity – Christchurch:

'Maps attached to leases in the Christ Church collection show that it (Ballymolghan) is now represented by Murphystown, Co. Dublin, and Blackthorn lying to the north. The small adjoining townland of Mulchanstown did not form part of it (Mills 1890-91, 194).

Clonkeen appears to have been in the possession of Christchurch prior to the arrival of the Normans, having been granted to Holy Trinity by a ruler of the Ui Chennselaig, shortly before 1087 (O'Byrne 2003, 230; McNeill 1950, 28).

Otway Ruthven also suggests that lands held by Christchurch in the medieval townland of Ballyogan may subsequently have been incorporated into the modern townland of Murphystown (Otway Ruthven 1961, 68). There is other evidence to support this. A 1664 lease of 'Ballymolghan' also mentions '*Balliogan alias Tinekilly*' (McEnery & Refausse 1999, 1666); the Civil Survey of 1654-56 describes '*Molhanstowne & Tynecilly*' as a single unit, within the Parish of Kill (Simington 1945, 266).

Peter Howel is listed as the tenant of 'Balymorthan' in both the 1326 rent of the Manor of Clonkeen, and the account roll of the Priory of the Holy Trinity in 1344-45. The rental also lists Maurice Howel, presumed to be a close relative of Peter, as holding the nearby townlands of 'Carrickmayn' and 'Balybrenan' (Mills 1890-91, 155, 194). The Howel family were close kinsmen of the Walsh family; both families held a range of lands in this area in the late medieval period. The Walsh family are commonly known for their association with Carrickmines castle. Both families appear to have been of Welsh origin and well-established in this area prior to 1169 (O'Byrne 2003, 233).

From the late 13th century into the modern period the area surrounding Murphystown and Carrickmines was a disputed marchland. Its Welsh and Anglo-Norman settlers were subject to frequent attacks from the O'Byrnes and the O'Tooles of Wicklow. Maurice Howel held Carrickmines Castle, central to the defence of the region, for much of the first half of the 14th Century. In this capacity he was responsible for the defence of the colonists; he was retained by the Crown to act as guardian of the Leinster Marches. Despite his stewardship much of the area was laid waste by O'Byrne raids. Carrickmines was refortified in 1359, besieged by Gaelic forces the same year, relieved by the forces of the Earl of Ormond, garrisoned with a cavalry force in 1360 and was besieged twice more in the same century. By 1388 the castle was housing a standing cavalry force which carried out punitive raids into the lands of the Wicklow tribes. The Howel family were extinct by 1372; Carrickmines was in the possession of the Walsh family by 1400 and many of the possessions of the Howels appeared to have passed to the Walshes (O'Byrne 2003, 237-241).

In 1368 the lands of 'Farnecost and Ballymolghan' were leased by Holy Trinity to 'John, son of Richard Cruys' (McEnery & Refausse 1999, 704).

2.3. The construction of tower houses

The remains of Murphystown Castle, as depicted and described in later sources (see below), suggest a tower house of 15th century construction; tower houses were fortified residences rather than castles, occupied by the Gaelic and Anglo-Norman gentry and often effectively functioning as defended farm houses (Leask 1951, 76; O'Keefe 1992). The construction of a tower house within the townland was a natural response to the dangerous and unsecure nature of the area. Though the author could locate no direct reference to a castle at Murphystown in the late medieval period, the terms of a number of leases and grants of lands owned by the Church and Crown in this area may be relevant. Holy Trinity, in 1372, in leasing 'Balybrenan' to Thomas Walsch, required the lessee to: '*build and maintain a stone house on the premises within four years*'. (McEnery & Refausse 1999, 704). In 1407, the crown granted lands at Ballally (immediately to the west of Ballymolghan) to Willam Fitz Henry Walsh, subject to the condition that he build a castle there. In 1408 a similar condition was placed on a lease of church lands at Shanganagh to Thomas Lawless (O'Byrne 2003, 241; Goodbody 1993, 23). In 1417, a lease by Archbishop Thomas to Thomas Locum of 'a messuage and four score acres in Tany by Dundrum' required the lessee to build within four years:

'a sufficient house of stone, ditched and embattled, 18 feet by 26 feet within the walls, and 40 feet high below the battlement...and the haggard-place and gardens sufficiently enclosed' (Mills 1950, 237-238).

These leases suggests an attempt by secular authorities and ecclesiastical landowners, to establish fortifications or strongholds to guard their holdings in this unsecured area, even on the lands of the lesser free tenants. The crown policy of subsidising the construction of lesser castles was established by the start of the 15th Century (Barry 1987, 186). Despite the absence of a specific reference to a

lease at '*Ballymolghan*'; it seems likely that Murphystown castle, constructed on the lands of Holy Trinity, may have originated in such a lease.

O'Keefe (1992, 77) has suggested the lease to Thomas Locum (quoted above) may indicate an early progenitor or '*architectural pro forma*' of the tower house, whose origin has often been assigned to the £10 grants for construction of castles provided for in a statute of 1429 (Leask 1951, 76).

The dimensions specified for the last building above may also be of relevance. An examination of Murphystown castle in 1897 recorded the length of the only intact side of the castle as '25 ft. 2 in. measured on the inner side' similar to the required width of 26 feet listed above although the facing stones on either side of the external walls had been removed (Dix 1897, 199). Could it be that the origins of Murphystown castle lie in a grant specifying the construction of a building of similar dimensions to those described in the above grant?

2.4. *Murphystown in the Early Modern period*

'Ballymulchane' is identified among the properties of Holy Trinity in 1504 (McNeill 1950, 255-256). In 1592 'Ballimolghan' was granted to Walter Harold (Gillespie 1997, 76-78; McEnery & Refausse 1999, 1402). Walter Harold was a prominent Dublin Merchant who died sometime before 1607 (Ball 1898, 34).

