Final Report Appendices, Landsdown Old Wesley Grounds, Kilgobbin, Co. Dublin

MCGLADE 28/03/2018 14E339 DLRCC D12A/0206

VOLUME 2

archaeology plan
HERITAGE SOLUTIONS

SITE NAME

Landsdown Old Wesley Grounds, Kilgobbin, Co. Dublin

CLIENT

Castlethorn Construction Ltd., Usher House, Dundrum, Dublin 16.

RMP

DU025-016--, DU025-017--/DU025-121--

PLANNING

Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council Planning Ref. D12A/0206

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14E339

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ABBREVIATIONS USED

DoCHG	Dept. of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht
NMI	National Museum of Ireland
NMS	National Monuments Service
OS	Ordnance Survey
RMP	Record of Monuments and Places
NIAH	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage
LAP	Local Area Plan

Appendix A

The prehistoric pottery from Kilgobbin, Co. Dublin (14E339)

E. Grogan, E. & H. Roche
2018

The prehistoric pottery from Kilgobbin, Co. Dublin (14E0339)

Eoin Grogan and Helen Roche

The site at Kilgobbin produced a small assemblage of prehistoric pottery consisting 35 sherds (plus one fragment and six crumbs, total weight: 184g). This represents at least two early Neolithic carinated bowls, eleven Chalcolithic Beakers—including some important late examples—and a single example each of middle and late Bronze Age domestic vessels. This important domestic assemblage highlights the concentration of prehistoric settlement on the lower uplands of south county Dublin.

Early Neolithic assemblage

The 11 sherds came from a number of scattered features in Areas 1–3 and represent at least two, and possibly as many as seven, early Neolithic round bottomed carinated bowls (No, 1, Groups I[1]). The material consists of a single rim-/neck-/shoulder, five neck- and five bodysherds (plus a single crumb) weighing a total of 44g (Table 1). The pottery is well-made and well-fired with thin walls and fine (generally ≤ 1mm) quartzite, and frequently mica, inclusions; these inclusions are typical of the Leinster granite area and are a characteristic feature of, for example, the early Neolithic assemblages nearby in the same townland of Kilgobbin (Grogan 2004a) and at Newtown Little (Grogan and Roche 2006).

The material is fragmentary and, typically of domestic assemblages, slightly worn and present in small quantities; for example, at Newtown Little eight separate vessels were represented by just 20 sherds. The absence of feature sherds makes more accurate assessment difficult. However, Vessel 1—with a rounded, slightly expanded rim, short concave neck, sharply defined rounded shoulder and a shallow rounded bowl—has a distinctive closed profile (where the diameter of the rim is less than that of the shoulder). These modified carinated bowls (Sheridan 1995, 17–18; Case 1961: 'Ballyalton bowls'; Herity 1987: 'necked vessels') were certainly current in the early Neolithic but are also a feature of the end of this period where they overlap with both bipartite and broad-rimmed bowls (Grogan and Roche 2010, 27–32). Both plain and highly decorated examples occur but the distribution of this pottery is largely confined to the northeast of Ireland (in this regard not much has changed since Case's 1961 research: see his fig. 28; the 'Ballyalton bowls' in the south Leinster area are all bipartite bowls).

Some slight confirmation of the later date, *c*. 3700–3500 BC, for the assemblage is provide by a decorated necksherd (**108**:2[2]) incorporated into the fill of a feature that also produced Beaker. Broadly contemporary activity, represented by broad-rimmed bowls, came from Newtown Little (Grogan 2004b).

[1] Group numbers (Roman numerals) refer to sherds of distinctive fabric from a vessel where the overall form is not identifiable.
[2] Throughout this report context numbers are in **bold**.

Local context

To the west Neolithic activity was recorded in the vicinity of the portal tomb ('The Brehon's Chair') at Talorsgrange (Lynch 2000) and at Blackglen, Balally (Grogan and Roche 2009). A large, broadly contemporary, assemblage came from the rectangular house site at Kilgobbin (Hagen 2004; Grogan 2004a), there is a small assemblage from 'Belarmine' Kilgobbin (Dennehy 2004; Grogan 2004b) (both less than 300m to the northwest of the current site), while there is another small domestic site at Newtown Little, to the west (Grogan and Roche 2006). At Jamestown, 1.2km to the southeast, is another early assemblage (Grogan and Roche 2011), while a small assemblage came from Carrickmines Great, 1.2km to the northeast of Jamestown, and more scattered activity was recorded at several locations in Glebe and Laughanstown a further 2.5km to the east (Seaver 2004a-c; 2005; Seaver and Keeling 2002). This arc of settlement activity along the southern fringe of Dublin Bay is extended to Dalkey Island (Liversage 1968).

The Chalcolithic (Copper Age)

A small assemblage of Beaker pottery came from scattered features in Areas 2 and 3. In total there were 20 sherds (three rim-, four base-angle-, two neck- and 11 bodysherds, plus a single fragment; total weight: 86g) and these represent at least eleven vessels (Nos 1–2, Groups I–IX, Table 1). The small quantity of material representing so many vessels, the scattered nature of the deposits and the generally worn and fragmentary condition are all indicative of domestic debris.

There are seven 'fine' (Nos 2–3, Groups I–II, V–VII) and four 'domestic'[3] (Groups III–IV, VIII—IX) vessels (Table 1). The pottery is well fired, generally buff to red- or brown-buff with darker, grey to dark grey cores. All of the material contains quartzite inclusions (generally ≤ 2mm) but dolerite and sandstone are occasionally present. Interestingly, mica—a distinguishing and prominent feature of the nearby, but earlier, Beaker assemblage in the same townland (Grogan 2004a)—only occurred in one vessel (Group III) but was identified in a few other sherds (*e.g.* **108**:1–3). The material is fragmentary and, typically of domestic assemblages, slightly worn and present in small quantities. By comparison the nearby Kilgobbin structured deposits consisted of about 850 sherds representing 37 fine and eight domestic vessels.

Two very fine vessels are represented; Nos 2 (**309**:1) and 3 (**228**:1) are late Beakers with high, gently convex, necks and short, gently rounded constricted waists; although no lower portions of the vessels were preserved these may have had all-over-ornament. This form is represented at the wedge tomb of Ballyedmonduff (Ó Ríordáin and deValera 1952) and Dalkey Island, Co. Dublin, sites V (Liversage 1968, figs 10:p70, p74, 12:p71–72, 13: p75, p94) and II (Liversage 1968, fig. 11: p179).

[3] Other terms, such as 'coarse' Beaker or 'rusticated' ware have also been used to refer to this material. Often, as at Kilgobbin, this material, while consisting frequently of larger, thicker-walled vessels, is not appreciably 'coarser' than the so-called 'fine' wares. Rustication refers specifically to decoration with fingernail, or sometimes bird bone, impressions frequently arranged haphazardly over the entire vessel.

The decoration on another sherd (**108**:3), including a line of very unusual whipped-cord, suggests it too may belong to this phase. These vessels belong to the end of the Chalcolithic, what Case (1993) loosely referred to as style 3 and should date to *c*. 2300–2200 BC. There are very few sites with this material (Grogan and Roche 2010, 36) and it is significant that three of them should occur in such a compact area.

Domestic pottery forms a component at a wide range of Beaker sites throughout the country and is a feature of several large assemblages in Leinster including Kilgobbin and Dalkey Island and (Grogan 2004a; Liversage 1968). The slight nature of the material at Kilgobbin precludes any particular insight but closely spaced, deep horizontal scores, and pendant row of finer oblique scores, on Group VIII are very similar to the decorative arrangement on an example from Site II, Dalkey Island (Liversage 1968, fig. 6: p170). These large vessels have been referred to as 'Rockbarton pots' after the eponymous site in county Limerick (Mitchell and Ó Ríordáin 1942; Case 1961, 206–208; Grogan and Roche 2010, illus.7:d) and are frequently distinguished by applied or pinched-up horizontal cordons; a detached prominent cordon was represented in Group IV (**324**:3) from Area 3 at Kilgobbin.

Local context

The concentration of settlement along the lower fringes of the Dublin uplands, already noted for the early Neolithic, is repeated during the Chalcolithic—frequently on the same sites. Beaker occurs at Taylorsgrange (Lynch 2000), Blackglen, Balally (Grogan and Roche 2009), another site in Kilgobbin townland (Grogan 2004a), at Newtown Little (Grogan 2004b), Jamestown (Grogan and Roche 2011), Cherrywood (Ó Néill 2000) and at Site 78 and 35D, Laughanstown (Seaver 2004b; Seaver and Keeley 2003, 129).

This dense settlement is emphasised by the presence of several wedge tombs in the area; these include Kilmashogue (DU025-007001; Kilbride-Jones 1953–54), Killakee (DU025-022), Ballyedmonduff (DU025-045; Ó Ríordáin and deValera 1952), Laughanstown (DU026-024) and Shankill (DU026-059).

Middle to late Bronze Age domestic pottery

Domestic pottery from this period (*c*. 1200–800 BC), although frequently not more precisely distinguished in the literature, was identified in small quantities from sites in the area. These include middle Bronze Age ceramics from Kilgobbin (Grogan 2004a), late Bronze Age pottery from Jamestown (Grogan and Roche 2011) and the ceremonial enclosure at Lugg (Roche and Eogan 2007), and more generally identified material from several locations in Laughanstown (Seaver 2004b, 173; Seaver and Keeley 2002; 2003). In addition, late Bronze Age cremation pits occurred at Kilgobbin (Hagen 2004) and Laughanstown site 38H (Seaver and Keeley 2003, 129–30).

Amore extensive late Bronze Age ceramic assemblage, associated with clay moulds and crucibles, came from site V Dalkey Island (Liversage 1968, figs 16, 20–21) while a small quantity of late

Bronze Age pottery indicated the re-use of the Ballyedmonduff wedge tomb (Ó Ríordáin and deValera 1952, fig. 2:18).

Conclusions

Although this is a small assemblage it is a significant addition to the dense pattern of early prehistoric settlement along the upland fringes of south Dublin extending to Dalkey Island and overlooking Dublin Bay. The presence of early Neolithic, Chalcolithic and middle and late Bronze Age pottery further emphasises the persistent, or at least episodic, occupations of sites over very considerable periods.

Recommendations

The pottery is generally clean, dry and stable and requires no further treatment.

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CATALOGUE

The excavation number (E140339) is omitted throughout: only the context number followed by the find number is included. Where the pottery is listed in the catalogue the context numbers are in bold: *e.g.* bodysherd: **324**:5. Numbers in square brackets (*e.g*. **108**:[1, 4–6]) indicate that the sherds are conjoined. Find numbers followed by curly brackets (*e.g.* 17{10}) refer to multiple sherds, fragments or crumbs recorded under a single number. The thickness refers to an average dimension; where relevant a thickness range is indicated. Vessel numbers have been allocated to intact vessels or pottery where some estimation of the form of the pot is possible, or where the detailed evidence of featured sherds (*e.g*. rims, shoulders), decoration or fabric indicates separate pots. Group numbers (Roman numerals) refer to sherds of distinctive fabric from a vessel where the overall form is not identifiable principally due to the absence of sufficient feature (rim/ neck/ shoulder) sherds. Individual sherds that could not be definitely ascribed to either category are described separately; these may come from further pots that may not, however, be included in the calculations of minimum and maximum numbers of vessels. Rim diameters (or other overall dimensions) are provided where there is a reasonable opportunity to provide accurate measurements; however, these dimensions can vary on individual coil-built prehistoric vessels. The inclusions were examined using simple magnification and in some cases attribution reflects probable, rather than certain, identification. Fragments are small sherds (generally less than 10mm square) where only one surface has survived while crumbs are very small pieces (≤ 5 x 5mm) generally without surviving surfaces.
Worn: some wear damage to surfaces and edge breaks much worn: considerable wear damage
Abraded: very considerable wear resulting in loss of surfaces
Inclusions: low content: less than 15%, medium: 15–25%, high: more than 25%
R. rimsherd N. necksherd S. shouldersherd B. bodysherd N/A measurement not possible
NN no number allocated
The contexts are shown in Table 1.

Early Neolithic Carinated Bowls

*Area 1, context **114***
Single necksherd (**114**:1) of compact, red-brown fabric with a dark grey core and a low content of quartzite inclusions (generally ≤ 1mm, very occasionally up to 5.18 x 5.07mm) and occasional mica flecks. Neck thickness: 6.66mm; weight: 6g.

*Area 2, context **173***
Vessel 1. This is represented by four sherds (one rim-, neck-, shouldersherd: **173**:2, three bodysherds: **173**:2–4) from a vessel with a rounded rim, slightly expanded internally and out, a short concave neck, and a rounded, expanded angle shoulder; unusually, the vessel has a closed profile (where the diameter of the rim is less than that of the shoulder) with a sharply inturned rim and neck. The compact, buff to grey or brown-buff fabric has a low content of quartzite inclusions (generally ≤ 1mm, very occasionally up to 3.28 x 1.75mm) and mica flecks. Neck thickness: 6.70mm; body: 6.24mm; weight: 16g.

*Area 2, context **161***
Single necksherd (**161**:1) of compact, red- to buff-brown fabric with a dark grey core and a low content of quartzite inclusions (generally ≤ 1mm, very occasionally up to 3.54 x 2.19mm) and occasional mica flecks. Neck thickness: 7.59mm; weight: 11g.

*Area 2, context **137***
Single necksherd (**137**:1) of compact, red- to buff-brown fabric with a grey core and a low content of quartzite inclusions (generally ≤ 1mm, very occasionally up to 4.08 x 3.49mm). The internal surface is burnt. Neck thickness: 7.34mm; weight: 4g.

*Area 2, context **112***
Single necksherd and small bodysherd (**112**:1–2) of compact, buff-brown fabric with a grey core and a low content of quartzite inclusions (generally ≤ 1mm, very occasionally up to 4.08 x 3.49mm). Neck thickness: 7.60mm; weight: 4g.

*Area 2, context **108***
Single necksherd (**108**:2) of brown-buff fabric with a dark grey core and a low content of quartzite and mica inclusions. Neck thickness: 7.22mm; weight: 1g.
Comment There is a wide shallow score on the external surface. This context also produced Beaker pottery (**108**:1, 3–6, see below).

*Area 3, context **291***
Single worn bodysherd (**291**:1; one crumb: **291**:2) of compact, red-buff fabric with a grey core and a low content of quartzite inclusions (generally ≤ 1mm). Body thickness: 6.21mm; weight: 3g.

Chalcolithic Beaker

*Area 2, context **129***
Group I. This is represented by three bodysherds (**129**:1–3) of compact, buff-brown fabric with a grey core and a low content of quartzite and mica inclusions (generally ≤ 1mm, very occasionally up to 5.56 x 4.54mm). Body thickness: 7.58mm; weight: 12g.
External decoration consists of a single scored, horizontal line; the curvature on the sherd indicates that this is from the upper portion of the body.

*Area 2, context **176***
Group II. This fine vessel is represented by a single small rounded and upright rimsherd (**176**:13) of compact, buff fabric with a grey core and a very low content of quartzite inclusions (generally ≤ 0.5mm). Neck thickness: 6.74mm; weight: 2g.
External decoration consists of a row of closely spaced fine fingernail impressions directly beneath the rim and similar, more randomly arranged, impressions on the neck.

*Area 2, context **108***
Group III. This domestic vessel is represented by four bodysherds and one fragment (**108**:[1, 4–6], 3) of compact, buff fabric with a grey core and a very low content of quartzite inclusions (generally ≤ 0.5mm) and occasional larger dolerite pieces. Body thickness: 10.10–10.25mm; weight: 10g.
External decoration on a very small, worn sherd (**108**:3) consists of a horizontal line of what appears to be whipped-cord with, immediately beneath, two broad, shallow, oblique scores. This arrangement, of bands of horizontal lines with a 'hanging' fringe, is common on early decorated Beakers; however, in this instance it is clear that there was only a single line and whipped-cord is a very unusual decorative feature on the early material. This is, therefore, probably from a late Beaker (see above).
Comment This context also produced a necksherd of early Neolithic pottery (**108**:2, see above).

*Area 3, context **324***
Group IV. This domestic vessel is represented by three worn sherds (one detached cordon: **324**:3; two bodysherds: **324**:2, 4) of compact, buff fabric with a grey core and a very low content of quartzite inclusions (generally ≤ 2mm) and occasional larger mica pieces (up to 6.13 x 5.34mm). Body thickness: 9.38mm; weight: 7g.

Group V. Single base-anglesherd (**324**:5) from a fine vessel of pale buff fabric with a grey buff core and internal surface and a low content of quartzite inclusions (generally ≤ 2mm). Body thickness: 7.78mm; weight: 6g.

Group VI. Single much worn base-anglesherd (**324**:1) from a fine vessel of buff fabric with a low content of quartzite inclusions (generally ≤ 0.5mm). Body thickness: N/A; weight: 2g.

*Area 3, context **305**, fill of narrow gully **304***
Group VII. This domestic vessel is represented by two worn base-anglesherds (**305**:1{2}) from a simple rounded, unfooted, base. The light, crumbly, pale buff fabric has a very low content of quartzite inclusions (generally ≤ 0.5mm). Weight: 9g.

Group VIII. This is represented by a single gently concave necksherd (**305**:2) from a large domestic vessel. The compact buff fabric has a grey core and a low content of quartzite, dolerite and sandstone inclusions (generally ≤ 2mm). Neck thickness: 10.12mm; weight: 6g.
External decoration consists of deeply scored, broad horizontal lines with, beneath, what appears to be a band of sharply defined narrow oblique scores.

Group IX. This is represented by a single, worn, gently concave necksherd (**305**:5) from a domestic vessel. The compact red-buff fabric has a dark grey core and internal surface with a low content of quartzite, dolerite and sandstone inclusions (generally ≤ 2mm, frequently up to 4.42 x 4.02mm). Neck thickness: 9.50mm; weight: 6g.
External decoration consists of a single broad (3.95mm) whipped cord impression on the neck.
(Liversage 1968, fig. 6:p170)

Other
Small bodysherd (**305**:4; one fragment: **305**:3) of domestic Beaker. Weight: 3g.

*Area 3, context **309**, fill of C-shaped slot **279***

Vessel 2. This is represented by a single rim-/necksherd (**309**:1) from a fine, well-made and fired vessel with a rounded rim and a high (46.60mm), gently convex neck and a short, rounded, constricted waist. The compact red-buff fabric has a dark grey core and internal surface with a low content of quartzite and dolerite inclusions (generally ≤ 2mm, frequently up to 5.48 x 5.28mm). Neck thickness: 8.49–9.18mm; weight: 20g.
External decoration The neck and waist are covered by broad (2.65mm), horizontal, closely spaced, sharply defined shallow grooves; while no part of the body survives this vessel may have had all-over-decoration.
Internal The internal neck surface has oblique, alternating, panels filled with lightly scored oblique lines.
Comment This is part of a very similar vessel to No. 3 (below).

*Area 3, context **228**, fill of possible cremation pit*
Vessel 3. This is represented by a single rim-/necksherd (**228**:1) from a fine, well-made and fired vessel with a rounded rim and a gently convex neck. The compact red-buff fabric has a dark grey core and internal surface with a low content of quartzite and dolerite inclusions (generally ≤ 2mm, frequently up to 4.37 x 3.75mm). Neck thickness: 8.37–9.09mm; weight: 16g.
External decoration The neck is covered by broad (2.65mm), horizontal, closely spaced, sharply defined shallow grooves; while no part of the body survives this vessel may have had all-over-decoration.
Internal The internal neck surface has part of a panel filled with lightly scored oblique lines.
Comment This is part of a very similar vessel to No. 2 (above).

Middle to late Bronze Age domestic pottery

*Area 3, context **200***
Group X. This is represented by three sherds (one necksherd: **200**:3; two small bodysherds: **200**:1–2) from a large domestic vessel. The compact buff to brown-buff fabric has a dark grey core and a medium content of shale inclusions (generally ≤ 3mm, up to 6.49 x 5.22mm). Neck thickness: 10.40mm; weight: 10g.
External decoration consists of two low pinched-up cordons, one horizontal and the other diagonal.

*Area 2, context **176***
Group XI. This large late Bronze Age vessel is represented by a single worn bodysherd (**176**:1). The dense light buff to brown-buff fabric has a dark grey core and a medium content of shale inclusions (generally ≤ 2mm, up to 7.10 x 5.80mm). Body thickness: 13.01mm; weight: 28g.

Other prehistoric material

Five features produced crumbs of unidentifiable prehistoric pottery (Area 2: **120**:1, **403**:1; Area 3: **303**:1, **315**:1, **321**:1); total weight: 1g.

Vessel No.	Area	Context/feature	Number of sherds	Rimsherds	Shoulder sherd	Base-angle sherds	Neck sherds	Body sherds	Fragments	Crumbs	Inclusions	Weight (g)	Pottery type	Burnished/ decorated
Other	**1**	**114**	1	0	0		1	0	0	0	Q M	6	ENCB	- -
Vessel 1	**2**	**173**	4	1	0		0	3	0	0	Q M	16	ENCB	- -
Other	**2**	**161**	1	0	0		1	0	0	0	Q M	11	ENCB	- -
Other	**2**	**137**	1	0	0		1	0	0	0	Q	4	ENCB	- -
Other	**2**	**112**	2	0	0		1	1	0	0	Q	3	ENCB	- -
Other	**2**	**108**	1	0	0		1	0	0	0	Q M	1	ENCB	- -
Other	**3**	**291**	1	0	0		0	1	0	1	Q	3	ENCB	- -
Total			***11***	***1***	***0***		***5***	***5***	***0***	***1***		***44***	***ENCB***	- -
Group I	**2**	**129**	3	0	0		0	3	0	0	Q M	12	Fine Beaker	- ■
Group II	**2**	**176**	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Q	2	Fine Beaker	- ■
Group III	**2**	**108**	4	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	Q D	10	Fine Beaker	- ■
Group IV	**3**	**324**	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	Q M	6	Domestic Beaker	- -
Group V	**3**	**324**	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Q	6	Fine Beaker	- -
Group VI	**3**	**324**	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Q	2	Fine Beaker	- -
Group VII	**3**	**305**	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	Q	9	Fine Beaker	- -
Group VIII	**3**	**305**	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Q D S	6	Domestic Beaker	- ■
Group IX	**3**	**305**	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Q D	6	Domestic Beaker	- ■
Other	**3**	**305**	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Q	3	Domestic Beaker	- -
Vessel 2	**3**	**309**	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Q D	20	Fine Beaker	- ■
Vessel 3	**3**	**228**	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Q D	16	Fine Beaker	- ■
Total			***20***	***3***	***0***	***4***	***2***	***11***	***1***	***0***		***86***	***Beaker***	
Group X	**3**	**200**	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Sh	10	MBA domestic	- ■
Other	**3**	**200**	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0		3	MBA domestic	- -
Group XI	**2**	**176**	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		28	LBA domestic	- -
Total			***4***	***0***	***0***	***0***	***1***	***3***	***0***	***0***		***41***		
Other		**303/315/321/339/403**	0	0	0		0	0	0	5	-	1	prehistoric	- -
Total			***35***	***4***	***0***	***4***	***8***	***19***	***1***	***6***		***184***	***Prehistoric***	

Q quartzite M mica D dolerite S sandstone Sh shale ENCB Early Neolithic Carinated Bowl

Table 1. Details of pottery including individual vessels from Kilgobbin, Co. Dublin.

Context	Vessel No.	Draw Sherd No.	Profile only	Photograph
173	1	**173**:1		
108	-	**108**:3		
305	Group VIII	**305**:2		
305	Group IX	**305**:5		
309	2	**309**:1		
228	3	**228**:1		

Table 2. Suggestions for illustration, Kilgobbin, Co. Dublin.

Appendix B

Medieval pottery report
Kilgobbin 14E339

S. Scully
2015

Appendix B MEDIEVAL POTTERY REPORT

Siobhán Scully

INTRODUCTION

A total of 451 sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the archaeological excavations at Kilgobbin, Co. Dublin (14E0339). After refitting, this number was reduced to 442 sherds. The pottery ranges in date from the late twelfth to the fourteenth century and it was all produced locally.

METHODOLOGY

The pottery was identified visually with reference to published material on pottery produced in Ireland, Britain and Continental Europe. A brief overview of the pottery is given with a table presenting information on the pottery by type, quantification, form and date. The medieval pottery is divided up and discussed by type. The pottery is then presented by context. A full descriptive catalogue is presented in Appendix 1.

The pottery is quantified by each pottery type by sherd count, by Minimum Number of Vessels (MNV) and Minimum Vessels Represented (MVR). Where a number of sherds refitted these were counted as a single sherd. The Minimum Number of Vessels is an absolute minimum number of each type of pottery represented within the assemblage. It is based on the frequency of the occurrence of the most diagnostic feature per pottery type. For medieval vessels this is taken to be fragments of rim/handle which tended to break in one piece. The Minimum Vessels Represented is a more subjective figure which takes into account a number of different diagnostic features, such as handles or bases and where they are not present, the differentiation between body sherds (McCutcheon et al. 2004, 368).

IRISH MEDIEVAL POTTERY

The medieval pottery assemblage from Kilgobbin consists entirely of locally produced wares. As can be seen by the following table, well over half of the assemblage consists of Leinster Cooking Ware (64.7% of the assemblage). The vast majority of the pottery (74%) is hand-built including Leinster Cooking Ware, Dublin-type Coarseware and most of the Dublin-type Cooking Ware with wheel-thrown wares consisting just 26% of the assemblage including Dublin-type Ware, Dublin-type Fine Ware and one sherd of Dublin-type Cooking Ware. Although the hand-built cooking wares can date anywhere from the late twelfth to the fourteenth century, there is only

one sherd of the later Dublin-type Fine Ware which dates between the late thirteenth and the fourteenth century.

LOCAL MEDIEVAL POTTERY						
Type	**Sherds**	**MNV**	**MVR**	**% by sherd count**	**Form**	**Date Range**
Leinster Cooking ware	286	0	6	64.7	Cooking pots	L12thC – 14thC
Dublin-type Coarseware	35	0	3	7.9	Jugs?; storage jars?	L12thC – c.mid-13thC
Dublin-type ware	113	1	4	25.6	Jug(s); storage jars?	13thC – 14thC
Dublin-type Cooking ware	7	0	1	1.6	Cooking pots	L12thC – 14thC
Dublin-type Fine ware	1	0	1	0.2	Jug?	L13thC – 14thC

The following table summarises the various vessel parts found of each type of pottery, as well as their MNV and MNR and what features were present. These are discussed in more detail below. As there is only one rim/handle sherd present in the assemblage the Minimum Number of Vessels is just one but the Minimum Vessels Represented may be fifteen.

Type	**MNV**	**MVR**	**Vessel part**	**No.**	**Description of features present**
Leinster Cooking Ware	0	6	Rims	17	Cooking Pots: everted flat (11); with channel on interior (2); external bevel (1); everted with external bevel (1); upright with internal bevel (1)
			Bases	20	Cooking Pots; kick at base angle (11); all gritted on underside
			Body sherds	217	
			Crumbs	32	
Dublin-type Coarseware	0	3	Bases	4	Plain base angle (1)
			Body sherds	31	Applied strip (3); incised line (1); body with fragment of strap handle (1)
Dublin-type Ware	1	4	Rim/handle	1	Jug; upright plain rim; strap handle (D1)
			Bases	4	Plain base angles (4)
			Body sherds	103	Applied ribs (3); applied strips (5); applied thumbed strip (2); thumb mark (1)
			Crumbs	5	
Dublin-type Cooking Ware	0	1	Rim	1	Cooking pot; everted flat rim

			Body sherds	6	
Dublin-type Fine Ware	0	1	Body sherd	1	Horizontal grooving (1)
TOTALS	*1*	*15*		*442*	

Leinster Cooking Ware

Leinster Cooking Ware is the most widespread type of medieval pottery found in Leinster and most excavations of medieval sites in Leinster produce it (Ó Floinn 1988, 327, 340). The fabric is hand-built and coarse, containing large plates of mica, quartz grits and sometimes decomposed feldspar. It has an orange, oxidised fabric, often with a grey reduced internal surface or core (ibid., 327–8). The range of vessels produced with this type of ware are limited, however, they are not just confined to cooking pots but also include jugs, platters, shallow dishes and occasionally curfews (ibid., 328). This type of pottery was produced from the late twelfth century to the fourteenth century.

There are 286 sherds of Leinster Cooking Ware in the Kilgobbin assemblage. It is the most commonly occurring local ware in the assemblage comprising 64.7% of the assemblage. There are 17 rim sherds. Thirteen of these rim sherds are everted rims typical of cooking pots. There are 11 everted flat rims; two rims (7:2, 9:1) have a channel on the interior of the rim, two rims (14:32-33, 26:30) have an external bevel and one rim (26:3) has a channel in the top of the rim. One rim sherd (26:2), from a cooking pot, is an upright rim with an internal bevel, similar to the rim of a small cooking pot found at Kells Priory (ibid., 329; fig.2.1). There are 20 base sherds, 11 of which have a kick at the base angle and all are sand-gritted on the underside of the base; both typical features of Leinster Cooking Ware. There are 217 body sherds and 32 crumbs of this ware. Many of the sherds are sooted on the exterior, some heavily so and a small number of sherds have sooting on the interior. All the diagnostic sherds in the Leinster Cooking Ware assemblage from Kilgobbin appear to come from cooking pots.

Dublin-type Coarseware

This type of pottery was produced from c.1185 and maybe as early as 1175 (McCutcheon 2006, 61). It has a coarse fabric and is hand-built and was very much influenced by Ham Green B pottery (ibid., 61, 68). The fabric has an oxidised orange colour with a grey reduced core and is glazed with a lead glaze which appears either green or brown. Some sherds in the Kilgobbin

assemblage are oxidised to a very light orange, almost pink, colour, especially some sherds from Context 4.

There the 35 sherds of Dublin-type Coarseware in the Kilgobbin assemblage, comprising 7.9% of the assemblage. There are four base sherds; one is a plain base angle (14:38) and the rest are middle portions of bases. Two base sherds (3:76, 14:38) have some sooting on the underside of the base. There are 31 body sherds, four of which are decorated. Three sherds (4:18–20) have applied strips and one body sherd (100:1) has an incised line. One body sherd (9:37) has the base fragment of an applied strap handle with a deep slash mark on one side of the handle and a shallower slash mark on the other side. Four body sherds (3:72–74, 9:24) show definite signs of abrasion and some from Context 4 may also be slightly abraded.

Dublin-type Ware

This locally produced ware was wheel-thrown, with a less coarse fabric than the earlier Dublin-type coarseware, but it still has visible inclusions of mica. It began to be produced from the mid-thirteenth century onwards (McCutcheon 2006, 61). There are 113 sherds of this ware from Kilgobbin, comprising 25.6% of the medieval pottery assemblage. There is one rim/handle sherd (262:1) from a jug. It has an upright plain rim with a wide strap handle attached below the rim. The strap handle has a single incised line down the centre of the handle which corresponds to McCutcheon's Type D1 of decorated handles (2006, 49; fig.18). There are stab marks at the junction of the rim and handle. There are four base sherds (8:10–11, 14:39, 26:24) of Dublin-type Ware, including two sherds (8:10–11) with portions of vessel body. All the base sherds have plain base angles. Two base sherds (8:11, 26:4) have some sooting on the underside and the latter is abraded on the interior. There are 103 body sherds and five crumbs of Dublin-type Ware. Eleven body sherds are decorated. Three body sherds (4:43, 4:45, 4:77) have applied ribs, five body sherds (40:40–41, 4:46, 4:76, 8:13) have applied strips, two body sherds (4:42, 8:12) have applied thumbed strips and one body sherd (4:44) has a thumb mark.

Dublin-type Cooking Ware

This is a micaceous, unglazed ware which can be either hand-built or wheel-thrown. It dates from the late twelfth to the thirteenth century and is contemporary with Dublin-type coarsewares and Dublin-type wares (McCutcheon 2000, 122–3). They mostly consist of cooking pots but large jars and pans and incurved dishes are also found (McCutcheon 2006, 81). Seven sherds of this ware were recovered from the excavations at Kilgobbin comprising 1.6% of the

medieval pottery assemblage. There is one everted flat rim sherd (200:4) from a cooking pot and the remaining sherds are body sherds. Three (9:30, 9:36, 26:28) are sooted and two (200:5–6) are abraded.

Dublin-type Fine Ware

This is a wheel-thrown ware from which all the impurities have been removed from the clay giving a smooth, clean fabric. Small jugs were the most common vessel type produced in this ware. This type of ware dates to the late thirteenth and fourteenth centuries (McCutcheon 2000, 122). There is one body sherd (244:1-2) of this ware from Kilgobbin representing 0.2% of the medieval pottery assemblage. It is a body sherd with horizontal grooving and light green mottled glaze.

THE POTTERY BY CONTEXT

The following table presents the medieval pottery from Kilgobbin by Area and by Context. A ceramic date range for each context is given. This date range is a guide only and does not take into account any other material that may have been retrieved from that context.

Context No.	Pottery Type	No. of Sherds	Date
AREA 1			
1	Leinster Cooking Ware	5	L12thC – 14thC
Date Range for Context: Late 12th Century – 14th Century			
3	Leinster Cooking Ware	68	L12thC – 14thC
	Dublin-type Coarseware	8	L12thC – c.mid-13thC
Date Range for Context: Late 12th Century – 14th Century			
4	Leinster Cooking Ware	17	L12thC – 14thC
	Dublin-type Coarseware	22	L12thC – c.mid-13thC
	Dublin-type Ware	50	13thC – 14thC
Date Range for Context: Late 12th Century – 14th Century			
7	Leinster Cooking Ware	53	L12thC – 14thC
Date Range for Context: Late 12th Century – 14th Century			
8	Leinster Cooking Ware	9	L12thC – 14thC
	Dublin-type Ware	45	13thC – 14thC
Date Range for Context: Late 12th Century – 14th Century			
9	Leinster Cooking Ware	39	L12thC – 14thC
	Dublin-type Coarseware	2	L12thC – c.mid-13thC
	Dublin-type Ware	5	13thC – 14thC
	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	3	L12thC – 14thC
Date Range for Context: Late 12th Century – 14th Century			
14	Leinster Cooking Ware	31	L12thC – 14thC
	Dublin-type Coarseware	2	L12thC – c.mid-13thC

	Dublin-type Ware	3	13thC – 14thC
Date Range for Context: Late 12th Century – 14th Century			
16	Leinster Cooking Ware	5	L12thC – 14thC
Date Range for Context: Late 12th Century – 14th Century			
18	Leinster Cooking Ware	3	L12thC – 14thC
Date Range for Context: Late 12th Century – 14th Century			
20	Leinster Cooking Ware	4	L12thC – 14thC
	Dublin-type Ware	1	13thC – 14thC
Date Range for Context: Late 12th Century – 14th Century			
26	Leinster Cooking Ware	43	L12thC – 14thC
	Dublin-type Ware	4	13thC – 14thC
	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	1	L12thC – 14thC
Date Range for Context: Late 12th Century – 14th Century			
27	Leinster Cooking Ware	5	L12thC – 14thC
Date Range for Context: Late 12th Century – 14th Century			
29	Leinster Cooking Ware	2	L12thC – 14thC
Date Range for Context: Late 12th Century – 14th Century			
37	Leinster Cooking Ware	2	L12thC – 14thC
Date Range for Context: Late 12th Century – 14th Century			
AREA 2			
100	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	1	L12thC – 14thC
Date Range for Context: Late 12th Century – 14th Century			
115	Dublin-type Ware	1	13thC – 14thC
Date Range for Context: 13th Century – 14th Century			
AREA 3			
200	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	3	L12thC – 14thC
Date Range for Context: Late 12th Century – 14th Century			
244	Dublin-type Fine Ware	1	L13thC – 14thC
Date Range for Context: Late 13th Century – 14th Century			
262	Dublin-type Ware	2	13thC – 14thC
Date Range for Context: 13th Century – 14th Century			
294	Dublin-type Ware	1	13thC – 14thC
Date Range for Context: 13th Century – 14th Century			
353	Dublin-type Ware	1	13thC – 14thC
Date Range for Context: 13th Century – 14th Century			

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Appendix 1

Catalogue of Medieval Pottery from Kilgobbin

Find No.	Context No.	Type	Description
14E339:1:1	1	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:1:2	1	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:1:3	1	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:1:4	1	Leinster Cooking Ware	Crumb
14E339:1:5	1	Leinster Cooking Ware	Crumb
14E339:3:1	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Rim sherd; cooking pot; everted flat rim; sooted on exterior
14E339:3:2	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Rim sherd; cooking pot; everted flat rim; sooted on exterior
14E339:3:3	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Rim sherd; small fragment of everted flat rim; sooted on exterior
14E339:3:4	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Rim sherd; small fragment of everted flat rim; sooted on exterior
14E339:3:5	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Base sherd; kick at base angle; gritted on underside; some sooting on exterior
14E339:3:6	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Base sherd; small fragment from middle of base; gritted
14E339:3:7	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:3:8	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:3:9	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:3:10	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:3:11	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:3:12	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; some sooting
14E339:3:13	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:3:14	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:3:15	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; some sooting
14E339:3:16	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; fragment of neck; sooted
14E339:3:17	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; some sooting
14E339:3:18	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; some sooting
14E339:3:19	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:3:20	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:3:21	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:3:22	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; heavily sooted
14E339:3:23	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; heavily sooted
14E339:3:24	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:3:25	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:3:26	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:3:27	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; some sooting
14E339:3:28	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; fragment of neck; sooted
14E339:3:29	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:3:30	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:3:31	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; some sooting
14E339:3:32	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:3:33	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; some sooting
14E339:3:34	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:3:35	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; fragment of neck; sooted

14E339:3:36	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; heavily sooted
14E339:3:37	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:3:38	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:3:39	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; some sooting
14E339:3:40	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:3:41	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; heavily sooted
14E339:3:42	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:3:43	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:3:44	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:3:45	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:3:46	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:3:47	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:3:48	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:3:49	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:3:50	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:3:51	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:3:52	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:3:53	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:3:54	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:3:55	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:3:56	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Crumb
14E339:3:57	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Crumb
14E339:3:58	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Crumb; sooted
14E339:3:59	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Crumb
14E339:3:60	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Crumb
14E339:3:61	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Crumb
14E339:3:62	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Crumb
14E339:3:63	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Crumb
14E339:3:64	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Crumb
14E339:3:65	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Crumb
14E339:3:66	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Crumb; heavily sooted
14E339:3:67	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Crumb; sooted
14E339:3:68	3	Leinster Cooking Ware	Base sherd; fragment from middle of base; gritted on underside; sooted
14E339:3:69	3	Dublin-type Coarseware	Base sherd; from middle of base
14E339:3:70	3	Dublin-type Coarseware	Base sherd; from middle of base
14E339:3:71	3	Dublin-type Coarseware	Body sherd; from just above base; patch of mottled green glaze
14E339:3:72	3	Dublin-type Coarseware	Body sherd; abraded
14E339:3:73	3	Dublin-type Coarseware	Body sherd; spots of green glaze; abraded
14E339:3:74	3	Dublin-type Coarseware	Body sherd; spots of green glaze; abraded
14E339:3:75	3	Dublin-type Coarseware	Body sherd
14E339:3:76	3	Dublin-type Coarseware	Small fragment of base sherd; sooted on underside
14E339:4:1	4	Leinster Cooking Ware	Base sherd; from middle of base; gritted on underside; sooted
14E339:4:2	4	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:4:3	4	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:4:4	4	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:4:5	4	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:4:6	4	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:4:7	4	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; heavily sooted

14E339:4:8	4	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; some sooting
14E339:4:9	4	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:4:10	4	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:4:11	4	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:4:12	4	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:4:13	4	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:4:14	4	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; some sooting
14E339:4:15	4	Leinster Cooking Ware	Crumb
14E339:4:16	4	Leinster Cooking Ware	Crumb; sooted
14E339:4:17	4	Leinster Cooking Ware	Crumb; sooted
14E339:4:18	4	Dublin-type Coarseware	Body sherd; applied strip; patches of green glaze
14E339:4:19	4	Dublin-type Coarseware	Body sherd; applied strip; patches of green glaze
14E339:4:20	4	Dublin-type Coarseware	Body sherd; applied strip; patches of green glaze which appear darker over the strip
14E339:4:21	4	Dublin-type Coarseware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:4:22	4	Dublin-type Coarseware	Body sherd; patches of green glaze
14E339:4:23	4	Dublin-type Coarseware	Body sherd; patches of mottled green glaze
14E339:4:24	4	Dublin-type Coarseware	Body sherd; patches of green glaze
14E339:4:25	4	Dublin-type Coarseware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:4:26	4	Dublin-type Coarseware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:4:27	4	Dublin-type Coarseware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:4:28	4	Dublin-type Coarseware	Body sherd; spots of green glaze
14E339:4:29	4	Dublin-type Coarseware	Body sherd; spots of green glaze
14E339:4:30	4	Dublin-type Coarseware	Body sherd; spots of green glaze
14E339:4:31	4	Dublin-type Coarseware	Body sherd; spots of green glaze
14E339:4:32	4	Dublin-type Coarseware	Body sherd; remains of glaze
14E339:4:33	4	Dublin-type Coarseware	Body sherd; remains of glaze
14E339:4:34	4	Dublin-type Coarseware	Body sherd; remains of glaze
14E339:4:35	4	Dublin-type Coarseware	Body sherd; spots of green glaze
14E339:4:36	4	Dublin-type Coarseware	Body sherd; spots of green glaze
14E339:4:37	4	Dublin-type Coarseware	Body sherd; spots of green glaze
14E339:4:38	4	Dublin-type Coarseware	Body sherd; spots of green glaze
14E339:4:39	4	Dublin-type Coarseware	Body sherd; spots of green glaze
14E339:4:40	4	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; applied strip; patches of mottled green glaze
14E339:4:41	4	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; applied strip; patches of mottled green glaze
14E339:4:42	4	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; applied thumbed strip; patches of mottled green glaze
14E339:4:43	4	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; remains of applied rib; mottled green glaze
14E339:4:44	4	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; thumb mark; mottled green glaze
14E339:4:45	4	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; applied rib; mottled green glaze
14E339:4:46	4	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; possible remains of applied strip; spots of glaze
14E339:4:47	4	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:4:48	4	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; spots of glaze
14E339:4:49	4	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:4:50	4	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:4:51	4	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:4:52	4	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; patches of mottled green glaze
14E339:4:53	4	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; patches of mottled green glaze

14E339:4:54	4	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; patches of mottled green glaze
14E339:4:55-56	4	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; spots of glaze
14E339:4:57	4	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:4:58	4	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; spots of brown glaze
14E339:4:59	4	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:4:60	4	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:4:61	4	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:4:62	4	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:4:63	4	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:4:64	4	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:4:65	4	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:4:66	4	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:4:67	4	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:4:68	4	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:4:69	4	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:4:70	4	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:4:71	4	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:4:72	4	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:4:73	4	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:4:74	4	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; patch of green glaze
14E339:4:75	4	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:4:76	4	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; applied strip; mottled green glaze
14E339:4:77	4	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; applied rib; spot of glaze
14E339:4:78	4	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:4:79	4	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:4:80	4	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:4:81	4	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:4:82	4	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:4:83	4	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; spots of glaze
14E339:4:84	4	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:4:85	4	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:4:86	4	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; spots of glaze
14E339:4:87	4	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; spots of glaze
14E339:4:88	4	Dublin-type Ware	Crumb; mottled green glaze
14E339:4:89	4	Dublin-type Ware	Crumb; spots of glaze
14E339:4:90	4	Dublin-type Ware	Crumb; no external face
14E339:7:1	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Rim sherd; everted flat rim; sooted on exterior
14E339:7:2	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Rim sherd; everted flat rim with very slight channel on interior of rim; sooted on exterior
14E339:7:3	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Rim sherd; small fragment of edge of rim; some sooting on exterior
14E339:7:4	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Rim sherd; small fragment of edge of rim; some sooting on exterior
14E339:7:5	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:7:6	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:7:7	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:7:8	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:7:9	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:7:10	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:7:11	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:7:12	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted

