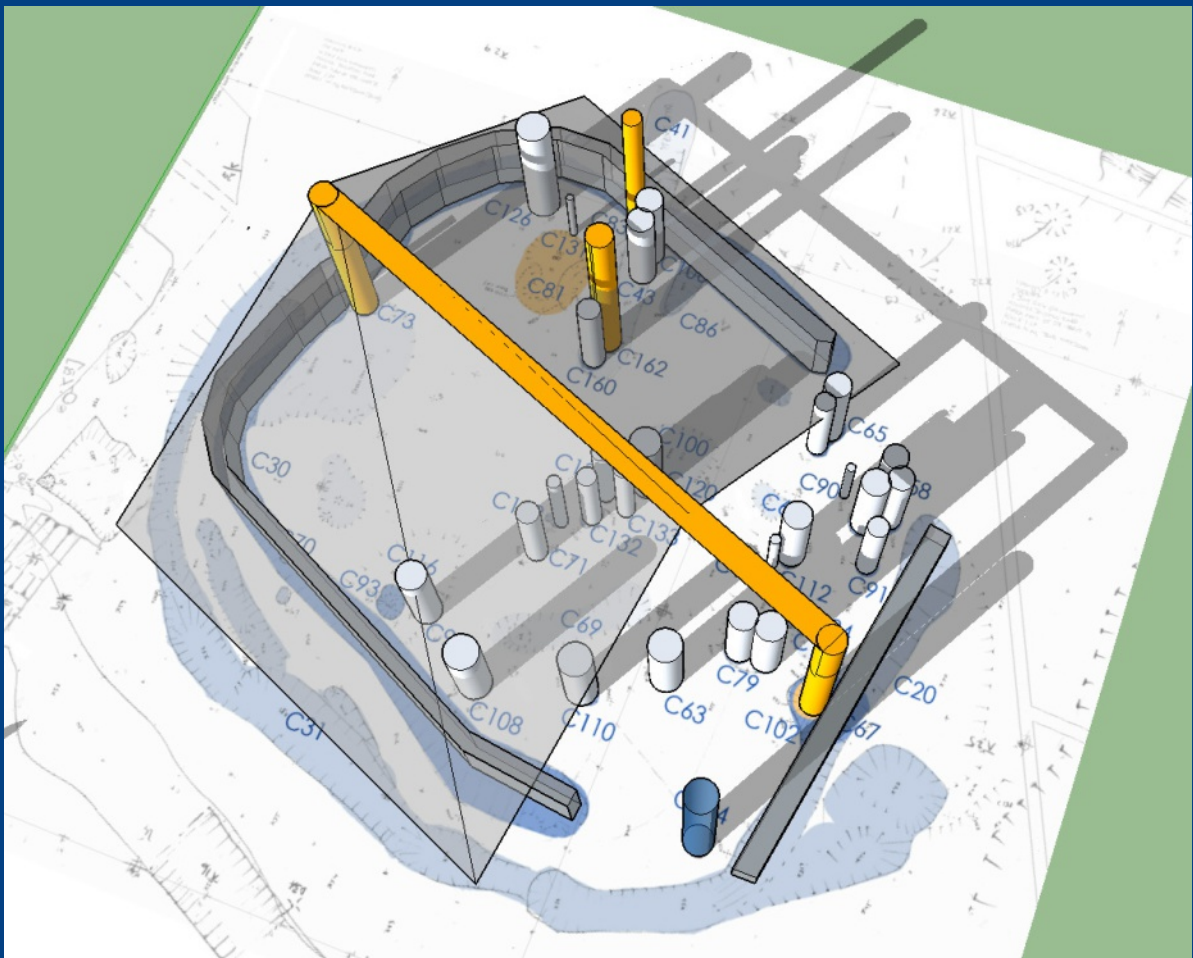


Brighton Road, Foxrock, Dublin 18

Final Excavation Report

Appendices



GIACOMETTI

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Appendix 1 Background

Gill Boazman

Topography and land-use

The excavation site lies just above the 80m contour line on a southwest-facing slope which falls away gently to the flatter land of the Shanganagh River plain and Carrickmines around one kilometre distant. Just above the present treeline can be seen the summit of Two Rock Mountain, 535m, lying 4.75km to the southwest which is part of the granite massif of the South Dublin and Wicklow mountains. It is characterised as coarsely crystalline and contains mineral veins (Brindley 1987, 3). The hill at Killiney, to the east of Brighton Road, marks the seaward extension of the granite dome but in the lower

area between Killiney and Two Rock Mountain, including Brighton Road and Carrickmines, it exists in an eroded state and is evident in the excavation area.

The site lies in Carrickmines Little townland, adjacent to the border with Kerrymount townland on the nineteenth-century First Edition map (refer map page 7). It was almost certainly within the ecclesiastical estate of Holy Trinity, which estate comprised much of Tully and Kill of the Grange parishes (this will be discussed below). Land-use around the site at the present could be described as pastureland with borders of hardwood trees, probably the result of small

Archaeological site at Brighton Road prior to the excavation



scale landscaping during the suburbanisation of the area in the late nineteenth century. It may always have been rough pastureland as it lies adjacent to an area known as Drinanmore in the seventeenth century. On a 1638 map (refer map page 10) the Drinanmore area has small trees drawn on it and is annotated as ‘scrubbie pasture’. ‘Drina’ is an anglicisation of ‘draigen’, a blackthorn (eDIL s.v. draigen or *dil.ie/18563*). However there is archaeological and documentary evidence for arable cultivation from an early period on the Shanganagh River plain adjacent to the site. Bronze Age cereal crops and quernstones were excavated at Laughanstown and Iron Age cereal at Carrickmines. There are corndrying kilns from the sixth century to the eleventh at Laughanstown and Cherrywood and a mill, dated by dendrochronology to 1123, at Carrickmines. In documentary evidence of the affairs of the ecclesiastical estate of Clonkeen, on which the Brighton Road site lay, there is a 1345 reference to tithes of corn for Murphystown, just to the north of Carrickmines (Mills 1996, 78, 81).

Historical background

Fifth to ninth century history of Cualu

The area of Rathdown, in which the Brighton Road site is situated, was equivalent to the kingdom of Cualu, whose extents, from around the seventh century, were from Taney in the north to Delgany or perhaps Newcastle in the south-east and probably Lyons Demesne on the Dublin/Kildare border on the west. The eastern boundary was the sea coast. In the late fifth and sixth century this was the kingdom of the Dál Messin Corb and may have stretched as far as Meath and northeast Munster, north to the Boyne and south to Arklow in the proto-historic period but was curtailed by the rise of Uí Néill (Mac Shamhráin 1996, 51). There are only two annalistic references (non-contemporary) to kings of this group in AD 485 and 495 (AU) when they are portrayed as slain in battle probably defending the retreating borders of their kingdom in the political situation described above. One of the kings is of the Uí Garrchon line of the Dál Messin Corb and there is hagiographical evidence of various underkings of this line welcoming or rebuffing Patrick on his arrival in Cualu which occurrence could be roughly dated to AD 430 (Mulchrone 1939, 20).

Ecclesiastical sites dedicated to Dál Messin Corb saints in the Rathdown area are a further indication of the group being in ascendancy in the conversion period (Nicholls 1984, 545).

The Dál Messin Corb were dislodged from power by the advent of the Uí Máil, from Imaal in Co Wicklow, overkings of Leinster in the seventh century. Two areas are associated with branches of this kin-group. One is Uí Chellaig Chualann on the slopes of the south Dublin Mountains, extending from perhaps Templeogue, east to Two Rock Mountain. The second is the Uí Theig, who may have had a caput at Bray and perhaps land extending from Bray to Glencap around the Sugarloaf (Boazman 2014, 417-422). There is no toponymic or documentary reference to the Uí Máil north of Kiltuck and east of Two Rock Mountain, so it is hard to know

early 20th century map of development site (blue line) showing archaeological site (orange circle)





The Down Survey 1650s Parish maps of Kill (above) and Tully (below), with the approximate location of the archaeological site shown by a blue circle. The current townlands of Kerry, Ballyogan, part of Jamestown and Carrickmines Little, are part of the Down Survey denomination of 'Carrickmayne and Glenamuck'. They are divided from the remainder of this Carrickmayne and Glenamuck area by the Shangnagh River.





The Down Survey 1650s Barony Map of Upper Cross, with approximate location of archaeological site shown by a blue circle

whether their hold on the area was complete. However their ascendancy was short-lived and a branch of the Uí Dúnlainge, the Uí Dúnochada, based in Kildare and controlling earlier Dál Messin Corb territory to the west, achieved overlordship of Cualu. This occurred at least as early as the mid-eighth century as they were instrumental in granting Tallaght, to the west of Cualu, to Máel Ruan of the céli Dé whose obit was 792 (AU). The Uí Dúnochada ruled their newly-acquired territory through their underkings, the Uí Briúin Chualann.

Ecclesiastical foundations

The Dál Messin Corb and the Uí Máil period in Cualu was marked by the establishment of a large number of ecclesiastical sites. The area of Rathdown has the highest density of early medieval ecclesiastical foundations in mainland Ireland. It could be assumed that on foundation these sites were granted land but probably the land continued to carry certain imposts that benefited the current rulers of Cualu (Boazman forthcoming). Several of the ecclesiastical sites of Cualu are associated with British, Welsh and Munster saints, partly due to its sea coast posi-

tion but also indicating its importance as a node of Christianity in the conversion period.

The closest ecclesiastical site (now non-extant) to Brighton Road was in the townland of Kerymount to the east. 'Kiltykery' or 'Kyltachery' stands for the church/house of Ciar, house: 'teach' referring to a resting place of the saint's relics (Flanagan 1984, 38). Ciar was one of the three holy virgins of the Múscraige Tíre (north Munster, close to Birr, Co Offaly), the others being Gobnaid and Sciath (Ó Riain 2011, 167). It is quite possible that Gobnaid was associated with Kilgobbin, in the parish of Taney, 2.25km to the west. Sciath has two entries in the Martyrology of Tallaght, one her feastday and the other the celebration of her relics being brought to Tallaght (Best and Lawlor 1931, 3, 68). The cult of these Munster saints in the Rathdown area relates to the very early period of Christianity and may be to do with the proto-historic 'greater Leinster' of the Dál Messin Corb mentioned above. Tully, a probably more prestigious site than Kiltykery or Kilgobbin, lay three kilometres to the southeast of Brighton Road.

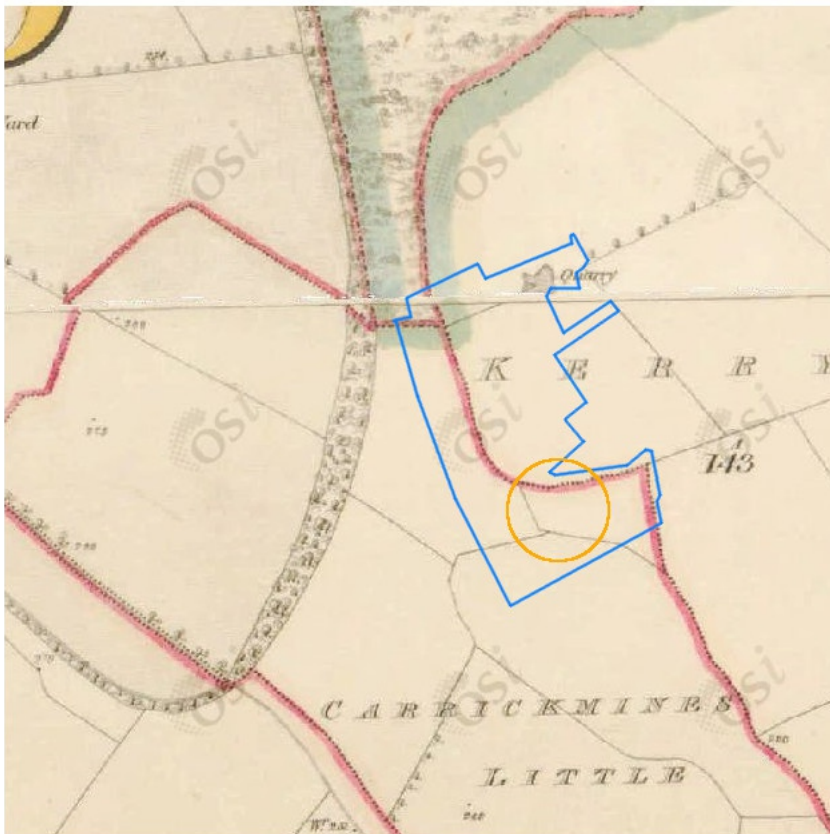
There is no foundation date for the church of Tully but a reference in a note to the martyrology, Féilire Óengusso, taken from a late eleventh-century litany, indicates that the bishops of Tully travelled to Kildare to visit Brighid (Stokes 1905, 65; Ó Riain 2006, 189). This was almost certainly a parable for the ascendancy of the Uí Dúnochada over the area of Cualu. The Uí Dúnochada controlled the abbacy of Kildare, Brighid's foundation, for most of the ninth and tenth centuries (Etchingham 2000-1, 10-13). The note implies that Tully was already an episcopal centre and thus a foundation of local importance when the visit to Kildare took place. Tully was associated with Brighid but whether that had always been the case or was part of the accommodation with Kildare is unknown. Similarly, the appearance of Ciar of Kiltykery in a list of virgins attached to Brighid (Best and Lawlor 1931, 108) is a further example of the possible utilisation of earlier saints' cults in later political scenarios.

The Scandinavians and Cualu

The takeover of the territory of Cualu was motivated by the Uí Dúnochada's precarious and land-poor position between the territories of their two Uí Dúnlainge relations, the Uí Fáeláin to the north and Uí Muiredaig to the south. During the ninth century the whole group was threatened by the kings of Osraige but the coming of the Scandinavians to Dublin particularly endangered Uí Dúnochada control of the assets of Cualu. The establishment of the *longphort* at Dublin, annalistically recorded 840 (AU) but maybe, in reality, earlier (Simpson 2005, 50) meant a further contender for the benefits of Cualu. Such a concentration of permanent population was a new entity in the dispersed and self-sufficient settlement pattern of early medieval Ireland and necessitated the produce of a hinterland to provide for it. Amlaib's fort at Clondalkin, destroyed in 867 (AU), would suggest the western extent of this hinterland was coterminous with the western extent of Cualu.

This economic relationship between Dublin and Cualu, established by the Scandinavians, continued throughout the medieval period.

First Edition Ordnance Survey, 1837, showing development site in blue and archaeological site with orange circle. The townland boundary is shown in red



Attempts by the Scandinavian kings of Dublin to become a part of the mainstream realpolitik of tenth century Ireland were thwarted by Máel Sechnaill of the Southern Uí Néill at the battle of Tara in 980 (AU). A facet of this acculturation, which involved alliances and inter-marriage with Irish dynasties, was the conversion of the Scandinavians to Christianity. This was materially manifest in the foundation of Christchurch in c. 1028 by Sitric and it seems that the riches of the merchant port-town were invested in ecclesiastical patronage as multiple church foundations in the vicinity

followed. This combination of landmark architecture and economic success based on mercantile activity was not lost on Irish kings. Diarmait mac Máel na mBó of the Uí Chennselaig, overking of most of Ireland, put his son on the throne of Dublin, a tactic repeated by Irish overkings on many occasions through the eleventh and twelfth centuries.

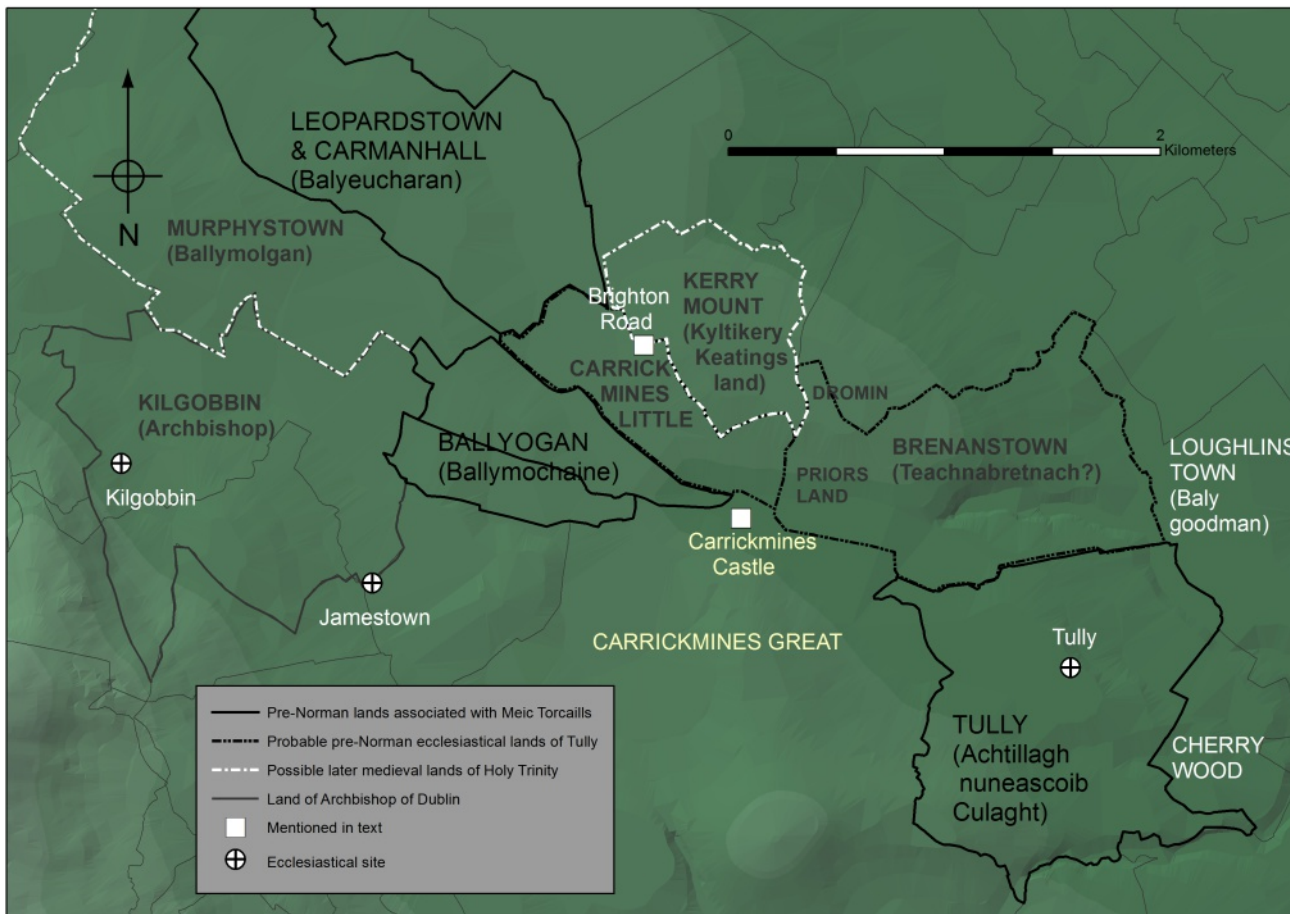
Both Máel na mBó and his Dál Cais successors to the high kingship extended the Irish political world into the Scandinavian Irish Sea nexus. It is contact with Wales that is relevant to the Tully ecclesiastical estate on which the Brighton Road site lies. There had been Scandinavian contact and settlement with Wales from the ninth century (Etchingham 2001, 162-80) and Máel nBó and his successors provided both shelter in Dublin and Hiberno-Scandinavian mercenary fleets to Gruffud ap Cynan who had a claim to the throne of Gwynned (Duffy 1995, 385-392). Twenty years later when the Dál Cais dynasty was ruling Dublin, Rhys ap Tewdwr also came to Dublin and hired mercenaries to defend his South Wales kingdom against the Normans. In 1093 (AI) he was killed in battle with one of these Hiberno-Scandinavian mercenaries: Eolas Meic Torcaill.

The Meic Torcaill family feature in the annals through the twelfth century either in a military capacity or on occasion as kings of Dublin. They also had control of land in Cualu: a tract of oak forest around Glencree, valuable as a preferred material for shipbuilding and also a considerable amount of farmland within the ecclesiastical estate of Tully (later of Holy Trinity), on the border of which the Brighton Road site lay. It is also possible that they brought Welsh settlers back with them from their mercenary activities: early post-Norman tenants of Holy Trinity land around Tully are the Howels of Brenanstown (refer map on page 9). Howel is from 'Hywel', a Welsh name of the royal house of Gwynned and Brenanstown is derived from Baile na Bretnach: 'town of the Welsh' (Flanagan 1994, 86-87; Nicholls 1994, 547). The Walshes (denoting 'Welsh'), later owners of both Carrickmines Castle and many other castles in the area and tenants of Holy Trinity land, may have originated from the same stock.

Ecclesiastical landholding around Brighton Road: documentary and cartographical evidence

The evidence for the Meic Torcaills' control of land at Tully is found in Archbishop Alen's Register, documents relevant to archepiscopal territorial possession in the diocese of Dublin, compiled and annotated by Alen around 1529 (McNeill 1950). A 1202 document of King John confirms to Holy Trinity (Christchurch), the original seat of the bishops of Dublin, lands possessed by them in the pre-Norman period (ibid, 28). This also lists the donors of the land, both Hiberno-Scandinavian and Irish magnates. Several of these are in the vicinity of Tully and Brighton Road and are donated by Sigriúge meic Torcaill and his descendants. As was indicated above it is likely that the small ecclesiastical sites of Cualu may not have been economically independent of their original donors and in the later development of Cualu as a productive hinterland for Dublin, no doubt the same rules applied as the Meic Torcaills seem to have the ecclesiastical lands of Tully in their gift. The donation of the estates of early ecclesiastical foundations to reformed orders and archbishops was a common development of the twelfth-century and post-Norman period (Flanagan 2010, 132).

One item in the 1202 document is: 'Achtillagh nuneascoib Culaght', roughly translated, 'the fields of Tully, of the bishops of Cualu': the modern townland of Laughanstown and Glebe, perhaps also comprising Brenanstown, which in later documentation is a possession of Holy Trinity (see map on page 9 for these denominations). The other two identifiable areas are *Balyeucharan*, modern townlands of Carmanhall and Carmanhall and Leopardstown and *Baliogan*, modern townland of Ballyogan. *Balyeucharan* passed out of the hands of Holy Trinity to St Stephen's leper hospital in 1378 (Otway Ruthven 1961, 72). The northern group of Balyeucharan and Baliogan is split from the southern Tully group by the townland of Carrickmines Little, in which the site of Brighton Road lies (refer map overleaf on page 9). It seems likely that if both groups were previously in the early ecclesiastical estate of Tully then Carrickmines Little or part of it would also be included and may be one of the unidentified

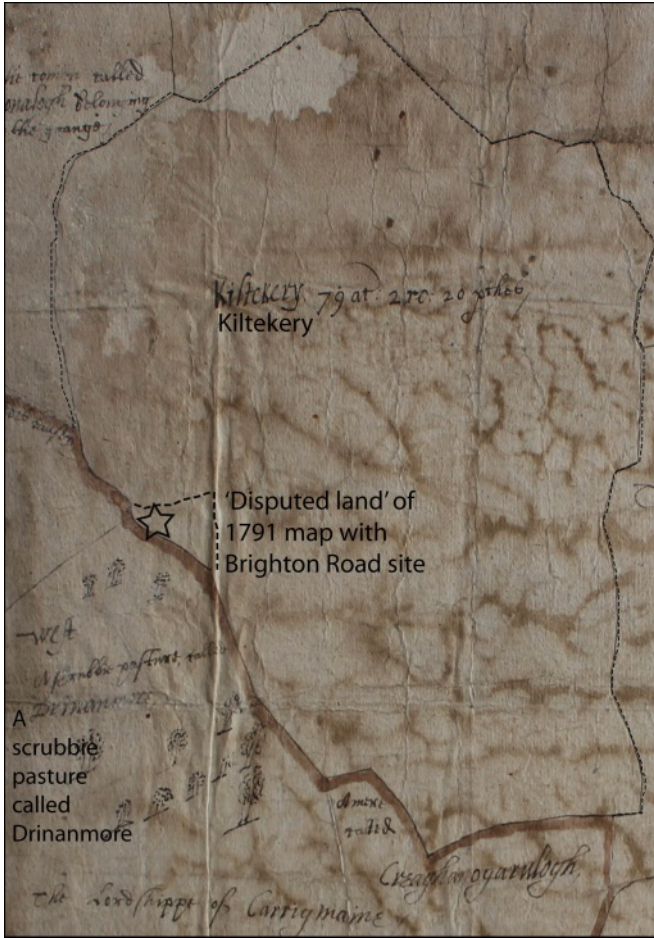


The proposed pre-Norman ecclesiastical estate of Tully and the subsequent ecclesiastical estate of Holy Trinity indicating lands with a connection to the Meic Torcaills (Map: Boazman)

donations in the 1202 document. This would explain its separation from Carrickmines Great which is never mentioned in documentary evidence as a Holy Trinity possession, probably because of its poor land quality. This is supported by an entry in the Account Roll for 1326 in which 40 acres of ‘Carrickmayn’ is rented out by Holy Trinity which extent is much smaller than the the combined extent of Carrickmines Great and Little (Mills 1996, 195). Kilgobbin, although almost certainly associated with Welsh allies of the Meic Torcaills from the late eleventh century, belonged to the archbishop and was not part of Holy Trinity possessions (Nicholls 1994, 547).