The Down Survey map of the Barony of the parish of Donnybrook and Taney depicts '*Moltanstowne Church Land*' within the Parish of Taney, extending south from Tipperstown, bordering to the east with Leopardstown and to the west with '*Ballawly*' (Ballaly). Ball suggests the map implies that the modern townland of Mulchanstown was incorporated within '*Moltanstowne*' (Ball 1898, 34), in contradiction to Mills, who excluded Mulchanstown from the extent of the original townland (see above). Three small structures are depicted within the eastern half of the townland, which is listed as comprising 294 plantation acres (NLI 1980, No. 7). The Barony map of the area gives a similar depiction, but Petty's county map of Dublin depicts a single structure on the approximate location of the towerhouse. The Civil Survey of 1654-56 lists the townlands of '*Molhanstowne & Tynekilly*', within the Parish of Kill, and in the possession of James Margetson, Dean of Christchurch, but does not list any buildings (Simington 1945, 266). The 'Census' of 1659 lists '*Molhyanstowne*' as containing 18 adults (over 15 years of age), seven of whom were English and 11 Irish (Pender 1939, 381).

William '*Walferston*' is listed as leasing '*Ballimolghan*' from Holy Trinity in 1633; in 1662 the land of '*Ballymolghan alias Molchanstowne*' was being leased to William Lightburne, and in 1679 to Robert Mossom; the latter two were officials of Christ Church (McEnery & Refausse 1999, 1512, 1824). Mossom's representatives remained in possession until 1724, when the townland was granted to Christopher Ussher; it remained in the possession of the Ussher until the end of the century (Ball 1898, 34). A map in the possession of Christ Church cathedral dating from the start of the 19th Century lists Murphystown and Tipperstown as being leased by '*Alderman Hone*' (www.cccdub.ie/archives/rcb).

2.5. *The remains of the castle*

The only clear depiction of the castle is a watercolour by Gabriel Beranger, dating from 1775 depicting the ruins of the castle from its northern side. The western, eastern and southern walls were still erect to the first floor and a substantial vault occupied the ground level, with a staircase on the northern side, apparently within the external wall; suggesting the remains of a towerhouse. Two low walls, possibly field walls, are shown extending to the west and northwest and a third extends north-south to the immediate east of the castle (Harbison 2004, 64-65). These may have originally had some function associated with the castle, or may have incorporated stone and architectural fragments from the

structure. A number of large loose stones are depicted lying on the ground immediately to the north of the castle, presumably collapse from the structure.

At present only a section of the south wall remains intact above ground, extending to the height of the first storey and apparently to the full width of the original building; the facing stones have been entirely removed from the remaining elements of the castle.

The possibility exists that there may have been a number of additional features associated with the towerhouse, whether attached structures, or associated defensive features; it is possible, though unlikely, that the walls depicted in Beranger's illustration may have originally had some defensive function. In some cases towerhouses had attached 'bawns' or fortified enclosures, either surrounding the tower or attached to it (Barry 1987, 186) Towerhouses may also have functioned as manorial centres or formed the centre of small village settlements, but no documentary evidence for any such settlement at Murphystown has as yet been uncovered by the applicant.

Limited testing was carried out within the development corridor adjacent to the castle in 2005. Five trenches were excavated covering an area of c. 100m². The only features exposed were a series of substantial cuts containing sand, sterile natural soils, and dumped deposits of apparent 19th Century date. These were assumed to be quarry pits, suggesting substantial disturbance of the area. However the full extent of the area could not be tested at this time; the area immediately adjacent to Murphystown Road was inaccessible and a number of mature trees are located at the eastern end of the area (Cryerhall 2005).

2.6. *Archaeological significance of the sites*

Before the initial testing phase it was assumed that the presence of the tower house could indicate the presence of significant archaeological deposits. However only a limited number of archaeological features were identified across the area exposed. This may be due to the fact that granite bedrock is located directly under a shallow topsoil layer; any original features were likely to have been relatively shallow, and thus more likely to have been erased entirely.

2.7. *Methodology*

After consultation with the National Monuments Section of the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government the following strategy for archaeological mitigation was put in place

Before archaeological test excavations were undertaken, the areas of undergrowth to the west and northwest of Murphystown Castle within the development corridor were cleared of undergrowth and a topographical survey of this area was completed; no significant additional features were identified through this process (see Figure 2).

After the topographical survey had been completed and the results analysed archaeological testing of the area was undertaken. Further to the method statement, stripping of the full width of the wayleave by machine was undertaken. Topsoil was stripped by a tracked 13-ton mechanical excavator equipped with a 2m graded bucket. Excavation was carried out to the surface of subsoil, or where present, of intervening archaeological features. Where an area was deemed to be archaeologically sterile the topsoil was reinstated.

The northern limit of the archaeological strip was the stone field wall. A deep ravine lies to the north with the racecourse stream at its base. A belt of mature woodland extends along either bank. No machine stripping could take place beyond the wall pending further clearance. Further works may be undertaken to the north when this area is cleared of trees.

Any potential archaeological features exposed during the archaeological strip were investigated, assessed and recorded. Features of likely archaeological significance which are identified during testing were left exposed (where possible), briefly assessed and recorded. The features were subsequently resolved under an extension to this license (06E227ext; Report in preparation)

2.8. Results

A soil strip of the entire section of the development impact area within the field containing Murphystown Castle was undertaken between 15 May and 26 May 2006. Areas where potential archaeological deposits had been identified were left open. Topsoil was reinstated across the remaining areas. Four areas of potential archaeology were investigated, (see Figure 2).