14E339:7:13	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:7:14	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:7:15	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:7:16	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:7:17	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:7:18	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:7:19	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:7:20	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:7:21	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:7:22	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:7:23	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:7:24	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:7:25	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:7:26	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:7:27	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:7:28	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:7:29	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Base sherd; kick at base angle; heavily sooted on exterior
14E339:7:30-31	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; some sooting
14E339:7:32	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; some sooting
14E339:7:33	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:7:34	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:7:35	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:7:36	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:7:37	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:7:38	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:7:39	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:7:40	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:7:41	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; some sooting
14E339:7:42	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; some sooting
14E339:7:43	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:7:44	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:7:45	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:7:46	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:7:47	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; some sooting
14E339:7:48	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; some sooting
14E339:7:49	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:7:50	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Crumb
14E339:7:51	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Crumb
14E339:7:52	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Crumb
14E339:7:53	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Crumb
14E339:7:54	7	Leinster Cooking Ware	Crumb
14E339:8:1	8	Leinster Cooking Ware	Base sherd; small fragment of base angle; sooted on exterior
14E339:8:2	8	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:8:3	8	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:8:4	8	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:8:5	8	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:8:6	8	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:8:7	8	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:8:8	8	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:8:9	8	Leinster Cooking Ware	Crumb

14E339:8:10	8	Dublin-type Ware	Base and body sherd; jug/jar; small fragment of plain base angle; patches of mottled green glaze
14E339:8:11	8	Dublin-type Ware	Base and body sherd;small fragment of plain base angle; spots of green glaze; some sooting
14E339:8:12	8	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; applied thumbed strip; mottled green glaze
14E339:8:13	8	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; applied strip; mottled green glaze
14E339:8:14-16	8	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:8:17	8	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:8:18	8	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:8:19	8	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:8:20	8	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:8:21	8	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:8:22	8	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:8:23	8	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:8:24	8	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:8:25	8	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; patches of mottled green glaze
14E339:8:26	8	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:8:27	8	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:8:28	8	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:8:29	8	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; spots of glaze
14E339:8:30	8	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:8:31	8	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:8:32	8	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:8:33	8	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; spots of green glaze
14E339:8:34	8	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; spots of green glaze
14E339:8:35	8	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:8:36	8	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:8:37	8	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:8:38	8	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; patch of mottled green glaze
14E339:8:39	8	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; patch of mottled green glaze
14E339:8:40	8	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:8:41	8	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; spots of glaze
14E339:8:42	8	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; spots of glaze
14E339:8:43	8	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:8:44	8	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; spots of glaze
14E339:8:45	8	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; spot of green glaze
14E339:8:46	8	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:8:47	8	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:8:48	8	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:8:49	8	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:8:50	8	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:8:51	8	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:8:52	8	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:8:53	8	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; spot of green glaze
14E339:8:54	8	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:8:55	8	Dublin-type Ware	Crumb
14E339:8:56	8	Dublin-type Ware	Crumb
14E339:9:1	9	Leinster Cooking Ware	Rim sherd; cooking pot; everted flat rim with channel on interior of rim; some sooting on exterior

14E339:9:2	9	Leinster Cooking Ware	Base sherd; kick at base angle; gritted on underside; heavily sooted on exterior
14E339:9:3	9	Leinster Cooking Ware	Base sherd; small fragment of base angle; kick
14E339:9:4	9	Leinster Cooking Ware	Base sherd; small fragment of base angle; kick
14E339:9:5	9	Leinster Cooking Ware	Base sherd; small fragment from middle of base; gritted
14E339:9:6	9	Leinster Cooking Ware	Base sherd; small fragment from middle of base; gritted
14E339:9:7	9	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:9:8	9	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:9:9	9	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:9:10	9	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:9:11	9	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:9:12	9	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:9:13	9	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:9:14	9	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:9:15	9	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:9:16	9	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:9:17	9	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:9:18	9	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:9:19	9	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:9:20	9	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:9:21	9	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:9:22	9	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:9:23	9	Leinster Cooking Ware	Crumb; sooted
14E339:9:24	9	Dublin-type Coarseware	Body sherd; spots of glaze; abraded
14E339:9:25	9	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; abraded
14E339:9:26	9	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; patches of mottled green glaze; abraded
14E339:9:27	9	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; abraded
14E339:9:28	9	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; spots of brown glaze
14E339:9:29	9	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd
14E339:9:30	9	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Body sherd; some sooting
14E339:9:31	9	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:9:34	9	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted on interior and exterior
14E339:9:35	9	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; some sooting
14E339:9:36	9	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Body sherd; some sooting
14E339:9:37	9	Dublin-type Coarseware	Body sherd with small fragment of strap handle where it was attached to the body; one deep slash mark on handle and one shallower slash mark; patches of mottled green glaze
14E339:9:38	9	Leinster Cooking Ware	Base sherd; from middle of base; gritted on underside
14E339:9:39	9	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:9:40	9	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:9:41	9	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; some sooting
14E339:9:42	9	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:9:43	9	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:9:44	9	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:9:45	9	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:9:46	9	Leinster Cooking Ware	Crumb
14E339:9:47	9	Leinster Cooking Ware	Crumb

14E339:9:48	9	Leinster Cooking Ware	Base sherd; kick at base angle; heavily sooted
14E339:9:49	9	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:9:50	9	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; some sooting
14E339:9:51	9	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; some sooting
14E339:14:1	14	Leinster Cooking Ware	Rim sherd; small fragment of edge of rim; some sooting on edge of rim
14E339:14:2	14	Leinster Cooking Ware	Base sherd; kick at base angle; sooted
14E339:14:3	14	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:14:4	14	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:14:5	14	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:14:6	14	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:14:7	14	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; some sooting
14E339:14:8	14	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:14:9	14	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:14:10	14	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:14:11	14	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; heavily sooted
14E339:14:12	14	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; heavily sooted
14E339:14:13	14	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:14:14	14	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:14:15	14	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:14:16	14	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:14:17	14	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:14:18	14	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:14:19	14	Dublin-type Coarseware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:14:20	14	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; spots of glaze
14E339:14:22	14	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:14:23	14	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; heavily sooted
14E339:14:24	14	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:14:25	14	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; heavily sooted
14E339:14:26	14	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; heavily sooted
14E339:14:27	14	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; heavily sooted
14E339:14:28	14	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:14:29	14	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:14:30-31	14	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:14:32-33	14	Leinster Cooking Ware	Rim sherd; cooking pot; everted rim with external bevel
14E339:14:34	14	Leinster Cooking Ware	Rim sherd; cooking pot; everted flat rim; sooted on exterior
14E339:14:35	14	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:14:36	14	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; heavily sooted
14E339:14:37	14	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; heavily sooted
14E339:14:38	14	Dublin-type Coarseware	Base sherd; plain base angle; patches of mottled green glaze; sooted on underside
14E339:14:39	14	Dublin-type Ware	Base sherd; plain base angle; patches of mottled green glaze
14E339:16:1-2	16	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; heavily sooted
14E339:16:3-4	16	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:16:5	16	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; heavily sooted
14E339:16:6	16	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:16:7	16	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:18:1	18	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; heavily sooted
14E339:18:2	18	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted

14E339:18:3	18	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:20:1	20	Leinster Cooking Ware	Base sherd; possible kick at base angle but abraded; sooted
14E339:20:2	20	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:20:3	20	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:20:4	20	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:20:5	20	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; spots of green glaze
14E339:26:1	26	Leinster Cooking Ware	Rim sherd; cooking pot; everted flat rim; sooted on edge of rim
14E339:26:2	26	Leinster Cooking Ware	Rim sherd; internal bevel
14E339:26:3	26	Leinster Cooking Ware	Rim sherd; everted rim with channel in top of rim; internal surface damaged
14E339:26:4	26	Leinster Cooking Ware	Base sherd; possible small fragment of base sherd; sooted
14E339:26:5	26	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:26:6	26	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:26:7	26	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; some sooting
14E339:26:8	26	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; some sooting
14E339:26:9	26	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; no external surface
14E339:26:10	26	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:26:11	26	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:26:12	26	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:26:13	26	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted on interior; no external surface
14E339:26:14	26	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:26:15	26	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:26:16	26	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:26:17	26	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:26:18	26	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:26:19	26	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:26:20	26	Leinster Cooking Ware	Crumb
14E339:26:21	26	Leinster Cooking Ware	Crumb
14E339:26:22	26	Leinster Cooking Ware	Crumb
14E339:26:23	26	Leinster Cooking Ware	Crumb
14E339:26:24	26	Dublin-type Ware	Base sherd; plain base angle; patches of mottled green glaze; sooted on underside; abraded on interior
14E339:26:25	26	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; patches of mottled green glaze; some sooting
14E339:26:26	26	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; mottled green glaze
14E339:26:27	26	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; green glaze
14E339:26:28	26	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Body sherd; some sooting
14E339:26:29	26	Leinster Cooking Ware	Rim sherd; cooking pot; everted flat rim; some sooting on exterior
14E339:26:30	26	Leinster Cooking Ware	Rim sherd; cooking pot; everted flat rim with external bevel; sooted on exterior
14E339:26:31	26	Leinster Cooking Ware	Base sherd; kick at base angle; gritted on underside; heavily sooted on exterior
14E339:26:32	26	Leinster Cooking Ware	Base sherd; kick at base angle; gritted on underside; heavily sooted on exterior
14E339:26:33	26	Leinster Cooking Ware	Base sherd; kick at base angle; gritted on underside; heavily sooted on exterior

14E339:26:34	26	Leinster Cooking Ware	Base sherd; small fragment from middle of base; gritted; sooted on interior
14E339:26:35	26	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:26:36	26	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:26:37	26	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:26:38	26	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:26:39	26	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:26:40	26	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; some sooting
14E339:26:41	26	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:26:42	26	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:26:43	26	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; heavily sooted on interior and exterior
14E339:26:44	26	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:26:45	26	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; heavily sooted
14E339:26:46	26	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; heavily sooted
14E339:26:47	26	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:26:48	26	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:27:1	27	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:27:2	27	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:27:3	27	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:27:4	27	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:27:5	27	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:29:1	29	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd
14E339:29:2	29	Leinster Cooking Ware	Body sherd; sooted
14E339:37:1	37	Leinster Cooking Ware	Crumb
14E339:37:2	37	Leinster Cooking Ware	Crumb
14E339:100:1	100	Dublin-type Coarseware	Body sherd; incised line; mottled green glaze which appears brown in the incised line
14E339:115:1	115	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; spots of green glaze; abraded
14E339:200:4	200	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Rim sherd; cooking pot; everted flat rim
14E339:200:5	200	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Body sherd; abraded
14E339:200:6	200	Dublin-type Cooking Ware	Body sherd; abraded
14E339:244:1-2	244	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Body sherd; horizontal grooving; light green mottled glaze
14E339:262:1	262	Dublin-type Ware	Rim/handle sherd; jug; upright plain rim with wide strap handle attached below the rim; single central incised line down centre of handle (D1: McCutcheon 2006 fig. 18; p.49); stab marks at junction of rim and handle; thick mottled green glaze
14E339:262:2	262	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; spots of brown glaze
14E339:294:1	294	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; very abraded
14E339:353:1	353	Dublin-type Ware	Body sherd; patches of light green mottled glaze; abraded

Appendix C

Post-medieval ceramics
Kilgobbin 14E339

A Giacometti
2015

Appendix B POST-MEDIEVAL CERAMICS

Antoine Giacometti

Introduction

27 post-medieval ceramic artefacts were recovered from the Kilgobbin excavation 14E339.

Post medieval artefacts	
Clay pipe	1
Tile	2
Pottery	24

Clay pipe

One fragment of undiagnostic post-medieval clay pipe stem (14E339:200:10) was identified in the topsoil of Area 2.

Clay pipe stem 14E339:200:10

Tile

Two fragments of unglazed earthenware roof tiles were identified. Both were heavily eroded and likely to date to between the 18th and 20th centuries. One of these (14E339:356:2) was identified in a 19th century farmyard surface. The second (14E339:531:3) was identified in Area 5.

Earthenware unglazed roof tile 14E339:356:2
Earthenware unglazed roof tile 14E339:531:3

Post-medieval pottery

The pottery can be subdivided into seven types dating from the 17th to the 20th centuries.

Post medieval pottery	
North Devon earthenware	1
Glazed red earthenware	2
Black-glazed earthenware	3
Glazed slipware	4
Manganese mottled ware	1
Pearlware	7
Stoneware	6

North Devon earthenware

One sherd of North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware (415:1) was recovered from the fill of a tree bole. This pottery is usually dated to the 17th century but is frequently encountered in Ireland in early 18th century contexts.

14E339:415:1 North Devon earthenware
heavily abraded North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware, c. 17th to early C18th

Glazed Red Earthenware

Two fragments of glazed red earthenware were recovered, both from Area 5 (14E339:534:1 & 14E339:540:1). 534:1 is likely to be among the earliest post-medieval pottery fragments from the assemblage, dating to the 17th or 18th centuries.

14E339:534:1 Glazed red earthenware
Glazed red earthenware. Clear lead-based internal glaze showing imperfections in underlying clay. Pale red fabric. Wheel marks on outside. Dark patina on outside. 17th or 18th century.

14E339:540:1 Glazed red earthenware
Brown-glazed red earthenware. Striated dark red fabric with frequent gravel especially on inside. English manufacture. Ribbing on exterior. 18th or 19th century. Ribbing on exterior. 18th or 19th century.

Black-glazed earthenware

The black-glazed earthenwares are all from large storage pots. These are difficult to date, but are likely to be 18th century or later. 537:1 is probably English. 357:1 derives from a 19th century revetment in Area 3.

14E339:357:1 Black-glazed earthenware
black-glazed earthenware storage pot basal sherd or floor tile, minacious fabric looks 19th or early 20th century

14E339:536:1 Black-glazed earthenware
Black glazed earthenware large storage pot. Heavy glaze over ribbing in and out. No date.

14E339:537:1 Black-glazed earthenware
Black glazed earthenware large storage pot. Base sherd. Heavy glaze inside only. Striations in fabric and pale fabric colour may indicate English manufacture. Heavily abraded. 18th century suggested.

Glazed slipware

Four fragments from at least three different glazed slipware dishes were identified. All were similar earthenware hollow dishes with a patchy internal white slip and then internally glazed with a clear glaze that has cracked. These are likely to be 19th or early 20th century in date. 413:1 comes from the fill of a field boundary dated to the 18th century and later.

14E339:200:9 Glazed slipware
Earthenware dish rim sherdwhite slip yellowish cracked glaze. Similar type to 413:1. Probably 19th or early 20th century

14E339:413:1 Glazed slipware
Earthenware dish rim sherd white slip yellowish cracked glaze. Similar type to 200:9. Probably 19th or early 20th century

14E339:530:1 Glazed slipware
Earthenware dish rim sherd, white internal slip yellowish cracked glaze. Similar type to 200:9 & 413:1. Probably 19th or early 20th century

14E339:530:2 Glazed slipware
Earthenware dish base sherd, white internal slip yellowish cracked glaze. Similar type to 200:9 & 413:1. Probably 19th or early 20th century

Manganese mottled ware

Manganese mottled ware was produced in England from the later 17th century. 294:2, comprising a handle of a teapot or similar vessel, dates from the 18th century or later, and comes from the fill of a post-medieval ditch in the southern part of Area 3.

14E339:294:2 Manganese mottled ware
manganese mottled ware handle, Staffordshire type fabric, very heavy and crude. 18th-early 20th century teapot.

Pearlware

Pearlware was produced in Staffordshire from 1780, and continued to be made through the 19th century in numerous places. These are all from plates or saucers. Most of them are decorated by transfer-printed designs of crude oriental scenes, inspired by Chinese porcelain. 264:1 is decorated by the cruder 'spongeware' technique common in rural and lower-class late 19th century contexts. 531:2 has a small fragment of a maker's stamp on the underside. This has the letters **ER** but the remainder of the letters have been broken off. Two sherds (264:1-2) were recovered from the fill of modern field ditch.

14E339:1:6 Pearlware
White pearlware or later stoneware plate sherd, pale blue colouration on one side

14E339:264:1 Pearlware
Pink and blue spongeware, pearlware body and glaze. 19th century to early 20th century

14E339:264:2 Pearlware
Purple transfer-printed pearlware hollow vessel (e.g. bowl) 19th century

14E339:530:4 Pearlware
Blue transfer-printed pearlware plate with raised ring base. Chinese landscape scene, crude. Base fragment. 19th or 20th century.

14E339:530:5 Pearlware
Blue transfer-printed pearlware plate with raised ring base. Chinese landscape scene, crude. Base fragment broken in two refitting sections. 19th or 20th century.

14E339:531:1 Pearlware
Blue transfer-printed pearlware saucer with raised ring base. Chinese landscape scene, crude, same as plate 530:4. Base fragment. 19th or 20th century.

14E339:531:2 Pearlware
Blue transfer-printed pearlware plate with raised ring base. Floral design. Base fragment. Underside has maker's stamp 'ER… [broken]. 19th or 20th century.

Stoneware

All six fragments of stoneware are English 19th or 20th century jars or white ironstone plates. 264:3 was recovered from the fill of modern field ditch. 356:1 was recovered from a 19th century farmyard surface.

14E339:200:8 Stoneware
Thick plain white stoneware 19th-20th century

14E339:264:3 Stoneware
Thin plain white stoneware plate or dish 19th-20th century

14E339:356:1 Stoneware
Brown-glazed stoneware heavy vessel, base sherd. 19th or early 20th century

14E339:527:1 Stoneware
Brown-glazed white English stoneware, probably jar. 19th century.

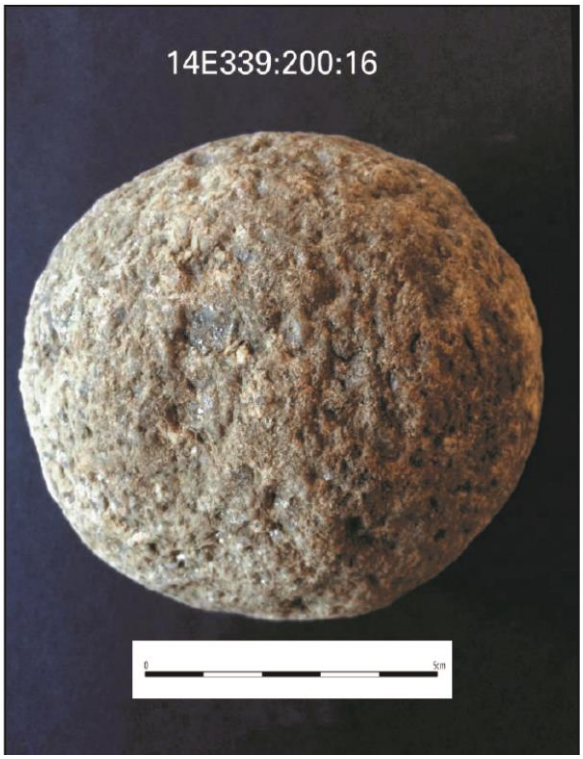
14E339:529:1 Stoneware
Plain white stoneware, 19th or early 20th century

14E339:530:3 Stoneware
White stoneware plate sherd, ironstone, late 19th or 20th century

Appendix D

Lithics Report
Kilgobbin 14E339

S. Sharpe
2015



Lithic Report

Site: Kilgobbin, Co. Dublin

Company: Archaeology Plan

Excavation Number: 14E339

By

Seán Sharpe BA MPhil

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1 – Introduction

The lithic assemblage from Kilgobbin, Co. Dublin (14E339) is comprised of 185 individual pieces. These are made up of quartz, flint and chert, with some examples of sandstone, granite and slate. The majority of the Kilgobbin assemblage is quartz. These quartz pieces are mostly natural, with only some flaked examples. That said, there is significant evidence in the lithic assemblage to suggest different phases of prehistoric and possible medieval activity at the site.

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

Quartz is the dominant raw material in the Kilgobbin assemblage, comprising of 108 pieces. Flint is also common, consisting of 70 pieces, with infrequent examples of chert, sandstone and granite (Figure 1).

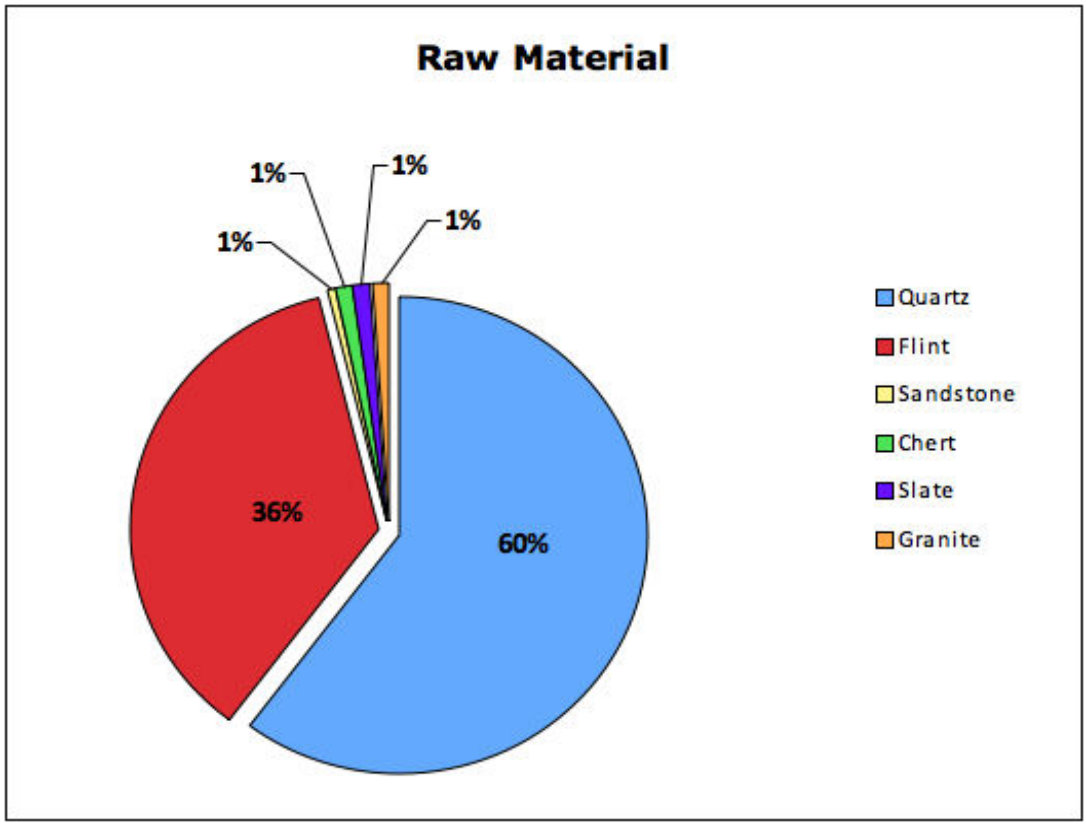

Figure 1 – Raw material types, Kilgobbin lithic assemblage.

3.1 – Quartz

A large portion of quartz in the Kilgobbin assemblage is natural, with only 33 pieces exhibiting evidence for being struck. The large majority of quartz in the assemblage is a mix of irregular flakes and chunks that are mostly indeterminate. The irregular form and nature of quartz material is likely due to its poor isotropic and irregular fracturing properties. The condition of the quartz is reasonably fresh, with an exception of six burnt examples. This is exhibited by a light red discoloration.

3.2 – Flint

Flint was a primary source of material used for lithic reduction at Kilgobbin. This is evident by an extensive quantity of flaked flint in comparison to all other raw materials in the Kilgobbin assemblage. It was likely chosen for its predictable fracturing properties for producing useable flakes and blades. It is also a readily available resource along the east coast and/or inland as glacial remanié (Sternke 2013, 24).

The flint in the assemblage was dominantly sourced as small and medium-sized pebbles and is mostly good quality. However, the condition of flint in the assemblage is mixed. A total of 43 pieces are heavily patinated, exhibited by a heavily covered white/blue discoloration of the exposed surface. A further 22 flint pieces are reasonably fresh in condition, and only five examples are burnt. The occurrence of both non-patinated and patinated flint in the assemblage possibly suggests different phases of prehistoric site use. This might occur when the earliest flint used on site was discarded and left open to weathering for a prolonged period of time, while the reasonably fresh flint in the assemblage was possibly left open to weathering for a shorter period (Butler 2005; P. Woodman, pers. comm.).

3.3 – Other Raw Materials

There are examples of different raw materials in the Kilgobbin assemblage associated with lithic production. This is noted in one dual-platform core (14E339:200:15) and one core fragment (14E339:324:9) produced from chert. However, there are other examples that are difficult to determine, and are unlikely to be associated with phases of prehistoric site use. This is noted in two natural examples of slate (14E339:291:3:1 and 14E339:291:3:2) that derive from the fill of a pit. In addition, there are also two examples of granite in the assemblage and are heavily abraded. Both granite examples exhibit some evidence for use, however example 14E339:200:16, a stone ball, is difficult to determine and may have had a non-utilitarian function. In addition, example 14E339:176:12 is a fragment of a possible grinding stone deriving from the fill of a possible well (C136). This example is also difficult to determine due to its

fragmented survival. That said, it is possible that piece may be the upper fragment of a handstone that was used in part with a quern stone.

4 – Technology

The technology exhibited in the lithic assemblage suggests ephemeral periods of site use over time. This is mostly noted in examples of complete cores and some debitage. There are ten core examples in the Kilgobbin assemblage that can be diagnostically determined, mostly noted in pieces produced from flint and one example of a dual-platform core (14E339:200:15) produced from chert.

Figure 2 represents the various cores and core fragments in the Kilgobbin lithic assemblage. The majority of these are of similar size with the exception of one large multi-platform core (14E339:204:1) that possibly represents a component of an earlier lithic technology in the assemblage. The different cores sizes suggest these were produced from small and medium-sized flint pebbles. The size range of the raw material used in the assemblage likely limited the amount of flakes and blades that were produced on site before each core became exhausted, thus accounting for the similarity of sizes represented in Figure 2.

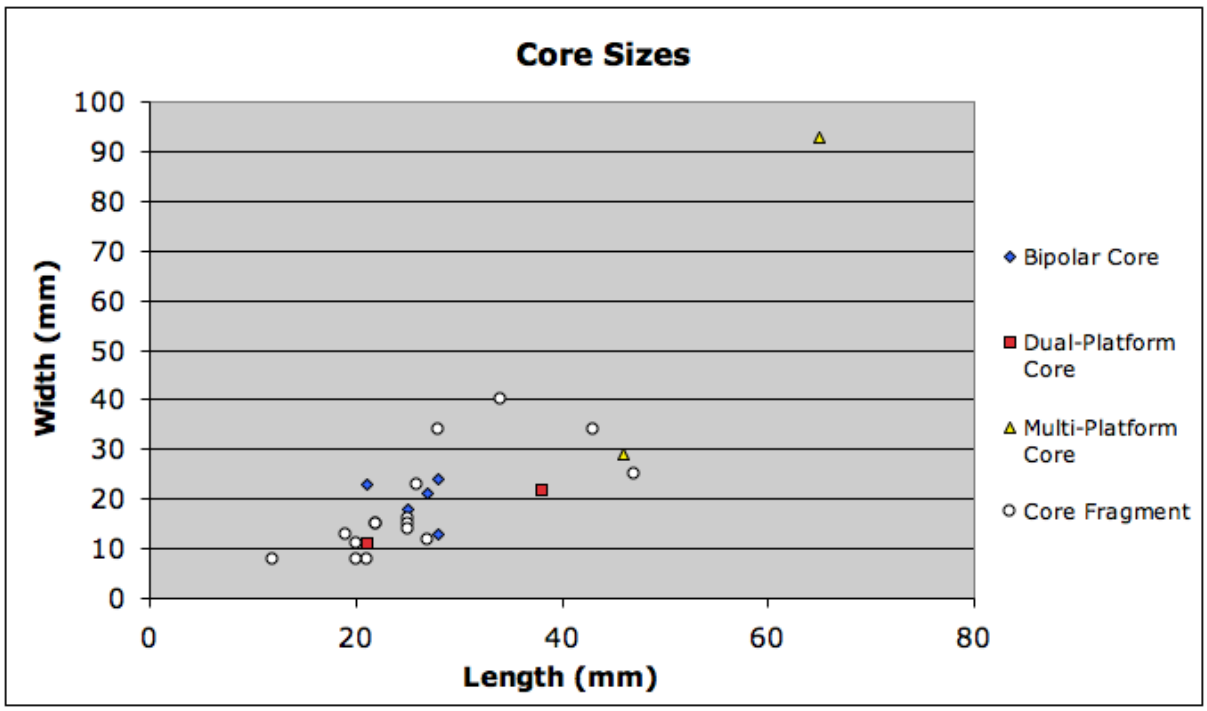

Figure 2: Core types and core fragment sizes, Kilgobbin assemblage.

4.1 – Dual-Platform Cores

There are two examples (14E339:200:15 and 14E339:400:1) of dual-platform cores in the Kilgobbin assemblage. Both of these examples derive from topsoil deposits and exhibit regular flake removals. It is noted that core 14E339:400:1 exhibits a controlled method of bipolar-on-anvil reduction. This same is also noted for 14E339:200:15 (see Figure 3). The form and technology of these core-types are noted to be associated to the earlier half of the Neolithic period (Sternke 2011, 251). Therefore, a broad Early–Middle Neolithic date can be proposed for these two examples.

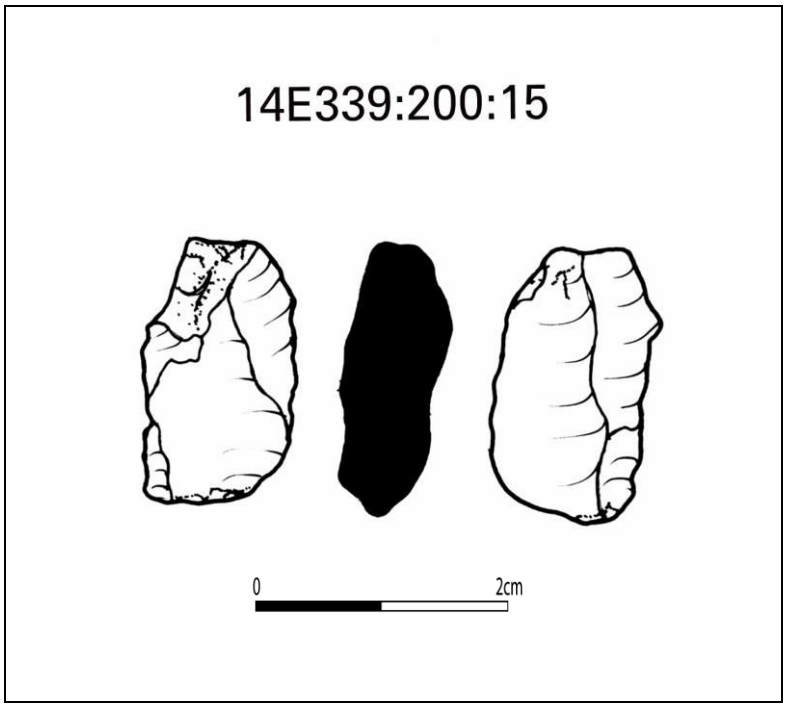

Figure 3: Dual-platform core example, Kilgobbin assemblage.

4.2 – Multi-Platform Cores

There are two examples (14E339:204:1 and 14E339:403:7) of multi-platform cores in the assemblage. Example 14E339:403:7 derives from a deposit that seals a possible prehistoric pathway associated with the well and is heavily patinated. This piece is

irregular in form and exhibits poor flake removals, suggesting this piece may have been discarded during reduction. This is possibly due to raw material type, or the piece may have been briefly used to produce a few suitable flakes from the core before discard. The abandonment of this piece might also suggest the reason for its heavily patinated surface. Example 14E339:204:1 is another example of a possible discarded core made from a medium-sized flint pebble (Figure 4). This example derives from the fill of a ditch (C203) and exhibits large flake removals and also appears to have been prematurely discarded.

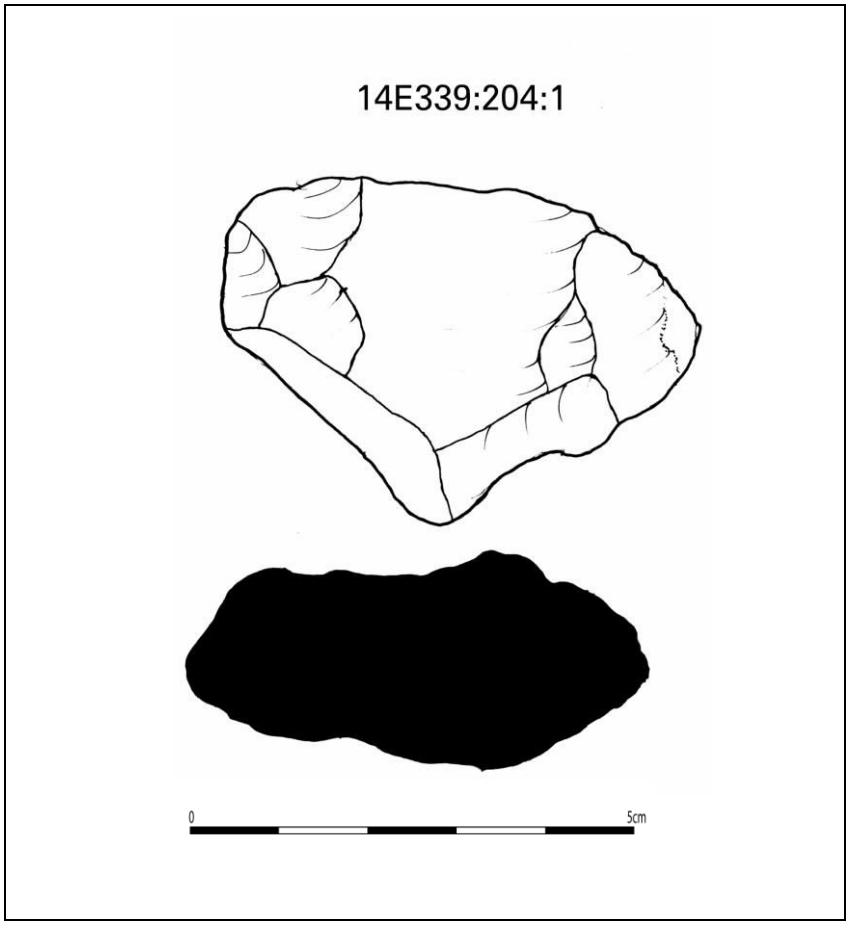

Figure 4: Multi-platform core example, Kilgobbin lithic assemblage.

These examples exhibit unsystematic flake removals, suggesting little care was taken in their reduction. It is possible that these examples might represent an expedient form of technology at Kilgobbin. However, a broad Bronze Age date can be

suggested for these, where an expedient technology is noted at that time within Irish contexts (O'Hare 2005; Butler 2005; Woodman *et al*. 2006).

4.3 – Bipolar Cores

There are five examples of bipolar cores in the assemblage, with one example (14E339:100:3) of a bipolar split flint pebble. A further five examples of bipolar core fragments are also noted, suggesting bipolar reduction of small-sized flint pebbles was a useful and dominant method of reduction at Kilgobbin. The use of bipolar reduction is common in both Irish and British contexts during the later half of the Neolithic period and into Bronze Age. This method allowed for a greater amount of flakes and blades to be produced from smaller-sized raw material (Woodman *et al*. 2006; Sternke 2011). The occurrence of split pebbles is also common to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period (Sternke 2011; Woodman *et al* 2006; O'Hare 2005). There are a further two burnt bipolar core examples (14E339:403:4 and 14E339:403:5) recovered from a deposit associated with a prehistoric well and stone pathway (C163). In addition, example 14E339:137:4 was also recovered from a similar deposit from the well-pit feature (C136).

The bipolar cores, including core fragments retain some cortex, suggesting these pieces were not fully exhausted before their discard. The presence of cortex on these pieces is characteristic to an *ad hoc* and wasteful use of raw material. At Kilgobbin, the wasteful use of raw material and an expedient technology is possibly associated to the decline noted in later prehistoric flintwork at the beginning of the Bronze Age (Woodman *et al*. 2006; Butler 2005). Given the form of these bipolar cores, a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date can be suggested. In addition, the bipolar split flint pebble might represent a Beaker component to the assemblage, where this technology is characteristic to that period (Sternke 2013).

5 – Debitage

The Kilgobbin assemblage is comprised of 177 pieces of debitage. A total of 99 of these pieces have been intentionally struck. This is made up of 25 core and core

fragments, with a further 74 pieces of various regular and irregular flakes, chips with some chunks and small chips (<10mm). These are mostly flint, with only some examples of quartz showing evidence for being struck.

A large portion of debitage is indeterminate, where majority of the material exhibits no diagnostic technology. That said, some of the indeterminate pieces were possibly produced during bipolar reduction and had spalled from the core during knapping. There are 22 examples of bipolar flakes in the assemblage, with one elongated blade (14E339:317:1) that was also likely produced during bipolar reduction. However, it is likely that this example was produced unintentionally, and was intended to be a large flake but had fractured in an elongated manner. In addition, there are 26 pieces of quartz in the assemblage that have been possibly struck, or exhibit some evidence for flake removal. Only one example of a quartz blade (14E339:403:3) in the assemblage was intentionally produced, and is the only example that highlights the use of quartz as a material for lithic reduction at Kilgobbin.

There are 75 natural quartz pieces in the assemblage, 57 of which are associated with a barrow (C311) in Area 3. These pieces are mostly a mix of small and medium-sized chunks with some irregular flakes. However, there is no evidence to suggest these pieces were utilised for lithic reduction, thus likely representing their use for ritual activity at the site.

6 – Retouched Pieces

There are six examples of retouched pieces in the Kilgobbin assemblage. Five of these examples are convex-end scrapers, and one side-scraper (14E339:176:15). These examples are represented in Figure 5 and Figure 6.

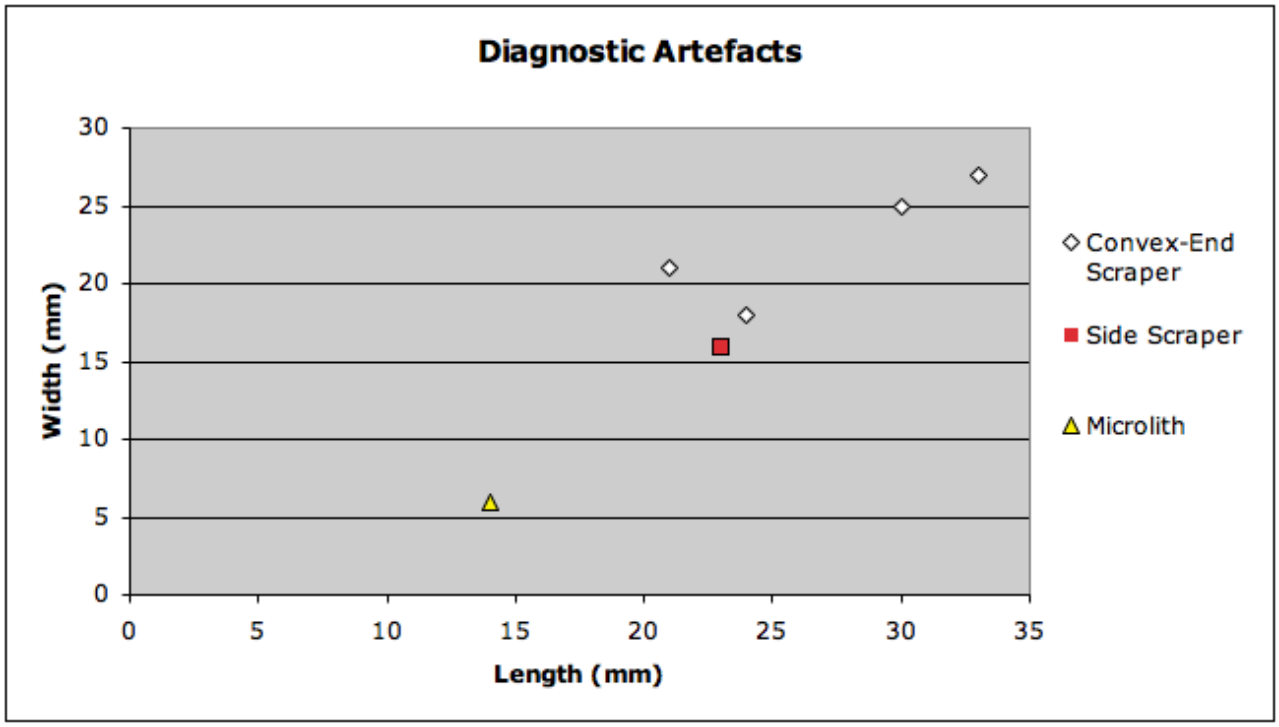

Figure 5: Artefact sizes, Kilgobbin lithic assemblage.

All convex-end scrapers in the Kilgobbin assemblage were produced from flint flakes. Four of these examples are secondary flakes, and were probably produced in an expedient manner (see Figure 5).

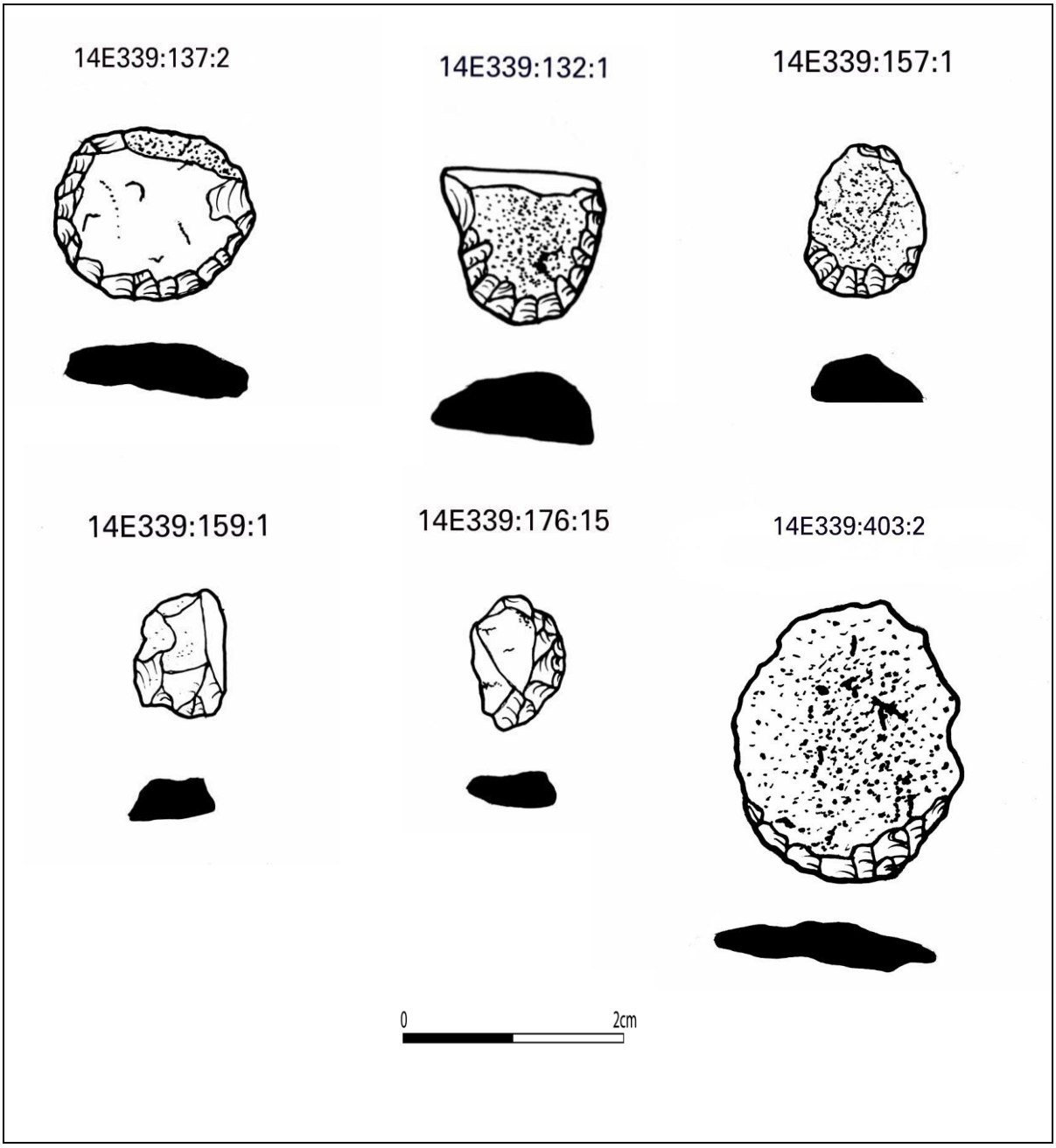

Figure 6: Various convex-end scrapers and one side-scraper, Kilgobbin assemblage.