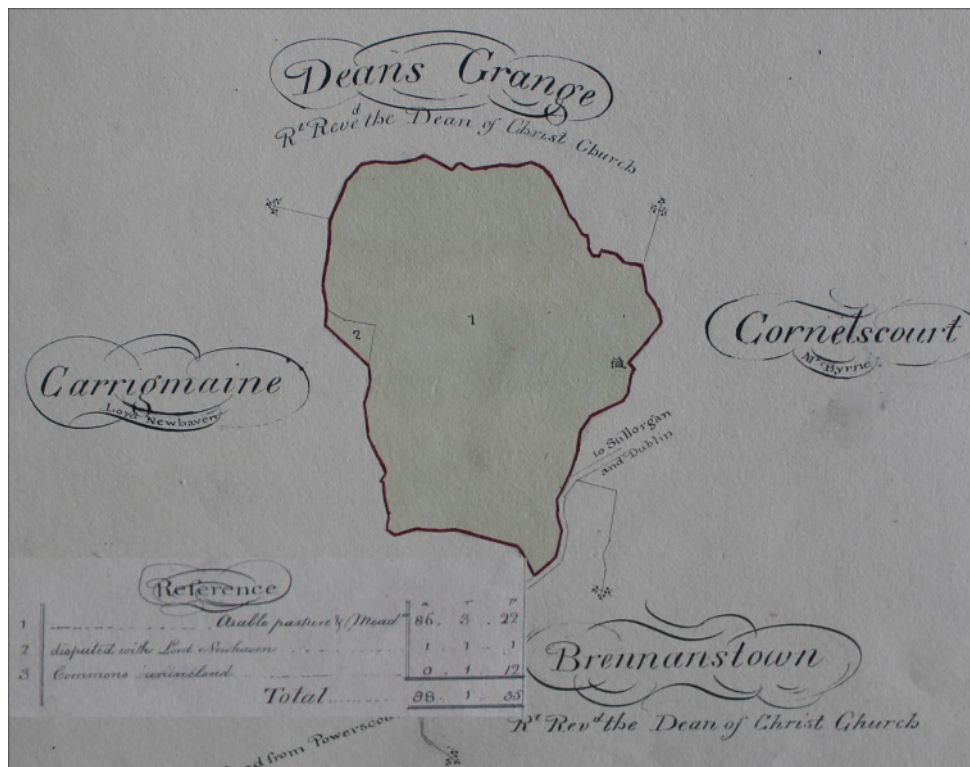
As already mentioned the Brighton Road site lies on the border between Carrickmines Little and Kerry Mount townlands. Originally Kerry-

mount was probably subsistence land donated to the foundation of Ciar (see above) but in the late eleventh or twelfth century was granted to the church of St Mary le Dam in the town of Dublin. St Mary le Dam and its possessions in turn became a prebend of the treasurer of St Patrick’s in the period of Archbishop Henri de Loundres (1213-1228) but the land entitlement seems to disappear (Mason 1819, 40). However Alen notes it in his Register around 1529 as bordering on the Holy Trinity possession of Dromin (refer map overleaf page 10) and states that it pertains to St Mary le Dam (McNeill 1950, 13). For once the astute Alen was not aware of the situation on the ground, because ten years earlier in 1519 there is a record in Christchurch deeds of a dispute between Edmund Walsh of Carrickmines and the prior of Holy Trinity about the ownership of ‘Ketings-



land and Priouresland near Carykmane' (McHenry and Refausse 2001, Deed nos 408 and 1134). It was established that the owner was Holy Trinity but this dispute continued to 1638 when it became the subject of a court case between the Walshes and Holy Trinity. It seems, particularly as there is no record of 'Keatingsland' officially becoming a Holy Trinity possession, that it was an opportunist move by that foundation to appropriate a piece of land surrounded by their legally held estate. It may have been this illegality that prompted the dispute: no doubt the Walshes were well aware of the lack of entitlement. It is hard to know when 'Keatingsland' (Kerrymount) became a possession of Holy Trinity. It is not mentioned on the 1504 confirmation (ibid, Deed no 379) but occurs in the 1539 confirmation (Deed no 431) so it could be assumed that it was between those dates.

1791 map of 'Keatingsland' (Kerrymount), indicating 'disputed land' (**below**) and 1638 map of the area (**above**), with the 'disputed land' inserted as a dotted line. Allowing for discrepancies of scale and orientation, the shape of the small field of the First Edition map, containing the excavation site, can be seen. The right angle of the First Edition map, when the small field became part of Carrickmines Little, is clear on the 1791 map (Photographs of maps by kind permission of the Representative Church Body Library).





Overlay of 1791 map of 'Keatingsland' (Kerrymount) and First Edition OS map 1840s

This would not be important to the history of the excavation site, were it not for a cartographical discrepancy between the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map and two earlier maps (refer maps on page 7, page 10, and this page). On the First Edition the Brighton Road site lies within a small sub-rectangular field which is reflected in the excavation ditches. The border with Kerrymount forms a very marked right angle. However on a 1791 map of Holy Trinity land drawn by Charles Frizell, a similarly shaped piece of land, in the same position, with the right angle, is marked as in contention with Lord Newhaven (refer lower map on page 10). Lord Newhaven, of the Allen family, came into possession of the lands of the Walshes at Carrickmines, around 1742 via the Lord of Meath in the appropriation of Catholic lands by Eng-

lish protestant landowners beginning in the mid seventeenth century (Ball 1898, 32). Although the evidence is not as clear, on a map of 1638 (upper map on page 10), produced to accompany the court case between the Walshes and Holy Trinity, mentioned above, the characteristic right angle of the First Edition does not appear on the border which would lead to the assumption that, as in 1791, the small field containing the site was in Kerrymount. The dotted reconstruction line on the 1638 map indicates its position. This seems to suggest that the Brighton Road site, which lies at the western end of the sub-rectangular field, may have been situated on a very early border, between the ecclesiastical land of Kiltykery and the estate of Tully.

Archaeological background

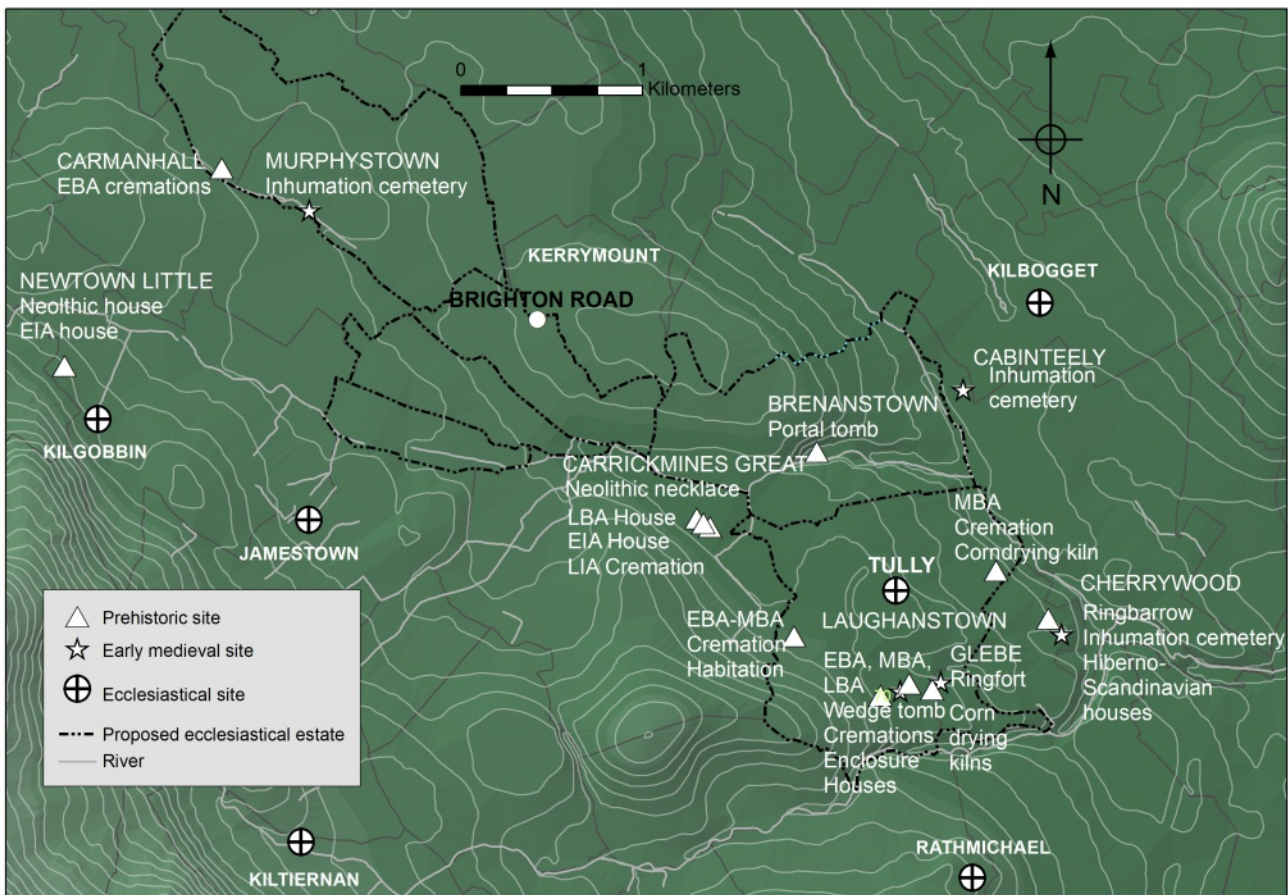
Prehistoric

The area surrounding the Brighton Road site has evidence of continuous human occupation from the Neolithic period (refer map below). Within a 2.5 km radius of the Brighton Road site an early Neolithic rectangular house, dated to 3776 to 3158 cal BC was found at Kilgobbin and at Carrickmines Great, just 1.4 km to the southeast of Brighton Road, a disc bead necklace in a pit, dated by a grain of charred wheat to 3610-3520 cal BC (Hagen 2013, 17; Ó Driscóil 2006, 143). There is a portal tomb in the Shanganagh River valley at Brenanstown.

To the west of Brighton Road, three early Bronze Age cremations under inverted pots were found at Carmanhall (O'Reilly 2013, 36-39). A large area of excavation at Laughanstown, 3.25 km east southeast of Brighton Road, to the southeast of a wedge tomb, pro-

duced Beaker pottery and a date of 2500-1950 BC for a cist cremation (37F, Site nos as in 'Excavations 2001 and 2002', ed. I. Bennett). Subsequent evidence was a 30m stone enclosure, with a range of three dates between 1610 and 1020 BC with a slightly later cremation 15m to the south, 980-820 BC (35D; 38H). A further cremation lay to the west, 810-520 BC (42). This appeared to have been a ritual area for a millennium whereas further evidence 180m to the south (40) suggested domicile, two possible round houses, one 1260-1010 BC, the other, dated by an oat grain, to 905-800 BC. A slightly earlier range of dates were produced by a further Bronze Age site 640m to the northwest (78) of those just described, with a fulacht fiadh of 2120-1940 BC, a cremation of 1610-1450 BC close to a waterhole of 1300-1130 BC (Seaver 2001, 129-131; 2002, 171-174; 2004, 52-58; 150-151). 1.2km to the northeast of 78, in Laughanstown, a cremation burial in an upright pot was dated to 1890-1680 BC and a corndry-

Prehistoric and early medieval archaeological sites in the vicinity of Brighton Road referred to in the text (Map: Boazman)



ing kiln to 1780-1610 BC (McQuade 2013, 33-35). This date for the corndrying kiln, taken with the oat grain at Laughanstown (40) indicates a long period of arable cultivation in the area. A ring barrow at Cherrywood 400m south-east of this corndrying kiln was dated to 1440-990 BC (Ó Néill 2013, 44). A Late Bronze age hut, cooking place and hearth, dated around 1000 BC were also found at the Carrickmines Great site 20m west of the pit containing the Neolithic necklace (Ó Drisceoil 2013, 48).

Until recently evidence of domestic or industrial evidence of the Iron Age was scarce in Irish archaeology; instead the record was dominated by high status ceremonial sites, linear earthworks, trackways and a small body of fine metalwork (Becker 2012, 1). However development-led excavation in the last fifteen years has produced domestic-scale sites with Iron Age dates. At the Carrickmines Great site, already mentioned, a roundhouse and a small sub-rectangular structure were excavated: these are dated to 380-180 BC and 360-50 BC. An iron-working furnace and a grain of wheat from the posthole fill of the roundhouse are slightly later, 320 BC-AD 70 and 480 BC-AD 10 (Ó Drisceoil 2007). Close to the Neolithic house at Kilgobbin was a further roundhouse, dated to 390-174 BC (Hagen 2013, 20).

Another feature of the site at Carrickmines Great is a waterhole, dated to AD 380-540. This is relevant to the Brighton Road site which also has a substantial waterhole, probably connected originally to the adjoining fulacht fiadh. Waterholes are generally dated to the Bronze Age and associated with fulachtaí fiadh such as at Laughanstown 78 (Seaver 2002, 173) and possibly Kilmainham, Co Meath where a waterhole is partially cut by an Iron Age ditch. This waterhole is situated fifty metres to the west of a rectangular structure interpreted as an Iron Age shrine and perhaps had secondary use (Walsh 2012, 305).

Late Iron Age to early medieval transition

The predominant burial rite from the Middle and Late Bronze Age was cremation and this continued for dry land sites through the Iron Age (McGarry 2010, 173). The earliest extended inhumations (evidence now non-extant) in the

Brighton Road area were at Bray, Co Wicklow, dated to the first or second century by Roman coins (Drummond 1840-1). Before the Roman state acceptance of Christianity by Constantine in AD 325 (Brown 2003, 61) inhumation was practised by Romans and Jews in the first and second centuries AD, Christ being buried with this rite. As mentioned in the historical section above there was evidence for contact between Rathdown and the Atlantic seaboard of Europe, in the provenance of saints. There was also archaeological evidence for early contact: a coin of Magnentius dated c. AD 350 was found off Dalkey Island. At the same location Mediterranean pottery of the early fifth century and slightly later Frankish glass were found (Liversage 1968). So it is not surprising that inhumation should replace cremation as a burial rite, initially perhaps as much because of its kudos as Romanitas as its Christian reference to resurrection. Like all cultural changes it had to be assimilated; an example of this occurs at the Carrickmines Great site, where there is an isolated late cremation c. 70m west of the Iron Age settlement evidence, dated to AD 340-540. The human bone deposit is sealed with a cattle bone deposit (Ó Drisceoil 2007, 18-21).

A further facet of this acculturation was a tendency for burial places to contain more individuals (although perhaps the nature of cremation resulting in adverse survival and detection difficulties could influence this perception). An example of this is Murphystown, an unenclosed burial site with perhaps ten extended inhumation burials, 1.3km northwest of Brighton Road. The earliest burial is dated AD 305-335 with later burials AD 443-477. There is a large cemetery, just south of Cabinteely village, in the modern townland of Loughlinstown. Although the vast majority of its 1500 burials are extended inhumations, there is a further example of the ambivalence that existed in burial custom at the beginning of the early medieval period. One of the earliest burials, AD 402-572, is a charnel pit, containing three disarticulated individuals, carefully arranged on a millstone. There are extended inhumations dated to the same range and the site demonstrates further interest in imported exotica, with Mediterranean wares and rare Gaulish pottery. The site is enclosed, with en-

closures expanding to accommodate increasing burial numbers but due to lack of a final report it is hard to estimate the size of the enclosure but it could have possibly been more than 100m (Conway 1999, 2). A further enclosed burial site was excavated at Cherrywood, 1.5km to the south of Cabinteely, where thirty-eight inhumation burials were found in a sub-circular enclosure of around 40m in diameter. Unfortunately the burials could not be dated but a sherd of Mediterranean pottery, early fifth century and a belt buckle of sixth to seventh-century date gives a very rough indication (Ó Néill 2006). Other dated evidence of this period are three corndrying kilns and a possible grain storage structure at Laughanstown, close to the Bronze Age evidence cited above; these are dated 'in a tightly-dated cluster' between AD 530 and 660 (Seaver 2011, 265).

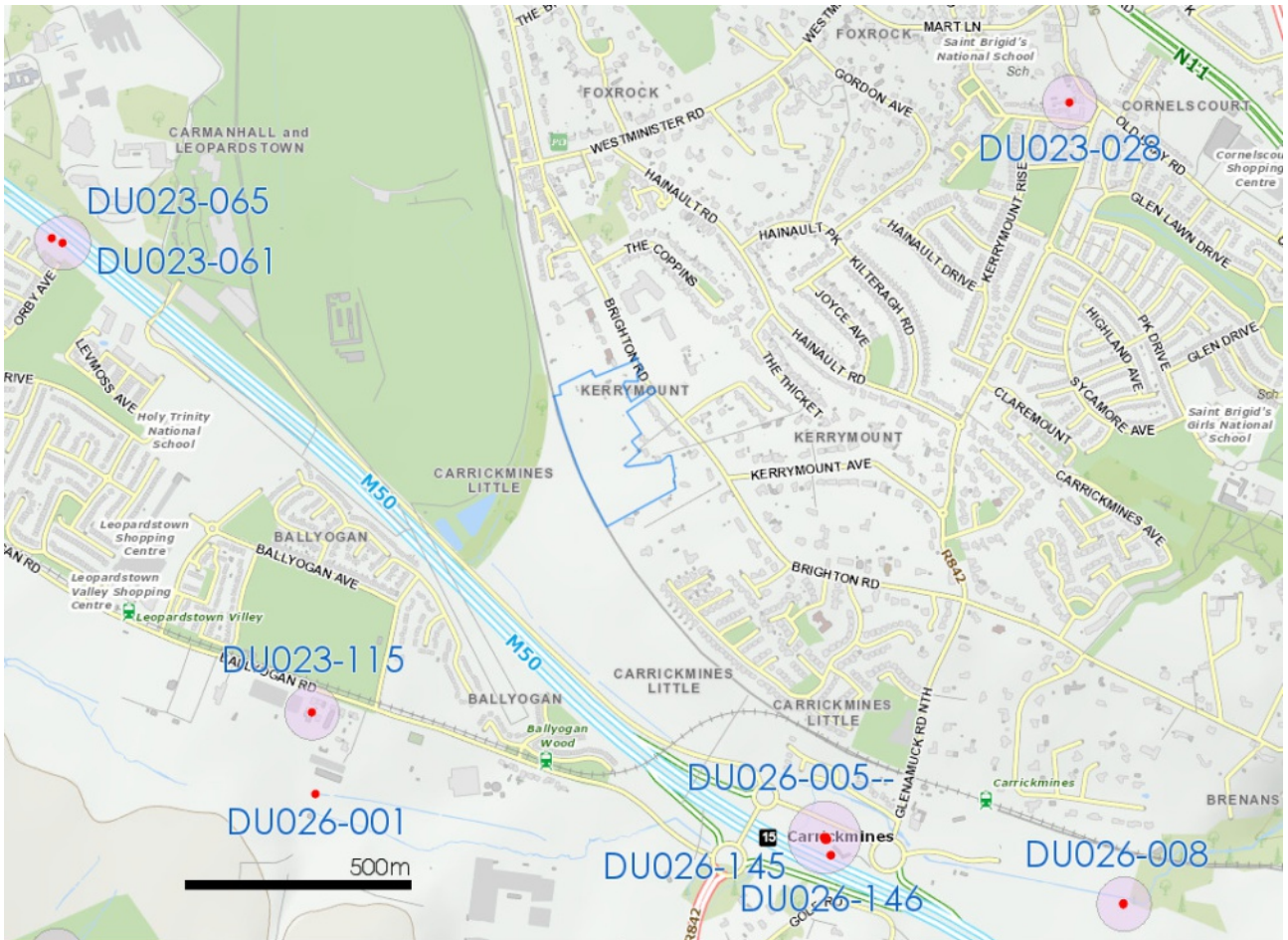
Early medieval

As remarked in the historical section there is no indication of the foundation date of Tully, one of the two ecclesiastical sites close to the Brighton Road site. The only indication is that it was important enough to have a bishop in the mid-eighth century which would suggest an earlier foundation date. An aerial photograph shows a double enclosure (Swan 1998, 168) but corroborative indication of at least the ecclesiastical site's functioning period must be sought from an excavation of a ringfort at Glebe 500m to the southeast (Seaver 2011, 261-287). Dates from the ringfort span the period AD 670 to 870. Ringforts were previously considered to be a secular domicile but recent research shows them to occur on documented ecclesiastical land suggesting that at least some of the occupants of ecclesiastical land were of client status, rather than merely tenants or labourers (Boazman 2015, 136; forthcoming; Ó Carragáin 2013-4, 267). Finds on the ringfort at Glebe consisted of two bone trial pieces with inscribed Christian symbols: the word 'Deo', a trompe d'oeil cross and a possible Chi-Rho. This material evidence combined with the documentary references to the ecclesiastical estate of Tully, mentioned in the history section above, would suggest that the occupants of the ringfort were high status clients of the estate. Perhaps the sixth-century corndrying kilns of the previous paragraph were an earlier manifest-

ation of farming on the ecclesiastical estate but there is no proof connecting them to Tully church apart from adjacency, they are only 500m to the south and within Laughanstown, the townland associated with ecclesiastical landholding.

The cemetery at Cabinteely continued to function to perhaps the ninth century: the last skeleton date range is AD 695-967. It is quite likely that burial in a probably ancestral cemetery continued parallel with the existence of the church at Tully. The move to burial in church graveyards was very slow. As ecclesiastical organisation in Ireland was very much based on kin-group affiliation and therefore territory, burial habits were locally diverse. Also before the early twelfth century there was very little evidence of standardisation of ritual practices such as burial in churchyards and although the ecclesiastical sphere was an essential component of Irish society, ecclesiastical power was not an independent entity but based on a relationship with local kings.

Other factors may have contributed to the cessation of ancestral burial at Cabinteely. This is to be found in the later period of the Cherrywood excavations (Ó Néill 2006). Four structures were found in a level clearly divided from the cemetery use of the site described above. The earliest of these was a very small, oval-shaped sunken structure, with external postholes, dated to AD 680-890. The second was a structure of 100 sq m in area with an internal division and bowed walls, reminiscent of a Viking longhouse. It was stratigraphically previous to two other structures which were both about 50m square, one with rounded corners and three aisles, features of Type 1 houses in Co Dublin. This was dated to AD 1020-1230. The Scandinavian connection was reiterated in the find of a whalebone plaque, an artefact associated with linen-smoothing found in high status Viking women's graves in Scandinavia, the Scottish Isles and Kilmainham, Dublin and dated to the mid eighth to mid ninth centuries. As this was not stratigraphically related to any of the structures it cannot be said whether it was currently in use in the ninth to tenth century or an eleventh- to twelfth-century heirloom. However the material evidence of Cherrywood supports



Map showing Recorded Monuments in the vicinity of Brighton Road

the documentary evidence of Scandinavian rights in the ecclesiastical estate at Tully and the annalistic references to the Meic Torcaills suggest that Cherrywood may have been the residence of high-ranking stewards of the family in the eleventh and twelfth century.

With regard to the cessation of burial at Cabinteely it was noted by Ó Donnabháin in an analysis of variability in nonmetric traits in the skeletons at Cabinteely that there was no evidence of a significant level of gene flow (ie an intrusive group) in the latter phases of burial (2001, 77). There is stone sculpture at Tully and at other ecclesiastical sites in Rathdown suggesting that at least some of the Hiberno-Scandinavian element of the population in the hinterland were buried in churchyards. This is in the form of the Rathdown slabs which have herringbone and

cupmark designs, sometimes combined with crosses. Although it is not impossible that in the process of acculturation, Irish inhabitants of Rathdown may have adopted this novel grave-marker, they have so far not been found in an ancestral cemetery. This may also relate to the timing and climate of the Scandinavian conversion which was greatly influenced by European ideas of ecclesiastical reform such as graveyard burial, pre-Norman bishops of Dublin having close associations with both Cologne and Canterbury (Ó Flíonn 2005; Flanagan 2010, 9-10).

Later history of the tenants of Holy Trinity estate

The landownership of the Brighton Road area remained in the hands of the Welsh-Hiberno-Scandinavian families through the Reformation until the Commonwealth period when their association with the 1641 rebellion and

Catholicism, resulted in their lands passing to the ‘new’ English, who even in the Restoration period were mostly Protestant. The earliest owners of Carrickmines were the Howels, mentioned above in connection with the lease of Brenanstown from Holy Trinity (Byrne 2002, 232). The Archebolds, almost certainly of Norse origin, still held ‘Ballyloughan’ (Loughanstown) containing Tully, in 1538 (McHenry and Refausse 2001, Deed no. 1167). The Goodmans, possibly Meic Torcaills with a politically correct name, were owners of the secular estate of Loughlinstown, on the eastern border of Laughanstown, until the mid-seventeenth century (Ken Nicholls pers. com; Mills 1996, 13; Symington 1945, 269). The first mention of the Walshes as lessees of the Holy Trinity lands is 1372 (McHenry and Refausse 2001, Deed no. 717).

They and the other marcher lords pursued a

pragmatic policy towards the Irish O’Byrnes and O’Tooles, who were steadily eroding the original area of the Anglo-Norman settlement. It was this opportunism, sometimes accommodating and sometimes opposing, that led to a somewhat fractious relationship between them and the English government, although representatives of that government in Dublin were well aware that the line of defence provided by the marcher lords was essential to its survival. This attitude also applied to their land dealings, the legacy of which continued up to the end of the nineteenth century, in the disputed border position of the Brighton Road site. The roots of this uncertainty may extend back far into the past. Borders are at once sealed and permeable and a structure such as Brighton Road, in such a markedly marginal position, might have expressed the ambivalence of these qualities to its users and audience.