Area 1

A small area, measured 19m by 6m which contained two potential features. The first was a broad shallow linear cut (F40) 1.6m wide, 0.25m deep; a single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from within. The second was a possible quarry pit (F16), c. 2m in diameter, 0.4-0.5m deep exposed at the northern extent of the area; its fill contained fragments of animal bone, but no dateable finds.

Area 2

This large area, measured 38m by 27m and contained five features all of which were investigated (see plate 1 + 3). Two curvi-linear ditch cuts (F18) and (F21) were exposed in the centre of the site which were possibly related and contemporary. Sections excavated within showed them to have broad but relatively shallow profiles, c. 2.5m wide and 0.4-0.5m in depth. A small patch of in-situ burning was exposed on the surface fill of F18, and a single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from within, suggesting a Medieval or later date. A shallow pit (F36) was exposed in isolation to the south of the site and measured, 1.5m wide by 0.12m deep. A sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from within. A small possible posthole (F38) was exposed in isolation in the centre of the site, 0.5m wide by 0.12m deep. No finds were recovered from within. At the south-western edge of the area a possible quarry pit (F47) was exposed cut into the underlying granite bedrock. The pit was c. 5m in diameter. Its full depth was not exposed. Medieval pottery was recovered from within the surface which, in contrast to the modern pottery recovered from other similar features, may suggest an earlier date.

Area 3

This small area was measured c. 4m by 2m (see plate 4), and consisted of a series of large flat limestone slabs directly below the sod layer. These slabs had been laid down fairly recently, perhaps to provide a path over a boggy area of ground created by one of the modern backfilled quarry pits. Several of the smaller slabs were lifted and modern plastic material was found while cleaning around and underneath the slabs. The modern backfilled quarry pit underneath the slabs, which was up to c. 2m in depth, contained black ware pottery fragments, dark brown bottle glass, earthenware plant pot fragments, cream-ware and bone china pottery fragments. Therefore we can further disregard this area as having potential archaeological significance.

Area 4

This is a wooded and overgrown area (see plate 2 + 6), which measured c. 19m by 16m to the South of the LUAS corridor which contained a landscape feature dated to after 1794. It consists of drainage ditches and small banks of up-cast material; a one course stone wall (F31) lines the southernmost drainage ditch (F34). It seems to form a (u) shaped enclosure and may have been a landscape feature possibly associated with an earlier phase of the nearby stately house, currently the British ambassadors residence. A copper alloy token dated to 1794 (pers. comm. Donal Fallon) which was

found under the base of northernmost bank (F22). This gives a firm date after which the bank may have been constructed. The feature was planned, photographed and two small hand dug sections were put through the banks (F22), (F34) and ditches (F23), (F34) of the enclosure feature. After finding the token and dating the feature as modern, a machine dug test section was dug through the entire feature to gain a profile of both banks, ditches and small wall (F31) and to check if there were possible archaeological features underneath the enclosure. No features of an archaeological nature were noticed underneath the enclosure, therefore we can further disregard this area as having potential archaeological significance.

3. Potential Impact of the Proposed Development

3.1. *Archaeological Impact Assessment*

The impact of the proposed development on the archaeology is profound. These impacts will include site clearance and construction traffic for both the Luas corridor and the temporary works compound.

4. Recommended Avoidance, Remedial or Reductive Measures

It is recommended that the archaeological features identified during the test excavation be preserved by record. This involves excavation, recording, and removal of the features. The features are sampled for paleo-environmental analysis and possibly radiocarbon dating where appropriate. Finds are recovered and conserved where necessary, and recorded. An excavation will produce an excavation archive. The results of the excavation will be presented in a preliminary report, to be followed by a fully researched and illustrated final report. The results of the excavation will eventually be published.

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Appendix 1

Temporary Finds Register.

Feature n°	Area	Bag n°	Period	Description
F2	Area 2	Bag n°1 Bag n°2 Bag n°3 Bag n°4 Bag n°5 Bag n°14 Bag n°19 Bag n°27 Bag n°32	Modern Modern Modern Modern Modern Medieval Medieval Modern Modern	1 green glass bottle. 2 white glass bottles. 4 white clay bottles. 7 pieces of ceramic. 2 small brown bottles. 1 pottery sherd. 3 pottery sherds. 2 nails. 1 metal object.
F7	Area 1	Bag n°31	Modern	1 piece of ceramic.
F8	Area 1	Bag n°7 Bag n°30	Modern Modern	13 pieces of ceramic. 2 metal objects.
F9	Area 2	Bag n°6 Bag n°8 Bag n°9	Modern Modern Modern	13 pieces of ceramic. 2 glasses. 1 clay pipe bowl.
F18	Area 2	Bag n°21	Medieval	1 pottery sherd.
F22	Area 4	Bag n°23	Modern	1 druid token.
F26	Area 2	Bag n°26	Modern	1 piece of ceramic.
F35	Area	Bag n°11 Bag n°29	Modern Modern	1 red pipe fragment. 1 horseshoe.
F36	Area 2	Bag n°18	Medieval	1 pottery sherd.
F40	Area 1	Bag n°20 Bag n°25 Bag n°28	Medieval Medieval Unknown	1 pottery sherd. 1 pottery sherd. 1 large nail.
F42	Area 2	Bag n°12 Bag n°22 Bag n°24	Modern Medieval Medieval	2 pieces of ceramic. 1 pottery sherd. 1 pottery sherd.
F44	Area 2	Bag n°10 Bag n°13 Bag n°33	Modern Modern Medieval	3 pieces of ceramic. 10 pieces of ceramic. 1 pottery sherd.
F47	Area 2	Bag n°15 Bag n°16 Bag n°17	Early Modern Medieval Medieval	1 pottery sherd. 2 pottery sherds. 1 pottery sherd.

Appendix 2

Recorded Archaeological Sites and Monuments

The recorded archaeological sites within [buffer zone] of the proposed development are listed below, all noted in the Record of Monuments and Places for Co. Dublin.