These scrapers derive from various contexts on site. One example of a convex-end scraper (14E339:137:2) was recovered from a fill of the well-pit feature (C136). This scraper exhibits semi-abrupt retouch around most of its periphery and is patinated. This example is similar to other scrapers produced during the later half of the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age (Woodman *et al*. 2006). Example 14E339:157:1, recovered from the upper fill of a posthole (C156), was produced from a small

bipolar-split pebble half with abrupt retouch confined to its thick distal end. It is likely that this scraper was produced during the Late Neolithic/Beaker period, where bipolar split pebbles are technologically characteristic to that time (Sternke 2013). Scraper 14E339:159:1 was recovered from the fill of a small linear pit (C158) located northwest of the well-pit feature, and is similar to scrapers 14E339:403:2 and 14E339:132:1. These three examples were produced from thick primary flint flakes and exhibit evidence for being expediently manufactured. This is suggested by a large amount of cortex present on the dorsal surface. It is possible that these examples also date to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, however there is difficulty in dating scrapers produced during this period (see Woodman *et al*. 2006, 160).

There is one example of a side-scraper (14E339:176:15) noted in the Kilgobbin assemblage (Figure 6). This example was produced from a small flint flake and is patinated. This piece exhibits semi-abrupt retouch confined to one lateral edge and is slightly damaged at its proximal end. This scraper was recovered from a lower fill of well-pit feature (C136). It is possible that this example may date to the Earlier half of the Neolithic, and is suggested by associated finds of one small blade and possible fragment of an Early Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead (14E339:176:17).

There is one example of a small bladelet (14E339:176:14) in the lithic assemblage (Plate 1). This piece was produced from a small single-platform blade core and shows evidence for some preparation on its linear-type platform. The careful production of small blades can be associated to the Early Neolithic period (Woodman *et al*. 2006; Sternke 2011). This blade may date this period based on its form and size, representing a residual component of earlier prehistoric activity at Kilgobbin. In addition to the blade's association to one side-scraper and a possible fragment leaf-shaped arrowhead, it is reasonable to suggest that this blade was probably produced sometime during the first half of the Neolithic period and was deposited with these other examples.

Plate 1: Small blade, Kilgobbin lithic assemblage.

7 – Other Artefacts

There is one example of a possible spindle whorl fragment (14E339:23:1) made of sandstone in the lithic assemblage. This piece has been partially burnt, and exhibits a depression on its internal section. This depression is likely to be the centre hole of the piece, and may have been approximately 10mm in diameter with an overall diameter of 40–45mm (see Figure 7 for suggested size). It is likely that this piece represents the later component of site activity associated with textile production at Kilgobbin, possibly dating to sometime within the Early Medieval period (Edwards 1990). However, given the fragmented condition of the piece, it is difficult to interpret its original form and function, as well as date.

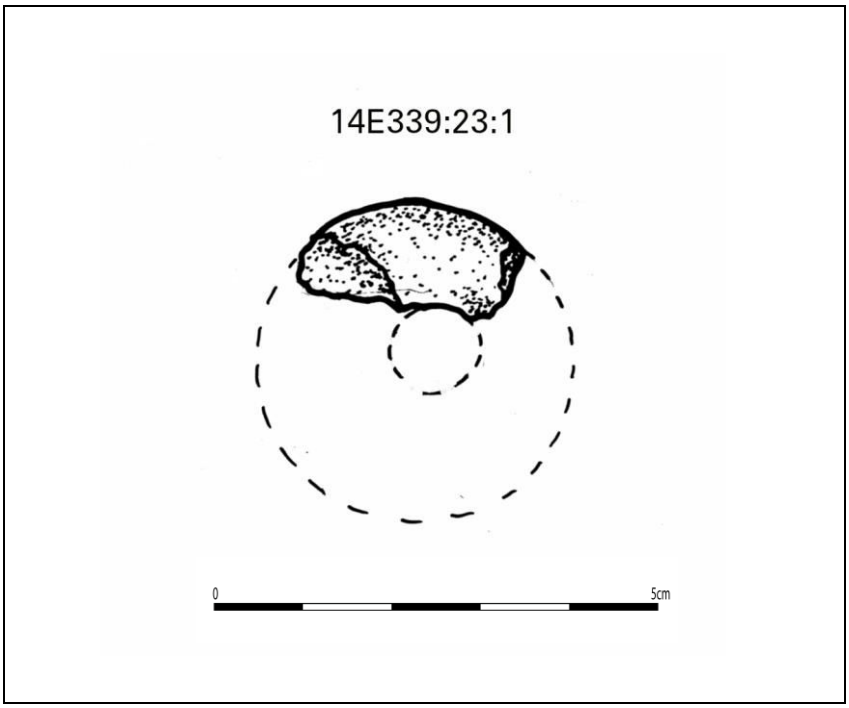

Figure 7: Possible spindle whorl fragment, Kilgobbin lithic assemblage.

Example 14E339:176:12 is a piece of a possible granite grinding stone. This piece is heavily abraded and survives in a fragmented condition. This piece was recovered from a lower fill of the well-pit feature (C136). The fragment exhibits a flat-bottomed smoothened surface, which was likely caused from the grinding of the piece against a hard flat surface. That said, due to the fragmented condition of the piece, it is difficult to securely classify this example.

There is one example of a large stone ball in the Kilgobbin assemblage (14E339:200:16) recovered from a topsoil deposit. This piece is fully rounded with one small flat abraded area (Plate 2). It is evident that this example was intentionally manufactured, however it's use is unclear. The abrasion noted on this example may have been caused through use as a pestle/rubbing stone used food processing, similar to that found at Tullahedy, Co. Tipperary (Sternke 2011). However, it is noted that these pieces were smaller than this example. Other functions of the piece may also include its use as a cure-stone or cursing stone that was originally part of a bullaun stone feature, where the ball was placed into the depression of the bullaun and turned

during ritual use (McGuiness 2013). It is also possible that this piece is a cannonball. This may be associated with a battlefield site to the north of Kilgobbin, listed in the topographical records dating to the 1640s. However, given the size of this example in comparison to cannonballs in Irish contexts, this might be unlikely (P. Woodman pers. comm.).

Plate 2: Stone ball, Kilgobbin lithic assemblage.

There is one example of a possible leaf-shaped arrowhead fragment (14E339:176:17) in the lithic assemblage. This piece survives by its proximal end and exhibits no secondary retouch (Figure 8). This example is also patinated and is associated with one small blade (14E339:176:14) and side scraper (14E339:176:15) recovered from the well-pit feature (C136). It is likely that this piece was produced in a controlled manner, possibly from a prepared platform-type core. That said, its

platform has been damaged to determine a definite method in production. Although this piece is fragmented, an Early–Middle Neolithic date can be suggested for this piece based on its form and likely technology. This is further suggested by its associated finds and context.

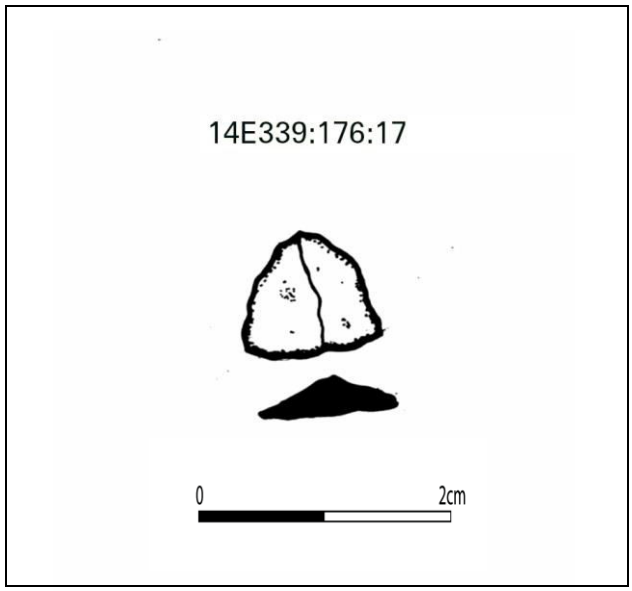

Figure 8: Possible leaf-shaped arrowhead fragment, Kilgobbin lithic assemblage.

8 – Discussion

It is difficult to provide a clear-cut chronological divide within the Kilgobbin lithic assemblage. That said, the assemblage suggests at least two phases of prehistoric site use. The earliest of these phases is likely associated to the Early–Middle Neolithic period, represented by two dual-platform cores, one small bladelet and a possible leaf-shaped arrowhead fragment that are typical to that period (Woodman *et al*. 2006). The assemblage suggests the earliest phases of activity were probably ephemeral, and the predominant phases of site use occurred during the later half of the Neolithic and in to the Early Bronze Age. This is suggested by a number of diagnostic scrapers and bipolar cores that are characteristic to that period. In addition, these pieces are possibly contemporary with sherds of Beaker pottery also recovered at Kilgobbin.

Flint was the primary raw material used at Kilgobbin. This was likely sourced from the eastern coast and/or inland where small and medium-sized flint pebbles occur as glacial remanié. Flint used in the Kilgobbin lithic assemblage was wasteful. This is evident by the discard of flint cores, including the presence of large amounts of cortex on debitage and retouched artefacts (e.g. Figure 5). There are two scenarios to explain the wasteful use of flint in the assemblage: that flint was in plentiful supply in the area and was easily sourced when needed or; the wasteful use of flint is associated with an expedient technology possibly dating to the beginning of the Bronze Age (Woodman *et al*. 2006; Sternke 2013). The latter scenario is the more likely case for this, represented in part by examples of later Neolithic and Bronze Age lithic technology.

There is a large portion of unmodified quartz pieces in the lithic assemblage. This material is mainly associated with the barrow (C311). Only a small portion of this raw material has been flaked, suggesting that quartz at Kilgobbin was mostly used for ritual purpose rather than utilitarian. That said, the use of quartz at Kilgobbin for some utilitarian activities and lithic reduction probably occurred in some form. This is suggested by the intentional production of an elongated quartz blade (14E339:403:3).

Further evidence for ritual function at Kilgobbin is also represented by several cremation pits, a linear-pit (C274) and a well-pit feature (C136). The presence of some quartz is probably contemporary with the construction and subsequent use of these features. It is likely that the quartz was sourced off-site, possibly from the locales. The lithic assemblage suggests a changing use of the site sometime during Late Neolithic extending in to the Bronze Age period. This is represented by the earlier production of flaked flint and tool production alongside a larger quantity of unmodified quartz pieces occurring in later dated contexts. The presence of quartz in ritual contexts is common in Irish prehistory (Woodman *et al*. 2006; O'Driscoll 2010). It is probable that the quartz only acted as a ritual deposit during use, as these pieces exhibit no secondary retouch or modification.

The lithic assemblage suggests most ritual activity occurred in the later half of the Neolithic and Bronze Age, however it is probable that this activity also occurred in the Early Neolithic. This is represented by examples of a small bladelet

(14E339:176:14) and side-scraper (14E339:176:15) that may have been intentionally deposited into the well-pit feature (C136) sometime during the first half of the Neolithic. This might also include the deposition of the grinding stone fragment (14E339:176:12) into that feature, further suggesting a possible date for that example. It is interesting to note the use of the well-pit feature at Kilgobbin over an extended period, suggesting the feature most likely had a social and ritual significance to the occupants of the site. In addition, the presence of an elongated bipolar blade (14E339:317:1) found in a pit (C316) associated with Beaker pottery the suggests the deliberate deposition of flint also occurred on site at that time alongside some quartz.

The lithic assemblage suggests Kilgobbin had a domestic component as well as ritual. This is represented by examples of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age scrapers. Given the technology of these scrapers, it is likely they were produced and used expediently. These pieces were possibly used in the scraping of hides or wood on site and were then subsequently discarded. However, it is likely that some of the flaked flint debitage was also used without secondary retouch.

The presence of discarded cores suggests that the quality and skill of lithic reduction was probably poor and often expedient. This suggests that in some cases cores were only used to produce a relatively suitable flake. These cores were then discarded with no intention for further reuse. There is no evidence to suggest that lithic reduction took place in a concentrated area of the site, but likely occurred sporadically across site areas 2 and 3 in an expedient form. The form technology and use of raw material in the lithic assemblage is more likely to be associated with later use of the site, possibly sometime during the Early–Middle Bronze Age. That said, the presence of cores suggests that lithic reduction did take place on site, although probably over a short period. This is suggested by few examples of debitage that can be attributed to this technology. Furthermore, it is possible that a number of bipolar split pebbles and cores might be associated with phases dating to the Final Neolithic/Beaker period.

In addition, there are some elements of later activity at Kilgobbin, represented by the stone ball and spindle whorl. Although it is unlikely that these examples are associated with Kilgobbin's prehistoric phases, it is not possible to suggest a chronological date for these examples.

9 – Comparative Material

In general, the lithics from Kilgobbin do not represent a unique assemblage. However, it does represent continuity at the site, similarly seen in other Irish contexts. These sites generally range from the Early Neolithic to the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age.

There is no clear chronological divide in the Kilgobbin assemblage. This is commonly noted in assemblages that have multiple phases of activity, similarly noted at Lough Gur, Co. Limerick (Woodman and Scannell 1993). However, there are examples of Irish sites that represent such similar technologies, date range and assemblage type as Kilgobbin. At Tullahedy, Co. Tipperary (Sternke 2011), examples of leaf-shaped arrowhead fragments, small blades and dual-platform cores were found alongside Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age material. In addition, a similar and dominant employment of bipolar-on-anvil technology was also represented at Tullahedy on over 50% of the assemblage (*ibid*., 251). This was also noted at Lismullin, Co. Meath, where some elements of a later bipolar technology was employed in the Late Neolithic/Beaker Period (Sternke 2013).

The use of different raw materials at Kilgobbin is comparable to Slieve Breagh, Co. Meath (Sharpe 2014). Both domestic and ritual use of the site was represented in the Slieve Breagh lithic assemblage. At Slieve Breagh, the use of flint and some chert associated with flake and tool production was noted alongside 266 quartz pieces associated with ritual use. In addition, similar scraper types also occurred at Slieve Breagh. These scrapers exhibited an expedient form of production and retouch produced on secondary flakes of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date. The simplistic technology represented at Kilgobbin and varied use of raw materials of flint and quartz were also noted at Slieve Breagh in the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age component (*ibid*.), and at Newgrange during its Beaker phases (Dillon 1997).

Unmodified quartz pieces are commonly noted within both Irish ritual and domestic contexts, such as Maheraboy, Co. Sligo (Danaher 2007), Tullahedy, Co. Tipperary (Cleary and Kelleher 2011) and at Lough Gur, Co. Limerick (Ó Ríordáin 1954). In addition, a high ratio of unmodified quartz alongside few worked pieces is

also common. Generally, worked pieces occur in small numbers, for example, at Corbally, Co. Kildare (Purcell 2002) and Lismullin 1 (Sternke 2013).

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Find Number 14E339:	Quantity	Context	Context Description	Material	Type	Classification	Platform	Survival	Max Length (mm)	Max Width (mm)	Max Thickness (mm)	Condition	Comments
5	1	315	A3	Quartz	Irregular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	64	79	32	Reasonably Fresh	Large thick irregular quartz piece. Possibly struck.
6	1	315	A3	Quartz	Irregular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	29	22	12	Reasonably Fresh	Possibly struck quartz flake.
7	1	315	A3	Quartz	Irregular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	10	13	6	Reasonably Fresh	Possibly struck quartz flake.
12	1	324	A3	Quartz	Regular Flake /s	No Classification	Plain	Complete	65	49	17	Reasonably Fresh	Quartz flake with large plain platfrom evident.
13	1	324	A3	Quartz	Core /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	47	25	19	Reasonably Fresh	Possible quartz core frgament.
14	1	324	A3	Quartz	Irregular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	37	28	11	Reasonably Fresh	Irregular quartz flake. Possibly struck.
15	1	324	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	24	26	17	Reasonably Fresh	Indeterminate quartz chunk. Most likely natural.
16	1	324	A3	Quartz	Irregular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	29	20	11	Reasonably Fresh	Possibly struck quartz flake.
17	1	324	A3	Quartz	Irregular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	32	24	11	Reasonably Fresh	Possibly struck quartz flake.
18	1	324	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	16	10	9	Reasonably Fresh	Indeterminate quartz chunk. Most likely natural.
19	1	324	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	67	49	29	Reasonably Fresh	Large quartz chunk. Possibly struck.
20	1	324	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	52	52	34	Reasonably Fresh	Indeterminate quartz chunk. Most likely natural.
21	1	324	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	25	22	19	Reasonably Fresh	Indeterminate quartz chunk. Most likely natural.
22	1	324	A3	Quartz	Irregular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	57	39	23	Reasonably Fresh	Possibly struck large quartz flake.
23	1	324	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	39	26	15	Reasonably Fresh	Indeterminate quartz chunk. Most likely natural.
24	1	324	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	23	25	13	Reasonably Fresh	Indeterminate quartz chunk. Most likely natural.
25	1	324	A3	Quartz	Irregular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	17	16	8	Reasonably Fresh	Possibly struck large quartz flake.
26	1	324	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	16	13	10	Reasonably Fresh	Indeterminate quartz chunk. Most likely natural.
27	1	324	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	19	16	10	Reasonably Fresh	Indeterminate quartz chunk. Most likely natural.
28	1	324	A3	Quartz	Irregular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	17	12	6	Reasonably Fresh	Indeterminate quartz flake. Most likely natural.
29	1	324	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	18	14	9	Reasonably Fresh	Indeterminate quartz flake. Most likely natural.
30	1	324	A3	Quartz	Irregular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	15	7	6	Reasonably Fresh	Indeterminate quartz flake. Most likely natural.
31	1	324	A3	Quartz	Irregular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	12	10	6	Reasonably Fresh	Indeterminate quartz flake. Most likely natural.
32	1	324	A3	Quartz	Irregular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	8	10	6	Reasonably Fresh	Indeterminate quartz flake. Most likely natural.
66	1	324	A3	Quartz	Broad Blade /t	No Classification	n/a	Complete	17	8	3	Reasonably Fresh	Quartz blade. Most likely produced accidentally during reduction. Possible spall.
10	1	176	A2	Quartz	Irregular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	44	28	9	Reasonably Fresh	Possibly struck quartz flake.
11	1	176	A2	Quartz	Irregular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	26	17	5	Reasonably Fresh	Possibly struck quartz flake.
33	1	324	A3	Quartz	Regular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	58	51	16	Reasonably Fresh	Large regular quartz flake. Possibly struck.
34	1	324	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	39	44	20	Reasonably Fresh	Indeterminate quartz chunk. Most likely natural.
35	1	324	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	63	53	26	Reasonably Fresh	Indeterminate quartz chunk. Most likely natural.
36	1	324	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	35	32	24	Reasonably Fresh	Indeterminate quartz chunk. Most likely natural.
37	1	324	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	36	34	26	Reasonably Fresh	Indeterminate quartz chunk. Most likely natural.
38	1	324	A3	Quartz	Irregular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	38	38	15	Reasonably Fresh	Indeterminate quartz flake. Most likely natural.
39	1	324	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	19	16	12	Burnt	Possibly burnt quartz chunk. Most likely natural.
40	1	324	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	36	40	29	Burnt	Possibly burnt quartz chunk. Most likely natural.
41	1	324	A3	Quartz	Irregular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	29	28	14	Burnt	Possibly burnt flake. Most likely natural.
42	1	324	A3	Quartz	Regular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	24	27	9	Reasonably Fresh	Possibly struck regular quartz flake.
43	1	324	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	33	23	15	Reasonably Fresh	Indeterminate quartz chunk. Most likely natural.
44	1	324	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	28	14	12	Reasonably Fresh	Indeterminate quartz chunk. Most likely natural.
45	1	324	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	25	15	12	Reasonably Fresh	Indeterminate quartz chunk. Most likely natural.
46	1	324	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	14	13	10	Reasonably Fresh	Indeterminate quartz chunk. Most likely natural.
47	1	324	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	24	10	11	Reasonably Fresh	Indeterminate quartz chunk. Most likely natural.
48	1	324	A3	Quartz	Irregular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	25	21	7	Reasonably Fresh	Indeterminate irregular quartz flake. Possibly struck.
49	1	324	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	19	16	13	Reasonably Fresh	Indeterminate quartz chunk. Most likely natural.
50	1	324	A3	Quartz	Irregular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	23	18	10	Reasonably Fresh	Indeterminate irregular quartz flake. Possibly struck.
51	1	324	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	15	9	8	Reasonably Fresh	Indeterminate quartz chunk. Most likely natural.
52	1	324	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	12	10	6	Reasonably Fresh	Indeterminate quartz chunk. Most likely natural.
15	1	200	A3	Chert	Core /t	Dual-Platform Core	Plain	Complete	38	22	12	Reasonably Fresh	Dual-platform core with regular flake removals.
1	1	23	A1	?	Possible Spindle Whorl		n/a	Fragmented	18	25	14	Abraded	Possible spindle whorl. Perforated section evident.

Find Number 14E339:	Quantity	Context	Context Description	Material	Type	Classification	Platform	Survival	Max Length (mm)	Max Width (mm)	Max Thickness (mm)	Condition	Comments
4:1	1	400	A2	Sandstone	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	44	31	18	Burnt	Indeterminate burnt sandstone fragment.
4:2	1	400	A2	Sandstone	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	29	22	18	Burnt	Indeterminate burnt sandstone fragment.
4:3	1	400	A2	Sandstone	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	24	27	10	Burnt	Indeterminate burnt sandstone fragment.
4:4	1	400	A2	Sandstone	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	22	13	14	Burnt	Indeterminate burnt sandstone fragment.
4:5	1	400	A2	Sandstone	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	16	13	8	Burnt	Indeterminate burnt sandstone fragment.
4:6	1	400	A2	Sandstone	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	19	14	6	Burnt	Indeterminate burnt sandstone fragment.
4:7	1	400	A2	Sandstone	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	15	15	7	Burnt	Indeterminate burnt sandstone fragment.
4:8	1	400	A2	Sandstone	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	<10			Burnt	Indeterminate burnt sandstone fragment.
4:9	1	400	A2	Sandstone	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	<10			Burnt	Indeterminate burnt sandstone fragment.
4:10	1	400	A2	Sandstone	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	<10			Burnt	Indeterminate burnt sandstone fragment.
6	1	305	A3	Quartz	Regular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	19	17	6	Reasonably Fresh	Regular quartz flake. Possibly struck.
3	1	405	A2	Quartz	Regular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	57	30	11	Burnt	Possibly burnt elongated flake. Possibly struck.
4	1	405	A2	Quartz	Irregular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	28	25	7	Reasonably Fresh	Possibly struck flake.
5	1	405	A2	Quartz	Irregular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	28	15	10	Reasonably Fresh	Possibly struck flake.
6	1	405	A2	Quartz	Irregular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	22	15	9	Reasonably Fresh	Possibly struck flake.
3:1	1	291	A3	Slate	Irregular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	30	24	4	Reasonably Fresh	Indeterminate slate fragment. Most likely natural.
3:2	1	291	A3	Slate	Irregular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	30	16	3	Reasonably Fresh	Indeterminate slate fragment. Most likely natural.
16	1	200	A3	Quartz	Irregular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	42	30	16	Reasonably Fresh	Indeterminate quartz chunk. Most likely natural.
2	1	405	A2	Quartz	Broad Blade /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	32	13	9	Reasonably Fresh	Elongated flake. Most likely struck.
2	1	137	A2	Flint	Regular Flake /s	Convex-End Scraper	Cortical	Complete	30	25	7	Patinated	Convex-end scraper produced on a bipolar flake. Semi-abrupt retouch circumferencing most of the flake.
49	1	26	A1	Quartz	Irregular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	28	29	5	Reasonably Fresh	Indeterminate irregular quartz flake. Possibly struck.
1	1	204	A3	Flint	Core /s	Multi-Platform Core	n/a	Complete	65	93	42	Patinated	Probable multi-platform core. Large flake removals. Possibly earlier in date?
7	1	403	A2	Flint	Core /s	Multi-Platform Core	n/a	Complete	46	29	19	Patinated	Heavily patinated core. Irregular flake removals. Possibly discarded?
8	1	403	A2	Flint	Irregular Flake /t	No Classification	n/a	Complete	45	31	12	Patinated	Indeterminate irregular flint flake. Possible bipolar flake.
9	1	403	A2	Flint	Regular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	24	19	8	Reasonably Fresh	Probable bipolar flake. Most likely incidental spall.
10	1	403	A2	Flint	Regular Flake /t	No Classification	Plain	Complete	22	14	5	Reasonably Fresh	Small regular flake with plain platform. Most likely incidental spall.
11	1	403	A2	Flint	Chunk /t	No Classification	n/a	Complete	18	13	12	Patinated	Indeterminate chunk. Possible core fragment. Rolled condition.
12	1	403	A2	Flint	Regular Flake /p	No Classification	Cortical	Complete	23	21	4	Reasonably Fresh	Indeterminate primary flake. Incidental spall.
13	1	403	A2	Flint	Irregular Flake /t	No Classification	n/a	Complete	21	17	4	Reasonably Fresh	Probable bipolar flake. Most likely incidental spall.
14	1	403	A2	Flint	Irregular Flake /t	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	14	12	2	Reasonably Fresh	Indeterminate flake. Most likely incidental spall.
1	1	157	A2	Flint	Regular Flake /s	Convex-End Scraper	n/a	Complete	24	18	9	Reasonably Fresh	Convex-end scraper produced on a primary flake. Abrupt retouch confined to thick convex end.
2	1	315	A3	Flint	Core /t	Core Fragment	n/a	Fragmented	22	15	10	Patinated	Core fragment, possibly produced during trimming of the core. Some flake removals present.
4	1	129	A2	Flint	Regular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	23	34	9	Patinated	Indeterminate regular flake. Possible bipolar flake.
1	1	400	A2 - N	Flint	Core /t	Dual-Platform Core	n/a	Complete	21	11	5	Patinated	Small dual platform core. Probably bipolar reduction.
2	1	400	A2 - N	Flint	Chunk /t	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	14	10	7	Patinated	Indeterminate flint chunk. Possible core fragment.
3	1	400	A2 - N	Flint	Regular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	17	17	5	Patinated	Possible bipolar flake. Most likely incidental spall.
3	1	29	A1	Flint	Regular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	17	13	7	Reasonably Fresh	Indeterminate flint flake. Most likely incidental spall.
2	1	176	A2	Flint	Regular Flake /t	No Classification	Plain	Complete	64	30	13	Reasonably Fresh	Large thick elongated flake. Large plain platform.
3	1	176	A2	Flint	Core /s	Core Fragment	n/a	Fragmented	26	23	15	Patinated	Probable bipolar core fragment.
4	1	176	A2	Flint	Core /s	Core Fragment	n/a	Fragmented	28	34	10	Patinated	Probable bipolar core fragment. Possibly discarded.
5	1	176	A2	Flint	Core /s	Core Fragment	n/a	Complete	22	15	9	Patinated	Indeterminate core fragment. Possible retouch along single edge.
6	1	176	A2	Flint	Irregular Flake /p	No Classification	Cortical	Complete	22	19	5	Patinated	Indeterminate primary flake. Incidental spall.
7	1	176	A2	Flint	Core /s	Core Fragment	n/a	Fragmented	25	16	11	Patinated	Probable bipolar core fragment.
8	1	176	A2	Flint	Irregular Flake /t	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	19	22	5	Reasonably Fresh	Probable bipolar flake. Most likely incidental spall.
9	1	176	A2	Flint	Irregular Flake /t	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	13	16	2	Reasonably Fresh	Indeterminate irregular flake. Most likely incidental spall.
3	1	137	A2	Flint	Regular Flake /p	No Classification	Cortical	Complete	47	32	10	Reasonably Fresh	Opening flake of a small flint pebble. Possibly bipolar split.
4	1	137	A2	Flint	Core /s	Bipolar Core	Cortical	Complete	27	21	14	Patinated	Possibly discarded bipolar core.
5	1	137	A2	Flint	Regular Flake /t	No Classification	n/a	Complete	25	17	5	Patinated	Elongated flake. Most likely incidental spall.
6	1	137	A2	Flint	Irregular Flake /t	No Classification	n/a	Complete	23	18	6	Patinated	Indeterminate irregular flake. Most likely incidental spall.

Find Number 14E339:	Quantity	Context	Context Description	Material	Type	Classification	Platform	Survival	Max Length (mm)	Max Width (mm)	Max Thickness (mm)	Condition	Comments
7	1	137	A2	Flint	Core /t	Core Fragment	n/a	Fragmented	19	13	8	Patinated	Indeterminate core fragment.
8	1	137	A2	Flint	Core /t	Core Fragment	n/a	Complete	21	8	8	Patinated	Core fragment, possibly from a dual-platform core.
9	1	137	A2	Flint	Irregular Flake /t	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	12	12	4	Patinated	Indeterminate irregular flake. Most likely incidental spall.
3	1	315	A3	Flint	Core /s	Core Fragment	n/a	Fragmented	43	34	24	Patinated	Large pebble-like core fragment. Most likely produced during initial stage of core reduction.
4	1	315	A3	Flint	Irregular Flake /t	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	10	11	4	Patinated	Indeterminate irregular flake. Most likely incidental spall.
6	1	100	A2	Flint	Core /s	Bipolar Core	n/a	Complete	21	23	13	Reasonably Fresh	Discarded bipolar core. Possibly discarded due to size.
1	1	159	A2	Flint	Regular Flake /t	Convex-End Scraper	n/a	Complete	23	16	7	Patinated	Crude convex-end scraper. Some semi-abrupt retouch along single edge.
3	1	91	A1	Flint	Regular Flake /t	No Classification	n/a	Complete	33	28	7	Patinated	Indeterminate irregular flake. Most likely incidental spall.
1	1	405	A1	Flint	Core /s	Bipolar Core	n/a	Complete	28	24	14	Reasonably Fresh	Bipolar core produced from small flint pebble.
2	1	403	A2 - N	Flint	Regular Flake /p	Convex-End Scraper	Cortical	Complete	33	27	5	Reasonably Fresh	Convex-end scraper with semi-abrupt retouch along single edge. Possible bipolar flake.
1	1	132	A2	Flint	Regular Flake /p	Convex-End Scraper	Cortical	Proximal	21	21	8	Reasonably Fresh	Convex-end scraper with semi-abrupt retouch to single edge. Proximal surviving.
6	1	20	A1	Flint	Regular Flake /p	No Classification	Cortical	Complete	33	27	4	Reasonably Fresh	Most likely produced during initial pebble/core reduction.
6	1	324	A3	Flint	Core /s	Core Fragment	Cortical	Fragmented	34	40	14	Reasonably Fresh	Large bipolar core fragment produced from a small flint pebble.
7	1	324	A3	Flint	Core /t	Core Fragment	n/a	Fragmented	25	15	8	Patinated	Heavily patinated core fragment. Probable spall.
2	1	100	A2	Flint	Irregular Flake /p	No Classification	n/a	Complete	32	19	9	Reasonably Fresh	Bipolar flake.
3	1	100	A2	Flint	Pebble	Split Pebble	Cortical	Complete	21	20	6	Patinated	Small bipolar split pebble.
4	1	100	A2	Flint	Irregular Flake /s	No Classification	Cortical	Fragmented	21	22	5	Reasonably Fresh	Possible thinning flake. Large cortical platform.
5	1	100	A2	Flint	Core /t	Core Fragment	n/a	Fragmented	27	12	6	Patinated	Elongated flake. Probable core trimming flake.
1	1	317	A3	Flint	Broad Blade /s	No Classification	Cortical	Complete	68	24	7	Reasonably Fresh	Elongated broad blade possibly produced during bipolar reduction.
8	1	324	A3	Flint	Irregular Flake /s	Thermal Spall	n/a	Fragmented	19	21	6	Burnt	Indeterminate. Subjected to heat. Crazed and pitted.
11	1	200	A3	Flint	Pebble	No Classification	n/a	Complete	54	41	34	Patinated	Natural flint pebble.
12	1	200	A3	Flint	Irregular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	49	24	14	Patinated	Poor quality flint. Probably abandoned.
13	1	200	A3	Flint	Chunk /t	No Classification	n/a	Complete	59	25	15	Patinated	Indeterminate flint chunk. Irregular in form. Possible core fragment.
14	1	200	A3	Flint	Irregular Flake /t	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	24	19	6	Patinated	Indeterminate irregular flake. Most likely incidental spall.
1	1	271	A3	Flint	Irregular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	28	20	12	Reasonably Fresh	Possible core fragment. Most likely incidental spall.
7	1	1	A1	Flint	Core /t	Core Fragment	Plain	Fragmented	25	14	6	Patinated	Probable dual-platform core fragment, possibly produced during core trimming.
5	1	294	A3	Flint	Chunk /t	No Classification	n/a	Complete	44	23	23	Patinated	Indeterminate flint chunk. Irregular in form. Possible core fragment.
1	1	104	A2	Flint	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	25	16	9	Burnt	Possible bipolar core fragment. Partially burnt.
1	1	275	A3	Flint	Irregular Flake /t	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	16	18	6	Patinated	Indeterminate irregular flake. Most likely incidental spall.
2	1	275	A3	Flint	Core /t	Core Fragment	n/a	Fragmented	20	8	5	Patinated	Elongated core fragment. Possible core trimming fragment.
3	1	275	A3	Flint	Core /t	Core Fragment	n/a	Fragmented	12	8	5	Patinated	Possible core fragment. Most likely incidental spall.
4	1	275	A3	Flint	Irregular Flake /t	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	20	9	3	Patinated	Indeterminate irregular flake. Most likely incidental spall.
4	1	403	A2 - N	Flint	Core /s	Bipolar Core	n/a	Complete	25	18	12	Burnt	Burnt bipolar core. Crazed and pitted.
5	1	403	A2 - N	Flint	Core /t	Bipolar Core	n/a	Complete	28	13	8	Burnt	Elongated bipolar core. Subjected to heat. Crazed surface.
6	1	403	A2 - N	Flint	Irregular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	26	18	5	Patinated	Indeterminate irregular flake. Most likely incidental spall.
40	1	14	A1	Flint	Regular Flake /s	No Classification	Plain	Complete	41	21	10	Patinated	Probable elongated bipolar flake.
7	1	108	n/a	Flint	Regular Flake /t	No Classification	n/a	Complete	17	16	4	Patinated	Small bipolar flake. Incidental spall.
5	1	275	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	38	33	27	Reasonably Fresh	Indeterminate quartz chunk. Most likely natural.
6	1	275	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	41	33	15	Reasonably Fresh	Indeterminate quartz chunk. Most likely natural.
7	1	275	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	61	58	31	Reasonably Fresh	Natural quartz chunk.
8	1	275	A3	Quartz	Irregular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	51	19	10	Reasonably Fresh	Natural quartz flake.
9	1	275	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	68	40	28	Reasonably Fresh	Natural quartz chunk.
10	1	275	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	44	26	25	Reasonably Fresh	Natural quartz chunk.
11	1	275	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	52	33	26	Reasonably Fresh	Natural quartz chunk.
12	1	275	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	35	32	24	Reasonably Fresh	Natural quartz chunk.
13	1	275	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	47	29	16	Reasonably Fresh	Natural quartz chunk.
14	1	275	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	41	25	19	Reasonably Fresh	Natural quartz chunk.
15	1	275	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	37	26	15	Reasonably Fresh	Natural quartz chunk.
16	1	275	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	41	29	18	Reasonably Fresh	Natural quartz chunk.

Find Number 14E339:	Quantity	Context	Context Description	Material	Type	Classification	Platform	Survival	Max Length (mm)	Max Width (mm)	Max Thickness (mm)	Condition	Comments
17	1	275	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	32	17	11	Reasonably Fresh	Natural quartz chunk.
18	1	275	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	31	28	23	Reasonably Fresh	Natural quartz chunk.
19	1	275	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	24	20	16	Reasonably Fresh	Natural quartz chunk.
20	1	275	A3	Quartz	Irregular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	27	30	11	Reasonably Fresh	Natural quartz flake.
21	1	275	A3	Quartz	Irregular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	34	19	16	Reasonably Fresh	Natural quartz flake.
22	1	275	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	21	22	14	Reasonably Fresh	Natural quartz chunk.
23	1	275	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	23	16	13	Reasonably Fresh	Natural quartz chunk.
24	1	275	A3	Quartz	Irregular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	20	14	12	Reasonably Fresh	Natural quartz flake.
25	1	275	A3	Quartz	Irregular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	20	11	7	Reasonably Fresh	Natural quartz flake.
26	1	275	A3	Quartz	Irregular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	20	18	6	Reasonably Fresh	Possibly struck quartz flake.
27	1	275	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	17	9	6	Reasonably Fresh	Natural quartz chunk.
28	1	275	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	12	7	9	Reasonably Fresh	Natural quartz chunk.
29	1	275	A3	Quartz	Irregular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	12	10	4	Reasonably Fresh	Natural quartz flake.
30	1	275	A3	Quartz	Irregular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	14	9	4	Reasonably Fresh	Natural quartz flake.
16	1	403	A2 - N	Quartz	Irregular Flake /s	No Classification	Plain	Complete	91	65	21	Reasonably Fresh	Large irregular flake. Possibly struck.
17	1	403	A2 - N	Quartz	Irregular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	30	20	6	Reasonably Fresh	Possibly struck quartz flake.
18	1	403	A2 - N	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	46	29	30	Reasonably Fresh	Natural quartz chunk.
53	1	324	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	24	15	14	Reasonably Fresh	Natural quartz chunk.
54	1	324	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	35	24	18	Reasonably Fresh	Natural quartz chunk.
55	1	324	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	30	26	17	Reasonably Fresh	Natural quartz chunk.
56	1	324	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	34	30	18	Reasonably Fresh	Natural quartz chunk.
57	1	324	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	23	31	15	Reasonably Fresh	Natural quartz chunk.
58	1	324	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	36	29	20	Reasonably Fresh	Natural quartz chunk.
59	1	324	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	34	29	25	Reasonably Fresh	Natural quartz chunk.
60	1	324	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	30	20	16	Reasonably Fresh	Natural quartz chunk.
61	1	324	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	22	23	19	Reasonably Fresh	Natural quartz chunk.
62	1	324	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	23	19	16	Reasonably Fresh	Natural quartz chunk.
63	1	324	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	28	17	8	Reasonably Fresh	Natural quartz chunk.
64	1	324	A3	Quartz	Irregular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	24	24	9	Reasonably Fresh	Natural quartz flake.
65	1	324	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	22	18	12	Reasonably Fresh	Natural quartz chunk.
14	1	176	A2	Flint	Narrow Blade /t	Microlith	Plain	Complete	14	6	2	Reasonably Fresh	Probable microlith. Evidence for platform preparation.
15	1	176	A2	Flint	Regular Flake /t	Side-Scraper	n/a	Complete	23	16	7	Patinated	Semi-abrupt retouch confined to single edge. No evident platform.
16	1	176	A2	Flint	Chip /t	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	<10			Burnt	Indeterminate chip. Probable thermal spall.
17	1	176	A2	Flint	Broad Blade /t	No Classification	n/a	Distal	13	13	4	Patinated	Distal fragment of probable broad blade. Possible EN leaf shaped arrowhead fragment.
3	1	403	A2 - N	Quartz	Broad Blade /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	38	13	7	Reasonably Fresh	Intentionally produced quartz blade. No evident platform.
10	1	324	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	69	51	32	Reasonably Fresh	Natural quartz chunk.
11	1	324	A3	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	43	28	20	Reasonably Fresh	Natural quartz chunk.
5	1	400	A2 - N	Quartz	Irregular Flake /s	No Classification	Plain	Complete	40	24	8	Reasonably Fresh	Elongated quartz flake. Intentionally struck.
6	1	400	A2 - N	Quartz	Irregular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	19	14	4	Reasonably Fresh	Indeterminate irregular flake. Most likely incidental spall.
7	1	400	A2 - N	Quartz	Irregular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	13	9	5	Reasonably Fresh	Indeterminate irregular flake. Most likely incidental spall.
9	1	324	A3	Chert	Core /t	Core Fragment	n/a	Fragmented	20	11	7	Reasonably Fresh	Small dual platform core fragment. Possible trimming flake.
4	1	29	A1	Quartz Crystal	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	20	9	10	Reasonably Fresh	Natural quartz crystal piece.
8	1	108	A2	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	23	15	9	Reasonably Fresh	Natural quartz chunk.
5	1	129	A2	Quartz	Irregular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Complete	21	20	6	Reasonably Fresh	Indeterminate irregular flake. Most likely incidental spall.
1	1	402	A2	Quartz	Chunk /s	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	26	21	14	Burnt	Partially burnt quartz chunk. Likely natural in form.
2	1	402	A2	Quartz	Irregular Flake /s	No Classification	n/a	Fragmented	20	12	7	Burnt	Partially burnt quartz flake. Likely natural in form.
12	1	176	A2	Granite	Stone	Possible Grinding Stone	n/a	Fragmented	154	128	75	Abraded	Possible grinding stone fragment. Flat smoothened base.
16	1	200	A3	Granite	Stone	Possible Bulaun Stone Ball	n/a	Complete	117	122	115	Abraded	Possible stone ball used to place into a bulaun stone. Flatened area for possibly steadying ball.

Appendix E

Report on cremation burials and other possible funerary deposits
Kilgobbin 14E339

J. Geber
2015

Landsdown, Old Welsey, Kilgobbin Co. Dublin (14E339)

Report on cremation burials and other possible funerary deposits

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April 2015

Introduction

Cremated bone was recovered from several archaeological deposits excavated at the Landsdown/Old Welsey site in Kilgobbin, Co. Dublin. Some of these are clearly token cremation pit burials, while other deposits are possibly disturbed or redeposited funerary deposits. The bones were very fragmented and poorly preserved, and only a few fragments could be identified as human. Considering the context, however, the remains are all likely to be human in origin.

The cremation burials are prehistoric, and they display the general features that are characteristic of the Middle Bronze Age funerary practice in Ireland. This included burial of token deposits, with pits including only a few grams of cremated bone. Whether they represent actual burials, or re-deposited debris from the cremations themselves, has been debated (Becker 2014). It may be so that additional pit/posthole features identified at the Landsdown/Old Welsey site relate to structures forming part of a cremation funerary practice with pyre constructions for cremations burials that were interred elsewhere.

