LUAS B1 Sandyford to Cherrywood Extension

Archaeological Excavation Final Report

Murphystown

Co. Dublin

06E227(ext.)

Aaron Johnston
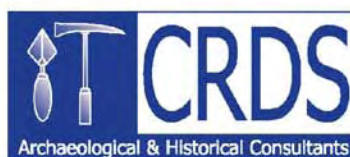
Cultural Resource Development Services Ltd.

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Project   LUAS B1, Sandyford to Cherrywood Extension
CRDS Project No.   679

Townland   Murphystown
Parish   Tully
County   South County Dublin

Nat. Grid Ref.   319530E, 225560N

Report Date   May 2009

Report signed off by,

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Executive Summary

The following report details the results of archaeological excavations (06E227) undertaken in Murphystown, Co. Dublin between July and August 2006. These excavations were undertaken in advance of the proposed Luas B1 line – an extension of the Luas Green Line from Sandyford to Cherrywood. The work was funded by the Railway Procurement Agency and consisted of an initial test excavation in May 2006, followed by full excavation.

Archaeological works were undertaken as the development is located 28m west of Murphystown Castle (DU023:025) a known record of monument and place (RMP) as well as being in the vicinity of the Glencairn estate. Murphystown Castle is currently in ruins with only three walls of the 15th to 16th century tower house surviving.

The full area of the development was assessed amounting to an area *c.* 4800m^2 in size. The excavations exposed four phases of possible archaeological activity on site consisting of medieval quarrying, post medieval agricultural features, 18th or 19th century demesne landscaping and modern quarrying activity.

The first stage of quarrying may have been undertaken some time between the 12th and 14th centuries judging by the find assemblage recovered from the site. This may have been quarried to facilitate the refurbishment of Carrickmines Castle in 1359 which is in relatively close proximity to the site. Alternatively the quarrying may have been for an earlier form of the 15th century tower house. The modern quarrying activity is evident on the first edition Ordnance Survey map dating to 1844 which showed quarry pits located in close proximity to the site. This appears to be have been much more extensive and could potentially have erased earlier features on site.

The later features on site consist of some limited post medieval agricultural features which could be related to Murphystown Castle as well as a large demesne feature probably associated to Glencairn Demesne; with Glencairn house situated 90m to the north. The demesne feature was shown to post date 1794 following the recovery of a copper alloy token from beneath its northern bank and is depicted on successive editions of the Ordnance Survey.

Although further archaeological structures or enclosures are likely to have been associated to the castle no evidence of these was encountered. This may be as the natural geology consisting of solid granite was situated so close to the surface preventing features penetrating to any depth and limiting their survival. Alternatively earlier features may have been erased by the extensive quarrying or through agricultural clearance or demesne landscaping in the 18th and 19th centuries.

1.   Introduction

1.1.   Site location
The site is located in the townland of Murphystown (NGR 319530E, 225560N) in the civil parish of Tully and the barony of Rathdown, about 1km southeast of Sandyford Village (Figure 1).

The section of the development corridor dealt with in this report extends northeast from Murphystown Road to the M50 motorway, for a distance of *c.* 175m, covering an overall area of *c.* 7410m[2] (Figure 1). The area stripped during the excavation covered *c.*100m in length and covered an area of *c.* 4800m[2]. A further *c.* 75m section to the north of the site was monitored under licence 07E0095, but no archaeological features were exposed. 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. The site is located between *c.* 108m above sea level at the southern end of the site, to *c.* 103m above sea level, at the northern end.

1.2.   The nature of the 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, subsequently 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. The construction of the LUAS track would involve excavation of a trench at least 7m wide and 1.20m deep. The working width of the construction corridor would measure *c.* 15m to 25m, with additional areas for temporary construction compounds.

1.3.   Circumstances and dates of fieldwork
Excavations took place from 17th July to 4th August 2006, on a section of the development corridor for the LUAS B1 line, extending through Glencairn Estate within Murphystown townland. The site was located on a flat area of pasture-land and is currently undeveloped. The site was already assessed during initial archaeological testing from 15th May to 26th May 2006. The development footprint in this area measures *c.* 48m in width by 100m in length, comprising an area of *c.* 4800m[2]. The archaeological team varied in number from four to five members. The staff on the first week of excavation consisted of the director, supervisor and two assistants and for the final two weeks; the director, supervisor and three assistants. All archaeological features were excavated, sampled and recorded by hand.

2.   Geology and Topography

2.1.   Solid geology and soils

The geology of the general area consisted of granite bedrock overlain by late Pleistocene glacial tills; mainly grey brown podzolic soils with frequent limestone fragments. The ground conditions along the route were influenced by the last major glaciation, in which typically, between 1m and 20m of glacial till overly the bedrock. Topsoil in the Murphystown area was fairly shallow, on average *c.* 0.50m to 0.60m; coarse grained, feldspathic, granite bedrock lay directly underneath. The granite bedrock, when decayed, leads to acidic soils which create a poor environment for preservation of bone and faunal material. The soil sampling strategies during excavation took this fact into account. The site is located on a flat undeveloped green-field that has been previously landscaped at the southernmost edge.

2.2.   Topography and Landscape

The *c.* 100m section stripped is located within a single field, bounded to the southwest by a sheltered belt of mature trees extending along Murphystown Road and forming the southern boundary of Glencairn demesne. To the south a tree-lined avenue extends east to Glencairn House. A granite stone built wall forms the northern boundary of the field; slightly further to the north there is a steep-sided ravine with a stream or artificial lake extending along its base. The M50 motorway lies on the northern side of the ravine. The landscape appears largely unchanged from its depiction on the Third Edition Ordnance Survey map. The stripped area extended from the demesne wall of Glencairn on Murphystown Road to the northern boundary of the field. The additional *c.* 75m section proposed for development to the north of the estate wall, totalling, *c.* 3610 m^2 in area, was monitored under licence (07E0095) from 16/5/2007 until 24/5/2007, during initial groundwork for the LUAS B1. No further archaeological features were identified in the Murphystown area.

3.   Baseline Survey

3.1.   Introduction
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.

3.2.   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*. 500m of the proposed development were identified. These monuments are listed in Appendix 1.

3.3.   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 2.

3.4.   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 The Down Survey Barony map of c. 1655 (Rialtas na hEireann 1980) and Taylor's map of the Environs of Dublin dating from 1816 (Phoenix Maps).

3.5.   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 1985. The available *Excavations* publications were also consulted. Details of previous excavations are listed in Appendix 3.

3.6.   Historical research
Primary historical sources consulted included the *Christ Church Deeds* (McEnery 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) and 'Medieval Frontiers and Fortifications: The Pale and its Evolution' (O'Keefe 1992)

4.   Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1.   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 Dublin South Eastern 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**) and a smelting site 01E1189 was excavated by Brian O Donnchadha some distance further to the west.

4.2.   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' etc); 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 suggested 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 & Tynekilly*' 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 were 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 Gaelic O'Byrne and O'Toole families 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).

4.3. *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 to 16th 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 unsecured nature of the area. No direct reference to a castle at Murphystown in the late medieval period was uncovered however 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 Shanaganh 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 both secular authorities and ecclesiastical landowners to establish fortifications or strongholds to guard their holdings in this insecure 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 14th 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 (though the facing stones on either side of the external walls had been removed) (Dix 1897, 199). It could be that the origins of Murphystown castle lie in a grant specifying the construction of a building of similar dimensions to those described above.

4.4.   Murphystown in the Post Medieval to 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 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 (The Down Survey Barony map of c. 1655; Facsimile copy: Rialtas na hEireann 1980). 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).

4.5.   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, (Plate 9). 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, (8).

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 been uncovered.

Limited archaeological testing, licence (05E0011) 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). The evidence from the test trenches excavated in 2005 has been corroborated by the more extensive soil strip in 2006.

4.6.   Glencairn in the Early Modern to Modern period

In 1859 George Gresson a solicitor based in Dublin purchased a large amount of land at Murphystown. Benjamin Woodward, an architect of note, was commissioned to design a large, fine house at Glencairn. George Gresson lived at the newly constructed Glencairn house until his death in the mid 1870's. James Murphy, a barrister purchased the house in 1877 for £9000. In 1904 the Glencairn estate was sold by James Murphy's widow, Mary Keogh to Richard "Boss" Croker. Another architect of note James Franklin Fuller was commissioned to carry out extensive alterations to Glencairn house which were completed by 1906. The work involved rebuilding most of the house in a mixture of Baronial and American Colonial style, complete with an encircling veranda of granite columns and a battlemented tower. Richard "Boss" Croker also set up racing stables at Glencairn and acquired large areas of land between Glencairn and Ballyogan Road to set up an area named the Gallops for training his racehorses, (Goodbody, 1993, 94-95). Glencairn House has been the official residence of successive British Ambassadors to the Republic of Ireland since the 1950's.

4.7.   Archaeological significance of the sites

Before the initial testing phase, it was assumed that the presence of the nearby tower house could indicate the presence of significant archaeological deposits. However, only a limited number of archaeological features were identified through the soil strip. Two main reasons for this can be identified. Firstly 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. Secondly the area has been extensively quarried; this may have destroyed any archaeological remains. In addition any stone of structural use may have been removed from the site similar to the facing stones of Murphystown Castle which have been entirely removed, (Plate 8).

5.   Excavation Results

5.1.   Introduction

Archaeological excavation was undertaken to investigate and resolve the complex of archaeological features exposed during pre-development testing in Murphystown, (06E227, Johnston 2006). After consultation with the National Monuments Section of the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government and the National Museum of Ireland, excavation proceeded under an extension to the existing testing licence (06E227). Due to the proximity of the site of Murphystown Castle, listed in the Record of Monuments and Places (DU023:025), the entire development footprint was stripped down to subsoil level, in order to identify and investigate any possible archaeological remains within.

Topsoil had been partially stripped on the site previously during the initial archaeological testing phase of works between 15th and 26th May 2006. During this assessment stripping was undertaken to the level of natural subsoil of the archaeological features. Topsoil was reinstated in areas deemed to be archaeologically sterile, (Figure 7a).

The excavation was carried out over a period of three weeks from 17 July 2006. The site measured *c.* 100m in length and 48m in width, with an average topsoil depth of between *c.* 0.50m to 0.60m. The total area stripped and investigated was *c.* 4800m^2.

5.2.   Methods

The entire area was cleaned by hand and photographed. A grid was set up and subsequently tied into Ordnance Datum. After a pre-excavation plan and a photographic record were completed, excavation commenced. Each archaeological feature on site was recorded using a system of consecutive feature numbers assigned to each separate event which could be recognised during excavation. These features/deposits/cuts were referenced using individual numbers, complete with full descriptions, plans, sections and photographs. A total of 76 feature numbers were used for recording purposes (Appendix 4). Sections were excavated at intervals to determine content, stratigraphy and relationships. All archaeologically significant features were fully excavated by hand and detailed plans of all archaeological features and deposits were completed. A Harris matrix is depicted in Figure 12, which produces a 2-D interpretation of the stratigraphic sequence for the site.

The site archive, includes the individual feature sheets, small finds record, sample records, drawing record, level recording sheets and photographic record.

5.3.   Excavation Results Summary

The archaeological features recorded during the excavation, have been provisionally grouped into four interpretative phases based on the recovery of artefacts. Where finds were not present, features have been classified as unknown in date unless they were in close proximity or associated with a group of securely dated features when a similar date has been suggested (Figure 6). A fifth notional phase was assigned for three undiagnostic features of uncertain date and function.

Finds used to date the features can be divided into two distinct categories; those from stratified/secure contexts and those likely to be residual finds in later deposits (Appendix 7). A finds register is contained in Appendix 7.

Most of the archaeological evidence on site related to quarrying activity which was visible across the site, with various irregular shaped trenches following exposed seams of granite. These have been dated through the recovery of small sherds of medieval pottery. Recent evidence of quarrying was also visible in the southern and eastern sections of the site where large quarry pits filled with modern debris including porcelain pot sherds, plates and glass bottles was recorded. Five distinct phases; including the two phases of quarrying were noted:

Phase 1	Consisted of six shallow quarry trench cuts, (**F16**, **F19**, **F20**, **F41**, **F48** and **F63**) ranging in depth from 0.25m to 0.85m; all of the trenches were cut into exposed seams of the granite bedrock and were generally irregular/linear shape in plan, (Figures 6, 7c, 7d, 8). A range of pottery was recorded from these features with medieval pottery recovered from the primary and secondary fills dating to the 12th – 14th centuries (Appendix 5, 6 & 7). A probable medieval re-cut **F76** was also noted through **F48**.
Phase 2	Consisted of a number of shallow, narrow linear cuts (**F6**, **F24**, **F43**, **F46**), which represent the remains of ridge and furrow cultivation and drainage (Figure 6). The furrows are orientated roughly parallel with the existing field boundary located to the south of the excavated area, running north-west to south-east. Several residual medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds were recovered from within the furrows, suggesting the Murphystown area was certainly under cultivation from the post medieval period. These include Leinster cooking ware as well as Blackware and North Devon Ware.
Phase 3	Encompasses the area at the southern edge of the site where a landscape feature of modern date was situated (Figures 6, 11a, 11b, 13). This feature consisted of a U-shaped enclosure with a series of inner drainage ditches (**F23** and **F34**) surrounded by small banks of up-cast material and a small single-course stone wall (**F31**) lining the southernmost drainage ditch (**F34**). A copper alloy token dated to 1794 was recovered from under the base of the northernmost bank (**F22**). This was a 'Conder Token' from Lloyd and Ridley Button manufacturers located in Dublin City. This token gives a relatively firm date after which the bank may have been constructed and suggests that the feature is fairly modern. The garden feature was similar to a 'Ha-Ha' ditch and was probably associated with an earlier phase of estate management within the area. No features of an archaeological nature were identified underneath the garden enclosure and the area was archaeologically resolved.
Phase 4	Consisted of a series of large 19th to 20th Century quarrying pits (**F10**, **F11**, **F49**, **F28**, and **F63**) as well as a large backfilled rubbish pit **F9** and a possible paved area **F17**. The quarry pits were initially identified during the testing phase (Figures 6 & 8). These quarries were investigated and found to have been backfilled with rubble and debris from the quarrying operation. This consisted of fragments of quarried rock. Finds recovered from within included blackware, glass bottle fragments, earthenware, creamware and bone china pottery as well as a small number of iron objects. The seams left by the modern quarrying were large and confined to the southern half of the site. They were all irregular in shape, cutting directly into the bedrock and ranging in depth from 0.80m to 2m+.
Phase 5	Encompassed three features of uncertain origin; (**F37**, **F39**, and **F59**) containing only residual dateable evidence, and possessing no diagnostic characteristics which would suggest a function, (Figure 8). These features are likely to be of natural origin.

6.   Stratagraphic report

Following the return of specialist finds reports four distinct phases were evident on the site. A fifth notional phase was kept for a small number of features of unconfirmed date or purpose (Figure 6).

Phase 1:   *13th - 14th Century quarrying activity*
Phase 2:   *17th - 18th Century agricultural furrows*
Phase 3:   *18th - 19th Century Demesne landscaping activity*
Phase 4:   *19th - 20th Century quarrying activity*
Phase 5:   *Features of unconfirmed date and origin*

6.1.   Phase 1: 13th- 14th Century quarrying activity.
The features exposed on site which characterised this period consisted of a number of long, wide and shallow trenches cutting directly into - and apparently following - exposed seams of granite bedrock. These trenches generally contained greyish brown, silty clay, which may have accumulated naturally but which contained pottery sherds of *c.* 12th to 14th Century date. Although post medieval finds were also recovered from the upper fills of one of these pits (**F19**) these are though to be residual with medieval finds in the lower fills of the feature dating it the high medieval period (Appendix 7).

Two possible medieval quarry trenches (**F41**) and (**F16**) were located just to the south of the dry-stone granite boundary wall at the northern most end of the site, (Figure 7d), (Plate 2).

The first of the quarry trenches was a broad, shallow linear cut (**F41**), 7.4m length, 1.6m wide, 0.25m deep; orientated roughly north-west to south-east. The trench was cut directly into the granite bedrock and was filled with dark brown to mid greyish brown, firm silty clay, moderately sorted with frequent sand and pebbles. The fill of this feature (**F40**) contained five sherds of Leinster cooking ware and four of Dublin type ware both dating to between the 12th and 14th centuries.

The second quarry trench cut (**F16**), measured, 3.3m long, 1.2m wide, and 0.85m deep. It was cut into the granite bedrock. Its shape was irregular in plan and profile. Three fills were identified within from bottom to top: **F50**, **F14**, **F15**; all three consisted of mid to dark brown, silty clay, with occasional pebble and cobble inclusions. A single medieval pottery sherd (06E227:50:1) of Leinster cooking ware was recovered from within the primary fill (**F50**) with a second medieval pottery sherd (06E227:15:1) of Leinster cooking ware was recovered from the tertiary fill (**F15**). The two pottery sherds were abraded and are likely to be residual. However their presence, and the absence of modern finds, suggests the cut had passed out of use before the modern period.

Three further medieval quarry trenches (**F19**, **F20** and **F48**) were exposed in the centre of the site, (Figures 7c & 8), (Plate 1 & 3):

The first (**F20**) was exposed cutting directly into the underlying granite bedrock. Its shape was irregular/curvilinear; it was orientated roughly northeast-southwest. Its northern terminus abutted a second quarry trench (**F19**). Its southern extent was truncated by a modern quarry pit (**F28**). Two sections were excavated through **F20** separated by a 1m wide baulk. The northern section measured 4.5m long by 3.2m wide with a maximum depth of about 0.60m. The cut in this section was well defined with steep sides, a sharp break of slope and an irregular base. The southern section measured 5.2m long by 4.6m wide and had a maximum depth of *c.* 0.55m. The cut was less defined in this section, especially on the east side where the break of slope was imperceptible. These sections were excavated down to bedrock. The granite bedrock exposed within was angular and irregular indicating it

had been quarried along the granite seam. Eight fills were identified within the cut (**F21**), (**F26**), (**F27**), (**F64**), (**F65**) (**F66**), (**F71**) and (**F72**). These were largely sterile of finds and anthropogenic material. Two sherds of medieval pottery (Leinster Cooking Ware and Dublin Type; 06E227:27:1-2) were recovered from within the cut's secondary fill (**F27**). These dated to between the 12th and mid 14th centuries. Three additional finds were recovered from the tertiary fill of this cut: a single medieval pottery sherd of Dublin fine type ware (06E227:21:1) an iron nail; (06E227:21:3) and a single sherd of post medieval Frechen stoneware (06E227:21:2) (Appendix 6).

Frechen stoneware dates from the later 16th to 17th century. It appears this and the other two finds within **F21** are residual; likely to have been deposited after the feature went out of use, possibly during the occupation of the adjacent castle. The medieval finds which were located securely within the secondary fill of the feature date the quarry trench to the medieval period.

A second quarry trench (**F19**) was exposed extending southeast from the northern terminus of **F20**, suggesting both may have been excavated around the same time. This consisted of a linear trench, cutting directly into granite bedrock. The trench measured 8.4m long x 2.4m wide. While its western terminus adjoined the northern end of (**F20**) the junction of the two features was so shallow that it was difficult to determine whether they were excavated in a single episode. To the southeast the cut became progressively deeper, reaching a maximum depth of 0.7m. A section of the trench had been excavated to a significantly greater depth than the remainder, but this did not appear to represent a separate cut. The remainder of the trench (**F19**) consisted of a broad shallow linear cut (**F19**). Five fills were identified within: (**F70**), (**F69**), (**F18**), (**F67**), and (**F68**). All consisted of relatively sterile silts. A sherd of Leinster cooking ware and Dublin Type ware (06E227:70:1-2) were recovered from the primary fill (**F27**) dating the feature to the high medieval period c. 12th – 14th centuries.

A third quarry trench (**F48)** of medieval date was exposed on the western edge of the site, immediately to the west of the two trenches described above. The trench was irregular in shape and ran roughly northwest to southeast. This trenches shape as with the others appeared to be largely determined by which seams of rock were easiest to quarry. Where a weaker seam was found this was followed.

The trench measured 6.8m in length, 4.4m in width and 0.82m depth. The northwest section of the cut was narrow but broadened and grew progressively broader to the southeast. On the north side of the feature, the break of slope at the top of the feature was almost vertical. It cut through the bedrock with a smooth and even edge. On the south side of the feature the break of slope at the top was more gradual and irregular with an uneven and jagged edge. The base was uneven and irregular. This seam may have been used to quarry larger stone blocks as the character of the bedrock, was slightly different from that of the shallow quarry trenches (**F19**) or (**F20**); presumably the shape and profile of the cut was largely determined by fractures or seams in the natural bedrock rendering sections easier to quarry. Eight fills were identified within: (**F51**), (**F52**), (**F53**), (**F56**), (**F57**), (**F60**), (**F73**), and (**F74**). Again these were largely sterile, and were likely to have represented natural accumulations of silt. Eleven sherds of medieval pottery, mainly Leinster cooking ware (06E227:51:1 – 06E227:51:11), were recovered from the tertiary fill (**F51**). These sherds were typical of the type being coarse mica-rich cooking wares which were heavily abraded (Appendix 5 & 6). A single sherd of Dublin fine type ware dating to the 13th -14 century (06E227:51:7) was also recovered from this context. An iron nail (06E227:74:1) was recovered from the upper quarry fill (**F74**) however this is likely to be residual or intrusive.

Two features were truncating the upper levels of the quarry fill, a possible re-cut pit (**F76**) and a modern refuse pit (**F9**). Three medieval pottery sherds (of Leinster cooking ware and Dublin type 06E227:47:1-3), a corroded iron chisel or blade (06E227:47:5) and a single sherd of post-medieval pottery

(06E227:47:4) were recovered from **F47** the fill of the re-cut pit (**F76**). The post-medieval pottery (06E227:47:4); a decorated sherd of North Devon Sgraffito typically dates to the 17th century. Decoration for this type is particularly rare post 1700 (Grant 1983, 132) supporting the suggestion this cut was excavated at the end of the Late Medieval Period (1170-1550) or within the Early Modern Period (1550-1700). This was then subsequently backfilled, either deliberately or by natural processes before 1700.

The stone quarried from this feature and possibly some of the other quarry trenches may have been used in the construction of the adjacent castle. Alternatively it may have been transported for use in Carrickmines castle which was rebuilt in 1359. A tool mark was noted within the upper levels of cut (**F48**); *c.* 0.20m in length and *c.* 0.05m in diameter, (Plate 4). The mark could have been created by hammering a metal spike with a curved end, perhaps similar to the iron tool (06E227:60:1) recovered from (**F60**), the upper fill of quarry (**F48**), into the rock face a process called *feathering*, (Pavia & Bolton, 2000, 81). The density of medieval finds from the lower fills of these features does however seems to securely date their excavation to the Later Medieval Period with possible continued use into the Post Medieval period.