Murphystown Castle

DU023:025		31956	22556	Murphystown	Tower house
<p>The remains consist of two mortared granite walls, with traces of a vaulted ceiling, covered with ivy. There are corbels in the interior, possibly indicating the former presence of wooden upper floors. The remains of the castle are situated in the grounds of Glencairn, the former residence of the British Ambassador to Ireland. Marked 'Murphystown Castle (in Ruins)' on the 1936–37 edition OS six-inch map.</p>					

List of Recorded Monuments within a 1km radius of development

SMR No	Classification	Townland	Easting	Northing	Distance to Site	Direction to Site
DU023-025---	Tower house	MURPHYSTOWN	319560	225550	30m	SSW
DU026-12102-	Linear earthwork	KILGOBBIN	319450	224730	856m	S
DU025-01701-	Tower house	KILGOBBIN	319280	224740	887m	SSW
DU022-069---	Tree ring	WOODSIDE	318770	225040	964m	SW
DU025-017---	Settlement	KILGOBBIN	319270	224660	966m	SSW

Appendix 3

Previous excavations

Previously published archaeological excavations in the Murphystown area from 1969 to 2001 (www.excavations.ie) are summarised below. These are listed in a standardised format as follows:

List of excavations:

Townland Site type Author (Publication)	Year: Excavation No. National Grid
Description	

Murphystown Cemetery, destroyed fulacht fiadh, hearths etc. Thaddeus C. Breen	02E0153 32014 22540
<p>The site was discovered during pre-development topsoil-stripping. Fourteen potential features (A-N) were discovered. L and M were subsequently excavated as Site 65M under a separate licence (see No. 478 above, 02E0330); A and D were found to have no archaeological significance. The site comprised part of the valley of a stream, which had been straightened in the 19th and 20th centuries, with the surroundings landscaped as ornamental grounds.</p> <p>B, C and F were pits containing burnt clay, charcoal and fragments of burnt animal bone. F was the most complete, the other two being truncated. It was approximately circular, 1.15m in diameter and 0.24m deep. At the top of this pit was an incomplete human skeleton. Only the skull, upper arms and upper thorax were present. It lay on top of the pit fill but was entirely within the circumference of the pit and appeared to be associated with it.</p> <p>E was a possible hill-wash deposit near the base of the slope of the valley side. It consisted of grey silty soil containing some charcoal and pieces of waste flint.</p> <p>G, on a flat area above the slope, was an inhumation cemetery. Seven wholly or partly intact skeletons were found, along with thirteen isolated bones or groups of bone. The burials were extended inhumations without grave-goods, oriented east-west, with the heads toward the west. One, however, was oriented north-east/south-west.</p> <p>H, a dark spread at the base of the slope, measured 14m by 10m and consisted of layers of grey/black, charcoal-rich soil and some decayed granite. It resembled a fulacht fiadh deposit, but no pits or troughs were found underneath or nearby. Two parallel gullies or drains were found near this. One was 7.5m long, 0.75—1.1m wide and 0.7m deep. It ran along the northern side of the second gully, with only a narrow strip of 0.05m separating them. The second gully was 10m long, 0.9m wide and 0.5m deep. They were both filled with dark grey/black, charcoal-rich, sandy soil mixed with charcoal and decayed stones.</p> <p>Feature I was a stone-filled drain at the top of the slope. It was 12.87m long, c. 0.6m wide and 0.1-0.14m deep. The finds included the base of a glass bottle and two sherds of white china, suggesting a recent date. Nearby was a shallow depression, approximately oval and measuring 1.84m by 1.12m, with charcoal present in the fill.</p> <p>J was a double pit at the top of the slope and had a figure-of-eight plan. It was 2.24m long and oriented approximately north-south. The eastern half was 1.12m in diameter and 0.25m deep. The western half was 0.84m in diameter and 0.1m deep. The fill comprised burnt red clay and black, charcoal-rich, silty soil containing some fragments of burnt animal bone. A patch of grey silty soil with charcoal was found 7m farther east, also on top of the slope, but on excavation it was found to overlie a modern stone drain.</p> <p>K was a strip of dark, charcoal-rich soil with decayed granite, running along the south bank of the stream. It was up to 0.3m deep and overlay the natural subsoil. To the south it was cut by a French drain in which a sherd of modern china was found.</p> <p>N was on the slope and contained four dark patches of charcoal. Two of these represented circular pits, 1.5m and 0.92m in diameter. The other two were natural hollows. All four contained soil with charcoal fragments. There was no trace of in situ burning, and no finds were recovered.</p>	

MURPHYSTOWN Fulacht fiadh Thaddeus C. Breen	02E0699 318819 226033
<p>Topsoil-stripping on the South-Eastern Motorway uncovered a spread of black to dark brown soil with traces of charcoal and decayed stone near where a fulacht fiadh had previously been excavated (Site 53M). The deposit was discontinuously spread over an area measuring c. 18m by 15m and had been cut through by a number of recent drains. It had been further disturbed by the erection of an electricity pole. An oval pit, 2m long and 0.7m deep, was found, mostly filled with similar burnt material. Peat had grown on the surface of this pit and the surrounding area. One other possible pit was present. Four pieces of flint were found, three of which had been worked.</p>	

MURPHYSTOWN SITE 81, Pit Gary Conboy	03E1082
<p>The site was discovered during monitoring of the South Eastern Motorway, Co. Dublin. The site consisted of one large charcoal-rich pit measuring 1.2m by 0.6m and was up to 0.55m in depth. It contained two fills, both dark charcoal-rich deposits.</p> <p>No finds were discovered during the excavation. The shape and fill of the pit are similar to charcoal-making pits excavated at the multi-period site in Laughanstown.</p> <p>Charcoal from the feature should provide a date for the site.</p>	

