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 **Department of Transport**
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An tÚdarás um Bóithre Náisiúnta
National Roads Authority
Archaeology



Date: January 2010

Client: Kildare County Council

Project code: KCK06

**N9/N10 Kilcullen to Waterford Scheme: Phase 3, Kilcullen to Carlow.
Archaeological Services Contract No. 5 – Resolution, Kilcullen to
Moone and Athy Link Road.**

**Final Report on archaeological investigations at Site E2970, in the
townland of Timolin, Co. Kildare.**

By: Liam Hackett and John Twomey

National Monuments Section Registration Number: E2970

Director: Liam Hackett

NGR: 280170/195243

Report Status: Final



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Executive Summary

This final report presents the results of the archaeological resolution works carried out on behalf of Kildare County Council and the National Roads Authority as part of the Archaeological Services Contract No. 5 - Resolution, Kilcullen to Moone and Athy Link Road. The works were undertaken prior to the commencement of construction of the N9/N10 Kilcullen to Waterford Scheme: Phase 3, Kilcullen to Carlow. The Minister of the Environment, Heritage & Local Government, following consultation with the National Museum of Ireland, issued Directions to Kildare County Council on 8 March 2007 for archaeological resolution works relating to the road development. The registration number, E2970, was allocated by the Department for the excavation of the present site in Timolin townland under the directorship of Liam Hackett of Headland Archaeology (Ireland) Ltd.

An Environmental Impact Assessment was published in 2003 for the Kilcullen to Powerstown Scheme, with Valerie J Keeley Ltd preparing the Archaeological, Architectural and Cultural Heritage Assessment. This formed Chapter 10 of the EIS produced by the Roughan and O'Donovan - Faber Maunsell Alliance. Geophysical prospection was carried out on certain areas of high archaeological potential by Bartlett-Clark Consultancy as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment, on behalf of Valerie J. Keeley Ltd/Kildare County Council.

Aerial photography was undertaken along the entire route selection as part of the non-invasive assessment after the EIA stage. This work was carried out in April 2004 by Markus Casey.

Archaeological testing carried out by CRDS Ltd for the N9/N10 Kilcullen to Waterford Scheme: Kilcullen to Powerstown. Archaeological Services Contract No. 2 – Test Excavations, Mullamast to Prumplestown and Athy Link Road under Ministerial Direction Numbers A021/165 and AO21/166 on this site on 28 June 2006 identified two sites. One (A021/165) comprised of a ring-ditch truncated by a field boundary ditch and the other (AO21/166) contained a wall foundation adjacent to burnt deposits that yielded local medieval pottery sherds. A possible curving clay bonded wall was also identified. Due to the close proximity of the two sites they were amalgamated during the excavation phase sharing the same license number (E2970).

Full archaeological resolution was conducted on this site between 6 June and 14 September 2007. This revealed two prehistoric ring-ditches and possible associated pits, the remains of a medieval settlement consisting of three possible structures, metalled surfaces, hearths, gullies, a cereal-drying kiln, and pits, and post-medieval field boundary ditches. A Preliminary Report of works on the site was completed by Headland Archaeology (Ireland) Ltd in May 2009.

1 Introduction

The N9/N10 Kilcullen to Waterford Road Scheme, of which the Kilcullen to Powerstown Scheme forms part, was proposed as a High Quality Dual Carriageway/Motorway, forming the Major Inter Urban route between Dublin and Waterford. The Kilcullen to Powerstown Scheme was advanced as a single entity up to the Compulsory Purchase Order/Environmental Impact Statement and was subsequently divided into two separate construction contracts: the Carlow By-pass (Phase 1) and the Kilcullen to Carlow Scheme (Phase 3). Kildare County Council, National Roads Design Office, has responsibility for overseeing the project management of these two schemes. The entire road scheme from Kilcullen to Waterford has now been designated as Motorway.

An Environmental Impact Assessment was published in 2003 for the Kilcullen to Powerstown Scheme, with Valerie J Keeley Ltd preparing the Archaeological, Architectural and Cultural Heritage Assessment. This formed Chapter 10 of the EIS produced by the Roughan and O'Donovan - Faber Maunsell Alliance. Geophysical prospection was carried out on certain areas of high archaeological potential by Bartlett-Clark Consultancy as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment, on behalf of Valerie J. Keeley Ltd/Kildare County Council.