The archaeological site just after being stripped of topsoil, prior to excavation



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Appendix 2 Stratigraphic Report

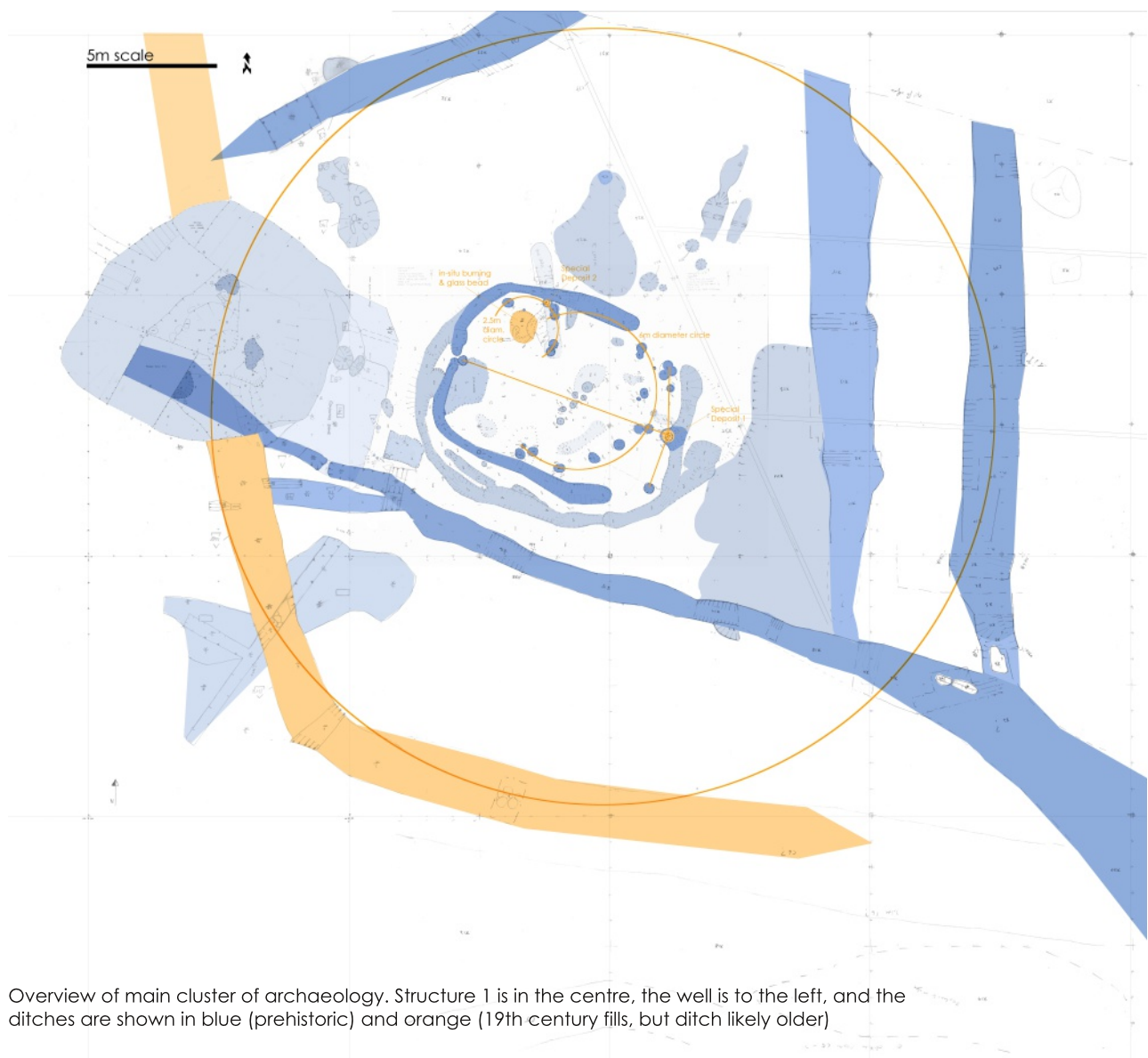
David Stone and Antoine Giacometti

Main Structure (Structure 1)

Overview

The key archaeological zone on the site comprised a large penannular-shaped enclosure (approximately 9.00m x 11.00m), represented by a long curvilinear ditch cut into the natural sub-soil, which enclosed a cluster of postholes.

Over the course of excavation this enclosure revealed itself to be four separate curvilinear ditches or slot trenches (c.007, c.030, c.031 and c.029). These slot trenches overlapped or joined each other to form a sub-rectangular structure or structures (Structure 1). Two of these slot trenches formed a 'U' shaped enclosure (c.030 and c.007), open at the eastern extent with the

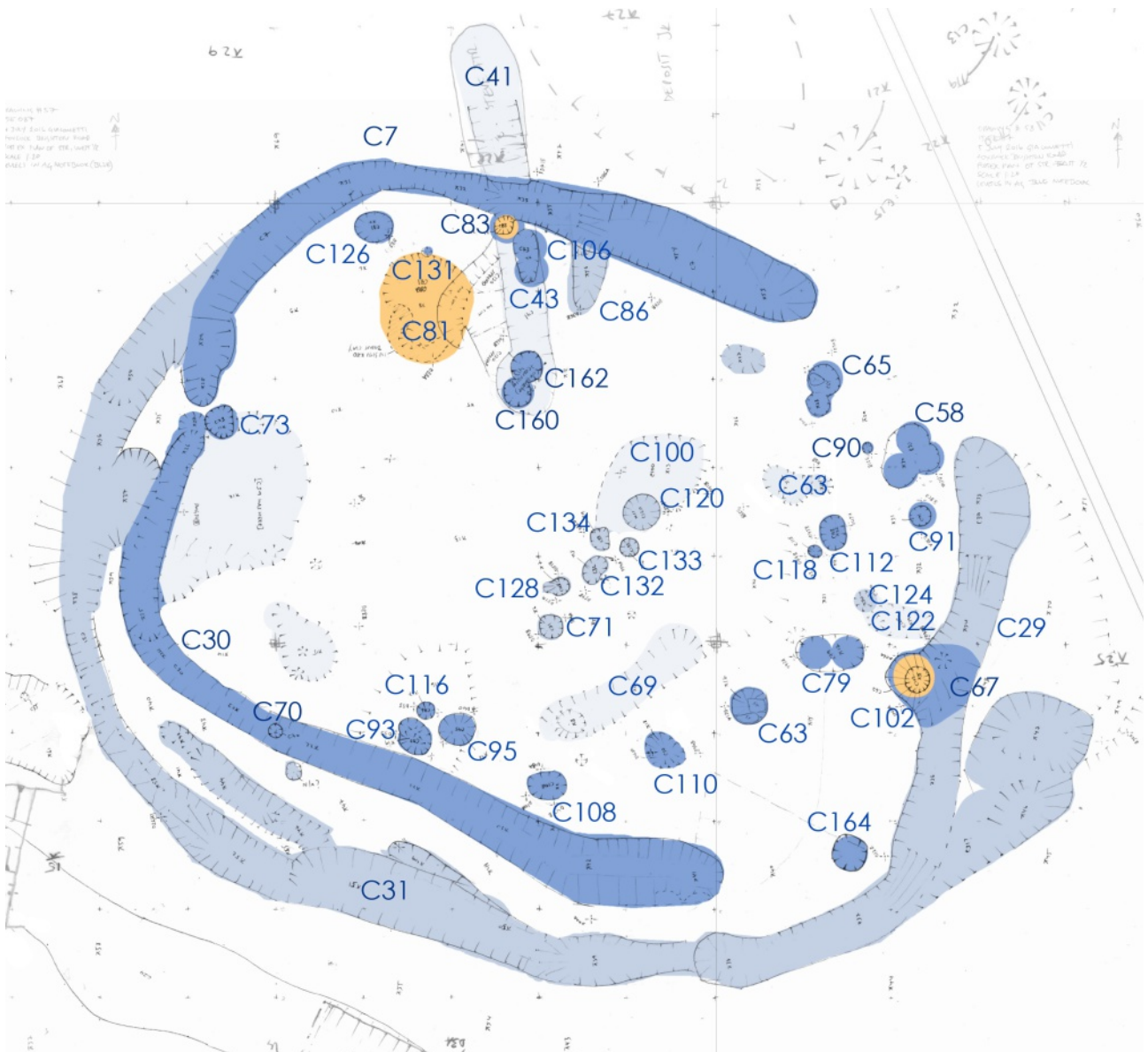


Overview of main cluster of archaeology. Structure 1 is in the centre, the well is to the left, and the ditches are shown in blue (prehistoric) and orange (19th century fills, but ditch likely older)



Composite digital photographs of Structure 1 after excavation. The image above is from the northwest corner, the image below is from the southeast corner





Structure 1 showing context numbers. Three features are highlighted in orange: 'hearth' C81, posthole C102 with Special Deposit 1, and posthole C83 with Special Deposit 2

(c.029) slot trench, orientated north-south, forming the western side of the sub-rectangular structure. A space approximately 2.00m between (c.007) and (c.029) termini forms a probable entrance into the interior of the structure. The fourth possible slot trench (c.031) encircles the southern side of the Structure 1 from the southern terminus of (c.029) westward arcing around (c.030) and joining (c.007) at the 'back' of the structure.

Slot Trenches

Slot trench (c.030) is 'L' shaped in plan, 'U' shaped in profile and located on the south side

of the structure. The trench forms the south-east extent of the structure and runs west for 7.00m before arcing north and terminating adjacent to (c.007). It is filled by a single silty clay deposit containing moderate charcoal and burned clay material (0.32). This was present throughout the southern extent of the trench but not in the southwestern or 'back' corner of Structure 1. Here the trench is filled by (c.038) which was probably packed against the southwest edge of Structure 1 where it later slumped into the slot trenches before they were back-filled. The eastern terminus of the slot contained a piece of flint débitage.

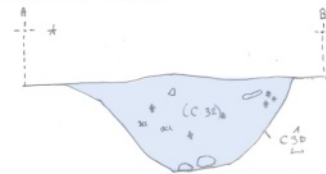
Drawing 11
West-facing section of slot trench C31
Level on line 79.56



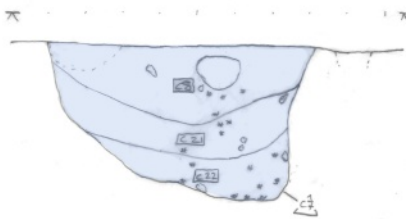
Drawing 12
Southwest facing section of slot trench 31
Level on line 79.50



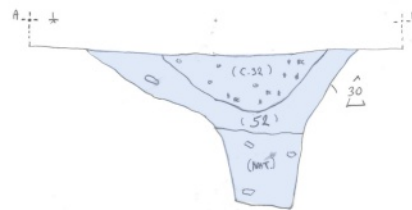
Drawing 10
West-facing section of slot trench 30
No level on line



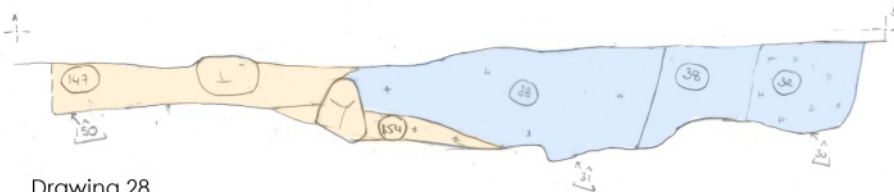
Drawing 27
South-facing section of slot trench C7
Level on line 79.59



Drawing 35
East-facing section of slot trench C30
Level on line 79.51



Drawing 34
South-facing section through slot trenches C30 & C31
Level on line 79.46



Drawing 28
East-facing section of slot trenches C30 & C31
Level on line 79.51



Sections through Structure 1 slot trench

Structure slot trenches

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L) x (W) x (D)
c.007	Cut	Slot Trench North	10.00m x (0.70m - 0.30m) x (0.40m - 0.32m)
c.030	Cut	Slot Trench South - Inner	9.00m x (0.80m - 0.25m) x (0.50m - 0.42m)
c.031	Cut	Slot Trench South - Outer	12.00m (0.70m - 0.30m) x (0.12m - 0.25m)
c.029	Cut	Slot Trench East	7.20m x (0.70m - 0.50m) x (0.15m - 0.23m)
c.041	Cult	Linear cutting c.007	4.50m x (0.70m x 0.15m) x (0.18 - 0.09m)

Drawing of North facing profile through Structure 1, Level of the 7939



Drawing of West facing profile through Structure 1, Level of the 7942



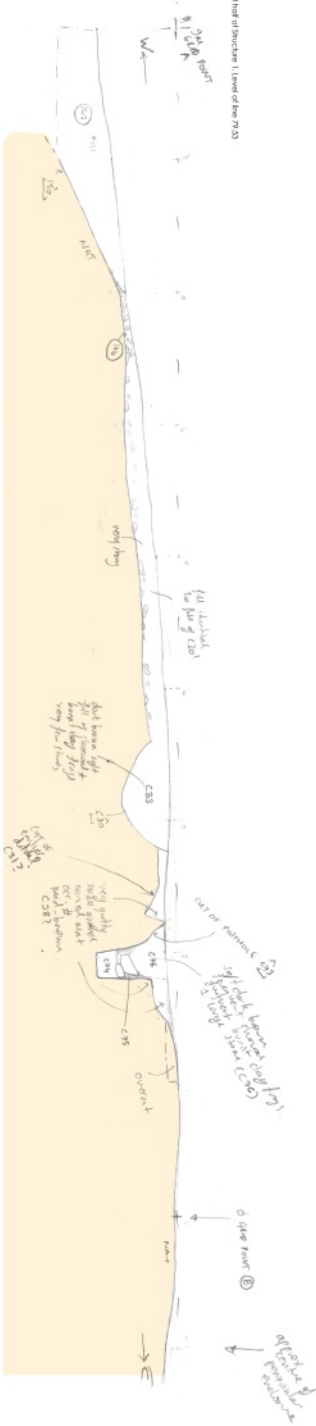
Drawing of North facing profile through Structure 1, Level of the 7939



Drawing of NE SW profile through Structure 1, Level of the 7942



Drawing of South facing profile through Structure 1, Level of the 7939





Above: section through slot trench, showing vertical left/inside side, characteristic of structural slot trenches
 Below: northeast part of slot trench showing rounded corner and dark fill



The northern slot trench (c.007) runs from the northeast corner of the structure west for 5.00m before arching south where it terminates adjacent to (c.030). Similar in form to (c.030) the trench was 'L' shaped in plan and is 'U' shaped in profile. The eastern terminus of the trench forms one side of the probable entrance to Structure 1. The western terminus occurs at a large posthole cut (c.073) and adjacent to the terminus of (c.030). The trench contained three discrete fills (c.008, c.021, c.022). A worked flint blade and a piece of flint débitage was located within fills from this slot trench (c.008 and c.022). A quantity of quartz, including a smooth pebble and fractured chunks were discovered. These were associated with burnt bone and clay which was identified at the terminus and may have been intentionally placed in this location. The northern slot trench cuts two earlier features, a post hole (c.083) and a small pit (c.043) and is later cut by a shallow 'U' shaped linear feature (c.041). This linear was orientated northwest-southeast and is the only feature dis-



Large flat stones in ditch C24 (above) and C20 (below), interpreted as lining an opening in a bank, leading to possible secondary southeast entrance into structure



covered that did not respect the boundaries of Structure 1.

The western slot trench (c.029) begins in the north-eastern corner of Structure 1 and runs south for 5.00m before gently curving slightly west and terminating adjacent to the terminus of (c.031). This slot differs in form from both (c.007 and c.032) and is much wider, shallower and less uniform in nature. This slot cut one of the most interesting features discovered onsite, a deep posthole cut backfilled with compacted, burnt red clay (discussed below). This slot trench is the least convincing of the four with the nature of the fourth slot trench possibly shedding light on this issue.

Running parallel outside of (c.030) is the

longest of the slot trenches (c.031). More circular in plan than other slot trenches it runs from the southern terminus of (c.029) arching westward for 11.00m before curving north around the termini of (c.030) and (c.007), joining (c.007) 1.60m north of posthole (c.073). The ditch had two discrete fills, (c.033 and c.052). Similar to the inner ditch (c.030) these fills occupy the southern extent but not the 'back' corner of Structure 1 where (c.038) was deposited beforehand. (c.031) shape is also unlike the more uniform profile of (c.007) and (c.030) trenches with numerous 'sections' of varying width, depths and breaks of slope. Uniquely, the outer trench also splits a number of times with three 'tributaries' of short shallow recuts running into the mains trench. Furthermore, the terminus of (c.032) could also be argued not to end in the southeast corner but to include (c.029), with the numerous large postholes taking the place of a slot trench for the east end of Structure 1. Both features are 'segmented' and more similar to each other than both (c.007 and c.030). This would possible account for the slot (c.029) non-conformity with (c.007 and c.030) and the cut of the posthole (c.102) with its construction or modification happening later than Structure 1.

covered that did not respect the boundaries of Structure 1.

The outer trenches interpretation as a type of drainage feature surrounding the southern side of Structure 1 is plausible. A common theme throughout the history of the site and into modern times is the movement of water running downslope across the area. It is conceivable that, with the hydrological actions present in the area that a type of drain to re-route water around Structure 1 would have been required to stop the area from becoming waterlogged and to keep interior of Structure 1 dry. The lack of any finds from this trench and indeed (c.029) south of the posthole (c.102) may further infer a drainage use which would have needed to be maintained and cleaned to work efficiently, removing domestic finds or waste.

Postholes

A total of 30 postholes and stake holes were located within the interior of Structure 1, mostly concentrated in the eastern half of the feature and all located within the (c.030) and (c.007) 'U' shaped enclosure. As with the slot trenches outside, the postholes identified were most likely scarped by modern agricultural practices and were cut deeper into the ground than is now apparent. Despite this, a discrete pattern can be observed in the layout of these postholes inferring the nature of the structure present.

Superstructure

The layout of the most substantial postholes located within the slot trenches may be attributed to the superstructure of the feature. The largest of these are (c. 065), (c.058), (c.079), (c.164), (c.095), (c.073) and (c.160) form a sub-rectangle in plan and may represent the external 'walls' or roof supports of the structure. The central location of (c.120), is equidistant from the other major postholes (2.40m – 2.70m) in the structure and may have been the main roof support with (c.071) (c.128) (c.132) (c.134) and (c.153) providing additional support or perhaps forming a north-south internal division with (c.116) and (c.093).

Entrance Area

Located in the northeast area of the structure are two large postholes, (c.058) and (c.065), which are situated on either side of the probable entrance to the structure. Similar to (c.079) and (c.160/c.162) these appear to be either double, (c.065), or triple postholes, (c.058). This robust construction would be consistent with an entranceway, which would need reinforcement to support the weight of the roof over the entrance space. The smaller postholes (c.091), (c.118) and (c.122) may have been supporting arrangements to provide this reinforcement. A small quantity of burnt animal bone was retrieved from entrance postholes (c.065: 2g) and (c.058: 1g). The lack of any pit features directly outside this 'entrance' may further infer its function and kept clear for access to Structure 1.

Hearth Area

A focal centre within Structure 1 was identified in the northwest corner, represented by an area

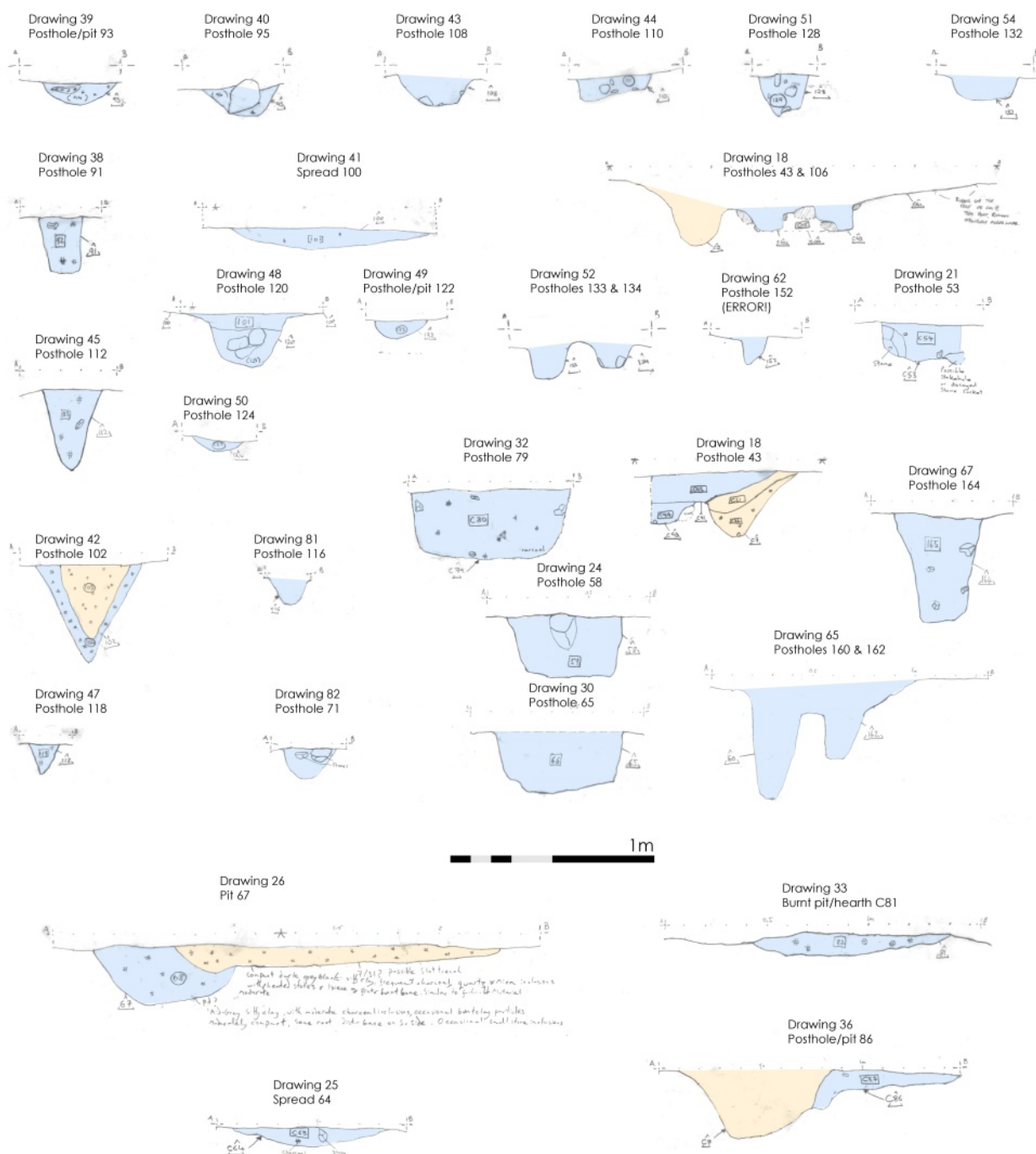
Postholes

Context	Type	Position	Depth	Diameter
c.043	Cut	North	0.21	0.24
c.058	Cut	Entrance	0.31	0.58
c.053	Cut	South	0.20	0.52
c.065	Cut	Entrance	0.30	0.40-0.65
c.070	Cut	South	0.10	0.10
c.071	Cut	South	0.14	0.30
c.073	Cut	West	0.50	0.30-0.39
c.079	Cut	East	0.38	0.48-0.80
c.083	Cut	North	0.42	0.23
c.086	Cut	North	0.24	0.62-0.64
c.091	Cut	Entrance	0.29	0.22
c.093	Cut	South	0.11	0.32-0.34
c.095	Cut	South	0.26	0.37-0.40
c.108	Cut	South	0.18	0.35-0.50
c.110	Cut	South	0.13	0.40
c.112	Cut	Entrance	0.36	0.33-0.39
c.116	Cut	Southeast	0.13	0.13-0.19
c.118	Cut	Entrance	0.12	0.15
c.120	Cut	Central	0.35	0.35
c.122	Cut	East	0.13	0.24-0.36
c.124	Cut	East	0.07	0.32
c.128	Cut	Central	0.23	0.24-0.42
c.131	Cut	Hearth	0.70	0.10
c.132	Cut	Central	0.16	0.20
c.133	Cut	Central	0.16	0.20
c.134	Cut	Central	0.15	0.18-0.29
c.106	Cut	North	0.22	0.23-0.28
c.160	Cut	Northwest	0.53	0.23-0.53
c.164	Cut	Northeast	0.55	0.50-0.76
c.162	Cut	Northwest	0.25	0.22-0.34



Posthole C53 above and postholes in centre of structure below





Postholes (top) and spreads (below) of Structure 1

of repeated burning activity and a possible small structure surrounding it, adjacent to the northern slot trench (c.007). A slight depression filled with burnt material (c.082) was located beside a burned/oxidised red clay patch. This deposit contained a blue glass bead (most probably Early Medieval) and a small quantity of burnt bone (1g). The oxidised/burned clay in-

icates repeated burning and has been interpreted as a hearth feature.

A concentration of postholes (c.083), (c.106), (c.043), (c.162), (c.160), (c.126) and a stake hole (c.131) occurs in the vicinity of the hearth and may represent a small structure surrounding the area 2.5m in diameter. These postholes form a



Structure 1 facing southwest through entrance



Hearth C81 identified during the 2015 testing programme
Structure 1 facing southwest through entrance

semi-circle surrounding the burned area and may have possibly formed a structure to shield the area from the opening at the entranceway located nearby. Within the fill of one of these postholes (c.083), located 1.00m from the hearth, was a broken grinding stone which appears to have been intentionally placed. This has been termed Special Deposit 2. The polishing stone was likely used for fine grinding purposes or as a burnish/polish stone. It was worked on both sides with dished grinding pattern and was broken across both work surfaces. A small quantity of flint débitage was discovered in another posthole (c.085). Alternatively, this may represent a later phase of activity with the area reused in some capacity.



Excavation of hearth C81

Glass bead found in hearth C81, with coin for scale





Posthole C102 showing the original fill of the posthole (black layer around red material), and the recut filled with red burnt clay (Special Deposit 1)

Special Deposit 1

Located to the eastern extent of the structure and cut by the eastern slot trench (c.029) is a large posthole (c.102) that differentiated itself from other postholes as a result of its fill. A number of intention actions can be observed in this area. The first phase of activity relates to the cut and fill of a pit feature (c.067 and c.068). Secondly, the cut of (c.102) posthole occurs through feature (c.067) as part of the superstructure discussed above. Sometime later this post is removed and the cut is backfilled with and a silt dark grey, charcoal rich deposit (c.103). A possible replacement of the posthole or recut into (C.103) occurs before (c.104) is deliberately deposited. This deposit consisted of a substantial volume of compacted red ex-situ burned clay material that is unique across the site. This deposit may have been ritually placed to mark an event such as the decommissioning of the posthole or some change of function with Structure 1. The slot trench (c.029) later cuts the pit feature (c.067) placing it latest stratigraphically.

Southwest Corner

The southwest area is defined by its noticeable lack of any posthole or stake holes prevalent in all other areas of Structure 1. The reasons for this lack of features is uncertain but it may further infer an internal division of space within Structure 1. No evidence that the space was used for cooking/burning and also does not seem to be an area where significant structural construction occurred. What is of further note is that the natural subsoil in this area is higher than the rest of Structure 1.

Features outside the structure (path?)

A number of discrete pits and spreads were identified in the area east of structure 1, and may define the main approach to the structure. Four shallow cut pits and their fills (c.009/c.010), (c.011/c.012), (c.013/c.014) and (c.015/c.016) were located outside structure 1's entrance near the terminus of (c.007). The fills of each of these pits were identical consisting of a loose, black, silty charcoal rich material similar in composition to (c.038).