Appendix 4

Archaeological Finds

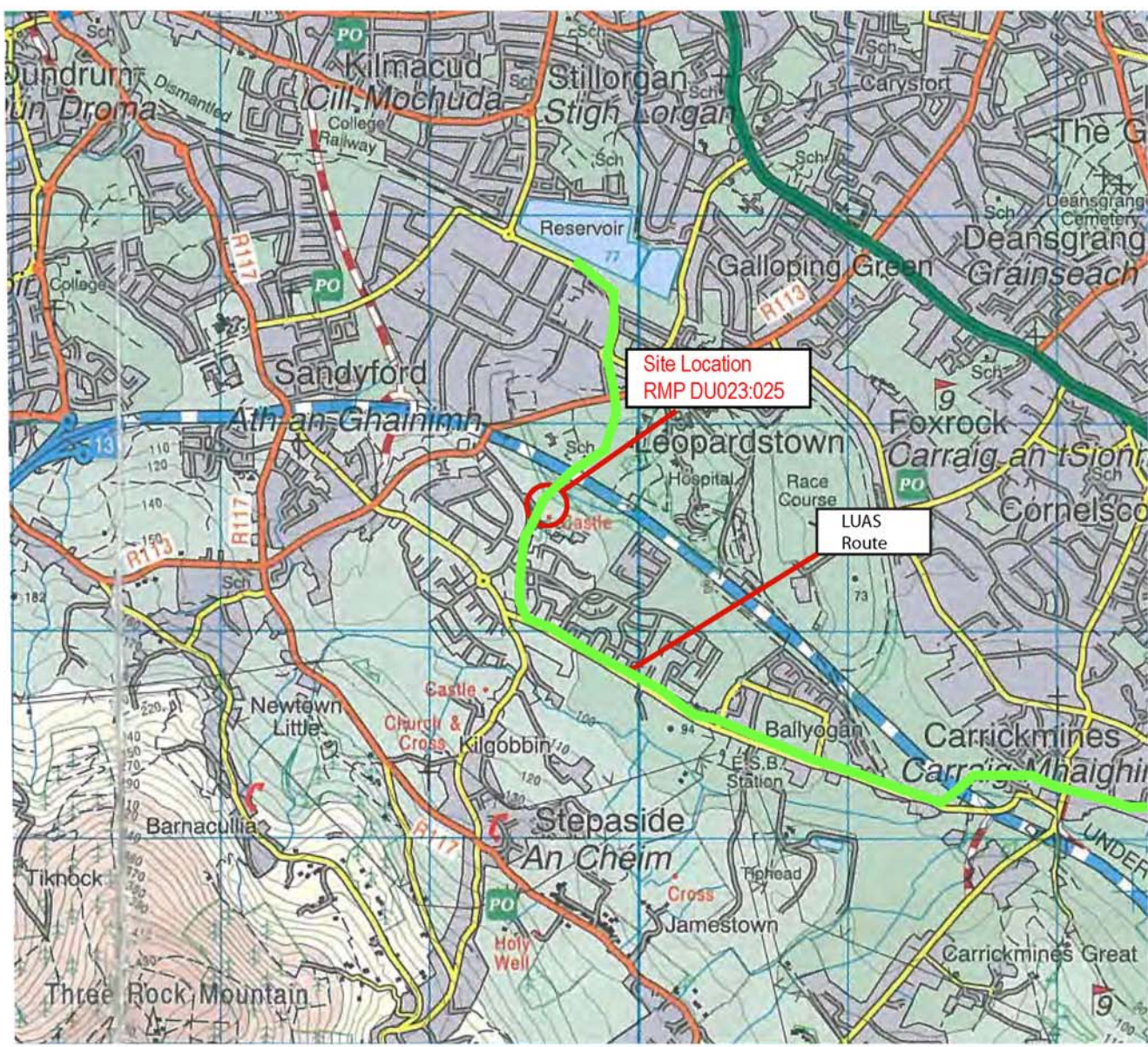
The recorded archaeological finds in the vicinity of the site are listed below, all noted in the National Museum of Ireland files, Kildare Street, Dublin 2, in local journals, or in other published catalogues of prehistoric material: Raftery (1983), Eogan (1965; 1983; 1994), Harbison (1968; 1969a; 1969b) and the Irish Stone Axe Project Database. The following townlands were assessed; Murphystown.

The finds are listed below in a standard format as follows:

Museum No. / Reg-No.	Townland
Classification	
Notes	

List of Finds

Record	Murphystown
Bronze Flat Axe	
Heavily corroded flat bronze axe of Ballyvalley type. The object has a pointed oval long section and a rounded rectangular cross-section. The axe narrows from the flanged cutting edge to a thin rounded butt.	
1979: 73	Murphystown
Polished Stone Axehead	
Portion of a polished stone axe head. Broken at the right angles to its long axis. Plano-convex in cross-section. The face is broad being almost flat and only partially polished. The narrow sides are faceted and convex in profile towards the shallow augmented cutting edge.	