Aerial photography was undertaken along the entire route selection as part of the non-invasive assessment after the EIA stage. This work was carried out in April 2004 by Markus Casey.

Construction commenced on Phase 1, the Carlow By-pass, in January 2006 and the road was completed and opened in May 2008. Construction of Phase 3, the Kilcullen to Carlow Scheme, which also includes a new single carriage link road to Athy town, commenced in January 2008.

Archaeological test-trenching was undertaken in advance of Phase 1, the Carlow By-pass, by Headland Archaeology (Ireland) Ltd between June and August 2005 (Archaeological Services Contract No. 3). This work identified 64 archaeological sites, which required archaeological excavation in advance of road construction. The resolution works for these sites were undertaken by Headland Archaeology (Ireland) Ltd between January and August 2006 (Archaeological Services Contract No. 4).

Archaeological test-trenching was undertaken in advance of the construction of Phase 3, the Kilcullen to Carlow Scheme, by IAC Ltd and CRDS Ltd, between October to November 2005 and May to August 2006 (Archaeological Services Contracts No. 1 and No. 2, respectively). This work resulted in the identification of 102 archaeological sites, which required resolution in advance of construction. The resolution works for these sites were undertaken by Headland Archaeology (Ireland) Ltd between March and December 2007 (Archaeological Services Contracts No. 5 and No. 6). This report details the results of one of those excavations, undertaken under NMSR Number E2970.

The project was funded by the Irish Government and the European Union through Kildare County Council/National Roads Authority, under the National Development Plan 2000-2006 and 2007-2013.

Construction Phases 2 and 4 relate to the section of road between Powerstown, Co. Carlow and the Waterford city By-pass and are project managed by Waterford County Council, National Roads Design Office.

2 Site description and location

Site E2970 was situated in the townland and parish of Timolin, barony of Narragh and Reban East, and was located approximately 800 m southwest of Ballitore village, bounded on its east by the N7 primary road and on the west by a parallel running tertiary road that ran northward toward the village. It was located at National Grid Reference 280170, 195243 (Figure 1). The site itself was flat except for its northwest corner where the land sloped gently downwards. Beyond the north edge of the site the slope continued for approximately 80 m where it rose sharply forming a small hillock. Directly west of the adjacent tertiary road the land gently sloped down to a tributary of the River Greese, some 200 m from the site edge. The land gently rose to the south of the site and directly east was the existing N9/N10 road on a raised embankment.

Known archaeological sites in the vicinity of E2967 in advance of the current road development were a graveyard (RMP KD036-020) 450 m to the north, and an enclosure site (RMP KD036-021) 690 m to the northeast in Ballitore townland, and a barrow (RMP KD036-023) 1.1 km to the south in Timolin townland (Figure 2).

Previous archaeological work undertaken in the area had revealed the remains of a significant medieval settlement (99E0202). This was uncovered to the north of the site in the townland of Ballitore during three phases of investigation that were carried out along the route of the Moone-Timolin-Ballitore Hill N9 Realignment Scheme (Opie 1999).

Archaeological investigations undertaken as part of Archaeological Services Contract No. 5 on the road scheme identified no other sites within 1 km of Site E2970. The site was the most easterly situated along the Athy link road section of the scheme and the land immediately west was flat low lying land leading to the River Greese. The western banks of the River Greese rose gradually upslope and a number of archaeological sites were identified on these. Site E2978 was located 1.1 km to the west in the townland of Mullamast and revealed a circular ditch of relatively modern origin, most likely an ornamental garden feature from the landscaped gardens of the nearby Willowbrook House, now demolished (Hackett and Twomey 2009b). Site E2976 1.1 km to the west also in Mullamast townland revealed a shallow pit, three possible stake-holes and a drain (Hackett 2009a). Site E2979, 1.2 km to the west, again in the townland of Mullamast, revealed pits, possible postholes and a ditch (Hackett 2009b). Immediately west of these, Site E2980 in the townland of Moone revealed the remains of an early Bronze Age flat cemetery with 2 cremations (one urned), 13 pit burials, 1 cist burial, with associated grave goods of pottery, copper jewellery and flint artefacts enclosed by a 48 metre diameter Iron Age penannular ditch with a substantial animal bone assemblage and worked bone, antler and metal artefacts, a prehistoric ring-ditch, medieval corn-drying kilns, pits and agricultural features (Hackett 2009c). Evidence for medieval settlement in this landscape was uncovered at Site E2856, 2 km to the northwest in the townland of Mullamast where the remains of a deserted medieval village were revealed (Stephenson 2009).