Material and methods

The total cremated bone assemblage from likely funerary deposits amounted to 157 fragments weighing 20.61g (Table 1). The bones were poorly preserved and very fragmented, and many fragments displayed considerable cortical erosion. The fragmentation is likely to be primarily due to post-depositional factors.

The bones were quantified by fragment count (NISP) and weight (g), and analysed following standard recommended osteological praxis for cremated remains (McKinley 2004). The fragmentation of the sample was assessed by relative distribution (by weight) within three size categories (>10mm, 5–10 mm, and 2–5 mm). Each fragment was identified to species, element, side and age-at-death and sex, if possible. Colour of each fragment was assessed to determine the temperature of incineration. Measurements were taken in accordance with Gejvall (1948).

Table 1: The relative fragmentation by mesh-size categories of the cremated bone materials from funerary deposits at Landsdown/Old Wesley, Kilgobbin.

Area	Cut no.	Fill no.	NISP	Weight (g)	Mesh-size					
					10mm		5mm		2mm	
Area 2	n/a	C108	7	2.32	1.21g	52.16%	0.97g	41.81%	0.14g	6.03%
	C111	C112	9	1.94	0.00g	0.00%	0.69g	35.57%	1.25g	64.43%
	C119	C120	9	0.75	0.00g	0.00%	0.00g	0.00%	0.75g	100.00%
	C125	C126	23	1.68	0.00g	0.00%	0.29g	17.26%	1.39g	82.74%
	C131	C132	3	2.00	1.50g	75.00%	0.50g	25.00%	0.00g	0.00%
	C134	C135	5	1.26	0.00g	0.00%	0.35g	27.78%	0.91g	72.22%
	C141	C143	2	0.28	0.00g	0.00%	0.00g	0.00%	0.28g	100.00%
	C187	C110	1	0.49	0.00g	0.00%	0.49g	100.00%	0.00g	0.00%
Area 3	C226	C228	71	9.10	4.43g	48.68%	2.80g	30.77%	1.87g	20.55%
	C323	C324	27	0.79	0.00g	0.00%	0.00g	0.00%	0.79g	100.00%
TOTAL:			157	20.61	7.14g	34.64%	6.09g	29.55%	7.38g	35.81%

Result

The cremated bone was recovered from deposits in the northern portion of the site, within Area 2 and 3. There is a likely funerary activity at this location, and cremation burials are also frequent in the near vicinity of the site. A total of ten deposits included cremated bone.

Area 2

Fill C108: This was a charcoal rich spread material, measuring 22.00m×7.30–10.35m in size and 0.05–0.18m in depth. It contained seven cremated bone fragments (2.32g) of which one fragment (1.21g) is likely to be a diaphyseal fragment of an adult human humerus bone. It therefore seems likely that this spread may be either remnants of a truncated cremation burial, or possibly a deposit of pyre debris.

Cut [C111]; Fill C112: This pit feature was interpreted as a possible cremation burial by the excavator. The cut measured 0.59m×0.49m and was 0.12m deep. It included a gravelly sand deposit with inclusions of flecks of charcoal (C112). Nine fragments (1.94g) of cremated bone were present in this deposit, which however could be identified to neither human nor animal. That this feature represent a token cremation burial deposit is however not unlikely, considering the confirmed presence of cremation burials on this site (see below).

Cut [C119]; Fill C120: This feature was a posthole that truncated the fill (C126) of cremation burial C125 (see below). The fill included nine cremated bone fragments (0.75g) that may derive from this burial. It was not possible to identify any of the bone fragments.

Cut [C125]; Fill C126: This truncated pit measured 0.59×0.34m in size and 0.09–0.11m in depth, and was interpreted as a possible cremation pit burial. The fill (C126) included flecks of charcoal, burnt clay and bone within gritty sandy silt deposit. The bones comprised 23 small fragments of fully cremated bone, of which one fragment could be identified as the diaphysis portion of a human middle hand phalanx (0.29g) belonging to an adolescent or adult (≥ 13 years) individual. The feature can therefore with confidence be identified as a cremation burial. Even though it was truncated, it is clear that the burial represent a token deposit.

Cut [C131]; Fill C132: This oval-shaped pit may be related to cut C111 (above). It measured 0.25m×0.19m and was 0.19m deep. It contained a silty clay fill deposit which included flecks of charcoal and three fragments of cremated bone (2.00g). The bones could however not be identified to species, but may a token burial deposit.

Cut [C134]; Fill C135: This large pit feature was similar to pit C187 (see below), and may have had a funerary function. It measured 2.10m×1.05m in size and 0.42m in depth. It included silty sand deposit (C135) which contained five cremated bone fragments. These could not be identified either species or element.

Cut [C141]; Fill C143: This feature was interpreted as a possible cremation pit burial. It was circular in shape and measured 0.33m in diameter and 0.08m in depth. The fill (C143) was a silty sand deposit with inclusions of charcoal flecks and two cremated bone fragments (0.28g). These could not be identified to species or element.

Cut [C187]; Fill C110: This truncated pit feature measured 2.14m×1.20m in size and 0.09m in depth. It included two fills: a clayey sand deposit (C110) with frequent charcoal inclusions and one burnt bone fragment (0.49g) and clayey sand deposit which also included flecks of charcoal (C109). Although only one burnt bone fragment (which could not be identified) was present in this deposit, the close proximity of this feature with other pits which included cremated bone, and the charcoal rich deposit within it, may suggest that it had a funerary function. Similar large features adjacent to burials have been found in Middle Bronze Age cemeteries in Ireland, such as at Templenoe in Co. Tipperary, where they were suggested to represent remnants of possible pyre sites (see Geber 2009).

Area 3

Cut [C226]; Fill C228: This cremation pit was circular in plan, and measured 0.40m×0.40m in size and 0.14m in depth. The fill (C228) was a charcoal stained silty clay deposit, and included 71 small and cremated bone fragments. Two fragments could with confidence be identified as human. These included a diaphyseal fragment of a femur (4.43g) and a tooth root fragment (0.01g). The bones were grey-white to white in colour, and indicate that the bones were fully incinerated, although to a lesser degree than other

cremated bones from the site. The remains are likely to derive from an adult individual (>18 years), and represent a token burial deposit.

Cut [C323]; Fill C324: This was a re-cut for barrow C311. It included a charcoal rich sandy clay fill (C324) which contained a likely cremation deposit. This included 27 fragments (0.79g) of cremated bone, which however could not be identified.

Summary

Ten archaeological deposits excavated at Landsdown/Old Wesley, Kilgobbin contained cremated bone (see Catalogue), which are likely to relate to a funerary practice. In two instances (C126 and C228) it was possible to identify human remains. The bones in the other deposits could not be identified to species, but considering the archaeological context of these features they are likely to be human in origin.

It may be possible that some (or all) of these deposits relate to the actual cremation event, rather than burials as such. It may therefore be of value to attempt to reassess some of the other archaeological features and possible structures on the site.

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McKinley JI. 2004. Compiling a skeletal inventory: Cremated human bone. In: Brickley M, and McKinley JI, editors. Guidelines to the standards for recording human remains Institute of Field Archaeologists Paper 2. Reading: BABAO/IfA. p 14–17.

Catalogue

Abbreviations:

NISP = Number of identified specimens (fragment count)

Area 2

Cut no: n/a
Context no: C108
NISP: 7 (14.26% identified)
Weight: 2.32g (52.16% identified)
Colour: White
Age: Adult (>18 years)
Sex: Indeterminable
Cranial: -
Axial: -
Upper limb: Humerus (1.21g)
Lower limb: -
Metrics: n/a

Cut no: C111
Context no: C112
NISP: 9 (0.00% identified)
Weight: 1.94g (0.00% identified)
Colour: White
Cranial: -
Axial: -
Upper limb: -
Lower limb: -
Metrics: n/a

Cut no: C119
Context no: C120
NISP: 9 (0.00% identified)
Weight: 0.75g (0.00% identified)
Colour: White
Cranial: -
Axial: -
Upper limb: -
Lower limb: -
Metrics: n/a

Cut no: C125
Context no: C126
NISP: 23 (4.35% identified)
Weight: 1.68g (17.26% identified)
Colour: White
Age: Adult (>18 years)
Sex: Indeterminable
Cranial: -
Axial: -
Upper limb: Ph2Mc (0.29g)
Lower limb: -
Metrics: n/a
Comments: Truncated

Cut no: C131
Context no: C132
NISP: 3 (0.00% identified)

Weight: 2.00g (0.00% identified)
Colour: White
Cranial: -
Axial: -
Upper limb: -
Lower limb: -
Metrics: n/a

Cut no: C134
Context no: C135
NISP: 5 (0.00% identified)
Weight: 1.26g (0.00% identified)
Colour: White
Cranial: -
Axial: -
Upper limb: -
Lower limb: -
Metrics: n/a

Cut no: C141
Context no: C143
NISP: 2 (0.00% identified)
Weight: 0.28g (0.00% identified)
Colour: White
Cranial: -
Axial: -
Upper limb: -
Lower limb: -
Metrics: n/a

Cut no: C187
Context no: C110
NISP: 1 (0.00% identified)
Weight: 0.49g (0.00% identified)
Colour: White
Cranial: -
Axial: -
Upper limb: -
Lower limb: -
Metrics: n/a

Area 3

Cut no:	C226				
Context no:	C228				
NISP:	71 (2.82% identified)				
Weight:	9.10g (48.79% identified)				
Colour:	Grey-white/White				
Age:	Adult (>18 years)				
Sex:	Indeterminable				
Cranial:	Teeth (0.01g)				
Axial:	-				
Upper limb:	-				
Lower limb:	Femur (4.43g)				
Metrics (mm):	min.	$\bar{x}$	max.	N	SD
2:	-	5.00	-	1	-

Appendix F

Animal Bone
Kilgobbin 14E339

J. Geber
2015

Animal bone

Jonny Geber
University College Cork
May 2015

1 Introduction and method

A small collection of unburnt (75 fragments; 454g) and burnt (95 fragments; 11.25g) animal bones were recovered from 20 archaeological deposits excavated at Landsdown Old Wesley, Kilgobbin in Co. Dublin (Table 1). The bones were highly fragmented and poorly preserved, and only a small proportion (38.67%; 29/75) could be identified to species. The bones were identified to species and element when possible, and quantified by fragment count (NISP) and weight. The poor preservation and considerable fragmentation of the remains did not allow for any estimation of age-at-slaughter, size calculations or sex determinations.

2 Result

The bones were recovered from deposits within Area 1, Area 2 and Area 3. The archaeological features within Area 1 indicate medieval activity represented by structural remains, kilns and drains. Area 2 was primarily containing prehistoric cremation burials and pit features and Area 3 included both prehistoric and medieval features.

2.1 Area 1

Seven fragments of unburnt animal bone (23g) were found in three archaeological deposits within Area 1 which comprised the fills (C9, C14 and C26) of medieval kiln C10 and a deposit (C3). Only one fragment, a cattle molar tooth (9g), could be identified from deposit C3.

Twelve burnt bone fragments (1.5g) were found in two contexts: Fill C9 of kiln C10 included four unidentifiable small bone fragments (1g), and eight fragments (0.5g) were present in fill C16 of pit C22. These could not be identified either.

2.2 Area 2

A total of 60 unburnt animal bone fragments were recovered from Area 2, and these were present in ten deposits (C100, C108, C129, C137, C176, C177, C178, C400, C405 and C407). Of these, 24 fragments (267g) could be identified as cattle *(Bos taurus)*. These included a maxillary molar found in the topsoil deposit (C100), and two mandibular molar tooth fragments (29g) in C108, which was a charcoal-rich spread material. A maxillary molar tooth fragment (2g) in C129 which was confined deposit located beneath C108.

Three fills of well-pit C136 contained identifiable cattle bones. This included a maxillary molar tooth (23g) was C137; a petrous part fragment of a temporal bone (8g), a left mandible fragment (16g), four maxillary molar tooth fragments (71g), and right mandibular third molar (26g) (Measurements = 10l: 38.76mm, 10b: 13.19mm) (von den Driesch, 1976), and a metatarsal fragment (4g); six cranial fragments (17g) and two mandibular teeth fragments (17g) in C177; and three fragments of a maxillary molar tooth (52g) in C178.

Burnt bones were present in two fill deposits of well feature C136, and amounted to a total of 53 fragments weighing only 8g. One single unidentified fragment (1g) was present in C137, and 52 fragments (7g) in fill C176. None of these fragments could be identified.

2.3 Area 3

There were 10 fragments of bone (104g) recovered from eight archaeological deposits (C204, C217, C262, C266, C275, C297, C324 and C353) within Area 3 and are all likely to be primarily of medieval date. Four fragments (69g) were identified as cattle, and comprised a diaphyseal fragment of a metacarpal (42g) in fill C217 of ditch C203, an acetabular fragment of a right coxae (4g) in fill C262 of pond C243, and two maxillary molar teeth fragments (23g) in fill C353 of medieval gully C352. One mandibular molar tooth fragment (1g) identified as caprovine *(Ovis aries/Capra hircus)* was present with a packing stone (C297) at the base of posthole C288, and one maxillary molar tooth (27g) identified as horse *(Equus caballus)* was present in fill C266 of overflow channel C265. The other fragments could not be identified to species.

Four burnt animal bone fragments were present in two deposits within Area 3. These included two bone fragments (1g) in fill C275 of kiln C274, and one fragment (0.5g) in fill C360 of structure cut C279. None of these could be identified to species.

Table 1: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and context. BOS = cattle; O/C = caprovine; EQU = horse; LM = large sized mammal; MM = medium sized mammal.

Context no.	BOS	O/C	EQU	LM	MM	Indet.	Total	Weight (g)
C3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	9.40
C9	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	1.60
C14	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	13.18
C16	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	0.45
C26	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	0.27
C100	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4.49
C108	2	-	-	10	-	-	12	34.20
C129	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.33
C137	1	-	-	1	-	1	3	58.55
C176	8	-	-	6	-	52	66	139.45
C177	8	-	-	16	-	-	24	39.31
C178	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	51.88
C204	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3.68
C217	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	41.55
C262	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	6.14
C266	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	27.03
C275	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1.85
C297	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.79
C324	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	0.25
C353	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	14.09
C360	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.35
C400	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1.43
C405	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2.02
C407	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	15.09
TOTAL:	28	1	1	40	1	71	142	469.38

3 Summary

A small amount of poorly preserved unburnt animal bones were recovered from deposits excavated during the archaeological investigation at Landsdown Old Wesley, Kilgobbin, Co. Dublin. Of the identified element, only cattle, caprovine and horse were represented. These specimens comprised mainly teeth fragments, which is a reflection of the poor preserving qualities of the soil on the site as teeth are generally the best surviving skeletal material in animals.

Due to its limitations, it is not possible to discuss the significance or role of animals on the site on the basis of this material. The species identified are expected from medieval deposits on archaeological sites in Ireland.

The main scientific potential for these bone samples are for future radiocarbon dating of specific archaeological features. Isotope analysis of the dental tissues may also be of relevance for future research.

4 References

von den Driesch A. 1976. A guide to measurements of animal bones from archaeological sites. Harvard: Harvard University.

Appendix G

Metalworking Waste Report
Kilgobbin 14E339

S. Scully
2015

Appendix G METALWORKING WASTE REPORT

Siobhán Scully

Introduction

Five samples of possible metalworking waste were recovered from four features during archaeological excavations at Kilgobbin, Co. Dublin (14E0339). One sample (Sample #250) was retrieved from Area 1 and the remaining four samples (Samples # 245–8) were retrieved from Area 3. There is one sample of tapslag (Sample # 245) from a small circular pit in Area 3 which is indicative of metalworking. The remaining samples are all of baked clay some of which may represent vitrified clay lining but most of these samples are undiagnostic.

C41 Medieval Structure, Area 1

Baked Clay (Sample #250)

One medium-sized lump and six small lumps of baked clay with a combined weight of 123g were recovered from a medieval structure in Area 1. The larger lump is flattish with irregular edges. The small lumps are all irregular in shape. The lumps have a grey/brown fabric with orange oxidised cores and inclusions of grit, mica, quartz and small stones. These lumps are undiagnostic.

C202 Fill of Metalworking Pit, Area 3

A small circular pit (C201) in Area 3 produced a quantity of tapslag and baked clay. This pit was filled with a loose blackened silty clay with frequent decayed stone and burnt clay found throughout the fill.

Tapslag (Sample #245)

The tapslag consists of four large lumps, some smaller lumps and a number of broken prills. It has a total weight of 966g. The tapslag is dark grey/black in colour. It was formed by small rivulets of slags which have hardened in lumps or linear runs often with spherical bumps on the surface. They are irregular in shape. Some have shiny outer surfaces with a vesicular interior but some have lumpy outer surfaces consisting of many spherical bumps. Some lumps have adhesions of small stones and quartz grits. The lumps have no magnetic reaction. Tapslag is the result of liquid slag from the bloom which has flowed lower down in the furnace structure during smelting and cooled.

Baked Clay (Sample #246)

Seven lumps of baked clay were retrieved from C202 with a combined weight of 168g. The clay is dark grey in colour with a white exterior, except for the largest lump which has a buff-coloured exterior and a white core. The clay has frequent inclusions of crushed mica and occasionally some large plates of mica as well as inclusions of crushed quartz and very occasional small stones. These lumps of baked clay may represent fragments of vitrified clay lining.

C207 Metalworking Deposit, Area 3

Burnt Clay (Sample #247)

Four small lumps of baked clay were recovered from a metalworking deposit (C207) in Area 3. They have a combined weight of 24g. The clay is grey/brown in colour with a slightly vesicular texture. These lumps of baked clay may represent fragments of vitrified clay lining but they are not highly vitrified and are not diagnostic.

C275 Possible Kiln, Area 3

Baked Clay (Sample #248)

One small rounded lump of baked clay was recovered from C275. It weighs 5g. It has an orange oxidised fabric with inclusions of crushed mica and quartz. It is not diagnostic.

Appendix H

Iron Artefacts
Kilgobbin 14E339

S. McGlade
2018

Appendix H Iron artefacts Steven McGlade

Metal artefacts were not common from the excavation at Kilgobbin in 2014. Six iron artefacts were uncovered during the excavation, four were fragments of nails and two were broken horseshoes. Two of the iron nails and the horseshoes came from medieval contexts (C9, C16 and C503). A third came from a prehistoric context (C403), which also contained prehistoric pottery. This find may be intrusive as this section of the spread lay beneath the modern field boundary. The fourth nail came from a post-medieval context. This was the largest and best surviving of the iron nails. None of the iron finds were of great significance and they were not conserved.

Find No.	Full name	Material	Description
14E339:9:52	Iron nail	Iron	1 iron nail, broken
14E339:16:8	Iron nail	Iron	1 iron nail? Broken - x-ray
14E339:277:1	Iron nail	Iron	1 iron nail? - x-ray
14E339:403:15	Iron nail	Iron	1 iron nail? - x-ray
14E339:503:1	Horseshoe	Iron	Iron horseshoe, broken
14E339:503:2	Horseshoe	Iron	Iron horseshoe, broken

Two of the nails were recovered from Area 1, one from the larger kiln C10 and one from one of the fills of the central hearth (C22) within the possible smokehouse (C2). Both of these features contained pottery dating from the late 12th-14th century.

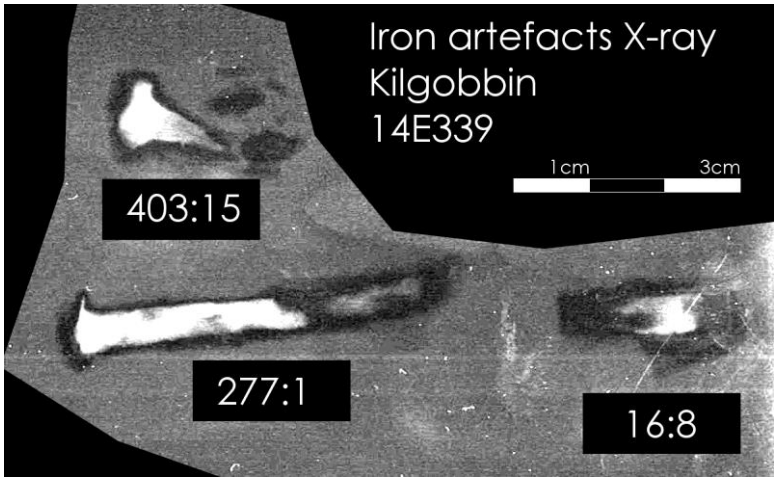
One nail came from a probable post-medieval drainage (C276) in Area 3 and the horseshoe was retrieved from a medieval stone drain (C503) uncovered during the additional monitoring in March 2015.

14E339:9:52

Shaft of fragmentary iron nail, rectangular shaft. Shaft measures 170mm in length and 70mm x 54mm in width. No X-rayed.

14E339:16:8

Shaft of fragmentary iron nail, rectangular shaft. Bent over at one end. Shaft measures 220mm length, 6-8.7mm width. X-rayed, see image.



14E339277:1

Iron nail with a flat head, rectangular shaft. Tapers to a squared point at opposite end. Shaft measures 50.4mm length, 5-7.5mm width. Squared head measures 9.85mm in width and 2mm in height. X-rayed, see image.

14E339:403:15

Head of fragmentary iron nail, squared shaft. Shaft measures 16mm length and 4.5-6mm width. X-rayed, see image.

14E339:503:1

Iron horseshoe, broken. Toe and one complete and one partial branch of a horsehoe, heavily corroded and in two pieces. The entire object measures 117.6mm length, 116mm width and 10-15.5mm in thickness. The toe measures 32.7mm in width and 10mm in thickness and the horseshoe narrows to 9.5 x 9.5mm along the branch. The tip of the better surviving branch of the horseshoe is missing, the opposing branch is more significantly damaged. Square iron nails measuring 8.25mm were recorded spaced 24mm apart. Probable medieval date. Not X-rayed.

14E339:503:2

Iron horseshoe, broken. One branch of a horseshoe, heavily corroded. Tip of branch narrows to a rounded point and is thicker than main body of horseshoe branch. Measures 75mm length, 18mm in width and 11mm in thickness. Probable medieval date. Not X-rayed.

14E339:503:1

14E339:503:2

Appendix I

Charcoal Report
Kilgobbin 14E339

E. OCarroll
2018

Charcoal report

Client: Archaeology Plan.

Townland: Lansdowne/Old Wesley, Kilgobbin

Excavation number: 14E339

County: Dublin

Author: Dr. Ellen OCarroll

Date: 30/1/18

FINAL

Contents

Illustrations

Figures

Appendix

1 Introduction

This report describes the identification and analysis of 42 charcoal samples from excavations carried out at Lansdowne/Old Wesley, Kilgobbin townland, Co. Dublin. Eighty charcoal samples were firstly assessed to determine fragment count in each sample. Consequently 42 samples were recommended for analysis with regards woodland resource usage during the period of use of each area and feature type. Fragment count was low from many of the 42 samples (Appendix 1). Four samples (no's. 116, 216, 228 & 233) were identified for C14 dating only.

The excavation at Kilgobbin occurred in three distinct areas of activity. Area 1 comprised a compact zone of medieval activity, likely to relate to industrial processing associated with settlement around Kilgobbin church to the south. Area 2 was a concentration of Middle Bronze Age activity focused on a natural hollow, with two wells identified, one associated with a possible pathway, together with three possible cremations and other features. Both prehistoric and medieval activity were identified in Area 3, including an unusual C-shaped structure, a barrow and a cremation pit and a number of medieval and post-medieval water management features (McGlade 2015).

In summary charcoal from two medieval dated kilns and a possible smokehouse within a medieval structure was identified from Area 1. Charcoal samples from Middle Bronze Age cremations, pits, a well feature, deposits and postholes were analysed from Area 2 and samples analysed from Area 3 were extracted from an Iron Age (IA) dated kiln as well as an Early Bronze Age structure, an IA kiln, an IA pit or pyre, postholes/stake holes, medieval metalworking and charcoal pits as well as a barrow feature (Figures 1 & 2 and Appendix 1).

Charcoal identifications from the kiln fills, cremation pits, metalworking features and the plank structure will help in determining wood used and selection of fuel for specific industrial purposes as well as possible planks selected for constructional use. Identifications of charcoal remains from pits, deposits and miscellaneous fills will detect tree types in the surrounding landscape of Kilgobbin and help in the reconstruction of Dublin's woodland past and environs during their period of use.

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 assessed and quantified with regards further analysis. Sample selection for further analysis was based on the amount of charcoal fragments present in each sample as well as feature type. A representative amount of charcoal samples was selected from each area/features excavated for analyses.

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. 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 large quantities of charcoal fragments.

3 Results

3.1 Overall results

Charcoal fragment count were low from many of the samples analysed (Appendix 1). Overall 608 charcoal fragments (including charred hazelnuts) were identified from the assemblage (Figure 1 and Appendix 1).

A wide range of tree types were identified from the assemblage (Figure 1). The dominant tree identified from Kilgobbin was oak and hazel followed by ash, alder, yew, blackthorn, elm, birch and willow. Large quantities of hazelnut shells were identified from the Middle Bronze Age pit C133 as well as a limited amounts from **C299, C305, C345** (Table 1 and Gilligan 2017).

When the distrubution of taxa is plotted from all areas we see oak dominating within the Early Bronze Age cremation pit **C126**, Early Bronze Age pit **C128**, Early Bronze Age posthole **C120 and** possible medieval posthole **C259** (Figure 2). Oak was also more frequently identied from the possible medieval charcoal production pit **C299** and Bronze Age plank structure **C300/C310** Hazel dominated within the Middle Bronze Age well **C164**, medieval metalworking pit **C202** and possible medieval posthole **C221**. Ash was exclusively identified from the Early Bronze Age Barrow **C324**. There is a greater variety of taxa identified from the Early Medeval smokehouse **C3**, Early Bronze Age

drain **C305**, postholes/stakeholes **C345**, **C283**, well **C164/C176**, the Bronze Age deposit **C108** and some of the cremation deposits (**C143, C132**). Variability and selection of wood types appears to be related to feature types rather than period although oak is more prevalent in the Early Prehistoric periods when compared to the medieval dated features. There is a wider range in wood types from structures without a specific functionality e.g, slot trench **C305** and deposits **C108.**

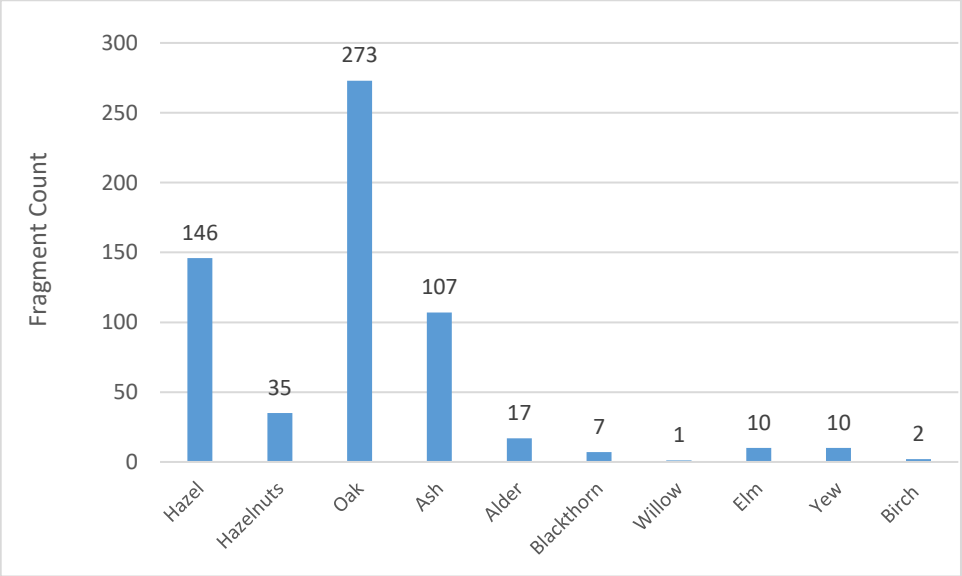
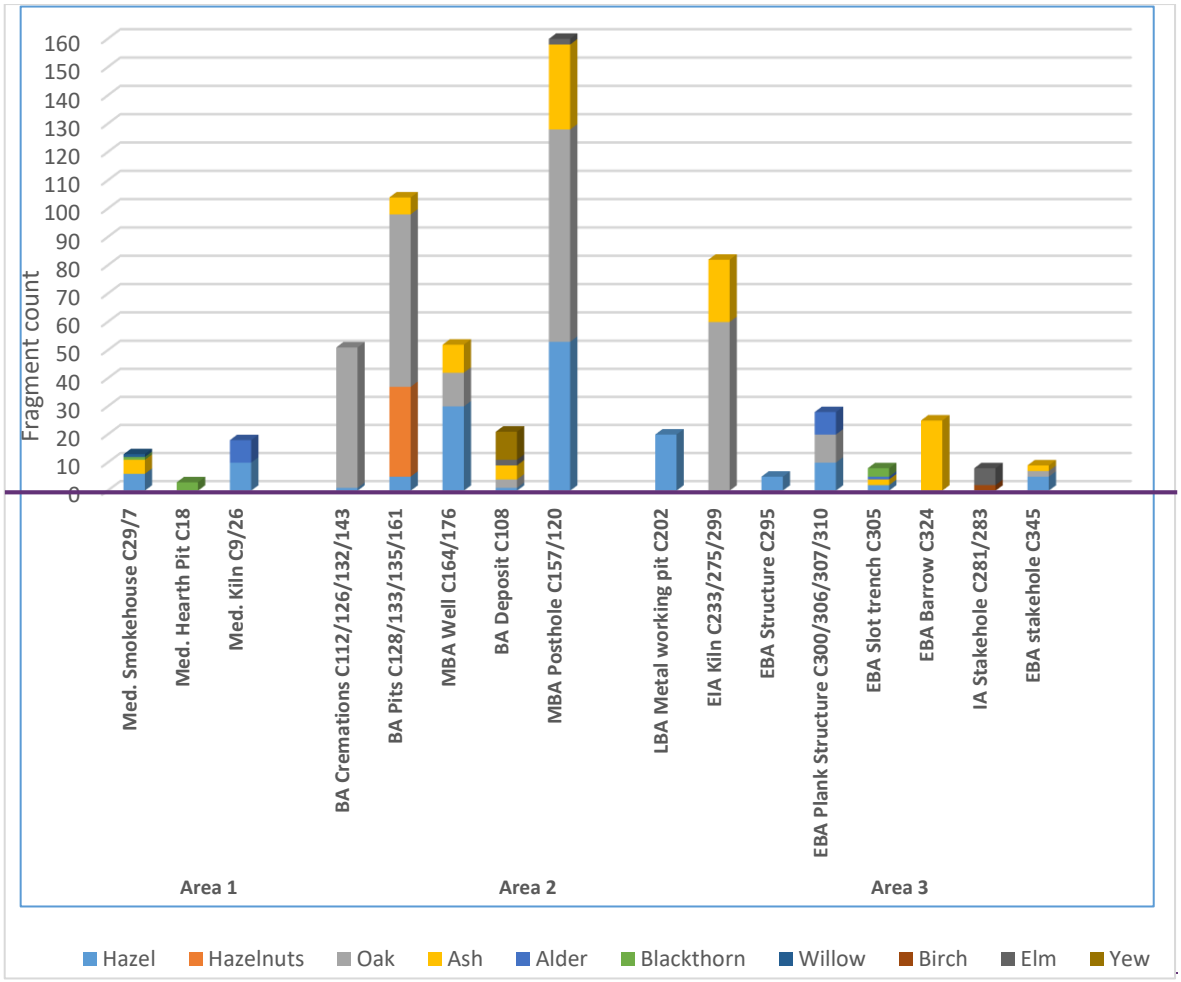


Figure 1 All wood taxa identified from the samples


Fragment count
160
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Med. Smokehouse C29/7
Med. Hearth Pit C18
Med. Kiln C9/26
BA Cremations C112/126/132/143
BA Pits C128/133/135/161
MBA Well C164/176
BA Deposit C108
MBA Posthole C157/120
LBA Metal working pit C202
EIA Kiln C233/275/299
EBA Structure C295
EBA Plank Structure C300/306/307/310
EBA Slot trench C305
EBA Barrow C324
IA Stakehole C281/283
EBA stakehole C345
Area 1
Area 2
Area 3
Hazel
Hazelnuts
Oak
Ash
Alder
Blackthorn
Willow
Birch
Elm
Yew

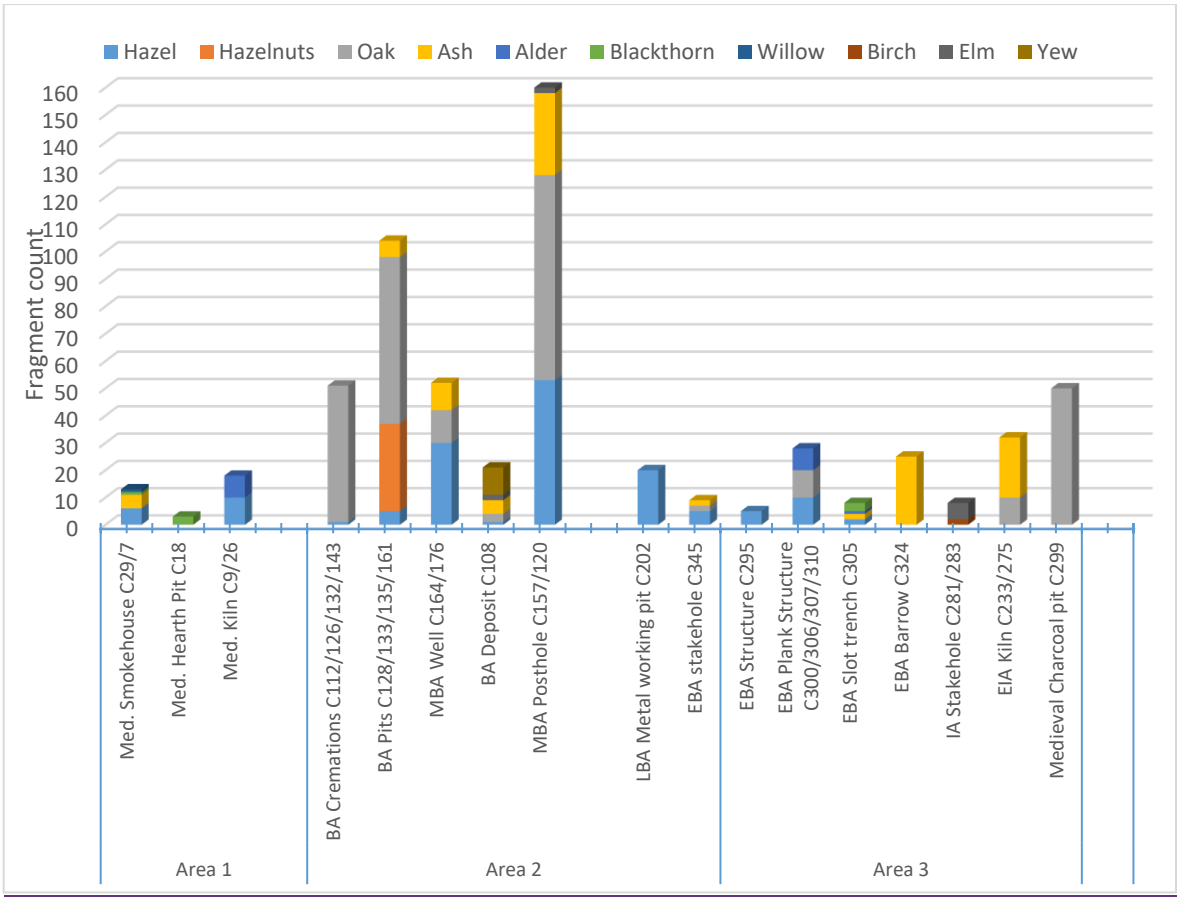


Figure 2 Distribution of wood taxa identified from excavated features at Areas 1, 2 & 3

4 Discussion

4.1 General

Charcoal samples were analysed and identified to determine the species and selection of wood for wood use and structural function(s) on sites, i.e. post holes, firewood, pyre material and burnt remains of wattle. Results are separated and discussed by area, period and feature (Figure 2). It is generally considered that one of the principle reason for charcoal analysis is the hypothesis that wood used as firewood will be collected from as close to a site as possible and as such can help reflect the local wooded environment in the area (Prior and Price-Williams, 1985). Thus, charcoal identifications can represent the collected woods used as fuel at a site and go some way to interpreting the local woodland that grew in the vicinity at the time of use of the site. Site functionality can, in some cases, be determined from the analyses of wood and charcoal. Specific trees such as oak *(Quercus* spp.) would have also been selected and used in cremation pyres and in association with burial rites, structural wood as well as in charcoal production pits to support metalworking and kiln activities (O'Donnell 2009, OCarroll 2010). Interpretations are dependent on sufficient quantities of charcoal being available to the analyst. Although charcoal count was low from Kilgobbin some interpretations and discussions on woodland resource usage can be determined from the analysis.

4.2 Area 1 – Medieval hearth pit, kiln and possible smokehouse

Hazel followed by ash wood as well as blackthorn and willow were the taxa types recorded from the possible medieval smokehouse structure (**C29** & **C7**). Hazel and alder were the two taxa types identified from the medieval kiln (**C6** & **C9**) and small quantities of blackthorn were identified from the hearth pit (**C18**). The function of the charcoal is difficult to determine although it is likely that the wood was used as firewood for various burning processes associated within the medieval smokehouse structure and as kindling and fuel in association with the kiln feature and hearth pit. A variety of wood types are used for smoking foods depending on the type of food (meat/fish etc.) that is being smoked although oak appears to be more preferential when compared with other taxa.

Overall the taxa types identified from the medieval periods are scrub and wetland type trees indicative of a more open landscape when compared to the preceding periods (see 4.3 and 4.4 below). Hazel has a high calorific value and burns quickly (Rackham 1980) and would have been perfect for use at the kiln site **C26** and **C9**. 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'. With the introduction of brick, steel and slate the crafts associated with hazel became obsolete and today the woods that supplied hazel have diminished considerably in extent. 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.

Other taxa present include alder and willow trees. These trees are adapted to a wetter growing environment and as such may have been collected from a wetland area or riverside close to the site. Ash may have grown in open spaces as ash trees have been shown to expand when woodland trees such as oak and elm are clear felled (Hall 2011). Small fragment counts of blackthorn, a small scrub tree, were also present.

The charcoal identifications from Kilgobbin concur with the long held belief that much of Ireland's primary woodlands had been depleted by the early medieval periods (Hall 2011). This is also borne out when the results of the Bronze and Iron Age data are graphed and oak is selected and used more frequently in the earlier time periods (Figure 2). Medieval Dublin and its environs may have had a greater reliance on scrub type woodlands and trees when compared with the prehistoric periods. The primary woodland forests, if present, were most likely scattered and less accessible which is apparent in the charcoal identifications where scrub and wetland type trees were used as firewood in association with medieval activity in Area 1, Kilgobbin.

4.3 Area 2 – Middle Bronze Age Cremation, pit, posthole, deposit, and well

Oak was identified from the Early Bronze Age Cremation pits (**C126** & **C132**) as well as small counts of hazel charcoal fragments (**C112, C132, C228 & C143**). Other charcoal fragments identified (albeit in low quantities) were ash (**C143**) and elm (**C132**). The Early Bronze Age post marking a cremation was also identified exclusively as oak (**C120**). The low charcoal fragment count from some of the possible cremations (**C112, C132 & C143**) as well as the species (excluding **C12**6) suggests that these pits may not have functioned as a cremation burial sites.

Yew fragment count was noticeable higher in association with the Bronze Age well pit **C176** while other taxa present in minor quantities were willow, ash and elm. Hazel, ash and oak were present in the Neolithic/ Bronze Age dated mixed deposit (**C108**) feature.

The higher quantities of oak identified from the cremation pit **C126**, miscellaneous pit **C128** and postholes (**C120** & **C259)** suggests the gathering of wood in primary woodlands where oak may have been commonplace along with a hazel understory.

Oak is a strong wood and is selected frequently throughout all periods of history and prehistory for constructional use (posts) and fuel as well as used for cremation rites (O'Donnell *et al* 2009). Oak wood also makes good charcoal and as such is used and identified from charcoal kilns and metalworking activities throughout Ireland (OCarroll 2010).

A large quantity of hazelnut shells were present within the Middle Bronze Age pit **C133**. This may help in the interpretation of the functional use of the pit. Hazelnuts would have been an important food source in prehistoric Ireland, as they are rich in protein and unsaturated fat. Moreover, they contain significant amounts of thiamine and vitamin B6, as well as smaller amounts of other B vitamins. The quantity of hazelnuts present in the assemblage indicates that hazel trees and hazelnuts were available in the surrounding environment of Kilgobbin during the Bronze Age. Moreover it is possible that the Middle Bronze Age pit functioned as a roasting or storage pit. During the excavation of a site at Staosnaig, a small bay on the eastern side of Colonsay in the Scottish Hebrides, Mithen (2006, 202-03) noted that hazelnut roasting had been carried out on an almost industrial scale there. Excavation showed that simple pit ovens were dug into the subsoil, filled with hazelnuts and a fire lit on top. In mid-2009, during preparatory work for a new airport at Ronaldsway on the Isle of Man, a house site surrounded by a series of pits filled with charcoal and hazelnut shells was uncovered (Pitts 2009). Similarly Neolithic pits excavated at Tullaheddy in Tipperary were filled with hazelnut shells and most likely used for roasting or storage of the hazel nuts (OCarroll 2011).

A wider range of taxa were present in the Bronze Age deposit **C108** and well pits **C176/C164** when compared with other features where charcoal was identified. Yew followed by ash, oak, hazel and elm were present in the firewood utilised and associated with functions related to the charcoal deposit/well. The greater variety of trees identified from the spreads, well feature and deposits is symptomatic of functional use as opposed to wood selection. Spreads and deposits would have built up over a long period of time whereby many wood species would be present. In comparison cremation pits and metalworking pits would require suitable wood types to function properly and this is obvious from the Kilgobbin identifications.

The function of this charcoal is unknown but it is clear that these trees were present and available in the surrounding landscape during the Bronze Age periods and when the well was in use. The identifications from Area 2 reveal a myriad of woodscapes including coniferous, wetland, scrub and larger woodland canopy forming trees available during the Bronze Age periods. Selection of these trees is apparent within the cremation pits as fuel for ritual cremations, oak as post markers and possibly hazel oak and ash as post structural wood.

4.4 Area 3 – Early Iron Age kiln, Early Bronze Age structures, medieval metalworking pit, charcoal pit, plank structure, postholes/stake holes and Barrow

The charcoal from the possible medieval charcoal production pit (**C299**) was exclusively identified as oak, while ash was the only taxa present in the Early Iron Age kiln (**C275**) and Iron Age pyre pit (**C233**). The identified oak is comparable to other industrial-type sites of that period, where oak is invariably the dominant taxon. Oak is a dense wood and is very suitable for charcoal production. It also makes good firewood when dried and will grow in wetland areas when conditions are dry. Oak also has unique properties of great durability and strength. Sessile oak (*Quercus petraea*) and pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*) are both native to and common in Ireland. The wood of these species cannot be differentiated based on its microstructure. Pendunculate oak is found on heavy clays and loams particularly where the soil is of alkaline pH. Sessile oak is found on acid soils often in pure stands and although it thrives on well-drained soils it is also tolerant of flooding (Beckett 1979, 40-41). Both species of oak grow to be very large trees (30-40m) and can live to an age of about 400 years. It is likely that oak was more prevalent during the Iron Age and easily sourced as well as favoured for use within the Iron Age kiln (**C299**). This contrasts to the later medieval periods when hazel and alder was identified from the kiln features. As attested to within the overall charcoal results oak was not present within the medieval features which may be symptomatic of the large scale woodland clearance that occurred during the prehistoric periods (Hall 2011).