6.2.   Phase 2: 17th - 18th Century agricultural furrows.

Several shallow linear features were exposed, located mainly in the central and northern sections of the site. These features have been interpreted as 17th to 18th Century agricultural furrows/ditches with a single drainage feature (Figure 6). The furrows (**F43**) and (**F46**) were orientated north-west to south-east parallel with the current field boundaries; furrow (**F7**) was orientated slightly more west to east, perhaps suggesting an independent phase of agriculture. The furrows ranged from 0.05m to 0.30m in depth and 0.30m to 1.50m in width. The furrows (**F43**), (**F46**) and (**F7**), were all linear, with steeply sloping sides and flat bases.

A single post medieval pottery sherd (06E227:6:1) was recovered from the fill (**F6**) of furrow (**F7**). This was a fragment of black-glazed red-earthenware which has a wide date range from the 17th – 19th centuries. This sherd however was relatively fine suggestive of a beaker or small drinking vessel possibly 17th – 18th century in date. Typically the large thick-bodied utility vessels commonly associated with blackware are 18th – 19th century in date and post date earlier finer forms.

A mixture of residual finds including three medieval pottery sherds (06E227:42:1 - 3), three post medieval pottery sherds (06E227:42:4 & 6-7), one modern ceramic bottle (06E227:42:8) and one possible prehistoric flint core (06E227:42:5) were recovered from the fill (**F42**) of furrow/ditch (**F43**). The three fragments of post-medieval pottery are glazed red earthen-wares and North Devon wares dating to the 17th – 19th centuries. One sherd (06E227:42:7) is from the rim of a substantial vessel, suggesting a utility vessel of modern date. The stoneware bottle (06E227:42:8) is likely to date from the mid 19th century or later. It is inscribed '*Price L. Bristol*'; with a company of this name still in production stoneware vessels (Appendix 6).

A stone lined field drain (**F29**), extended adjacent and parallel to the furrows described above (**F43**, **F46**). This as well as the other agricultural features was also broadly parallel to the existing field boundaries. Several other similar furrows were also noted during the investigation but these continued into an area which will not be impacted by development.

The relative absence of quantities of clear 18th and early 19th century material from these features suggests these features may pre-date 1780 when the adjacent castle was recorded as being in ruinous

The condition of the castle at this time suggests it may not been occupied for some time prior to this. While buildings are depicted *north* of the castle in 1802, these are far less extensive than those depicted *south* of the castle on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (surveyed 1837; published 1843), and these in turn were superseded by a far more extensive estate 'Glencairn' depicted on the Third Edition (Surveyed 1908, published 1910). The two buildings depicted north of the castle and closest to the site in 1843 are absent by 1910.

6.3.   Phase 3: 18th - 19th Century. Demesne landscaping activity

Features assigned to phase three were located at the southernmost edge of the site immediately north of the wall of the Glencairn estate, adjacent to the tree belt forming the southern boundary of the demesne. When the heavy undergrowth covering the area was removed, a landscaped earthwork feature was revealed, similar to a Ha-Ha ditch. Before excavation commenced, a full topographic survey was undertaken of the earthworks, within the proposed development area, (Figure 13). It was roughly U-shaped in plan and consisted of two small mounded gravel banks (**F22** and **F32**), with adjacent drainage ditches (**F23** and **F33**), on one side. The face of one bank was re-vetted with a stone wall which was one to two courses in depth (**F31**). The earthwork measured over 19m in length and 15m in width. The base of the ditch to the top of the bank measured 0.8m, (Figures 11a, 11b). Two sections were excavated across the bank and ditch features. A copper alloy token (06E227:22:1) was recovered from beneath the base of the gravel bank (**F22**); dated to 1794 (Plate 12). The token is a Lloyd & Ridley's copper Conder halfpenny. Lloyd and Ridley were button manufacturers with a business at No. 36 Castle Street, Dublin and Harold's Cross, about a mile south of the city. The name Conder derived from James Conder, a draper from Ipswich who compiled what became the standard reference catalogue of 'provincial tokens, coins and medalets issued in Great Britain, Ireland and the Colonies'. Tokens were created by private firms in the later 18th century, almost always as half pennies are a response to the large scale counterfeiting of legitimate currency. The manufacture of tokens was ceased by the government in 1797.

This find provides a *terminus post-quem* indicating the earthwork was constructed after 1794. The scale of the feature, the depth of the adjacent ditch and the absence of any clear function, suggests this earthwork was created during the landscaping of the demesne. The 1st Edition Ordnance survey map (1844) depicts walls to the west of Murphystown Castle, broadly matching the shape and alignment of the landscape feature exposed during excavation, (Figure 3). Once a late date and interpretation for the feature was confirmed a trench was excavated across the earthwork by machine. No features of an earlier date were identified underneath and trench confirmed the feature was constructed in a single overall phase.

6.4.   Phase 4: 19th - 20th Century quarrying activity.

Five large 19th to 20th century quarrying pits; (**F10**, **F11**, **F49**, **F28** and **F63**) were initially identified during the testing phase. These quarries were investigated during the excavation and were found to have been backfilled with rubble and debris from the quarrying operation, consisting of angular fragments of quarried stone of varying size. Finds recovered within included blackware, garden earthenware, creamware, bone china, glass bottle fragments and a small number of iron objects (Appendix 5 & 6). The seams left by this recent quarrying are quite large and seem to be confined to the central and southern half of the site.

They were irregular in shape and measured approximately 2m in width, 7m - 8m in length and over 2m in maximum depth. Attempts to excavate a section across one of the quarry pits (**F49**) by machine had to be abandoned for safety reasons. The excavated section filled with water and the sides started to collapse at a depth of 1.5m making their investigation extremely hazardous. Quarrying activity is

indicated in this area on the site on the Ordnance Survey map of 1844. The original interpretation in the archaeological assessment (conducted by Abigail Cryerhall 05E0011) of large depressions on site as quarry pits was confirmed. No further investigations were possible on these features which will not be impacted by the proposed development.

 In addition to the quarry pits a single modern rubbish pit **F9** was also recorded on site.

6.5.   *Phase 5: Unidentified features.*
Two features of uncertain function or date were recorded during the excavation. A small sub-rectangular feature (**F39)** exposed in isolation in the centre of the site (0.5m wide, 0.12m deep) was later interpreted as a stone socket of no archaeological significance. A second roughly oval cut (**F37)** measuring 1.6m in length, 1.4m in width and 0.12m depth was exposed at the centre of the site. A single abraded medieval pottery sherd (06E227:36:1) of Dublin fine ware and a single modern drainage pipe fragment were recovered from the fill contained within (**F36**).

7.   Archaeological Finds

7.1.   Overview

In total 169 finds were retained from the excavation at Murphystown. All finds are listed in the site finds register (Appendix 5). This is broken down by columns indicating category, material type, identification and description. However a brief summary of the finds recovered based on type is presented here following the results of specialist analysis. The majority of the finds were ceramic; however 21 ferrous finds were also recovered. These have been cleaned and stabilised as per the NMI directions and are in storage in a clean and temperature and humidity controlled environment.

The recovered finds consisted of:

- 138 pottery sherds
- 21 ferrous finds
- 2 copper alloy finds
- 5 glass objects
- 1 clay pipe bowl
- 2 flint flakes

Of the 169 finds 104 finds were sent to a specialist (Ms. Milica Rajic) to confirm identifications and date (Appendix 6). Three modern finds (such as drainage pipe) initially used to date features were not retained. The copper alloy find, glass objects and clay pipe bowl were also sent for a specialist report. The two lithics were sent to Dermot Moore for specialist analysis. The medieval assemblage was also forwarded Ms. Claire McCutcheon to complete a pottery report (Appendix 7).

7.2.   Pottery

In total 106 finds of post medieval and medieval pottery was sent for specialist analysis (a full report on these finds is included in Appendix 6 and 7). This confirmed 63 sherds of pottery as medieval with the most common recovered being Leinster cooking ware. A medieval pottery report was also completed for the majority of medieval assemblage (Appendix 7). This also identified the minimum vessel numbers represented.

- Leinster cooking ware: 48 sherds representing at least 7 vessels: Typically late 12th – mid 14th century used for cooking wares and said to be the single most widespread medieval pottery type in Leinster (Ó Floinn 1988:340).
- Dublin type ware: 15 sherds representing at least 1 vessel: Typically 13th century wheel thrown pottery used for bowls, money boxes etc.

Medieval pottery was found throughout the site with the majority being recovered from the lower fills of the quarry pits. However only three features on the site contained exclusively medieval pottery (**F51**, **F58** and **F70**). These securely dated the quarry features to the later medieval period (c. 1169 – 1540 AD). In addition a large portion of the medieval pottery were found in residual or secondary contexts as well as in the topsoil.

Several types of post-medieval pottery were recovered at the site including: transfer printed ware, unglazed red earthenware, pearlware, sgraffito, glazed red earthenware, black glazed red earthenware,

overpainted pearlware, porcelain, Jasper ware and North Devon gravel tempered ware. Most of the fragments are of tableware, however fragments of a chamber pot were also present. One complete jar lid and five complete typical 19th century stoneware bottles used for ink and ginger beer, as well as two complete stoneware ink wells, were also recovered from the site. The post medieval pottery was recovered from a various features throughout the site and typically dated from the 17th – 19th century (Appendix 5 & 6).

Only one clay pipe an undecorated bowl fragment was also recovered. A reliable date could not be suggested for this fragment (Appendix 6).

7.3.   Metal Finds
A total of 23 metal finds were recovered: 21 ferrous and two non-ferrous.

Ferrous finds consisted of nails, horseshoe fragments and miscellaneous objects. These were all heavily encrusted and corroded but were still identifiable based on their shape (see identifications, Appendix 5). Full examination of the ferrous finds was conducted and the finds were stabilised and placed in storage as per the National museum of Ireland's recommendations.

In addition two copper/copper alloy objects, a 19th century military coat button and a token were recovered. The button has 'crown and unicorn' relief decoration, obverse inscription 'COLLEGE GREEN DUBLIN II M COLLIER'. It is 27.5mm in diameter and its thickness is 1.8mm. The button was recovered from the fill of a possible modern rubbish pit (see Appendix 6; Plate 11).

The token is Lloyd & Ridley's (Dublin) copper Conder halfpenny, dated 1794. Lloyd and Ridley were button manufacturers with a business at No. 36 Castle Street, Dublin and Harold's Cross, about a mile south of the city. The token was recovered within an 18th century earthen bank, part of the earthworks located at the southern edge of the site (see above and also Appendix 6; Plate 12 and 13).

7.4.   Glass
The glass recovered during the excavation consists of four complete bottles: two medicine bottles, one modern possible spirit bottle, and one late 19th century wine bottle, as well as the 18th century drinking glass stem fragment (Appendix 5 & 6)

The finds were subject to limited remedial conservation on site where necessary. The finds were stabilised in post excavation and are in storage as per the guidelines of the National Museum of Ireland.

7.5.   Flint
A single flint flake and a flint chunk were recovered during excavations. A specialist report was completed on these by Dermot Moore (Appendix 8) who suggested a Neolithic – Early Bronze Age date. These finds were the only evidence of activity prior to the later medieval period on the site. The flake was recovered from the sod layer (**F1**). The flake was small irregular and patinated, measuring 24mm x 25mm x 9mm. A single irregular chunk of grey-white patinated flint was the only other piece recovered. This may be detritus from core working or a natural piece. This find was residual recovered from the backfill of a medieval quarry pit (**F42**).

8.   Archaeological Samples

8.1.   Overview

Two soil samples were retained from the excavation for further analysis. These samples were taken from primary and secondary fills of the medieval quarry feature (**F48**).The principle reason for extracting these samples was to attempt to gain enough residues after processing for environmental and dating purposes. An overall total of 9 litres of soil was sent for processing. Radio carbon dating was not possible from either of the recovered samples, however plant macro analysis was undertaken.

From fill (**F57**) the basal fill of the pit, wheat and charred grape seeds were recovered. Alder, chickweed, dock and wheat seeds were recovered from (**F73**) the secondary fill of the quarry pit.

Unfortunately the sterile nature of the features at Murphystown meant a very narrow assembladge of species were recovered. Useful observations can however still be made from the environmental evidence.

The presence of weed species such as chickweed and dock may indicate a clearance of an area to allow for the quarrying. The first species to re-colonise a cleared area would be weed species such as chickweed. The fact that these seeds are fairly intact may imply the quarry trench was backfilled in a short space of time.

More significantly the recovery of grape species indicates the consumption of grapes on or close to the site. The native climate would not have been conducive in the medieval period to the cultivation of grapes. These would have to be imported from mainland Europe and would only be available to the wealthier members of society. Possibly the grape seeds bear some relation to residents in Murphystown castle if this was indeed established in the Later Medieval Period.

9.   The Archaeological Evidence

9.1.   Discussion

The excavation revealed four distinct phases on site, including a medieval and modern quarrying phase. In addition a number of features related to the 19th century demesne and a number of 17th – 18th century agricultural features were also recorded.

9.1.1.   13th – 14th Century medieval quarrying activity

The features exposed on site which characterised the medieval period were long wide and shallow quarrying trenches. These were cut directly into, and following, exposed seams of underlying granite bedrock. These trenches were then filled, possibly through natural accumulation, with greyish brown, silty clay that contained a small number of sherds of medieval pottery (mainly Leinster Cooking Ware) from around the 12th to mid 14th century. One tool mark found on the granite bedrock apparently made by a thin circular spike or chisel type implement was direct evidence of the quarrying activity (Plate 4).

Murphystown Castle was a tower house type construction most likely dating from the 15th or 16th Century. It is possible the trenches recorded on site were used to quarry stone for the construction of the towerhouse. Alternatively the medieval pottery recovered from the trenches may have originated in a previous phase of late medieval settlement on the same site possibly a late medieval building in existence prior to the towerhouse. It could also have originated when quarrying was undertaken for stone to facilitate the reconstruction of Carrickmines Castle in 1359. There is no definite evidence that any of these features directly relate to construction of the Murphystown Castle; no historical records were identified indicating the castle's existence before the 17th century and the pottery recovered has a broad date range from the 12th to mid 14th Century. Interestingly the recovery of grape seeds does indicate that wealthier members of society may have been in occupancy either on, or in close proximity, to the site in the high medieval period.

A distinct difference was noted on site between the medieval and modern quarrying techniques. In the medieval trenches hardly any debris from the extraction was recorded. This may indicate efficiency in the selection and extraction of granite of appropriate size. Alternatively stone removed from the site could have been used as rubble infill as is common with many medieval buildings which consist of facing walls retaining a core of rubble.

By contrast the modern quarrying pits were filled with granite rubble in the form of angular cobble and stones. This suggests quarrying was for specific sized and shaped rock with all smaller or fractured stone were discarded. The stone may even have been dressed on site with the debitage accounting for the extensive amount of granite rubble contained within the modern quarry pits.

9.1.2.   17th – 18th Century agricultural activity.

Some evidence for agricultural activity was exposed across the site. Shallow linear features running roughly north-west to south-east across the middle and along the northern edge of the site were clearly the remains of ridge and furrow agriculture and field drains. Pottery evidence recovered from the agricultural features would suggest a post-medieval to early modern date; most likely 17th – 18th centuries. This could be associated to the tower house on site; Murphystown Castle which was recorded as ruinous in 1780.

9.1.3.   18th – 19th Century landscaping activity.

A large demesne feature was evident along the southern edge of the site. This comprised a small 1 - 2 course wall and associated earthen banks and ditches. This feature is visible on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Editions of the Ordnance Survey maps. The feature almost certainly represents the remains of a garden feature created during the landscaping of Glencairn Demesne or its predecessors. A token recovered from beneath the northernmost bank shows the feature was constructed post 1794 (see discussion above). A painting of Murphystown Castle by Gabriel Beranger in *c.*1775 shows several small drystone walls running alongside the castle, (Plate 9). The alignment of the later garden feature may correspond to that of the earlier stone walls shown in the painting.

9.1.4.   19th – 20th Century quarrying activity.

Quarries or quarry pits are depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance survey map (1844), *c.* 50m to the northwest of the excavated site. No further quarrying evidence is depicted on the later editions of the Ordnance Survey maps and none of the maps depict quarry pits on the location of the modern quarry pits exposed during excavation. The ceramic artefacts recovered from the five large quarry pits exposed on-site suggest a date from the mid 19th century onwards. These large pits mostly in excess of 2m in depth may have truncated further earlier quarrying operations.

Evidence of the quarrying process was evident in the abundant granite debris filling the pits; possibly suggesting at least some finishing of the quarried blocks was taking place on site. There is reference to granite being quarried in Ireland from the 19th century using large iron bars and gunpowder and the dressing of stone using a blunt edged chisel (Pavia & Bolton, 2000, 85). This method of extraction and finishing would explain the abundant angular granite stone filling the modern quarry pits, (Plate 6). The quarry pits also appear to have been used as an early modern landfill site; for dumping a variety of refuse including corroded iron objects, pottery fragments and glass fragments.

10.   Conclusion

The archaeology recorded at Murphystown was dominated by two sequences of quarrying. The first of these may have been undertaken as early as the 12th century judging by the find assemblage recovered from the site. Alternatively the quarrying may have been a little later and undertaken to facilitate the construction of Murphystown castle which judging by its form most likely dates to either the 15th or 16th centuries.

The modern quarrying activity was evident from an examination of the first edition Ordnance Survey map dating to 1844 which showed quarry pits located in close proximity to the site. This quarrying may have removed further evidence of medieval quarry activity on site. The second phase of quarrying on site seems to have been more extensive with the amount of debitage indicating dressing of the stone may have been completed on site.

The later features on site consist of some limited post medieval agricultural features which could be related to Murphystown Castle as well as a large demesne feature probably associated to Glencairn Demesne.

During the course of the excavation all archaeological features were fully excavated and recorded in an effort of 'preserving the site through record'. As such no further mitigation or recommendations were proposed for the current development.

However if future developments take place in close proximity to the site or the remains of Murphystown Castle these should be subject to full archaeological mitigation.

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Appendix 1
Recorded Monuments and Places within c. 3km of the Site

The recorded archaeological sites within *c.* 500m of the site are listed below, all noted in the Record of Monuments and Places for Co. Dublin. All monuments are listed in a standard format as follows:

List of Recorded Monuments

Mon. No.		ngr x	ngr y	Townland	Classification
Description					

Mon. No.		ngr x	ngr y	Townland	Classification
DU023:025		31956	22556	Murphystown	Tower house
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.					

Appendix 2
Recorded Archaeological Finds from the Vicinity of the Site

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 angels 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.	

Appendix 3
Previous Excavations

Previously published archaeological excavations in the area from 1969 to 2003 (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
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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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.

MURPHYSTOWN Fulacht fiadh Thaddeus C. Breen	02E0699 318819 226033
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.	

MURPHYSTOWN SITE 81, Pit Gary Conboy	03E1082
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. 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. Charcoal from the feature should provide a date for the site.	

Appendix 4
Feature Register

Feature numbers were assigned to each defined unit exposed on site as required. A *feature* is an archaeological unit which represents a single episode or event: whether the excavation of a pit, the construction of a wall or a deliberate dump of organic waste. This allows each unit to be defined separately and its relationship with other units - whether earlier, later or contemporary to be defined.

A unit can be a positive feature – such as a wall or a deposit, or a negative feature such as the imprint left on an underlying deposit by the excavation of a pit. Such negative features are termed *cuts*. For instance a foundation trench is a *negative* feature or *cut*, designed to contain a wall, which is a *positive* feature.

Features are generally described either as cuts, fills or deposits. A cut is a negative feature as described above - an imprint or cavity left on an underlying deposit by the removal of material. A fill is a feature clearly contained within a cut – such as the organic dump deliberately placed in a medieval refuse pit. A deposit is a positive feature not necessarily contained within a defined cut - whether a general dump of waste or a structural surface – which represents one event. Structural features such as walls are often left outside these categories and just termed structural features.

Negative features such as cuts are generally given a description encompassing their shape and dimensions in plan and profile. With fills, the primary information of significance is depth, consistency and content. Deposits or structural features can be described using shape and dimensions, colour, consistency and content.

The process of excavating a site consists of the identification of these distinct units or *features* which are then recorded, excavated and interpreted.

A brief attempt is made in the register to interpret individual units or features on site – both to assign a date and function and to determine their relationship – if any – to other features exposed on site. The finds register lists finds from each individual feature allowing further interpretation of the feature's date and function.

For ease of reference, cuts are labelled in [square] brackets, fills and deposits are labelled in (curved) brackets.