3 Aims and methodology

The objective of the work was the preservation by record of any archaeological features that would be impacted by the proposed development, in advance of the road construction programme.

Topsoil stripping of the site was conducted using a 360° tracked machine fitted with a 1.9 m wide ditching (toothless) bucket under constant archaeological supervision. A total area of 1955 m² was exposed. The resulting surface was cleaned and all potential features investigated by hand. Archaeological contexts were recorded by photograph and on *pro forma* record sheets. Plans were

drawn at scales of 1:50 and 1:20 and sections at 1:50, 1:20 or 1:10 depending on the size of the feature. Registers are provided in the appendices (Appendices 1-5). Ordnance Datum levels and feature locations were recorded using Penmap and a total station theodolite.

Environmental samples and animal bone samples were taken on any deposits suitable for analysis or dating as per Headland archaeology (Ireland) Ltd environmental guidelines and following consultation with environmental archaeologist and archaeobotanist Karen Stewart and zooarchaeologist Dr. Auli Tourunen. Artefacts recovered during the excavation were assigned unique numbers and treated in accordance with National Museum of Ireland guidelines.

Full archaeological resolution was conducted on this site between 6 June and 14 September 2007. The crew on site E2970 consisted of 1 director, 2 deputy site managers and 30 site assistants.

Following excavation, artefacts and charred wood were analysed by the appropriate specialists and reports produced on the findings for incorporation into this report (see appendices).

4 Excavation results

The summary of excavation results is best understood with reference to the site layout plan (Figure 3). Excavation revealed evidence for three distinct phases of prehistoric activity, medieval settlement and post-medieval field division occurring on this site. The natural geology of the site consisted of a mix of gravels with stone inclusions interspersed with yellow silts (002).

Unstratified Artefacts

Topsoil stripping and hand cleaning of the site yielded a broad range of artefacts (E2970:001:001-341), reflecting the different phases of the sites use. The most common was pottery. There were twenty-seven sherds of Leinster Cooking Ware, twenty-six sherds of Dublin-type ware, twenty six sherds of Dublin-type coarseware, eighty sherds of Dublin-type ware, three sherds of Kildare-type ware, one sherd of Minety-type ware, one sherd of North Devon gravel free ware, three sherds of glazed red earthenware, one sherd of black-glazed ware (Appendix 11) along with numerous sherds of modern ceramics. Ten clay pipe fragments were also uncovered (Appendix 12) along with four brick fragments and three post-medieval glass shards. A number of lithics and stone objects were uncovered. These were four flint fragments, two carved stones (Figure 18), one worked stone (Figure 19), one hammer stone, two stone looms (Figure 20), one possible spindle whorl and one medieval gaming piece made from stone (Appendix 16). A sub-circular smooth stone or clay ball was also recovered (E2970:001:320). The function of this stone/clay ball is indeterminate. There is some potential that it could be military in nature (i.e. a projectile) but no parallels are known from an Irish context. Conversely, the potential that this is a natural conglomerate cannot be discounted, though its shape would suggest it may have been functional. No further comment can be made on the object at this time (D. Shiels, *pers. comm.*).

Various metal artefacts (Figure 17) included nineteen nails and twelve nail fragments, one copper buckle, one buckle hook, one possible lead shot, one knife blade and one knife point, one metal button, a horse bit piece and eight unidentified metal objects (Appendix 14). Among the more significant finds were a copper alloy stick pin (E2970:001:182), a King John silver halfpenny which dates certain activity on the site to the late 12th to the early 13th centuries (E2970:001:001), and a William III & Mary II Copper Halfpenny minted in 1693 (E2970:001:181) (Appendix 15). Two samples of iron ore (Sample E2970:137-138) were recovered from surface cleaning along with slag (Sample E2970:136).

Phase I - Prehistoric Activity

This took the form of two annular ring-ditches and three pits.