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Figure No: 1 Client: RPA
Title: Murphystown Drawn By: AJ
Job No: 679 Date: June 2006

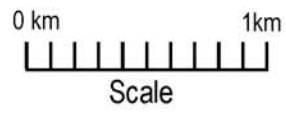


Figure 1: Site Location: Murphystown site, 06E227

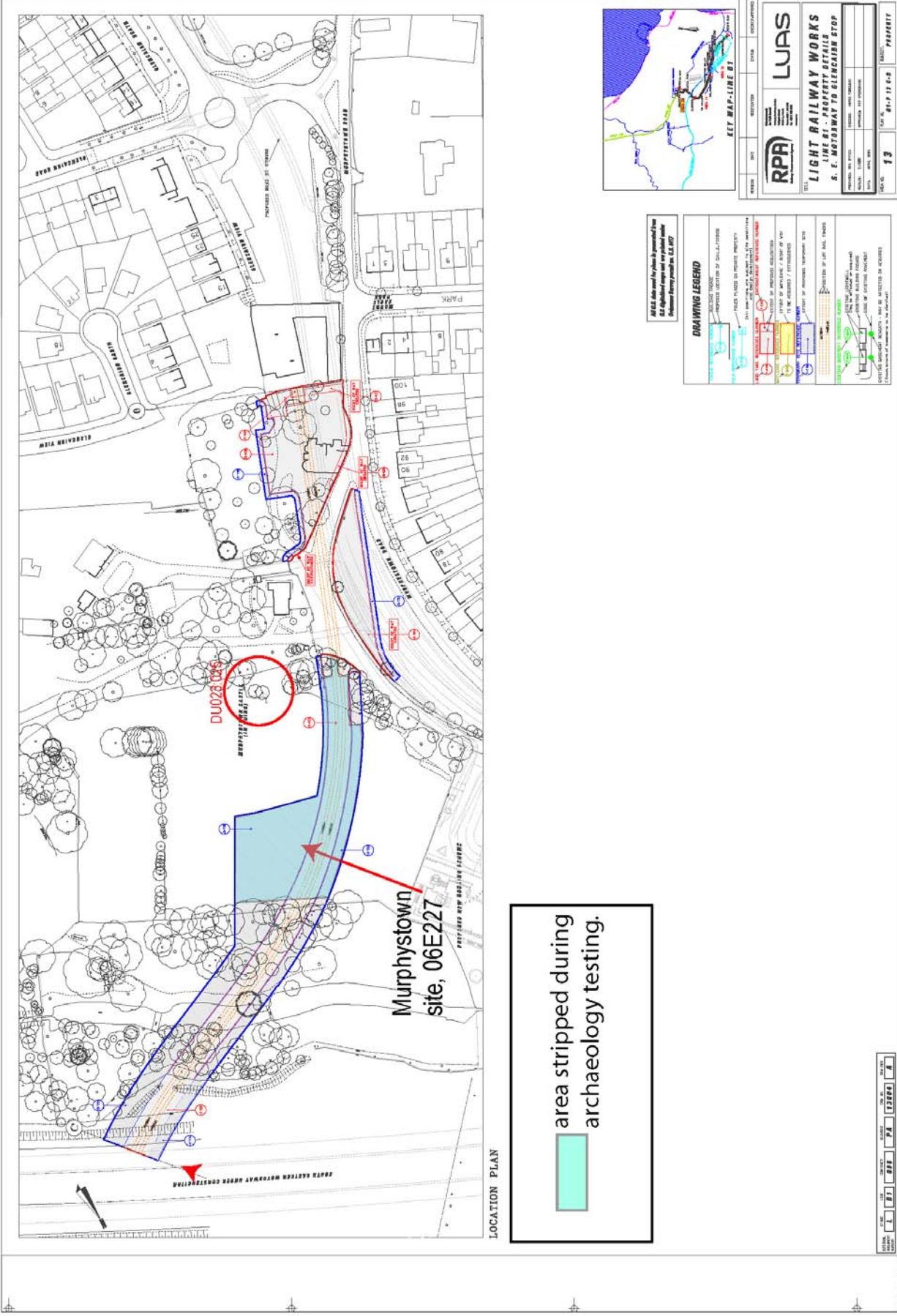
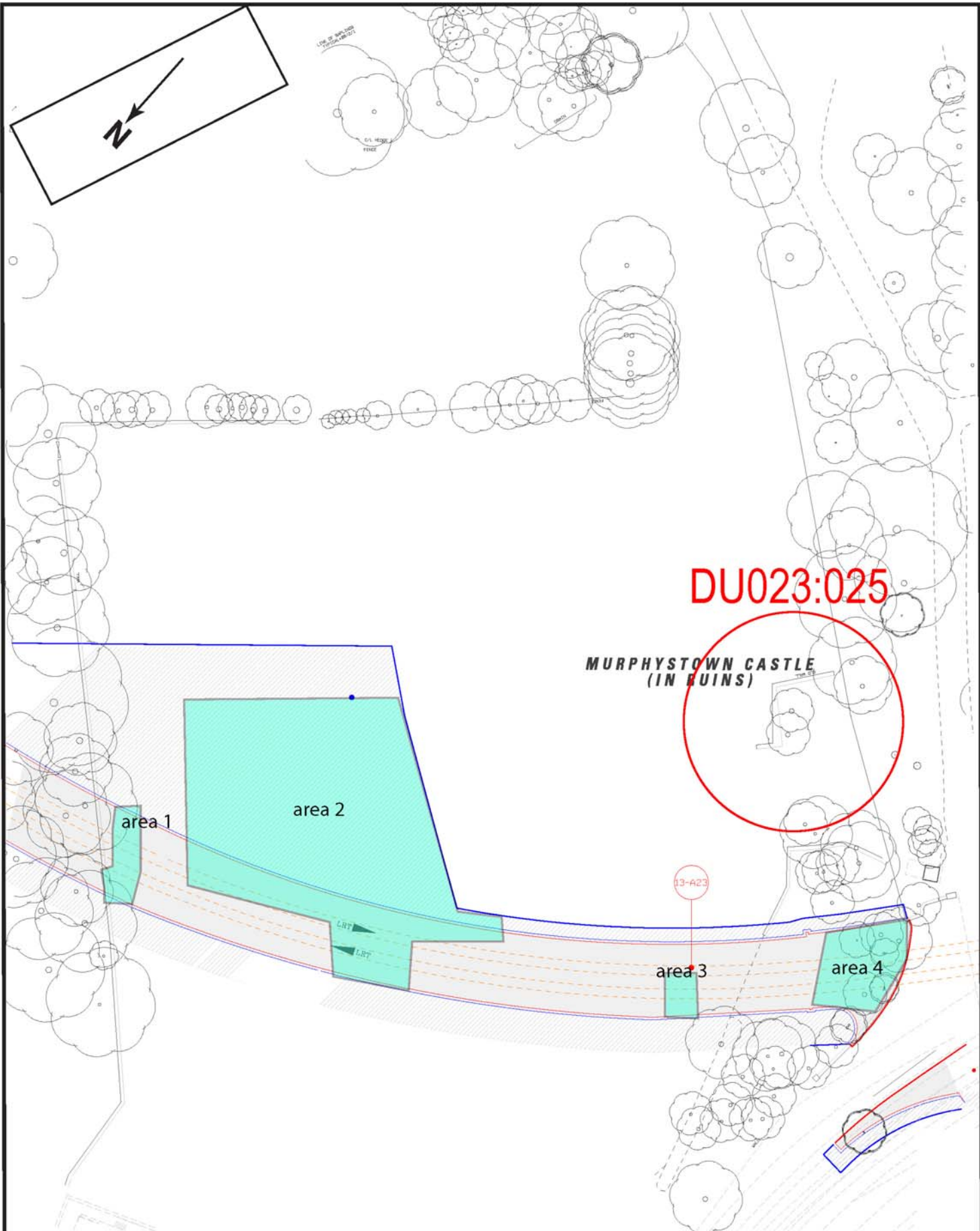