Spreads

Context	Type	Description	Dimension (L) x (W) x (D)
c.009	Cut	Truncated shallow pit	0.50m x 0.50m x 0.05m
c.010	Fill	Dark, charcoal rich fill	0.50m x 0.50m x 0.05m
c.011	Cut	Truncated shallow pit	0.22m x 0.22m x 0.05m
c.012	Fill	Dark, charcoal rich fill	0.22m x 0.22m x 0.05m
c.013	Cut	Truncated shallow pit	0.46m x 0.22m x 0.10m
c.014	Fill	Dark, charcoal rich fill	0.46m x 0.22m x 0.10m
c.187	Cut	Irregular Spread	3.50m x 0.80m x 0.24m
c.188	Fill	Dark, charcoal rich fill	3.50m x 0.80m x 0.24m
c.189	Cut	Irregular Spread	1.47m x 0.52m x 0.16m
c.190	Fill	Dark, charcoal rich fill	1.47m x 0.52m x 0.16m
c.138	Fill	Large shallow spread	3.80m x 1.70m x 0.13m

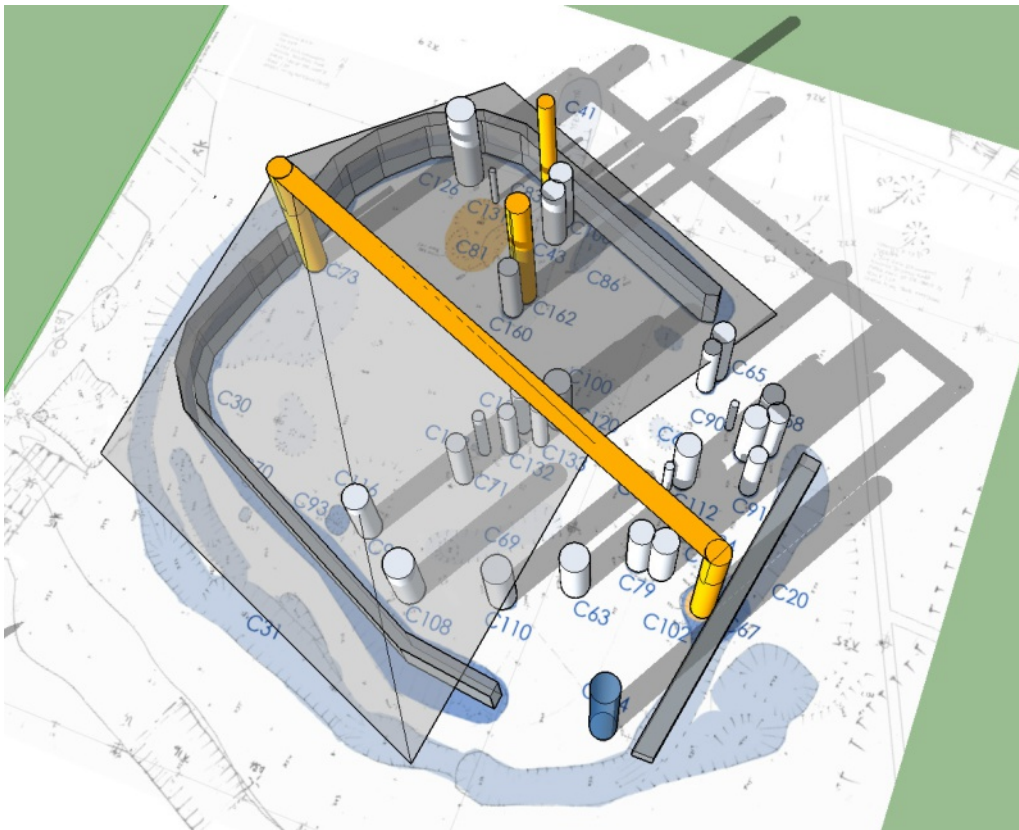
Two irregular spreads (c.187) and (c.189) were located northeast of the shallow pits described above. Both had identical fills (c.188 and c.190) comprised of a silty grey material which differed substantially from the shallow pits nearby.

A large, shallow spread of material (c.138) was

located east of structure 1. This spread was dark and charcoal rich with no associated cut of features underneath. The deposit was cut by both a north-south running ditch (c.136) and a northwest-southeast orientated modern drainage feature (c.015). All of the above features have all been heavily truncated by modern drainage and agricultural practices.

Structure 1 under excavation





centre of the structure. This suggests the roof was gabled (or A-frame) and ties in with the proposed drip gully function of the oval trench.

Postholes C83 and C160 are situated near the possible hearth.

Posthole C102 and C164 are the only two postholes to have a different fill from the others: C102 appears to have been selected

Structural reconstruction

The OD level of the base of the postholes can be used for structural reconstruction, as posts supporting the same structural elements are likely to be at equivalent depths. Depths of individual postholes are not used, as these vary based on truncation. The highest point of natural subsoil within the structure was at 79.56m OD. No evidence for a floor surface was identified, and the floor level has presumably been truncated through ploughing and farming in more recent times. Structural features can be placed into three groups based on their OD level, and each group has been coloured differently in the reconstruction images.

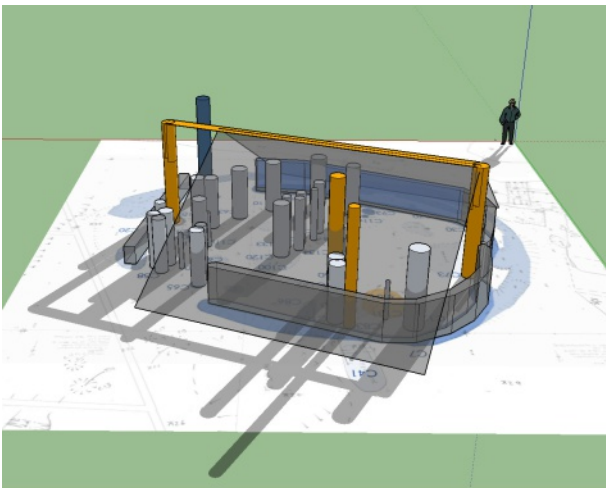
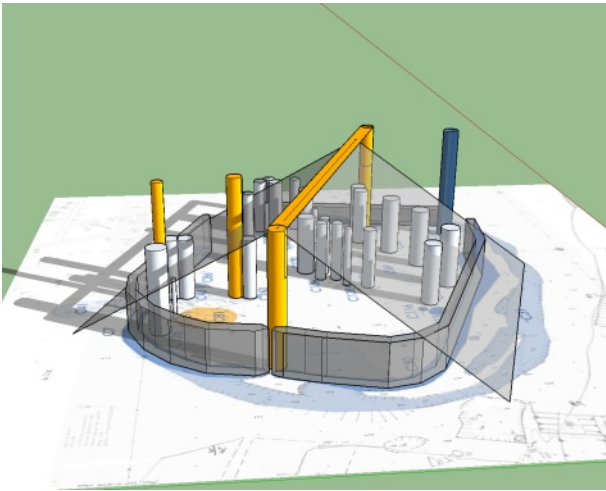
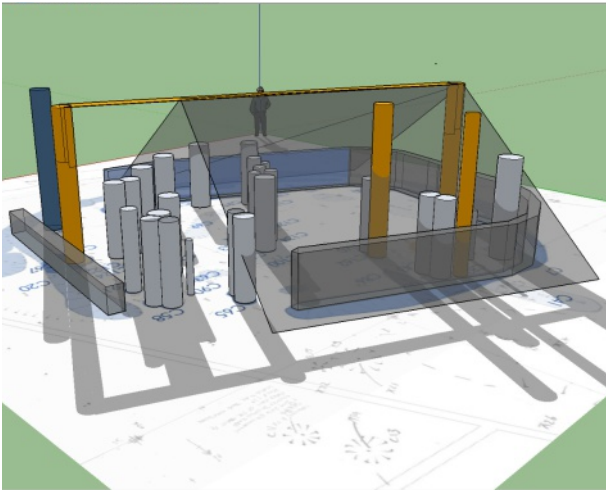
Group A: deep features

The deepest features (79.00m-79.05m OD) within the structure comprised five postholes (C73, C102, C83, C160, C164). These five features have a number of characteristics which differentiate them from the Group B features. Postholes C73 and C102 are both situated centrally in the west and east walls of the structure respectively, and may have held either end of a central roof beam running down the

for a special deposit during the construction or dismantling of the structure (Special Deposit 1) and posthole C164 had a completely different fill from all the others and is the only feature that may not be broadly contemporary. Posthole C83 contained a broken grinding stone that was found flat across the upper part of the backfilled posthole. Although initially interpreted as a prehistoric termination deposit, this may have been re-used as a post-packing stone and collapsed over the fill following the demolition of the structure.

Group B: moderately-deep features

This group of features reaching 79.10m-79.30m OD comprises the slot trenches and drip gully and most (22) of the postholes within the structure. Three of these postholes are situated in the northwest corner of the structure and, with the two previously mentioned above, may define an internal arcing division around the possible hearth c. 2.5m in diameter. The other 19 are clustered in the eastern half, and can be sub-divided into two groups. The first is a central cluster of postholes probably supporting the roof beam and forming a formal division between the front and back of the interior. The



second is a semi-circular arc of postholes 6m in diameter around the central cluster, either defining one or two eastern entrances, or defining an open eastern end to the structure, or

even the supports of an arcing bench.

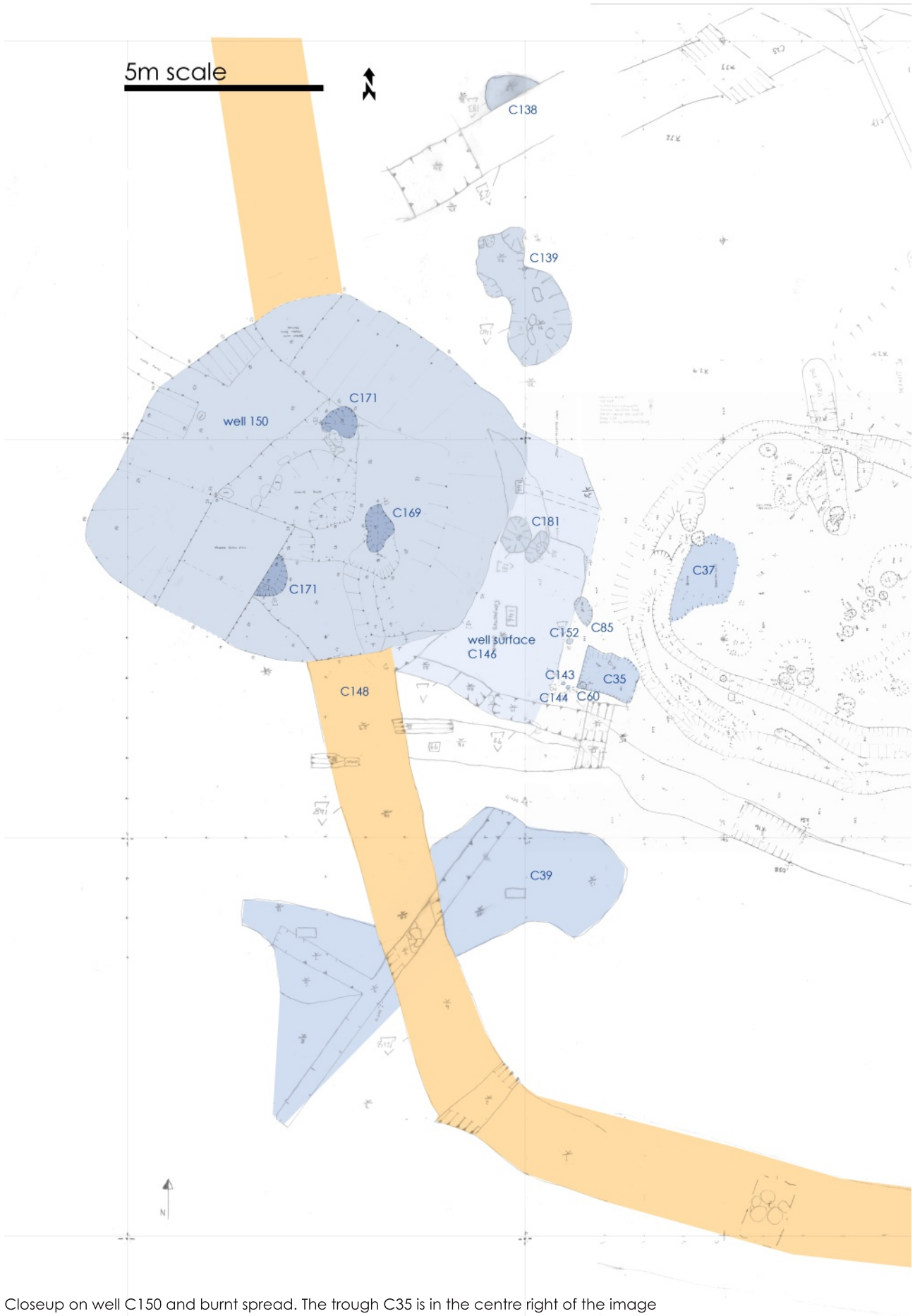
The slot trench was generally U-shaped in profile with steep edges, and could have held vertical ground beams supporting wattle and daub walls. The lack of postholes in the western half of the structure suggests that wood supports from the slot trench would have supported the roof, if the structure was roofed.

Of particular note are a group of two closely-spaced postholes (C58) and a group of three closely-spaced postholes (C68) situated in the northeast which may have defined a formal entrance 0.80m in width. Just outside the northeast of the structure, a number of truncated linear and shallow post-hole may have defined an approach from the northeast leading to this entrance. A second possible approach from the southeast was identified from three broad flat stones in the fill of a ditch junction c. 15m from the structure. These could be interpreted as formerly lining an opening through a bank, providing access to the structure's second entrance.

Group C: shallow features

The shallow features (79.35m-79.45m OD) include five smaller postholes or stakeholes that may have held secondary supports for the larger group B postholes nearby, and shallow spreads of material filling hollows in the structure surface. This shallow features outside and northeast of the structure, possibly holding a fence defining the main structure access, could also belong to this group.

A single area of in-situ burning was identified inside the structure. This took the form of a shallow pit (C81) filled with charcoal which had intensely burnt naturally clay edges, representing significant burning. This might be interpreted as a hearth, though it is in a corner of the structure. It may have been surrounded by an arc of posts, including two Group A (deep) posts, which is unusual for a hearth. A blue glass bead was found within the fill of the burnt pit, and has been identified as a Class 15 bead common in Ireland throughout the early medieval period, from the late 5th to late 9th and possibly early 10th centuries (Mannion 2017).



Closeup on well C150 and burnt spread. The trough C35 is in the centre right of the image



Section through the well

Well and associated features

Overview

The well and associated features were located to the west of Structure 1. The well was initially interpreted as a modern sump feature. It was visible on the surface of the grass before stripping as a noticeable depression, and was truncated by a very large 19th century ditch containing a large stone-filled drain. This feature was excavated by a machine-excavated section. The section revealed a large bowl shaped cut filled with archaeological deposits and was re-interpreted as an archaeological well feature. Subsequent excavation of the area occurred over a period of approximately two weeks and revealed four phases of use of the

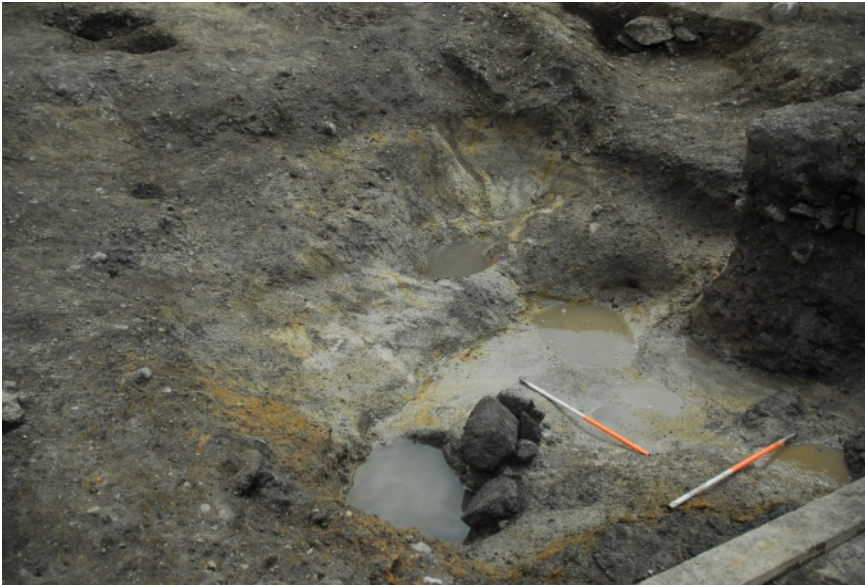
well prior to its 19th century use for drainage.

Phase 1 and 2 of well (c.167), (c.169)

The earliest phases of the well are represented by the cutting of shafts of small well features (c.167), (c.169) to expose the granite bedrock and exploit the natural water table below. These were both oval in plan, bowl shaped in profile and were located north and east of the main well cut feature. These two cuts contained basal deposits relating to the original silting up of the wells before they were later truncated by the larger, main well cut (c.150) and sealed by its basal fill (c.151). Before they were obliterated by the later phase of the well, the two early phase cuts (c.167 & c.169) originally would have measured approximately 1.35m - 1.50m in depth and had

Well (phases 1 & 2)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L) x (W) x (D)
c.167	Cut	Northern Well Cut	0.60m x 1.00m x 0.50m
c.168	Fill	Mid-Brown Silty Clay Basal Layer	0.60m x 1.00m x 0.50m
c.169	Cut	Eastern Well Cut	1.12m x 0.78m x 0.40m
c.170	Fill	Dark Grey- Brown Silty Clay Basal Layer	1.12m x 0.78m x 0.40m



Base of the well



East-facing slope of well showing cobbled surface at top

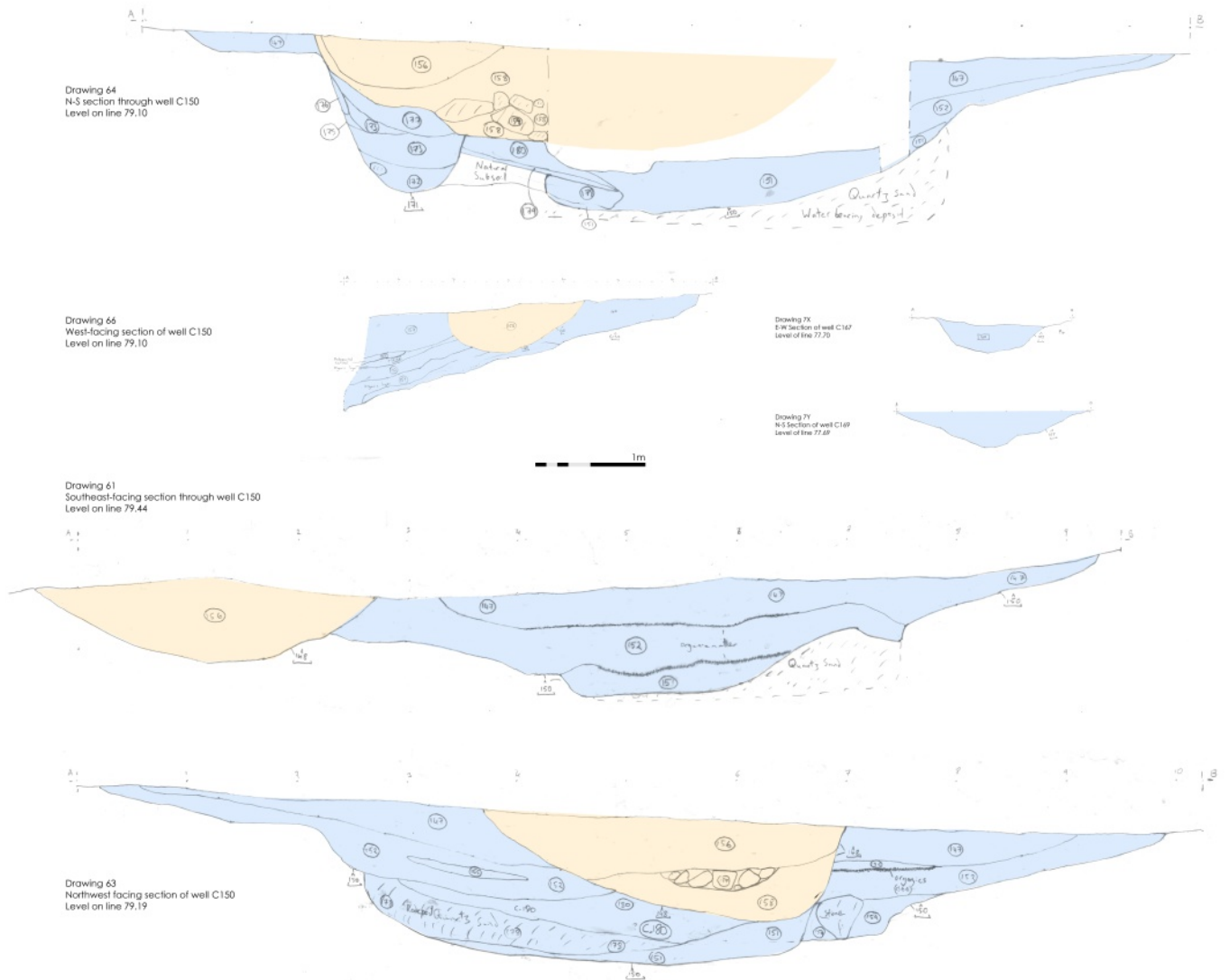


Cobbled surface near well under burnt spread material

a diameter of between 3m - 4m at ground level. Unfortunately, no evidence on these features relationship (contemporary, or one after the other) could be observed due to the later cut of (c.150), but both features pre-date it. If the projected dimensions of the wells are accurate it is unlikely that both wells were actively used at the same time.

Phase 3: Large Well feature (C.150)

The main well feature (C.150) is circular in plan and was the largest archaeological feature in this area. The well had a bowl-shaped profile with slightly steeper sides on the north and south and a more gradual break of slope on the east and west. The base of the well was rounded and approximately 2.00m in diameter. The presence of large granite stones around the western arc of the base may represent an attempt to line the shaft or demarcate the edge of the water source. Access to the well appears to have been from the east side, due to its gentler slope which may have been stepped (see plan), and the presence of compacted stones placed into the natural (c.146), which suggests people were entering the area regularly for water with the laying of a surface for convenience and ease of access. Despite long periods of hot dry weather during the excavation, (c.150) was constantly supplied with fresh water and at no point did this water level drop below 1.00m without



Sections through the well. 19th century ditch is shown in orange

the use of a pump, indicating its consistency in providing fresh water.

The well fills comprised of three main discrete deposits (c.151) (c.152) and (c.147). The basal deposit (c.151) consisted of a fine grey silty clay, resulting from natural silting of the well over time. Within the deposit, concentrated in a 10cm thick layer, was a large amount of organic material in the form of bark and thin branch

fragments. A small number of these wooden stick fragments had obvious diagonal cut/slice marks. The presence of this plant macro material may have been a result of the trimming or clearing of light vegetation from the immediate vicinity of the well to maintain access or as construction materials for well lining.

The primary fill of the well consisted of a dark, stoney, heat effected deposit (c.152), which was

Well (phase 3)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L) x (W) x (D)
c.150	Cut	Main cut of well feature	9.25m x 10.00m x 1.35m
c.151	Fill	Grey Clay Basal Fill of c.150	3.00m x 4.20m x 0.55m
c.152	Fill	Dark, heat effected deposit	9.50m x 11.00m x 0.50m
c.147	Fill	Light Brown Silty Clay Deposit	9.50m x 9.00m x 0.42m
c.159	Fill	Organic, peat like deposit	2.60m x 1.20m x 0.40m
c.166	Fill	Organic, peat like deposit	0.90m x 0.50m x 0.05m

Well (phase 4)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L) x (W) x (D)
c.171	Cut	South satellite cut	1.20m x 1.30m x 1.40m
c.172	Fill	Basal deposit of (c.171)	0.80m x 0.75m x 0.33m
c.173	Fill	Secondary Deposit of (c.171)	0.95m x 0.82m x 0.38m

Well (phase 5)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L) x (W) x (D)
c.148	Cut	19th century drainage ditch	2.00m x 32.00m x 0.60m

Well (other minor features)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L) x (W) x (D)
c.085	Cut	Oval cut, probably from boulder removal	0.66m x 0.40m x 0.22m
c.088	Fill	Dark Deposit of heat effected stone	0.66m x 0.40m x 0.22m
c.140	Cut	Irregular pit adjacent to well feature	3.52m x 1.60m x 0.30m
c.181	Cut	Irregular pit, result of root action	1.02m x 1.20m x 0.25m
c.183	Cut	Oval pit cut by ditch (c.023)	0.80m x 1.15m x 0.25m

initially observed on the surface, and overlaid (c.151). The deposit was comprised largely of degraded granite stone, heat effected stone and charcoal. The origin of this material is unknown, but it may be related to a possible roasting pit (c.035) located nearby to the south-west. Several fragments of prehistoric pottery were discovered within this deposit on the northern edge of the well suggesting it predates the structure to the east. A light brown silty clay fill (c.147) represented the uppermost fill of the well feature. This deposit most likely pertains to a later backfilling event to level the surrounding area and may imply the well's disuse at this time.

Additional thin organic layers (c.159) and (c.166) were observed in the upper layers of the well. Both were peaty in composition, contain wood and bark fragments. The presence of this material may indicate further clearance event or periods of disuse when organic material accumulated naturally forming peat in the waterlogged, anaerobic conditions.

Phase 4: Later Well Shaft (c.171)

A third well shaft (c.171) was later constructed to the south of the well feature. This was similar in circumference to (c.167) and (c.169) and was dug to exploit springs in the bedrock. (c.171) was bowl-shaped in profile with very steep, almost vertical sides and rounded base. A dark brownish grey basal deposit (c.172) typical of

natural silting and a secondary deposit (c.173) were extant in the feature but upper deposits of this shaft are not extant and have been truncated by a modern drainage ditch (c.148). A wooden stake was recovered from (c.172) deposit at the base of the well which may have been part of a wooden lining or support structure to create stability in the well shaft. The upper deposits of (c.171) heavily truncated by a modern drainage ditch (c.148). This feature, being the latest in the area, may be contemporary with the adjacent structure and provided the inhabitants with access to a clean, reliable water source.

Bulk soil samples were recovered from all deposits within the four well features. Environmental analysis of these remains may provide information which can provide a variety of insights into the palaeo-environmental conditions the archaeological features were set in.

Phase 5: Linear Features (c.148)

The final phase of activity in area 2 is represented by a 19th century draining ditch (c.148) truncating the upper fill deposits of (c.150) running in a northwest/southeast direction. This ditch contained a stone lined drain (granite rock) that originates in the southeast of the site, running west before arching north, truncating (c.171), and (c.150) and (c.023) before joining the town boundary ditch at the sites northernmost extent.