The most southerly ring-ditch (245) was located just inside the south edge of the site (Figures 4 and 5). It was circular in plan measuring 8.9 m east/west by 8.8 m in external diameter and was between 0.8 m and 1 m wide and 0.4 m deep with gradually sloping sides and concave shaped base. It was filled with compact brownish yellow sandy silt with small stones and occasional charcoal flecks (260) that yielded a single unidentified charred seed (Sample E2970:135; Appendix 7) and a fragment of flint debitage (E2970:260:001). Animal bone collected from this deposit included one horse ulna, one large and three medium mammal bones and eighty five unidentified fragments (Appendix 8). The ring-ditch was partially overlain by medieval spreads (116) (158) and (251) and was disturbed by a later medieval linear feature (259).

The second ring-ditch (166) was approximately 14 m northeast of the first ring-ditch (245) (Figures 4 and 5; Plate 1). It was circular in plan measuring 5.5 m north/south by 5.28 m in external diameter and varied between 0.45 m to 0.9 m wide and 0.12 m to 0.42 m deep. It had gradually sloping sides and a flat to concave shaped base. It was filled with loose light brown sandy clay with gravel and small stone inclusions (168). One burnt bone which could not be identified as either human or animal was retrieved from this deposit (Appendix 8). The eastern portion of the ring-ditch was truncated by a field boundary ditch (167).

A small oval pit (053) was located c. 1.6 m east of the ring-ditch (245). It measured 0.9 m east/west by 0.7 m and 0.4 m deep with sharply sloping sides and a concave shaped base. Its fill (051), which comprised of moderately compact brown sand with occasional stones yielded three sherds and six fragments of prehistoric pottery (E2970:051:001-009). The pottery is made of a fine buff fabric with a dark grey core and dark grey-brown inner surface. This fabric is related to the early to middle Bronze Age cinerary urn tradition. There is a blackened internal accretion suggesting it is a domestic vessel possibly of the Cordoned Urn Tradition (Appendix 10)

An oblong feature (185) (Plates 3 and 4) was situated 3 m northeast of the ring-ditch (245). It measured 3.2 m north-northwest/south-southeast, 1.2 m wide and 0.3 m deep with gradually sloping sides and an uneven base. Its basal fill was moderately compact blackish grey sandy clay with gravel and stone inclusions (186). This was below moderately compact greyish brown silty sand with charcoal fleck inclusions (188) and moderately compact yellowish grey sandy clay (187). The upper fill of the feature, compact yellow brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks (095) was cut by a small oval pit (177) (Plates 2 and 3). It measured 0.65 m north/south by 0.45 m and 0.28 m deep with gradual to sharply sloping sides and concave shaped base. It was filled by moderately compact greyish brown silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks (178) that yielded a silicified siltstone blade (E2970:178:001; Plate 19).

Phase II - Medieval Activity

For ease of description of the medieval features the site has been divided into different areas; the central area, the southwest quadrant, the northwest quadrant and the northeast quadrant. The main features excavated included a large curvilinear ditch that ran the width of the site, structural remains in the central area and southwest quadrant, and a stone built cereal-drying kiln in the northeast quadrant. A number of metallised surfaces were also recorded. The northwest quadrant had evidence for possible associated agricultural activity with a number of plough furrows located there. Other features included a burnt pit, linear features, various gullies and pits. A number of test trenches that traversed the site truncated some archaeological features and deposits.

Curvilinear Ditch

The large curvilinear ditch (202)/(135)/(128)/(124) was the most prominent feature on site (Figures 3, 6, 12; Plates 5 and 6). It had a northeast/southwest orientation and ran across the width of the excavation area. A post-medieval ditch (015) and three test trenches disturbed it, dividing it into four distinct portions.

The more southerly portion of the curvilinear ditch (202) entered the site from the southern edge and ran northward for a distance of c. 20 m. It measured 1.7 m wide and 1 m deep with sharply sloping sides and a concave shaped base that got narrower and shallower towards the northern end. Its basal fill was loose dark brown gravelly sandy clay (250). Its secondary fill was loose brown fine sand with gravel (249). Its upper fill consisted of compact mid-brown yellow gravelly sandy clay with stone inclusions (248). A north/south running test trench cut the length of this segment of the ditch and an east/west running test trench disturbed its northern end.