It is difficult to discuss the possible pyre/Kiln (**C275**) in relation to woodland resource usage and associated charcoal due to the small charcoal counts but the identification of ash within the feature points towards use as a kiln as opposed to a cremation pyre whereby oak is generally the taxa used for such functions. Ash was also identified from the Barrow C324 which provides comparative evidence for the use of ash at the site. This compares well to other studies which show that ash replaced certain woodlands cleared by the first farmers (Caseldine and Hatton 1996). It was in these clearings, created by their Neolithic predecessors that the Bronze Age and Iron Age peoples invariably occupied.

Hazel and oak wood may have been used as structural wood at the Early Bronze Age structure (**C300, 306, 307 & 310**).The hazel and oak wood identified from the plank structure may relate to oak base planks and hazel wattle or posts which are the woods favoured for these structural types. Alder was identified from two of the postholes associated with the structure, one along the line of the slot trench (C333) and one within the structure (C320). Two stake holes (C281 and C283) forming a spit structure within

the structure both contained elm charcoal, though birch charcoal was also present in the latter.

Ash was the only taxa identified from the Early Bronze Age barrow (**C324**). Generally there is no consistent pattern with regards charcoal identified from barrow sites, unless the charcoal is related to cremation burials whereby the wood is more often than not identified as oak. Charcoal from an Early Iron Age dated Barrow from Balregan 1 & 2 in Co. Louth showed that oak, ash, and hazel were more identified more frequently within these features (OCarroll 2008). A Barrow from Balynagran in Co. Wicklow produced a variety of taxa types including oak, alder, birch, cherry and ash (OCarroll 2004). A barrow from Balbriggan in North County Dublin produced hazel charcoal only (OCarroll 2018).

Hazel was selected and used in the medieval metalworking pit **C202**. Although oak is commonly identified from metalworking pits hazel coppice trees would have been suitable for such functions. Oak may have been in short supply (or kept for more valuable domestic requirements) during the pre-Anglo Norman period and hazel coppice could have been used for metalworking activities. Hazel has a high calorific value and burns quickly (Rackham 1980). Hazel brushwood (possibly coppice) similar to Kilgobbin have been identified from Viking Waterford (Woodstown) and in relation to metalworking pits (OCarroll 2006). Distribution of taxa types show that oak and hazel dominated the hearths and pits associated with metalworking and smithing activity (Russell & Hurley, 2014, Appendix 1). Charcoal was most likely produced specifically for smithing and smelting purposes as it could be obtained locally and it gave off a much better heat than wood.

A variety of wood taxa including hazel, alder, oak, ash, elm, birch and blackthorn were identified from the Early Age drain associated with the structure (C305) and a stake hole (C345) associated with the barrow from Area 3. It is possible that this wood is extraneous material that fell into these features during various use phases on site. Similar to Area 2, hazel understory may have grown in association with the oak woods during the Bronze Age and Iron Age periods. It is likely that hazel, oak, alder, ash and blackthorn trees were located at or close to the Kilgobbin site as based on the "Principle of Least Effort" (Prior and Price-Williams 1985) firewood collection in the past took place in woodland catchments situated closest to the settlement. These trees were probably selected as firewood and found their way into the features through various formation processes.

4.5 Comparative work – previous excavations in in the area

A similar array and quantities of taxa types were identified from Kilgobbin excavations in the past (OCarroll 2004a and b). A Bronze Age dated *fulacht fiadh* (03E0717) was excavated in 2003 and identifications included ash, elm, yew, hazel, alder, blackthorn, holly, willow and pomoideae (OCarroll 2004a). The identifications of yew from both excavation campaigns (2003 and 2014) is interesting as yew is not a commonly identified wood type from archaeological sites in Ireland. Yew may have been more common and specifically selected for use in the Kilgobbin area during the Bronze Age periods. Normally yew trees have a restricted distribution in Ireland and are not a dominant woodland tree today (Mitchell 1990). It is a slow-growing conifer, and can reach a height of 20m. Yew is also known for its strength.

03E0306, a multi period complex of sites, and also excavated in the Kilgobbin area in 2003 shows that oak was more prevalent in the Neolithic period and ash in the Bronze Age. Eight species were identified from the ten areas investigated. Oak was selected for certain structural requirements within the Neolithic structure while ash was more prevalent and selected for the manufacture of posts in the Bronze Age structures (OCarroll 2004b).

Oak wood was of increasing importance for use in charcoal production pits during the last millennia and may have been managed to support the charcoal industry, with the aim of producing a steady supply of even-sized oak rods. Over 14 areas along the M6 route produced evidence of charcoal production pits. Some were dated to the early medieval period and others to the medieval or late medieval periods. Therefore, their use spans over 1,000 years. Oak charcoal dominated at the majority of the charcoal production pits (OCarroll 2006).

5 Non-Technical Summary and Conclusions

A total of 608 charcoal and hazelnut fragments were identified from Kilgobbin excavations. The samples were extracted from three areas of activity which can be generally subdivided into medieval activity excavated in Area 1, Bronze Age activity in Area 2 and Bronze Age, Iron Age and medieval occupation in Area 3. Charcoal identifications were carried out to determine woodland resource usage associated with the various features excavated in each area and to facilitate the reconstruction of woodland selection and use during each period.

A variety of taxa (hazel, ash, blackthorn and willow) were identified from the possible medieval smokehouse feature while hazel followed by alder were present in the kiln of the same date. Hazel would have been selected for use at the kiln site as it burns well and can be managed through coppicing producing a steady supply of wood. The lower

quantifies of primary woodland trees such as oak, ash and elm identified from the medieval period is expected, as pollen studies from sites throughout Ireland suggest that large-scale destruction of the major woodlands had taken place during the later Iron Age to provide land for arable and pastoral farming. Some cereals including oats were noted from the medieval seed identifications by Gilligan (2018). Arable farming and a more open landscape are determined from the resultant data in the medieval periods.

Hazel coppice may have been used in smithing activities at Kilgobbin in the Hiberno-Norse period and oak was specifically collected for use in a charcoal production pit.

In contrast identifications from the prehistoric periods (Areas 2 and 3) in Kilgobbin produced evidence for primary woodlands where oak was selected and used more frequently. Oak was the dominant taxon identified from the Middle Bronze Age pit as well as one of the cremation pits and post markers excavated from area 2. Several cremation pits produced small quantities of charcoal and the species identified are not consistent with cremation pits analysed elsewhere in Ireland.

In the majority of cases taxa collected for firewood or charcoal at Kilgobbin was probably based on the availability of wood types in the surrounding woodlands. However oak would have been specifically selected for the cremation rituals as well as a Bronze Age post marker and the base planks of the Bronze Age structure. Oak was also selected for the possibly medieval charcoal production pit. Similarly hazel would have been sought out for use at the medieval kiln and metalworking pit as it may have been more accessible when compared to oak. Moreover both oak and hazel are good charcoals and burn well. Hazelnut shells identified from the Middle Bronze Age pit may indicate that hazelnuts were a food source on the site and may have been roasted or stored in the excavated pit.

Ash was the only taxon present in the Early Bronze Age barrow feature and kiln features and based on comparative evidence the occurrence of ash during the Bronze Age compares well to previous identifications completed at Kilgobbin in 2003 whereby ash was identified from the post holes and pit structures excavated at Structure 1 and dated to the early Bronze Age. Oak may have replaced woodlands that had been clear-felled in the earlier period and thus was widely available for use at Kilgobbin during the Bronze Age/Iron Age periods.

6 Recommendations

Due to the rarity of the excavated sites in terms of location and type, it is recommended that all samples be retained. Charcoal fragments, once dried, are stable and do not usually require additional conservation. This material keeps well in grip-seal clear plastic sample bags and requires relatively little storage space.

Retaining charcoal remains will also allow for such material to avail of future scientific procedures that may become available, such as refining the radiocarbon dating process, tree-ring analysis and quantitative analysis to help aid and standardize sampling and quantifying methodologies for wood and charcoal.

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Appendix 1: Charcoal identification details

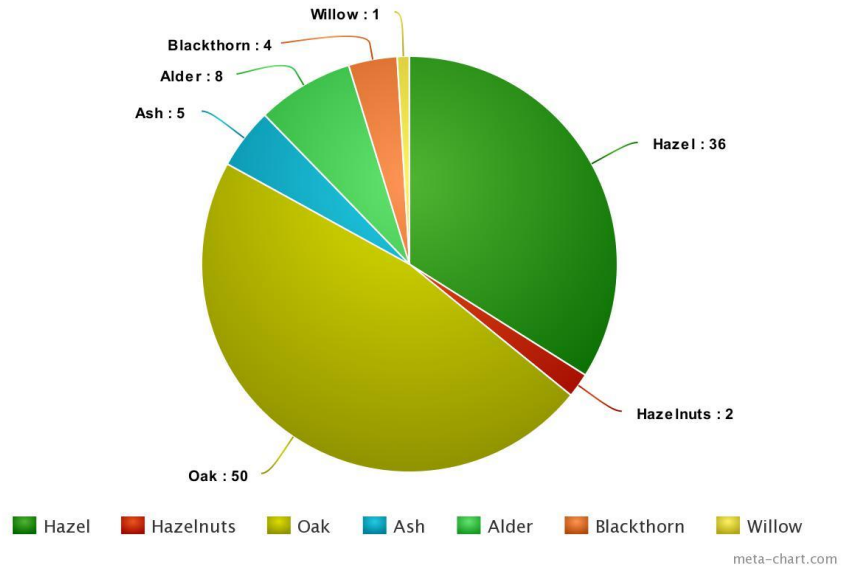
Sample No.	Context No.	Area	Feature type	Dating info and species selected for id	Identifications f – fragments g - grams	Dates
1	9	1	kiln		Ash 1f, 0.01g, 6yrs, 4mm & Hazel 2f, 0.01g, 6yrs,3 - 5mm	Late 12th-14th century AD
2	18	1	Hearth pit		Blackthorn 3f, 2yrs, 3 - 4mm,	Late 12th-14th century AD
3	29	1	smoke house structure?		Ash 5f, 0.1g, 1 - 3yrs, 3 - 6mm, Blackthorn 1f, 0.05g, 3yrs, 4mm	Late 12th-14th century AD, part of poss. Smoke-house/structure
5	7	1	smoke house structure		Hazel, 6f, 5 - 11mm, 3 - 6yrs, willow, 1f, 3 yrs, 5mm	Late 12th-14th century AD. Part of poss. Smoke-house/structure
6	26	1	kiln	Hazel 0.02g, 1 f	Alder 8f, 4 - 15mm, brushwood. Hazel, 10f, 3 - 5mm, 3 - 7 yrs	Late 12th-14th century AD
102	112	2	Possible cremation		Hazel. 0.1g. 3yrs, 4mm	EBA cremation deposit
103	128	2	Pit		All oak 5.1g, 50f, 3 - 12mm, 1 - 22yrs	Prehistoric
104	120	2	Posthole	All oak. Extracted 1.3g for AMS	Oak 50f, 4.9g, 3 - 15mm, 1 - 8 yrs	EBA post marking cremation
105	126	2	Cremation pit	All oak. Extracted 0.2g for AMS. Use S #102 if not dating both.	all oak, 3.2g, 50f, 3 - 15mm, 1 - 15 yrs	EBA cremation deposit
107	132	2	Cremation Pit	Hazel, 0.4g, 10mm, 4yrs.	Oak (5f), 3 - 4 yrs, 2 - 4mm Hazel (3f), 1 - 2 yrs, 3 - 6mm Elm (2f) 10 yrs, 1 - 3mm	1746 - 1535BC, cremation deposit
108	133	2	Pit		32 hazelnut shells	Prehistoric

Sample No.	Context No.	Area	Feature type	Dating info and species selected for id	Identifications f – fragments g - grams	Dates
110	143	2	Cremation pit	Ash, 5yrs, 0.4g, 10mm	Hazel (2f), 5 - 7mm, 3 - 6 yrs, Oak 3 f, 3 - 4 yrs, 2 - 4mm, Ash 3 - 5mm, 2 - 8yrs	EBA cremation pit
113	135	2	Linear pit	Hazel. 0.1g. 2yrs, 5mm	Hazel. 0.1g. 2yrs, 5mm	Prehistoric, poss. Pyre pit
115	157	2	Posthole		Hazel. 0.3g. 5 fragments 2 - 4 yrs, 1 - 4mm	BA
116	161	2	Pit with upright stone marker		3 tiny fragments of ash, 2yrs, 1- 3mm, 0.1g	1888 - 1697BC
114	164	2	Well	Hazel, 4yrs, 0.2g	Oak 2f, Hazel, 10f, ash, 5f.. 0.05, 0.2 and 0.1g.. Lots of small flecks	1894-1693BC
117	164	2	Well		Hazel, 15f, 2.2g, 4 - 15mm, 3 - 6yrs	1894-1693BC
118	176	2	Well pit	Elm, 0.3g, 6yrs, 7mm	Ash 0.05g, 5f, Hazel, 0.8g, 10f, Yew 0.4g, 6f, Oak, 0.1g, 4f, elm 0.07g, 2f	1862BC-1614BC
119	108	2	Deposit		Hazel 1f, 3mm, Oak 3f, 3 - 4mm. Ash 5f, 3 - 5mm	Mixed E Neo. - BA
200	202	3	Metal-working pit		Hazel brushwood - 20 f 1.3g, 3 12 yrs, 6 - 15mm	1026AD (94.5%) 1182AD
202	221	3	Posthole		Hazel brushwood, 50f, 3 - 12yrs, 5 - 22mm, 28g	Prob. medieval
203	228	3	Cremation pit	Hazel, 0.3g, 5yrs, 6mm	Hazel, 1 f, 0.3g, 5yrs, 6mm	1900-1701BC EBA cremation pit
205	233	3	Kiln re-cut	Ash, 2yrs, 7mm, 0.1g	Ash - 15, fragments, 1 -3yrs, 3 - 10mm,1.3g	756-413BC, EIA kiln
207	259	3	Possible posthole		Oak 25f, 2.5g, 3 - 6mm 1 - 10yrs	Prob. medieval
210	271	3	Posthole	Ash (30f), 1.6g, 3 - 7mm, 1 - 5 rings	Ash (30f), 1.6g, 3 - 7mm, 1 - 5 rings	Posthole, IA/ med date

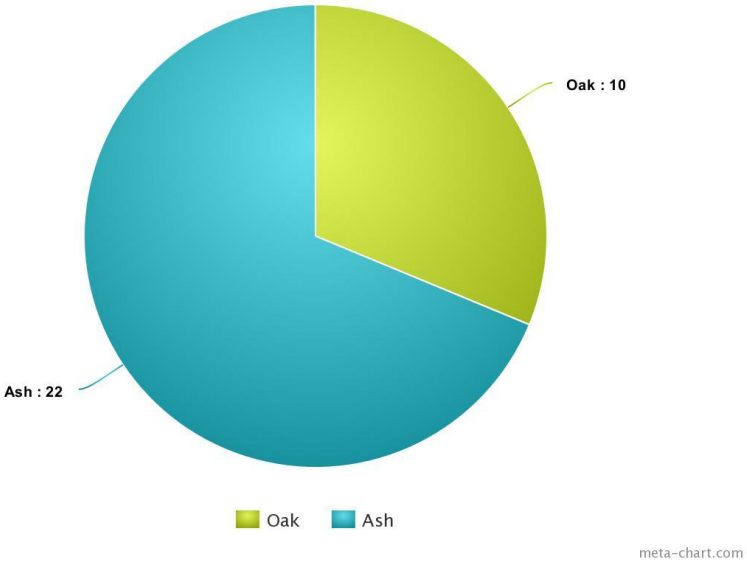
Sample No.	Context No.	Area	Feature type	Dating info and species selected for id	Identifications f – fragments g - grams	Dates
211	281	3	Stake hole		Elm, 4 f, 0.1g, 2 - 4 yrs, 1 - 3mm	IA
212	283	3	Stake hole		Birch (2f), 3 yrs, 2mm, Elm (2f), 2 yrs, 3mm	IA
217	275	3	Possible kiln	Ash, 1yr, 0.1g, 4mm	Ash - 2 fragments, 3yrs, 2mm	195-45BC, kiln or possible pyre pit
216	275	3	kiln or possible pyre pit	Ash, 0.1g, 3yrs, 8mm	Ash (5 f, 2 0 6 yrs, 2- 5 mm)	195-45BC,
218	291	3	Pit		Indeterminate – crystallised charcoal	
219	295	3	Structure	Hazel, 0.1g, 3yrs,	Hazel, 5 f, 0.15g, 3 - 6yrs,	1936-1746BC
221	299	3	Kiln	All oak. Extracted 0.2g, 2yrs for dating	All oak, 50f, 3 - 8mm, 2 - 10 yrs, 2.8g	Undated, poss IA?
222	299	3	Charcoal pit		Oak, 10 f, 3 - 4yrs, 3 - 5mm. Small fragments	Undated, poss IA?
223	333	3	Structure	Alder. 0.7g, 15mm, 10yrs.	Alder - 5f, 10 rings, 3 - 13mm, 3.2g	1936-1746BC
225	300	3	Plank; structure	Oak, 5 years, 0.5g, 20mm	Oak, 5 yrs, 0.5g, 20mm	1936-1746BC
228	306	3	Plank; structure	Tiny fragments	Hazel 0.3g, 6yrs, 4mm	1936-1746BC
229	307	3	Plank; structure	Hazel brushwood - 5yrs, 0.3g	Hazel brushwood 10 f - 3 - 5yrs, 0.5g	1936-1746BC
230	310	3	Plank Structure		Oak (5f), 1 - 3 yrs, 1 - 2mm	EBA
231	305	3	Slot trench to NE of structure	Hazel - 2yrs, 0.2g, 8mm	*Prunus* 3f, 5yrs, 3 - 6mm, ash, 2f, 2 yrs, 8mm, Hazel, 2 f, 3 - 5 yrs, 2 - 5mm	1936-1746BC

Sample No.	Context No.	Area	Feature type	Dating info and species selected for id	Identifications f – fragments g - grams	Dates
233	320	3	Posthole	1 tiny fragment of alder, 1mm, 2 yrs	1 tiny fragment of alder, 1mm, 2 yrs	1936-1746BC
235	324	3	Barrow	Ash, 0.3g, 1yr, 10mm	All ash, 25f. 2.1g. 1-2 yrs, wide rings, 3-10mm	1943BC (95.4%) 1751BC
237	345		Stake hole		Hazel (5f), 1 - 4mm, 3 - 6 yrs, Ash (2 f), 1 - 3 yrs, 2 - 4mm, Oak (2f) 1 - 3mm, 2 - 4yrs, Hazelnut shells	EBA

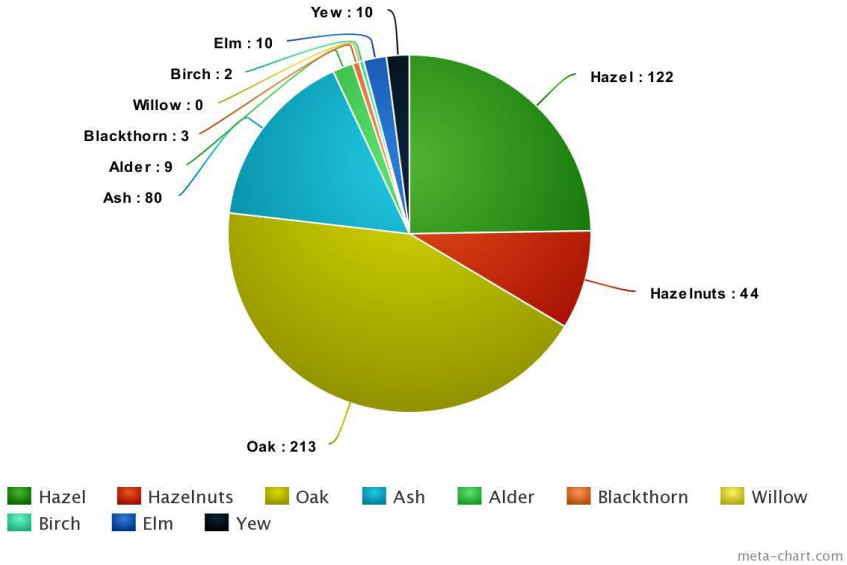
Charcoal count from medieval features



Charcoal count from Iron Age features



Charcoal count from Bronze Age features



Appendix J

Archaeobotanical analysis of charred plant remains, Landsdowne Old Wesley, Kilgobbin, Co. Dublin 14E339.

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2018

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Archaeobotanical Analysis of Charred Plant Remains,

Landsdowne Old Wesley,

Kilgobbin

Co. Dublin.

By

Nikolah Gilligan

For Steven McGlade on behalf of Archaeology Plan, Dublin 2

Contents

Tables and Figures

1 Introduction

1.1 This report describes the results of the analysis of charred archaeobotanical material retrieved during an excavation at Landsdowne Old Wesley Kilgobbin, Co. Dublin by Steven McGlade on behalf of Archaeology Plan. Two hundred and fifty soil samples were collected during the excavation of three areas on the site. All were processed and sixteen (S9, 16, 18, 26, 29, 129, 126, 133, 161, 228, 233, 271, 275, 299, 305, 345) produced archaeobotanical remains. The results of the analysis form the basis of this report.

1.2 The charred macrofossils were retrieved from the fills of prehistoric features including postholes, pits, slot-trenches and cremation pits (C104, 105, 107, 108, 116, 125, 130, 134, 223, 232 and 237). The samples from a Bronze Age/Iron Age kiln (C232) and Iron Age pit (C275) and the fills of medieval hearths, slot-trenches, pits and cereal-drying kilns (C1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 210 and 222) also produced remains.

1.3 Five of the samples from the prehistoric features (C160, C232, C226, C304 and C274) were dated to the Bronze Age and Iron Age. Pit C160 (Sample 116) was dated to 1715-1697BC (Poz-76164); kiln C232 (Sample 205) was dated to 756-413BC (Poz-76171). Cremation pit C226 (Sample 223) was dated to 1900-1701BC (Poz-76170). A stakehole in slot trench C304 (Sample 232) was dated to 1936-1746BC (Poz-76173) and pit C274 (Sample 271) was dated to 195-45BC (Poz-76172).

1.4 The macrofossils comprised cereal grains, such as cultivated barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), cultivated/wild/bristle oat (*Avena sativa/fatua/strigosa*) and free-threshing wheat (*Triticum durum*). Hazelnut fragments (*Corylus avellana*) and arable weeds and ruderal taxa, including bedstraw species (*Galium* sp.), orache species (*Atriplex* sp.) and those of the mustard (Brassicaceae) and daisy (Asteraceae) families were also present.

2 Methodology; Processing, Identification and Analysis

2.1 The samples were collected and stored in plastic tubs by the excavation team. The soil was then floated and poured into geological sieves measuring 2mm and 1mm; in some cases the 0.250micron sieve was employed. The flots were analysed by the author at magnifaction x7 to x40. Initial identifications were made using a variety of literary and digital sources, including the Seed Identification Handbook of the National Institute of Agricultural Botany (NIAB 2004), Jacomet *et al.* (2006), Cappers and Neef (2012) and Van Zeist and Bakker-Heeres (1985). Further in-depth identification was carried out by comparisons with the author's reference collection.

2.2 The results of identification are presented in the table on p16 of this report. The plant remains listed in the table are listed in Latin, followed by the English name. In order to facilitate easy reading of this report, when first mentioned the plants/families are named in English, followed by Latin. From that point forward, all names are written in English only. The nomenclature of species is generally arranged according to the *New Flora of the British Isles* (Stace 1997).

2.3 Each seed and fragment was counted and listed in the table accordingly. Where possible, identifications were made to genus and species. However, where these identifications were proved impossible, as much of the assemblage was extremely carbonized, seeds are listed as 'Family sp.' or *Genus* sp. (e.g. Brassicaceae sp. and *Brassica* sp.). In some cases, although much of the definitive identification criteria were missing, some remains were hesitantly recognizable and are denoted by the letters 'cf'.

2.4 In order to assess the number of cereals present, embryos or the apices of fragmentary grains were counted where possible. If this could not be done, the fragments were weighed; an intact cereal caryopsis was then weighed and an estimate was then made of the number of whole grains which may originally have been present. These estimated figures are shown within square brackets in the table.

2.5 The table also includes information about the samples, including the phase they were associated with, the size of the sample and the flot, as well as the total identifiable count and total specimen count (seeds and fragments combined). The density per litre of each sample was also calculated by dividing the amount of specimens noted per sample by the volume of the sample. This can be useful in assessing whether the assemblage was formed by a gradual build-up, such as waste deposition, or was the result of a single episode, like an accidental conflagration. The higher the percentage of specimens per litre, the quicker the assemblage formation is believed to be.

3 Formation of Archaeobotanical Assemblages

3.1 This report is based upon the principles of scientific identification, analysis and interpretation of archaeobotanical remains retrieved from Kilgobbin, Co. Dublin.

3.2 It is important to understand that **archaeobotanical assemblages** have predominantly been created by human hands. Archaeobotanical assemblages represent a very small part of the plant world which the people would have known and utilised. Seeds of plants and trees are preserved on archaeological sites through a variety of methods; including becoming charred, waterlogged or desiccated. This report is concerned with charred assemblages; these are the result of seeds becoming carbonised under oxygen-poor conditions, which leaves behind carbon skeletons of the seeds (Moffett 2009, 41). This occurs when they are burnt as a result of their interaction with fire.

3.3 Typically, because they are the result of people's interaction with them, the most **common components** of an archaeobotanical assemblage are cereal crops, chaff and weed seeds (Knörzer (1971 in Fuller, McClatchie and Stevens in press). The most common ***'modes of entry'*** of seeds into the archaeological record include food processing, preparation, consumption and storage as well as through fuel, animal dung, building materials and ritual (van der Veen 2007). Primarily, seeds which have been charred are retrieved from ditches, gullies, drying chambers of corn drying-kilns, pits and floors. Kilns and hearths were the location of **primary activities** concerned with food processing, where seeds may have been ground into flour, waste was discarded and the final products prepared for consumption.

Gullies, pits, ditches, floors and fire chambers of cereal drying-kilns show evidence for **secondary deposition**, as they tend to contain discarded waste from a kiln or hearth. Assemblages retrieved from such contexts tend to be much disturbed after they are deposited, as a result of human activity (Moffett 2009, 42). Because many assemblages are secondary in nature, they cannot be safely used to indicate the environment within which they were found; rather they suggest the environment from which they came, and the processes which resulted in their deposition.

4 Results of the Analysis

The samples were dominated by charred cereal remains (Table 1 and Figure 1), which formed 42% of the assemblage, indicating the importance of cereal cultivation, processing and consumption in the area throughout the prehistoric and medieval periods.

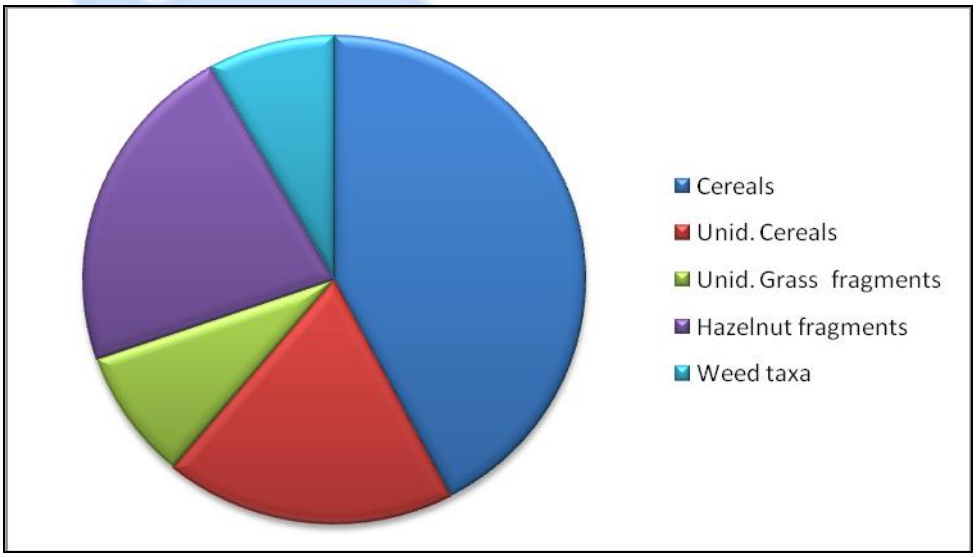

Figure 1: Overview of the assemblage

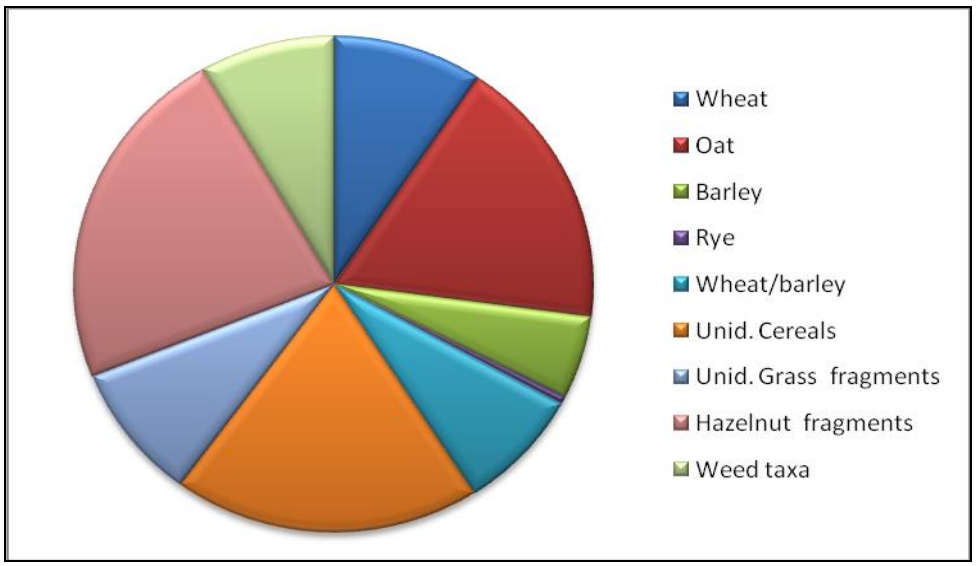

Figure 2: Species present in the assemblage

Oat was the most ubiquitous grain of the assemblage, forming almost one fifth of the identifiable charred remains. The grains could be not definitively identified as cultivated oat as floret bases are required to distinguish wild varieties from cultivated and it is quite rare that they survive in archaeobotanical assemblages

Free-threshing wheat was present (9%); however, no chaff was present with which to assign the grains to a definitive genus.

A small portion of the assemblage (5%) was formed by barley, comprising symmetrical and asymmetrical hulled types, as well as caryopses which could not be definitively assigned to a hulled/naked variety. The mix of symmetrical and asymmetrical suggests the presence of six-row barley.

One possible caryopsis of rye (*Secale cereale*) was noted.

Many cereal grains were extremely charred and a number were assigned to the 'Unidentifiable Cereal' category. A small number of grass weeds were noted; there were a number of unidentifiable fragments which were assigned to the 'Unidentifiable Poaceae' category.

Other small weed seeds were also present – those traditionally recorded as weed seeds or ruderal taxa. These consisted of species of bedstraw, species of legumes, orache species and those of the mustard and daisy families. Hedgerow species included fragments of hazelnuts and species of the Rose family (Rosaceae).

4.1 Prehistoric samples

Sample 104 was retrieved from a posthole (C120) located to the north of a cremation pit (C125).

The sample contained the charred caryopsis of a single hulled barley caryopsis.

This indicates that hulled barley was cultivated at the time, although it is not clear whether it was grown in the local area. It was likely to have been swept into a fire and charred and mistakenly deposited into the posthole.

Sample 105 was retrieved from the fill (C126) of a cremation pit (C125) associated with a spread of charcoal-rich material (C108).

The sample contained the fragment of an unidentifiable cereal grain. It is unclear whether the grain was associated with the funerary rites or whether it was mistakenly charred and deposited within the pit.

Sample 108 was retrieved from the fill (C133) of a pit (C107) associated with pit (C130).

The sample contained forty-one endocarp fragments of hazelnut. It is possible that the pit was used to process the hazelnuts for consumption; equally it may have been the result of burning hazel.

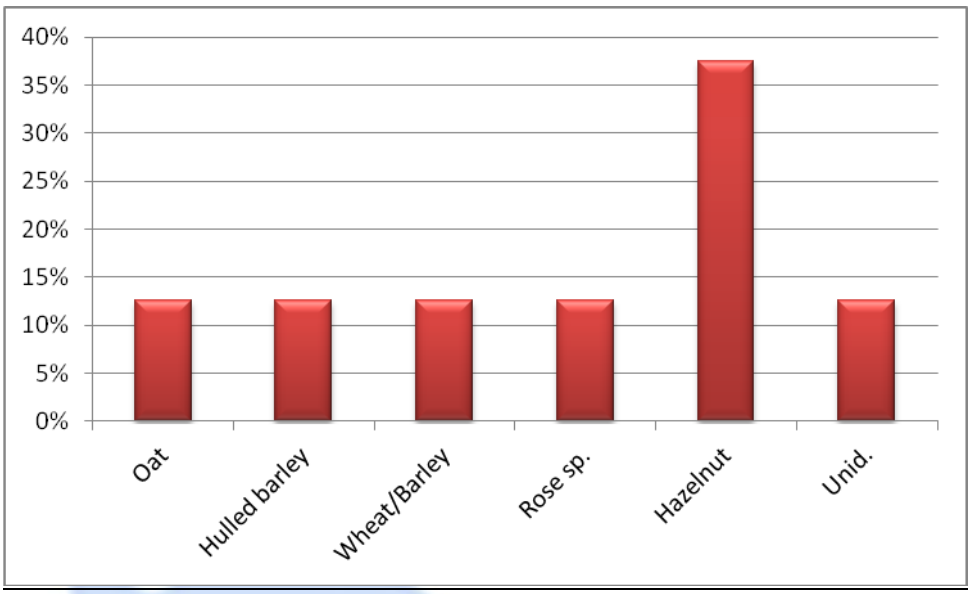

Figure 3: Relative frequencies of species present in the prehistoric assemblage

Sample 116 was retrieved from the fill (C161) of a pit (C160) associated with pit (C134). It was dated to 1715-1697BC (Poz-76164).

The sample contained a single caryopsis of oat; the variety could not be identified between that of wild oats or a cultivated variety.

Sample 205 was retrieved from the primary fill (C233) of a kiln (C232). The kiln was a re-cut of an earlier one (C218). C233 was dated to 756-413BC (Poz-76171).

The sample contained a single seed of the orache species which was probably mistakenly incorporated into the fill. The lack of charred seeds indicates that the kiln was well-cleaned following use.

Sample 223 was retrieved from the fill (C228) of a cremation pit (C226) which was likely to have been associated with a barrow (C311). It was dated to 1900-1701BC (Poz-76170).

The sample contained a charred caryopsis that could not be distinguished between wheat and barley; two endocarp fragments of the Rose family were also noted.

It is unclear whether the grain was associated with the funerary rites or whether it was mistakenly charred and deposited within the barrow. Equally, the endocarp fragments may have been deposited as food for the afterlife, but also have been associated with the wood selected for firing the cremation.

Sample 232 was retrieved from the fill (C305) of a slot trench (C304) which was associated with slot trench (C279). A stakehole at the base of the latter was dated to 1936-1746BC (Poz-76173).

The sample contained a charred endocarp fragment of hazelnut.

It is likely that it mistakenly deposited into the posthole. It may have been consumed elsewhere and the shells discarded into a fire or it had been attached to hazel-wood which had been charred in the immediate vicinity.

Sample 237 was retrieved from the fill (C345) of a posthole (C344) associated with the prehistoric activity in Area 3.

The sample contained two charred endocarp fragments of hazelnut and a common orache seed.

It is likely that it mistakenly deposited into the posthole. It may have been consumed elsewhere and the shells discarded into a fire or it had been attached to hazel-wood which had been charred in the immediate vicinity.

Sample 271 was retrieved from the fill (C275) of a pit (C274). The fill was dated to 195-45BC (Poz-76172).

The sample contained an unidentifiable seed fragment.

It is likely to have been associated with activities carried out in the area and mistakenly incorporated into the fill.

4.2 Medieval samples

Sample 1 was retrieved from the upper fill (C9) of a kiln (C10). It lay above C14 and C26. The feature is likely to have been medieval in date.

The sample contained two caryopses of free-threshing wheat, two caryopses and two fragments of oat. One fragment of barley and eight two unidentifiable cereal fragments were also present.

They are likely to have been stray fragments of cereals associated with either this kiln or the kiln (C2) nearby.

Sample 2 was retrieved from the hearth of a re-cut (C43) of pit (C22) associated with kiln (C2).

The sample contained a caryopsis of free-threshing wheat, two fragments of oat and two unidentifiable cereal fragments.

They are likely to have been thrown into the fire as either waste and/or to fuel the fire.

Sample 3 was retrieved from the fill (C29) of the western end of a channel (C6) associated with a kiln (C2).

The sample contained ten caryopses of free-threshing wheat, seven caryopses and two fragments of oat, as well as one symmetrical barley caryopsis, one caryopsis and one fragment of barley. Fifteen fragments of barley/wheat were identified and unidentifiable cereal and grass fragments were also present. Ruderal species of taxa, including bedstraw, legumes and species of the mustard family were present.

They are likely to have been thrown into the fire as either waste and/or to fuel the fire.

Sample 4 was retrieved from the hearth (C16) within a pit (C22) of a kiln (C2). It is likely to be medieval in date.

The sample contained four caryopses and four fragments of free-threshing wheat, nine caryopses and eleven fragments of oat, as well as two symmetrical and two asymmetrical barley caryopses. Unidentifiable cereal and grass fragments were also present. Ruderal species of taxa, including bedstraw, legumes and species of the daisy family were present.

They are likely to have been associated with activities carried out at C2 and mistakenly incorporated into the fill.

Sample 6 was retrieved from the western chamber of a kiln (C10).

The sample contained ten caryopses of free-threshing wheat, seven caryopses and two fragments of oat, as well as one symmetrical barley caryopsis, one caryopsis and one fragment of barley. Fifteen fragments of barley/wheat were identified and unidentifiable cereal and grass fragments were also present. Ruderal species of taxa, including bedstraw, legumes and species of the mustard family were present.

The grains here are indicators of primary depositions, although it is not clear if they are part of the same firing. It is likely that the smaller ruderal taxa were mistakenly incorporated into the chamber.

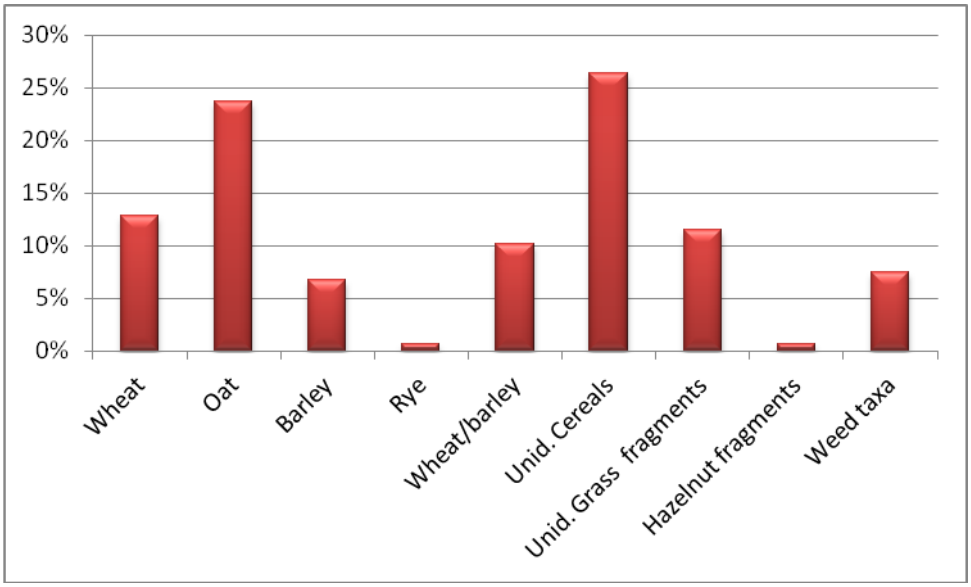

Figure 4: Relative frequencies of species in the medieval samples

Sample 210 was retrieved from the fill (C271) of a posthole (C270) located to the northeast of kiln C298.

The sample contained an unidentifiable grass fragment.

It was likely to have been associated with activities carried out at the kiln and was mistakenly incorporated into the fill.

Sample 222 was retrieved from the fill (C299) of a kiln (C298).

The sample contained two fragments of hazelnut.

The grains here are indicators of primary deposition, although it is not clear if they are associated with the fuel used to fire the kiln or if they were heated to consume. Equally they may have been discarded after consumption.

5 Discussion of the Assemblage

5.1 The assemblage found within the prehistoric layers was quite minimal and aside from the fill (C133) of pit (C107), it comprised secondary depositions. However light is shed upon the cereals and plants which were being cultivated and encountered by those using the site.

5.2 The assemblage associated with the medieval features is larger and both primary and secondary deposits were present. These purposefully deposited macrofossils indicate particular choices made in relation to foods at the time the features were utilised.

5.3 **Hazelnut** was the most commonly encountered foodstuff in the **prehistoric** samples. It is often encountered in small numbers alongside charcoal produced by the burning of hazel wood and is suggested to have been mistakenly deposited. However, in the case of Kilgobbin and the number of endocarp fragments noted within fill (C133) of pit (C107), it is likely that it forms a primary deposit and is indicative of food choice. Hazelnuts appear to have been a valuable food-source throughout history and prehistory (Geraghty 1996, 43). The outer shells are often found in assemblages as they tend to be purposefully discarded into hearths after the nut is consumed, which was probably the case with those found within hearth fill C147. The hard shell does not decay easily and therefore remains within the deposit. Another common find-spot for hazelnut fragments is within the fills of a pit and there are often large numbers of fragments found within Mesolithic pits in Ireland (Caulfield *et al*. 2011). Experimental work indicates that roasting the nuts within a pit makes them more edible, improves their bioavailability and allows them to be stored longer for consumption throughout the year. Other ways in which the nuts may have been processed includes grinding them into a flour to be mixed with water to form porridge or perhaps a biscuit-like food.

5.4 **Oat** was present in the **prehistoric** assemblage and was the most ubiquitous grain in the **medieval assemblage**. It is able to grow in damp climates and does not require very fertile soils; it therefore suits most Irish soils. As previously noted, it is necessary to have the floret base to fully distinguish between the wild and cultivated varieties. Wild oats are persistent weeds and are similar in size and morphology to cultivated varieties and are therefore commonly encountered in assemblages. However, it is likely that at

least some of those present in the samples were cultivated. Throughout the medieval period oats appear to become increasingly important in the diet. They are listed in the early medieval law tracts, albeit as one of the lowest ranking cereals (Kelly 2000, 219) and are commonly identified from assemblages. Despite their suggested unimportance, they are, in fact, very nutritious and were probably widely consumed in porridges, stews, pottages and biscuits (Sexton, 1998; Monk 2011). Scientific analysis of what was thought to be a pottery fragments retrieved from a hearth and stakehole fill in Lisleagh 1 ringfort in Co. Cork, revealed them to have originated from an oat and dairy (probably whey) biscuit (McClaren *et al.* 2004). The stakehole was dated to the seventh century AD. Oats were often grown alongside barley as dredge which was used for breads and malt; they were also used as fodder (Murphy and Potterton 2010, 313). The emergence of oats as a ubiquitous grain in the early medieval period is suggested by some as linked with the upsurge in kiln construction, as it is much more susceptible to decay than other cereals and requires drying (Monk 2011, 39).