Excavation of trough C35, showing in situ granite stones at base



Excavation of burnt mound material (thin layer of dark soil and stones)

Other minor features near the well

A number of small features were identified and investigated in area 2. These included irregular shaped features (c.085), (c.140), (c.181) and (c.183) located to the east and northeast, between the well (c.150) and structure (c.007, c.030, c.031). The irregularity of (c.140), and (c.181), and their general shape and form suggest they are most likely resulting from vegetation/root action of bushes or trees growing in the vicinity of the well with (c.085) and (c.183) possibly from boulder removal. The cuts of these features were all filled with dark material identical to the well deposit (c.152). The

location of these features between the structure and the well may suggest the clearance or maintenance of the space with this coupled with the stone surface (c.146).

Trough and Associated Postholes and Spread

Located between Structure 1 (c.031+) and the well (c.150), a large pit or trough (c.035) was identified, cut into the soft subsoil. Three large granite stones (c.057) with flattish tops, orientated lengthways within the pit were placed along the central axis of the pit. A number of smaller sandstone and granite stones were dumped around the larger stones to secure them in place. These stones were heat damaged with shattered, crumbly edges forming (c.062) below them. The pit/trough was later backfilled with burnt waste deposit (c.036) containing chunks of charcoal. Two post holes (c.055) and (c.060) were located within the pit cut with three more (c.143), (c.144) and (c.185) located between 0.20m and 0.50m to the west. The large

stones were possibly used as a base or platform, forming a type of structure with post holes (c.055), (c.060), (c.143), (c.144) and (c.185) over which burning took place. This possible platform near or over the trough has been called Structure 2.

A large deposit of charcoal rich, silty clay spread (c.039) possibly associated with fire pit (c.035) was located south of the main archaeological area. This deposit is very similar in composition to (c.152) located in the well feature (c.150) and deposits (c.038) and (c.037) located in the southwestern segment of the structure feature. This material may have origin-

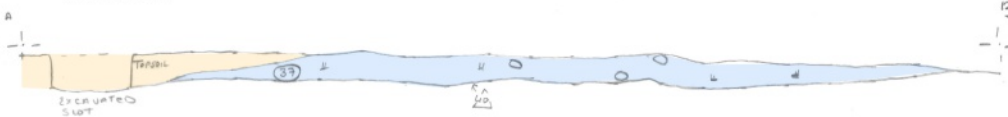
Drawing 13
SE facing section of 'trough' C35, slot trenches C30 & C31, and deposit C39
Level on line 79.54



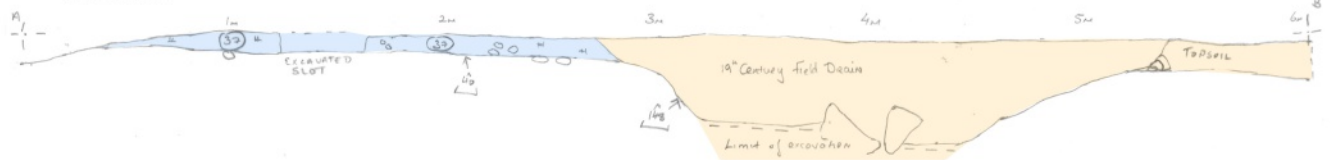
Drawing 15
South facing section of deposit C37
Level on line 79.50



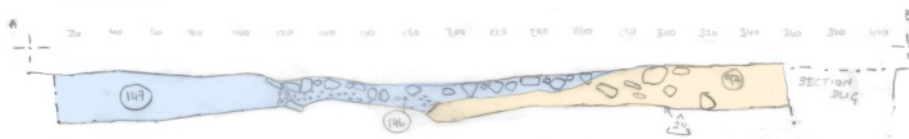
Drawing 16
North facing section of deposit C37
Level on line 79.40



Drawing 17
West facing section of deposit C37
Level on line 79.43



Drawing 60
South facing section of well surface C146 and ditch C24
Level on line 79.31



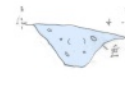
Drawing 59
W-E profile of stakeholes C143 & C144
Level on line 79.28



Drawing 80
South facing section of deposit C139
Level on line 79.11



Drawing 37
North-facing section of posthole C85
Level on line 79.33



Drawing 23
NE-SW profile of 'trough' C35
Level on line 79.32



Sections of burnt mound (fulacht fiadh) deposits, trough C35, and associated stakeholes

Trough and associated postholes

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L) x (W) x (D)
c.035	Cut	Rectangular cut of fire pit	1.07m x 1.50m x 0.22m
c.057	Fill	Granite stone platform base	0.30m x 1.40m 0.20m
c.036	Fill	Primary fill of c036	1.00m x 1.50m x 0.20m
c.062	Fill	Localised degraded stone material	0.70m x 1.30m 0.04m
c.055	Cut	Posthole cut in northern side of pit c035	0.10m x 0.10m x 0.11m
c.056	Fill	Fill of posthole c.055	0.10m x 0.10m x 0.11m
c.060	Cut	Posthole cut in southeastern corner of c.035	0.22m x 0.22m x 0.18m
c.061	Fill	Fill of posthole c.060	0.22m x 0.22m x 0.18m
c.143	Cut	Stake hole west of pit c.035	0.10m x 0.10m x 0.10m
c.144	Cut	Stake hole west of pit c.035	0.08m x 0.08m x 0.19m
c.185	Cut	Stake hole west of pit c.035	0.11m x 0.13m x 0.13m

Burnt spread

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L) x (W) x (D)
c.037	Fill	Black gritty compact spread with mica	5.00m x 2.00m 0.07m
c.038	Fill	Dark grey-brown sandy clay	4.00m x 0.50m 0.20m
c.039	Fill	Black gritty compact spread with mica	3.00m x 10.00m 0.12m
c.040	Cut	Shallow cut filled by c.039	3.00m x 10.00m 0.12m

ated from domestic activities but is lacking in any typical domestic, metallurgical or other craft waste. A number of bulk soil samples were taken which may provide further information about the nature and origin of this deposit. The deposit was later truncated by the modern drainage ditch (c.148).

The similarity between spreads c.037, c.039 and the fill of fire-pit/trough c.035, suggests that all three features must predate Structure 1. This ties in with the likely prehistoric date of the pottery found inside the well in comparison with the likely early medieval date of the blue glass bead in structure 1.

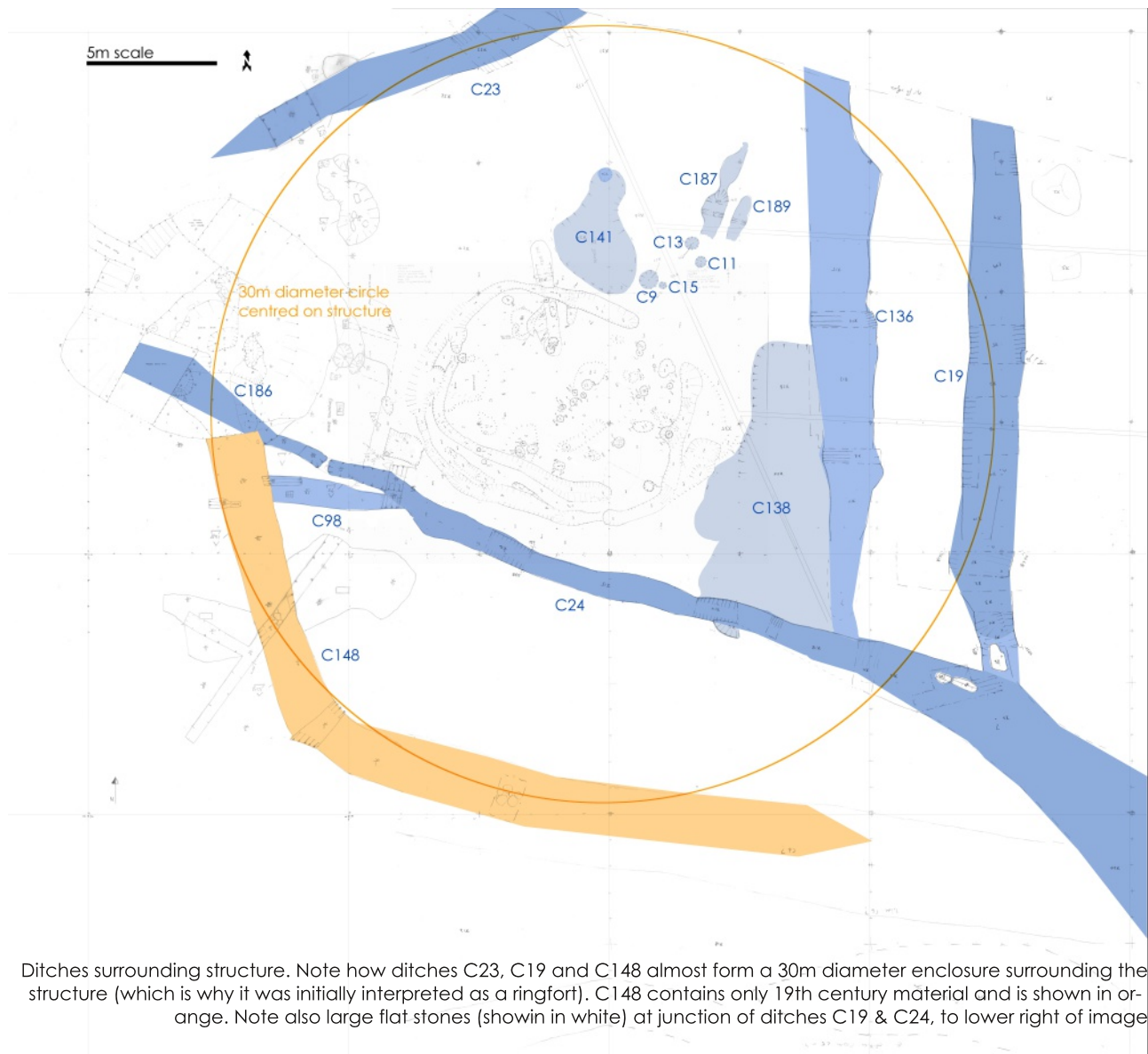
Ditches

A number of ditches surrounded Structure 1 and well features. The latest of these features was the large linear ditch (c.148) which passes through this area originating in the southern part of the site in an area with high granite outcrops on the surface. The ditch runs in a westward direction before it arcs north and joins the townland boundary on the sites northern limits. The base of this ditch contains a probable 19th granite drain constructed with local granite stones. This ditch cuts multiple features as it passes through the area including (c.150), (c.024), (c.098) and (c.037).

Two earlier east-west orientated linear features are also located in this area south of both the well and structure (c.098) and (c.024) between (c.148) and the main archaeological structure

Ditches

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L) x (W) x (D)
c.148	Cut	19th Century Ditch Feature	2.00m x 32.00m x 0.60m
c.098	Cut	Shallow east-west running linear	1.00m x 5.00m x 0.18m
c.024	Cut	East-west running liner	1.20m x 37.00 x 0.40m
c.019	Cut	North-south running ditch feature	16.00m x 2.00m x 0.65m
c.046	Cut	Partial recut in ditch c.19	16.00m x 1.83m x 0.26m
c.136	Cut	North-south orientated ditch	18.00m x 190m x 0.40m
c.023	Cut	East-west orientated ditch feature	18.00m x 1.90m x 0.47m
c.186	Cut	Short east-west orientated cut	2.00m x 1.00m x 0.70m



and well features. The larger of the two (c.024) runs across the extent of the site, originating to the southeast travelling in a sinuous path south of the structure and ending at the south east corner of the well feature where it is truncated by (c.148). The eastern extent of the ditch is later reused to home a stone lined drain which deviates from the path of (c.024) approximately 6.25m west of the intersection between (c.019) and (c.024) joining the modern drain feature (c.017). The original ditch section continues westward for approximately 19.00m where it truncates (c.098) and is subsequently truncated by (c.148).

The second linear (c.098) is much shorter and shallower and is both truncated by (c.024) to the east and (c.148) to the west. The linear is filled

with a very compact deposit, similar to the stone surface adjacent (c.146) but with a larger concentration of stone. This ditch was possibly the original end of a previous drainage ditch to (c.024) before backfilling and a realignment of (c.024) more in line with well feature (c.150).

A third short linear (c.186) was detected in section on the south side of (c.150) cutting a number of the upper deposits of the well. This linear has semi-circular in profile and seems to be oriented along the same path as (c.024) ditch. However, it does have a completely different profile and fill to (c.024) with its composition and make up more similar to the deposit (c.147) it was cutting. The linear was only visible for approximately 2.00m running west and did not continue beyond the well cut.

Drawing 2
south-facing section of ditch C19
Level of line 79.87



Drawing 6
North-facing section of ditch C19
Level of line 79.77



Drawing 5
South-facing section of ditch C19
Level of line 79.73



Drawing 56
North-facing section ditch C19
Level of line 79.67



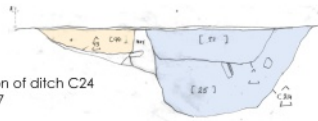
Drawing 78
West-facing section of ditch C24
Level on line 79.39



Drawing 4
West-facing section of ditch C24
Level on line 79.57



Drawing 79
East-facing section of ditch C24
Level on line 79.37



Drawing 3
NW-facing section of ditch C24
Level on line 79.49



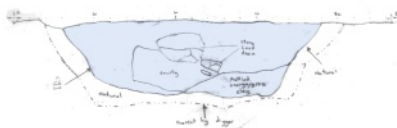
Drawing 14
NE facing section of ditch C23
Level on line 79.17



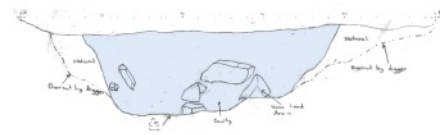
Drawing 19
South facing section of ditch C23
Level on line 79.40



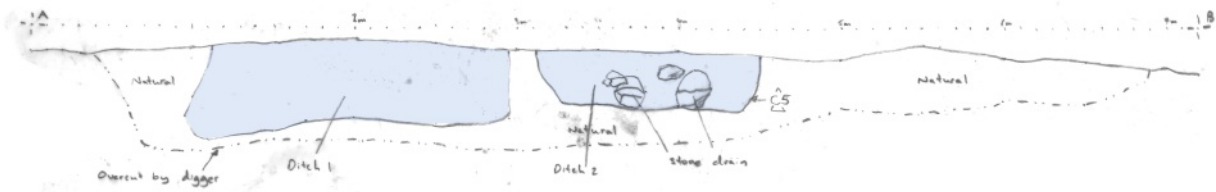
Drawing 8
East facing section of C6
Level on line 80.31



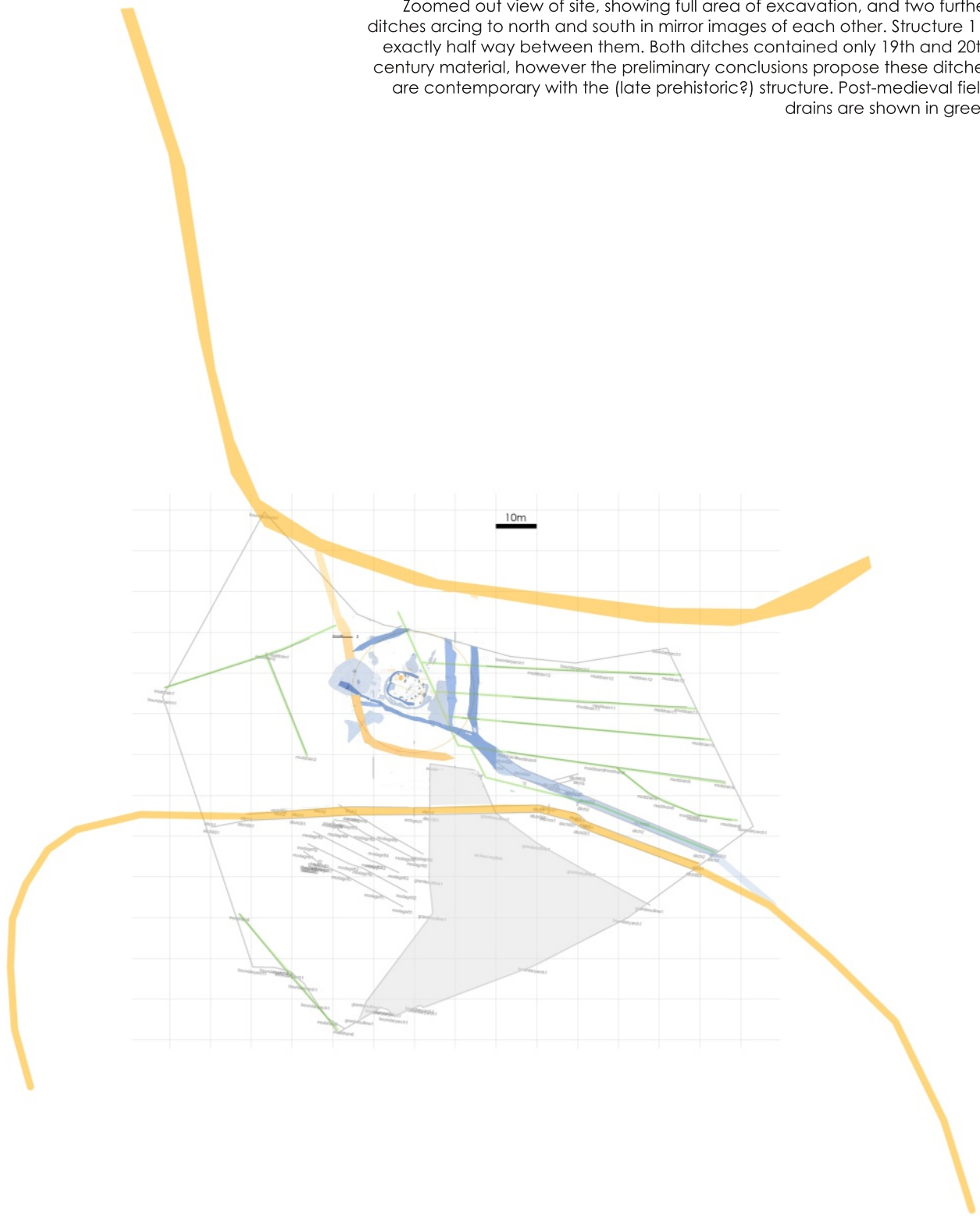
Drawing 7
East facing section of ditch C5
Level on line 80.31



Drawing 9
East facing section of ditch C5
Level on line 79.41



Zoomed out view of site, showing full area of excavation, and two further ditches arcing to north and south in mirror images of each other. Structure 1 is exactly half way between them. Both ditches contained only 19th and 20th century material, however the preliminary conclusions propose these ditches are contemporary with the (late prehistoric?) structure. Post-medieval field drains are shown in green



Located 10.00m east of the structure (c.007, c.030, c.031) orientated north-south is a ditch feature (c.019). This ditch runs south from the northern limits of the site for 22.00m where it

intersects with (c.024) and (c.006). One piece of prehistoric pottery was discovered in the ditch within the lower deposit (c.020). A recut (c.046) along the extent of the ditch can be observed which appears to have occurred much later with



Ditch C24 on a wet day

the presence of a 17th century blackware pottery in its primary fill (c.026). A small quantity of unburnt animal bone was discovered in (c.019).

As previously mentioned three separate ditches, (c.006), (c.019) and (c.024), intersect in this area. The construction of the 19th century drain ditch (c.006) has unfortunately destroyed definitive evidence of the relationship between (c.019) and (c.024), but it appears that originally (c.006) was the continuation of (c.019) which was later recut to lay the 19th drain. The drain follows the path of the original ditch (presumed c.019) diverting at the intersection to follow the (c.024) ditch for 6.25m before turning 45o

north and continuing as (c.017) drain feature. The differentiation of ditch fills, cuts, re-cuts and the natural subsoil in this area was very challenging and sometimes could not be concretely identified.

Interestingly, at this intersection were three very large granite stones. Two of these stones (c.047) appear to have slumped into (c.024), perhaps from an earlier internal bank or wall, now scarped. A third stone (c.142) was roughly cuboid in shape (tapered on northern end) and was placed flat within the fill (c.020) of (c.019). The placing of these large stones at this intersection may be intentional and could represent a formal or demarcated entrance through the ditches into the inner area of the site where the structure and well are located.

Running parallel to (c.019) is a second north-south orientated linear (c.136). This ditch is located 4.00m east of the structure entrance and 3.50m west of ditch (c.109) and runs from the northern limit of excavation south 18.00 where it terminates. No artefacts were discovered to date the ditch and it did not cut any archaeological features and deposits. Its fill however differs from all other ditches in the area and has been interpreted as a modern ditch feature.

Ditch (c.023) is located at the north-western edge of the site running into the baulk at its northern limit. The ditch continues for approximately 18.00m westward where it is truncated by (c.148). The ditch is similar to (c.019) and (c.024) in dimension and profile, and with them, may have formed an earlier enclosure around the structure and well features. Unfortunately, the later cut of ditch (c.148) has obliterated any evidence of (c.024) and (c.023) intersecting and this theory is conjecture.

Appendix 3: Brighton Road pottery, by Mags Mannion

The assemblage comprises 28 sherds (140g) of pottery recovered from a single context (C152) and this is treated as one chronological unit. The sherds are from a single vessel which was undecorated, flat-based and slightly bucket-shaped and can be classified as undecorated Bronze Age domestic pottery (Fig. 1). Dating is confirmed by a ¹⁴C date on ash from C152 which returned a date of 975–813 cal. BC. The vessel was small, relatively thin-walled with body sherds on average thickness of 10mm and a basal diameter of 12cm. Internal soot accretions, particularly on the internal base suggest the vessel was used for containing food. There are no external soot traces which may preclude use over a fire for cooking and the small size suggests use as ‘tableware’ rather than as a cooking pot.

The pottery is richly tempered with crushed stone macroscopically identified as granite and the inclusions are generally ≥ 3 mm with larger fragments up to 7mm. The use of large temper fragments probably resulted in a porous vessel (Shepard 1963, 126) whereby the vessel walls were permeable and allowed some evaporation which in turn kept liquids cool. Large temper fragments may have made the vessel brittle and caused cracking during firing. The clay has visible quartz and mica and is sandy textured. Minerals in the clay suggest a clay source within an area of volcanic bedrock and this may be in the north Dublin area towards the coastal areas where volcanic bedrock is recorded. The pottery was fired externally to yellowish red brown (Munsell 5YR5/8) and has a very dark grey (Munsell 5YR3/1) core. This indicates a rapid firing but also produced a durable vessel.

Undecorated vessels with similar features to that from Brighton Road are common in Late Bronze Age domestic sites and are amply represented on excavations on Knockadoon Hill, Lough Gur, Co. Limerick (Ó Ríordáin 1954; Grogan and Eogan 1987; Cleary 1995 and 2003). The vessel size is also comparable to small pots found at Carrigillihy, Co. Cork (O’Kelly 1951). Nine vessels (O’Kelly 1951, fig. 8) from Carrigillihy dated to 1510–1220 BC and 1130–850 BC (O’Kelly 1989, 222) were also relatively small.

There is evidence of weathering on the external surfaces and the probability is that the vessel was upturned on a habitation layer and exposed to some physical weathering from the elements prior to being buried.

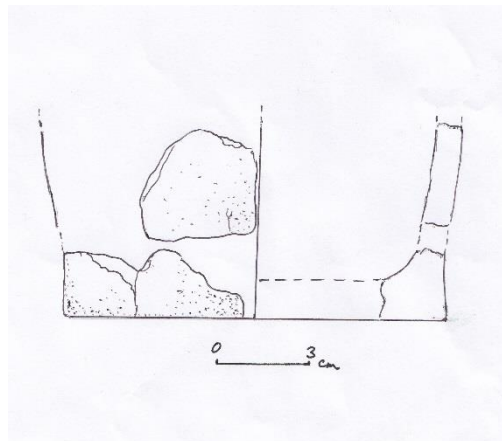


Fig. 1: Bronze Age vessel from C152

Non-ceramic

Five pieces of misshapen fired clay (57g) were recovered from C22. A radiocarbon date from a hazel sample was returned at cal. AD 663–769. The clay is sandy textured and has naturally-occurring mica and feldspars suggesting a source from an area where granitic rocks occur. The clay may have been accidentally fired or used as daub over wattle which was subsequently burnt.

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Report on the Glass bead from Brighton Road site Foxrock
Dr Mags Mannion

Introduction

Beads are readily portable artefacts, usually worn and carried by individuals, and as such they offer insights on the movement of people and the crafts they practised. They can be very informative about the ways by which people chose to affirm or state their cultural affinities or social status. Glass beads have also been worn in the hair and attached to swords and are found in graves of both sexes of all ages (Guido 1978, 5). Considering the many ways in which glass beads have been used we need to be cautious about treating finds of single glass beads as strays or lost components of composite necklaces.

Glass beads are highly individualised items each one crafted as a unique piece a method determined by the technical skills, available resources, pyrotechnical variabilities and above all the inspiration and expertise of the artisan. Therefore we should not try to apply rigid rules to the analysis of glass beads but rather understand the differences and irregularities of glass beads as a characteristic of the individual process by which they are created. It is important therefore to assess the performative role of artefacts of personal adornment such as beads in the social arena.