Figure 2: Section of development corridor extending adjacent to Murphystown Castle;
 Subject to pre-development archaeological excavation
 (plan provided by RPA; Scale c. 1:3000)




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Figure No: #3 Client: R.P.A.
 Title: 06E 227, Site Drawn By: AJ
 Job No: 679 Date: 22/06/06

Murphystown

06E227

 areas of potential archaeology left exposed.

Scale c.1:500

Figure 3: Site location

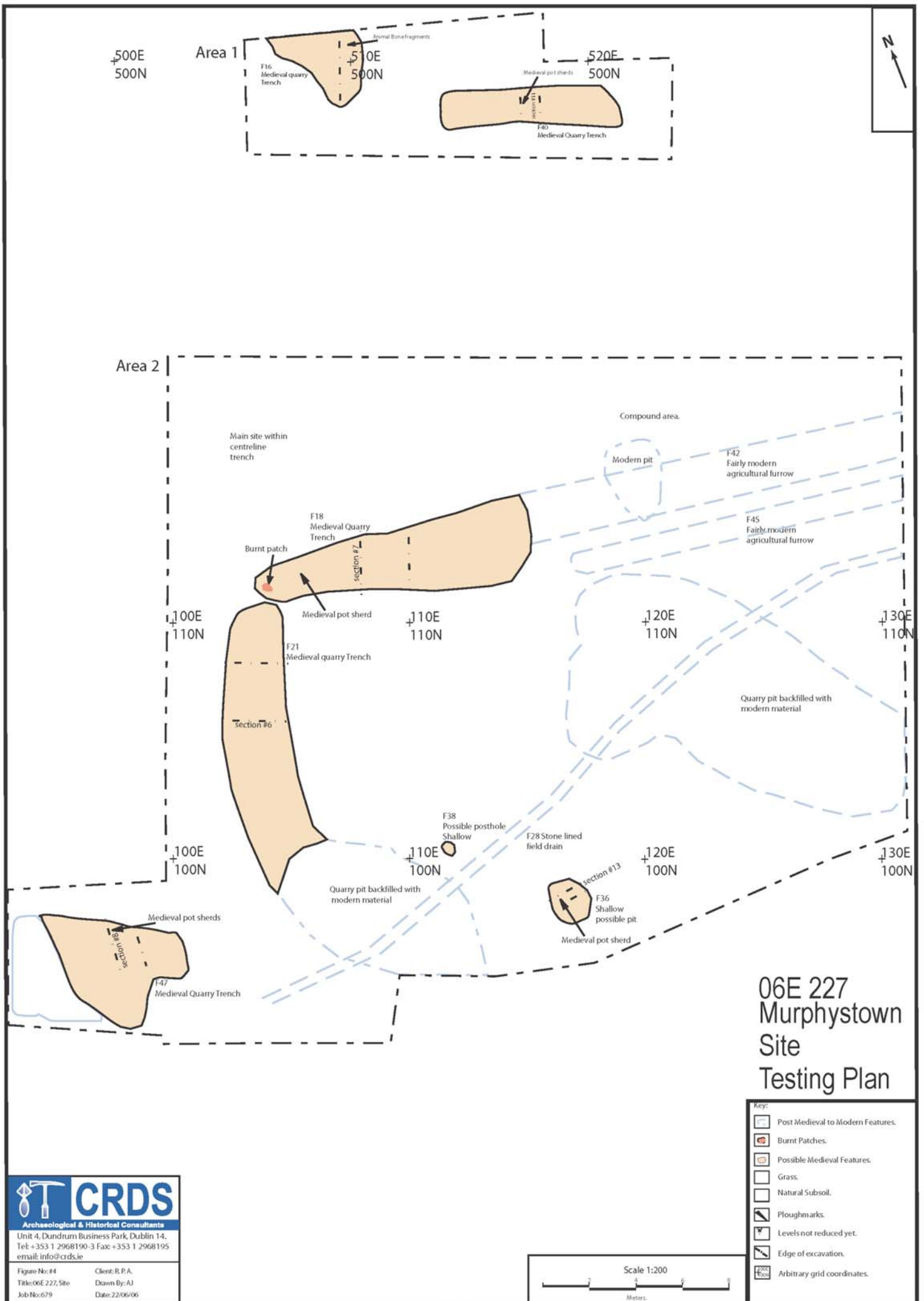
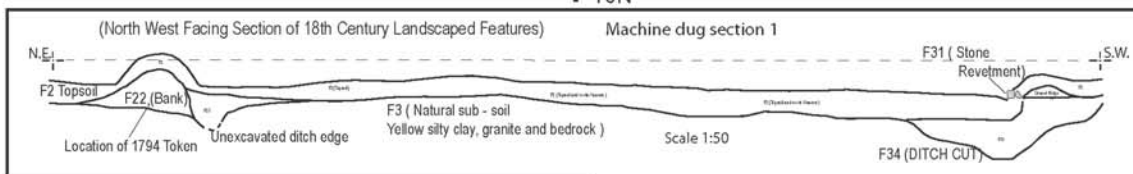
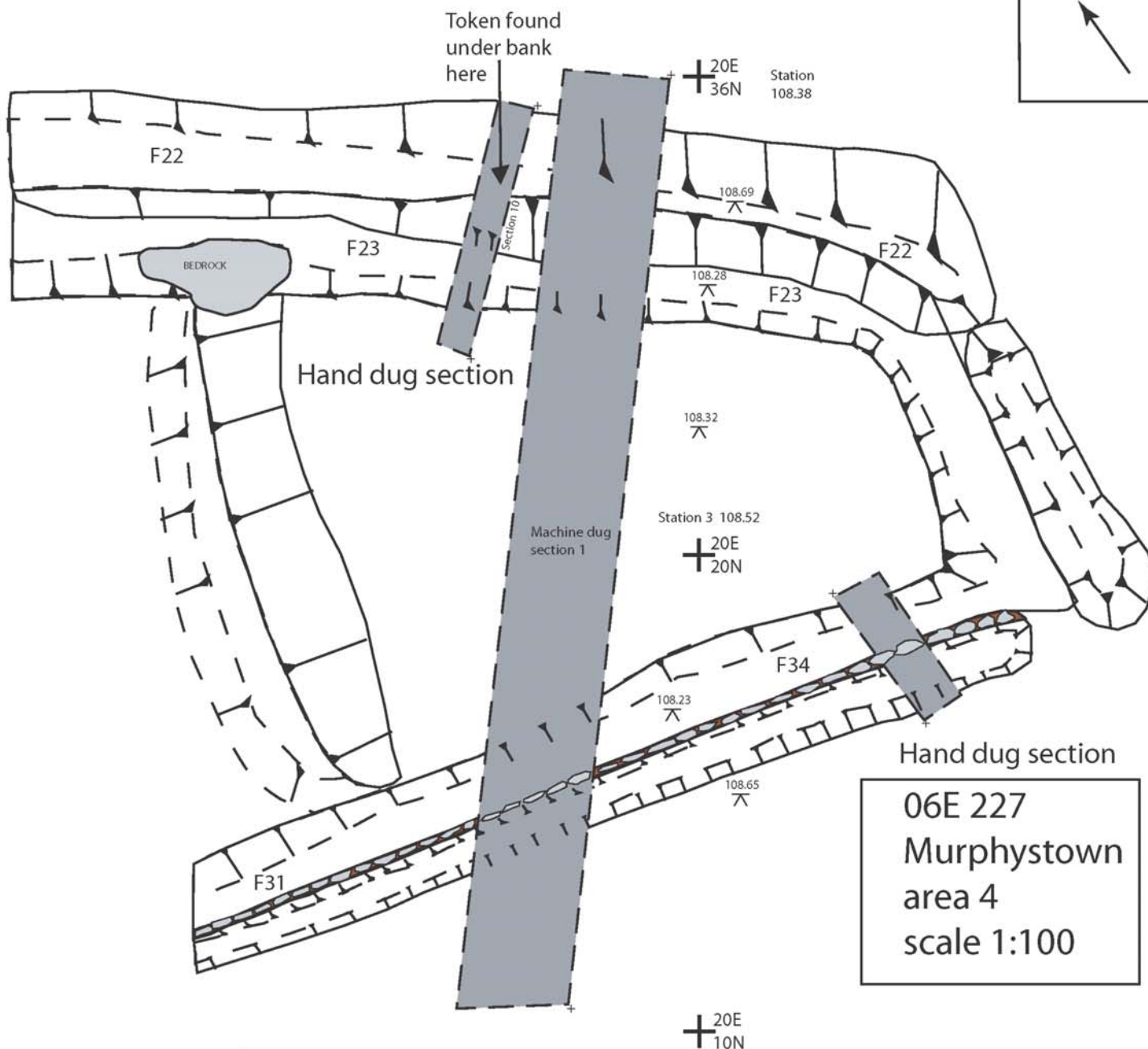
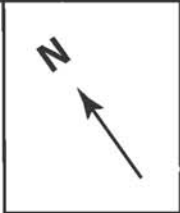


Figure 4: Pre-excitation plan.

18th to 19th Century Demense landscaping activity



- Legend**
- Stones.
 - Landscaped Bank.
 - Excavated Trenches.
 - Wall.
 - Reduced Levels. Meters above sea-level
 - Break of slope.



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Figure No: 5 Client: R.P.A.
Title: Area 4 Drawn By: AJ
Job No: 679 Date: 22/06/06

Figure 5: Area 4, location plan.



Plate 1: 06E 227, Murphystown, General site shot, area 2. Facing West.



Plate 2: 06E 227, Murphystown, 18th Century landscape feature. area 4, facing South.



Plate 3: 06E 227, Murphystown, General site shot, area 2. Facing East.



Plate 4:06E 227, Murphystown, General site shot, area 3.
Facing South.



Plate 5:06E 227, Murphystown castle , General shot.
Facing South East.



Plate 6:06E 227, Murphystown, General site shot, area 4.
Facing South.