5.5 **Barley** was also noted both in the **prehistoric** and **medieva**l samples. This grain appeared to become popular towards the end of the Bronze Age and replaced emmer wheat in assemblages (Johnston 2007, 70) and appears to be the most commonly occuring cereal in Iron Age assemblages (Lyons 2012). Its hardiness ensured that it could tolerate wet and dry soils and climate (Riehl, 2009). Both naked and hulled two and six-row barley have been identified from assemblages in the prehistoric and medieval periods; however six-row hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare hexastichon*) appears to be the most commonly cultivated variety in the early medieval period (Monk 1991, 317). This barley is more coarse and hardy than two-row; the latter was listed fourth out of seven in the hierarchy of crops in the early medieval law tracts, while six-row was placed second from the bottom (Kelly, 2000, 219). Barley can be used to make coarse bread and cakes, or for malting. Malted barley is extremely nutritious and may have added essential vitamins to the medieval diet (Katz and Voigt 1986, 30). However, there was no indication that the barley in this assemblage had germinated. Barley was also used as animal fodder and in the medieval period barley and oats were often grown together to form a buffer in case one cereal failed. They would have been ground together to make porridge, bread, biscuits and cakes (Stone 2009, 13).

5.6 **Free-threshing wheats** were present in the **medieval** features. Free-threshing or naked wheats lack a thick glume and it is removed easily during harvesting. This means that while processing is quicker, the lack of a protective cover renders the grains susceptible to decay or infestation. One method which was used to prevent infestation entailed heating them in a cereal-drying kiln. During crop-processing the grain is removed from the rachis leaving behind a distinctive scar on the latter. As there were no rachises or associated chaff within the assemblage, the exact variety of naked wheat could not be ascertained but it is likely to have been bread-wheat. This type of wheat is sensitive to bad weather and poor soils and has a high gluten content, which meant that when it was first introduced to Ireland it would have been a fairly high-status product (Kelly 2000, 120).

5.7 Possible **Rye** was found in the **medieva**l samples. This crop is able to grow in poor soils and was listed as second highest of the cereals in the early medieval law texts (Kelly 2000, 219). It is suitable for growing

over winter and can therefore produce grain at a time when spring-sown crops cannot. The crop has been found in early medieval sites in Ireland, although it is not as ubiquituous as the other cereals.

5.8 **Unidentifiable cereal grains** were found within the fills of **cremation pits** (C125 and C226). Plant remains are often found in cremation pits across Bronze Age Ireland and Europe (Johnston 2007, 70; Stevens 2008). There are a number of theories which attempt to explain their presence in these features, including mortuary practices associated with feasting involving the deposition of foodstuffs with the buried or cremated body. The link between death and food is important, as food is extremely symbolic; it is a "*system of communication*" (Sherrat 1991) and a form of expression. The type of food consumed and the manner in which it is prepared or presented can indicate a person's social status, social inclusions/exclusion or even the particular type of ceremony. The manner in which food is associated with death can be presented in different forms. There is the simple inclusion of food, particularly grain, in the burial or cremation to symbolize death and regeneration. Large numbers of grain were found in cremation pits along the route of the Pipeline to the West, including Williamstown IV. Co. Westmeath and Ballingayrour, Co. Limerick, and Johnston (2007, 74). Other ways in which food was included in burial rites was that of mead or honey-beer (Koch 2003; Dinely and Dinely 2000) and through the practice of libations which may have been both ritualistic and a combustion aid.

5.9 More tangible and practical theories explaining the presence of macrofossils within cremation pits involve the charring of grass turves which may have surrounded the pyre to create a windbreak (Aldritt 2007). This is a plausible notion considering that cremation sites are often located in exposed areas. Windbreaks would have allowed the pyre to combust, collapse and efficiently consume the body. Stems of grasses may also have been used as kindling (Robinson 1998) and cereal grains may have been mistakenly incorporated.

5.10 **Ruderal taxa** which were noted in the prehistoric samples include fragments of the Rosaceae family, as well as common orache. Rosaceae indicates the presence of scrubland in the vicinity of the site. Bramble species have been consumed throughout history and the tradition of blackberry picking, for example, continues today. However, they may also simply indicate the use of scrubland twigs to fuel the fire within which the assemblage was formed – hazel twigs were used to fuel the cremation fire which survived in pit C228 and the Rosaceae seeds may have been attached to branches which were thrown into the fire.

5.11 Orache is found on arable lands and gardens, as well as coastal land and river banks. It was known as garden arrach in the past and was consumed as a vegetable, herbal drink and applied as a poultice (Vowles 2010, 33). It is tempting to state that this seeds represents some form of food choice; however the presence of few seeds makes it difficult to make that interpretation. It is a small and light seed so it is easily dispersed.

5.12 The majority of samples retrieved from the medieval features were associated with cereal-drying kilns. These are one of the most common archaeological features which produce archaeobotanical assemblages in Ireland, aside from the discarding of crop-waste into domestic hearths. These features were used from

the prehistoric period until the post-medieval periods, although there is an increase in their appearance in the medieval period (Downey and O'Sullivan 2005). They consisted of a firing-area, a flue and a drying-chamber. They range in size and shape from dumbbell to L-shaped and irregular, although the key-hole kiln appears to be the most commonly occuring shape (Monk and Kelleher 2005, 81). They were used to dry cereal grains and legumes (the latter in the medieval period) after the harvest and it is likely that they were located close to the cereal fields. There were a number of reasons drying cereals was necessary and the primary one is the damp climate of Ireland. Drying the grains ensured that no mould, rot or insects damaged them; they could then be stored safely (Monk and Kelleher 2005). Drying cereals with attached glumes, such as barley and oats, made it easier to remove these layers and to grind them into flour. The malting process also utilized the kiln. Malting is the process which produces alcohol and consists of soaking the grains in water to start germination, and quickly drying in a kiln them to halt further growth (Hall, 2011).

Figure 5: Reconstruction of a medieval cereal-drying kiln (www.nms.ac.uk)

5.13 The kilns in Kilgobbin provided a relatively small number of seeds in comparison to typical medieval kilns. Kiln C232 contained a single seed of orache, which as noted earlier, is too small an assemblage to draw any meaningful conclusions. It does suggest that perhaps the kiln was well-cleaned after any use and the refuse discarded elsewhere. The other fills of kilns present with small assemblages that make assumptions difficult. However, they paint a general picture of the landscape and food availability at the time. Wheat, barley and oats were all present. The wheat suggests that the land must have been fairly fertile, but the

presence of barley and oats show that the more reliable crops were still being planted either in case of harvest failure or as the staple consumption crops. The ruderal taxa noted may have been mistakenly included with the harvest or they simply blew in while the crops were being processed. These taxa, such as bedstraw, legumes and species of the mustard family, are typically found in grasslands.

5.14 The assemblages from cereal-drying kilns paint a similar picture to that of Kilgobbin. Monk and Kelleher's study of the features (2005, 83; albeit not all early medieval) includes a list of cereal remains found during excavation of the kilns. They include wheat, barley, oats and a very small number of rye grains. The grains vary in dominance; an assessment of cereal grains from six early medieval cereal-drying kilns associated with secular enclosures in Sallymount, Co. Limerick, and Killilane and Gortybrigane, Co. Tipperary, suggests a dominance of hulled barley in the earlier features (*c.* 400's-600's AD; Long 2009, 20). The assemblages in the later two kilns (600's-800's AD) contain higher levels of oat. As noted earlier, there are suggestions that oat consumption increased towards the end of the early medieval period. This seems to be the case with the samples retrieved from the settlement cemetery site located in Raystown, Co. Meath (Lyons in Seaver 2010, 275). Raystown comprised a burial site as well as extensive domestic and agricultural features; the latter included eight watermills and watercourses, as well as a large number of kilns. The early medieval phases dated from *c.* 380-980AD. The earliest phase (400's-500's) contained more barley than oats with small frequencies of wheat and rye. This was followed by an increase in oat presence, with less frequencies of barley and small quantities of wheat. Interestingly, the third phase saw a huge increase in oat and barley production as well as a higher frequency of wheat presence.

5.15 The assemblage of Kilgobbin is similar to those retrieved from early medieval ecclesiastical and secular sites in Dublin and beyond. Such assemblages tend to comprise a mix of barley, oats and wheat, with a low presence of rye, but the general pattern is of barley dominance in the earlier period followed by an increase in oats. Weed seeds, such as common orache, docks and clover are also ubiquitous in the assemblages. Mick Monk (1985/6, 33) correlated twenty-two early medieval assemblages in the 1980's and barley was found to be the most dominant of the cereals in this assessment. These sites included monasteries, ringforts and crannógs, including Church Island, Co. Kerry, Lisleagh, Co. Cork, and Moynagh Lough Crannóg, Co. Meath, respectively. Monk also notes the presence of rye with a minimal frequency of wheat. Nutlets belonging to the Polygonaceae family, seeds of fat-hen, as well as fragments of hazelnuts, were noted; they are indicative of ruderal taxa, but may also suggest country-wide choices for wild foods (Monk, Tierney and Hannon 1998, 68). The 2013 Early Medieval Archaeology Project report contains data gathered from excavations of medieval sites in Ireland and a similar picture is presented (McCormick *et al.* 2011). A large amount of arable weeds, ruderal taxa and possible wild food remains were also noted in this compilation of sites.

5.16 The assemblages noted from both the prehistoric and medieval levels of Kilgobbin shed light on activity on the area and, used alongside additional environmental analyses can serve to build up a better picture of how the landscape was used in the past.

6 Conclusions and Recommendations

6.1 This report describes the results of the analysis of charred archaeobotanical material retrieved during an excavation at Landsdowne Old Wesley Kilgobbin, Co. Dublin by Steven McGlade on behalf of Archaeology Plan. Sixteen soils sample produced archaeobotanical remains, five of the samples from the prehistoric features were dated to the Bronze Age and Iron Age. Sample 116 (pit C160) was dated to 1715-1697BC (Poz-76164); Sample 205 (kiln C232) was dated to 756-413BC (Poz-76171). Sample 223 (cremation pit C226) was dated to 1900-1701BC (Poz-76170). Sample 232 (stakehole in slot trench C304) was dated to 1936-1746BC (Poz-76173) and Sample 271 (pit C274) was dated to 195-45BC (Poz-76172). Medieval hearths, slot-trenches, pits and cereal-drying kilns were also excavated.

1.5 The macrofossils comprised cereal grains, such as cultivated barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), cultivated/wild/bristle oat (*Avena sativa/fatua/strigosa*) and free-threshing wheat (*Triticum durum*). Hazelnut fragments (*Corylus avellana*) and arable weeds and ruderal taxa, including bedstraw species (*Galium* sp.), orache species (*Atriplex* sp.) and those of the mustard (Brassicaceae) and daisy (Asteraceae) families were also present.

6.2 It is recommended that the flot samples and sorted plant remains retrieved from Kilgobbin, Co. Dublin are permanently retained by the National Museum of Ireland. This is in accordance with the National Monuments Act 1930 (Section 2) and the National Monuments Act 1994 (Section 9) and will allow for future archaeobotanical research to be undertaken. The site is associated with a prehistoric and medieval landscape and the material may be used in the future to understand land re-use and changes in such. Additionally, scientific analysis is constantly evolving and new techniques of archaeobotanical analysis may be possible in the future for any retained material.

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Context			120	126	133	161	228	305	345	233	275	9	16	18	26	29	271	299	Total
Feature type			posthole	cremation pit	pit	pit	structure	slot trench	stakehole	kiln	pit	kiln	hearth	hearth pit	kiln	channel	posthole	kiln	
Date of context			prehistoric	prehistoric	prehistoric	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	prehistoric	prehistoric	BA/IA	Iron Age	med	med	med	med	med	med	med	
Volume sampled (l)			8	6	7	3	1	8	1	1	3	2	10	3	4	2	1	1	
Volume of flot (ml)																		x	
Weight of flot/retent (g)			1	8	16	2	4	1	1	1	1		1	2	14	2	3	x	
Sample No.			104	105	108	116	223	232	237	205	217	1	4	2	6	3	210	222	
Botanical Name	Other	Plant part																	
Poaceae																			
Triticum aestivum L./*compactum* L. *Spelta* L.	bread/compact/spelt	caryopsis										2	4	1	10				17
		fragments											4[2]						4
*Avena sativa/fatua*L.	Cultivated/Wild Oat	caryopsis				1						2	9		7	1			20
		fragments										3[2]	11[10]	2	2[2]				18
Hordeum vulgare L.	Hulled Barley (asymmetrical)	caryopsis											2						2
Hordeum sp. L.	Hulled Barley (symmetrical)	caryopsis											2		1	1			4
	Hulled Barley	caryopsis	1																1
	Barley	caryopsis													1				1
		fragments										1			3[2]				4
Triticum sp./*Hordeum* sp.		fragments					1								15[12]				16

Secale cereale L. Cf	Rye	caryopsis														1			1
Unidentifiable Cereal	caryopsis	fragments		1								8	4		[26]				39
Unidentifiable Poaceae	caryopsis	fragments											14	2	1		1		18
Rosaceae *Rosaceae* sp. L.		fragments					2												2
Chenopodiaceae																			
Atriplex sp.	Orache species	seed							1										1
Atriplex cf. *patula L.*	Common orache	seed							1										1
Rubiaceae *Galium* sp L. cf	Bedstraw	seed											1		1				2
Betulaceae *Corylus avellana L.*	Hazelnut	fragments			41[2]			1[1]	2[1]									2[1]	46
Fabaceae Fabaceae *sp.* L.	Pea family	fragments											6		1				7
Brassicaceae *Brassica* sp. L.	Mustard family	seed													1				1
Asteraceae *Asteraceae* sp. L	Daisy family	achene											1						1
Miscellaneous																			
Miscellaneous Unidentifiable seeds											1								1
Miscellaneous Unidentifiable fragments															1		1		1
Total identifiable			**1**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**7**	**37**	**3**	**38**	**3**	**0**	**1**	**99**
Total specimens			**1**	**1**	**41**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**16**	**58**	**5**	**70**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**208**
Density per litre			**0.13**	**0.17**	**5.86**	**0.33**	**2.00**	**0.13**	**3.00**	**1.00**	**0.33**	**8.00**	**5.80**	**1.67**	**17.50**	**1.50**	**2.00**	**2**	

Table 1: Species present in the assemblage

Appendix K

Radiocarbon Dates
Kilgobbin 14E339

T. Goslar
2018

Appendix K Radiocarbon dates Poznań Radiocarbon Laboratory

Head of the Laboratory: Prof. dr hab. Tomasz Goslar
Job no.: 10047/15
24-11-2015

Customer: **Steve McGlade**
Archaeology Plan
Archaeological Consultancy
32 Fitzwilliam Place
- Dublin 2
Ireland

Sample name	***Lab. no.***	***Age 14C***
14E339:C132	Poz-76207	**3365 ± 35 BP**
14E339:C161	Poz-76164	**3480 ± 30 BP**
14E339:C164	Poz-76166	**3480 ± 35 BP**
14E339:C176	Poz-76167	**3395 ± 35 BP**
14E339:C202	Poz-76168	**925 ± 30 BP**
14E339:C228	Poz-76170	**3495 ± 30 BP**
14E339:C233	Poz-76171	**2455 ± 35 BP**
14E339:C275	Poz-76172	**2095 ± 30 BP**
14E339:C307	Poz-76173	**3515 ± 35 BP**
14E339:C324	Poz-76174	**3525 ± 35 BP**

Results of calibration of 14C dates – order 10047/15.

Given are intervals of calendar age, where the true ages of the samples encompass with the probability of ca. 68% and ca. 95%. The calibration was made with the OxCal software.

OxCal v4.2.4 Bronk Ramsey (2013); r:5

IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013)

14E339:C132 R_Date (3365,35) Cremation pit, Area 2

68.2% probability 1727BC (1.5%) 1725BC

1692BC (66.7%) 1620BC

95.4% probability 1746BC (88.4%) 1603BC
1585BC (6.7%) 1544BC
1538BC (0.4%) 1535BC

14E339:C161 R_Date (3480,30) Pit with upright stone, Area 2

68.2% probability 1877BC (26.6%) 1841BC
1822BC (19.4%) 1795BC
1782BC (22.2%) 1752BC

95.4% probability 1888BC (90.9%) 1737BC
1715BC (4.5%) 1697BC

14E339:C164 R_Date (3480,35) Well, Area 2

68.2% probability 1877BC (25.0%) 1840BC
1826BC (21.2%) 1793BC
1784BC (22.0%) 1750BC

95.4% probability 1894BC (88.7%) 1732BC
1720BC (6.7%) 1693BC

14E339:C176 R_Date (3395,35) Watering hole, Area 2

68.2% probability 1741BC (23.6%) 1711BC
1700BC (44.6%) 1642BC

95.4% probability 1862BC (1.0%) 1852BC
1772BC (94.4%) 1614BC

14E339:C202 R_Date (925,30) Metalworking pit, Area 3

68.2% probability 1044AD (42.2%) 1101AD
1119AD (26.0%) 1155AD

95.4% probability 1026AD (94.5%) 1170AD
1176AD (0.9%) 1182AD

14E339:C228 R_Date (3495,30) **Cremation pit, Area 3**

68.2% probability 1880BC (12.5%) 1861BC
1853BC (55.7%) 1771BC

95.4% probability 1900BC (94.0%) 1741BC
1710BC (1.4%) 1701BC

14E339:C233 R_Date (2455,35) **Kiln, Area 3**

68.2% probability 750BC (23.8%) 684BC
668BC (9.9%) 638BC
590BC (32.6%) 481BC
441BC (1.9%) 434BC

95.4% probability 756BC (26.5%) 679BC
671BC (68.9%) 413BC

14E339:C275 R_Date (2095,30) **Linear pit, Area 3**

68.2% probability 166BC (59.4%) 91BC
72BC (8.8%) 60BC

95.4% probability 195BC (95.4%) 45BC

14E339:C307 R_Date (3515,35) **Structure, Area 3**

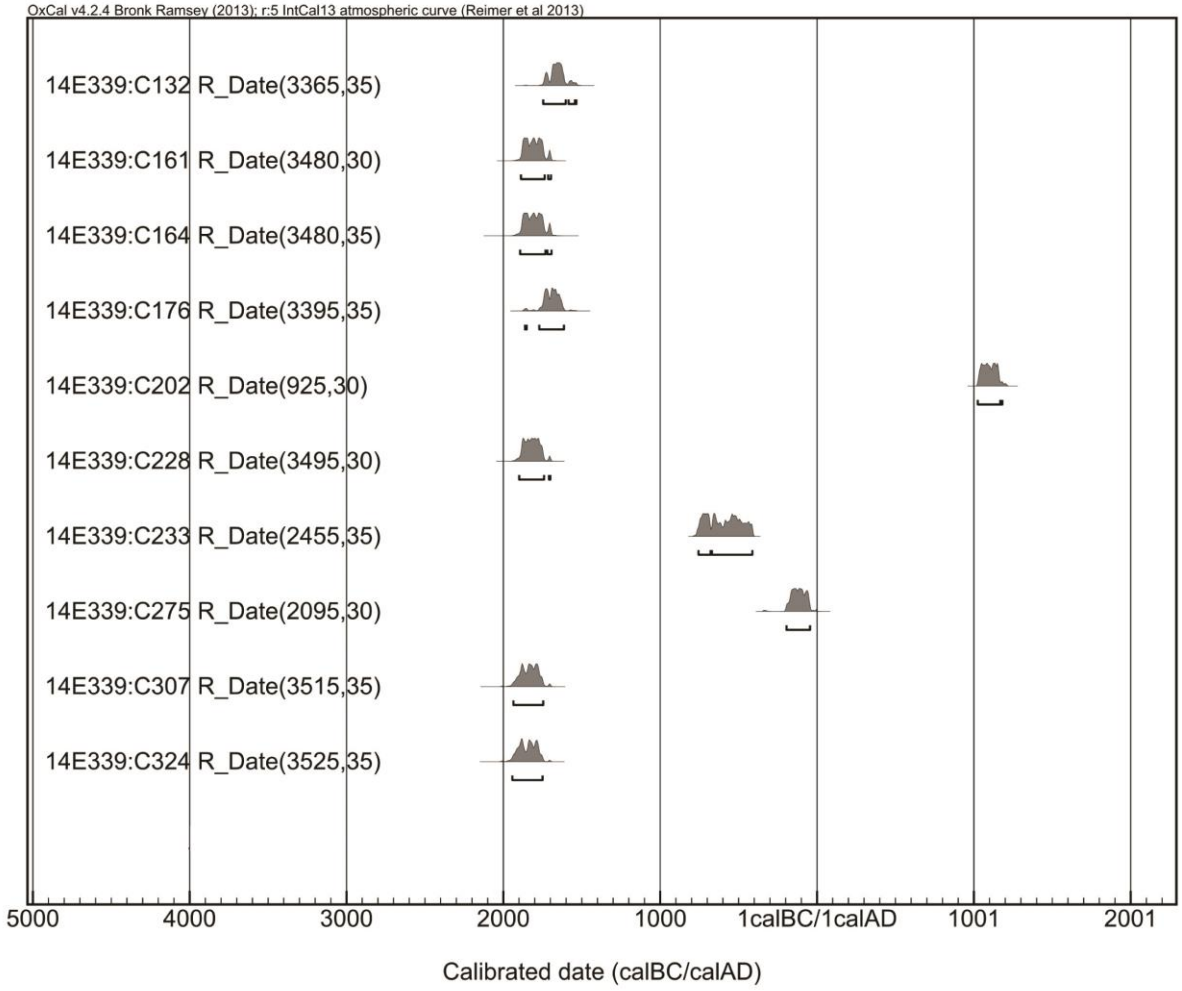
68.2% probability 1893BC (17.7%) 1864BC
1850BC (50.5%) 1773BC

95.4% probability 1936BC (95.4%) 1746BC

14E339:C324 R_Date (3525,35) **Barrow, Area 3**

68.2% probability 1908BC (24.1%) 1869BC
1847BC (44.1%) 1775BC

95.4% probability 1943BC (95.4%) 1751BC


OxCal v4.2.4 Bronk Ramsey (2013); r:5 IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013)
14E339:C132 R_Date(3365,35)
14E339:C161 R_Date(3480,30)
14E339:C164 R_Date(3480,35)
14E339:C176 R_Date(3395,35)
14E339:C202 R_Date(925,30)
14E339:C228 R_Date(3495,30)
14E339:C233 R_Date(2455,35)
14E339:C275 R_Date(2095,30)
14E339:C307 R_Date(3515,35)
14E339:C324 R_Date(3525,35)
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
1calBC/1calAD
1001
2001
Calibrated date (calBC/calAD)

Appendix L

Context Register
Kilgobbin 14E339

S. McGlade
2018

APPENDIX K Context Register

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C1	Deposit	N/A	N/A			0.3-0.4	Topsoil	Layer of gravel/hard-core that sealed Area 1. This lay over a thin band of greyish brown silty clay topsoil that only occasionally survived.	Leinster Cooking Ware, pearlware, flint core	Topsoil	N/A	1
C2	Wall	C38	N/A	2.7	2.4-2.6	0.09-0.12	Kiln	Sub-circular stone structure of kiln. Constructed with roughly hewn sub-rectangular and sub-rounded granite blocks. The northern part of the structure formed an arc with the southern wall orientated east-west. Stones ranged in size from 0.115m (h) by 0.06m by 0.15m to 0.09m (h) by 0.26m by 0.56m. Medieval		C27	C3	1
C3	Deposit	N/A	N/A	3	2.6	0.04-0.10	Deposit	Irregular in plan. Dark green firm to plastic silty clay with lenses of mid brown iron panning. Moderate sub-rounded stones 0.01m by 0.02m to 0.05m by 0.05m. Occasional charcoal. Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, Dublin-type Coarseware; animal bone	C20	C1	1

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C4	Cut	N/A	C5	4.1	0.5-0.7	0.1-0.15	Cut of drain	Slightly curving linear in plan. East-west orientated. Gradual break of slope top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope base. Base concave. Truncated C8. Medieval		C8	C5	1
C5	Fill	C4	N/A	4.1	0.5-0.7	0.1-0.15	Fill of drain	Plastic greyish green clay silt. Occasional sub-rounded stones 0.005m by 0.005m to 0.03m by 0.04m. Occasional charcoal flecks. Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, Dublin-type Coarseware, Dublin-type Ware	C4	C1	1
C6	Cut	N/A	C7,C29	6.4	0.22-0.34	.09-0.11	Cut of flue	S-shaped in plan. Gradual to sharp break of slope at top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope base. Concave base. Truncated C37. Medieval		C37	C7, C29	1
C7	Fill	C6	N/A	4.7	0.22-0.34	0.9-0.11	Fill of flue	Compact greenish grey silty clay. Occasional angular stones and pebbles. Moderate charcoal flecks. Located at eastern end of C6. Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware	C6	C1	1
C8	Fill	C15	N/A	3.5	0.2-0.3	0.13-0.5	Fill of drain	Linear in plan. Plastic brownish grey silty clay. Moderate sub-rounded stone 0.01m by 0.01m to 0.08m by 0.10m. Degraded stone observed throughout. Moderate charcoal. Truncated by C4. Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, Dublin-type Ware	C15	C4	1

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C9	Fill	C10	N/A	6.68	1.3	0.17	Fill of kiln	Firm clayey sand with occasional silt present. Brownish grey with orange mottling. Located in central and eastern portions of C10. Frequent charcoal. Moderate small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Occasional decayed granite fragments. Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, Dublin-type Coarseware, Dublin-type Ware, Dublin-type Cooking Ware, iron nail, animal bone	C14, C26	C1	1
C10	Cut	Natural	C9, C14, C26, C11	5.8	0.25-1.25	0.09-0.25	Cut of kiln	Irregular in plan. East-southeast/west-northwest orientated. Flue at eastern end. The flue measured 1.23m (l) by 0.60m (w) by 0.14m (d). Medieval		Natural	C14, C26	1

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C11	Wall	C10	N/A	3.1	0.28-0.66	0.06-0.21	Stone lining of kiln	Linear drystone built wall. Sub-rectangular blocks of granite orientated east-southeast/west-northwest. Two courses in height. North face roughly flush. Upper course roughly hewn with the lower course more irregular in shape. Outer surface of wall was degraded and brittle. Stone ranged in size from .0.35m by 0.17m by 0.13m (h) to 67m by 0.35m 0.13m (h). Medieval		Natural	C14	1
C12	Cancelled											
C13	Cancelled											
C14	Fill	C10	N/A	2.5	0.6	0.06	Fill of kiln	Dark grey silty clay of firm compaction. Frequent charcoal. Moderate small stone 20-100mm d. Occasional decayed granite fragments. Similar to C26. Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, Dublin-type Coarseware, Dublin-type Ware, flint flake, animal bone	C11	C9	1

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C15	Cut	N/A	C8	3.5	0.2-0.3	0.13-0.5	Cut of drain	East-west orientated drain. Gradual break of slope at top becoming more sharp as cut extended to the west. Sides are steeply sloped to east, more concave to west. Break of slope at base is sharp at the eastern end and gradual to west. Medieval		Natural	C8	
C16	Fill	C22	N/A	0.76	0.35-0.42	0.15-0.25	Fill of pit	Dark grey silty clay. Occasional angular stones. Charcoal lens and burnt clay within fill. Medieval	Bone, Leinster Cooking Ware, iron nail, animal bone	C41, C23	C18	
C17	Cancelled											
C18	Fill	C43	N/A	0.52	0.44	0.13-0.5	Fill of firing chamber	Buff coloured ash- and charcoal-rich pit fill. Frequent charcoal. Located 0.17m below top of stones C20. Sealed by central stone (C21) within structure C2. Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware	C16/C41	C21	1
C19	Cut	N/A	C20	1.2	0..3	0.9-0.11	Cut of stone setting	Circular in plan. Shallow U-shaped cut. Irregular base. Stones (C20) situated within cut. Cut C16. Ledge measured 0.3m in width and 0.09m in depth. Its diameter was 1.2m. Medieval		C37	C20	1

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C20	Fill	C19	N/A	1.2	0.8	0.07-0.1	Fill of cut for stone setting	Circular in plan. Thin unshaped granite slabs that surrounded the sub-circular stone C21. Slabs measured 0.7m-0.1m in thickness, and 0.42m by 0.23m to 0.32m by 0.2 in length and width. Material surrounding stones was a very compact mid grey clayey silt with coarse sand and inclusions. Dense pockets of charcoal. Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, Dublin-type Ware, flint debitage	C19	C3	1
C21	Stone	C43	N/A	0.58	0.54	0.12	Central stone within kiln	Sub-rounded granite block. Medieval		C18	C3	
C22	Cut	N/A	C23, C24	1.19	0.57	0.23	Cut of firing chamber	Pear-shaped firing chamber of kiln. Steep sides. Gradual break of slope at base. Concave base. Tapers to the east to meet C6. Medieval		C37	C41	1
C23	Fill	C22	N/A	0.64	0.2-0.3	0.4	Fill of firing chamber	Basal fill of firing chamber. Beige clayey silt. Flecks of charcoal and burnt clay throughout although more prevalent to east. Medieval	broken sandstone spinle whorl	C22	C16	1
C24	Cut	N/A	C25	0.9	0.4	0.05	Cut of pit	Irregular in plan. Gradual break of slope at top. Generally concave sides with a steep southern side. Gradual break of slope at base. Base was flat. It truncated C40 which was the fill of C39. Medieval		C40	C25	1
C25	Fill	C24	N/A	0.9	0.4	0.05	Fill of pit	Irregular in plan. Plastic light greenish grey silty clay. Small gravel inclusions. Medieval		C24	C1	1

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C26	Fill	C10	N/A	1.6	0.36-0.58	0.17	Fill of kiln	Located at western side of kiln. Mid to dark grey silty clay. Moderate compaction. Iron panning at base. Frequent charcoal. Occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stone. Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, Dublin-type Ware, Dublin-type Cooking Ware, flint, animal bone	C10	C1	1
C27	Fill	C30	N/A	3.71	0.23-0.38	0.09-0.12	Wall cut packing	Well compacted gritty dark grey clay. Occasional charcoal flecks. Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware	C31	C3	1
C28	Cancelled											
C29	Fill	C6	N/A	1.75	0.26	0.09	Fill of flue	Purplish loose silty clay. Frequent charcoal. Occasional stones measuring 5-150mm d. C29 located in western side of C6. Truncated by pit cut C22. Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, rock crystal	C6	C22	1

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C30	Cut	N/A	C27	3.71	0.23-0.38	0.12	Wall cut	Angled linear wall cut for southern wall of kiln structure C2 (C31). Orientated east-west turning northeast at eastern end. It measured 2.46m (east-west) and 1.45m east/northeast. Sharp to gradual break of slope at top being more gradual on the southern side. The sides are steep to the east and sloped gently to south. Break of slope at base was gradual. Base was concave. Medieval		C37	C27	1
C31	Wall	C30	N/A	3.71	0.23-0.38	0.07-0.13	Southern wall of kiln structure C2	Remains of granite wall orientated west-east with the eastern side extending to the northeast. Stones ranged in size from 0.08m by 0.04m by 0.04m (h) to 0.48m by 0.25 m by 0.15m (h). Stones appeared uncut but due to poor state of preservation this cannot be said with certainty. Set into packing material C27. Medieval		C30	C27	

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C32	Cut	Natural	C33, C34, C35, C36	1.23	0.5-0.84	0.17-0.43	Cut of kiln	Figure of eight shaped kiln. Orientated east-west consisting of two chambers. The chamber on west side was circular in plan and measured 0.84m (north-south) by 0.63m and 0.43m depth. Steep-sided and formed small depression at base of western end measuring c. 0.20m diameter and 0.1m depth. The base rose to east. Southern side was slightly concave. Break of slope at base was gradual, base was slightly concave. Eastern chamber was shallow and measured 0.6m (east-west) by 0.57m and 0.17m in depth. Gradually cut with concave sides. Break of slope at base was gradual. Base sloped down to west. No flue was present. The western chamber was disturbed by frequent roots. Possibly early medieval		Natural	C33, C35	1
C33	Fill	C32	N/A	0.54	0.33	0.08	Fill of kiln	Firm to plastic orangey red silty clay. Heat affected. Located in the eastern chamber of kiln. Occasional rounded stones with size range of 15-300mm d. Possibly early medieval		C32	C34	1
C34	Fill	C32	N/A	0.44	0.27	0.04-0.15	Fill of kiln	Purple brown friable silty clay in eastern chamber. Occasional charcoal and burnt clay. Occasional rounded stone measuring 7mm d. Possibly early medieval		C33	C36	1
C35	Fill	C32	N/A	0.78	0.5-0.7	0.01-0.33	Heat affected natural	Reddened natural clay in western chamber. Evidence of in-situ burning. Freq. roots were noted. Possibly early medieval		Natural	C36	1

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C36	Fill	C34	N/A	1.23	0.57-0.84	0.28	Fill of kiln	Light yellowish brown sandy clay. Plastic compaction. Lens of reddened clay within. Moderate sub-rounded stone 1-50mm d. in diameter. Upper fill of kiln. Medieval		C34, C36	C1	1
C37	Fill	C38	N/A	3.25	2.6	0.8-1.1	Construction fill for kiln C2	Initial fill of C38. Very compact brownish grey silty clay with yellow mottling. Occasional charcoal flecks. Frequent small pebbles. Curving line of stones on northern side of C2 were laid above this material. Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware	C38	C2, C30, C22, C19	1
C38	Cut	N/A	C37	3.25	3.1	0.11	Construction cut for kiln C2	Sub-circular in plan. Foundation cut for structure, a scarp defined by a dished base with sides that are no longer distinctive due to modern disturbance. The southern side of the scarp has been truncated/modified by the wall cut C30. Medieval		Natural	C37	1
C39	Cut	N/A	C40	2.17	0.23-0.25	0.05-0.06	Cut of linear feature	Rectangular in plan. Orientated northeast-southwest. Shallow linear slot. Gradual break of slope at top. Concave sides with a gradual break of slope at base. The base was flat and sloped down southwest to northeast. No relationship to C2 could be ascertained. Medieval		Natural	C40	1
C40	Fill	C39	N/A	2.17	0.23-0.25	0.05-0.06	Fill of linear feature	Dark green plastic clayey silt. Occasional charcoal flecks. It appeared to merge with C27 at its northeast extent, but this could not be ascertained. Truncated by C24. Medieval		C39	C25	1
C41	Fill	C23	N/A	0.3	0.21	0.15	Fill of flue	Sub-rectangular in plan. Re-deposited clay. Burnt clay and charcoal inclusions. Possibly used to constrict the flue C6. Medieval		C23	C16, C17	1

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C42	Fill	C22	N/A	0.5	0.4	0.06	Fill of firing chamber	Re-deposited natural consisting of a brownish yellow silty clay. Charcoal and burnt clay flecks. Occasional pebbles. Located in centre of firing chamber C22. Medieval		C22	C18	1
C43	Cut	N/A	C18, C21	0.52	0.44	0.13-0.5	Re-cut of firing chamber	Sub-circular re-cut of central pit C22 within structure. Medieval		C16	C18	1
C100	Deposit						Stray surface finds; topsoil		Dublin-type Coarseware, struck flint, flint plough pebble, animal bone			2
C101	Cancelled											
C102	Cancelled											
C103	Cut	N/A	C104	0.94	0.5-0.84	0.1-0.18	Cut of pit	Sub-circular in plan. Gradual break of slope at top at west/northwest side with concave sides and gradual break of slope at base. Southern side disturbed by root action and was generally quite irregular. Wider at southern end. Probable Early Bronze Age		Natural	C104	2

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C104	Fill	C103	N/A	0.94	0.5-0.84	0.1-0.18	Fill of pit	Plastic greyish yellow sandy silt. Occ. charcoal flecks. Moderate sub-rounded stone 5-8mm d. Probable Early Bronze Age	Flint core, burnt flint	C103	C116	2
C105	Cut	N/A	C106	0.24	0.18	0.13	Cut of pit	Oval in plan. Gradual break of slope at top. Concave sides with a gradual break of slope at base. Flat base. Probable Early Bronze Age		Natural	C106	2
C106	Fill	C105	N/A	0.24	0.18	0.13	Fill of pit	Plastic mid grey sandy clay. Occasional charcoal. Probable Early Bronze Age		Natural	C115	2
C107	Cut	N/A	C133	1.22	0.54	0.17	Cut of pit	Oval in plan. Orientated northwest-southeast. Sharp break of slope at top with shallow steep sides. Gradual break of slope at base. Concave base. In-situ scorching at northwest and west. Probable Early Bronze Age		Natural	C133	2
C108	Deposit	N/A	N/A	22	7.3-10.35	0.05-0.18	Spread	Sub-rectangular in plan. Orientated northwest/southeast dark grey silty clay with black mottling. Frequent charcoal. Occasional pebbles 5mm d. Located in natural hollow. Probable Late Bronze Age	Bone, Early Neolithic pot, Beaker pot, flint, natual quartz, animal bone, cremated bone		C115, C116	2
C109	Fill	C187	N/A	1.3	1.2	0.09	Fill of pit	Friable clayey sand. Frequent charcoal, mica and quartz inclusions. Lower fill of C187. Probable Early Bronze Age	Burnt bone	C187	C110	2

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C110	Fill	C187	N/A	0.8	0.7	0.09	Fill of pit	Blackish grey clayey sand. Friable compaction. Frequent charcoal, mica and quartz fragments. Located at the northeast end of C187. Probable Early Bronze Age	Cremated bone	C109		2
C111	Cut	N/A	C112	0.59	0.49	0.12	Cut of offering pit	Sub-oval in plan. Gradual break of slope top with concave sides. Gradual break of slope base with a concave base. Probable Early-Middle Bronze Age		Natural	C112	2
C112	Fill	C111	N/A	0.59	0.49	0.12	Fill of offering pit	Dark grey gravelly sand of firm to plastic compaction. Moderate charcoal. Occasional stones 10-50mm d. Probable Early-Middle Bronze Age	Early Neolithic pot, cremated bone	C111		2
C113	Cut	N/A	C114	0.8	0.7	0.4	Cut of marker post	Sub-oval in plan. Sharp break of slope at top with steep sides that sharply met a slightly dished base. Probable Early-Middle Bronze Age		Natural	C114	2
C114	Fill	C113	N/A	0.8	0.7	0.4	Fill of marker posthole	Loose light grey silty clay. Occasional charcoal flecks. Frequent decayed stone. Probable Early-Middle Bronze Age	Early Neolithic pot	C113	Topsoil	2
C115	Deposit	N/A	N/A	3.42	unknown	0.06-0.13	Spread	Light brownish grey sandy loam. Moderate to frequent stone 5-7mm d. This spread sealed C108. Its full extent is unknown. Similar to C403. Medieval	Dublin-type Ware	C108	C116	2
C116	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	7.34-8.72	unknown	0.1-0.83	Topsoil	Original topsoil prior to works associated with football pitches. Firm to friable brown silty clay		C115	Topsoil from 1970s	2
C117	Cancelled											
C118	Cancelled											

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C119	Cut	N/A	C120	0.65	0.54	0.43	Marker posthole	Sub-oval to wedge shaped posthole. Orientated north-south. Sharp break of slope top and base. Sides vertical to northwest, more gentle to south and east. Deepest section in northwest corner. In-situ burning in northwest corner which measured 160mm from top down. Truncated pit C125. Probable Early-Middle Bronze Age		C126	C120	2
C120	Fill	C119	N/A	0.65	0.54	0.43	Fill of marker posthole	Brown sandy silt. Pebble inclusions. Occasional charcoal and burnt clay. Charcoal present in northwest corner where post was positioned. Large stone, possibly a support for the post located on the eastern edge. Probable Early-Middle Bronze Age	Bone, prehistoric pottery, cremated bone	C119	C116	2
C121	Cut	N/A	C108	0.71	0.24-0.6	0.25	Cut of pit	Cut of irregular shaped pit. Gradually cut with concave stepped sides that gradually met an irregular base.		Natural	C108	2
C122	Cut	N/A	C123, C12	30	1.1	0.4	Cut of ditch	Northeast/southwest orientated ditch. Gradual break of slope at top and base. Steep-sided. Base flat to concave. Post-medieval field drain. Cut through C108 and sealed by modern topsoil associated with pitches.		C115	C124	2
C123	Fill	C122	N/A	30	1.1	0.2	Fill of ditch	Mid brown silty clay. Occasional pebbles and stones. Upper fill of ditch.		C123	Modern topsoil	2
C124	Fill	C122	N/A	20	0.7	0.15-0.17	Fill of ditch	Mid brown silty clay. Frequent angular stones and coarse sand. Lower fill of modern ditch. Not present throughout ditch.		C122	C123	2

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C125	Cut	N/A	C126	0.59	0.34	0.09-0.11	Cut of offering pit	North-south orientated cremation pit. Gradual break of slope at top and base. Generally concave sides, west side steeper. Uneven base. Southern edge partially truncated by C119. In-situ burning of base and sides at northern end. Probable Early-Middle Bronze Age		Natural	C126	2
C126	Fill	C125	N/A	0.59	0.34	0.09-0.11	Fill of offering pit	Greyish brown gritty sandy silt. Frequent charcoal. Occasional burnt bone and clay. Burnt bone concentrated to south. Probable Early-Middle Bronze Age	Cremated bone	C125	C119	2
C127	Fill	C130	N/A	1.1	0.6	0.09-0.11	Fill of pit	Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Loose compaction. Frequent charcoal. Single large granite stone 0.17mm d. Upper fill of pit. Probable Early Bronze Age		C128	C116	2
C128	Fill	C130	N/A	1	0.6	0.07	Fill of pit	Dark grey silty sand. Loose compaction. Frequent charcoal. Lower fill of pit. Probable Early Bronze Age		C130	C127	2
C129	Deposit	N/A	N/A	1.65	1.4	0.03-0.05	Deposit	Oval shaped brownish grey clayey sand. Frequent small charcoal pieces. Occasional small sub-rounded stones. Possible Beaker layer	Beaker pot, animal bone, flint flake	Natural	C108	2
C130	Cut	N/A	C127, C12	1.1	0.6	0.16	Cut of pit	East-west orientated irregularly shaped pit. Sharp break of slope at top. Shallow steep sides, occasionally more gently sloped. Break of slope varies from sharp and gradual. Base flat. Probable Early Bronze Age		Natural	C128	2

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C131	Cut	N/A	C132	0.5	0.25	0.19	Cut of offering pit	Northeast-southwest orientated pit. Gradual break of slope top. Concave sides. Gradual break of slope at base. Concave base. 1746-1545BC		Natural	C131	
C132	Fill	C131	N/A	0.5	0.25	0.19	Fill of offering pit	Dark grey/black silty clay. Occasional charcoal flecks. Occasional stone. Moderate roots. 1746-1545BC	Flint convex-end scraper, cremated bone	C132	C108	
C133	Fill	C107	N/A	1.22	0.54	0.17	Fill of pit	Grey brown in colour with patches of bright orange and deep red brown. Loose silty sand. Occasional charcoal and small stones. Probable Early Bronze Age		C107	C108	
C134	Cut	N/A	C135	2.1	1.05	0.42	Cut of pit	Northeast-southwest orientated pit. Break of slope at top was generally gradual but sharp on the northern side. Sides were mostly concave but straight on the southern side. Break of slope at base was gradual. Base was concave to straight. Probable Early Bronze Age		Natural	C135	2
C135	Fill	C134	N/A	2.1	1.05	0.42	Fill of pit	Dark grey plastic silty sand. Moderate stones 10-5mm d. Probable Early Bronze Age	Cremated bone	C134	C108	2