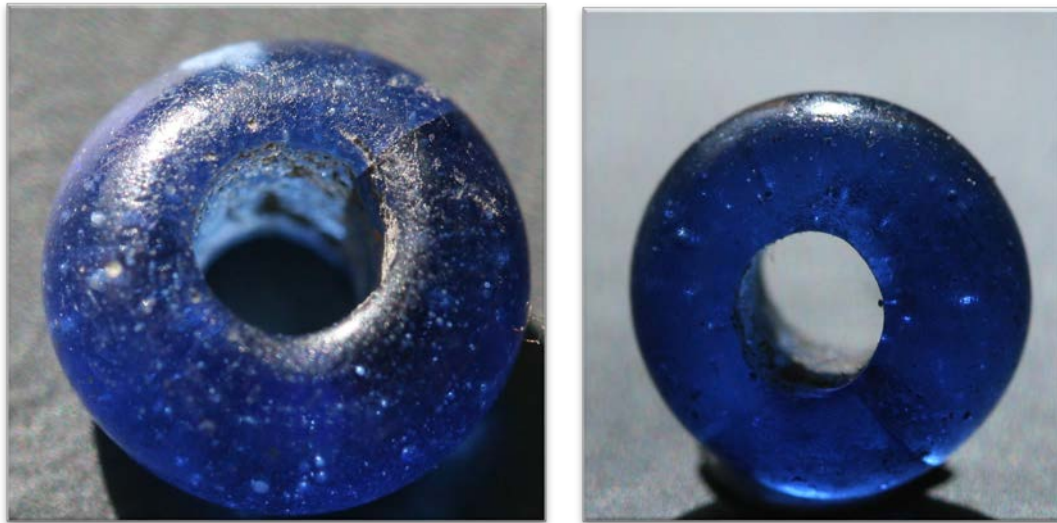
The durability of glass has ensured its relatively good preservation with the result that glass beads are a common and numerous find on archaeological excavations in Ireland from at least the later Bronze Age (Warner and Meighan 1981, 52). They have been found in burials and settlement assemblages from the Iron Age (Raftery 1994, 173-204). A substantial number of plain blue beads were recovered during excavations at Dún Ailinne (Johnston 2007, 115-124). In the early medieval period, monochrome, polychrome and artistically decorated glass beads are represented among excavated assemblages from a variety of site types both secular and ecclesiastical. Plain blue beads are both long lived and ubiquitous, thus reducing their value as chronological markers or culture identifiers. A large proportion of the glass beads from Lagore (Hencken 1950) Deer Park Farm (2011) and Ballinderry (Hencken 1942) are of plain blue glass.

The bead

The assemblage comprises an undecorated blue annular glass bead. The bead while demonstrating individual characteristics as one might expect of a hand-crafted object also shares traits and manufacturing techniques with beads of similar type allowing comparisons to be made with comparable beads from other assemblages from Ireland.

The bead from Brighton Road is composed of semi-translucent blue glass and is of globular shape, a form defined by the length of a bead being more than half its diameter. The bead is well made, there is some damage to the wall of the bead visible under magnification, however it is in a very good state of preservation. It has a straight sided centrally placed columnar perforation. The dimensions of the bead are as follows: diameter 7.5 mm, length

4.4 mm, perforation 2.5 mm. As dimensions are already given the photographs are reproduced without scale.



The bead can be compared favourably to Class 15 beads in dimensions, colour, perforation and form. Examples of Class 15 beads are known in a range of sizes, from 5mm to 10mm in diameter; however the majority of globular beads are of medium size, averaging a diameter of 7mm (Mannion 2015, 28-29). The bead is slightly lopsided, a manufacturing trait also common to Class 15 beads.

Class 15 beads from securely dated contexts provide good dating parameters for this Class. A Class 15 bead from the Garranes 1990/91 excavation (cat. no. 15.110) was found in Trench 4 (O'Donnell finds register) and a sherd of B ware was recovered from the same trench (O'Donnell 1991, 16). B Ware can be precisely dated to the late-fifth to early-sixth century (Kelly 2010). Eight Class 15 beads from Deer Park Farms (cat. nos. 15.82, 15.83, 15.84, 15.85, 15.86, 15.88, 15.89 and 15.90) were found in the bedding area of Structure Eta and a sample taken from the bedding area of Eta provided a date of AD 660-770 (Lynn and McDowell 2011, 266). Two Class 15 bead from Clonmacnoise (cat. nos. 15.53 and 15.54), were found in a context which provided a radiocarbon date of AD 777-887 and another Class 15 bead (cat. no. 15.55) from the site was found in a context for which radiocarbon dates of AD 687-960 have been established (King finds register). The dating evidence clearly establishes that Class 15 beads were current throughout the early medieval period from the late-fifth to late-ninth and possibly early-tenth centuries.

Conclusion

As mentioned plain blue beads are both long lived and ubiquitous and therefore can be difficult to date definitively. They are found from the Bronze Age onwards and remained a popular form of body ornament in later periods. Of interest to this discussion an early medieval glass bead was found during excavation at Tirnony portal tomb. The bead an example of a Class 3 segmented bead was recovered from an upper tomb deposit (401)

(McSparron et al, 2011, 26-30). As noted by McSparron this was not the only early medieval bead recovered from a portal tomb as a bead was also found during excavation of Aughnaskeagh tomb in 1934 by Evans and as discussed by the authors may indicate ritual activity at portal tombs during the medieval period (ibid). The evidence from Tirmony of the deposition of medieval beads at earlier monuments adds greatly to our understanding of the perception of beads in early medieval society in Ireland and also indicates a continuing connection with portal tombs by later peoples.

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Lithic Report

Site: Brighton Road, Co. Dublin

Company: Archaeology Plan

Excavation Number: 15E087

By

Seán Sharpe BA MPhil

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1 – Introduction

The lithic assemblage from Brighton Road, Foxrock, Co. Dublin is comprised of nine flint pieces. Eight of these pieces are worked, with one example of a burnt flint chunk that has no defining features. Five of the worked pieces are core fragments and three pieces are different scraper types. The overall composition of the assemblage provides an insight into its use during its earlier use sometime during the Bronze Age period.

2 – Methodology

All lithic finds were examined visually, bagged in grip-seal polyethylene bags and were numbered accordingly. These finds were also individually entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet and were recorded in the following manner. Firstly, measurement of the maximum length, width and thickness of each piece were recorded. Where pieces that are <10mm in size and occur in a large quantity in a single per finds bag, these were catalogued as one find number. These smaller pieces may be generally comprised of chips or thermal spalls. Secondly, the attributes of each piece was recorded by examining type, sub-type, condition and survival, quantity, platform-type, raw material type, context information and description. The majority of all pieces were classified after Woodman (*et al.* 2006) and Wickham-Jones' (1990) criteria of lithic classification. However, some pieces were classified after Ballin (2000) and Inizan (*et al.* 1999) where applicable.

3 – Raw Material

The worked stone in the assemblage is produced from small and medium-sized pebble flint. These pebbles may have been sourced along the east coastline where flint can be readily found (Sternke 2013), or in the form of glacial remanié deposits that also occur less frequently inland (Finch *et al.* 1983).

The flint is reasonably good in quality and is sufficient to produce various cores and tools. The condition of the flint is mixed (see Table 1.1).

Reasonably Fresh	Burnt	Patinated
4	2	3

Table 1.1: Lithic assemblage condition, Brighton Road, Co. Dublin.

The varied condition of the flint suggests some pieces might be earlier in date by the presence of fresh flint alongside patinated examples. The flint that is reasonably fresh in condition are scrapers, while all the patinated examples are core fragments. This suggests that the core pieces are possibly residual from earlier site activity. This is evident by a clear difference in surface patination between the core fragments and the non-patinated scrapers.

4 – Technology

The dominant method of reduction in the lithic assemblage was a bipolar method. There are five bipolar core fragments and three scrapers that show evidence of bipolar reduction before they were retouched. The bipolar technology in the assemblage is somewhat *ad hoc*, whereby the flakes are of various sizes and form with no evidence for any platform preparation. The use of this type of bipolar reduction is common in later prehistory and was often employed on smaller raw materials types to maximise the production of suitable flakes (Woodman *et al.* 2006; O’Hare 2005; Sternke 2011). The examples are similar in size. This is mostly as a result of the bipolar reduction technique and by the similarity of flakes produced from similar sized flint pebbles (Figure 1.1).

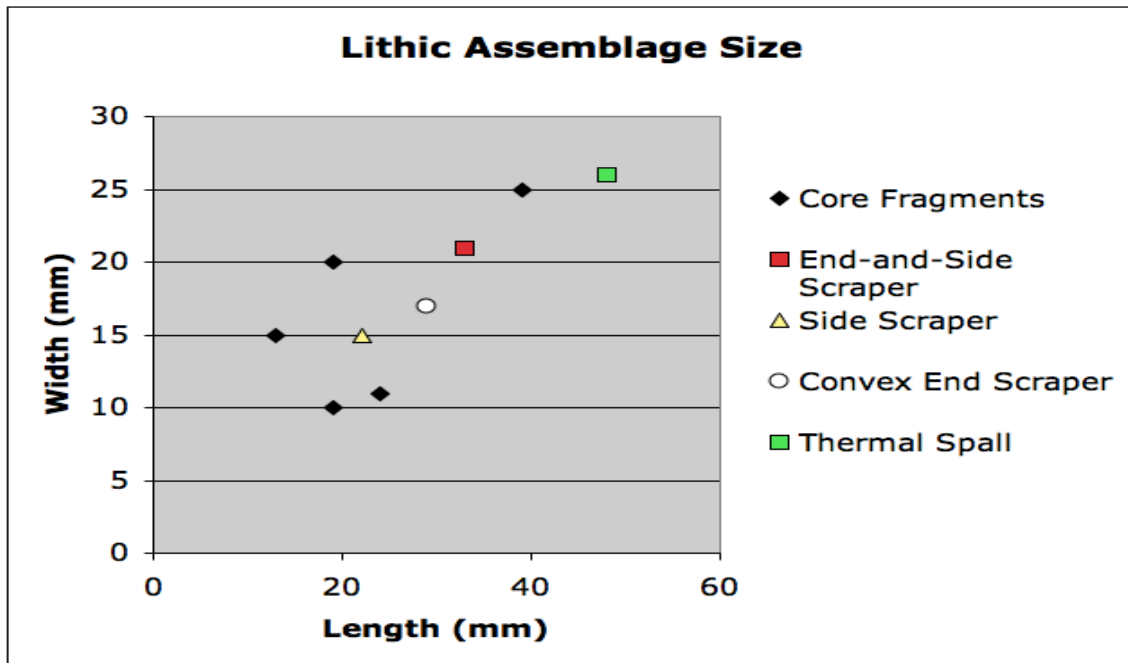


Figure 1.1: Size chart of lithic assemblage, Brighton Road, Co. Dublin.

Two of the scrapers (15E087:1:1 and 15E087:8:1) in the assemblage suggest they were produced expediently (Figure 1.2). This is evident by the large presence of cortex on the flint surface, including and an *ad hoc* bipolar reduction method. In particular, example 15E087:1:1 has had minimal retouch to its convex end. This is due to the naturally steep working edge of the flake created during production. This suggests that the flake was produced quickly, slightly retouched with little care before use and then later discarded. The use of this type of technology is more commonly noted in scrapers dating to the later half of Irish prehistory, thus relatively dating this scraper sometime within the Bronze Age period (O'Hare 2005; Woodman *et al.* 2006).

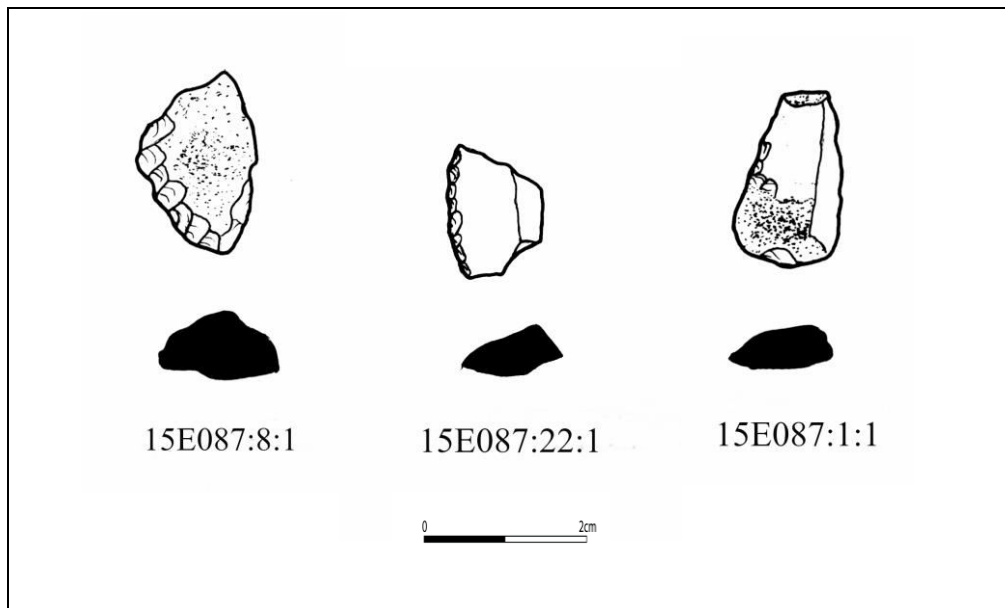


Figure 1.2: Scraper types, Brighton Road lithic assemblage.

5 – Discussion

The Brighton Road lithic assemblage suggests that lithic reduction likely took place on site on a small scale. This is evident by a small quantity of bipolar core fragments with no significant amounts of debitage. The presence of various scraper types in the assemblages suggests a somewhat domestic aspect to the site, where these scrapers may have been used for various small-scale tasks like scraping wood or animal hide and were then discarded shortly after.

The technology of the assemblage suggests a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date at the earliest, where a less controlled method in lithic reduction began to be employed around that time (Sternke 2013, Woodman *et al.* 2006). The structure that the lithics were retrieved from is possibly Iron Age, and therefore adds a later perspective to the lithic assemblage. It is possible that part of the lithic assemblage may represent a later Bronze Age or possible early Iron Age date, where Woodman (*et al.* 2006) notes the use of stone did have a degree of continuity at that time. That

said, given the form of the scrapers, it is likely that these pieces were more likely produced sometime in the middle-later half of the Bronze Age.

6 – Comparative Material

There are numerous Irish sites that produce Bronze Age scrapers with an *ad hoc* form of bipolar reduction. Parallels for the assemblage's technology and scraper types include recent excavations at Seamount, Malahide, Co Dublin (Sharpe 2015), at the domestic Neolithic site at Tullahedy, Co. Tipperary (Sternke 2011), at the multi-phase prehistoric site at Slieve Breagh, Co. Meath (Sharpe 2014) and at the Lough Gur complex, Co. Limerick (Woodman and Scannell 1993).

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15E087, Brighton Road Appendix 6

Coarse Stone Tool Report

Niamh Kelly

December 2016

Introduction

This report details coarse stone tools excavated at a prehistoric site on Brighton Road, Foxrock in South County Dublin in June 2016. The material was found in association with a circular, wooden structure and its surrounds. The site is as yet Radio Carbon dated, and, initially, the structure was considered to possibly be Bronze Age in date, however material cultural evidence recovered from near the hearth in this structure now suggests an Early Medieval date. This report will provide detail of the number and range of tools recovered during excavation while also offering some insights and interpretations for this material.

Methodology

A total of four possible coarse stone artefacts were recovered from archaeological contexts during excavation at Brighton Road, Foxrock. These have all been macroscopically analysed and, from this number, one utilised tool was identified. All four objects have been individually recorded with all relevant data including name, number, context, dimensions, weight, damage type and damage location noted. The Wentworth (1922) sediment grain size scale has been used to classify pebbles and cobbles within this report. This material also includes a stone 'slab'. The term slab is used to describe tabular shaped stone pieces whose form is usually derived from the cleavage and or structure of its parent geology. Further a pebble/ cobble/ slab fragment is defined, in this instance, as representing less than 50% of the original object. As there currently exists no standardised classification system for coarse stone tools from Britain and Ireland, this report has endeavoured to use those classifications and tool descriptions which appear most commonly in archaeological reports (see Table 1.). This allows for comparisons between this material and other materials from similar periods.

Tool Categories

Tool Type	Number
Grinding Stone	1
Total	1

Table 1. Range and number of coarse stone tools present at the site

Grinding Stone

There is one example of a grinding stone from this site which makes use of a fine-grained sandstone water rolled slab fragment. The slab is sub-angular in appearance, roughly rhomboid in shape and has a rectangular cross-section. It has dimensions of 137x121x32mm (LxWxD) with a weight of 815g. Its slab form has been created by the natural bedding plains of the sandstone as it erodes from its parent source. The tool is defined by the concave surfaces on both faces which has been created by circular grinding, as evidence by the tapered and circular appearance of the outer edges of the ground area. There is also burnishing visible on part of the larger of the two ground surfaces (on face 1) which has been created as a result of the grinding process. Both of these ground faces are incomplete due to the breakage of the artefact through these surfaces. This indicates that the slab was broken after the grinding had taken place. As such, on the first face approximately half to three quarters of the original ground area is present, and on the second face only approximately one quarter to one third of the original ground area survives. When the fragmented edge is viewed in cross section, the concaved surfaces of both faces are clearly visible. Other damage to this artefact include a spall scar taking up approximately half of the remaining surface area on the first face of the grinding stone and some discrete pecking to the non-fragmented side of the second face (on the direct opposite side to this spall scar). This spall scar occurred prior to this slabs use as a tool as its edges are not fresh and show evidence of water rolling making it likely natural in occurrence. The pecking could have occurred naturally as a result of water rolling processes however this will be discussed again further on.

Overall this tool is comparable to tools found in both Britain and Ireland. While these tools are difficult to date as their typology spans multiple periods they are most likely to been found on prehistoric sites ranging from the Neolithic to the Iron Age (e.g. Liversage 1968; Woodman *et al.* 1999; Clark 2006). While sparse examples of these tools continue into the Early Medieval period, the introduction of the rotary quern sees the use of these types of artefacts decline (CHECK PERS COMM ON THIS). These types of grinding stones often make use of sandstone or similar geologies such as psammite due to their abrasive qualities and can be seen on a range of sites across Ireland, Britain and wider Europe (e.g. Woodman *et al.* 1999, 62; Clarke 2006, 45; Holst 2010, 2873).

Unutilised Material

Unutilised Material Form	Number
Water rolled pebble	1
Quartz 'chunks'	2
Total	3

Table 2. A breakdown of material form for unutilised stone

Water rolled pebble

One water rolled pebbles of quartz was recovered from this site. It was sub-rounded in appearance with an ovoid cross section and overall ovoid shape. It measured 44x35x20mm (LxWxD) with a weight of 51g. The two quartz 'chunks' are described as such as they are fragments from a parent geology

and show no evidence of water rolling. They are both angular in appearance, have rhomboid cross sections and are rhomboid in their overall shape. Their dimensions are 40x33x29mm and 44x30x25mm (LxWxD) respectively. None of these pieces show evidence for use.

Discussion

The coarse stone material represented on site is very minimal, with only one definite example of tool use. The minimal size of the assemblage precludes the patterning of geologies, morphologies, tools types and activities. Nevertheless, some minor observations can be made of the material itself.

The grinding stone from site closely mirrors similar examples from Britain and Ireland, however while this tool types broad chronology fits in with the margins of the presumed Early Medieval date of the site at Brighton Road, it more commonly fits within a slightly earlier chronology. This occurrence of a typically earlier dated tool type at this slightly later site type should be considered in the context in which it was recovered from. This fragmented grinding stone was found as part of a terminal deposit in a posthole of the structure. The occurrence of artefacts in postholes is not uncommon and their presence can be interpreted in a number of ways including as packing material for the post, as slump of material into the void of a rotted posthole after abandonment of the site, and as intentional deposition (e.g. Smyth 2007, Webley 2007, Reynolds 2004). Given the size and location of this piece, the likelihood of it slumping into a rotted post hole is quite slim, so its use as packing material or as an intentional deposition is more likely. Considering that this type of artefact occurs most commonly in the proceeding archaeological periods, and given that the artefacts location suggests its function at the time the structure is in use, is not typical of that of a grinding stone, it is possible that this grinding stone was simply conveniently available packing material found in the vicinity (possibly as a layover from previous, earlier occupation). This would account for its presence in the posthole and the date less common for this type of artefact.

However, while the stones presence in the posthole could simply be for this practical purpose, other reasons should be considered. There are a number of examples of similar artefacts being used as part of termination deposits, renewal or transformative rituals from prehistoric sites in Ireland and Britain. At the Neolithic site at Dalkey Island, one grinding stone from the site was found intentionally fragmented into three pieces and found in different locations on the site, one of them being the fill of a pit (Leon 2005, 15). At the Mesolithic site at Flixton School House in Yorkshire an anvil stone as again found purposely broken and inserted into the top of a pit fill. These actions are seen to be either part of termination rituals i.e. ending the artefacts use life through purposeful breakage and deposition of the artefact pieces separately. Or as renewal or transformative rituals, i.e. using this artefact as a way of giving back to the land, the site, the location and linking the past and the (then) present together (e.g. Cooney 2015). While the grinding stone from Brighton Rd is not recovered from a pit, but a posthole, and does not show evidence of intentional breakage there are some comparisons that should be considered. In Bronze Age and Iron Age houses again postholes can be found with artefacts present which have been interpreted as deliberate and selective and linked to the transformative processes associated with domestic space and occupational abandonment (Webley 2007).

Given the recovery of the artefact from a posthole, it is difficult to say specifically what this tool was used for during its use life as a grinding stone as it has no associated activity. It is possible that it could

have performed a variety of tasks including the grinding and or crushing of seeds and grain, or the preparation of mineral inclusions for ceramic production (Clarke 2006, 45). As previously noted, one surface of the grinding stone has a spall scar while the other shows evidence of discrete pecking. While the discrete pecking to the second face, directly opposite to the spall scar, could be a result of natural processes, this could also be intentional damage to help create a surface which is easier to grip when using the artefact. It is interesting to note that the spall scar creates an area which the heel and palm of a hand can comfortably rest while the pecking areas on the far side correspond to where finger tips might grip the artefact. This might be an indicator of how the artefact was held at some time during its use, however this is conjecture and cannot be back up by physical evidence from the artefact (such as burnishing caused by handling).

The three examples of quartz from this site show no evidence of use. They have not been recovered from a context associated with particularly interesting features or finds (such as a burial or a church site) and show no evidence of patterning. As such, nothing of particular interest can be said of these pieces, and it is likely are present on the site through natural processes.

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Analysis of waterlogged plant remains

Brighton Road, Dublin

15E087

By Penny Johnston



Executive summary

A single sample from a hand-cut Bronze Age well at Brighton Road, Dublin. This contained a small amount of waterlogged plant remains, all identified as raspberry and/or blackberry. These are hard-shelled seeds that survive well in conditions where seeds with softer exteriors would disintegrate and decay. Preservation conditions may account for the fact that these were the only seed types found in the sample. The results indicate that these common native plants grew in the vicinity of the well. However, there is no indication that these plant remains are directly related to the use of the site, and the seeds probably represent accidental and incidental inclusions in the archaeological deposits.

1. Introduction

Excavations at Brighton Road, Dublin (15E087), conducted by Antoine Giacometti of Archaeology Plan, revealed the remains of a prehistoric and early medieval ritual site, including an early well. This report describes the archaeobotanical remains found in a sample from that well, detailing the results from a deposit which is likely to be Bronze Age in date.

2. Methodology

The sample was taken as bulk soil on site and a 2-litre sub-sample was processed by wet-sieving to retrieve plant remains. The sample was washed through a stack of sieves, with the smallest mesh size measuring 250µm. The waterlogged material was retained in waterlogged conditions (jars). The residues were sorted, identified and analysed using a low-powered binocular microscope (magnification x4.8 to x56). Any plant remains found were identified using the same magnification. Identification was based on experience, with reference to the online version of the *Digital Seed Atlas for the Netherlands*.¹ Raw seed counts from the sample are presented in Table 1 at the end of this report. Nomenclature and taxonomic order follows Stace (1997).

3. Results

The sample was taken from the fill of a hand-cut well. Construction of the well was dated to the Bronze Age, but there are indications that it remained in use for a long period of time. The plant remains from a deposit within this feature comprised the drupes from wild fruits; blackberry or raspberry (*Rubus idaeus/fruticosus*), with some of the seeds more likely to be raspberry, although the distinction based on seed morphology is a fine one. These are likely to have been from plants that grew in the surrounding area. The outer shell of *Rubus* seeds are hard; they tend to survive in archaeological deposits when many other seeds so not. Because of this, *Rubus* seeds are amongst the most common seeds recovered in waterlogged deposits (see Tomlinson and Hall, 1996). (The seeds from elderberries, another hard-shelled seed-type, are the other common type found.) The fact that only one seed type was found in the deposit, and the fact that it is this hard-shelled type, suggests that preservation conditions in the deposit may have varied over time, perhaps periodically drying out. If the deposit occasionally dried out any softer plant material that it contained, such as soft-shelled seeds from other plants, may have disintegrated before the sample became waterlogged again. The small collection of

¹ See <http://seeds.eldoc.ub.rug.nl/?pLanguage=en>, last accessed 3 June 2017.

seeds in this sample could represent either food waste or weeds from the surrounding area since brambles are native plants that are widely distributed throughout Ireland (in woodland, scrub and hedgerows).

A search of the TII Digital Heritage Collection within the Digital Repository of Ireland indicated 5 Bronze Age sites with wells. Of these, only one site (from Willimastown or Bawn 2, Co. Meath, E3098) had a comparative plant remains assemblage. This was more diverse than at Brighton Road, since it included uncharred hazelnut shells, haw and sloe stones, as well as elder and bramble seeds in abundance, as well as a range of ruderal weeds (see National Roads Authority, Transport Infrastructure Ireland, & Martin, 2009). This suggests that at Willimastown the preservation conditions are likely to have been more consistent than at Brighton Road.

4. Conclusion

The plant remains assemblage from Brighton Road was comprised solely of the waterlogged remains of blackberry/raspberry seeds. It is likely that these common plants were growing near the site during the time when it was in use. These are hard-shelled seeds that survive well even in poor preservation conditions and it is possible that the deposit in the well at Brighton Road was not waterlogged throughout its history (had it been it is likely that other seed types would also survive in the deposit).

5. Recommendations for storage and retention

The processed sample from Brighton Road are currently stored as waterlogged material in 4 jars. As the sample has been adequately sorted there is no archaeobotanical reason to retain the flots and this material could be discarded.

Identified plant remains are currently in 1 tube (22 mm diameter x 50 mm length), stored in water. I recommend storage and retention of this tube for scientific best practice (verification by future researchers). However, because the material is waterlogged, it would require regular curation (c. once a year) to ensure that the water-levels in the tubes are maintained. The tube is currently stored in a cool, dark place to minimise evaporation, however, this is not a long-term solution for this material.

Penny Johnston

6 August 2017

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Table 1: Raw seed counts, Brighton Road, Dublin (15E087)

Sample number	35*	35*
Context no	151	151
Fraction of retent	>1mm	>250microns
% sorted	100	33
Preservation type	waterlogged	waterlogged
Possible raspberry drubes (<i>Rubus cf idaeus</i> L.)	8	0
Blackberry/Raspberry (<i>Rubus</i> spp. L.)	11	0

* A total of 2 litres of this sample (bulk soil) was sieved

Charcoal and wood report

Client: Archaeology Plan
Site name: Brighton Road, Foxrock
Excavation number: 15E087
County: Dublin 18
Author: Dr. Ellen OCarroll
Date: 2/08/17

APPENDIX 8

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Table

Table 1 Charcoal identification details from all features

1 Introduction

This report describes the identification and analysis of charcoal samples from excavations carried out along Brighton Road, Foxrock, Dublin 18. An Assessment report was completed for the samples submitted to the author and 17 samples of wood and charcoal were recommended for further analysis based on charcoal fragment abundance and feature type. Eleven charcoal samples were identified prior to dating in order to select the most suitable short living species type (see Radiocarbon report).