After a break of 1 m the second segment of the curvilinear ditch (135) presented running in a northeast direction for c. 14 m where it was cut by a linear feature (160) and the ditch (015). This portion was 1.5 m wide and 0.5 m deep with steeply sloping sides and an uneven base. The base was filled with frequent small to medium sized sub-angular and sub-rounded stones (030). This deposit was below compact yellow brown fine sand and pebbles (034) from which an undiagnostic metal object was recovered (E2970:034:001; Appendix 14). Also recovered were six sheep/goat, seven medium mammal and thirty unidentified bones (Appendix 8). The upper fill was moderately compact brown fine sand with frequent small to medium sized stones and occasional charcoal fleck inclusions (029). A large animal bone assemblage (Sample E2970:133) was identified and retrieved from this deposit. There were seven cattle, six horse, one sheep, thirty-three sheep/goat, twenty large mammal, twenty-two medium mammal and two hundred and forty unidentified bones recovered (Appendix 8). Also retrieved were ten sherds of Dublin-type cooking ware, ten sherds of Dublin-type coarseware (Figure 15) and seventeen sherds of Dublin-type ware (Appendix 11), one iron nail, one base-sherd of unidentified prehistoric cooking ware (Appendix 10) a utilised flint flake, and a chunk of unused chert (E2970:029:001-53; Appendix 16).

The third portion of the ditch (128) was 6 m long (orientated northeast/southwest) and was located between the ditch (015) and another north/south running test trench Figure 7; Plate 5). It was between 1.75 m and 2 m wide and 0.85 m deep with sharply sloping sides and an uneven base. A stone deposit (162) also filled the base of this segment of the ditch. This was below moderately compact light medium brown silty sand (130). Animal bone (Sample E2970:038) consisting of seven cattle, five large mammal and twenty three unidentified fragments were recovered from this deposit (Appendix 8). Slag (Sample E2970:035) and two sherds of Dublin-type ware (E2970:130:001-002; Appendix 11) were also identified and retrieved from this deposit. A localised dump of burnt material (157) over the secondary fill was oval in plan measuring 1.1 m by 0.82 m and 0.2 m deep. It was composed of moderately compact black charcoal with burnt clay fleck inclusions from which four unidentified animal bones were recovered (Appendix 8) It also contained significant quantities of charred cereal grain comprising primarily of hulled barley and oats, with occasional grains of club/bread wheat and weeds in the form of corn marigold seeds (Sample E2970:055; Appendix 7). A deposit of moderately compact dark brown fine sand with charcoal fleck inclusions (129) filled the upper portion of this segment of the ditch. A partial young jackdaw skeleton, two cattle, one sheep, four sheep/goat, twenty-one large mammal, five medium mammal and thirty-eight unidentified fragments (Sample E2970:036; Appendix 8) were identified and retrieved from this deposit as were six sherds of Dublin-type cooking ware, six sherds of Dublin-type, coarseware and three sherds of Dublin-type ware (E2970:129:001-017; Appendix 11). Environmental processing retrieved a large quantity of charred seed remains showing a similar consistency to the remains from (157) with hulled barley, oats, and occasional club/bread wheat and weeds (Sample E2970:037; Appendix 7).

After a break of 1 m the final portion of the ditch (124) resumed beyond the test trench, continuing in a northeast direction for c. 10 m where it appeared to terminate 0.4 m from the north edge of the site (Figure 6; Plate 6). It varied between 0.66 m to 1.97 m wide and between 0.09 m to 0.58 m deep with sharply sloping sides and a flat to slightly concave shaped base. A loose grey natural redeposit of gravel (059) filled its north end. Filling the rest of the base was moderately compact dark brown sandy clay with frequent small to medium sized sub-angular and sub-rounded stones (123). Animal bone was identified and retrieved from this deposit as were a single charred oat seed and one unidentified seed (Sample E2970:040; Appendix 7). It was below moderately compact light brown sandy clay also containing frequent small to medium sized sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (057) from which animal bone (Sample E2970:033) was also recovered. Overlying this was a localised dump of charcoal (122), which was oval in plan measuring 0.77 m by 0.5 m and 0.02 m deep. It yielded animal bone consisting of one mouse bone, a significant quantity of charred hulled barley and oat seeds and occasional club/bread wheat and corn marigold seeds (Sample E2970:034; Appendix 7), and five fragments of medieval pottery. This was overlain by moderately compact reddish yellow clayey sand with gravel inclusions (121) from which one sherd of Dublin-type cooking ware was retrieved (Appendix 11). Next in sequence was a second dump of charcoal-rich compact black silty clay with burnt clay fleck inclusions (060) that contained animal bones (Sample E2970:041) consisting of one sheep/goat and nineteen unidentified bones (Appendix 8) and a large quantity of charred hulled barley seeds (Appendix 7). This deposit was oval in plan measuring 1.81 m by 0.84 m and 0.11 m deep.