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C136	Cut	N/A	C137, C139, C176, C177, C178, C180, C182, C184, C186	3.1	1.9	0.8	Cut of well	Large pit, orientated east-west. Gradual break of slope at top. Southern and eastern sides were steep with the western and northern sides gently sloping towards the top of the cut. The base was generally flat sloping from west to east. A shallow hollow (0.7m east-west) was identified at the east end before the sharp slope to the main body of pit. 1862-1614BC		Natural	C177	2
C137	Fill	C136	N/A	2.5	2.3	0.2	Fill of pit	Mid brown silty sand of firm compaction. Occasional charcoal. Moderate small stones 2mm average d. Sealed the posthole fills C180, C182, C184, C186 to which it was similar. Not observed in western end. 1862-1614BC	Early Neolithic pot, flint convex-end scraper and cores, Animal bone	C182, C184, C186, C139	C108	2
C138	Cancelled											
C139	Fill	C136	N/A	1.4	1.25	0.1	Fill of pit	Yellowish light brown silty sand of loose to firm compaction. Located in western third of C136. Occasional charcoal inclusions with small stones also present. Probable Early-Middle Bronze Age		C180	C137	
C140	Cut	N/A	C142	0.5	0.33	0.3	Cut of posthole	Semi-circular in plan. Sharp break of slope at top. Very steep sides with a gradual break of slope at the base. Concave base. Probable Early-Middle Bronze Age		Natural	C142	2

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C141	Cut	N/A	C143	0.33	0.33	0.08	Cut of pit	Circular pit. Gradual break of slope at top with concave sides. Gradual break of slope at base. Flat base. Probable Early-Middle Bronze Age		Natural	C143	2
C142	Fill	C140	N/A	0.5	0.33	0.3	Fill of posthole	Light grey silty sand of plastic to firm compaction. Occasional charcoal. Occasional stone. Probable Early-Middle Bronze Age		C140	108	2
C143	Fill	C141	N/A	0.33	0.33	0.08	Fill of pit	Dark grey silty sand of plastic compaction. Occasional charcoal. Probable Early-Middle Bronze Age	Cremated bone	C141	C108	2
C144	Cut	N/A	C145	0.08	0.08	0.1	Cut of stake-hole	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope at top and base. Vertical sides and a wedge shaped base. Located to the east of the stake-holes C150 and C152 with stake-hole C144 located to the northeast. Probable Early Bronze Age		Natural	C145	2
C145	Fill	C144	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.1	Fill of stake-hole	Mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt of moderate compaction. Occasional charcoal present at top. Probable Early Bronze Age		C144	C108	2
C146	Cancelled											2
C147	Cancelled											2
C148	Cut	N/A	C149	0.08	0.08	0.06	Cut of stake-hole	Sub-oval in plan. Sharp break of slope at top with steep sides and a tapered base. Probable Early Bronze Age		Natural	C149	2
C149	Fill	C148	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.06	Fill of stake-hole	Mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt of moderate compaction. Occasional charcoal present at top. Probable Early Bronze Age		C148	C108	2
C150	Cut	N/A	C151	0.07	0.06	0.14	Cut of stake-hole	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope at top and base. Vertical sides and a concave base. Probable Early Bronze Age		Natural	C151	2

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C151	Fill	C150	N/A	0.07	0.06	0.14	Fill of stake-hole	Dark brown sandy silt. Moderate compaction. Charcoal present at top. Probable Early Bronze Age		C150	C108	2
C152	Cut	N/A	C153	0.07	0.05	0.09	Fill of stake-hole	Oval in plan. Sharp break of slope at top. Sides were vertical except for east side which was steep. Base was tapered. Probable Early Bronze Age		Natural	C153	2
C153	Fill	C152	N/A	0.07	0.05	0.09	Fill of stake-hole	Dark brownish grey sandy silt of moderate compaction. Occasional charcoal at top. Probable Early Bronze Age		C152	C108	2
C154	Cut	N/A	C155	0.09	0.09	0.13	Cut of stake-hole	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides and a conical base. Located to west of C134. Probable Early Bronze Age		Natural	C155	2
C155	Fill	C154	N/A	0.09	0.09	0.13	Fill of stake-hole	Plastic dark grey sandy clay. Occasional charcoal. Probable Early Bronze Age		C154	C104	2
C156	Cut	N/A	C157, C162, C172	0.65	0.57	0.35	Cut of posthole	Sub-circular in plan. Sharp break of slope at top and base. Steep sided with flat base. Probable Early Bronze Age		Natural	C162	2
C157	Fill	C156	N/A	0.65	0.57	0.19-0.25	Fill of posthole	Dark brownish grey sandy silt of moderate compaction. Frequent charcoal flecks. Frequent small sub-angular pebbles. Upper fill of posthole. Probable Early Bronze Age	Flint convex-end scraper	C172	C108	2
C158	Cut	N/A	C159	1.37	0.5-0.8	0.2	Cut of pit	Sub-oval shaped pit. Gradual break of slope at top with concave sides. Gradual break of slope at base with a quite flat base that sloped downwards northwest to southeast. Probable Early Bronze Age		Natural	C159	2
C159	Fill	C158	N/A	1.37	0.5-0.8	0.2	Fill of pit	Loose light greenish grey silty clay. Moderate stone 15mm average diameter. Probable Early Bronze Age	Flint convex-end scraper	C160	C108	2

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C160	Cut	N/A	C161	0.45	0.45	0.16	Cut of pit	Sub-circular in plan. Sharp break of slope at top and base. The sides were concave to the east and more steep to the west. The base was flat. Pit containing an upright stone. 1888-1694BC		Natural	C161	2
C161	Fill	C160	N/A	0.45	0.45	0.16	Fill of pit	Pit containing upright stone with stone supports within a mid brown coarse silty clay. Occasional charcoal flecks and occ. pebbles within fill. 1888-1694BC	Early Neolithic pot	C160	C108	2
C162	Fill	C156	N/A	0.65	0.57	0.35	Fill of posthole	Mid orangey brown sand of loose compaction. Frequent charcoal. Basal fill of posthole. Probable Early Bronze Age		C156	C172	2
C163	Cut	N/A	C164	1.25	1.15	0.44-0.47	Cut of well	Sub-circular shaped pit. Sharp break of slope at top with steep sides and an undulating base. Possible well. 1894-1693BC		Natural	C164	2
C164	Fill	C163	N/A	1.25	1.15	0.44-0.47	Fill of pit	Dark grey charcoal rich clay silt of plastic compaction with frequent angular stone 15mm-30mm d. 80% of fill was stone of this the majority was granite with occasional limestone identified. Frequent charcoal. 1894-1693BC		C163	C108	2
C165	Cut	N/A	C167	0.1	0.1	0.09	Cut of stake-hole	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope at top with straight sides and a tapered base. Probable Early Bronze Age		Natural	C167	2
C166	Cancelled											2
C167	Fill	C165	N/A	0.1	0.1	0.09	Fill of stake-hole	Orangey yellow gravelly sand of friable compaction. Probable Early Bronze Age		C165	C108	2

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C168	Cut	N/A	C169	1	0.45	0.05-0.14	Cut of pit	Cut of sub-oval shaped pit. Orientated northeast-southwest. Sharp break of slope on western side, gradual on the east and imperceptible on the northern extent. Gently sloped sides, non existent on north. Gradual break of slope at base with a concave base. Possible natural depression.		Natural	C169	2
C169	Fill	C168	N/A	1	0.45	0.05-0.14	Fill of pit	Mid to dark grey silty sand of moderate compaction. Frequent charcoal. Frequent small sub-angular pebbles. Similar in composition to C108. Truncated by C170		C168	C170	2
C170	Cut	N/A	C171	0.31	0.3	0.31	Cut of posthole	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope at top with steep sides. Gradual break of slope at base. Base was tapered. Truncated C169. Probable Early Bronze Age		C169	C171	2
C171	Fill	C170	N/A	0.31	0.3	0.31	Fill of posthole	Mid to dark brownish grey silt of moderate compaction. Occasional charcoal flecks. Probable Early Bronze Age		C170	C108	2
C172	Fill	C162	N/A	0.36	0.36	0.13	Fill of posthole	Packing stones. Eleven sub-rounded stones 6-19mm d. Located between C162 and C157. Probable Early Bronze Age		C162	C157	2
C173	Deposit	N/A	N/A	0.7	0.55	0.05-0.14	Spread	Shallow spread. Light grey sandy clay of plastic compaction. Moderate charcoal. Possible Early Neolithic	Early Neolithic pot	Natural	C108	2
C174	Cut	N/A	C174	0.13	0.12	0.15	Cut of stake-hole	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope at top and base. Steep sides. Base was concave. Probable Early Bronze Age		Natural	C175	2
C175	Fill	C174	N/A	0.13	0.12	0.15-0.17	Fill of stake-hole	Mid brown silty clay. Occasional charcoal flecking. Probable Early Bronze Age		C175	C108	2

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C176	Fill	C136	N/A	3	1.9	0.65	Fill pf pit	Dark grey sandy clay of loose compaction. Frequent charcoal inclusions. Cut by stake-holes C179, C181, C183, C185. 1862-1614BC	Late Bronze Age pot, Beaker pot, flint flake and core fragments, animal bone, granite grinding stone	C178	C179, C181, C183, C185	2
C177	Fill	C136	N/A	1.9	1.4	0.45	Fill of pit	Frequent stones with average 15mm d. within a sandy clay matrix. Basal fill of pit. 1862-1614BC	Animal bone	C136	C178	2
C178	Fill	C136	N/A	0.7	0.6	0.03-0.05	Fill of pit	Re-deposited natural of yellow clayey sand. Possibly slump material. 1862-1614BC	Animal bone	C177	C176	2
C179	Cut	N/A	C180	0.15	0.15	0.05-0.14	Cut of posthole	Circular in plan. Gradual break of slope at top and base with concave sides. Concave base. Probable Middle-Late Bronze Age		C176	C180	2
C180	Fill	C179	N/A	0.15	0.15	0.05	Fill of posthole	Yellowish light brown silty sand. Similar to C139. Probable Middle-Late Bronze Age		C179	C137	2
C181	Cut	N/A	C182	0.2	0.2	0.05	Cut of posthole	Circular in plan. Gradual break of slope at top with gently sloped sides and a concave base. Probable Middle-Late Bronze Age		C176	C182	2

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C182	Fill	C181	N/A	0.2	0.2	0.05	Fill of posthole	Mid brown silty sand of firm to friable compaction. Probable Middle-Late Bronze Age		C181	C137	2
C183	Cut	N/A	C183	0.6	0.5	0.3	Cut of posthole	Circular in plan. Gradual break of slope at top on eastern half and sharper on western side. Steep sides that sharply met a flat baseProbable Middle-Late Bronze Age. Probable Middle-Late Bronze Age		C178	C184	2
C184	Fill	C183	N/A	0.6	0.5	0.3	Fill of posthole	Mid brown silty sand. Firm to friable compaction. Probable Middle-Late Bronze Age		C183	C137	2
C185	Cut	N/A	C185	0.3	0.2	0.05	Cut of posthole	Circular in plan. Very shallow remains of cut. Probable Middle-Late Bronze Age		C176	C186	2
C186	Fill	C185	N/A	0.3	0.2	0.05	Fill of posthole	Mid brown silty sand. Firm to friable compaction. Probable Middle-Late Bronze Age		C185	C137	2
C187	Cut	N/A	C109, C11	2.14	1.2	0.09	Cut of shallow pit	Oval north-south orientated pit, very shallow, possibly only the base of the feature surviving. Gentle break of slope at top and base, base relatively flat. Probable Early-Middle Bronze Age		Natural	C109	2
C400	Deposit						Overburden/ topsoil		Flint cores, animal bone			2
C401	Cut	N/A	C402	1.2	0.2	0.09	Cut of hearth	Northeast-southwest orientated. Irregular shape in plan, tapered at southwest end. Gradual break of slope at top and base with concave and irregular sides. Narrow base that rose slightly at centre.		C403	C402	2
C402	Fill	C401	N/A	1.2	0.2	0.09	Fill of pit	Friable light brown silty clay. Reddened burnt clay, with frequent charcoal inclusions. Occasional burnt stone. Frequent roots.	Burnt natural quartz	C402		2

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C403	Deposit	N/A	N/A	35	3	0.2	Deposit	East-west orientated. Light brownish grey sandy clay of firm compaction. Occasional stone that increased in density to the northwest of the area. Viewed in the northern extent of Area 2. Probable Early Bronze Age	Quartz blade, flint convex-end scraper, cores and flakes, prehistoric pot	C404, 407		2
C404	Deposit	N/A	N/A	4.29	3.4	0.1-0.3	Deposit	Stone deposit orientated east-west. Frequent angular stones 125-275mm d. Probably same as C403. Probable Early Bronze Age	Flint core, struck quartz, animal bone	C410	C403	2
C405	Cancelled, same as C404											2
C406	Cut	N/A	C407	0.65	0.57	0.17	Cut of pit	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope at top and base. Steep sides and slightly concave base. Probable Early Bronze Age		Natural	C407	2
C407	Fill	C406	N/A	0.65	0.57	0.17	Fill of pit	Plastic purple grey silty clay. Occasional charcoal flecks. Occasional burnt stone. Occasional to moderate stone 15-25mm d. Moderate roots. Probable Early Bronze Age	Animal bone	C406	C403	2
C408	Cut	N/A	C409	1	0.87-0.95	0.13-0.2	Cut of pit	Sub-circular in plan. Gradual break of slope at top and base. Shallow sloped sides with a steep southern side. Flat base. Northern edge continued beyond the limit of excavation and was therefore not fully revealed. Probable Early Bronze Age		Natural	C409	2

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C409	Fill	C408	N/A	1	0.87-0.95	0.13-0.2	Fill of pit	Light brown sandy clay of firm to friable compaction. Moderate stones. Fill was very similar to both C403 and C404. Probable Early Bronze Age		C408	C403	2
C410	Deposit	N/A	N/A		2.4-2.5	0.06-0.25	Deposit	Yellow fine clay of friable compaction. Possibly a trampled material.		Natural	C403, C404	2
C411	Deposit	N/A	N/A	4.74	N/A	0.06-0.16	Deposit	Orientated east-west. Dark grey clay silt with moderate charcoal. Probable Early Bronze Age		Natural	C403	
C412	Cut		C413				Cut of field boundary	Orientated north-south along west side of Area 2. Large field bank with some stone revetting to east with a ditch to west				2
C413	Fill	C412					Fill of field boundary	18th/ 19th century ditch fill	Glazed slipware			2
C414	Cut		C415				Cut of tree bole	Irregular tree bole to west of field boundary C412		Natural		2
C415	Fill	C414					Fill of tree bole	18th/ 19th century fill	North Devon earthenware	C414		2

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C200	Deposit	N/A	N/A			0.33-0.6	Topsoil	Mid grey to brownish grey sandy clay. Mostly of friable compaction. Moderate to frequent roots found throughout with tree roots dominating at the eastern and northern extents.	Dublin-type Cooking Ware, claypipe, stoneware, glazed slipware, struck flint and chert, granite cannonball, Middle Brone Age pot		N/A	3
C201	Cut	N/A	C202	0.67	0.65	0.05-0.1	Cut of metalworking pit	Circular in plan. Gradual break of slope at top and base. Concave sides and an uneven base. See also C207. AD1026-1182		Natural	C202	3
C202	Fill	C201	N/A	0.67	0.65	0.05-0.1	Fill of metalworking pit	Loose blackened silty clay. Burnt clay found throughout. Frequent decayed stone. See also C207. AD1026-1182		C201	200	3

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C203	Cut	N/A	C204, C217, C244, C245, C246, C247, C361	21.15 (NW-SE), 10.75 (NE-SW)	1 – 1.35	0.2-0.4	Cut of 'L' shaped channel	L-shaped in plan. Gradually cut with concave sides. Gradual break of slope at base with a concave to flat base. 3.3m southwest of northeast extent a rise/lip was identified (0.5m northeast-southwest). Possibly associated with C267. Medieval		Nat	C217, C244, C245	3
C204	Fill	C203	N/A	21.15 (NW-SE), 10.75 (NE-SW)	1 – 1.35	0.2-0.4	Fill of Ditch	Light brown sandy clay of plastic compaction. Moderate sub-angular stone 50-150mm d. Medieval	Flint core, animal bone	C217, C244, C245	C246, C247	3
C205	Cut	N/A	C206	0.85	0.85	0.07-0.10	Cut of pit	Sub-circular in plan. Gradual break of slope at top and base. Concave sides, deeper to west. Irregular base. Possible Hiberno-Norse		Natural	C206	3
C206	Fill	C205	N/A	0.85	0.85	0.07-0.10	Fill of pit	Greyish brown clayey silt. Occasional charcoal and rounded pebbles. Possible Hiberno-Norse		C205	C200	3
C207	Deposit	N/A	N/A	0.3	0.2	15mm	Metalworking deposit	Burnt clay associated with metal-working pit C201 in small spread to southwest of pit. AD1026-1182		Natural	C200	3
C208	Cancelled											3
C209	Cut	N/A	C210, C213, C215	1.03	0.35-0.8	0.05-0.22	Cut of pit	Sub-circular in plan. Irregular cut. Break of slope at top mostly gradual but sharp to south. Sides at northern and northwestern ends concave but sharp at southeast end. Break of slope at base was generally sharp. Irregular base rising from south to north. Possible Hiberno-Norse		Natural	C215	3
C210	Fill	C209	N/A	0.83	0.8	0.11	Fill of pit	Light greenish grey clay of loose compaction. Frequent roots. Possible Hiberno-Norse		C215	C213	3

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C211	Cut	N/A	C214	7	0.9	0.13	Cut of ditch	North-south orientated. Gradual break of slope at top and sides. Concave sides and base. Probable medieval		Natural	C214	3
C212	Cancelled											
C213	Fill	C209	N/A	0.3	0.3	0.04	Fill of pit	Loose dark grey silty clay. Frequent roots. Upper fill of C209. Possible Hiberno-Norse		C210	C200	3
C214	Fill	C211	N/A	7	0.9	0.11	Fill of ditch	Mid brown clayey sand of loose compaction. Occasional charcoal flecks. Small stones. Probable medieval		C211	C200	3
C215	Fill	C209	N/A	1.03	0.35-0.8	0.04-0.12	Fill of pit	Light green sandy clay of loose compaction. Frequent medium size gravel. Frequent roots. Basal fill. Possible Hiberno-Norse		C209	C200	3
C216	Cut	N/A	C224	0.7	0.65	0.06	Cut of pit	Oval shaped pit. Orientated north-south. Gradual break of slope at top and base. Concave sides and a flat base. Probable medieval		C221	C224	3
C217	Fill	C203	N/A	9.25 (NW-SE), 10.75 (NE-SW)	0.4-1.25	0.1-0.4	Fill of Ditch	Brownish grey sandy clay of plastic compaction. Moderate to frequent angular and sub-angular stones 5-15mm d. Medieval	Animal bone	C203	C204	3
C218	Cut	N/A	C219, C230, C231	1.45	0.4-0.93	0.29-0.43	Cut of kiln	Keyhole-shaped in plan. Bowl-shaped chamber to north, flue to south, no evidence for a second chamber to south. Re-cut by C232. Truncated by drain C235 to south. Probable Late Bronze Age		Natural	C230	3
C219	Fill	C218	N/A	0.53	0.4	0.13	Fill of kiln	Upper fill of kiln C218. Reddish-brown sandy clay with frequent gravel and pebbles, with occasional charcoal and burnt clay. Probable Late Bronze Age		C231	C232	3

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C220	Cut	N/A	C221	0.35	0.28	0.17	Cut of possible posthole	Sub-oval in plan. Sharp break of slope at top with concave sides. Gradual break of slope meeting a flat base. Probable medieval		Natural	C221	3
C221	Fill	C220	N/A	0.35	0.28	0.17	Fill of possible posthole	Greyish brown clay silt. Probable medieval		C221	C216	3
C222	Cut	N/A	C223	9.8	0.6-1	0.2	Cut of drain	Northeast-southwest orientated. Sharp break of slope at top sharp on west side and gradual on east. Gradual break of slope at base with generally steep sides that became more concave to the south. Base was generally straight and sloped downwards south to north. Present intermittently to north. Medieval		Natural	C223	3
C223	Fill	C222	N/A	9.8	0.6-1	0.2	Fill of drain	Light greenish grey coarse clay. Friable compaction. Moderate to frequent small stone and roots throughout. Medieval		C222	C251	3
C224	Fill	C216	N/A	0.7	0.5	0.06	Fill of pit	Mid brown clayey sand of friable compaction. Occasional stones maximum size 150mm d. Probable medieval		C216	C200	3
C225	Cut	N/A	C229	0.35	0.3	0.11	Cut of possible posthole	Sub-oval in plan. Gradual break of slope at top and base with concave sides. Western end sharply cut and steep sided. Base flat. Probable medieval		Natural	C229	3
C226	Cut	N/A	C228	0.4	0.4	0.14	Cut of cremation burial pit	Circular in plan, tapering to an ovoid base. Sharp break of slope on east and west sides, more gradual on north and south. Generally concave sides with the western side steeply cut. Gradual break of slope at base. Concave base. 1900-1701BC		Natural	C228	3
C227	Cancelled											3

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C228	Fill	C226	N/A	0.4	0.4	0.14	Fill of cremation burial pit	Plastic dark grey silty clay. Occasional cremated bone. Frequent to moderate small mica inclusions. Moderate stone 1-5mm d. Charcoal stained. 1900-1701BC	Beaker pot, cremated bone	C226	C200	3
C229	Fill	C225	N/A	0.35	0.35-0.8	0.11	Fill of pit	Mid brown silty sand of friable compaction. Occasional decayed stones. Probable medieval		C225	C200	3
C230	Fill	C218	N/A	0.5	0.4	0.17	Fill of kiln	Primary fill of kiln C218. Mid brown gritty clayish silt with occasional pebbles and charcoal. Heavily heat affected to reddish pinkish hue. Measured 0.4m in width (north-south). Probable Late Bronze Age		C231	C219	3
C231	Fill	C218	N/A	0.45	0.36	0.14	Fill of kiln	Secondary fill of kiln C218. Slightly reddish brown clayey silt with occasional gravel and charcoal. Truncated by C232 and C235. Probable Late Bronze Age		C218	C230	3
C232	Cut	N/A	C233, C234	1.4	0.5	0.2	Re-cut of kiln C218	Comma-shaped. Orientated north-south. Bowl was steep sided. There is a rise before the re-cut flue to the south before the re-cut reaches the bowl which may have acted as a baffle. 0.55m (east-west) x 0.5m (north-south). 756-413BC		C231	C233	3
C233	Fill	C232	N/A	0.55	0.5	0.2	Fill of kiln re-cut	Gritty coarse sandy silt with frequent gravel and pebbles. Frequent charcoal flecks. Located at northern end of C232. 756-413BC		C232	C234	3
C234	Fill	C232	N/A	1.4	0.2-0.55	0.1-0.17	Upper fill of kiln re-cut	Light greyish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel and pebbles. Truncated by C235 to south. 756-413BC		C233	C235	3

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C235	Cut	N/A	C236	35.5	0.35-0.4	0.35	Cut of drain	Linear in plan. Orientated east-west. Gradual break of slope top and base with sloped sides and a flat base. Probable medieval		C234	C236	3
C236	Fill	C235	N/A	35.5	0.35-0.4	0.35	Fill of drain	Friable sandy clay. Frequent small gravel. Truncated by C336. Probable medieval		C235	C336	3
C237	Cancelled											
C238	Cancelled											
C239	Cut	N/A	C240	6.55	0.35-0.4	0.15-0.17	Cut of 'L' shaped slot	L-shaped in plan. Concave break of slope at top on eastern side, sharp on western side. Sharp break of slope at base. West side sloped with a concave east side. Flat base. Measured 6.55m (north-south) and 0.8m (east-west). Medieval		Natural	C240	3
C240	Fill	C239	N/A	6.55	0.35-0.4	0.15-0.17	Fill of 'L' shaped slot	Firm to plastic light greyish brown sandy clay. Moderate stone 5mm d. Medieval		C239	C243	3
C241	Cut	N/A	C242, C263	5.25	0.5-0.75	0.10-0.11	Cut of ditch	Linear in plan. North-south orientated. Gradual break of slope top and base. Concave sides and concave base. Medieval		C262	C242	3
C242	Fill	C241	N/A	5.25	0.5-0.75	0.1-0.11	Fill of Ditch	Light grey silty clay of plastic compaction. Moderate stone 5mm d. Medieval		C241	C263	3
C243	Cut	N/A	C262	17	3.8-5.7	0.14-0.24	Cut of pond	Sub-rectangular in plan. Northwest-southeast orientated. Respected by C203 and possibly linked by C267. Sharp break of slope at top and base. Sides were steep to vertically cut with a flat base. Association with C252 unknown. Medieval		C240	C262	3
C244	Deposit	C203	N/A	4.3	0.5	0.25-0.35	Bank	East-west orientated bank associated with C203. Cut by C252. Medieval	Dublin-type Fine Ware	Natural	C252, C204	3

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C245	Fill	C203	N/A	0.45	0.1	0.06	Fill of Ditch	Firm to plastic light grey sandy clay. Basal fill of ditch. Medieval		C203	C204	3
C246	Fill	C203	N/A	N/A	1.4	0.26	Fill of Ditch	Firm to plastic light yellowish grey clay. Occasional sand. Moderate stone 5-50mm d. Length unknown, survived in baulk only. Medieval		C204	C247	3
C247	Fill	C203	N/A	N/A	1.16	0.11	Fill of Ditch	Plastic light yellow grey clay with occasional sand. Plastic compaction. Very similar to C246. Length unknown, survived in baulk only. Medieval		C246	C200	3
C248	Cancelled											
C249	Cut	N/A	C260, C261	0.45	0.43	0.14-0.26	Cut of posthole	Sub-circular in plan. Gradual break of slope at top and base. Sides generally concave and tapered to form a steep southern side that supported a post. Probable medieval		Natural	C261	3
C250	Cut	N/A	C269	4.8	0.35	0.07	Cut of linear feature	North-south orientated. Gradual break of slope at top and base. Concave sides and a flat base. Probable medieval		Natural	C269	3
C251	Cut	N/A	C264	21.8	0.7-2.35	0.33	Cut of modern ditch	Orientated east-west. 19th-20th century ditch. Cut C269		C269	C264	3
C252	Cut	N/A	C255, C256, C257	N/A	2.28	0.45	Cut of inlet for pond	East-west orientated channel. Gradual break of slope top and base. Concave sides with flat base. Medieval		C244	C255	3
C253	Cut	N/A	C254	13.3	1	0.2	Cut of modern field ditch	Linear in plan. East-west orientated. Gradual break of slope at top and base. Concave sides and flat base.		Natural	C268	3
C254	Fill	C253	N/A	13.3	1	0.2	Fill of modern field ditch	Mid brown firm silty sand. Small stones.				
C255	Fill	C252	N/A	N/A	1.77	0.2	Fill of channel for pond	Yellow grey sandy/gravelly silt. Firm to plastic compaction. Moderate stones 5-10mm d. Medieval		C252	C256	3

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C256	Fill	C252	N/A	N/A	1.89	0.05-0.15	Fill of channel for pond	Greyish brown sandy clay of plastic compaction. Frequent sub-rounded stone 5-10mm d. Moderate roots. Medieval		C255	C257	3
C257	Deposit	C252	N/A	N/A	2.5	0.09-0.37	Fill of channel for pond	Orientated north-south. Greyish brown silty clay of firm to plastic compaction. Frequent stones 5-10mm d. Frequent roots associated with adjacent trees. Northern extent not identified. Medieval		C256	C200	3
C258	Cut	N/A	C259	0.3	0.1-0.18	0.1	Cut of pit	Sub-oval in plan. Sharp break of slope at top and base. Concave sides with a slightly concave base. Medieval		Natural	C258	3
C259	Fill	C258	N/A	0.3	0.1-0.18	0.02-0.1	Fill of pit	Light grey silty clay of loose compaction. Frequent charcoal. Extended beyond cut to west. Medieval		C258	C200	3
C260	Fill	C249	N/A	0.14	0.14	0.26	Fill of posthole	Light grey silt. Occasional charcoal. Occasional pebbles 7mm d. Root disturbance. Medieval		C249	C200	3
C261	Fill	C249	N/A	0.4	0.4	0.13	Fill of posthole	Packing material within posthole. Occasional charcoal flecks. Dark grey silt. Stones 3-9mm d. Root disturbance. Medieval		C249	C260	3
C262	Fill	C243	N/A	17	3.8-5.7	0.13-0.24	Fill of pond	Sandy gravel within a brownish grey clay silt matrix. Stone sub-rounded and sub-angular 5-150mm d. Medieval	Dublin-type Ware, animal bone	C243	C241	3
C263	Fill	C241	N/A	0.58	0.35-0.4	0..03-0.07	Fill of linear feature	Brownish grey sandy clay of firm compaction. Moderate stone inclusions 3-5mm d. Extended 0.3m south-north. Upper fill. Medieval		C242	C200	3

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C264	Fill	C251	N/A	21.8	0.7-2.35	0.32	Fill of modern field ditch	Mid to dark brown sandy clay of firm to plastic compaction. Moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular stone 10-85mm d. Moderate tree roots.	Pearlware, stoneware	C251	C200	3
C265	Cut	N/A	C266	2.13	0.89	0.22	Cut of linear feature	North-south orientated. Rectangular in plan with rounded ends. Gradual break of slope at top and sides with concave sides and base. Truncated C262. Medieval		C262	C266	3
C266	Fill	C265	N/A	2.13	0.89	0.22	Fill of linear feature	Firm to plastic light grey sandy clay. Moderate sandy gravel 5-50mm. Medieval	Animal bone	C262	C200	3
C267	Cut	N/A	C268	2.34	0.4	0.1	Cut of gully	North-south orientated gully. Sub-rectangular in plan. Ends rounded. Gradual break of slope at top and base. Concave sides with a base that varied from concave to straight and slope downward south to north. Medieval		Natural	C268	3
C268	Fill	C267	N/A	2.34	0.4	0.1	Fill of gully	Greyish brown sandy clay of plastic compaction. Medieval		C267	C262	3
C269	Fill	C250	N/A	4.8	0.35-0.4	0.07-0.10	Fill of linear feature	Loose dark grey sandy silt with iron panning. Occasional stones 7-45mm d. Medieval		C250	C200	3
C270	Cut	N/A	C270	0.3	0.23	0.17	Cut of posthole.	Sub-circular in plan. Sharp break of slope at top with sight sides. Gradual break of slope at base with a concave base. Probable medieval		Natural	C271	3
C271	Fill	C270	N/A	0.3	0.23	0.17	Fill of posthole	Brownish grey sandy clay of plastic compaction. Moderate stones 50-75mm d. Probable medieval		C270	C200	3
C272	Cancelled											3
C273	Cancelled											

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C274	Cut	N/A	C275	1.8	0.75	0.28	Cut of pyre pit	Sub-oval in plan. Orientated north northwest-south southeast. Gradual break of slope at top and base. Sides with gently sloped with the eastern side more steeply cut. The base was flat to concave and sloped downwards from south to north. 195-45BC		Natural	C275	3
C275	Fill	C274	N/A	1.8	0.75	0.28	Fill of possible kiln	Mid-dark grey sandy clay of firm compaction. A lens of yellow clayey sand was recorded in southeast half. Fill was possibly heat affected with a reddened hue noted throughout. Burn clay was present. Frequent stones 20-30mm d. 195-45BC	Struck flint, quartz, animal bone, cremated bone	C274	C276	3
C276	Cut	N/A	C277	18	0.8	0.03-0.1	Cut of ditch	East-west orientated. Linear in plan. Very shallow. Break of slope at top and base was gradual with concave sides that met a flat base. Probable medieval		C275	C277	3
C277	Fill	C276	N/A	18	0.8	0.03-0.1	Fill of ditch	Loose mid grey clay. Angular and sub-angular stones 5-6mm d. Frequent grass roots. Probable medieval	Iron nail	C276	C200	3
C278	Cut	N/A	C286, C287	0.47	0.45	0.12	Cut of hearth	Sub-circular in plan. Gradual break of slope at top with concave sides. Base was shallow and concave. 1936-1746BC		C278	C286	3

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C279	Cut	N/A	C295, C300, C301, C302, C303, C306, C307, C309, C310, C314, C359	5.4	0.21-0.5	0.2-0.21	Cut of structure	C' shaped in plan. Mostly sharp break of slope at top and base with steep sides. The base was flat to concave. It measured 5.4m (east-west) x 3.42m (north-south). The slot C304 was at its northeast extent. 1936-1746BC		Natural	C302, C303, C306, C307, C310,	3
C280	Cut	N/A	C281	0.1	0.09	0.16	Stake-hole	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope at top with vertical sides. Tapered to 0.8m d. at base. To north of C278. 1936-1746BC		Natural	C281	3
C281	Fill	C280	N/A	0.1	0.09	0.16	Fill of stake-hole	Dark grey/ blackish clay silt. Plastic compaction. Moderate charcoal and occasional sand. Occasional pebbles 5mm d. 1936-1746BC		C280	C200	3
C282	Cut	N/A	C283	0.08	0.08	0.11	Stake-hole	Circular in plan. Vertical sides that tapered to a base 0.7m d. Located to southwest of C278. 1936-1746BC		Natural	C283	3
C283	Fill	C282	N/A	0.08	0.08	0.11	Fill of stake-hole	Dark grey/ blackish clay silt. Plastic compaction. Moderate charcoal and occasional sand. 1936-1746BC		C282	C200	3
C284	Cut	N/A	C285	0.1	0.09	0.17	Stake-hole	Circular in plan with vertical sides . Base was 0.09m d. Located to the south of C278 and C282. 1936-1746BC		Natural	C285	3
C285	Fill	C284	N/A	0.1	0.09	0.17	Fill of stake-hole	Dark grey/ blackish clay silt. Plastic compaction. Moderate charcoal and occasional sand. 1936-1746BC		C284	C200	3
C286	Fill	C278	N/A	0.32	0.3	0.12	Fill of hearth	Dark /blackish burnt clay. Occasional stones 7-55mm d. Occasional roots. In northern area of hearth. 1936-1746BC		C278	C287	3

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C287	Fill	C278	N/A	0.2	0.17	0.08	Fill of hearth	Plastic reddened clay in southern area of hearth. Occasional pebbles 7-30mm d. 1936-1746BC		C286	C200	3
C288	Cut	N/A	C296, C297	0.5-0.55	0.4-0.55	0.34	Cut of posthole	Oval shaped in plan. Sharp break of slope at top and base with steep sides. Base was flat and measured 0.18m d. Probable Early Bronze Age		Natural	C297	3
C289	Cut	N/A	C308	2.6	0.4-0.6	0.08-0.12	Cut of pit	Sub-rectangular in plan with rounded ends. Orientated northwest-southeast. Break of slope top and base was irregular. Concave sides with an irregular base that rose from southeast to northwest Probable Early Bronze Age		Natural	C308	3
C290	Cut	N/A	C291	0.5	0.2-0.35	0.08-0.11	Cut of pit	Sub-circular in plan. Generally gradual break of slope at top and base except for western end which was sharp. Gently sloped sides and a rounded base. Probable Early Bronze Age		Natural	C291	3
C291	Fill	C290	N/A	0.5	0.2-0.35	0.08-0.11	Fill of pit	Light greenish grey gravelly clay of loose compaction. Frequent gravel 5mm d. Occasional charcoal. Probable Early Bronze Age	Early Neolithic pot	C290	C200	3
C292	Cancelled											
C293	Cut	N/A	C294	9.6	0.65-0.9	0.1-0.23	Cut of ditch	Orientated east southeast-west northwest. 19th-20th century ditch. Intermittently visible, shallow remains.		Natural	C294	3

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C294	Fill	C293	N/A	9.6	0.65-0.9	0.1-0.23	Fill of Ditch	Mid grey sandy clay. Moderate compaction. Moderate stones 10-50mm d.	Dublin-type Ware, manganese mottled ware, flint core	C293	C200	
C295	Fill	C279	N/A	0.2	0.23	0.15	Possible remains of post	Within southeast area of C279. Black charcoal rich deposit of loose compaction. Small pebbles and sand noted. Overlay Plank C300 and rising to surface. 1936-1746BC		C300	200	
C296	Fill	C288	N/A	0.55	0.4-0.55	0.1	Fill of posthole	Dark grey silty clay of loose compaction. 1936-1746BC		C297	C200	3
C297	Fill	C288	N/A	0.55	0.4	0.4	Stone packing of posthole	Stones within a light green clayey matrix. Stones 30-160mm d. 1936-1746BC	Animal bone	C288	C296	3
C298	Cut	N/A	C299	1.9	0.28-0.33	0.08-0.16	Cut of charcoal production pit	Northwest-southeast orientated. Sub-rectangular in plan, tapered to the northwest. Break of slope at top and base was gradual to irregular. Sides were concave to irregular. Base was irregular and undulating. The southeast end was reddened by heat. Possible medieval		Natural	C299	3
C299	Fill	C298	N/A	1.9	0.28-0.33	0.08-0.16	Fill of charcoal production pit	Yellow grey silty clay of firm to plastic compaction. Occasional charcoal. In the northwest of the feature a possible baffle stone 210mm d. was noted in a slight recess within the cut. Possible medieval		C299	C200	3

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C300	Fill	C279	N/A	2	0.2-0.35	0.08	Timber within C279	Northeast-southwest orientated. Located east of timber C303 and southwest of C302. 1936-1746BC		C279	C309,	3
C301	Fill	C279	N/A	9.5	0.23-0.4	0.07-0.13	Fill of slot trench	Mid grey silty clay. Moderate stones 10-110mm d. Moderate charcoal flecks. Found throughout C279. 'C' shaped in plan. 1936-1746BC		C309	C200	3
C302	Fill	C279	N/A	1.15	0.18	0.06	Timber within C279	Northeast-southwest orientated. Located northeast of timber C300. North-eastern end overlain by C305 (within C304). 1936-1746BC		C318	C301, C304, C309	3
C303	Fill	C279	N/A	1.3	0.15-0.17	0.07	Timber within C279	Northwest-southeast orientated. Timber C310 located to northwest and timber C300 to the east. 1936-1746BC	Prehistoric pot	C279	C309,	3
C304	Cut	N/A	C305	7.8	0.25-0.36	0.06-0.16	Cut of drain	Snaking drain at northeast end of C279. Sharp at top, gradual at base. Concave sides and base. Cut peters out to northeast. Width varied throughout. Same as C279. 1936-1746BC		Natural	C305	3
C305	Fill	C304	N/A	7.8	0.25-0.36	0.06-0.16	Fill of drain	Mid grey brown silty clay. Occasional charcoal. Occasional burnt clay flecks. Frequent coarse sand and occasional pebbles. Overlay C318 for majority of C304. 1936-1746BC	Quartz flake, Beaker pot	C302	C200	3
C306	Fill	C279	N/A	1.25	0.21	0.04	Timber within C279	North northwest-south southeast orientated. Timber C307 was located to the north and timber C310 to the southeast. 1936-1746BC		C326	C301	3
C307	Fill	C279	N/A	1.2	0.2	0.03	Timber within C279	North-south orientated timber. Located in the northwest of C279. Timber C306 was to the south. 1936-1746BC		C279	C309	3

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C308	Fill	C289	N/A	2.6	0.4-0.6	0.08-0.12	Fill of pit	Brown gravelly clay deposit of friable compaction. Frequent stones 25-60mm d. Probable Early Bronze Age		C289	C200	3
C309	Fill	C279	N/A		0.03-0.15	0.11-0.17	Fill of slot trench	Reddened fill along sides of C279. Overlay timbers C307, C306, C303 and C300. Representative of burning event. Pink/red silty clay. 1936-1746BC	Beaker pot	C300, C303, C306 C307	C301	3
C310	Fill	C279	N/A	0.41	0.16	0.05	Timber within C279	Northwest-southeast orientated. Located in the southwest of C279. Timber C303 to the southeast and timber C306 to the northwest. Possibly associated with post C359 to the northwest. May be a continuation of Timber C303, but there does appear to be a distinct break. 1936-1746BC		C279	C301	3
C311	Cut	N/A	C315, C321, C322	4.9	4.8	0.1-0.28	Cut of barrow	Circular in plan. Width of ditch varied from 0.6m-1.4m. Gradual break of slope at top and base with concave sides. Base flat to concave. Possible hearth/pit feature (C312) noted in centre along with one pit beside internal northern edge (C334). External diameter 4.9m (north-south) x 4.8m (east-west). Internal diameter 2.3m (east-west) x 2.7m (north-south). 1943-1751BC		Natural	C315, C321, C322	3
C312	Deposit	N/A	N/A	0.94	0.4	N/A	Heat reddened natural	Sub-oval in plan. Orientated east southeast-west northwest. Located to the north of centre of feature. 1943-1751BC		Natural	C200	3
C313	Cancelled											3
C314	Fill	C279	N/A	0.1	0.05-0.1	0.15	Fill of slot trench	Light brown sandy clay of firm compaction. Located on the south side of the C279. Possible packing material. Overlay south side of timber C303. 1936-1746BC		C303	C301	3

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C315	Fill	C311	N/A		0.7-1.31	0.1-0.3	Fill of barrow	Circular in plan. Light greyish brown sandy clay of moderate compaction. Moderate charcoal. Moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular stone 20-200mm d. Truncated by C323 and C338. 1943-1751BC	Flint cores, quartz, prehistoric pot	C311	C338	3
C316	Cut	N/A	C317	0.42	0.32	0.16	Cut of posthole	Sub-circular in plan. Gradual to sharp break of slope at top with concave to straight sides. Break of slope at base was gradual. Concave base. Probable Early Bronze Age		Natural	C317	3
C317	Fill	C316	N/A	0.42	0.32	0.16	Fill of posthole	Greyish yellow sandy clay of firm to plastic compaction. Frequent stones 130-150mm d. Probable Early Bronze Age	Informal flint blade	C316	C200	3
C318	Fill	C304	N/A	1.75	0.25	0.007	Fill of slot trench	Orientated east-west. Mottled greyish brown clay. Frequent granite sand inclusions, small angular pebbles. Occasional charcoal. Located at southwest end of C304. Under timber C302 in southwest of C304 but mostly under C305 within this cut. 1936-1746BC		C304	C302	3
C319	Cut	N/A	C320	0.36	0.28	0.29	Cut of posthole within C279	Oval shaped in plan. Located within centre of structure C279. Generally it had a sharp break of slope at top with straight sides. The east side was more gradually cut with a concave side step. It then extended down vertically. The break of slope at the base was sharp. Flat base 0.11m d. 1936-1746BC		Natural	C320	3
C320	Fill	C319	N/A	0.36	0.28	0.29	Fill of posthole	Mid grey silty clay. Occasional pebbles 15-50mm d. Occasional charcoal flecks. Frequent decayed limestone. 1936-1746BC		C319	C200	3
C321	Fill	C311						Same as C315	Prehistoric pot			3

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C322	Cancelled											3
C323	Cut	N/A	C324	3.75	0.24-0.66	0.19-0.25	Re-cut of barrow	East west orientated. Linear in plan. Very shallow. Break of slope at top and base was gradual with concave sides that met a flat base. The external diameter measured 3.75m (northwest-southeast). Internal diameter 2.96m (northwest-southeast). Possible Iron Age		C339	C324	3
C324	Fill	C323	N/A	3.75	0.24-0.66	0.19-0.25	Fill of re-cut of barrow	Dark, blackish sandy clay occasionally mottled grey brown. Moderate to frequent charcoal with a concentration in the southeast. Possible cremation deposit identified in this location. Frequent fractured quartz found in the south/southeast. Sub-rounded and sub-angular stones 100-200mm d. Possible Iron Age	Struck flint, burnt flint, quartz, struck chert, Beaker pot, animal bone, cremated bone	C323	C200	3
C325	Cut	N/A	C326	0.11	0.09	0.06	Stake-hole	Circular in plan. Concave sides and base. Located in southwest corner of C279. Associated with C327 and C329. 1936-1746BC		C279	C326	3
C326	Fill	C325	N/A	0.11	0.09	0.06	Fill of stake-hole	Dark grey silt. Identified beneath timber C306. 1936-1746BC		C325	C306	3
C327	Cut	N/A	C328	0.1	0.09	0.05	Stake-hole	Circular in plan. Vertical sides and a flat base. Located to the west and centre of C279. 1936-1746BC		C279	C328	3
C328	Fill	C327	N/A	0.1	0.09	0.05	Fill of stake-hole	Dark grey silt. Identified beneath timber C306. 1936-1746BC		C327	C306	3