Excavations revealed a prehistoric and early medieval site (1294 BC – AD 1154) excavated off Brighton Road in Foxrock, Dublin 18. The earliest feature on the site was a Bronze Age hand-dug water well, and associated *fulacht fiadh*. The well remained in use for a long time, and in the Early Medieval Period a small 'shrine' (Sanctuary Enclosure) was constructed next to it. Following the introduction of Christianity to the region the pagan shrine was carefully dismantled in a complex ceremony that involved animal sacrifice and erecting a monument near the well (Giacometti 2016).

Charcoal and wood identifications from spreads and deposits will detect tree types in the surrounding landscape of Brighton Road and help in the reconstruction of Dublins woodland past and environs in the Bronze Age and Medieval periods. Similarly identifications may help in determining function type and use of certain excavated features in the past such as post for post holes, wood selection for pyres and firewood selection for many on site activities.

2 Methods

2.1 Processing

Soil samples were processed by means of flotation. All soil was placed into a bucket, water was added, and the sample was agitated, allowing any carbonized remains to float to the top of the water. The disaggregated material was then carefully poured over a 250 micron sieve. The remains (called the 'flot') were dried and bagged. Anything left in the bucket (retent) was washed over a 2mm mesh, dried, and bagged. All material retrieved from residue-sorting was recorded and tabulated in an excel sheet and further analysis was recommended by the author.

2.2 Charcoal identification details

Each piece of charcoal was examined and orientated first under low magnification (10x-40x). They were then broken to reveal their transverse, tangential and longitudinal surfaces. Pieces were mounted in plasticine, and examined under a binocular microscope with dark ground light and magnifications generally of 200x and 400x. Each taxa or species will have anatomical characteristics that are particular to them and these are identified by comparing their relevant characteristics to keys (Schweingruber 1978; Hather 2000 and Wheeler *et al* 1989) and a reference collection supplied by the National Botanical Gardens of Ireland, Glasnevin. The general age group and growth rates of each taxa per sample was recorded (Table 1). The fragment count was low from the majority of the charcoal samples. All charcoal fragments were identified from contexts where the fragment count was low and between 30 - 50 fragments were identified from the samples that contained more charcoal fragments.

3 Results

3.1 Overall results

Analysis was carried out from fifteen charcoal samples related to two archaeological areas (well/fulacht & well/structure) dated to the Bronze Age and Early Medieval Period respectively. Charcoal from a roasting pit, a hearth as well as burnt animal bone deposit was also identified.

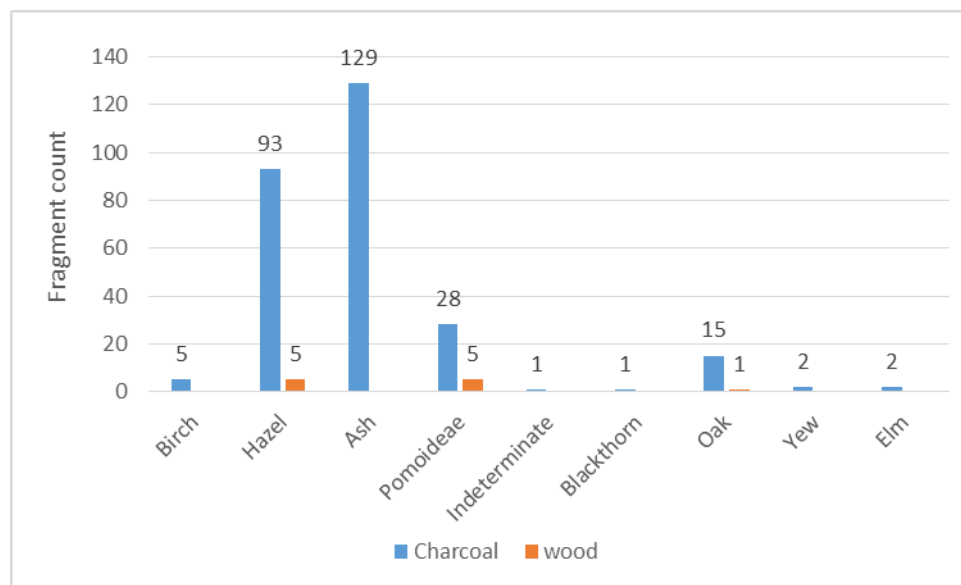


Figure 1 All wood taxa identified from all features

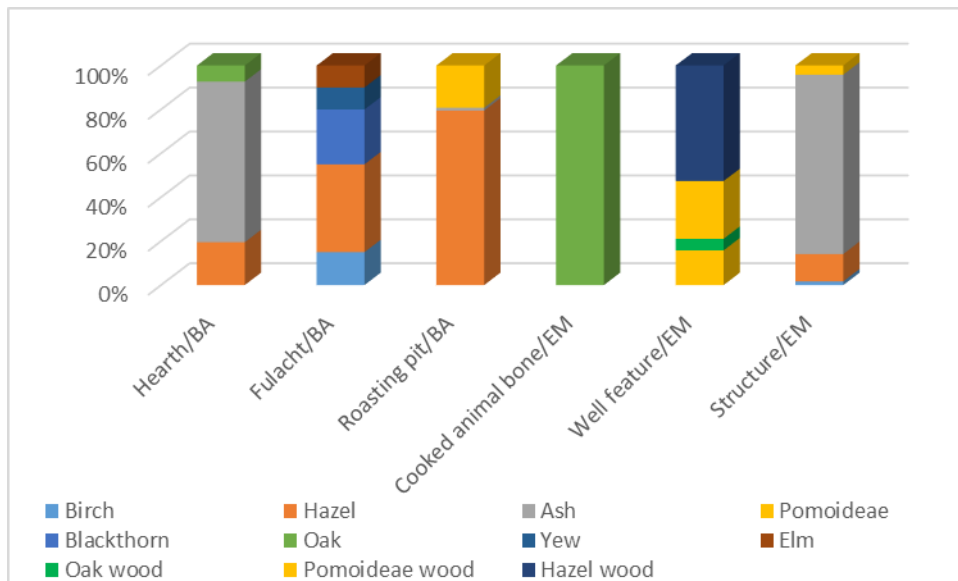


Figure 2 Distribution of wood taxa identified from excavated features

A wide range of taxa types were identified from the assemblage (Figure 1). The dominant tree identified from the deposits was ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) followed by hazel (*Corylus avellana*). Lesser counts of pomoideae (hawthorn, mountain ash, apple, pear), oak (*Quercus* sp), birch (*Betula* sp), blackthorn (*Prunus* sp), yew (*Taxus bacatta*) and elm (*Ulmus* sp) were also identified.

There was some preferential taxa selection and use at the excavated features. Oak was specifically selected for firewood at the cooked animal bone sample while ash was used more frequently identified within the Early Medieval Structure and the Bronze Age hearth. Hazel was selected for use in the Bronze Age roasting pit and a range of taxa were uncovered from the remaining features, including the *fulchta fiadh*.

Overall the charcoal results indicate the selection of fuelwood from a fairly open landscape (hazel and ash) with some scrub (birch, blackthorn, pomoideae,). There was a wider range of more woodland canopy forming trees in the Bronze Age (elm, oak, yew) when compared with the Early Medieval Periods.

Table 1 Details of charcoal identifications

Sample Number	Context number	Context type	Date	Time period	Wood species	No. of fragments	Charcoal weight (grams)	Size of fragments (mm)	No. of growth rings	Comment
4	35/36	Roasting pit		BA	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (ash)	1	0.01	5mm	3 rings	
					Pomoideae	15	0.5	3- 8 mm	3 - 10 rings	
					<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	32	1.1	2 - 8mm	3 - 8 rings	
6	37	<i>Fulacht</i> material	1494 - 1294 BC	BA	<i>Taxus bacatta</i> (yew)	2	0.01	5mm	5 rings	
					<i>Betula sp</i> (birch)	3	0.1	2 - 5mm	2 - 3 rings	
					<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	8	0.5	3- 8 mm	3 - 10 rings	
					<i>Prunus spinosa</i> (blackthorn)	5	0.6	2 - 8mm	3 - 8 rings	
7	35	<i>Fulacht</i> material	1494 - 1294 BC	BA	<i>Ulmus sp</i> (elm)	2	0.01	3mm	2 - 4 rings	Flecks of charcoal attached to clay and hard to id
10	22	Cooked animal Bone	663 - 769 AD	Early Medieval	<i>Quercus sp</i> (oak)	12	2.2	5 - 15mm	3 - 12 rings	
11	63	Spread in structure		Early Medieval	Pomoideae	5	0.2	3 - 5 mm	2 - 6 rings	Charcoal attached to clay
15	72	Structure/posthole		Early Medieval	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	3	0.01	2mm	3 - 4 rings	Flecks of charcoal attached to clay and hard to id
14	66	Structure/posthole entrance		Early Medieval	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (ash)	32	20	5 - 22mm	3 - 25 rings	
18		Burnt mound material/hearth		BA	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (ash)	30	3.5	3- 18mm	2 - 8 rings	
					<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	8	1.2	3 - 7mm	2 - 6 rings	
					<i>Quercus sp</i> (oak)	3	0.8	5 - 6mm	2 - 5 rings	
20	57	Roasting pit		BA	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	30	2.5	5 - 15mm	3- 11 rings	mixed with clay
21	62	Ditch	1190 - 940 BC	BA	Indeterminate					Dark clay and not charcoal
22	32	Slot trench		Early Medieval	<i>Betula sp</i> (birch)	2	0.1	3- 8mm	2 - 3 rings	
					<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	12	1.1	3 - 10mm	2 - 3 rings	

Sample Number	Context number	Context type	Date	Time period	Wood species	No. of fragments	Charcoal weight (grams)	Size of fragments (mm)	No. of growth rings	Comment
23	33	Drip/Gully	AD 658 - 768	Early Medieval	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (ash)	8	0.5	7-10mm	8- 13 rings	
30	94	Structure pit in centre of south wall	AD 648 - 765	Early Medieval	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (ash)	8	0.4	5 - 20 mm	3 - 8 rings	
33	33	Stucture/dump/gully		Early Medieval	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (ash)	50	3.5	2 - 18mm	1 - 15 rings	
39	167	Well feature		LBA	Pomoideae	3	0.1	3 - 5 mm	7 rings	
39	167	Well feature		LBA	Pomoideae wood	5	0.1	3 - 5 mm	7 rings	Dessicated and dried pomoideae wood x 5
41	172	Well feature		LBA	Oak wood	1			5 years	Irregular split
	151	Well feature		LBA	Hazel brushwood x 10			2.4 - 3.5cm	4 - 6 years	Fast growth/Bark. Two degraded chisel pointed ends

4 Discussion

4.1 *Wood types identified*

Ash and hazel woods were the dominant taxon recorded from the features analysed. Ash was particularly prevalent at the Early Medieval Structure and the Bronze Age hearth. The higher quantities of ash identified suggests the gathering of wood in previously cleared woods where ash may have grown as secondary regenerated woodland. Ash is a native species to Ireland preferring lime-rich, freely draining soils. It is not a very durable timber in waterlogged conditions but has a strong elastic nature and is easily worked. Ash appears to have colonised the open land after the first farmers removed much of the native woodland. It is frequently used as structural timber in the Later Bronze Age period (Moloney *et al* 1994).

Hazel has a high calorific value and burns quickly (Rackham 1980) and would have been perfect for fuelwood in association with the roasting pit. It is a native species and was very common up to the end of the seventeenth century. McCracken (1971, 19) points out that 'it was once widespread to a degree that is hard to imagine today'.

Hazel brushwood was identified from the well feature and may have been used as wattle lining or posts associated with a well roof or lining or access platform. Two of the hazel posts contained chisel points which is when a timber has been cut on one side only. There were no facets, toolmarks or workings on the chisel pointed ends. Because of its flexible nature, hazel wood has been used for making furniture, fencing and wickerwork, some examples of which survive in the archaeological record.

Hazel normally grows to only about 3–5 m in height and is often found as an understory tree in broadleaf woods dominated by oak. It also occurs as pure copses on shallow soils over limestone, as seen today in The Burren in Co. Clare and survives for 30 to 50 years. Its main advantage is seen in the production of long flexible straight rods through the process known as coppicing. In early Irish law, hazel was considered one of the *airig fedo* or 'nobles of the wood'. It also played a central role in Irish mythology and was associated with wisdom, truth and kingship (MacCoitir 2006, 72-81). In folklore, it was used as a protection against evil (*ibid.*).

Oak was also identified from the hearth feature and was the only taxa identified from the cooked animal bone spread (Figure 2). One split oak timber was also identified from the well feature. There were no further woodworking evident on the oak split wood. Its function in association with the well is unknown. However oak is a strong wood and is selected frequently throughout all periods of history and prehistory for constructional use and fuel. Oak wood also makes good charcoal and as such is the

dominant taxa used and identified from human cremation deposits (O'Carroll 2010). Its selection for use as firewood for the cooked animal bone would have been deliberate.

As expected a wider range of taxa were present in the *fulachta fiadh* spread (Figure 2). The woodlands associated with the *fulachta fiadh* site surrounding Brighton road in the Bronze Age show a diverse range of trees were present in the vicinity of the sites which included birch, hazel, blackthorn, elm and yew. The wood types identified point to a varied woodland which included large trees (elm, yew), scrub (pomoideae, hazel, blackthorn) and wetland trees (birch) suggesting that the inhabitants were collecting wood at the edges of the forests or close to the *fulacht fiadh* which would have been located in an area with access to water.

4.2 *Nature of the local forest*

Bronze Age

Vegetation reconstructions based on charcoal assemblages can be problematic, as the nature of the relationship between the charcoal assemblage, people and the contemporary environment is far from straightforward. Ideally, charcoal analysis should be backed up by dates, pollen cores and analysis of coleopteran remains for a more accurate picture. However the results indicate that there were several wood types exploited by the inhabitant at Brighton Road in the Bronze Age. The woodland types surrounding the area would have been mixed and possibly relatively dense containing yew, elm, ash, hazel, ash, pomoideae, hazel, blackthorn and oak. Birch prefers wetter ground.

Early Medieval Period

In the Early Medieval Period ash, pomoideae and hazel were particularly prevalent and used in the structures and well feature. The wood identified from the samples could have originated from scrub-type woodland (hazel and pomoideae) or from mixed fairly open woodlands (ash and hazel) nearby. Hazel wood may have been coppiced. This is indicated through the identification of fast growing straight brushwood hazel rods from the well structure. Hazel coppice rods may have been collected and used as fuel or construction. The coppiced hazel tree has been used throughout history and pre-history as it produces a crop of quick growing stems, which can be used for posts, fences, hurdles, trackways and wattle walls.

The higher occurrence of ash and pomoideae suggests more open scrub like woodlands in the Early Medieval period. This concurs with many pollen diagrams

where ash pollen curves often appear only in the wake of woodland disturbance (O Connell & Molloy, 1987).

Similarly low levels of tree pollen relative to herbaceous pollen is recorded from most pollen studies from the Early Medieval Periods indicating that large-scale destruction of the major woodlands had taken place during the later Iron Age or earlier to provide land for arable and pastoral farming (Hall 2011). This appears to be the case at Brighton Road where ash and scrubland taxa dominate as opposed to primary woodlands trees such as oak and elm. Although oak wood was available it may have been in short supply around the site at Brighton wood and was kept for ritual and structural uses such as cremation pyres and dwellings.

5 Non-Technical Summary

Charcoal and wood samples from an excavation of a Late Bronze Age/Early Medieval *Fulachta fiadh* and well site were analysed. The area around the well became a ritual gathering place in the Early Medieval period whereby a structure was also constructed. Charcoal (15 samples) and wood samples (2 samples) were identified from both phases of activity. The charcoal fragment count was low in some of the samples. Overall 280 charcoal fragments were identified from the charcoal assemblage. Multiple wood pieces were present in the two wood samples.

Eight taxa types were identified from the assemblage. The dominant trees from the assemblage was ash and hazel followed by lesser counts of pomoideae (hawthorn, mountain ash, apple, pear), oak (*Quercus* sp), birch (*Betula* sp), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), yew (*Taxus bacatta*) and elm (*Ulmus* sp) were also identified.

There was some preferential taxa selection and use at the excavated features. Oak was specifically selected for firewood at the cooked animal bone sample while ash was used more frequently identified within the Early Medieval Structure and the Bronze Age hearth. Hazel was selected for use in the Bronze Age roasting pit and a range of taxa were uncovered from the remaining features including the *fulachta fiadh* site. Hazel wood may have been selected for wood burning activities at the roasting pit site due to its excellent burning qualities and high calorific content as well as wattle or post lining surrounding the well feature.

The charcoal from the *fulacht fiadh* site indicates that wood was collected from different sources and a variety of woodlands were exploited which included broadleaf (oak and ash), wet (birch), and scrub (blackthorn, hazel and Pomoideae type woodlands).

The increase in ash usage in the Early Medieval Periods suggests a slightly more open landscape. The light loving ash wood generally increased from the Neolithic time onwards, benefiting from clearings in primary woodlands and the removal of forest canopy trees (Caseldine & Hatton, 1996).

6 Recommendations

It is recommended that the samples are not retained by the National Museum of Ireland. No further analysis will be necessary in relation to the samples as all charcoal has been analysed from the assemblage.

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Brighton Road Foxrock - Appendix 9 Radiocarbon dating

UBA-33434	15E087:20 SS#2	Ash	402	26	0.9512	0.0030
UBA-33435	15E087:37 SS#6	Prunus	3127	34	0.6775	0.0029
UBA-33436	15E087:22 SS#10	Hazel	1294	29	0.8512	0.0031
UBA-33437	15E087:75 SS#16	Ash	1143	29	0.8674	0.0031
UBA-33438	15E087:82 SS#18	Ash	1206	29	0.8606	0.0031
UBA-33439	15E087:62 SS#21	Hazel	2880	29	0.6987	0.0025
UBA-33440	15E087:33 SS#23	Ash	1307	27	0.8498	0.0028
UBA-33441	15E087:103 SS#29	Ash	1384	33	0.8418	0.0034
UBA-33442	15E087:94:30	Ash	1334	28	0.8470	0.0030
UBA-33443	15E087:152 SS#36	Ash	2742	36	0.7108	0.0032
UBA-33444	15E087:25 SS#47	Birch	964	29	0.8869	0.0032

Information about radiocarbon calibration

RADIOCARBON CALIBRATION PROGRAM*
CALIB REV7.0.0

Copyright 1986-2013 M Stuiver and PJ Reimer

*To be used in conjunction with:

Stuiver, M., and Reimer, P.J., 1993, Radiocarbon, 35, 215-230.

Annotated results (text) - -

Export file - cl4res.csv

15E087:20

UBA-33434

Radiocarbon Age BP 402 +/- 26

Calibration data set: intcal13.14c

% area enclosed cal AD age ranges

68.3 (1 sigma) cal AD 1445- 1486
1605- 1606

95.4 (2 sigma) cal AD 1437- 1519
1593- 1619

Reimer et al. 2013
relative area under
probability distribution
0.972
0.028
0.870
0.130

15E087:37

UBA-33435

Radiocarbon Age BP 3127 +/- 34

Calibration data set: intcal13.14c

% area enclosed cal AD age ranges

68.3 (1 sigma) cal BC 1438- 1385
1340- 1316

95.4 (2 sigma) cal BC 1494- 1477
1457- 1294

Reimer et al. 2013
relative area under
probability distribution
0.745
0.255
0.033
0.967

15E087:22

UBA-33436

Radiocarbon Age BP 1294 +/- 29

Calibration data set: intcal13.14c

% area enclosed cal AD age ranges

Reimer et al. 2013
relative area under

			probability distribution
68.3 (1 sigma)	cal AD 672- 712		0.652
	744- 765		0.348
95.4 (2 sigma)	cal AD 663- 731		0.656
	735- 769		0.344
15E087:75			
UBA-33437			
Radiocarbon Age BP	1143 +/- 29		
Calibration data set:	intcal13.14c	# Reimer et al. 2013	
% area enclosed	cal AD age ranges	relative area under	
		probability distribution	
68.3 (1 sigma)	cal AD 782- 786		0.035
	877- 909		0.335
	912- 969		0.630
95.4 (2 sigma)	cal AD 777- 792		0.062
	801- 848		0.132
	853- 977		0.806
15E087:82			
UBA-33438			
Radiocarbon Age BP	1206 +/- 29		
Calibration data set:	intcal13.14c	# Reimer et al. 2013	
% area enclosed	cal AD age ranges	relative area under	
		probability distribution	
68.3 (1 sigma)	cal AD 772- 779		0.080
	788- 870		0.920
95.4 (2 sigma)	cal AD 710- 745		0.087
	764- 893		0.911
	934- 936		0.002
15E087:62			
UBA-33439			
Radiocarbon Age BP	2880 +/- 29		
Calibration data set:	intcal13.14c	# Reimer et al. 2013	
% area enclosed	cal AD age ranges	relative area under	
		probability distribution	
68.3 (1 sigma)	cal BC 1109- 1097		0.121
	1091- 1012		0.879
95.4 (2 sigma)	cal BC 1190- 1177		0.017
	1159- 1145		0.018
	1129- 973		0.943
	957- 940		0.022
15E087:33			
UBA-33440			
Radiocarbon Age BP	1307 +/- 27		
Calibration data set:	intcal13.14c	# Reimer et al. 2013	
% area enclosed	cal AD age ranges	relative area under	
		probability distribution	
68.3 (1 sigma)	cal AD 664- 695		0.617
	702- 708		0.068
	746- 763		0.315
95.4 (2 sigma)	cal AD 658- 725		0.709
	738- 768		0.291
15E087:103			
UBA-33441			
Radiocarbon Age BP	1384 +/- 33		
Calibration data set:	intcal13.14c	# Reimer et al. 2013	
% area enclosed	cal AD age ranges	relative area under	
		probability distribution	
68.3 (1 sigma)	cal AD 633- 667		1.000
95.4 (2 sigma)	cal AD 601- 681		1.000

15E087:94:
 UBA-33442
 Radiocarbon Age BP 1334 +/- 28
 Calibration data set: intcal13.14c # Reimer et al. 2013
 % area enclosed cal AD age ranges relative area under
 probability distribution

68.3 (1 sigma)	cal AD 653- 688	1.000
95.4 (2 sigma)	cal AD 648- 715	0.864
	744- 765	0.136

15E087:152
 UBA-33443
 Radiocarbon Age BP 2742 +/- 36
 Calibration data set: intcal13.14c # Reimer et al. 2013
 % area enclosed cal AD age ranges relative area under
 probability distribution

68.3 (1 sigma)	cal BC 913- 837	1.000
95.4 (2 sigma)	cal BC 975- 952	0.056
	945- 813	0.944

15E087:25
 UBA-33444
 Radiocarbon Age BP 964 +/- 29
 Calibration data set: intcal13.14c # Reimer et al. 2013
 % area enclosed cal AD age ranges relative area under
 probability distribution

68.3 (1 sigma)	cal AD 1023- 1048	0.373
	1087- 1123	0.489
	1138- 1149	0.138
95.4 (2 sigma)	cal AD 1019- 1059	0.340
	1064- 1154	0.660

References for calibration datasets:

Reimer PJ, Bard E, Bayliss A, Beck JW, Blackwell PG, Bronk Ramsey C, Buck CE, Cheng H, Edwards RL, Friedrich M, Grootes PM, Guilderson TP, Haflidason H, Hajdas I, HattÄ© C, Heaton TJ, Hogg AG, Hughen KA, Kaiser KF, Kromer B, Manning SW, Niu M, Reimer RW, Richards DA, Scott EM, Southon JR, Turney CSM, van der Plicht J.

IntCal13 and MARINE13 radiocarbon age calibration curves 0-50000 years calBP
 Radiocarbon 55(4). DOI: 10.2458/azu_js_rc.55.16947

Comments:

* This standard deviation (error) includes a lab error multiplier.

** 1 sigma = square root of (sample std. dev.^2 + curve std. dev.^2)

** 2 sigma = 2 x square root of (sample std. dev.^2 + curve std. dev.^2)

where ^2 = quantity squared.

[] = calibrated range impinges on end of calibration data set

0* represents a "negative" age BP

1955* or 1960* denote influence of nuclear testing C-14

NOTE: Cal ages and ranges are rounded to the nearest year which may be too precise in many instances. Users are advised to round results to the nearest 10 yr for samples with standard deviation in the radiocarbon age greater than 50 yr.