It is possible that the large curvilinear ditch was originally causewayed. There was a break of 1 m between the south (202) and middle portion (135) of the ditch, but this location was disturbed during the testing phase and the apparent gap may be due to this later truncation.

Ditch

A north/south orientated linear ditch (077) (Figure 6 and 7), that appeared to have originally ran the full width of the site, cut the curvilinear ditch (202). It entered from the northern edge of the road corridor, c. 26 m from the western edge of the site and ran southwards for c. 23 m where it was truncated by an east/west running test trench. It again presented on the other side of the test trench for 7 m where it cut the south portion of the curvilinear ditch (202) and was in turn cut by a series of features and by a north/south running test trench. The northern portion of the ditch was filled with loose to moderately compact dark orange brown sand and clay (078). Animal bones (Sample E2970:024) consisting of one cattle and one unidentified piece (Appendix 8), and slag (Sample E2970:023; Appendix 17) was identified and retrieved from this deposit. Filling the southern portion of the ditch was dark brown sandy silt (208) that yielded one sherd of Dublin-type ware (E2970:208:001; Appendix 11).

Central Area (Figure 6; Plate 7)

The centre of the site was lower than the surrounding ground surface of the site. It was filled with natural boulder clay deposits which two portions of the curvilinear ditch (202, 135) cut. Excavation revealed structural remains at this location. These included a number of spreads/deposits which raised the level of the ground surface. An east/west running field ditch (015) and three test trenches disturbed this area with the resultant surviving archaeological features and deposits presenting within a sub-rectangular area that measured 11 m north/south by 10 m. This area was excavated by single context. Many of the features and deposits described here do not appear on the accompanying figures.

A rectangular deposit of compact yellow silty clay (010) with occasional charcoal flecks measuring 5.2 m north/south by 4.5 m and 0.25 m in depth was located in the northwest corner of the sub-

rectangular area. It was cut by the curvilinear ditch (135), a north/ south running test trench and by the east/west running ditch (015). It yielded two sherds of Dublin-type cooking ware, two sherds of Dublin-type coarseware, two sherds of Dublin-type ware (Appendix 11) and two complete and two fragments of an iron nail (E2970:010:001-012). These finds were recovered from the top of the deposit suggesting they are later inclusions that were possibly trampled into it.

A second irregular-shaped spread of compact orange yellow clay with occasional small to medium sized sub-angular stones (013) was to the east of ditch (135). It was cut by ditch (015), pits (229) and (133) (Figure 7) and by eastern test trench. Its surviving measurements were 4.6 m east/west by 4.05 m and 0.35 m thick. It yielded two sherds of Dublin-type coarseware (E2970:013:001-002; Appendix 2).

Linear features: A north/south running irregular linear feature (160) partially situated north of the sub-rectangular area cut a central portion of the curvilinear ditch (135), and was in turn cut by the field ditch (015). It was 12.1 m long, 1.4 m wide and 0.4 m deep with gradually sloping sides and an uneven base. It was filled with moderately compact yellowish brown clayey sand (159) that yielded four sherds of Leinster Cooking Ware, one sherd of Dublin-type ware, two sherds of Dublin-type cooking ware, two sherds of Dublin-type coarseware and seven sherds of Dublin-type ware (Appendix 11) and a retouched flint flake (E2970:159:001-016).

Sharing the same orientation as (160) and 2 m from its southern terminus was a second linear feature (031) (Figure 6 and 7). It was 5.9 m long and ranged between 1.5 m and 2.4 m width and was 0.3 m deep, with gradually sloping sides and an uneven base. It was cut by an east/west running test trench and terminated in the southwest quadrant of the site. Its lower fill consisted of moderately compact brown sandy clay with occasional small stones (032). A large animal bone assemblage was identified and retrieved from this deposit (Sample E2970:032). These included six cattle, twelve horse, two pig, one sheep, twenty-three sheep/goat, twenty-nine large mammal, fifteen medium mammal and one hundred and ninety-three unidentified bones (Appendix 8). Also recovered were one sherd of Leinster Cooking Ware (Figure 16), three sherds of Dublin-type coarseware and twenty-nine sherds of Dublin-type ware (Appendix 11) and an iron nail (E2970:032:001-037). The upper fill consisted of moderately compact blackish brown silty sand (042). It yielded three sherds of Dublin-type cooking ware, one sherd of Dublin-type coarseware and six sherds of Dublin-type ware (E2970:042:001-011; Appendix 11).