F. No.	Feature Type	Feature Period	Phase	Feature Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill of Cut

F. No	Feature Type	Feature Period	Phase	Feature Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill of Cut
1	Deposit	Modern: 1701-2000	N/A	Feature 1, the sod overlying the site, measured 0.1m to 0.2m deep. The feature was dark brown sandy silt.	Feature 1 is the sod layer covering the entire site.	100	48	0.2	N/A
2	Deposit	Modern: 1701-2000	N/A	Feature 2, the topsoil of the site, measured 0.5m deep. The feature was mid brown, loose sandy silt, with moderate inclusions of pebbles, and occasional inclusions of stones, brick, shell and animal bone. The feature also contained medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery sherds, clay pipe, and un-dated iron artefacts.	Feature 2 is the topsoil layer covering the site, containing finds dating from the medieval period onwards.	100	48	0.5	N/A
3	Deposit	Geological	N/A	Feature 3, the natural geological sediment, was ranged from grey bedrock to orangish brown silty clay and mottled yellow brown clayey silt.	Feature 3 is the natural sediment on the site, directly over granite bedrock.	100	48	?	N/A

F. No	Feature Type	Feature Period	Phase	Feature Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill of Cut
4	Cut	Early Modern to Modern: 1701-2000	4	Feature 4, the cut of a ditch or furrow with primary fill (5), measured 0.65m long by 0.14m wide, with a depth of 0.3m. The feature was linear, with a gradual break of slope at the top, sloping sides, a gradual break of slope at the base, and a concave base.	Feature 4 is the cut of a possible modern furrow, or shallow boundary ditch with one fill, (5). The feature contained modern material in the fill.	0.65	0.14	0.3	N/A
5	Fill	Early Modern to Modern: 1701-2000	4	Feature 5, the fill of ditch [4], measured 0.65m long by 0.14m wide, with a depth of 0.3. The feature was linear, orientated E/W, mid brown, loose coarse sandy silt, with frequent stones, well sorted.	Feature 5 is the only fill of a modern furrow or field boundary. It was created through a process of deposition, and contained modern material.	0.65	0.14	0.3	4
6	Fill	Post medieval: 1540-1700 to Modern: 1701-2000	2	Feature 6, the fill of furrow [7], measured 5m long by 0.4m wide, with a depth of 0.15m. The feature was linear, orientated E/W, mid brown, loose sandy silt and contained one piece of post-medieval ceramic.	Feature 6 is the only fill of modern furrow [7], and was created through a process of natural accumulation and modern agricultural activities.	5	0.4	0.15	7
7	Cut	Post medieval: 1540-1700 to Modern: 1701-2000	2	Feature 7, the cut of a furrow with primary fill (6), measured 5m long by 0.4m wide, with a depth of 0.15m. The feature was linear, orientated E/W, with no perceptible break of slope at the top, gradual sloping sides, no perceptible break of slope at the base, and a flat base.	Feature 7 is the cut of a post-medieval/modern agricultural furrow with one fill, (6). The feature contained one shard of black-ware ceramic.	5	0.4	0.15	N/A
8	Fill	Early Modern to Modern: 1701-2000	4	Feature 8, the primary fill of pit [9], measured 1m long by 0.95m wide, with a depth of 0.28m. The feature was irregular in plan, orientated E/W, black moderately compacted plastic clayey silt, finely grained and moderately sorted with frequent inclusions of charcoal, moderate inclusions of stones and pebbles, and occasional inclusions of sand and stones. The feature also contained modern pottery, fragments of a glass vessel, and iron artefacts.	Feature 8 is lower fill of modern rubbish? Pit, [9], and was created through a deliberate dumping of material in a pit especially dug for this purpose. A large amount of modern ceramic and glass were found in this feature.	1	0.95	0.28	9
9	Cut	Early Modern to Modern: 1701-2000	4	Feature 9, the cut of a pit containing fills (8) and (61). The feature was sub-rectangular and orientated E/W, with no perceptible break of slope at the top, concave sides, no perceptible break of slope at the base, and a concave base.	Feature 9 is the cut of a modern rubbish pit with two fills, (8) and (61), and was located within backfilled quarry [F48]. This feature also truncates cuts [48] and [76]	1	0.95	0.28	N/A
10	Cut	Early Modern to Modern: 1701-2000	4	Feature 10 was a fairly modern quarry pit filled by granite debris (waste from the quarrying process). The quarry pit measured 10m long by 8m wide, with a depth of 1m+.	Feature 10 is a large modern quarry pit which is filled by a layer of backfilled quarry waste which appears to continue past the limit of excavation.	10	8	1+	N/A
11	Cut	Early Modern to Modern: 1701-2000	4	Feature 11 was a fairly modern quarry pit filled by granite debris (waste from the quarrying process). The quarry pit measured 10m long by 8m wide, with a depth of 1m+.	Feature 11 is a large modern quarry pit which is filled by a layer of backfilled quarry waste which appears to continue past the limit of excavation.	10	8	1+	N/A

F. No	Feature Type	Feature Period	Phase	Feature Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill of Cut
12	Cut	Early Modern to Modern: 1701-2000	3?	Feature 12, the cut of a drain with fill (13), measured 39m long by 1.8m wide, with a depth of 0.25m.	Feature 12 is the cut of a possible linear drain with one fill, (13). It is unclear what period it dates to but a fairly modern date is suggested.	39	1.8	0.25	N/A
13	Fill	Early Modern to Modern: 1701-2000	3?	Feature 13, the fill of possible drain [12], measured 39m long by 1.8m wide, with a depth of 0.25m. The feature was linear, loose sandy clay with frequent granite debris and large stones.	Feature 13 is the only fill of possible drain [12]. It is unclear what period it dates to but a fairly modern date is suggested.	39	1.8	0.25	12
14	Fill	Medieval: AD500-1540	1	Feature 14, the secondary fill of cut [16], measured 1.3m long by 1.1m wide, with a depth of 0.9m. The feature is irregular, mid to light brown, loose silty sand with angular granite stones, (debris), poorly sorted. The feature also included occasional charcoal fragments.	Feature 14 is the secondary fill of a late medieval quarry, [16]. It was created as a result of the debris from the original quarrying, and was possibly the result of a deliberate deposition of the quarrying debris.	1.3	1.1	0.9	16
15	Fill	Medieval: AD500-1540	1	Feature 15, the tertiary fill of cut [16], measured 3.3m long by 2.2m wide, with a depth of 0.52m. The feature was an irregular linear orientated NE/SW, mid dark brown, plastic silty clay moderately sorted, with occasional pebbles and granite stones. One medieval pottery sherd recovered.	Feature 15 is the upper fill of late medieval quarry [16]. The granite quarrying process created this feature.	3.3	2.2	0.52	16
16	Cut	Medieval: AD500-1540	1	Feature 16, the cut of a quarry with primary fill (50), secondary fill (14) and tertiary fill (15), measured 3.3m long by 1.2m wide, with a depth of 0.85m. The feature was an irregular linear orientated E/W, with a sharp break of slope at the top, concave sides, a gradual break of slope at the base, and a concave base.	Feature 16 is the cut of a late medieval quarry pit with three fills, (50), (14) and (15). It was created during the process of quarrying, and was possibly backfilled after use.	3.3	1.2	0.85	N/A
17	Deposit	Early Modern to Modern: 1701-2000	4	Feature 17, a possible paved area, measured 3.5m long by 1.9m wide, with a thickness of 0.2m. The feature was roughly linear, orientated NW/SE, and consisted of limestone slabs averaging 0.5m long by 0.4m wide, with a thickness of 0.2m.	Feature 17 is a possible paved track or pathway through a boggy part of the site. It is possibly a relatively recent creation, as it is between the topsoil and a peaty layer underneath which has been identified as (2). Modern plastic material directly underneath deposit.	3.5	1.9	0.2	N/A
18	Fill	Medieval: AD500-1540 to Post medieval: 1540-1700	1	Feature 18, the tertiary fill of cut [19], measured 5m long by 1.7m wide, with a depth of 0.4m. The feature was irregular in plan, mid brown to grey brown, plastic clayey silt, moderately sorted with occasional inclusions of charcoal. The feature also contained three residual medieval pot sherds and 10 post medieval pot sherds	Feature 18 is the upper fill of late medieval quarry ditch [19]. Quarrying process created the feature, later backfilled but the presence of charcoal and burnt clay suggests in-situ burning within the surface of the tertiary fill.	5	1.7	0.4	19

F. No	Feature Type	Feature Period	Phase	Feature Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill of Cut
19	Cut	Medieval: AD500-1540	1	Feature 19, the cut of a quarry with primary fill (70), secondary fill (69) and tertiary fills (18) (67) and (68), measured 8.4m long by 2.4m wide, with a depth of 0.2m to 0.7m deep. The feature was linear and orientated E/W with an irregular shape in section, a gradual break of slope at the top, sloping sides, a gradual break of slope at the base, and a concave base.	Feature 19 is the cut of a late medieval quarry trench with fills (18), (67), (68), (69) and (70). The feature is shallowest at the eastern end, and drops in depth to 0.7m at the western end, suggesting the location of a possible pit. The feature is dated on the basis of medieval pottery fragments in primary fill (70). The feature cuts natural (3), and the relationship with (42) is unclear.	8.4	2.4	0.7	N/A
20	Cut	Medieval: AD500-1540	1	Feature 20, the cut of a quarry ditch with primary fills (66), (72) and (64), secondary fill (27) and tertiary fills (21), (26), (65) and (71), measured 11.2m long by 3.5m wide, with a depth of 0.55m. The feature was irregular but linear and orientated N/S, with a sharp break of slope on one side and no perceptible break of slope on the other, sloping sides, a gradual break of slope at the base, and a straight base in places, irregular in others depending on the bedrock.	Feature 20 is the cut of a late medieval quarry trench with fills (21), (26), (27), (64), (65), (66), (71) and (72), and is at a right angle to quarry ditch [19]. This feature has been truncated by modern quarry pit [28]. The feature is dated on the presence of 1 medieval pot sherd in (21). Perhaps contemporary with [19].	11.2	3.5	0.55	N/A
21	Fill	Medieval: AD500-1540	1	Feature 21, the tertiary fill of quarry ditch (20), measured 11.2m long by 2.6m wide, with a depth of 0.26m. The feature was linear and orientated N/S, mid brown, plastic sandy silt, moderately sorted with occasional pebbles, granite stones. The feature also included medieval and post-medieval pottery fragments and iron nail.	Feature 21 is the upper fill of a late medieval quarry ditch [20]. It is unclear what process created this feature, although it is present throughout the entire length of quarry ditch [20]. The feature contained residual sherds of modern pottery from the adjacent modern quarry pit (75).	11.2	2.6	0.26	20
22	Deposit	Modern: 1701-2000	3	Feature 22, an earthen bank associated with ditch [23], measured 15m long by 2.7m wide, with a thickness of 0.6m. The feature was linear and orientated NNE/SSW, light yellow brown, loose light brown gravel, moderately sorted with occasional sand and pebbles. The feature also included pottery fragments, and an 18th century "druid token" coin.	Feature 22 is an 18th century earthen bank associated with ditch [23]. The feature is probably associated with landscaping features, and was found to contain an 18th century token.	15	2.7	0.6	N/A
23	Cut	Early Modern to Modern: 1701-2000	3	Feature 23, the cut of a linear ditch with primary fill (35), measured 15m long by 1.4m wide, with a depth of 0.6m. The feature was linear with a gradual break of slope at the top, concave sides, a gradual break of slope at the base and a concave base	Feature 23 is the cut of a modern ditch with one fill (35), and it is associated with the earth bank (22), which runs parallel. It was created either as a field boundary, or as part of a landscaping feature. The feature was dated by material finds in its fill (35), and a metal token found in (22).	15	1.4	0.6	N/A

F. No	Feature Type	Feature Period	Phase	Feature Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill of Cut
24	Cut	Post medieval: 1540-1700 to Modern: 1701-2000	2	Feature 24, the cut of a furrow with primary fill (25), measured 14m long by 0.4m wide, with a depth of 0.07m. The feature was linear with a gradual break of slope at the top, concave sides, a concave break of slope at the base, and a flat base.	Feature 24 is the cut of a possible furrow or field drain with one fill, (25). It is unclear what period this feature dates to, although as it runs at a right angle to furrow [7], it is possibly contemporary.	14	0.4	0.07	N/A
25	Fill	Post medieval: 1540-1700 to Modern: 1701-2000	2	Feature 25, the primary fill of furrow [24], measured 14m long by 0.4m wide, with a depth of 0.07m. The feature was linear and orientated N/S, dark brown, loose clayey silt, moderately sorted with occasional inclusions of sand and stones, and moderate inclusions of pebbles.	Feature 25 is the only fill of modern furrow or field drain [24]. It is unclear what process created this feature and what period it dates to.	14	0.4	0.07	24
26	Fill	Medieval: AD500-1540	1	Feature 26, the tertiary fill of cit [20], measured 2m wide, with a depth of 0.1m. The feature was linear and orientated N/S, brown, loose sandy gravel moderately sorted with one pottery sherd included.	Feature 26 is an upper fill of late medieval quarry ditch [20]. It is unclear what process created this feature or what period it dates to, although a fragment of pottery was found which was recorded as modern. This feature possibly represents an area of later disturbance, as the feature only occurs in one part of quarry ditch [20].	11.2	2	0.1	20
27	Fill	Medieval: AD500-1540	1	Feature 27, the secondary fill of cut [20], measured 2m wide, with a depth of 0.1m. The feature was linear and orientated N/S, grey, plastic clayey silt, moderately sorted with occasional pebbles and granite stones. The feature also included one medieval pottery sherd.	Feature 27 is the secondary fill of late medieval quarry trench [20]. It is unclear what process created this feature, although it has been dated by the fragment of medieval pottery it contained. The feature is only visible in section.	11.2	2	0.1	20
28	Cut	Early Modern to Modern: 1701-2000	4	Feature 28 was a modern quarry pit filled by (75) granite stones (waste from the quarrying process).	Feature 28 is a large modern quarry pit which is filled by a layer of backfilled quarry waste which appears to continue past the limit of excavation, within quarry pit [20].	8	5	?	N/A
29	Cut	Early Modern to Modern: 1701-2000	?	Feature 29, the cut of a field drain with primary fill (30), measured 20m long by 0.4m wide. The feature was linear, orientated E/W, covered with stones, and was also stone-lined.	Feature 29 is the cut of a linear field drain with one fill, (30). This feature cuts natural (3), and the relationship with (44) and (75) are unclear, as they are similar to the fill of this feature.	20	0.4	?	N/A
30	Fill	Early Modern to Modern: 1701-2000	3?	Feature 30, the primary fill of field drain [29], measured 20m long by 0.4m wide. The feature was stone lined and filled and covered with stones, but was not excavated.	Feature 30 is the only fill of field drain [29]. This feature is similar to (44) and (75), both deposits of quarry waste, and possibly contemporary with (42) and (45). Not Fully excavated.	20	0.4	?	29
31	Deposit	Early Modern to Modern: 1701-2000	3	Feature 31, a wall, measured 17m long by 0.25m wide, with a depth of 0.25m. The feature was stone-built random coursing, 1 to 2 courses high.	Feature 31 is a modern wall related to ditch [34]. It was possibly created as a landscape feature rather than a field boundary, but the original height of the wall is unknown as the feature is now overgrown and covered a mix of moss and topsoil.	17	0.25	0.25	N/A

F. No	Feature Type	Feature Period	Phase	Feature Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill of Cut
32	Deposit	Early Modern to Modern: 1701-2000	3	Feature 32, the earth bank above wall (31), measured 15m long by 0.8m wide, with a depth of 0.4m. The feature was linear, light brown, loose gravel, topsoil and roots, poorly sorted. The feature also included frequent sand and moderate pebbles. Feature is the same as bank (22).	Feature 32 is a modern earth bank running above wall (31). The feature is the same as (22). Landscape feature.	15	0.8	0.4	N/A
33	Fill	Early Modern to Modern: 1701-2000	3	Feature 33, the primary fill of ditch [34], measured 14.50m long by 2m wide, with a depth of 0.35m. The feature was linear orientated E/W, mid grey brown, plastic silty clay moderately sorted, and was water-logged.	Feature 33 is the only fill of modern ditch [34], and was formed by the slumping of bank (32) into the ditch.	14.5	2	0.35	34
34	Cut	Early Modern to Modern: 1701-2000	3	Feature 34, the cut of a ditch with primary fill (33), measured 14.50m long by 2m wide, with a depth of 0.35m. The feature was linear and orientated E/W, with a gradual break of slope at the top, sloping sides, a gradual break of slope at the base, and a concave base.	Feature 34 is the cut of a modern ditch with one fill, (33). It was created in relation to wall (31), and earth bank (33), and probably represents a phase of landscaping.	14.5	2	0.35	N/A
35	Fill	Early Modern to Modern: 1701-2000	3	Feature 35, the primary fill of ditch [23], measured 15m long by 1.4m wide, with a depth of 0.6m. The feature was linear and orientated E/W, dark grey/brown, plastic silty clay with inclusions of pottery and clay pipe.	Feature 35 is the only fill of modern ditch [23].	15	1.4	0.6	23
36	Fill	Unknown	5?	Feature 36, the fill of possible hollow [37], measured 1.6m long by 1.4m wide, with a depth of 0.19m. The feature was oval and orientated N/S, mid brown, plastic silty clay, moderately sorted with occasional inclusions of sand and pebbles. The feature also included a possible residual medieval pot sherd.	Feature 36 is the only fill of a possible medieval pit [37], or possible natural hollow. It is unclear what process created this feature, and what period it dates from. The pottery found in the feature is modern and medieval, and it is possible that this feature represents the natural silting up of a hollow.	1.6	1.4	0.19	37
37	Cut?	Unknown	5?	Feature 37, the cut of a possible pit or hollow with primary fill (36), measured 1.6m long by 1.4m wide, with a depth of 0.19m. The feature was oval, with a sharp break of slope at the top, sloping sides, a sharp break of slope at the base, and a straight base.	Feature 37 is the cut of a possible shallow pit, or represents a hollow in the surrounding bedrock. It is unclear whether this feature is archaeological or natural, and what period it dates to. The feature also included a possible residual medieval pot sherd.	1.6	1.4	0.19	N/A
38	Fill	Unknown	5?	Feature 38, the fill of cut [39], measured 0.5m long by 0.4m wide, with a depth of 0.12m. The feature was sub-circular and orientated N/S, mid-brown, compact gravely clay, well sorted with frequent inclusions of pebbles and occasional inclusions of sand.	Feature 38 is the only fill of possible posthole or stone-hole [39]. It is unclear what process created this feature or what period it dates to. Natural hollow?	0.5	0.4	0.12	39

F. No	Feature Type	Feature Period	Phase	Feature Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill of Cut
39	Cut?	Unknown	5?	Feature 39, the cut of a feature with primary fill (38), measured 0.5m long by 0.4m wide, with a depth of 0.12m. The feature was sub-circular and orientated N/S, with a gradual break of slope at the top, sloping sides, a gradual break of slope at the base and a concave base.	Feature 39 is the cut of a possible posthole or stone-hole with one fill, (38). It is unclear what period this feature dates to, and it may not be archaeological. Natural hollow?	0.5	0.4	0.12	N/A
40	Fill	Medieval: AD500-1540	1	Feature 40, the primary fill of ditch [41], measured 7.4m long by 1.6m wide, with a depth of 0.25m. The feature was linear and orientated NW/SE, dark brown to mid greyish brown, firm silty clay, moderately sorted with frequent sand and pebbles. The feature also included possibly medieval pottery and a residual iron nail.	Feature 40 is the only fill of medieval quarry trench [41]. It is unclear what process created this feature, perhaps natural silting up, but the presence of medieval pottery sherds suggest a date between 1200 - 1540 A.D	7.4	1.6	0.25	41
41	Fill	Medieval: AD500-1540	1	Feature 41, the cut of a ditch with primary fill (40), measured 7.4m long by 1.6m wide, with a depth of 0.25m. The feature was linear and orientated NW/SE, with a sharp break of slope at the top, sloping sides, a sharp break of slope at the base, and a straight base.	Feature 41 is the cut of a quarry trench with one fill, (40). The quarrying of granite bedrock created this feature, but the presence of 9 medieval pot sherds suggest a date between 500 - 1540 A.D. A residual iron nail may be the result of contamination from the topsoil.	7.4	1.6	0.25	N/A
42	Fill	Post medieval: 1540-1700 to Modern: 1701-2000	2	Feature 42, the primary fill of shallow ditch/furrow [43], measured 22.1m long by 0.55m to 1.95m wide, with a depth of 0.33m. The feature was linear and orientated E/W, and was composed of dark brown, loose sandy silt, moderately sorted, with moderate inclusions of pebbles, granite debris and animal bone and occasional inclusions of charcoal and stones. The feature also included residual medieval, post medieval and modern pot sherds.	Feature 42 is the only fill of ditch/furrow [43]. The charcoal is mainly found at the base of the ditch, suggesting that the feature is formed of a deliberate deposition of burnt material and waste animal bones and is tentatively dated to the early modern period. Possibly contemporary with agricultural furrows (6) and drain (45)	22.1	1.95	0.33	43
43	Cut	Post medieval: 1540-1700 to Modern: 1701-2000	2	Feature 43, the cut of a shallow ditch/furrow with primary fill (42), measured 22.1m long by 0.55m to 1.95m wide, with a depth of 0.33m. The feature was linear and orientated E/W, with a gradual break of slope at the top, concave sides, a gradual break of slope at the base, and a concave base.	Feature 43 is the cut of an early modern ditch/furrow with one fill, (42), and possibly for agricultural purposes. The feature has an unclear relationship with ditch [18], either being truncated by it or acting as a continuation of the same ditch.	22.1	1.95	0.33	N/A
44	Fill	Early Modern to Modern: 1701-2000	4	Feature 44, the deposit in a possible quarry, measured 16m long by 7.5m wide, with a depth of 2m+. The feature was irregular in plan, mid brown orange to dark brown, loose silty clay, poorly sorted with granite stones and pebbles. The feature also included 12 modern pot sherds and 1 residual medieval pot sherd.	Feature 44 is the backfill within a large modern quarry pit.	16	7.5	2+	49

F. No	Feature Type	Feature Period	Phase	Feature Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill of Cut
45	Fill	Post medieval: 1540-1700 to Modern: 1701-2000	2	Feature 45, the primary fill of drain [46], measured 19.3m long by 0.6m to 1.1m wide, with a depth of 0.13m. The feature was linear and orientated E/W, mid brown, loose sandy silt, poorly sorted frequent inclusions of pebbles and granite debris. The feature also included 12 modern pot sherds and 1 residual medieval pot sherd.	Feature 45 is the only fill of field drain [46]. It was created through a natural accumulation of silt during the use of the drain. The feature has been heavily affected by root activity.	19.3	1.1	0.13	46
46	Cut	Post medieval: 1540-1700 to Modern: 1701-2000	2	Feature 46, the cut of a field drain with primary fill (45), measured 19.3m long by 0.6m to 1.1m wide, with a depth of 0.13m. The feature was linear and orientated E/W, with a gradual break of slope at the top, concave sides, no perceptible break of slope at the base, and a concave base	Feature 46 is the cut of a modern field drain, with one fills (45) and was created for agricultural purposes.	19.3	1.1	0.13	N/A
47	Fill	Medieval: AD500-1540? To Post medieval: 1540-1700?	1	Feature 47, the fill of possible re-cut pit [76], measured 6.8m long by 1.36m wide, with a depth of 0.14 to 0.27m. The feature was linear and orientated E/W with a concave profile, mid to dark brown/grey when moist, loose sandy silt, with moderately sorted occasional inclusions of pebbles, stones and charcoal. The feature also included 3 medieval pot sherds, 1 post medieval pot sherd and an iron chisel type tool.	Feature 47 is primary fill of cut [76], a possible late medieval re-cut within medieval ditch [48]. It was created through a process of natural accumulation, although the presence of large amounts of medieval pottery may suggest that the feature represents a dump of material.	6.8	1.36	0.27	76
48	Cut	Medieval: AD500-1540	1	Feature 48, the cut of a quarry ditch with primary fill (58), measured 6.8m long by 0.8m to 4.4m wide, with a depth of 0.82m. The feature was linear and orientated E/W, with sharp breaks of slope at the top, vertical sides, a sharp break of slope at the base, and a straight base.	Feature 48 is the cut of a late medieval quarry ditch with fills (51), (52), (53), (54), (56), (57), (60) (73) and (74). It was created as a result of quarrying activity on the site. The E end is narrow and deep, but as the feature runs W, it becomes wider. The feature is truncated by a late medieval re-cut [76] and a modern refuse pit [9].	6.8	4.4	0.82	N/A
49	Cut	Early Modern to Modern: 1701-2000	4	Feature 44, the cut of a large modern quarry pit, which measured 16m long by 7.5m wide, with a depth of 2m+. Filled by F44. The feature also included 12 modern pot sherds and 1 residual medieval pot sherd.	Feature 49 is the cut of a modern quarry pit backfilled with debris F44.	16	7.5	2+	N/A
50	Fill	Medieval: AD500-1540	1	Feature 50, the primary fill of cut [16], measured 1.1m long by 0.9m wide, with a depth of 0.15. The feature was irregular in plan, dark mid greyish brown, plastic silty clay, moderately sorted with occasional inclusions of pebbles and stones. The feature also included one medieval pottery sherd.	Feature 50 is the lower fill of late medieval quarry ditch [16]. It was only found in limited parts of the ditch, suggesting that it was created through a natural process of accumulation.	1.1	0.9	0.15	16