<>

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 Northern Ireland

Radiocarbon Date Certificate

Laboratory Identification: UBA-33434
 Date of Measurement: 2016-12-19
 Site: Brighton Road Foxrock
 Sample ID: 15E087:20 SS#2
 Material Dated: charcoal
 Pretreatment: AAA
 Submitted by: Steven McGlade

Conventional	402±26
¹⁴ C Age:	BP
Fraction	using
corrected	AMS δ ¹³ C

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Radiocarbon Date Certificate

Laboratory Identification: UBA-33435
Date of Measurement: 2016-12-19
Site: Brighton Road Foxrock
Sample ID: 15E087:37 SS#6
Material Dated: charcoal
Pretreatment: AAA
Submitted by: Steven McGlade

Conventional	3127±34
¹⁴ C Age:	BP
Fraction	using AMS
corrected	δ ¹³ C

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Radiocarbon Date Certificate

Laboratory Identification: UBA-33436
Date of Measurement: 2016-12-19
Site: Brighton Road Foxrock
Sample ID: 15E087:22 SS#10
Material Dated: charcoal
Pretreatment: AAA
Submitted by: Steven McGlade

Conventional	1294±29
¹⁴ C Age:	BP
Fraction	using AMS
corrected	δ ¹³ C

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Radiocarbon Date Certificate

Laboratory Identification: UBA-33437
 Date of Measurement: 2016-12-19
 Site: Brighton Rd., Foxrock, Co. Dublin; 15E087
 Sample ID: 15E087:75 SS#16
 Material Dated: charcoal
 Pretreatment: AAA
 Submitted by: Steven McGlade

Conventional	1143±29
¹⁴ C Age:	BP
Fraction	using AMS
corrected	δ ¹³ C

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Radiocarbon Date Certificate

Laboratory Identification: UBA-33438
Date of Measurement: 2016-12-19
Site: Brighton Rd., Foxrock, Co. Dublin; 15E087
Sample ID: 15E087:82 SS#18
Material Dated: charcoal
Pretreatment: AAA
Submitted by: Steven McGlade

Conventional	1206±29
¹⁴ C Age:	BP
Fraction	using AMS
corrected	δ ¹³ C

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Radiocarbon Date Certificate

Laboratory Identification: UBA-33439
 Date of Measurement: 2016-12-19
 Site: Brighton Rd., Foxrock, Co. Dublin; 15E087
 Sample ID: 15E087:62 SS#21
 Material Dated: charcoal
 Pretreatment: AAA
 Submitted by: Steven McGlade

Conventional	2880±29
¹⁴ C Age:	BP
Fraction	using AMS
corrected	δ ¹³ C

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Radiocarbon Date Certificate

Laboratory Identification: UBA-33440
 Date of Measurement: 2016-12-15
 Site: Brighton Rd., Foxrock, Co. Dublin; 15E087
 Sample ID: 15E087:33 SS#23
 Material Dated: charcoal
 Pretreatment: AAA
 Submitted by: Steven McGlade

Conventional	1307±27
¹⁴ C Age:	BP
Fraction	using AMS
corrected	δ ¹³ C

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Radiocarbon Date Certificate

Laboratory Identification: UBA-33441
Date of Measurement: 2016-12-19
Site: Brighton Rd., Foxrock, Co. Dublin; 15E087
Sample ID: 15E087:103 SS#29
Material Dated: charcoal
Pretreatment: AAA
Submitted by: Steven McGlade

Conventional	1384±33
¹⁴ C Age:	BP
Fraction	using AMS
corrected	δ ¹³ C

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Radiocarbon Date Certificate

Laboratory Identification: UBA-33442
 Date of Measurement: 2016-12-19
 Site: Brighton Rd., Foxrock, Co. Dublin; 15E087
 Sample ID: 15E087:94:30
 Material Dated: charcoal
 Pretreatment: AAA
 Submitted by: Steven McGlade

Conventional	1334±28
¹⁴ C Age:	BP
Fraction	using AMS
corrected	δ ¹³ C

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Radiocarbon Date Certificate

Laboratory Identification: UBA-33443
 Date of Measurement: 2016-12-21
 Site: Brighton Rd., Foxrock, Co. Dublin; 15E087
 Sample ID: 15E087:152 SS#36
 Material Dated: charcoal
 Pretreatment: AAA
 Submitted by: Steven McGlade

Conventional	2742±36
¹⁴ C Age:	BP
Fraction	using AMS
corrected	δ ¹³ C

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Radiocarbon Date Certificate

Laboratory Identification: UBA-33444
Date of Measurement: 2016-12-19
Site: Brighton Rd., Foxrock, Co. Dublin; 15E087
Sample ID: 15E087:25 SS#47
Material Dated: charcoal
Pretreatment: AAA
Submitted by: Steven McGlade

Conventional	964±29
¹⁴ C Age:	BP
Fraction	using
corrected	AMS δ ¹³ C

Appendix Archive Register 15E087

Site Name: Brighton Road, Foxrock
 Archaeological Licence No. 15E087
 Site director: Antoine Giacometti
 Date: August 2016

Field Records	Items (quantity)	Comments
Site drawings (plans)	8	1 pre ex and 7 post ex on 8 A3 permatrace sheets
Site sections, profiles, elevations	11	62 Sections & 14 profiles on 11 A3 permatrace sheets. Levels in notebooks
Site diary/ notebooks	3	1 director, 2 supervisor
Site registers (folders)	10	10 sheets from 3 registers & digital
Survey/levels data (origin information)	-	In notebooks
Context sheets (paper)	185	
Digital photographs	1417	

Finds and environmental archive		
Flint/chert	9	5 xdebitage, 2 worked, 1 blade, 1 unworked
Stone artefacts	1	Possible burnishing stone
Pottery - prehistoric	30	1 sherd fine pottery (neo?), 29 shreds crude pottery (lba?)
- post-medieval	5	1 modern whiteware, 3 modern black glazed earthenware, 1 blackware c. 18 th cen
Metal artefacts	1	Unidentified iron artefact
Glass	1	1 blue glass bead
Other find types or special finds	1	1 clay pipe stem fragment
Animal bone	67	67 heavily-burnt bone fragments (19g) in 7 bags
Animal bone	112	112 fragments (531g) Disarticulated, unburnt, in 6 bags
Shell	3	3 small samples
Environmental bulk soil (specify number of samples)	51	
Security of archive	Archaeology Plan	Digital and paper archive

Context Area	Description
1	Ditches topsoil
2	Ditches Charcoal-rich deposit
3	Ditches Charcoal-rich deposit, west of C2
4	Ditches Field drains
5	Ditches Curving boundary ditch on 1847 map, cut
6	Ditches 19th century ditch/drain north of C5, cut
7	Structure Slot trench (north) cut
8	Structure Slot trench (north) upper fill, heavily burnt bone
9	Ditches Small pit near structure cut
10	Ditches Small pit near structure fill
11	Ditches Small pit near structure cut
12	Ditches Small pit near structure fill
13	Ditches Small pit near structure cut
14	Ditches Small pit near structure fill
15	Ditches Small pit near structure cut
16	Ditches Small pit near structure fill
17	Ditches Field drain N-S, E of structure, cut
18	Ditches Field drain N-S, E of structure, fill
19	Ditches Ditch N-S to far east of structure, cut
20	Ditches Ditch N-S to far east of structure, lower fill, Neolithic pottery?
21	Structure Slot trench (north) middle fill, heavily burnt bone
22	Structure Slot trench (north) lower fill
23	Ditches Ditch E-W to SW of structure near TD boundary, cut
24	Ditches Ditch E-W to south of structure, cut
25	Ditches Ditch E-W to south of structure, upper fill
26	Ditches Ditch N-S to far east of structure, upper fill with blackware
27	Ditches Ditch E-W to south of structure, middle fill
28	Ditches Ditch E-W to south of structure, lower fill
29	Structure Slot trench (east), cut
30	Structure Slot trench (south), cut
31	Structure Drip Gully (south and west), cut
32	Structure Slot trench (south), upper fill
33	Structure Drip Gully (south and west), fill
34	Ditches Ditch E-W to SW of structure near TD boundary, fill
35	Burnt Spread Roasting pit, cut
36	Burnt Spread Roasting pit, fill
37	Burnt Spread Spread of charcoal and burnt granite near well, fill
38	Structure cleaning out of drip gully without charcoal near Roasting pit
39	Burnt Spread Spread like 37 within structure
40	Burnt Spread Spread of charcoal and burnt granite near well, cut [not used]
41	Burnt Spread Shallow linear N-S cutting slot trench north, cut
42	Burnt Spread Shallow linear N-S cutting slot trench north, fill
43	Structure Posthole next to ph106 at north structure wall, cut
44	Structure Posthole next to ph106 at north structure wall, fill
45	Structure Shallow late pit cutting C41, cut is 105, fill
46	Ditches Ditch N-S to far east of structure, recut
47	Ditches Ditch E-W to south of structure, two large stones
48	Ditches Curving boundary ditch on 1847 map, upper fill
49	Ditches Curving boundary ditch on 1847 map, stone drain

50	Ditches	19th century ditch/drain north of C5, upper fill
51	Ditches	19th century ditch/drain north of C5, stone drain
52	Structure	Slot trench (south), lower fill
53	Structure	Posthole, structural, with stones, cut
54	Structure	Posthole, structural, with stones, fill
55	Burnt Spread	Roasting pit, stakehole, cut
56	Burnt Spread	Roasting pit, stakehole, fill
57	Burnt Spread	Roasting pit, large burnt granite stones on base
58	Structure	Posthole x3 at entrance (left), cut
59	Structure	Posthole x3 at entrance (left), fill
60	Burnt Spread	Roasting pit, posthole, cut
61	Burnt Spread	Roasting pit, posthole, fill
62	Burnt Spread	Roasting pit, lens of sand and ash under stones
63	Structure	Deposit just inside entrance, fill
64	Structure	Deposit just inside entrance, cut
65	Structure	Posthole x2 at entrance (right), cut
66	Structure	Posthole x2 at entrance (right), fill
67	Structure	Pit around posthole C102 in east/front wall, cut
68	Structure	Pit around posthole C102 in east/front wall, fill
69	Structure	Deposit in centre of posthole cluster, linear
70	Structure	Stakehole at base of slot trench, filled by 32, cut
71	Structure	Posthole in centre-S of structure, cut
72	Structure	Posthole in centre-S of structure, fill
73	Structure	Posthole in west/back wall, cut
74	Structure	Posthole in west/back wall, lower fill
75	Structure	Posthole in west/back wall, middle fill
76	Structure	Posthole in west/back wall, upper fill
77	Structure	Pit cut, delete, actually terminus of C41 [deleted]
78	Structure	Pit fill, delete, actually terminus of C41 [deleted]
79	Structure	Posthole, structural, centre front wall, cut
80	Structure	Posthole, structural, centre front wall, fill
81	Structure	Hearth, cut
82	Structure	Hearth, charcoal fill
83	Structure	Posthole in north wall, cut
84	Structure	Posthole in north wall, fill
85	Burnt Spread	Posthole near roasting pit, double posthole filled by 88, cut
86	Structure	Posthole or pit in north of structure, cut by C7, cut
87	Structure	Posthole or pit in north of structure, cut by C7, fill
88	Burnt Spread	Posthole near roasting pit, double posthole 85, fill
89	Structure	Stakehole, very shallow, possibly natural, near entrance, cut
90	Structure	Stakehole, very shallow, possibly natural, near entrance, fill
91	Structure	Posthole adjacent to entrance, cut
92	Structure	Posthole adjacent to entrance, fill
93	Structure	Pit in centre south wall of structure, cut
94	Structure	Pit in centre south wall of structure, cut
95	Structure	Posthole in centre south wall of structure, cut
96	Structure	Posthole in centre south wall of structure, fill
97	Ditches	Ditch E-W to south of structure, localised upper fill near roasting pit, same as 37?
98	Ditches	Linear E-W, cut by 24, near well, cut
99	Ditches	Linear E-W, cut by 24, near well, fill

100	Structure	Deposit in centre of structure, cut
101	Structure	Deposit in centre of structure, fill
102	Structure	Posthole in front slot trench, cut
103	Structure	Posthole in front slot trench, charcoal-rich fill
104	Structure	Posthole in front slot trench, burnt clay fill, Special Deposit 1
105	Structure	Shallow late pit cutting C41, fill is 45, cut
106	Structure	Posthole next to ph43 at north structure wall, cut
107	Structure	Posthole next to ph43 at north structure wall, fill
108	Structure	Posthole near front of structure, cut
109	Structure	Posthole near front of structure, fill
110	Structure	Posthole near front of structure, cut
111	Structure	Posthole near front of structure, fill
112	Structure	Posthole near entrance, cut
113	Structure	Posthole near entrance, fill
114	Structure	Pit for phs 43/106 at north structure wall, cut
115	Structure	Pit for phs 43/106 at north structure wall, fill
116	Structure	Stakehole in centre south wall of structure, cut
117	Structure	Stakehole in centre south wall of structure, fill
118	Structure	Stakehole adj to ph 112 near entrance, cut
119	Structure	Stakehole adj to ph 112 near entrance, fill
120	Structure	Posthole in centre-N of structure, cut
121	Structure	Posthole in centre-N of structure, fill
122	Structure	Pit, shallow oval, next to special ph 102, cut
123	Structure	Pit, shallow oval, next to special ph 102, fill
124	Structure	Posthole (possible) next to special ph 102, cut
125	Structure	Posthole (possible) next to special ph 102, fill
126	Structure	Pit is Ne corner of structure, cut
127	Structure	Pit is Ne corner of structure, fill
128	Structure	Posthole next to central ph 71, cut
129	Structure	Posthole next to central ph 71, fill
130	Structure	Deposit near hearth, cut by C41
131	Structure	Stakehole near hearth
132	Structure	Posthole in centre of structure, cut
133	Structure	Posthole next to central ph 120, to E, cut
134	Structure	Posthole next to central ph 120, to W, cut
135	Structure	Posthole in centre of structure, fill of 134 and 135 (& 132?)
136	Ditches	Ditch N-S just east of structure, cut
137	Ditches	Ditch N-S just east of structure, fill
138	Burnt Spread	Deposit, extensive, of charcoal-rich silt to east of structure
139	Burnt Spread	Deposit, dark in colour, to northwest of structure, cut
140	Burnt Spread	Deposit, dark in colour, to northwest of structure, fill
141	Burnt Spread	Deposit, dark in colour, to North Of structure, fill
142	Ditches	Ditch 19 N-W to far east of structure, large granite stone
143	Burnt Spread	Stakehole (1) just sw of roasting pit 35, cut
144	Burnt Spread	Stakehole (2) just sw of roasting pit 35, cut
145	Burnt Spread	Stakehole sw of roasting pit, fills of 143 and 144
146	Well	Compacted stone into natural into well feature West of monument/structure
147	Well	Uppermost Fill (Brownish grey) of well feature
148	Well	Field drain/stone in ditch between c.5 and townland boundary
149	Well	Fill of 148

150	Well	Main cut of well feature west of structure
151	Well	Basal Fill of well feature c150
152	Well	Compact Dark grey material in c150 with prehistoric pottery
153	Well	Fill of c185
154	Structure	Grey deposit at junction of c7 and c31 ditch features
155	Well	Lense of re-deposit beneath c152
156	Well	Upper fill of post-med ditch/drain c148
157	Well	Stoney fill of post-med ditch drain c148
158	Well	Basal fill of post-med ditch/drain c148
159	Well	Peat Layer at base of c150 under c152
160	Structure	Cut of posthole beside hearth feature
161	Structure	Fill of posthole c160
162	Structure	Cut of second posthole beside hearth and c160
163	Structure	Fill of posthole c162
164	Structure	Cut of large posthole at SE area of structure
165	Structure	Extreamly compact stoney fill of c164
166	Well	thin organic layer in c150 (below 152)
167	Well	Cut of small well/spring at base of c150
168	Well	Dark fill of well feature c167
169	Well	Cut of small well/spring feature located at base of c150 €
170	Well	Dark fill of well feature c169 , heavily contaminated
171	Well	Cut of satellite well at base of c150
172	Well	Dark brownish grey primary fill of c171
173	Well	Mid grey Brown secondry backfill deposit of c171
174	Well	Slippage deposit in well shaft c171
175	Well	Natural slippage into steeper edge of well shaft c171
176	Well	Light Brown grey sandy silt dep in c171 feature
177	Well	Deliberate fill episode in well shaft c171
178	Well	Mottled deposit predominatly Quartz from cutting of well shaft c171
179	Well	Slump of sandy gritty layer into c171
180	Well	redeposit layer from cutting if c171
181	Well	Possible cut of tree bowl/root action
182	Structure	Reddened Clay/Hearth beside c81 and fill c82
183	Well	Oval cut North of well feature
184	Well	Dark gritty fill of cut feature c183
185	Well	Small post hole/Large stakehole filled by c153

Drawing	Description	Type
1	Pre-Ex Plan 1:100	Plan
2	Section of c19, south facing 1:10	Section
3	NW facing section of c24 1:10	Section
4	W facing section of c24	Section
5	S facing section of c19	Section
6	N facing section of c19, [20]	Section
7	E facing section of c5	Section
8	E facing section of c6	Section
9	E facing section of c5, w end site	Section
10	W facing section of c30	Section
11	W facing section of c31	Section
12	SW facing section of c31	Section
13	SE facing section of c30, c31,c35	Section
14	NE facing section of linear c23, [34]	Section
15	S facing section through spread (37), 1:20	Section
16	N facing section through spread (37), 1:20	Section
17	E facing section through spread F148	Section
18	N facing section of C7, c41, c43, 1:10	Section
19	S facing section of c23, c17	Section
20	E facing c30	Section
21	N facing c53 [c54]	Section
22	Mid Ex plan 1:10 of c35 stone layer (57)	Plan
23	NE-SW profile of posthole c60 & stakehole c55 in pit c35	Profile
24	N facing section of possible posthole c 58, [59]	Section
25	N/W facing section of [c63]	Section
26	E facing section of ?	Section
27	S facing section of ditch c7	Section
28	E facing section of c30, c31	Section
29	NW facing section of c71, [72]	Section
30	N-S profile of possible double posthole c65, [66]	Profile
31	E-W section, W part pennanular ditch + posthole [73]	Section
32	S facing section of c79, [80]	Section
33	E facing section of burnt spread feature c81, [82]	Section
34	S facing section of c31, c30, (33), (32) 1:10	Section
35	E facing section of c30, [32], [52]	Section
36	West facing section of c7, c79, [c80]	Section
37	N facing section of posthole c85, [88]	Section
38	E facing section of possible posthole c91, [92]	Section
39	N facing section of c93, (94)	Section
40	W facing section of c95, (96)	Section
41	N facing section of c100	Section
42	Section of c102 & fills	Section
43	NW-SE profile of c108 posthole 1:10	Profile
44	S facing section c110, (111) posthole 1:10	Section
45	N facing section c112, [113] posthole	Section
46	S facing section of c114 & profile of c7, c41, c43, c106	Section
47	N facing section of c118, [119], small posthole	Section
48	N facing section of c20, [21] posthole	Section
49	N facing section of c122, (123)	Section
50	E facing section c124, (125)	Section
51	E facing section c128, (129)	Section
52	E-W profile of c133, c134	Profile
53	N facing profile of c116	Profile
54	NNE-SSW profile of c132	Profile
55	S facing section of c139, [148]	Section
56	N facing section of c19, [c20], c142	Section
57	Postex plan 1, W half of site, 1:20	Plan
58	Postex plan 2, E half of site, 1:20	Plan

59	W-E profile, c143, c144	Profile
60	S facing section of c24, (97), (146) stone, (147) fill	Section
61	SE facing section of c148, c150 well	Section
62	N-S profile of c152	Profile
63	NW facing section of well c150	Section
64	N-S section through c150	Section
65	N-S profile of postholes c160, c162	Profile
66	W facing section of c150	Section
67	S facing section of c164, [165] posthole	Section
68	Profile of structure, N facing	Profile
69	Profile of structure, NE facing	Profile
70	Profile of structure, W facing	Profile
71	Profile of 'N' well feature c167	Profile
72	Profile of 'E' well feature c169	Profile
73	Profile of structure W facing	Profile
74	Post Ex plan well feature S section	Plan
75	Post Ex plan, well feature N section	Plan
76	Post Ex plan 1:50 of Area E/NE of structure	Plan
77	Post Ex plan 1:50 of NE of site	Plan
78	W facing section of c24, c98	Section
79	E facing section of c24, c98	Section
80	S facing section of c140, c139	Section
81	N facing profile of c116	Profile
82	NW facing section of c71, [72]	Section
83	Post Ex plan 1:50 of area W of structure	Plan

Brighton Road 15E087 Finds Register and Bone Register

Context	Find Nos	Item
1	1	flint blade from topsoil just north of the well
8	1	flint debitage? Structure slot trench (north)
20	1	Prehistoric pottery (neo?) 1 broken sherd of fine pottery
22	1-6	Burnt clay artefacts? from cremation burial
22	7-8	flint x2, 1 worked, 1 unworked, from cremation burial
26	1	1 frag blackware C18th ish
32	1	flint debitage? Structure slot trench (south)
69	1	flint debitage? Linear deposit in centre of structure
82	1	Blue glass bead
84	1	flint debitage? Posthole in north wall
84	2	burnishing stone, broken, votive deposit from posthole in north wall
138	1	flint x2, 1 worked 1 debitage, in deposit of charcaol-rich silt to east of structure
147	1	Iron artefact, from disturbed upoper context of well
147	2-5	4 frags pottery: 1 modern whiteware bowl base; 3 modern blackware storage vessels
152	1-29	Prehistoric pottery (lba?), 29 small sherds of crude pottery

Heavily burnt animal bone

context	no. frags	description	weight
8	5	burnt bone from slot trench terminus	3g
21	1	flecks of burnt bone from slot trench terminus	0g
22	50	heaviest conc of cremation from slot trench terminus	10g
58	1	entrance posthole	1g
68	1	entrance posthole	2g
82	1	hearth	1g
66	8	posthole with special deposit	2g

Unburnt animal bone

27	50	ditch E-W to north of structure	107g
26	8	ditch N-S to far east of structure, upper fill	100g
152	0	2 frags? Lost in washing and in C20	N/a
34	3	ditch E-W to southwest of structure	36g
151	1	well	11g
20	50	ditch N-S to far east of structure, lower fill	268g

Shell

26	oyster shell fragments from ditch N-S to far east of structure, upper fill	
26	snail shell fragments from ditch N-S to far east of structure, upper fill	
20	snail shell fragments ditch N-S to far east of structure, lower fill	

Digital Photograph Register Brighton Road 15E087

Main Folder	Sub folder(s)	Count
360 degree postex photos	Structure 1 360 pro	689
360 degree postex photos	Well 360	87
Finds	Glass Bead	3
Lizas Pit & Spread	General	44
Lizas Pit & Spread	Detailed Post-Ex C35	46
Monitoring	General	62
Monitoring	Fox	6
People	General	17
Outer Enclosure Ditches	General	42
Outer Enclosure Ditches	C13, C15, C17	4
Outer Enclosure Ditches	C24	8
Pre Ex Plans	General	4
Structure 1	General & Post Ex	130
Structure 1	Hearth Area	27
Structure 1	Postholes	361
Structure 1	Slot Trenches	64
Structure 1	Special Deposits	17
Structure 1	Spreads	7
Structure 1	Steves Linear	5
The Well	General	58
The Well	C139	3
The Well	C183	3

Sample	Context	Litres	Context	Description	processed	Cut	Area	Date?
1	8	15	Structure slot trench (north)	soil and burnt bone	yes	7	structure	
2	20	0.05	Field boundary (Neolithic?)	Soil	yes	19	ditches	C14
3	32	5	Structure slot trench (south)	Soil sample	yes	30	structure	
4	36	15	Roasting pit	Soil sample	yes	35	Well	
5	36	15	Roasting pit	Backup sample	NO	35	Well	
6	37	15	Fulacht' material near well	Soil sample	yes	40	Well	C14
7	37	15	Fulacht' material near well	Backup sample	NO	40	Well	
8	54	0.05	Structure posthole (structural)	small charcoal sample	yes	53	structure	
9	59	0.05	Structure posthole (entrance)	small charcoal sample	yes	58	structure	
10	22	4	Structure slot trench (north)	soil and burnt bone	yes	7	structure	C14
11	63	0.05	Spread in structure (do not use)	N/a	N/a	64	structure	
12	68	5	Pit around posthole C102 in east/front wall	Soil sample	yes	67	structure	
13	69	0.05	Spread in structure (do not use)	N/a	N/a	69	structure	
14	66	0.05	Structure posthole (entrance)	small charcoal sample	yes	65	structure	
15	72	0.05	Structure posthole (centre)	small charcoal sample	yes	71	structure	
16	75	5	Structure posthole (back wall)	Soil sample	yes	73	structure	C14
17	80	0.3	Structure posthole (front wall, just inside)	Soil sample (small)	yes	79	structure	
18	82	10	Structure hearth charcoal	Soil sample	yes	81	structure	C14
19	39	3	Fulacht' material inside structure	Soil sample	yes	39	Well	
20	57	0.05	Roasting pit	small charcoal sample	yes	35	Well	
21	62	0.05	Roasting pit	small charcoal sample	yes	35	Well	C14
22	32	0.05	Slot trench (south)	small charcoal sample	yes	30	Structure	
23	33	0.05	Drip gully (south)	small charcoal sample	yes	31	Structure	C14
24	87	0.05	Posthole or pit in north of structure, cut by C7	small charcoal sample	yes	86	Structure	
25	90	5	Stakehole, very shallow, possibly natural, near	N/a	N/a	89	Structure	
26	92	5	Structure posthole (structural)	Soil sample	yes	91	Structure	
27	113	5	Structure posthole (structural)	Soil sample	yes	112	Structure	
28	104	5	Structure posthole (special deposit)	Burnt clay - sieved, no environmental	N/a	102	Structure	
29	103	5	Structure posthole (front wall; *)	Soil sample	yes	102	Structure	C14
30	94	0.05	Structure Pit in centre of south wall	small charcoal sample	yes	93	Structure	C14
31	127	3	Structure pit in NE corner	soil sample ***SEEDS***???	yes***	126	Structure	
32	131	1.5	Structure hearth stakehole	small charcoal sample	yes	131	Structure	
33	33	0.1	Structure drip gully SE	small charcoal sample	yes	31	Structure	
34	161		fill of posthole 160			160	Structure	

35	151	10	Basal fill of c150 well	Bulk soil - big bucket not processed	NO	150	Well	
36	152	10	Dark charcoal/burnt material in c150	Bulk soil	yes	150	Well	C14
37	88	2	Posthole near roasting pit, double posthole fill	Bulk soil	yes	85	Well	
38	32	2	Charcoal from terminus of c30	Charcoal; to be reassigned????	No	30	Structure	
39	168	10	Well feature 167	Bulk soil	yes	167	Well	
40	170	10	Well feature 169	Bulk soil	yes	169	Well	C14
41	172	10	Well feature 171	Bulk soil	yes	171	Well	
42	151	10	Basal fill of c150	Bulk soil - big bucket not processed	NO	150	Well	
43	120	5	Posthole in centre-N of structure, cut 120, fill 1	Bulk soil	yes	120	Structure	
44	101	>1	Deposit in centre of structure, fill	Charcoal	yes	100	Structure	
45	32	2	Charcoal from terminus of c30 ditch	Charcoal	yes	30	structure	
46	22	0.05	charcoal from terminus of C7 ditch	Charcoal	no	7	Structure	
47	25	0.05	Ditch E-W to south of structure, upper fill	Charcoal	no	24	Ditches	C14
48	44	0.05	charcoal from posthole near hearth	Charcoal	no	43	Structure	
49	84	0.05	charcoal from posthole in north wall (with poli	Charcoal	no	83	Structure	
50	107	0.05	charcoal from posthole near hearth	Charcoal	no	106	Structure	
51	115	0.05	charcoal from posthole/pit near hearth	Charcoal	no	114	Structure	