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C329	Cut	N/A	C330	0.11	0.09	0.11	Stake-hole	Circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. Identified beneath timber C306. 1936-1746BC		C279	C330	3
C330	Fill	C329	N/A	0.11	0.09	0.11	Fill of stake-hole	Dark grey silt. Identified beneath timber C306. 1936-1746BC		C329	C306	3
C331	Cut	N/A	C332	0.57	0.57	0.19	Cut of posthole	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope at top, more gradual at base. Sides were concave but more steep to northwest. Concave base, centre of which lay to the northwest. Possible medieval		Nat	C332	3
C332	Fill	C331	N/A	0.57	0.57	0.19	Fill of posthole	Mid brown silty clay. Occasional charcoal flecks. Frequent coarse granite sand, occasional pebbles. Possible medieval		C331	C200	3
C333	Fill	C279	N/A	0.23	0.23		Remains of post	Black charcoal rich silt. Occasional pebbles. Occasional burnt clay. Visible on surface. Some stone packing surrounded post remains. Located on south side of C279, between timbers C301 and C303. 1936-1746BC		C279	C200	3
C334	Cut	N/A	C335	0.4	0.4	0.21	Cut of pit	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope at top. Sides were both concave and vertical. Break of slope at base varied from gradual to sharp. Base was concave to straight. Proble Early Bronze Age		Natural	C335	3
C335	Fill	C334	N/A	0.4	0.4	0.21	Fill of pit	Mid grey silty clay of plastic compaction. Probable Early Bronze Age		C334	C200	3
C336	Cut	N/A	C337	6.4	0.6-0.65	0.12	Cut of linear feature	Northeast-southwest orientated. Sharp break of slope at top with concave sides. Break of slope at base was gradual with a flat base. Respected C235. Possible Medieval		C236	C337	3
C337	Fill	C336	N/A	6.4	0.6-0.65	0.12	Fill of linear feature	Light brown friable sandy clay. Frequent stones 35mm average d. Possible medieval		C336	C200	3

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C338	Cut	N/A	C339	3.84	0.24-0.4	0.15-0.2	Cut of re-cut of barrow	C' shaped in plan. Curved from north anti-clockwise to southwest. Gradually cut at top and base. Sides and base were concave. Truncated C315. Early Bronze Age-Iron Age		C315	C339	3
C339	Fill	C338	N/A	3.84	0.24-0.4	0.15-0.2	Fill of re-cut of barrow	Sub-rounded and sub-angular stone (100-200mm d.) within a matrix of mid brown sandy clay. Re-deposited natural. Similar to C324. Early Bronze Age-Iron Age		C339	C323	3
C340	Cut	N/A	C341	0.2	0.2	0.1	Cut of posthole	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope top with vertical sides. Sharp to gradual break of slope at base with a concave base. Located in northwest quadrant of barrow ditch. Probable Early Bronze Age		C315	C341	3
C341	Fill	C340	N/A	0.2	0.2	0.1	Fill of posthole	Brownish grey clay of plastic compaction. Probable Early Bronze Age		C340	C200	3
C342	Cut	N/A	C343	0.2	0.15	0.1	Cut of posthole	Circular in plan. Gradual break of slope at top and base. Moderately sloped sides with a concave base. Located in the southeast quadrant. Truncated C315. Probable Early Bronze Age		C315	C343	3
C343	Fill	C342	N/A	0.2	0.15	0.1	Fill of posthole	Dark grey sandy clay. Probable Early Bronze Age		C342	C200	3
C344	Cut	N/A	C345	0.1	0.1	0.06	Cut of pit	Cut of stake-hole. Concave sides and a flat base. No eastern side present. Probable Early Bronze Age		C311	C345	3
C345	Fill	C344	N/A	0.1	0.1	0.06	Fill ofpit	Dark grey charcoal rich clay. Stone at base. Probable Early Bronze Age		C344	C200	3
C346	Cut	N/A	C347	0.75	0.16	0.1	Possible remains of furrow/slot	Orientated northwest-southeast. Truncates C236. Sharp break of slope at top with steep sides. Gradual break of slope at base with a concave bottom. Possibly modern		C236	C347	3

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C347	Fill	C246	N/A	0.75	0.16	0.1	Fill of possible furrow	Mid brown gritty silty clay with charcoal flecks.		C346	C200	3
C348	Cut	N/A	C349	1.4	0.5	0.17	Cut of linear feature	Northeast-southwest orientated. Gradual break of slope at top on eastern side, sharp on west. Gently sloped sides with a straight base that rose from southwest to northeast. It was impossible to discern its extent and its relationship to C235 and C336 due to modern disturbance. Possibly medieval		Natural	C349	3
C349	Fill	C348	N/A	1.4	0.5	0.17	Fill of linear feature	Grey coarse clay with frequent stones 50-110mm d. Possibly medieval		C348	Modern disturbance	3
C350	Cut	N/A	C351	0.5	0.5	0.1	Cut of pit	Circular in plan. Flat base. Heavily truncated with little remaining of sides. Gently sloped sides to west becoming more pronounced to east. Probable Early Bronze Age		Natural	C351	3
C351	Fill	C350	N/A	0.5	0.5	0.1	Fill of pit	Sticky grey silty clay. Occasional pebbles and charcoal. Probable Early Bronze Age		C350	C200	3
C352	Cut	N/A	C352	11.15	0.3-0.5	0.05-0.15	Cut of linear	Linear in plan. East-west orientated. Sharp break of slope at top, gentle at base. Concave sides and base. To the east the base was quite flat. Medieval		Natural	C353	3
C353	Fill	C352	N/A	11.15	0.3-0.5	0.05-0.15	Fill of linear	Light brown clay silt. Occasional charcoal. Medieval	Animal bone	C352	C354	3
C354	Cut	N/A	C355	6.2	0.24-0.31	0.07-0.12	Cut of linear.	West northwest-east south-east. Sharp break of slope at tope with near vertical side. Gradual break of slope at base with a concave bottom. Did not extend to the east. Truncated C353. Medieval		C353	C355	3

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C355	Fill	C354	N/A	6.2	0.24-0.31	0.07-0.12	Fill of linear	Brown clay silt with occasional gravel pebbles. Medieval	Dublin-type Ware	C354	C200	3
C356	Deposit	N/A	N/A	4.5	3.4	0.1-0.6	Mettled surface	Orientated north-south. Frequent sub-rounded and sub-angular stone 10-130mm d. 1.2m west of farm buildings. Beneath very modern rubble. 19th century.	Roof tile, stoneware	Natural	Modern disturbance	3
C357	Wall	N/A	N/A		0.7-1	0.95	Revetment	East-west revetment that intermittently bounded the southern side of an east-west lane. Located north of tree lined field boundary. Constructed with large granite boulders and sub-rectangular masonry blocks. Randomly coursed. Size range of 140mm d. to 700 x 600x 400mm.	Black-glazed earthenware	Natural	Modern disturbance	2, 3
C358	Deposit	C279	N/A	0.2	0.16	0.13	Posthole	Post hole/socket formed by stone packing. Sub-circular in plan. Stones were rounded and measured 6-13mm d. The external diameter of the stone packing measured 0.3m (north-south) x 0.26m (east-west). Internal diameter of void for post was 0.2m (north-south) x 0.13m (east-west). 1936-1746BC		C279	C309	3
C359	Cut	N/A	N/A	0.25	0.25	0.3	Posthole	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope at top, gentle at base. Concave sides and a flat base. Possibly same as C329. 1936-1746BC		C279	C309	3
C360	Fill	C279	N/A	0.05	0.05	0.05	Deposit	Small deposit of burnt bone beneath plank C303 within structure. No obvious associated material, found within charcoal-rich material similar to burnt plank at base of cut. 1936-1746BC	Burnt bone	C279	C303	3

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C361	Fill	C203	N/A	0.5	1.23	0.32	Fill of ditch	Bank of deposited material forming a rise/ causeway in base of ditch C203. Light brown silty sand, medium compaction. Medieval		C203	C204	3
C500	Deposit	N/A	N/A			0.3-0.6	Topsoil	Greyish brown silty clay. Plastic compaction		Topsoil	N/A	5
C501	Deposit	N/A	N/A	4.8	3.5	0.03-0.07	Deposit overlying mettled surface	Pale brownish grey plastic clay		C501	C504	5
C502	Surface	N/A	N/A	4.8	3.5	0.02-0.1	Medieval metalled surface	Compact metalled surface. Frequent sub-rounded and sub-angular stones 20-100mm d. Irregular in plan. Faded out to the east, disturbed to the north, south and west by tree root disturbance.	Pottery	C501	Natural	5
C503	Fill	C504	N/A	3.75	0.1-0.5	0.05-0.1	Fill of drain	Pale brownish yellow silty clay. Friable compaction.	Pottery, horseshoe fragments	C504	C539	5
C504	Cut	N/A	C503	3.75	0.62-0.75	0.18-0.2	Stone-lined drain	Stone drain. Undated and poorly preserved. Only a single course survived. Northeast-southwest orientated. Constructed from sub-rectangular and sub-rounded granite measuring 60mm x 250mm x 180mm (h) to 200mm d. Cavity measured 0.22m-0.34m in width and 0.06m-15m in height. Cut was not discernable.		C501	C503	5

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C505	Cut	N/A	C506	2.1	0.5-0.1	0.16-0.19	Pit	Sub-oval in plan. Orientated northeast-southwest. Narrows at southwest end. Sharp break of slope at top becoming more gradual at southwest end. Gradual break of slope at base. Steep to concave sides with a straight base.		Natural	C506	5
C506	Fill	C505	N/A	2.1	0.5-1	0.16-0.19	Fill of pit	Greyish brown silty clay. Plastic compaction. Occasional to moderate stone 20-100mm d.		C505	C539	5
C507	Drain	N/A	N/A	6	0.4	0.3-0.4	Stone-lined drain	Undated stone drain. Sub-rounded granite sides (170mm x 170mm x 50mm - 80mm d) capped with sub-rounded granite (avg. 20mm x 150mm x 120mm). Cavity measured 0.08m in width and 0.1m in depth. U-shaped cut in profile. Filled with 0.03m of pale brownish grey clayish silt (0.03m in thickness)		Natural	C500	5
C508	Drain	N/A	N/A	6.6	0.3-0.4	N/A	Stone-lined drain	Undated stone drain. Northeast-southwest orientated.		Natural	C500	5
C509	Cut	N/A	C510, C511	8.3	3	1	Field boundary ditch with drain at base	Linear in plan. Orientated north-south. Sharp break of slope at top with concave sides. Flat base sloped downwards south-north.		Natural	C510	5
C510	Fill	C509	N/A	8.3	3	0.55-0.7	Fill of field boundary	Mid-brown friable sandy clay		C511	C500	5

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C511	Drain	C509	N/A	8.3	1.1-1.15	0.45	Stone-lined drain	Granite stone lined drain with large sub-rectangular capstones. Drystone sides measured 0.25-0.3m in height, consisting of two courses of sub-rounded and sub-rectangular granite stones (120mm x 120mm x 60mm (h) – 120mm x 350mmx 100mm (h). Capstones measured 400mm x 500mm x 150mm (h) -450mm x 500mmx 100mm (h). Cavity measured 0.3m (w) x 0.3m (d). Base of cavity lined with a pale greyish brown compact lime mortar containing moderate stone inclusions (5-10mm d.)		C509	C510	5
C512	Cut	N/A	C513	8	0.65	0.25	Cut of possible service trench	Linear in plan. Orientated north-south. Sharp break of slope at top with steep sides. Sharp break of slope at base. Straight flat base. Truncated northwestern terminus of C514		C515	C513	5
C513	Fill	C512	N/A	8	0.65-0.9	0.25	Fill of possible service trench	Brownish yellow to pale grey silty clay. Plastic compaction		C512	C500	5
C514	Cut	N/A	C515, C532, C533	2.7	1 – 1.1	0.65	Cut of ditch	Orientated northwest-southeast. Sharp break of slope at top. Steep southern side. Northern side was concave at the top forming a ledge which fell away steeply towards the base. Gradual to steep break of slope at base. Base was narrow and straight, sloped downwards northwest-southeast.		Natural	C532	5

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C515	Fill	C514	N/A	2.7	1 – 1.05	0.5	Fill of ditch	Pale grey clayish silt with yellow mottling throughout. Plastic compaction. Lens of blackish grey charcoal rich material containing occasional burnt clay located at base of C515 in the southern half (0.3m ne-sw x 0.2m nw-se x 0.08m (h))		C532	C533	5
C516	Cut	N/A	C517	3	0.45	0.1	Cut of furrow	Linear in plan. Orientated north-south. Sharp break of slope at top. Concave sides with a straight base. Truncated C533		C533	C517	5
C517	Fill	C516	N/A	3	0.45	0.1	Fill of furrow	Pale grey clayish silt with occasional yellow mottling. Firm compaction		C516	C500	5
C518	Cut	N/A	C519	0.4	0.25	0.06	Cut of posthole	Sub-oval in pla. Orientated north-south. Sharp break of slope at base. Steep sides with a gradual break of slope at base. Straight base.		Natural	C519	5
C519	Fill	C518	N/A	0.4	0.25	0.06	Fill of posthole	Mid-grey clayish silt. Plastic compaction. Moderate charcoal. Occasional stone 20mm d.		C518	C500	5
C520	Cut	N/A	C521	0.25	0.25	0.09	Cut of posthole	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope at top and base. Steep sides and a straight base		Natural	C521	5
C521	Fill	C520	N/A	0.25	0.25	0.9	Fill of posthole	Pale grey silty clay. Friable compaction		C520	C500	5
C522	Cut	N/A	C538	3.2	0.42	0.44	Cut of drain	Cut of drain. North-south orientated. Sharp break of slope at top and base. Steep sides and a straight base		Natural	C538	5
C523	Cut	N/A	C524	0.9	0.4	0.06-0.1	Cut of pit	Shallow pit. Sub-oval in plan. Orientated north-south. A sharp to gradual break of slope at top with a gradual break of slope at base. Steep sided at the southern portion becoming more gradual to the north. Straight base that sloped downwards to the southern end.		Natural	C524	5
C524	Fill	C523	N/A	0.9	0.4	0.06-0.1	Fill of pit	Pale grey silty clay. Plastic compaction		C523	C500	5

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C525	Cut	N/A	C526	2.8	0.55	0.08	Cut of furrow	Linear in plan. Orientated northeast-southwest. Gradual break of slope at top and base. Straight base		Natural	C526	5
C526	Fill	C525	N/A	2.8	0.55	0.08	Fill of furrow	Brownish grey silty clay. Firm compaction		C525	C500	5
C527	Drain	N/A	N/A	9.5	0.9	0.54	Stone-lined drain	Stone drain. Orientated east southeast-west northwest. Predominantly of granite construction. Sides constructed of two courses of sub-rounded and sub-rectangular stones (200mm d.-200mm x 400m x 110mm (h)). Capped with large granite sub-rectangular stone (300mm x 400mm x 200mm (h)-500mm x 550mm x 200mm). Cavity measured 0.3m (h) x 0.15m (w) with a brownish grey mortar base.	stoneware	Natural	C531	5
C528	Drain	N/A	N/A	8.7	0.45-0.5		Stone-lined drain	Linear in plan. Orientated northeast-southwest. Frequent sub-rounded and sub-angular stone measuring 120-160mm d. Associated with C529	stoneware	Natural	C531, C541	5
C529	Cut	N/A	C540	4.6	0.5	0.15	Cut of drain	Linear in plan. Orientated northwest-southeast. Gradual break of slope at top and base. Concave sides. Associated with C528		Natural	C540	5
C530	Deposit	N/A	N/A	21.8	4	0.2	Rubble deposit	Mid-brown rubble containing frequent stone 70-150mm d. Frequent red brick 200mm x 80mm 100mm), yellow sandy mortar and frequent slate.	Glazed slipware, pearlware, stoneware	C530, C541	Concrete slab & hardcore/gravel bedding	5

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C531	Deposit	N/A	N/A	21.8	5.5	0.2-0.4	Deposit	Greenish grey clay. Plastic compaction. Stained by farmyard run-off.	Red earthenware tile, pearlware	C527, C528, C540	C537	5
C532	Fill	C514	N/A	2.7	0.55-0.6	0.35-0.4	Fill of Ditch	Basal fill. Very pale grey cleyish silt. Plastic compaction.		C514	C515	5
C533	Fill	C514	N/A	2.7	0.6	0.3	Fill of Ditch	Compact greyish yellow sandy clay. Occasional charcoal. Located along the southern side of the ditch. Re-deposited natural, possible collapsed bank material.		C515	C512, C516	5
C534	Deposit	N/A	N/A	6	6	0.35	Deposit	Green clay. Plactic compaction.	Glazed red earthenware	Natural	C536	5
C535	Cut	N/A	C537	19	1.4-1.7	0.7	Cut of ditch	Linear in plan. East northeast-west southwest orientated. Sharp break of slope at top on south side, more gradual on north side. Steep sides. Gradual break of slope at base. Straight base.		Natural	C537	5
C536	Surface	N/A	N/A	18.2	16	0.2-0.1	Mettled surface	Tightly packed sub-rounded and sub-angular limestone pebbles (25-170mm d.) within a gritty grey brown friable sandy clay matrix.	Black-glazed earthenware	C537, C534	Concrete slab/gravel bedding	5
C537	Fill	C535	N/A	19	1.4-1.7	0.7	Fill of Ditch	Dark grey organic clay silt. Occasional to moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (10-20mm d.). Occasional charcoal.	Black-glazed earthenware	C535	C536	5

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C538	Fill	C522	N/A	3.2	0.42	0.44	Fill of drain	Sides lined with sub-angular stone (140 x 100 x 60mm-170 x 150 x 70mm) and capped with rounded pebbles (40-170mm d.). Caviity measured 0.6-0.15m (w) x 0.13m (h). Cavity filled with a brownish grey sandy silt of firm compaction.These were overlain with a grey brown plastic silty clay (0.1m in thickness).		Natural	C500	5
C539	Stone	N/A	C522	3.2	0.42	0.44	Drain	Stone drain. Orientated north-south. Sides constructed of a single course of angular stones of granite composition (60mm x 50mm x 120 (h) – 80mm x 130mm x 160mm (h)). Capped with stone packing (40-160mm d.) 0.4m in thickness. Cavity measured 0.08-0.16m (w) x 0.12m (d) and tapered inwards towards the base. It contained a pale brownish grey sandy silt of firm to friable compaction up to 0.8m in thickness		C522	C500	5
C540	Fill	C529	N/A	4.6	0.5	0.15	Fill of drain	Dark grey sandy silt. Friable compaction Frequent rounded stones 70-140mm d.	Glazed red earthenware	C529	C531, C541	5
C541	Deposit	N/A	N/A	10	2.4-3.2	0.4	Farmyard deposit	Blackish grey ash and rubble deposit		C528, C540	C530	5
C542	Deposit	N/A	N/A		4.25	0.75	Bank	Bank running along western side of stream and laneway forming the eastern boundary of the site		C543	C500	5
C543	Deposit	N/A	N/A					Buried topsoil/ sod layer below bank C542 running along the eastern boundary of the site		Natural	C542	5

Appendix M

2105 Monitoring
Kilgobbin 14E339

S. McGlade & E. Lydon
2018

Appendix M 2015 monitoring

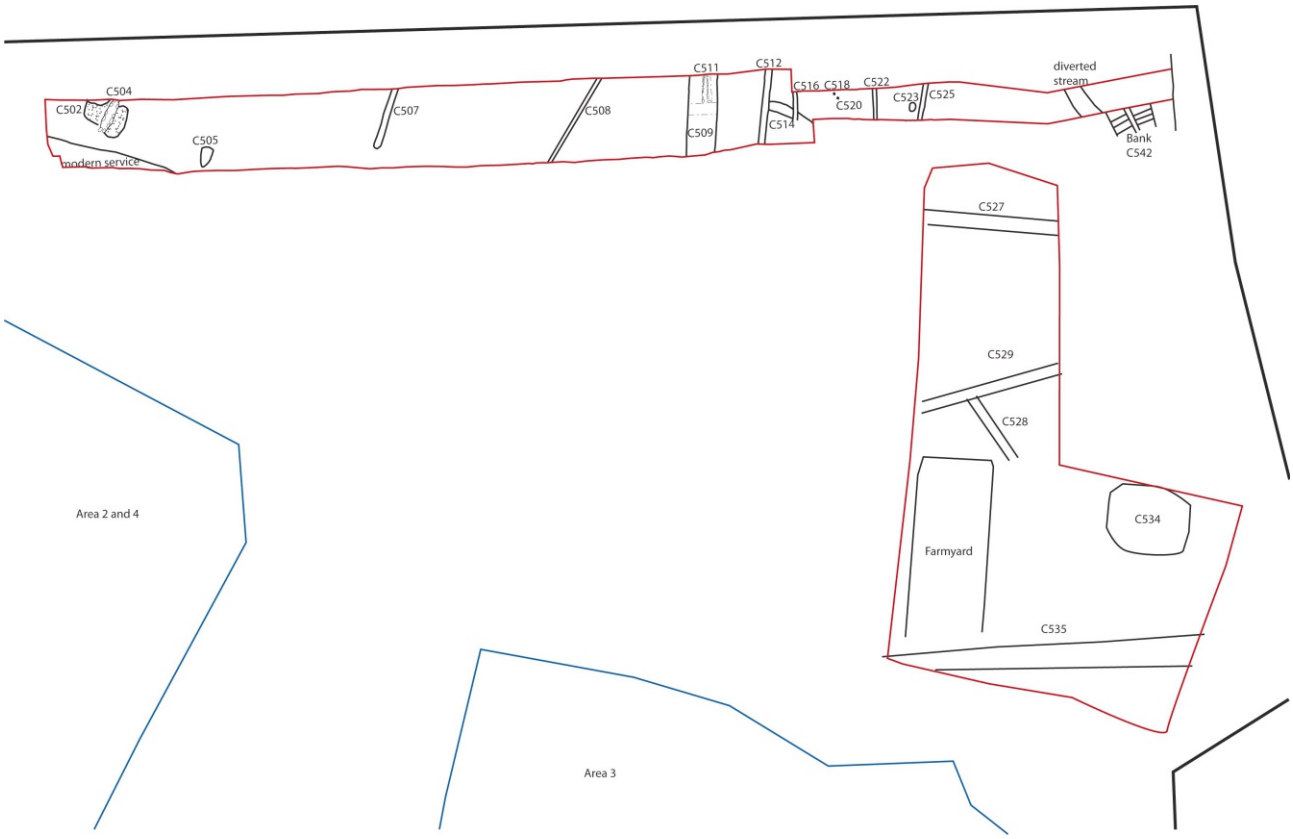
A phase of monitoring was carried out from the 19th-25th March 2015. This phase of works was carried out to insert a service trench along the northern boundary of the site. A number of additional archaeological features were identified during these works, which were recorded as Area 5. Four additional trenches were monitored to the east of the development to allow for storm drains.

Area 5

Area 5 was located to the north of Areas 2 and 3. It was stripped in two sections with the first section consisting of a long trench that ran east-west along the perimeter of the adjacent primary school with its eastern extent terminating at a stream. The second section was located to the south of the eastern end of this trench forming an L-shape. This section consisted of two 19th century farm buildings a concrete slab yard which was located to the north and the east of these structures. The monitoring was carried out to allow for the insertion of a service trench along the northern boundary of the site. A green area between the main trench and the northern edges of Areas 2 and 3 will remain in-situ and did not require monitoring.

The ground was reduced to the underlying natural subsoil to a depth of 0.3m to 0.75m with the trench generally deepest in the western

Location of features identified in Area 5 monitoring



Location of Area 5 in relation to Areas 2, 3 and 4

half. The trench measured 116m in length and 7m to 8.5m in width, narrowing to approximately 2m at its eastern end. The topsoil (C500) consisted of a greyish brown silty clay which overlay a natural subsoil of coarse pale yellow sandy clay. A ploughzone (C539) which consisted of a pale greyish brown silty clay was identified in the western end of the trench. It measured approximately 10m (east-west) by 7m to 8m in width by 0.3m in thickness. To the west lay an area which was previously monitored during the initial phase of monitoring in 2013 (Giacometti 2013) within which no features of archaeological significance were uncovered.

The area monitored to the south of the eastern end of the trench was L-shaped in plan and consisted of 19th century farmyard buildings with a 20th century adjacent yard of concrete slab construction which extended to the east and north of these structures. This area measured 36m north-south by 10-18m east-west. The area was bounded by trees and the stream to the east. The ground to the west was partially monitored during the previous phase of excavation where a 19th mettled surface (C536) was uncovered along the western wall of the farm buildings. The remainder of the space to the west was unmonitored as it will be left in-situ. This parcel was bounded to the north by the east-west trench and to the south by a lane that formed the northern extent of areas 2 and 3.

A number of features were uncovered during this phase of monitoring with a cluster in the eastern section of the east-west trench. While the majority were 19th century land drainage features and furrows associated with a farmed

landscape, other features possibly pre-dating this phase of activity were uncovered. These were uncovered in the east-west trench consisting of a medieval mettled surface (C502), two possible postholes (C518 & C520), two pits (C505 & C523), a possible bank and the remains of a embanked ditch (C514). An undated bank (C542) was identified at the eastern end of the east-west trench in the tree lined boundary at the east of the site. During the monitoring of storm water drains that also cut through this boundary further to the south during this phase of the works (see below), a similar bank was noted in trenches 1-3.

East-west trench

Medieval surface

This surface (C502) was located towards the western extent of the trench. It was irregular in plan, measuring 4.8m (east-west) by 3.5m (north-south) by 0.02-0.1m in depth. It consisted of tightly packed sub-rounded and sub-angular stone and contained two sherds of medieval Dublin-Type Ware. The surface faded out to the west while its northern, southern and western extents were disturbed by tree roots and did not appear to extend beyond these limits. It was overlain by a pale brownish grey plastic clay (C501) which sealed the whole extent of the surface. This in turn was truncated by a northeast-southwest stone drain (C504) of granite construction. This drain contained a pale brownish yellow silty clay (C503) which contained a single sherd of medieval Dublin-Type Ware and the fragmentary remains of two horseshoes. It is possible that the presence of medieval pottery is a result of the drain cutting through the medieval surface.

Pit to southeast of mettled surface

This pit (C505) was located approximately 9m southeast of of the mettled surface immediately north of the southern edge of the trench. It comprised of northeast-southwest orientated cut which was sub-oval in plan, with generally sharply cut with steep to concave sides. It tapered in at the the southwest end where the cut more gentle as it extended northeastwards forming a straight base. The pit measured 2.1m in length, 0.5 to 0.1m in width and 0.16-0.19m in depth. It was filled with a greyish brown silty clay (C506) which was overlain by a ploughzone material (C539). The pit contained no datable material.

Metalled surface and drain, looking east (top)

Metalled surface and drain, looking north (middle)

Metalled surface after removal of drain, looking northwest (bottom)

Ditch

In the western portion of the trench a short section of a ditch (C514) was uncovered. It was curved with a northwest-southeast orientation.

The potential remains of its northwestern terminus was cut away by a modern service trench (C512). The base if the ditch was rising at the point of intersection between it and the service trench which indicates that it was fading out and thus terminating. The ditch may have had a southern embankment as eluded to by its uppermost fill (C533). Its southeastern end was truncated by a furrow (C516) with the area to the southeast of this disturbed by modern activity. The remains of the ditch measured 2.7m in length, 1m to 1.1m in width and 0.65m in depth. It was sharply cut with a steep southern side. The northern side of the ditch was more concave forming a ledge 0.5m wide. The inner edge of the ledge was steep, forming a V-shaped base. The basal fill of C514 was a very pale grey clayish silt (C532) that measured 0.35m to 0.4m in thickness. This was overlain by a pale grey clayish silt mottled with a yellow mottling (C515). It had a depth of 0.5m with a lens of charcoal with burnt clay inclusions on the southern side of this fill. This lens measured 0.3m in length by 0.2m in width and 0.08m in thickness. The uppermost fill of the ditch consisted of a compact greyish yellow sandy clay which was located in the southern side of the ditch. It probably represents a collapsed bank which defined the southern side of the feature. This material measured 0.6m in width and 0.3m in depth and was present throughout C514.

Postholes

The remains of two possible postholes (C518 & C520) lying 0.25m apart were uncovered approximately 4m northeast of the ditch C514. C518 was sub-oval in plan with steep sides and a straight base. It measured 0.4m in length, 0.25m in width and 0.06m in depth. It contained a single fill (C519) consisting of a mid-grey clayish silt which contained moderate quantities of charcoal. To the southeast of this lay the remains of posthole C520. It was circular in plan with steep sides and a straight base. It measured 0.25m in diameter and had a depth of 0.09m. It contained a pale grey silty clay which contained no dateable material.

Pit

An undated shallow pit was located approximately 5.5m east of posthole C520. It was sub-oval in plan measuring 0.9m in length, 0.4m in width and 0.06m to 0.1m in depth. It had a straight base with steep sides in the northern portion which became more concave to the south where the pit was marginally deeper. The pit contained a single fill which consisted of a pale grey silty clay of plastic compaction.

Ditch C514, looking southeast (top)

Postholes C518 and C520, looking north (middle)

Possible bank C542, looking north (bottom)

Possible Bank

At the eastern extent of the trench the remains of a possible bank (C542) was revealed. It was located approximately 2.4m west of the edge of the stream which ran along the eastern boundary of the site. The bank was orientated roughly north-south, measuring 4.25m in width and 0.75m in height at its highest point. Its eastern end faded into a dark grey orgainc material which continued for 2.9m west to the edge of the stream. The eastern edge of the bank was truncated by a modern diversion of the stream which was likely related to 20th century farmyard activity. The ground to the north of the trench at this point was overgrown and to the south the ground was filled with modern disturbance so it was not possible to ascertain the extent of this feature. The bank material comprised of a plastic pale brown brown boulder clay which was mottled pale grey throughout. This material contained moderate quantities of rounded stone that ranged in size from 20mm to 50mm in diameter. It overlay a topsoil-like material (C543) which consisted of a friable brownish grey silty clay which contained a moderate quantity of tree roots.

While no dating evidence was recovered from the bank, as it lay over a topsoil material its provinance may be quite recent. Alternatively this underlying deposit may represent an old sod layer and given the bank's proximity to the medieval castle a potential relationship between the two must be considered.

Field Drains

A series of stone constructed field drains (C504, C507, C508, C511 & C522) extended across the trench. Although undated it is likely that the relate to 18th and 19th century field drainage. They were generally orientated northeast-southwest and north-south. The drain C511 was located centrally within the northern trench and was set within a large cut (C509) 3m in width which probably represents a former field boundary. While no dating evidence was recovered from this feature, it had a mortar base. It had a similar form to a drain C527 (see below) which appeared to feed into C511 and likewise had a mortar base. The field boundary (C509) measured 3m in width and 1m in depth and consisted of concave sides with a sharp break of slope at the top and a straight base.

Field drain within northern trench, looking north (top)

View along the northern trench, looking east (bottom)

Furrows

The remains of two undated plough furrows (C525 & C516) were uncovered in the western portion of the trench. C516 truncated the ditch C514. It was linear in plan with a north-south orientation. It comprised of concave sides that gradually met a straight base and contained a pale grey clayish silt with a yellow mottling (C517). C516 measured 0.45m in width and 0.1m in depth. The furrow C525 lay approximately 11m east of C516 and comprised of a similar profile. It measured 0.55m in width and had a depth of 0.08m. Its single fill consisted of a firm brownish grey silty clay .

The Farm

The farm buildings were built during the period between 1760 and 1836 as they do not appear on Rocque's map but are present on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map. They could not be comprehensively assessed during the monitoring programme due to health and safety concerns due to the presence of asbestos on the roof. This was subsequently removed by specialists.

The buildings consisted of two poorly preserved structures of predominantly local grainite construction. Both were overgrown with trees and ivy and had modern roofing. They were built with sub-rectangular stones ranging from 110 x 220 200mm to 270 x 500 x 108mm. The walls ranged in thickness from 0.4 to 0.5m. They were bonded with a pale brown firm to friable lime mortar with modern cement repair also present throughout. An off-white lime-mortar render survived in places both internally and externally. Both buildings had alternating small and large sub-rectangular grainite quoin stones framing the corners of the gables. These blocks ranged in size from 200 x 300 x 200m to 200 x 600 x 600mm. The lower portion of the walls were regularly coursed with the upper sections being of a more random coursing.

The southern structure may represent the remains of a farmhouse with the annex extending from the northern gable used as a shed to house animals. This structure measured 12m in length and 5.5m in width externally and 11m in length by 4.7m internally. The side walls measured approximately 3m in height from its foundations with a concrete repair evident at the top. The southern gable survived to a height of 3.9m. The western wall had two window opes and a doorway, each blocked up, with a single window ope surviving on the partially upstanding eastern wall, which was partially repaired with concrete blocks. No fireplace was identified, but further investigation was halted after the identification of asbestos.

The annex measured 3.9m (north-south) by 5.6m (east-west) externally and 3.4m (north-south) by 4.7m (east-west) internally. Its east and west walls measured approximately 1.8m in height with its gable measuring 3.9m in height.

View of farm building prior to demolition, looking east (top)

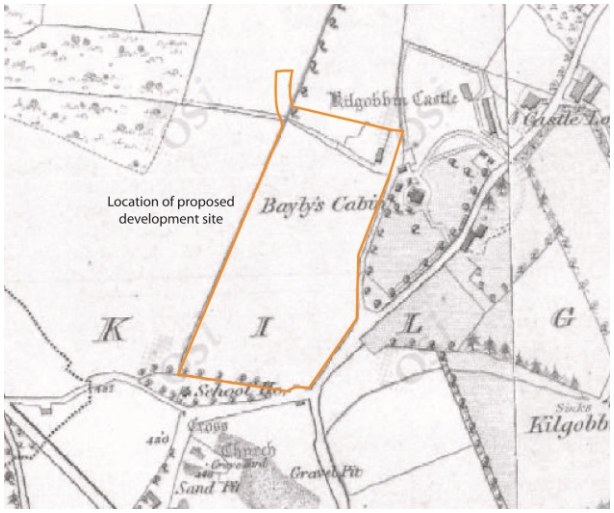
View of farm yard to west of farm building, looking north (bottom)

Concrete repair was visible at the top of the side walls which combined with the height of the gable indicates that the side walls may have collapsed and were consolidated at their present height.

There was no indication that these buildings were of medieval origin, which was confirmed by the presence of a ditch (C535) containing 18th century pottery, which lay beneath the southern building.

Farmyards

A concreted yard with a concrete wall extended to the north and east of the farm buildings. The concrete slab in the northern yard measured 22m (north-south) by 9.5 (east-west) and was 0.2m thick. This was underlain by 0.2m of a



First Edition of the Ordnance Survey map of Dublin, 1837, showing the outline of the development site. The farm building, yards and laneway can be seen at the northern end of the site

gravel bedding. Beneath this modern foundation material lay a rubble deposit (C530) which was 0.2m thick. It contained frequent stone and red brick (200mm by 100mm by 80mm) which was attached with a yellow mortar. Beneath this rubble deposit lay between 0.2m and 0.4m of greenish grey clay (C531) and a blackish grey ash and rubble deposit (C541) which probably represent farmyard waste activity. C531 contained two sherds of Transfer Printed Ware and a single sherd of unglazed earthenware. C531 sealed the drains C527, C528 and C529 while both C531 and C541 overlay C529.

A mettled surface (C536) extended to the east of the farm buildings. This was overlain by 0.15m of hardcore/gravel which in turn was overlain by 0.2m of concrete slab which formed a modern yard. The slab measured 18m (north-south) by 17m (east-west) by 0.2 to 0.1m in thickness. The surface (C536) was sub-square in plan and measured 18m (north-south) by 17m (east-west). It consisted of tightly packed sub-rounded and sub-angular limestone pebbles which ranged in size from 25- 170mm in diameter and contained blackware and red brick fragments. This surface was probably contemporary with the surface previously identified during the excavation of Area 3 (C356). An area of green plastic clay (C534) measuring 6m by 6m by 0.35m in thickness was uncovered beneath C536 in the north of the eastern yard. A single sherd of Glazed Red Earthenware was recovered from this deposit. It was similar to C531 (see above) and probably related to 19th century farmyard activity.

18th-19th Century Field drain

The farm buildings were predated by a northeast-southwest drainage ditch (C535) that extended from beneath the southern portion of the farm buildings towards the stream which ran along the eastern boundary of the site. It was linear in plan, measuring 19m in length, 1.4m to 1.7m in width and 0.7m in depth. It had a U-shaped profile and contained dark grey organic clay (C537). This fill contained occasional charcoal and moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. A fragment of red brick and a sherd of blackware were recovered near the base of the ditch. Given the presence of the medieval ditches projected to extend towards this area from Area 2 to the south, it is possible this ditch originally dated to the medieval period and remained in use into the 18th century until it was infilled to allow for the construction of the farm buildings.

19th Century Drains

Three drains (C527, C528 & C529) were identified to the north of the farm buildings and beneath the deposits C531 and C541. C529 was orientated northeast-southwest and appeared to drain into the stream along the east of the site with C528 running into C529. The fill of C528 (C540) contained a single sherd of Glazed Red Earthenware and C529 a sherd of Pearlware, both of which were dated to the 19th century. The granite constructed drain C527 was of similar construction and morphology to C511 and while its western extent was beyond the limit of excavation it is likely that they were connected. A single sherd of English stoneware was recovered from this structure.

Storm drainage trenches (T1-T4)

Four storm drainage trenches were inserted along the eastern perimeter of the site. An undated bank within three of the trenches (T1,

T2 and T3) appeared to define the western side of a lane which ran between the stream and a substantial portion of the eastern perimeter of the site. No bank was identified within T4 which was located at the southeast corner of the site where interestingly the lane was absent. It's possible that bank may be upcast associated with the construction of the lane. The bank material may also have been associated with the bank feature (C542) at the eastern extent of the east-west trench in Area 5, which like T1 and T3 appeared to overlie an old sod layer.

T1

This trench measured 6m in length (northeast-southwest), 0.7m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.4m below the present ground level. The remains of a possible bank with an informal revetment was identified at the northeastern extent of the trench. The possible bank was located at the northeastern end of the trench where it bounded a lane and measured 2.5m in width and 1.1m in height. Its southwestern extent was truncated as it had been reduced during the stripping for Area 3. It consisted of a loose pale brown silty clay with frequent tree roots found throughout. The bank overlay a firm dark brown sandy clay which contained moderate tree roots which represented the disturbed natural sub -soil. The informal revetment on its northeastern side comprised of sub-rectantgular and sub-rounded granite blocks (100mm by 200mm by 500mm to 15mm d.) within a rooty dark brown loose silty clay. This material measured up to 0.5m in thickness. No datable evidence was recovered from the bank or the underlying material.

T2

This trench measured 15m in length (east-west), 0.7m in width and 0.25m to 1m in depth. It was excavated through the underlying subsoil which comprised of a friable orangey brown sandy clay containing frequent small mica inclusions. The overlying topsoil measured between 0.2 and 0.7 in thickness, becoming deeper as the trench extended to the east. The remains of a possible bank was visible at the eastern extent of the trench. It measured 2.4m in width, 0.8m in height where it bounded the western side of the lane and extended 0.3m above the topsoil along its western side. The bank material consisted of

View of Trenches 1 (top) to 4 (bottom), looking east. The bank along the eastern side of the field is apparent towards the northern end of the field in trenches 3 and 4.

a mid-brown coarse clay which contained frequent tree roots. No datable material was recovered from within this material.

T3

This trench measured 9m in length (east-west) by 0.7m in width by 0.6m to 1.3m in depth below the present ground level. It was excavated to the natural subsoil which consisted of a pale brown sandy clay. A possible bank at the eastern end of the trench bounded the eastern side of a lane. It consisted of a pale orange sandy clay of friable compaction. This material measured 2m in width and 0.5m in height, of which 0.35m lay above the present ground level to the west. A dark brown organic soil, 0.5m in thickness, lay along the eastern side of the bank with the remainder of the bank covered with up to 0.35m of rooty clay which extended to the west. The bank overlay a loose greyish brown slity clay which measuring up 0.5-0.55m in thickness. This material may represent an old sod-layer which in-turn overlay the natural sub-soil. A modern cut associated with the construction of the football pitches was identified at the western end of the trench. No datable material was recovered from the bank or the underlying sod layer.

T4

This trench measured 8m in length (east-west) by 0.5m to 0.7m in width by 1.6m to 2.1m in depth. It was excavated through 1.1 to 1.5m of natural subsoil which consisted of a pale brown sandy clay. The overlying topsoil was between 0.5 and 0.7m in thickness. Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered within this trench.

Discussion

The monitoring carried out in March 2015 indicates that medieval activity, in the form of a metalled surface (C502) and drain (C504), extends to the north of Area 2. A number of additional undated features were also uncovered, including a ditch (C515), pits (C505 & C523) and postholes (C518 & C520). None of these features contained dateable material. They may relate to the medieval activity at the northern end of Area 3, or be a continuation of the prehistoric activity in Areas 2 and 3. Additional features uncovered relate to 18th-19th century farming and drainage activity, centred on the farm buildings and yards to the east.

A bank was also identified to the east running along the western side of the stream. At the eastern end of Area 3 a bank was noted along the stream but lay beyond the excavated area. A bank (C244) associated with the water management ditch extended into Area 3, with medieval pottery being retrieved from the bank. A medieval ditch followed the same alignment as the stream further to the north in archaeological investigations carried out by Ines Hagan in 2002 (Licence No. 02E1173ext., Excavations Ref. 2003:615) and by Colm Moriarty in 2005 (Licence No. 05E322, Excavations Ref. 2005:527). The ditch extended north of the western boundary around Kilgobbin Castle. This boundary, which forms the eastern boundary of the current site, appears to be of medieval date, with a number of associated field boundary to the north of the castle.

It is interesting to note that neither the current excavation, nor excavations to the north (Hagan in 2002 and Moriarty in 2005) or west of the castle (Connell in 2007; Licence No. 07E413, Excavations Ref. 2007:520), have identified the settlement (RMP No. DU026-12101) associated with Kilgobbin Castle. While some medieval ditches and features indicating agricultural processing, such as a corn-drying kiln, were found to the north of the castle (Moriarty 2005, 11), no medieval activity was identified to the west during the development of the school to the north of the current site. The excavation in 2014 and monitoring in 2015 found a medieval water management system and pond at the northern end of Area 3. To the north of this an 18th -19th century lane, farm and associated yards had truncated the continuation of these medieval features, which were not identified again at the southern end of Area 5. A metalled surface and drain at the western end of Area 5 indicates that medieval activity extended to the west also. It is possible that the medieval settlement associated with the castle was centred to the east in closer proximity to the castle itself. It is also possible that some evidence for this medieval settlement extends

into the unexcavated section of the current site to the north of Areas 2 and 3 and south of Area 5. No works are taking place in this part of the site, which is being preserved in situ.