F. No	Feature Type	Feature Period	Phase	Feature Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill of Cut
51	Fill	Medieval: AD500-1540	1	Feature 51, the tertiary fill of cut [48], measured 6.8m long by 1.1m wide, with a depth of 0.32m. The feature was linear and orientated E/W, mid brown orange, friable silty sandy gravel, poorly sorted with frequent inclusions of pebbles and cobbles, moderate inclusions of stones and occasional inclusions of charcoal. The feature also included 11 sherds of medieval pottery.	Feature 51 is an upper fill of late medieval quarry ditch [48]. It appears to have been created through an act of deliberate deposition, possibly in an attempt to fill in the quarry ditch, after initial silting had started. The width and depth of the feature varies considerably throughout quarry ditch [48], and it is truncated by re-cut [76].	6.8	1.1	0.32	48
52	Fill	Medieval: AD500-1540	1	Feature 52, the tertiary fill of quarry ditch [48], measured 0.4m long by 0.2m wide, with a depth of 0.24m. The feature was linear and orientated E/W, light orange, compact silty sand, moderately sorted with no inclusions.	Feature 52 is the upper fill of late medieval quarry ditch [48]. It was created by the collapse or erosion of the surrounding bedrock by natural processes and the rain-water running into the later re-cut [76].	0.4	0.2	0.24	48
53	Fill	Medieval: AD500-1540	1	Feature 53, the tertiary fill of cut [48], measured 0.33m wide, with a depth of 0.21m. The feature was linear and orientated E/W, orange to mid brown, loose gravely silts, poorly sorted with frequent inclusions of pebbles and occasional inclusions of stones.	Feature 53 is the upper fill of late medieval quarry ditch [48]. It was created through a natural process of accumulation. The material of this feature is similar to fill (51), although this feature is slightly more gravely, and contains more iron-pan.	?	0.33	0.21	48
54	Fill	Medieval: AD500-1540	1	Feature 54, the tertiary fill of quarry ditch [48], measured 0.4m wide, with a depth of 0.13m. The feature was linear and orientated E/W, mid brown orange, plastic gravely sand with occasional silt, poorly sorted with frequent inclusions of pebbles and occasional inclusions of stones and charcoal.	Feature 54 is an upper fill of the late medieval quarry ditch [48]. It is unclear what method created this feature, although the material is similar to fill (51).	?	0.4	0.13	48
55	Fill	Medieval: AD500-1540? To Post medieval: 1540-1700?	1?	Feature 55, a burnt patch within cut [19], measured 0.28m long by 0.25m wide, with a depth of 0.08m. The feature was sub-circular and orientated E/W, dark brown with red orangey edges, moderately compacted clayey silt, moderately sorted with moderate inclusions of charcoal.	Feature 55 is a burnt patch on the surface of (18), in quarry ditch [19]. This feature appears to be the result of burning activities; It is unclear what period this feature dates to; a post medieval date is suggested. The tertiary fill (18) contained three residual medieval pot sherds and 10 post medieval pot sherds	0.28	0.25	0.08	19
56	Fill	Medieval: AD500-1540	1	Feature 56, the secondary fill of quarry ditch [48], measured 6.8m long by 1.68m wide, with a depth of 0.32m. The feature was linear, orientated E/W, dark to mid brown, plastic silty clay, moderately sorted with moderate inclusions of pebbles and occasional inclusions of stones.	Feature 56 is the middle fill of late medieval quarry ditch [48]. It was possibly created through an act of deliberate deposition while the quarry was still in use.	6.8	1.68	0.32	48
57	Fill	Medieval: AD500-1540	1	Feature 57, the primary fill of quarry ditch [48], measured 9m long by 2.8m to 3m wide, with a depth of 0.27m. The feature was linear and orientated E/W, dark grey, loose gravely silt, moderately sorted with moderate inclusions of pebbles and stones.	Feature 57 is the lowest fill of late medieval quarry ditch [48]. It is possible that this fill represents an accidental accumulation of material while the quarry was in use and that the gravel in the feature is quarry waste.	9	2.8	0.27	48

F. No	Feature Type	Feature Period	Phase	Feature Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill of Cut
58	Fill	Medieval: AD500-1540	1	Feature 58, the secondary fill of quarry ditch [48], measured 9m long by 2.8m wide, with a depth of 0.27m. The feature was linear and orientated E/W, mid to dark brown, loose sandy silt with 50% stones, poorly sorted with frequent stones, pebbles, and sand.	Feature 58 is the lower fill of late medieval quarry ditch [48]. It was created by backfill of quarry waste. This feature is truncated by [9]. 22 medieval pot sherds were recovered along with 2 residual iron objects.	9	2.8	0.27	48
59	Deposit	Unknown	5?	Feature 59, the primary fill of a possibly natural hollow, measured 0.5m wide, with a depth of 0.21m. The feature was linear, orientated E/W, dark brown to dark grey, plastic clayey silt, with frequent inclusions of pebbles, stones, moderate inclusions of sand and occasional inclusions of charcoal.	Feature 59 was the only fill of a shallow hollow in the natural bedrock. It is unclear if this hollow is natural itself, or whether it was created as a quarry trench. It is unknown what period this feature dates to. The lack of artefacts in this feature suggests it was created through a natural act of deposition.	?	0.5	0.21	N/A
60		Post medieval: 1540-1700? To Modern: 1701-2000	1	Feature 60, the tertiary fill of quarry ditch [48], measured 1.05m long by 0.83m wide, with a depth of 0.24m. The feature was sub-rectangular and orientated E/W, light greyish orange mottled with orange darker orange, friable fine silty sand, moderately sorted with occasional pebbles. One iron tool a possible crow bar was recovered from this feature.	Feature 60 is the upper fill of quarry ditch [48]. It is possible that this feature represents a relatively modern period of silting-up within cut [48].	1.05	0.83	0.24	48
61	Fill	Early Modern to Modern: 1701-2000	4	Feature 61, the secondary fill of cut [9], measured 1.35m long by 1.2m wide, with a depth of 0.17m. The feature was linear and orientated E/W, light to mid brown, plastic clayey silt, moderately sorted with frequent sand, and occasional pebbles and stones.	Feature 61 is the upper fill of modern refuse pit [9]. It was created through a deliberate deposition of material. Located within quarry F48	1.35	1.2	0.17	9
62	Fill	Medieval: AD500-1540	1	Feature 62, the primary fill of quarry ditch [63], measured 5.4m long by 3.6m wide. The feature is irregular in plan and orientated N/S, loose mixed stone, poorly sorted.	Feature 62 is the only fill of quarry ditch [63]. It was created through a process of accumulation of waste material from the quarry, either while the quarry was in use or immediately after the stone had been removed. This feature appears to overlie quarry trench [48], although the relationship is unclear	5.4	3.6	0.80	63
63	Cut	Medieval: AD500-1540	1	Feature 63, the cut of a quarry with primary fill (62), measured 5.4m long by 3.6m wide and in excess of 0.80m depth. The feature is irregular in plan and orientated N/S.	Feature 63 is the cut of a late medieval quarry ditch with one fill, (62). It was created by the quarrying of the natural bedrock. This feature may be a continuation of quarry ditch [48], although the exact relationship is unknown.	5.4	3.6	0.80+	N/A
64	Fill	Medieval: AD500-1540	1	Feature 64, the primary fill of quarry ditch [20], measured 2m wide, with a depth of 0.2m. The feature was linear, light brown/yellow, loose silty gravel, poorly sorted with occasional inclusions of sand, pebbles and stones.	Feature 64 is the primary fill of one part of medieval quarry ditch [20]. It was created through the deposition of quarrying waste, although it is unclear if this occurred during the creation of the quarry ditch or immediately after.	11.2?	2	0.2	20

F. No	Feature Type	Feature Period	Phase	Feature Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill of Cut
65	Fill	Medieval: AD500-1540	1	Feature 65, the tertiary fill of quarry ditch [20], measured 0.85m wide, with a depth of 0.15m. The feature was linear in shape and concave in profile, mid brown, loose sandy silt/gravely, with occasional inclusions of pebbles and stones.	Feature 65 is the upper fill of medieval quarry ditch [20]. It is unclear what process created this feature.	11.2?	0.85	0.15	20
66	Fill	Medieval: AD500-1540	1	Feature 66, the primary fill of quarry ditch [20], measured 1.05m wide, with a depth of 0.06m. The feature was linear and orientated N/S, light brown/grey, loose gravely silt, poorly sorted with moderate inclusions of pebbles and stones.	Feature 66 is the primary fill of late medieval quarry ditch [20]. It is unclear what process created this feature.	11.2?	1.05	0.06	20
67	Fill	Medieval: AD500-1540	1	Feature 67, the primary fill of quarry ditch [19], measured 6.6m long by 1.7m, with a depth of 0.3m. The feature was linear and orientated E/W, concave in profile, mottled orange to dark grey, firm silty clay, moderately sorted with moderate inclusions of stones and occasional inclusions of pebbles.	Feature 67 is the primary fill in one part of medieval quarry ditch [19]. It is unclear what process created this feature, although the orange colour of the feature suggests this part of the quarry was re-opened, and iron panning has occurred. This feature possibly cuts fill (68).	6.6	1.7	0.3	19
68	Fill	Medieval: AD500-1540	1	Feature 68, the secondary fill of quarry ditch [19], measured 1.1m long by 0.8m wide, with a depth of 0.17m. The feature was linear and orientated E/W, concave in section, dark grey, plastic silty clay, poorly sorted with frequent inclusions of pebbles, stones, and moderate inclusions of sand.	Feature 68 is the middle fill of medieval quarry ditch [19]. It was possible created through a deliberate dumping of quarry material.	1.1	0.8	0.17	19
69	Fill	Medieval: AD500-1540	1	Feature 69, the secondary fill of quarry ditch [19], measured 0.93m long by 0.80m wide, with a depth of 0.3m. The feature was linear and orientated E/W, concave in profile, mid grey, and loose gravely silt.	Feature 69 is the middle fill of medieval quarry ditch [19]. It was possibly created as the result of natural silting in the ditch.	0.93	0.80	0.3	19
70	Fill	Medieval: AD500-1540	1	Feature 70, the primary fill of quarry ditch [19], measured 0.63m long by 0.60m wide, with a depth of 0.17m. The feature was linear and irregular in section, light grey silty gravel with frequent inclusions of sand and occasional inclusions of pebbles. One medieval pottery sherd was also recovered from this fill.	Feature 70 is the lower fill of medieval quarry ditch [19]. A silting up process probably created this fill.	0.63	0.60	0.17	19
71	Fill	Medieval: AD500-1540	1	Feature 71, the secondary fill of quarry ditch [20]. Measured 1.27m long by 0.15m wide, with a depth of 0.35m. The feature was linear with a concave profile, dark brown/grey, approximately 80% stones in a matrix of plastic silty clay, poorly sorted.	Feature 71 is the middle fill of medieval quarry ditch [20]. It was created through a deliberate act of deposition, possibly of quarry waste.	1.27	0.15	0.35	20

F. No	Feature Type	Feature Period	Phase	Feature Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill of Cut
72	Fill	Medieval: AD500-1540	1	Feature 72, the primary fill of quarry ditch [20], measured 0.45m long by 0.20m wide, with a depth of 0.16m. The feature was linear and concave in profile, creamy light orange, plastic sandy clay, moderately sorted.	Feature 72 is the lower fill of late medieval quarry ditch [20]. It was created through natural silting up in the base while the quarry ditch was still in use.	0.45	0.20	0.16	20
73	Fill	Medieval: AD500-1540	1	Feature 73, the secondary fill of quarry ditch [48], measured 2m long by 0.4m wide, with a depth of 0.15m. The feature was linear and orientated N/S, irregular in profile, dark brown, plastic silty clay with no inclusions.	Feature 73 is the middle fill of medieval quarry ditch [48]. It was probably created through a silting up process. The organic material in the feature suggests either the collapse of vegetation along the edge of the trench or material which was washed into the feature.	2	0.4	0.15	48
74	Fill	Medieval: AD500-1540	1	Feature 74, the tertiary fill of quarry ditch [48], measured 2.75m long by 2.00m wide, with a depth of 0.44m. The feature was linear, irregular in profile, dark grey mottled orange, plastic silty clay, moderately sorted with occasional pebbles, stones and charcoal. One iron nail was recovered.	Feature 74 is the upper fill of medieval quarry ditch [48]. It was probably a silting up process which created this fill.	2.75	2.00	0.44	48
75	Fill	Early Modern to Modern: 1701-2000	4	Feature 75 was a backfill deposit of stones and cobbles (waste from the quarrying process), within a modern quarry pit [28]. It measured at least 8m long, 5m width and unsure of the depth.	Feature 75 is a layer of backfilled quarry waste which appears to continue past the limit of excavation, within quarry pit [28].	8	5	?	28
76	Cut	Medieval: AD500-1540 to Post medieval: 1540-1700?	1	Feature 76, a possible re-cut within quarry ditch [48], measured 6.8m long, 1.36 width and 0.27m depth. The feature was linear with a concave profile, a gradual break of slope at the top, sloping sides, a gradual break of slope at the base and a concave base.	Feature 76 is the cut of a possible drain with fill (47), and is found within medieval quarry ditch [48]. This feature contained fragments of medieval pottery, and may have been created while the quarry was still in use.	6.8	1.36	0.27	N/A

Appendix 5
Preliminary Excavation Finds Register

Included is the site finds register. This lists each artefact recovered from the site separated by category e.g. ceramic and then listed by feature number. These finds have all been viewed by a specialist and their reports are included as Appendices 6, 7 and 8. The finds are currently in secure storage in CRDS post excavation facility in Stamullen Co. Meath in advance of their lodgement with the National Museum.

Find No.	Feature no.	Bag no.	Category	Type	Identification	Description	Box no.
1	2	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Unglazed red earthenware, L17th-20thC.	1 of 1
2	2	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Rim, body and base fragment	Porcelain, 18th-20thC.	1 of 1
3	2	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Base fragment	Transfer printed ware, M18th-20thC. Plate.	1 of 1
4	2	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Lid	Stoneware, 19thC. Jar lid.	1 of 1
5	2	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Rim fragment	Porcelain, 18th-20thC.	1 of 1
7	2	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Rim fragment	Porcelain, 18th-20thC.	1 of 1
8	2	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Base fragment	Hand-painted pearlware, L18th-20thC. Chamber pot fragment.	1 of 1
9	2	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Black glazed red earthenware, 17th-19thC.	1 of 1
10	2	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Rim and body fragment	Black glazed red earthenware, 17th-19thC.	1 of 1
11	2	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Black glazed red earthenware, 17th-19thC.	1 of 1
12	2	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Rim fragment	Leinster cooking ware L12th – M14thC	1 of 1
13	2	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Dublin type ware, L13th-14thC	1 of 1
14	2	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Handle fragment	Glazed red earthenware, L17th-19thC.	1 of 1
15	2	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Rim fragment	Leinster cooking ware L12th – M14thC	1 of 1
16	2	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Leinster cooking ware L12th – M14thC	1 of 1
17	2	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Leinster cooking ware L12th – M14thC	1 of 1
18	2	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Rim fragment	North Devon slipware, 17thC.	1 of 1
19	2	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Beer bottle	Stoneware, 19thC.	1 of 1
20	2	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Ink bottle	Stoneware, 19thC.	1 of 1
21	2	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Ink well	Stoneware, 19thC.	1 of 1
22	2	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Ink well	Stoneware, 19thC.	1 of 1
23	2	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Cider bottle	Stoneware, 19thC.	1 of 1
24	2	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Ink bottle	Stoneware, 19thC.	1 of 1
37	2	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Pearlware, L18th-20thC.	1 of 1

Find No.	Feature no.	Bag no.	Category	Type	Identification	Description	Box no.
38	2	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Rim fragment	Over-painted pearlware, L18th-20thC. Plate. The same vessel: 002:039-040, 002:042, 002:044),	1 of 1
39	2	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Base fragment	Over-painted pearlware, L18th-20thC. Plate. The same vessel: 002:039-040, 002:042, 002:044),	1 of 1
40	2	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Rim, body and base fragment	Over-painted pearlware, L18th-20thC. Plate. The same vessel: 002:039-040, 002:042, 002:044),	1 of 1
41	2	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Pearlware, L18th-20thC.	1 of 1
42	2	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body and base fragment	Over-painted pearlware, L18th-20thC. Plate. The same vessel: 002:039-040, 002:042, 002:044),	1 of 1
43	2	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Unidentified.	1 of 1
44	2	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Rim, body and base fragment	Over-painted pearlware, L18th-20thC. Plate. The same vessel: 002:039-040, 002:042, 002:044),	1 of 1
45	2	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Rim fragment	Unidentified.	1 of 1
46	2	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Pearlware, L18th-20thC.	1 of 1
47	2	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Pearlware, L18th-20thC.	1 of 1
48	2	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Pearlware, L18th-20thC.	1 of 1
49	2	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Base fragment	Porcelain, 18th-20thC.	1 of 1
52	2	N/A	Ceramic	Clay pipe	Bowl fragment	Clay pipe bowl fragment. Undecorated.	1 of 1
1	6	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Handle fragment	Black glazed red earthenware, 17th-19thC.	1 of 1
1	8	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Base, body and handle fragment	Jasper ware, L18th-19thC.	1 of 1
2	8	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Base and body fragment	Unidentified.	1 of 1
3	8	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Jasper ware, L18th-19thC.	1 of 1
4	8	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Pearlware, L18th-20thC.	1 of 1
5	8	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Rim and body fragment	Unglazed red earthenware, L17th-20thC.	1 of 1
6	8	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Rim fragment	Transfer printed ware, M18th-20thC. Plate.	1 of 1
7	8	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Rim fragment	Transfer printed ware, M18th-20thC. Plate.	1 of 1
8	8	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Pearlware, L18th-20thC.	1 of 1
9	8	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Rim, body and base fragment	Unidentified.	1 of 1
10	8	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Rim and body fragment	Unglazed red earthenware, L17th-20thC.	1 of 1
11	8	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Jasper ware, L18th-19thC.	1 of 1
12	8	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Base fragment	Pearlware, L18th-20thC.	1 of 1
13	8	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Pearlware, L18th-20thC.	1 of 1

Find No.	Feature no.	Bag no.	Category	Type	Identification	Description	Box no.
1	15	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Leinster cooking ware L12th – M14thC	1 of 1
1	18	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Base and body fragment	Black glazed red earthenware, 17th-19thC.	1 of 1
2	18	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Rim fragment	Glazed red earthenware, L17th-19thC.	1 of 1
3	18	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Rim fragment	Glazed red earthenware, L17th-19thC.	1 of 1
4	18	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Rim fragment	Black glazed red earthenware, 17th-19thC.	1 of 1
5	18	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Glazed red earthenware, L17th-19thC.	1 of 1
6	18	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Glazed red earthenware, L17th-19thC.	1 of 1
7	18	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Glazed red earthenware, L17th-19thC.	1 of 1
8	18	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Glazed red earthenware, L17th-19thC.	1 of 1
9	18	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Glazed red earthenware, L17th-19thC.	1 of 1
10	18	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Glazed red earthenware, L17th-19thC.	1 of 1
11	18	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Rim fragment	Glazed red earthenware, L17th-19thC.	1 of 1
12	18	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Leinster cooking ware L12th – M14thC	1 of 1
13	18	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Leinster cooking ware L12th – M14thC	1 of 1
1	21	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Leinster cooking ware L12th – M14thC	1 of 1
2	21	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Frechen stoneware, L17th-L18thC.	1 of 1
1	27	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Dublin type ware, L13th-14thC	1 of 1
2	27	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Leinster cooking ware L12th – M14thC	1 of 1
1	30	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Unglazed red earthenware, L17th-20thC.	1 of 1
1	36	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Dublin type ware, L13th-14thC	1 of 1
1	40	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Rim fragment	Leinster cooking ware L12th – M14thC	1 of 1
2	40	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Rim fragment	Leinster cooking ware L12th – M14thC	1 of 1
3	40	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Leinster cooking ware L12th – M14thC	1 of 1
4	40	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Rim fragment	Leinster cooking ware L12th – M14thC	1 of 1
5	40	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Dublin type fine ware, L13th-14thC	1 of 1

Find No.	Feature no.	Bag no.	Category	Type	Identification	Description	Box no.
6	40	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Leinster cooking ware L12th – M14thC	1 of 1
7	40	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Dublin type ware, L13th-14thC	1 of 1
8	40	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Dublin type ware, L13th-14thC	1 of 1
9	40	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Dublin type fine ware, L13th-14thC	1 of 1
1	42	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Leinster cooking ware L12th – M14thC	1 of 1
2	42	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Leinster cooking ware L12th – M14thC	1 of 1
3	42	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Rim fragment	Leinster cooking ware L12th – M14thC	1 of 1
4	42	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	North Devon gravel-free ware, 17thC.	1 of 1
6	42	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	North Devon slipware, 17thC.	1 of 1
7	42	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Rim and body fragment	Glazed red earthenware, L17th-19thC.	1 of 1
8	42	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Beer bottle	Stoneware, 19thC.	1 of 1
1	44	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Handle fragment	Porcelain, 18th-20thC.	1 of 1
2	44	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Black glazed red earthenware, 17th-19thC.	1 of 1
3	44	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Rim, body and base fragment	Porcelain, 18th-20thC.	1 of 1
4	44	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Base and body fragment	Unidentified.	1 of 1
5	44	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Rim and body fragment	Unglazed red earthenware, L17th-20thC.	1 of 1
6	44	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Base fragment	Unglazed red earthenware, L17th-20thC.	1 of 1
7	44	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Porcelain, 18th-20thC.	1 of 1
8	44	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Unglazed red earthenware, L17th-20thC.	1 of 1
9	44	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Unglazed red earthenware, L17th-20thC.	1 of 1
10	44	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Rim fragment	Porcelain, 18th-20thC. Plate.	1 of 1
11	44	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Rim fragment	Unglazed red earthenware, L17th-20thC.	1 of 1
12	44	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Leinster cooking ware L12th – M14thC	1 of 1
13	44	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	North Devon slipware, 17thC.	1 of 1
1	47	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Dublin type ware, 13thC	1 of 1
2	47	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Leinster cooking ware L12th – M14thC	1 of 1
3	47	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Leinster cooking ware L12th – M14thC	1 of 1

Find No.	Feature no.	Bag no.	Category	Type	Identification	Description	Box no.
4	47	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Base fragment	North Devon sgraffito, 17thC. Poss. plate base fragment.	1 of 1
1	50	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Leinster cooking ware L12th – M14thC	1 of 1
1	51	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Leinster cooking ware L12th – M14thC	1 of 1
2	51	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Rim fragment	Leinster cooking ware L12th – M14thC	1 of 1
3	51	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Leinster cooking ware L12th – M14thC	1 of 1
4	51	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Leinster cooking ware L12th – M14thC	1 of 1
5	51	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Leinster cooking ware L12th – M14thC	1 of 1
6	51	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Leinster cooking ware L12th – M14thC	1 of 1
7	51	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Dublin type ware, L13th-14thC	1 of 1
8	51	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Leinster cooking ware L12th – M14thC	1 of 1
9	51	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Leinster cooking ware L12th – M14thC	1 of 1
10	51	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Leinster cooking ware L12th – M14thC	1 of 1
11	51	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Leinster cooking ware L12th – M14thC	1 of 1
1	58	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Base fragment	Leinster cooking ware L12th – M14thC	1 of 1
2	58	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Dublin type ware, L13th	1 of 1
3	58	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Leinster cooking ware L12th – M14thC	1 of 1
4	58	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Leinster cooking ware L12th – M14thC	1 of 1
5	58	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Leinster cooking ware L12th – M14thC	1 of 1
6	58	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Rim fragment	Leinster cooking ware L12th – M14thC	1 of 1
7	58	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Dublin type ware, 13thC	1 of 1
8	58	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Dublin type ware, 13thC	1 of 1
9	58	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Leinster cooking ware L12th – M14thC	1 of 1
10	58	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Dublin type ware, 13thC	1 of 1
11	58	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Rim fragment	Leinster cooking ware L12th – M14thC	1 of 1
12	58	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Dublin type ware, L13th	1 of 1
13	58	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Leinster cooking ware L12th – M14thC	1 of 1
14	58	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Leinster cooking ware L12th – M14thC	1 of 1

Find No.	Feature no.	Bag no.	Category	Type	Identification	Description	Box no.
15	58	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Leinster cooking ware L12th – M14thC	1 of 1
16	58	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Dublin type ware, L13th	1 of 1
17	58	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Leinster cooking ware L12th – M14thC	1 of 1
18	58	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Leinster cooking ware L12th – M14thC	1 of 1
19	58	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Leinster cooking ware L12th – M14thC	1 of 1
20	58	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Leinster cooking ware L12th – M14thC	1 of 1
21	58	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Leinster cooking ware L12th – M14thC	1 of 1
22	58	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Body fragment	Dublin type ware, L13th	1 of 1
1	70	N/A	Ceramic	Pottery	Rim fragment	Leinster cooking ware L12th – M14thC	1 of 1
25	2	N/A	Glass	Bottle	Bottle	Medium-sized clear glass complete bottle. Screw top. 20thC.	1 of 1
26	2	N/A	Glass	Bottle	Medicine bottle	Small pale green glass complete medicine bottle. Made in mould. 20thC.	1 of 1
27	2	N/A	Glass	Bottle	Wine bottle	Green glass complete wine bottle. High kick base. Hand applied collar. L19thC.	1 of 1
50	2	N/A	Glass	Bottle	Medicine bottle	Clear glass complete medicine bottle. 19thC.	1 of 1
51	2	N/A	Glass	Drinking glass	Stand fragment	Drinking glass fragment. Clear lead glass. Acorn knop, plus flattened knops above and below. 18thC.	1 of 1
28	2	N/A	Metal	Ferrous	Horseshoe fragment	Corroded horseshoe fragment. Length: 130mm.	1 of 1
29	2	N/A	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Encrusted and corroded nail. Length: 65mm.	1 of 1
30	2	N/A	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Corroded nail. Length: 65mm, width: 5mm.	1 of 1
31	2	N/A	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Corroder nail. Length: 35mm, width: 5mm.	1 of 1
32	2	N/A	Metal	Ferrous	Nail head	Encrusted and corroded nail head.	1 of 1
33	2	N/A	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Corroded iron nail. Length: 80mm, width: 15mm.	1 of 1
34	2	N/A	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Corroder nail. Length: 25mm, width: 5mm.	1 of 1
35	2	N/A	Metal	Ferrous	Chisel/blade?	Encrusted and corroded poss. chisel or blade. Length: 76.5mm, width: 32mm.	1 of 1

Find No.	Feature no.	Bag no.	Category	Type	Identification	Description	Box no.
36	2	N/A	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Corroded iron nail. Length: 65mm, width: 5mm.	1 of 1
21	3	N/A	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Corroded iron nail. Length: 65mm, width: 5mm.	1 of 1
14	8	N/A	Metal	Non-ferrous	Coat button	Copper/copper alloy military coat button, 'crown and unicorn' relief decoration, obverse inscription 'COLLEGE GREEN DUBLIN II M COLLIER'. 19thC. Dim:27.5mm, thickness: 1.8mm.	1 of 1
15	8	N/A	Metal	Ferrous	Bracket	Encrusted and corroded iron bracket. Length: 150mm, width: 25mm.	1 of 1
16	8	N/A	Metal	Ferrous	Horseshoe	Encrusted and corroded complete iron horseshoe. Width: 130mm.	1 of 1
17	8	N/A	Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified	Heavily encrusted and corroded unidentified ferrous object. Length: 155mm.	1 of 1
3	21	N/A	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Encrusted and corroded nail. Length: 75mm.	1 of 1
1	22	N/A	Metal	Non-ferrous	Token coin	Lloyd & Ridley's (Dublin) copper Conder halfpenny token dated 1794. Obverse: Justice standing with her eyes bandaged, holding a sword and scales: "THE LAND WE LIVE IN HALFPENNY 1794", her hand points to the "L". Reverse: A cipher of "L&R" (Lloyd & Ridley) above sprigs of crossed oak tied with a ribbon: "PRO ME SI MEREAR IN ME". Edge inscription not visible. Dim: 28mm, thickness: 1.5mm.	1 of 1
2	35	N/A	Metal	Ferrous	Horseshoe	Corroded complete horseshoe. Width: 140mm.	1 of 1
10	40	N/A	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Corroded iron nail. Length: 80mm, width: 15mm.	1 of 1
5	47	N/A	Metal	Ferrous	Chisel/blade?	Corroded iron chisel or blade. Length: 129mm, width: 20mm.	1 of 1

Find No.	Feature no.	Bag no.	Category	Type	Identification	Description	Box no.
23	58	N/A	Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified	Heavily encrusted and corroded unidentified ferrous object. Length: 85mm, width: 35mm.	1 of 1
24	58	N/A	Metal	Ferrous	Horseshoe fragment	Iron horseshoe fragment. Length: 110mm, width: 25mm.	1 of 1
1	60	N/A	Metal	Ferrous	Tool?	Corroded poss. crow bar/quarrying tool. Length: 285mm, width: 15mm.	1 of 1
1	74	N/A	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Encrusted and corroded nail.	1 of 1
1	1	N/A	Stone	Lithic	Flint	Flint scraper, poss. retouch along edge.	1 of 1
5	42	N/A	Stone	Lithic	Flint	Flint core, multiple striking platforms.	1 of 1

Appendix 6
Small finds report
Milica Rajic

A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the course of excavation at Murphystown. There were 169 finds in total: 138 pottery (medieval; discussed in medieval pottery report; and post-medieval), one clay pipe, five glass, 23 metal and 2 flint flakes (discussed in the lithics report). The finds are classified according to their type (material from which they were made) and analysed as such.

Pottery

The pottery assemblage recovered during the excavation at the Murphystown site consists of 75 fragments of post-medieval pottery.

A number of post-medieval wares were recovered from the site: black glazed red earthenware (06E277:002:009-011, 06E277:006:001, 06E277:018:001, 06E277:018:004, 06E277:044:002), Frechen stoneware (06E277:021:002), glazed red earthenware (06E277:002:004, 06E277:018:002-011, 06E277:042:007), hand-painted pearlware (06E277:002:008), Jasperware (06E277:008:001, 06E277:008:003, 06E277:008:011), North Devon gravel-free ware (06E277:042:004), North Devon sgraffito (06E277:047:004), North Devon slipware (06E277:002:018, 06E277:042:006, 06E277:044:013), over-painted pearlware (06E277:002:039-040, 06E277:002:042, 06E277:002:044), pearlware (06E277:002:037, 06E277:002:041, 06E277:002:046-048, 06E277:008:004, 06E277:008;008, 06E277:008:012-013), porcelain (06E277:002:002, 06E277:002:005, 06E277:002:007, 06E277:002:041, 06E277:002:044, 06E277:044:001, 06E277:044:003, 06E277:044:007), stoneware (06E277:002:004, 06E277:002:019-024, 06E277:042:008), transfer printed ware (06E277:002:003, 06E277:008:006-007) and unglazed red earthenware (06E277:002:001, 06E277:008:005, 06E277:008:010, 06E277:030:001, 06E277:044:005-006, 06E277:044:008-011).

Most of the fragments belonged to tableware; however, fragments of a chamber pot are also present. One complete jar lid (06E277:002:004) and five complete typical 19th century stoneware bottles (06E277:002:019-020, 06E277:002:023-024, 06E277:042:008) used for ink and cider and ginger beer, as well as two complete stoneware ink wells (06E277:002:021-022), were also recovered from the site. The post medieval pottery was recovered from various features throughout the site. There are also 5 unidentified pottery fragments (06E277:002:043, 06E277:002:045, 06E277:008:002, 06E277:008:009, 06E277:044:004).

Black-glazed red earthenware (17th – 19th century)

Black-glazed red earthenware was manufactured from coal-measure clays found in west Scotland and England (in Horning et al. 2007:398). This pottery type is characterised by fabric colour ranging from orange to dark purple, while the black glaze is achieved by the addition of iron to the lead glaze (*ibid.*). Black-glazed wares were produced in a number of different centres and are therefore difficult to identify; however, the use of the black-glazed ware produced in Buckley in east Wales was well documented as having been used throughout Ireland, which lent them a name of Buckley ware (*ibid.*). Black-glazed red earthenware is mostly found along the eastern coast, namely in Dublin and Drogheda (*ibid.*). Archaeological evidence from the Dublin Castle excavations suggested that the black-glazed wares were exclusively English until the mid 18th century when the local productions appeared; one of the first recorded manufacturers was James Walker of Mullinahack in the 1760s (*ibid.*). The commonest forms of the black wares are large, thick-walled storage vessels. Their form changed somewhat over the time, so that the early 17th century examples boast plain everted rim while the late 17th and early 18th century examples had much heavier squared rims (in Simpson 1994:55 – 56). They commonly have horizontal handles under the rims, while the application of decoration is sporadic (*ibid.*). Other forms are tygs or multi-handled drinking vessels, chamber pots, etc.

Frechen stoneware (late 16th – 17th century)

German town of Frechen is situated 10km southwest of Cologne, another big pottery centre from which it took over the industry and went on to become the biggest exporter of German stoneware to Britain in the second half of the 16th and 17th centuries. Frechen stoneware is salt-glazed and generally coarse. The grey-bodied stoneware is characterised by a coat of iron-oxide slip that tend to break into a brown mottle when fired in a saltglaze kiln. This resulted in the ware being known as "tigerware" (Noël Hume 1969:55). The commonest form is a bottle decorated by a bearded face that is sprig-moulded onto the neck and variously known as Greybeards, Bartmanns ("bearded man") or Bellarmines. The last moniker came from the name of infamous Cardinal Roberto Bellarmino (1542 – 1621), a staunch supporter of Catholicism, whose squat stature was believed to be mocked by the bottle's spherical body tapering at the foot and neck by the Protestant nations. The bottle also had a single small loop handle at the back (Barber 2007:10). In addition to the mask on the neck, these bottles often had medallions on the body that were often dated – interestingly, the earliest dated example is from 1550, when Bellarmino was only eight years old (Noël Hume 1969:55). The latest-dated Bellarmine is marked 1699 (*ibid*, 57). Frechen ware is also characterised by the presence of elliptical markings or concentric circles of grooves on the base as the clay was cut rather than torn

away from the wheel. These markings were made, once the vessel was thrown, by a wire or a cord used to cut the clay from the slowly-revolving wheel (Barber 2007:10).

Glazed red earthenware (17th – 19th century)

Glazed red earthenware or brownwares were made widely in Britain and Ireland from the later seventeenth century to the nineteenth century (Dunlevy 1988:24-25). Commonly, this type of coarseware was made locally by small family pot-houses and often the manufactures were also small farmers (Draper 2001:8). Clay retrieved as close to the kiln and workshop as possible was used and all the vessels were thrown on the wheel (*ibid*, 10). Initially, the glaze was made from galena, a lead ore, which was then ground to a powder and dusted onto a vessel, but it was replaced by dipping the pot in a liquid mixture of slip and galena (*ibid*). The later part of the 17th century saw introduction of litharge or lead oxide which gave a shinier finish (*ibid*). Probate inventories rarely list them which, and paired up with the abundant quantities of the ware recovered, clearly speaks of their low value and wide availability (*ibid*, 7 – 8).

Jasper ware (late 18th – 20th century)

Jasper ware, another of Josiah Wedgwood's ware, was first produced in 1774 (Draper 2001:43). This stoneware is characterised by having white sprigged, commonly classical, decoration and jasper ware vases, medallions and jewellery appear in a range of colours: blue, sage green, lilac, yellow and black (*ibid*.).

North Devon wares (17th century)

This group includes North Devon gravel-tempered ware, North Devon sgraffito and North Devon slipware.

Towns of Bideford and Barnstaple in North Devon were known for the manufacture of three types of wares collectively known as the North Devon wares. All three wares use the same basic clay matrix which would turn pink to peach in colour when fired. These wares would frequently exhibit grey core due to the incomplete oxidation which was commonest in larger vessels (in Cleary et al. 1997:147). A clear lead glaze would be applied on the internal sides of the vessels which, depending on the colour of the clay, would range from green to brown. This manufacturing process would result in the North Devon gravel-free ware. The addition of quartz sand would turn the basic matrix into the North Devon gravel-tempered ware. The gravel would allow for slower drying of ticker vessels. It would be glazed in the same fashion as the gravel-free ware and commonly used in production of larger vessels for domestic use. The remaining type of the North Devon wares is sgraffito. Here the clear glaze was applied over the white slip and a design was incised in the slipped area to reveal the vessel body beneath. The resulting vessel would be yellow where the slip remained untouched and brown in the scratched areas. The typical 17th century shapes were dishes, single-handled mugs with bulbous

bodies and straight collar necks and pitchers with heavily ribbed necks (Noël Hume 1969:104). The import of the North Devon wares to Ireland peaked in the second half of the 17th century and this type of pottery is a common find on the 17th and 18th excavation sites, be they urban or rural (in Horning et al. 2007:398).

Pearlware (late 18th – 20th century)

This group comprises plain, hand-painted and over-painted pearlware.

In 1779, Josiah Wedgwood began production of a new ware he dubbed "Pearl White" (Noël Hume 1969:128). In order to achieve a whiter ware, an increased flint content was added to the creamware body. Also, a small amount of cobalt was added to the glaze which then appeared blue in crevices of footrings and around handles (*ibid*, 130).

Porcelain (18th – 20th century)

Porcelain is made of kaolin, or white china clay, and china-stone, also known as petuntse or porcelain. The former allows for firing at a high temperature, while the later, when fired at about 1450°C, becomes glass-like and fuses all the ingredients together (Dunlevy 1988:13). Having originated in China, porcelain was imported in Europe from the late 16th century (Draper 2001:53). Production of porcelain in Europe started by the early 18th century, first in Meissen in Germany in 1710, followed by Chelsea in England in 1745 (*ibid*). By the 1740s porcelain ornaments, tea and tablewares were readily obtainable in Ireland (Dunlevy 1988:15).

Stoneware (18th – 20th century)

This group includes stoneware produced in England in the 19th century. Stoneware represents immensely hard pottery which is achieved when clay is fired at temperatures ranging from 1200 to 1250°C (Draper 2001:33). Firing at such high temperatures makes stoneware impervious and it does not require glazing (*ibid.*)

Transfer printed ware (mid 18th – 20th century)

Transfer-printing is a technique whereby an image or a pattern is transferred from intaglio copper plates onto a vessel, creamware or pearlware, by means of specially treated tissue paper (in Cleary et al. 1997:156). Patterns were applied on an already fired and glazed pot and then returned to kiln for final firing (Draper 2001:47). The colour was a mixture of metallic oxides, fluxes and oil (*ibid.*). Originally, only cobalt blue was used as it was the only colour able to withstand high firing temperatures; however, black, dark brown, orange, green, red and purple appeared in the 19th century (in Cleary et al. 1997:156).

Clay pipe

Only one clay pipe find was recovered from Murphystown – an undecorated clay pipe bowl fragment (06E277:002:052). Given that the find bears maker's mark; and as Harrington's stem bore technique has been proven unreliable, it is difficult to identify it in any more detail.

Glass

The glass recovered during the excavation consists of four complete bottles: two medicine bottles (06E277:002:026, 06E277:002:050), one modern possible spirit bottle (06E277:002:025) and one late 19th century wine bottle (06E277:002:027), as well as an 18th century drinking glass stem fragment (06E277:002:051).

First of the medicine bottles (06E277:002:026) is a small pale green glass 20th century medicine bottle that has been made in mould. The other (06E277:002:050) is made of clear-coloured glass and dates from the 19th century.

The modern spirit bottle (06E277:002:025) is medium-sized clear glass bottle with a screw top. It is 20th century in date.

A late 19th century utility bottle (06E277:002:027) was also recovered from Murphystown. It is green in colour and has a high kick base and a hand-applied collar. It was, most likely, used to store wine.

The last glass find is a drinking glass stand fragment (06E277:002:051). This 18th century fragment is characterised by an acorn knop between two flattened knops.

Metal

A total of 23 metal finds were recovered: 21 ferrous and 2 non-ferrous.

Ferrous finds (nails, horseshoe fragments and miscellaneous objects) are heavily encrusted and corroded; however, most of them were identified based on their shape.

The two copper/copper alloy objects were identified as a 19th century military coat button and a token. The button has 'crown and unicorn' relief decoration, obverse inscription 'COLLEGE GREEN DUBLIN II M COLLIER'. It is 27.5mm in diameter and its thickness is 1.8mm. The button was recovered from the fill of a possible modern rubbish pit.

The token is Lloyd & Ridley's (Dublin) copper Conder halfpenny, dated 1794. Lloyd and Ridley were button manufacturers with a business at No. 36 Castle Street, Dublin and Harold's Cross, about a mile south of the city. The token was recovered within an 18th century earthen bank associated with a ditch.

This token is a provincial or Conder token – the name derived from James Conder, a draper from Ipswich who himself was also issuing tokens to advertise his business and who compiled what

became the standard reference catalogue of 'provincial tokens, coins and medalets issued in Great Britain, Ireland and the Colonies'. This catalogue appeared in 1798, a year after the government banned the production of tokens.

The industrial revolution conditioned the appearance of the provincial tokens - as the labourers left farms and migrated to the mining and manufacturing centres thus increased the need for small coinage to pay their wages. Some of the mines were located in remote areas, and there was literally no change available. The situation was exacerbated by George III's decision to discontinue the making of copper coins in 1775. There was little use of minting copper coins as they rarely got to circulate. While people preferred to save the shiny, new penny and pay with counterfeit one, the counterfeiters would collect new coins, melt them down and double or even treble their money. By 1787, the Royal Mint estimated that only 8% of copper coins bore at least some resemblance to the King's coin (Sargent & Velde, 2003). Also, small coins tended to concentrate in major trade centres without returning to provinces which in turn were often left without coin.

In 1787, the Parys Mining Company of Anglesey in Wales, one such back-of-beyond place, decided to remedy the situation by making their own coinage. They had abundant copper and access to coining presses. Their "Druid" penny and halfpenny tokens had the correct weight, nice design, and an edge legend that stated they were payable in Regal funds by them. They were avidly accepted by the workers and the merchants alike.

The idea caught on, and by 1795 thousands of issues of tokens could be found. Due to the improvement in the way tokens could be manufactured, the commercial tokens were not only of the correct weight, but could be made with wonderful designs. About 95% of the tokens produced were halfpennies. Penny tokens were generally produced in small number, with a couple of notable exceptions.

As they were designed and manufactured by the public, they were not limited by any rules or regulations and by 1795, the supply of tokens not only exceeded demand but the quality had significantly deteriorated. The government called a halt to the tokens, issuing copper two penny and one penny coins in 1797.

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Appendix 7
Medieval Pottery Report

The medieval pottery from Murphystown, Co. Dublin (06E0227)
Clare McCutcheon MA MIAI

Introduction:

A total of 63 sherds of pottery were presented for study. All of these are medieval, dating broadly to the thirteenth century and are typical of assemblages in the south county Dublin area.

Discussion:

In the draft stratigraphic report, the pottery has been divided into those contexts deemed to be secure and those less secure. In addition, the medieval pottery is described as abraded suggesting that the quarry cuts were open for some time after deposition. On examination of the material, however, it is clear that while the glazed pottery is worn, the fractures are generally relatively crisp and do not indicate long term exposure or plough damage.

Although the assemblage from Murphystown is not large, it contains some 76% of Leinster Cooking Ware. The site location is very close to the major complex at Carrickmines Castle, and Leinster Cooking Ware accounts for some 71% of the pottery recovered at that site (McCutcheon in prep). In addition, other castle complexes in the same area such as those at Dundrum and Merrion have produced assemblages where Leinster Cooking Ware forms 70% and 99% respectively (McCutcheon forthcoming a & b). Almost all of the material was recovered from fills of quarry cuts, described as possibly medieval. The cuts clearly do not relate to the building of the late 15th century tower house at Murphystown. They might, however, relate to the refortification of the castle complex at Carrickmines, undertaken in 1359. At this period, quantities of stone would have been required and the sites are approximately 5km apart. The medieval pottery in the area may simply have been raked back or backfilled into the cuts at the time with the natural accretion of further fills including later medieval and post medieval pottery in the upper fills accumulating at a later period. The limited nature of the features at Murphystown, i.e. quarry pits rather than domestic features with refuse pits etc. makes interpretation difficult.

Methodology:

The material was identified visually and the information is presented in Table 1. The identification of each sherd has been entered on a database (Access format) as per the requirements of the National Museum of Ireland, the body responsible for the material remains from excavations within the state. The database shows the *licence, context* and *finds* number; the *links* of reassembled sherds within and between contexts; the *category* and *type* of material i.e. ceramic and pottery; the *identification* of the fabric type and the diagnostic *description* i.e. rim, handle etc. The final two fields contain *habitat* numbers, firstly the box number where each sherd is stored and secondly the location of the box within the storage system of the National Museum of Ireland. The database is easily searchable for particular types of pottery, vessels parts and the links within and between contexts.

The pottery identification is presented in Table 1 showing the quantity of sherds in each fabric type and the minimum number of vessels (MNV), an objective number based on the presence of rim/handle sherds in the assemblage. The more subjective minimum number of vessels represented (MVR) is also listed and is based on the numbers of diagnostic pieces such as differently shaped rims, quantity of handle etc. The most likely form of the vessels represented by the sherds and the known date of distribution of the fabric type are included in the table.

Following the identifications, the type and quantity of pottery present in each feature is listed in Tables 2 and 3. This lists the securely contexted features and the unsecure contexts as presented in the draft stratigraphic report. As noted above, however, the majority of the contexts are the primary fills of possible medieval quarry cuts.

Fabric	Sherds	MNV	MVR	Form	Date
Leinster Cooking Ware	48	-	7	Cooking jars, jug	L12th-M14th
Dublin-type ware	15	-	1	Jug	13th
Total	63	-	8		

Table 1: Pottery identification, Murphystown (06E0227)

Leinster Cooking Ware:

'Leinster Cooking Ware is the single most widespread medieval pottery type in Leinster' (Ó Floinn 1988, 340). It has been found in varying quantities on both urban and rural sites from Dungarvan to

Dublin and further north. The fabric contains large plates of mica, quartz grits and other inclusions such as decomposed feldspar (*ibid* 327).

The vessels are generally in the form of cooking jars, in the standard medieval form with everted rims, ovoid bodies and a slightly sagging base. At least six cooking jars are represented in the assemblage by differently shaped rims. A jug was also represented in the assemblage by a fragment of strap handle, decorated with central thumbing.

Dublin-type wares:

The designation of a fabric with the suffix *-type* is recommended pottery practice to indicate that a ware has been consistently found in a particular area while evidence for a production centre or kiln which has not yet been discovered (Blake & Davey 1983, 39-40). The general term London-type, for example, has been adopted to describe wares that share general traditions and clay sources (Pearce *et al* 1985, 2). A fuller discussion of the names of the Dublin-type wares has been detailed elsewhere (McCutcheon 2000, 120-23; 2006) and only a general outline is included in this report.

The relative dating of the Dublin-type wares has been developed as a result of consistent recovery in the stratigraphic levels of the Dublin excavations, and the absolute dating is developing by the association of imported wares, and the dating information from coins and dendrochronology. To date no pottery production site has been found in Dublin along Crocker Street at the west of the medieval city. Pottery wasters have been recovered at excavations in the Iveagh Markets to the south of the medieval wall (McCutcheon forthcoming (c)), and ridge tile production, in clay similar to Dublin-type coarseware has been recovered at the Cornmarket (Wren forthcoming).

Dublin-type ware: This is a less coarse micaceous fabric, the vessels are generally wheel-thrown, and the production and use appears to date broadly from the early thirteenth to early fourteenth century (McCutcheon 2000, 122; 2006). The strap handle sherd (58:2) was decorated with three parallel lines, typical of the Dublin-type jugs. A body sherd (40:5) had evidence of an applied rouletted strip.

Feature	Description	Pottery
27	Secondary fill of quarry trench F20	Leinster Cooking Ware x1; Dublin-type ware x1
40	Primary fill of quarry trench F41	Leinster Cooking Ware x6; Dublin-type ware x3
50	Primary fill of quarry trench F16	Leinster Cooking Ware x1
51	Tertiary fill of quarry trench F48	Leinster Cooking Ware x10; Dublin-type ware x1
58	Secondary fill of quarry trench F48	Leinster Cooking Ware x15; Dublin-type ware x7
70	Primary fill of quarry trench F19	Leinster Cooking Ware x1

Table 2: Pottery identification from secure contexts, Murphystown (06E0227).

Feature	Description	Pottery
2	Topsoil deposit	Leinster Cooking Ware x4; Dublin-type ware x1
15	Tertiary fill of quarry trench F16	Leinster Cooking Ware x1
18	Tertiary fill of quarry trench F19	Leinster Cooking Ware x2
21	Tertiary fill of quarry trench F20	Leinster Cooking Ware x1
36	Fill of oval cut pit/depression F37	Dublin-type ware x1
42	Primary fill of furrow/ditch F43	Leinster Cooking Ware x3
44	Fill of backfilled modern quarry pit F49	Leinster Cooking Ware x1
47	Fill of a possible re-cut modern pit F76	Leinster Cooking Ware x2; Dublin-type ware x1

Table 3: Pottery identification from un-secure contexts, Murphystown (06E0227).

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Appendix 8
Lithics Report
Dermot Moore

Report on the Lithic Assemblage from Murphystown, county Dublin (06E0227)

Dermot G. Moore

Abstract
A single flint flake and a flint chunk were recovered during excavations at Murphystown in county Dublin (06E0227) and may represent activity during the Neolithic - Early Bronze Age.

Introduction
The excavations at Murphystown in county Dublin (06E0227) produced two pieces of flint which were retrieved from two separate deposits (F1 and F42).

The Flint Assemblage
The small irregular patinated flint flake was recovered from a topsoil deposit (F1), and measured 24mm x 25mm x 9mm and exhibited a decortical platform. A single irregular chunk of grey-white patinated flint was the only other piece recovered.

Summary
The single flint flake recovered from Murphystown in county Dublin (06E0227) may represent the flaking of either a core or irregular flint pebble. Such irregular flaking may have occurred accidentally. The irregular flint chunk may be detritus from core working or a natural piece.

Find No	Phase	cut no	context	sample	context note	find description	mat	char	modified	obj-class	mod-obj-type	coreclass	fresh	cond	col	cort	len	brd	thk	plat	dpl	wpl	wt	broken
06E0227:1:1		1	2		N/A	Small irregular patinated flint flake	1	1	2	flake			1	4	6	2	24	25	9	5	n/a	n/a		
06E0227:42:5		42	2		N/A	Irregular chunk of grey white patinated flint	1	4	2	chunk			2	4	2	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		

Appendix 9
Plant Macrofossil remains
Sarah Cobain

Introduction

The survival of wood and seed macrofossils from dryland archaeology sites is usually dependant on the water table being high enough to keep the archaeological features in damp/wet and anoxic conditions. This does not usually occur on archaeological sites in Ireland, unless they are located on riverine flood plains or close to lakes. Seeds and wood are however preserved abundantly in the form of charcoal and charred plant remains as a result of burning activities in features such as hearths, kilns, furnaces, burnt structures and as waste material disposed in ditches and pits.

These plant macrofossil remains are fundamentally linked to human activity in the past. It is the aim of this study to identify the charcoal and seed species and then the results from the charcoal/wood remains will then be used to:

1) Infer the likely composition of local woodland vegetation
2) Discuss the selection/avoidance of wood for fuel, building structures, smaller wood lined features and tools.

The results from the seed remains will then be used to:

1) Infer the composition of the local flora
2) Determine the function of features sampled
3) Interpret populations diet and living conditions
4) Interpret socio-economic and industrial activity

The results from both will then be combined in relation to the use and function of archaeological features and the reconstruction of the local environment.

Methodology

There were two samples which required seed and charcoal analysis from Murphystown. Sample 4 (F57) was the primary fill of a quarry ditch [F48] and sample 5 (F73) was the secondary fill of this feature. Of the two samples both contained seeds, but only sample 4 (57) contained charcoal. The following methodologies were used to identify the charcoal and seeds from this site.

Charcoal identification

A study by Keepax (1998) has indicated that depending on the location of the archaeology site in Europe, 100-500 fragments of charcoal would need to be identified in order to obtain a full range of species diversity. As Britain and Ireland have a lower flora diversity in comparison to that of mainland Europe, an identification limit of 100 fragments has been deemed sufficient for samples from either of these two countries (Keepax, 1998; Austin, 2005). As sample 4 (57) contained only five fragments of charcoal, identification of all five was attempted.

As fragments less than 2mm in size cannot be accurately identified, only fragments above this size were examined. Each charcoal fragment was fractured by hand to reveal the wood anatomy on radial, tangential and transverse planes. The pieces were then supported in a sand bath and identified under an epi-illuminating microscope (Brunel SP400) at magnifications from x40 to x400. The sand bath allows the charcoal pieces to be manipulated into the flattest possible position to aid identification.

During identification, any notable growth ring characteristics, evidence of thermal and biological degradation and any other unusual microscopic features were recorded.   Identifications were carried out using with reference to images and descriptions in from Cutler and Gale (2000) and Heller *et al.* (2004) and Wheeler *et al.* (1989). Nomenclature of species follows Stace (1997).

Plant macrofossil identification

Plant macrofossil remains were retrieved by standard flotation procedures by CRDS Ltd using 1mm and 250 micron sieves. The floated material was sorted and seeds identified using a low power microscope (Brunel MX1) at magnifications of x4 to x40. Identifications were made with reference to Cappers *et al.* (2006), Berggren (1981) and Anderberg (1994).

Results

Charcoal

There was only a limited charcoal assemblage recovered from the Murphystown samples. Sample 4 (F57) contained five fragments of charcoal and all of these were very small and would have been difficult to fracture into three pieces to confidently or accurately identify. As a result, three fragments were not possible to identify at all. The other two fragments were possible to fracture to the radial plane and were identified as diffuse-porous species (Table 1).

Sample 5 (F73) contained no charcoal.

Table 1: Table to show charcoal remains from 06E0227 Murphystown

Sample No.	Context	Context Description	Taxon	Common name
4	(57) [48]	Primary fill of quarry ditch	Indet (2) Indet (3) – diffuse porous species	
5	(73) [48]	Secondary fill of quarry ditch, some organic remains observed.	No charcoal recovered	

Seeds

The plant macrofossil remains from Murphystown consisted of weed species and charred seeds and cereal grains. The charred seeds and cereal grains appeared to have been weathered on the surface before being incorporated into the quarry ditch, which was indicated by the damage to the outer grain surface and exposing starch underneath. This resulted in problems identifying the seeds as some of the morphological characteristics were missing or damaged.

Sample 4 (F57) contained two charred wheat grains, one of which was cautiously identified as spelt and one indeterminate charred grain species of the *Poaceae* family. However, as mentioned above the damage to the grains prevented any further identification. (F57) also contained five charred seeds which appeared to be grape pips.

Sample 5 (F73) contained four charred wheat grains, tentatively identified as spelt/emmer. There were also two other charred cereal grains of the *Poaceae* family recorded within the sample. However, as mentioned above, the preservation of the grains prevented any further identification. The sample also contained an alder seed and dock seed and occasional common chickweed seeds.

Table 2: Table to show plant macrofossil remains from 06E0227 Murphystown

Sample No.	Context	Flot volume (ml)	Context Description	Taxon	Common name
4	(57) [48]	7ml	Primary fill of quarry ditch	Triticum cf. spelta (1) Triticum spp (1) Vitis spp (charred) (5) Indet charred grain (1)	Wheat – cf. Spelt Wheat spp Charred grape seeds
5	(73) [48]	14ml	Secondary fill of quarry	*Alnus glutinosa* (1)	Alder seed Common

			ditch, some organic remains observed.	*Stellaria media* (5) *Rumex spp* (1) *Triticum dicoccon/spelta* (4) Indet charred grain (2)	chickweed Dock Wheat – spelt/emmer

Discussion

Charcoal

Unfortunately, as no positive identifications of the charcoal fragments could be made, it was not possible to infer any information about the composition of local woodland vegetation or discuss the uses of wood on the site. The only identifications that could be made were that three of the charcoal fragments were identified as diffuse-porous species by examining the radial plane. This information may be of use if the fragments are required for radiocarbon dating, as it can be confirmed the charcoal was not oak.

Seeds

The alder and weed seeds recovered from F73 are the only evidence we have for flora on the Murphystown site. The digging of quarry pits/ditches would have required the clearing of a relatively large area of land and the weed species such as common chickweed and dock would be the first species to re-colonise cleared land. This would occur either by germination of seeds within the seed bank in the topsoil (seeds can remain dormant in the seed bank for many years or decades until conditions for their germination are correct, such as higher light or soil moisture levels) or by seeds deposited by birds or small animals in the area.

It is most likely that the common chickweed and docks were growing in close proximity to the quarry ditch and the seeds deposited into the ditch whilst it was backfilling. The presence of an alder seed suggests at least one alder tree was within the close vicinity of the site. It is not possible to confirm the backfilling process of this quarry ditch, although it can be noted that the common chickweed, dock and alder seeds were in good condition, suggesting they were inundated with material relatively quickly after being deposited in the ditch.

Wheat was a commonly cultivated cereal from the late Neolithic to modern times. The presence of poorly preserved charred wheat within this quarry ditch suggests that the grains, after being burnt (elsewhere near the site), had been discarded and had probably been exposed on the surface for a while before being washed in to the ditch.

The origin of this grain is difficult to ascertain with such a small assemblage.   Grain, once harvested goes through several stages of processing before it is ready to be used (Hillman, 1981).
1) Threshing **–** to break the ears of grain from the straw
2) Winnowing **–** throwing grain into the air to allow the breeze to blow away lighter chaff (paleas, lemmas, awns)
3) Coarse, medium, fine sieving and final hand picking of the grain

It cannot be confirmed at which stage these grains became burnt. It is possible they fell accidently into the fire during the drying process in a corn drying kiln after harvesting, **–** this was necessary during the Medieval period in order to dry out the grain and halt any possible germination which may occur to the mild, damp climate at this time (Mitchell and Ryan, 1997); or became swept up with waste during the threshing and winnowing stage and burnt on a fire. However this is only speculative as no evidence of any cleaning stages (chaff/other by products of crop cleaning such as hay or straw) were found with the grain and no corn drying kilns or hearths were found on the site. As so few charred grains

were found, it is also not possible to say whether the grain was cultivated in the vicinity of the site or brought in from elsewhere.

The presence of burnt grape seeds in the ditch also indicate the consumption/processing of grapes. As the climate would not have been suitable in Ireland to cultivate grapes, these would have been imported from Britain or mainland Europe and would only usually be consumed by the wealthy members of society. These charred seeds had accumulated in the ditch, presumably in a similar way to the charred grains – washed into the quarry ditch whilst it was backfilling.

The phase of activity that these charred seeds came from is currently uncertain. It has been asserted in the Murphystown excavation report (CRDS, 2006) that the quarry was in use to obtain stone to construct the Murphystown Castle. However there is no direct evidence to confirm this. There were fragments of 12th to mid 14th Century Leinster Cooking Ware found within the fill of this quarry ditch. These too appeared to have been exposed to the elements before it because accumulated in the ditch fill, so the exact date of the quarrying is uncertain. It is therefore possible that the seeds were a product of a previous phase of activity at the site of Murphystown Castle (CRDS, 2006), or were part of domestic waste disposed of during the occupation of Murphystown Castle from the 15th or 16th Centuries. This will only become certain with radiocarbon dating.

Conclusion

As there were no identifiable charcoal fragments recovered from the samples at Murphystown, it was not possible to infer the composition of local woodland vegetation apart from the evidence of a single alder seed indicating at least one alder tree within the vicinity of the site. The weed seeds identified indicated that the land around the site had been cleared in order to make way for the quarry ditches, and scrub vegetation had started to develop, probably around the edges of the ditch. The weeds seeds consequently accumulated into the quarry ditch during the backfilling processs.

The presence of charred wheat grains indicated the processing and consumption of wheat on the site, although whether it was cultivated here, and the processing stages cannot be confirmed. Trade with the Britain/Mainland Europe is also indicated with the presence of charred grape seeds, which would have provided additional nutrients to the Medieval diet.

The sterile nature of the features from the site at Murphystown meant that a narrow assemblage of species were recovered. Despite this limitation, the species recovered were able to give a small insight into the environment, diet and socio-economic activity in the Murphystown area and the addition of radiocarbon dates will provide further information as the phase to which the seed remains originate from.

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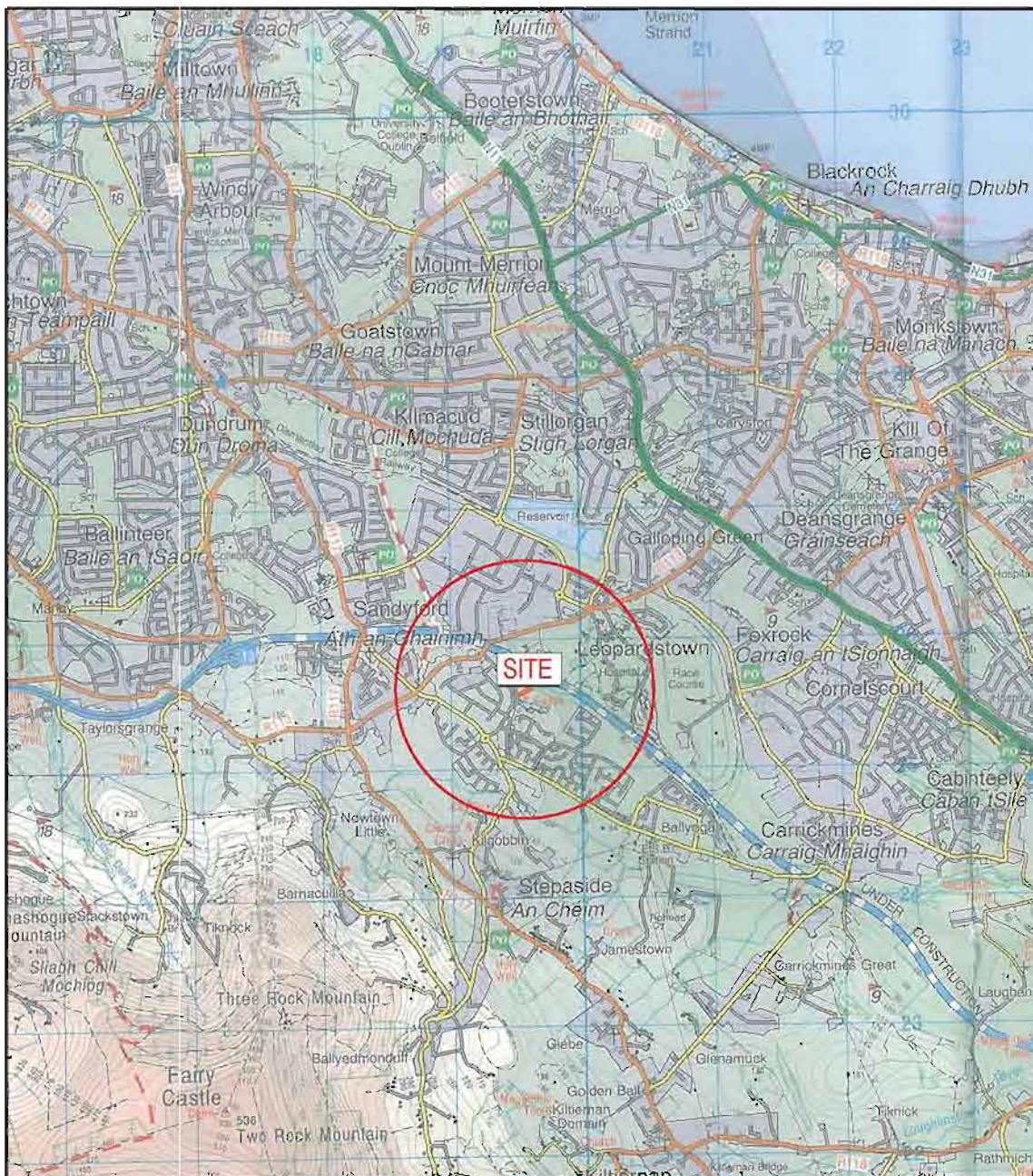
Site: Murphystown
Licence No.: 06E227ext
Job No.: 679
Date: May 2009
Client: R.P.A.
Drawn by: AJ

Area of Murphystown site

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Figure 1 : Extract from Discovery Series Map, Sheet 50, showing approximate location of Excavation 06E227ext, Murphystown, County Dublin.
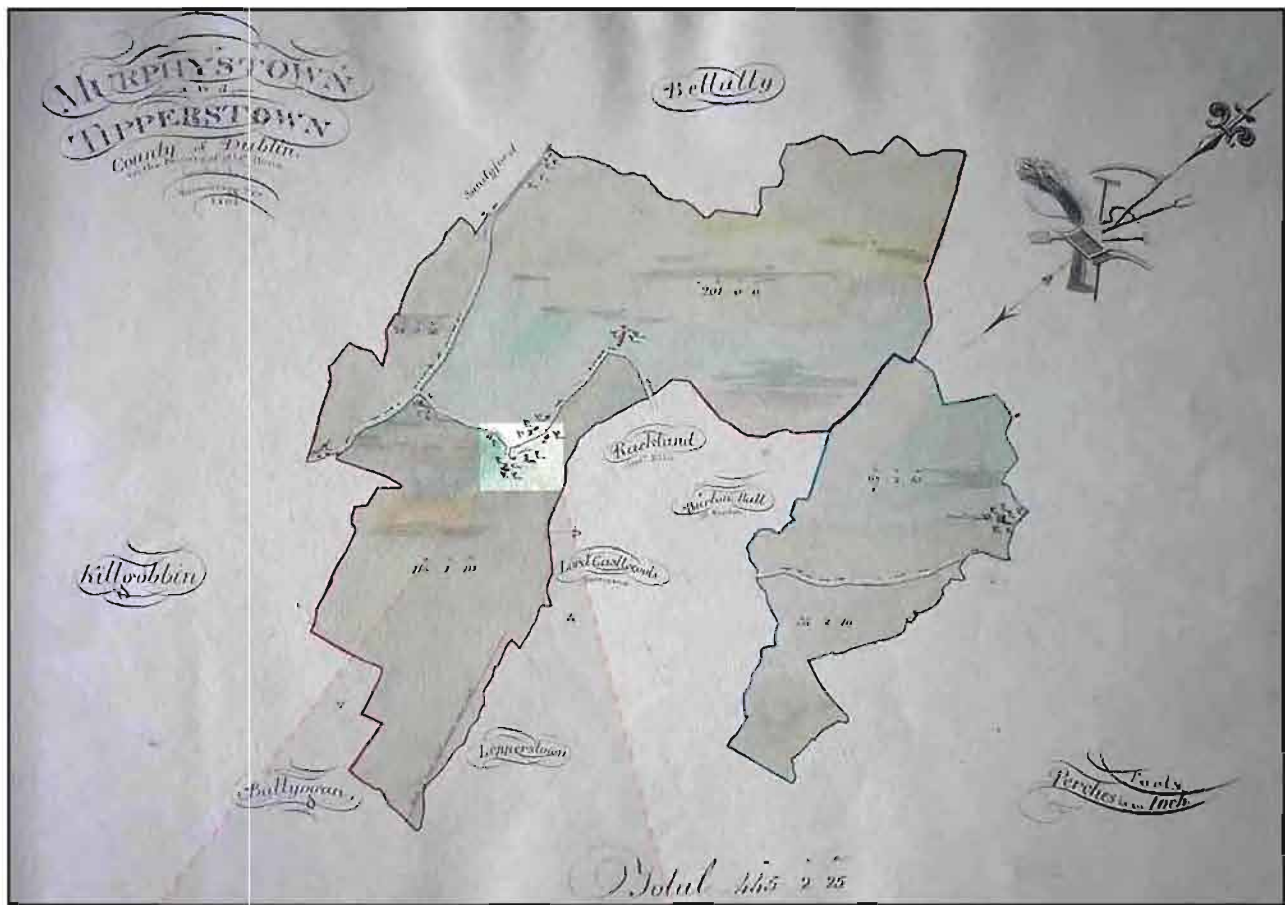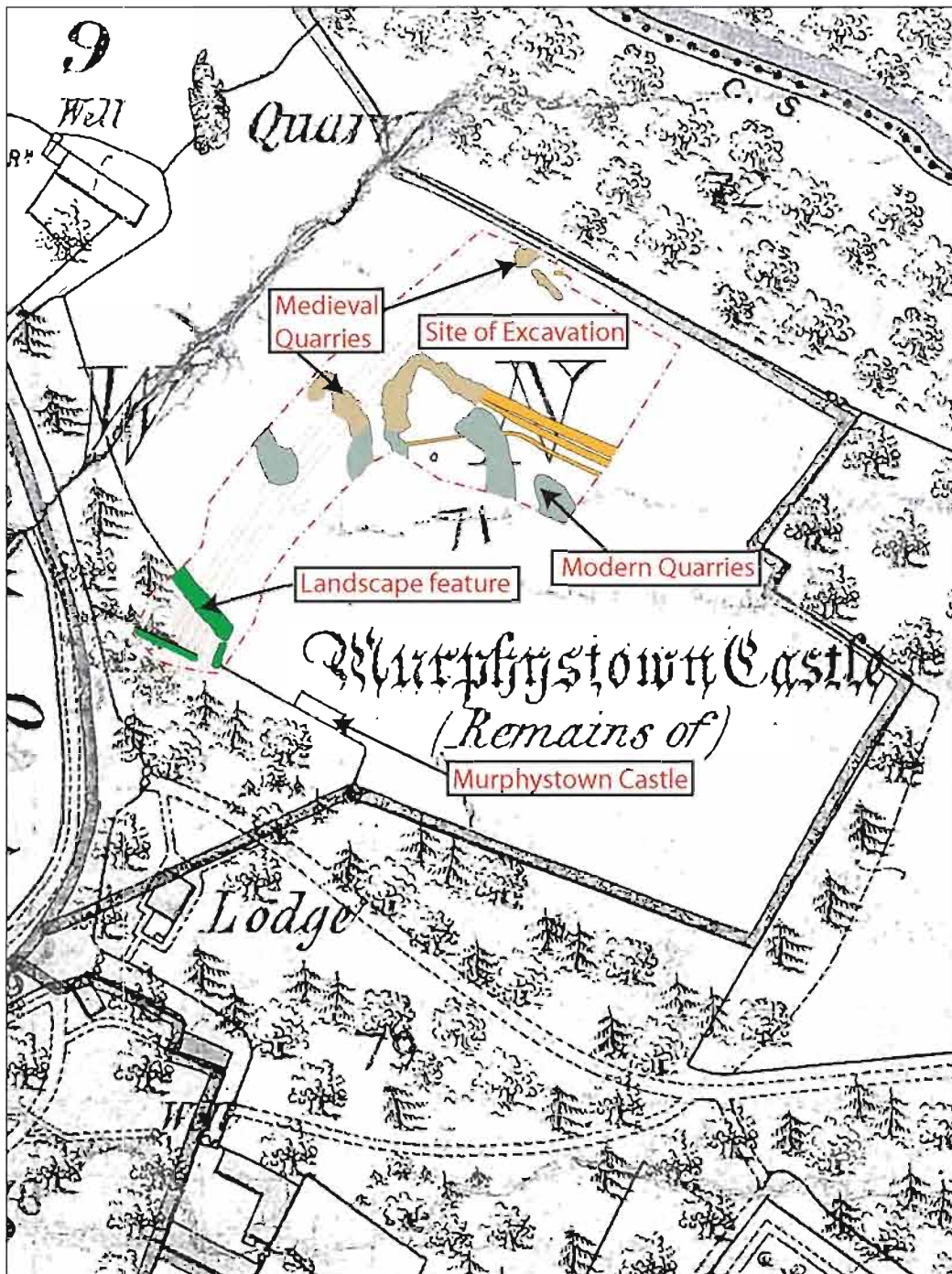
(Figure 2a)

(Figure 2b)
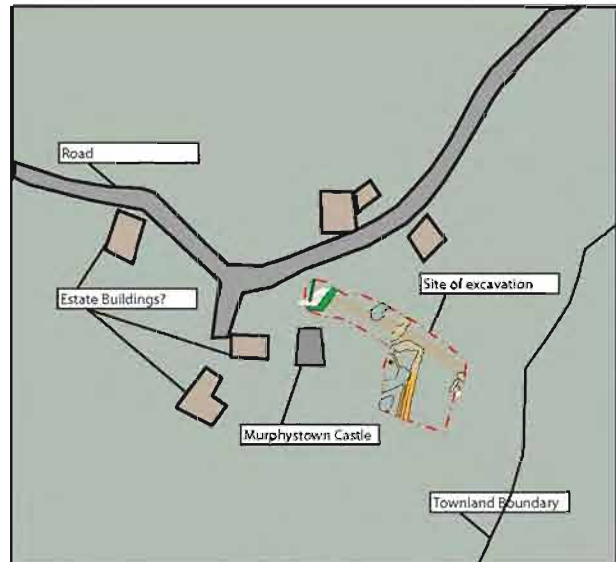
(Figure 2c)

Site: Murphystown

Licence No.: 06E227ext
Job No.: 679
Date: May 2009
Client: R.P.A.
Drawn by: AJ

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Figure 2a, 2b, 2c: Extract from the Christchurch Estate Map of Murphystown (1802), showing the approximate area of Excavation 06E227ext.

Figure 3: Extract from the 6 inch Ordnance Survey, 1st Edition, Dublin Sheet 23-13, (1844), overlaid with overall phase plan of Excavation 06E227ext.

Labels on map:
- Medieval Quarries
- Site of Excavation
- Landscape feature
- Modern Quarries
- Murphystown Castle (Remains of)
- Murphystown Castle

SCALE 1:1250

Site: Murphystown
Licence No: 06E227ext
Job No: 679
Date: May 2009
Client: R.P.A.
Drawn by: AJ

Contexts
- Phase 1: Medieval Quarries
- Phase 2: Post-Medieval Agriculture
- Phase 3: Early Modern Landscape/Garden
- Phase 4: Modern Quarries

Boundaries
- Approximate route of LUAS Trackway
- Tree cover
- Boundary of cut
- Limit of excavation

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KEY

CPO

Site location

SITE

Line of LUAS B1

Scale 1:20000

0m   2000m

Site: Murphystown
Licence No.: 06E227
Job no.: 679

Client: RPA
Drawn by: NL

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Figure 4: Location of Murphystown site and LUAS C.P.O. on RMP maps DN022, DN023, DN025 & DN026

DU023:025

Murphystown
Castle (In Ruins)

Scale 1:1000

0m   100m
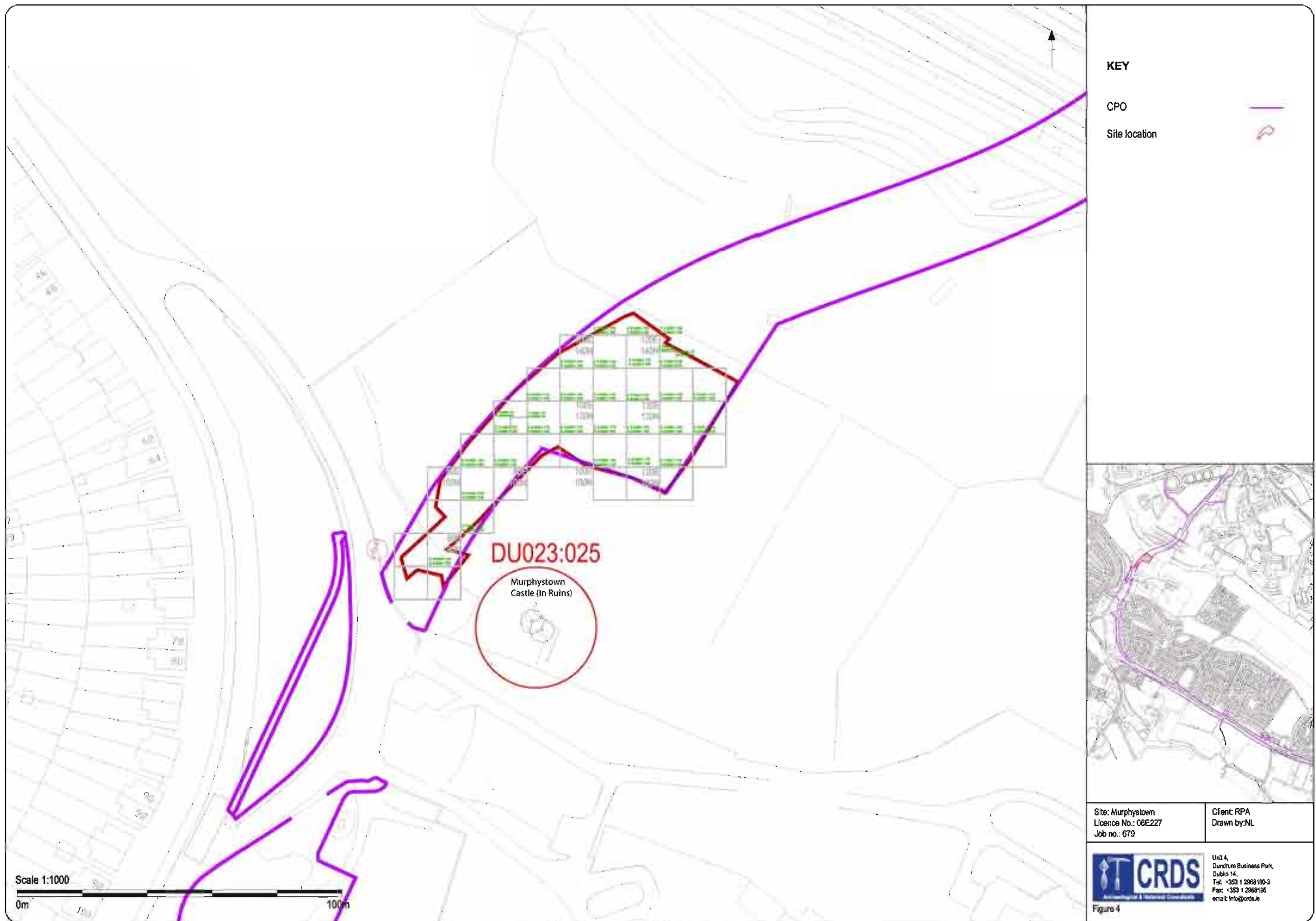
Figure 5 : Location of Murphystown site within the development corridor.

Murphystown
Overall Site Plan

Proposed route of LUAS trackway

E 319601.179
N 225631.726

F15
F16
F40
F7
F41

F48
F21
F18
F19
F20
F42
F43
F45
F29
F42
F62
F75
F37
F49
F44
F11
F10

E 319581.179
N 225591.728

F22

E 319541.179
N 225571.726

F31

DU023:025

Murphystown Castle (*In Ruins*)

Finds						Contexts		Boundaries		Site: Murphystown
✳	Charcoal	▢	Brick	◇	Slag		Phase 1: Medieval Quarries		Approximate route of LUAS Trackway	Licence No.: 06E227ext
✛	Bone	✛	Wood				Phase 2: Post-Medieval Agriculture		Tree cover	Job No.: 679
✛	Burnt bone	▱	Stone				Phase 3: Early Modern Landscape/Garden		Boundary of cut	Date: May 2009
◓	Burnt stone	▱	Pottery				Phase 4: Modern Quarries		Limit of excavation	Client: RPA
										Drawn by: AJ

0m   25m

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Figure 6: Excavation 06E227ext: Phased plan at pre-excavation stage indicating site extent and archaeological features exposed within
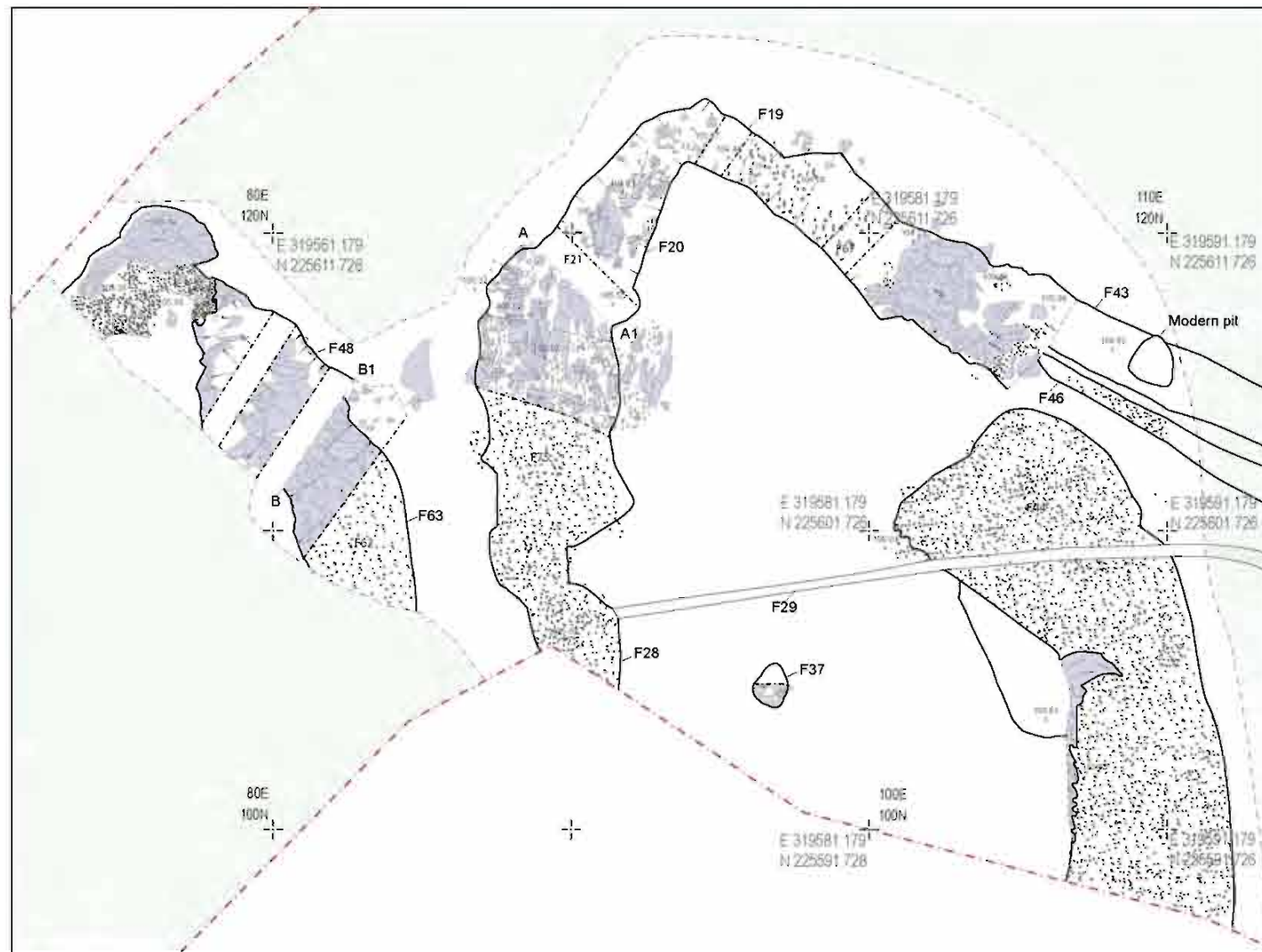
(Figure 7c)
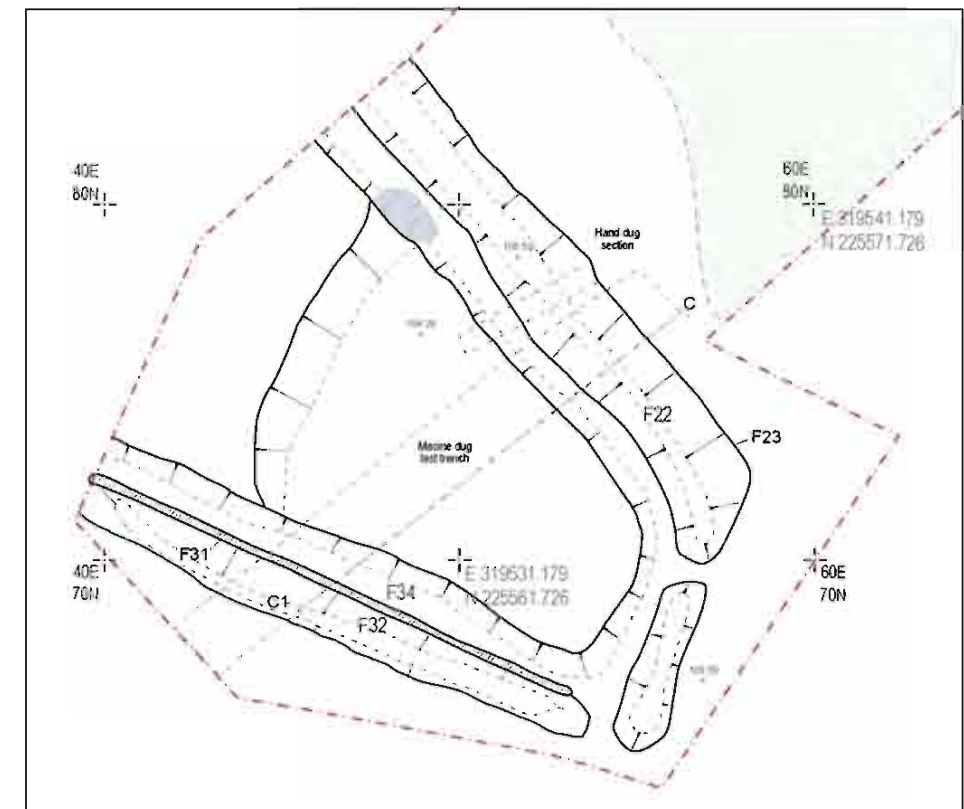
(Figure 7b)

(Figure 7d)

(Figure 7a)

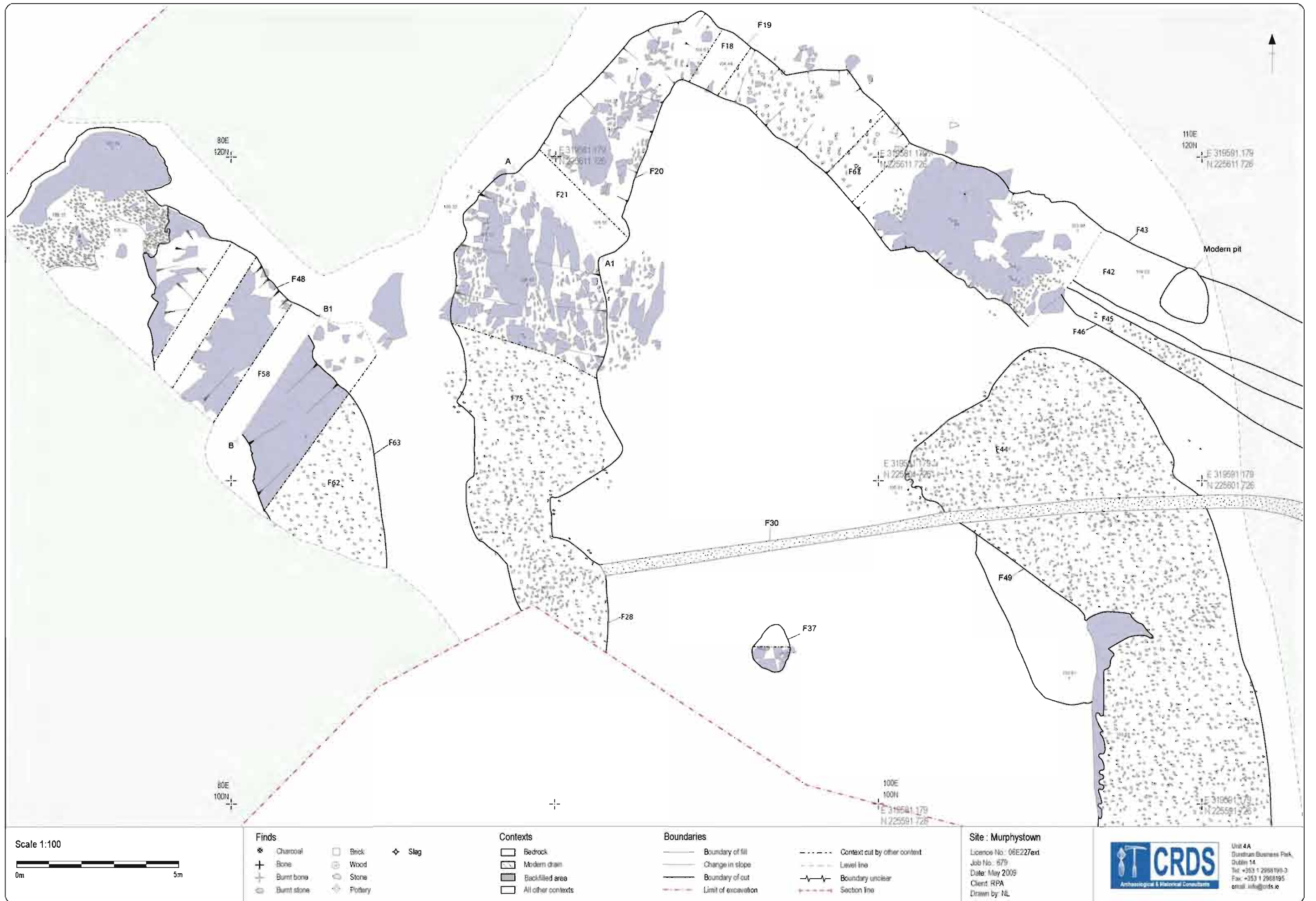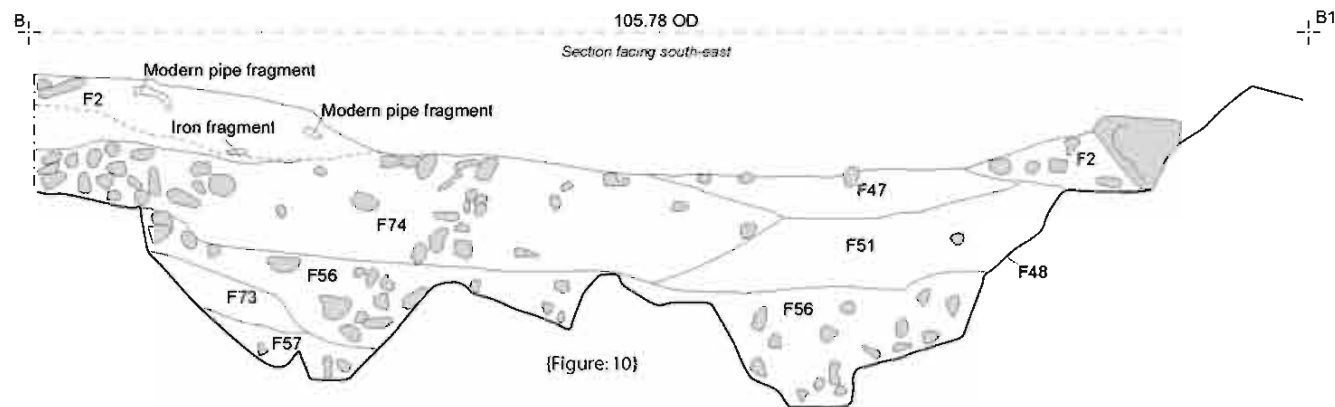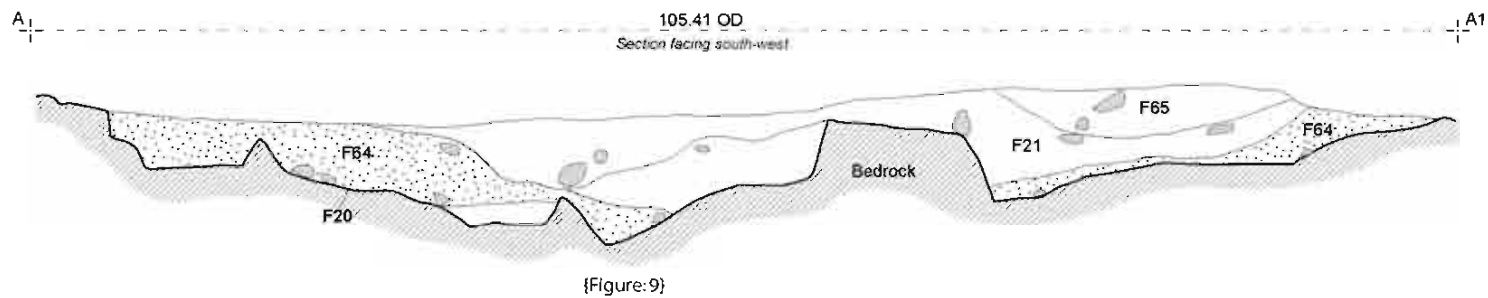Figure 7a, 7b, 7c, 7d: Excavation 06E227ext: Mid-excavation plans showing the main areas of archaeological interest.

Figure 8: Excavation 06E227ext: Plan showing sections excavated through medieval quarry trenches, exposing granite bedrock.

Scale 1:100

0m   5m

Finds

✳ Charcoal
+ Bone
✛ Burnt bone
◔ Burnt stone

☐ Brick
◉ Wood
◑ Stone
◈ Pottery

◇ Slag

Contexts

☐ Bedrock
▧ Modern drain
▨ Backfilled area
☐ All other contexts

Boundaries

—— Boundary of fill
—— Change in slope
—— Boundary of cut
—·—·— Limit of excavation

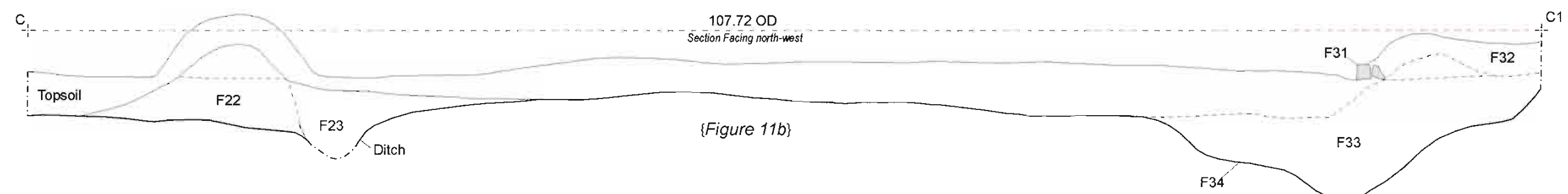—··—··— Context cut by other context
············ Level line
—ᴧ—ᴧ— Boundary unclear
—×—×— Section line

Site : Murphystown
Licence No.: 06E227ext
Job No.: 679
Date: May 2009
Client: RPA
Drawn by: NL

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105.41 OD
Section facing south-west

A — A1

F65
F64
F21
F64
Bedrock
F20
F84

{Figure: 9}

105.78 OD
Section facing south-east

B — B1

Modern pipe fragment
F2
Modern pipe fragment
Iron fragment
F2
F47
F74
F51
F56
F73
F48
F57
F56

{Figure: 10}

SCALE 1:20

0m   1m

Figures 9 & 10: Excavation 06E227ext: Sections through medieval quarry.

40E
80N

60E
80N

E 319541.179
N 225571.726

Hand dug section

C

108.59
x

108.24
x

F22

F23

Macine dug test trench

F31

40E
70N

C1

F34

E 319531.179
N 225561.726

60E
70N

F32

108.50
x

0m   10m

{Figure 11a}

0m   2.50m

C   107.72 OD   C1
                              Section Facing north-west

F31   F32

Topsoil

F22

F23   {Figure 11b}

Ditch

F33

F34
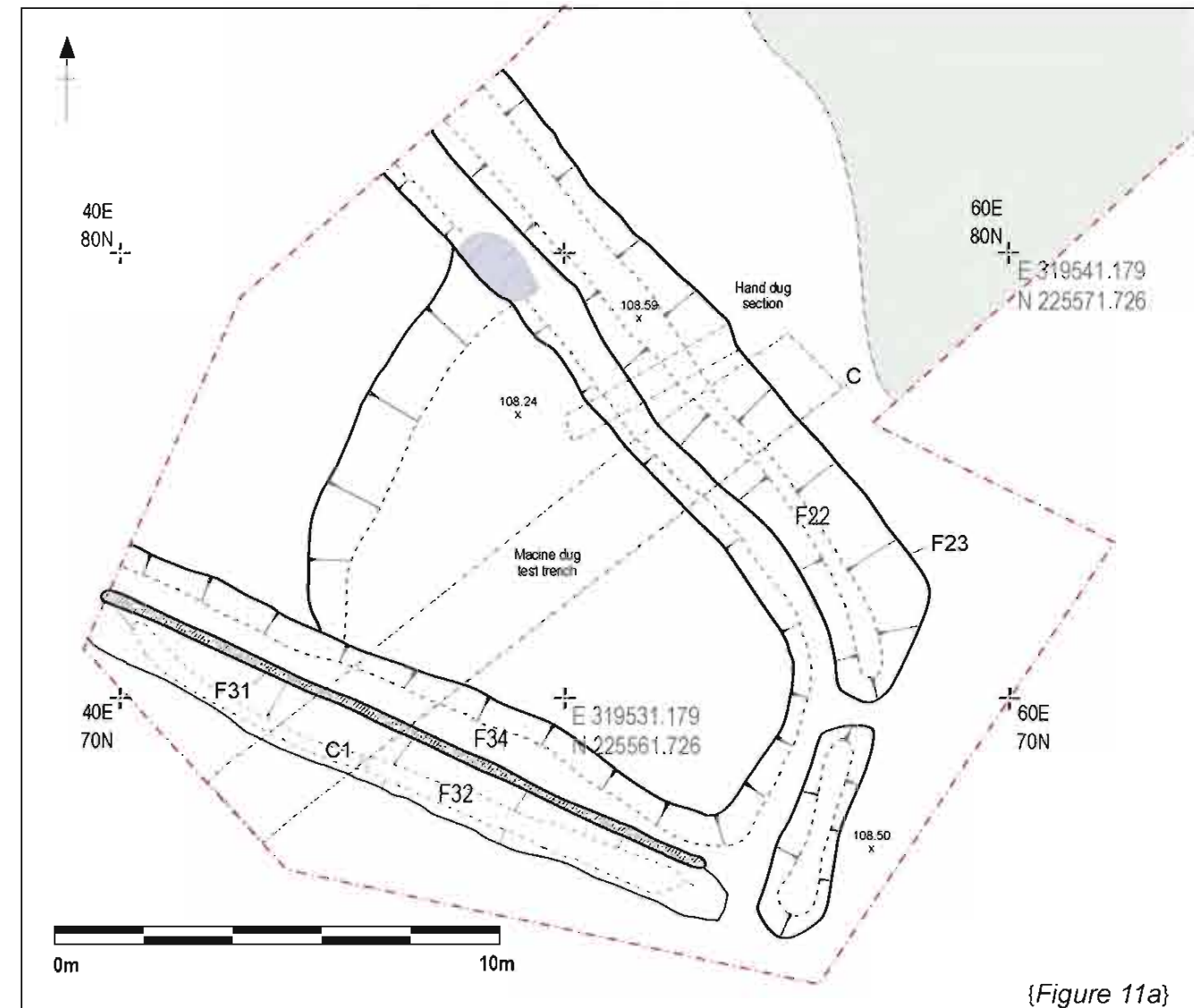
Finds

※ Charcoal ☐ Brick ◇ Slag
＋ Bone ◎ Wood
＋ Burnt bone ◎ Stone
◎ Burnt stone ◇ Pottery

Contexts

▨ Bedrock
▨ F31 Stone wall
☐ Backfilled area
☐ All other contexts

Boundaries

Boundary of fill   Limit of excavation
Change in slope   Level line
Boundary of cut   Boundary unclear
Section line   Context cut by other context

Figures 11a, 11b: Excavation 06E227ext: Plan and section of Eighteenth century landscape/garden feature.
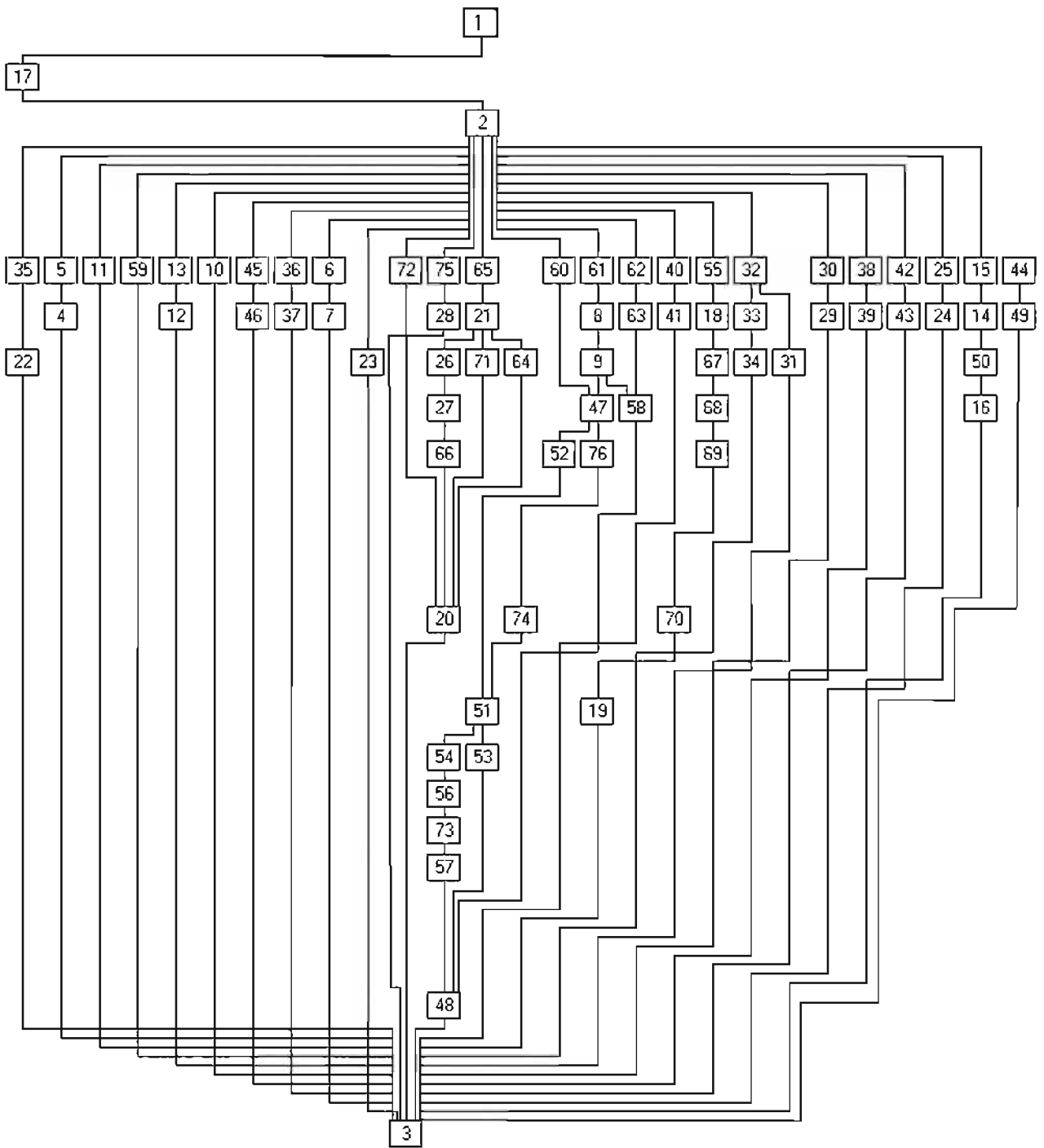
Figure 12: Excavation 06E227ext: Site stratigraphic matrix.

Key

Feature	————
LOE	————
Grid	————
Limit of survey	————

60E
100N

60E
100N

50E
70N

107.3

108.3
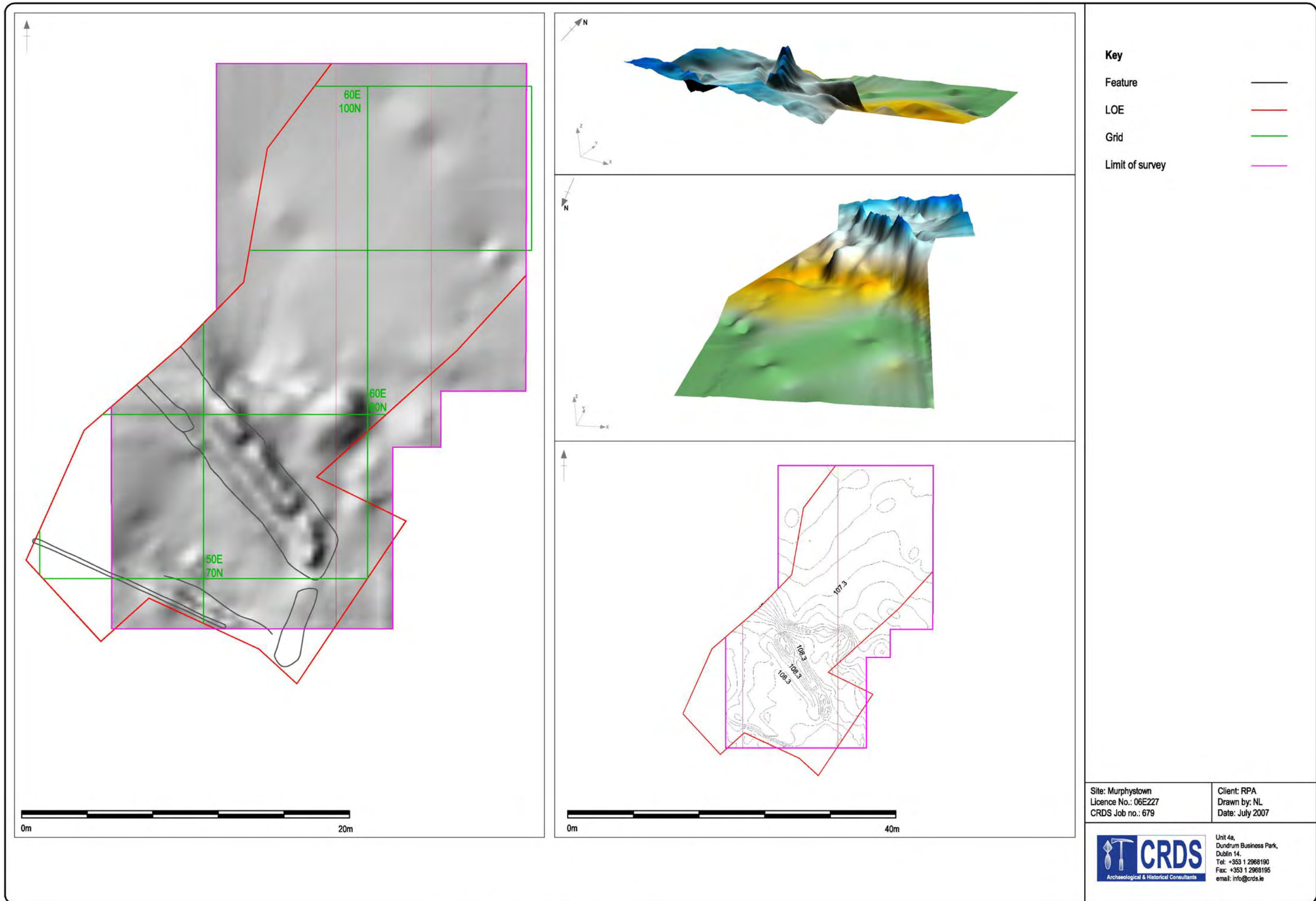
108.3

108.3

0m   20m

0m   40m

Figure 13 : Topographical survey at Murphystown

Plate 1: General site photograph, showing medieval quarry trenches (F19 & F20), facing south.

Plate 2: General site photograph, showing medieval quarry trenches (F16 & F41), facing south-east.

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Plate 3: General site photograph, showing medieval quarry trenches (F48), facing west.
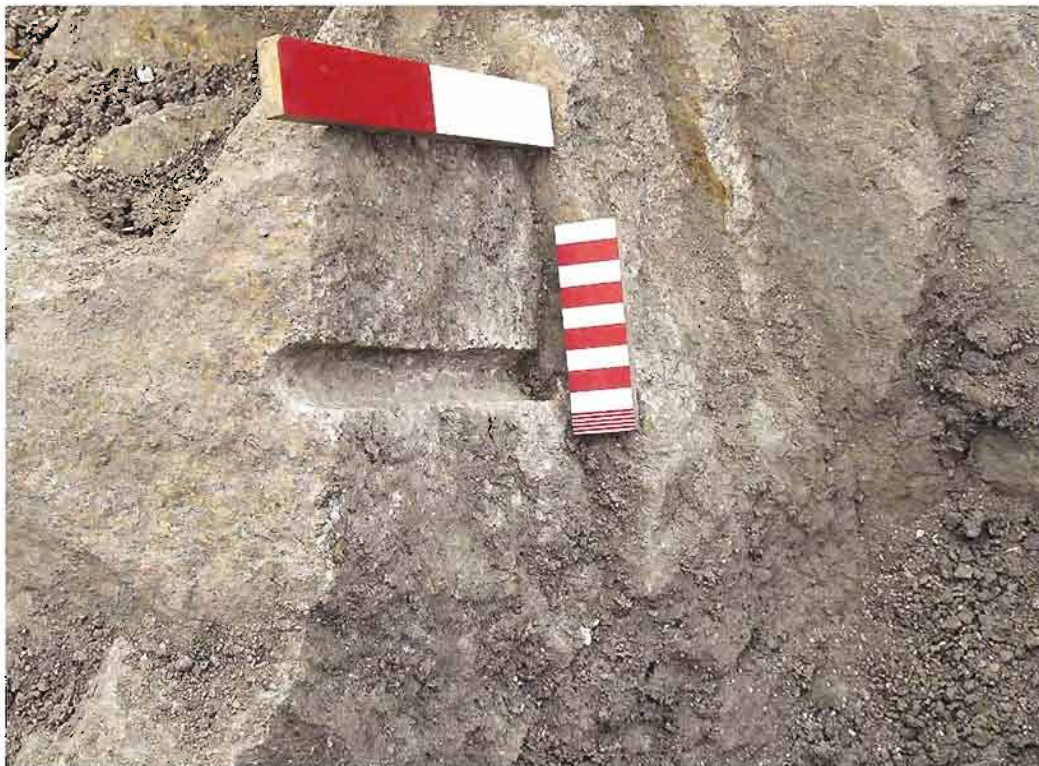
Plate 4: Quarrying tool mark located within medieval quarry trenches (F48)

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Plate 5: Section photograph, showing medieval quarry trench (F20), facing south-west.

Plate 6: General site photograph, showing modern quarry pit (F44), facing north.

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Plate 7: General site shot, showing eighteeth century landscape/garden feature (F31), facing south.

Plate 8: General landscape photograph, showing ruins of Murphystown Castle (DU023:025), facing south.

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Plate 9: "Murphystown Castle", by Gabriel Beranger, (c. 1775), facing south.

Plate 10: Copper alloy token (06E277ext:22:1) dating to 1794 (right) and 19th century military button(06E227ext:8:14)

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Plate 11: 19th military coat button (06E227ext:8:14).

Plate 12: Copper alloy token (06E227ext:22:1) dated to 1794 recovered from under earthen bank of landscpae/garden feature

Plate 11: 19th military coat button (06E227ext:8:14).

Plate 12: Copper alloy token (06E227ext:22:1) dated to 1794 recovered from under earthen bank of landscpae/garden feature
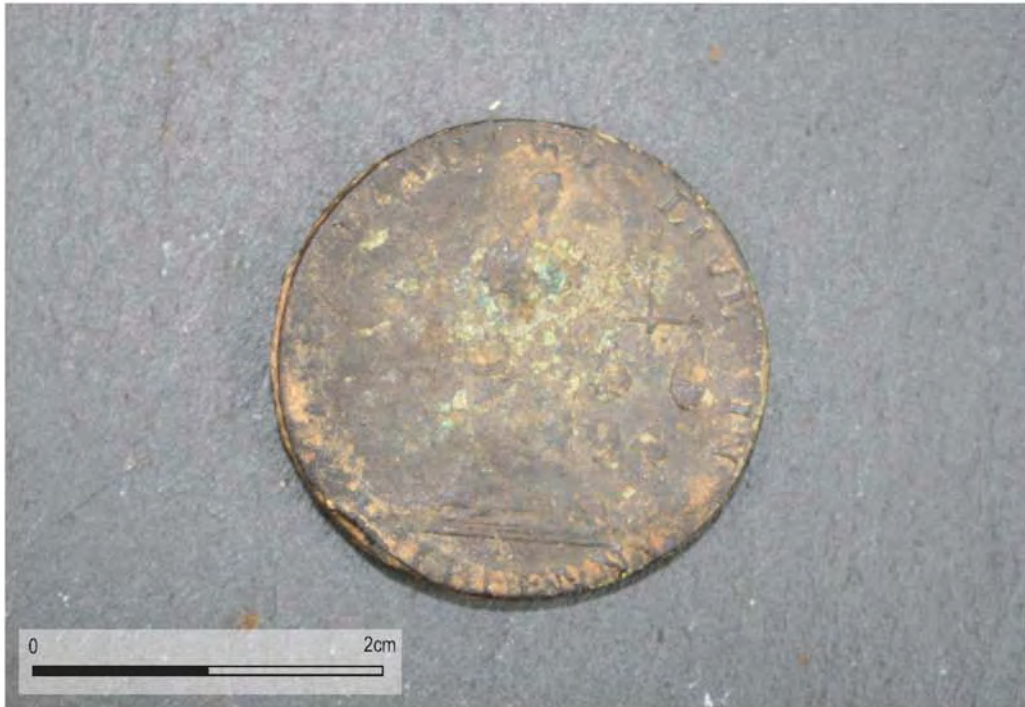
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Plate 13: Artefact photograph; reverse side of token (06E277ext:22:1)