A small oval pit (189) (Figure 5) was located adjacent to the south terminus of the irregular linear feature (031) in the central area of the site. It measured 1.4 m northeast/southwest by 0.5 m and 0.35 m deep with sharp to gradually sloping sides and a concave-shaped base. It was filled with loose dark brown sandy clay with frequent small stones (190) with animal bone inclusions consisting of two pig, two sheep/goat and sixty-six unidentified fragments (Sample E2970:074; Appendix 8) and occasional charred oat and barley seed remains (Appendix 7).

Possible stake-holes: A 1.25 m long linear arrangement (orientated north/south) of six possible stake-holes (218), (220), (221), (222), (223), and (224) was located in the northeast of the sub-rectangular area (010). Distances between them ranged between 0.06 m and 0.13 m. The stake-holes had a rectangular shape in plan with gradually sloping sides and concave shaped bases. In plan they measured between 0.08 m by 0.1 m to 0.16 m by 0.18 m wide. Depths varied from 0.7 m to 0.17 m. Their fills were similar; loose dark grey sand with occasional small stone inclusions (219), (253), (254), (255), (256) and (257). Two sherds of Dublin-type ware were retrieved from the fill (254) of stake hole (221), (E2970:254:001-002) (Appendix 11)

Pits: An oval pit (133) (Figure 7) also located in the northeast corner of the sub-rectangular area was disturbed by the north/south running test trench. It had a surviving length of 3 m east/west, was 1.15

m wide and 0.21 m deep with uneven sides and base. It was filled with loose dark brown loamy silty sand with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions (134). It contained both burnt and unburnt animal bones (Sample E2970:059, 057) consisting of two sheep/goat, one large mammal and twenty unidentified fragments (Appendix 8) and occasional remains of charred hulled barley seeds (Appendix 7). It also yielded sixty-nine sherds of Leinster Cooking Ware, sixteen sherds of Dublin-type ware (Appendix 11) and one iron nail (E2970:134:001-085).

A small oval pit (229) was 0.35 m north of the oval pit (133) and was truncated by the ditch (015). The surviving portion of the pit measured 0.9 m northeast/southwest by 0.85 m and 0.17 m deep with gradually sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with loose grey brown sandy clay with small to medium sized stone inclusions (230).

Burnt pit: A pit (099) (Figure 13; Plates 11 and 12) that was located 5 m east of the metallated surface (102) had evidence for *in situ* burning. It measured 4 m long north/south, 0.6 m wide and 0.3 m deep with a slight bulbous end on its north. It had gradually sloping sides and a flat base that were oxidised. The base of the south end contained moderately compact light brownish orange clay (154). Loose mid-brown clayey sand (155) filled a small depression in the centre of the base of the feature. The bulbous north end contained loose brownish orange clayey sand (152). The feature's subsequent fills were the result of a series of burning episodes within the pit with a series of three similar charcoal-rich layers (146), (148), and (150) from which four unidentified animal bones were recovered (Appendix 8) alternating with three scorched clay layers (147), (149) from which one unidentified animal bone was recovered (Appendix 8) and (151) With the exception of (151) all of these deposits contained significant amounts of charred hulled barley and oat remains (Samples E2970:042-046; Appendix 7). Fill (148) also contained occasional inclusions of club/bread wheat and emmer wheat, a seed of which was radiocarbon dated to cal AD 1040-1280 (2 σ) (SUERC-25864). Moderately compact brown grey clayey sand with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions (153) partially overlay some of these deposits and was over the basal fill of the northern bulbous end of the feature.

Possible floor surface: An irregular shaped spread of hard compacted yellow sandy clay with small stone inclusions (011) partially overlay the curvilinear ditch (135) and linear features (160) and (031). It possibly acted as a floor surface. It measured 6 m north/south by 4 m and was 0.12 m deep. It yielded one sherd of Dublin-type cooking ware, one sherd of Dublin-type coarseware and two sherds of Dublin-type ware (E2970:011:001-006).

Metallated Surface: A metallated surface (052) overlaid the possible floor surface (011). It was oval in plan measuring 4.5 m north/south by 2.45 m and 0.03 m thick. It was composed of small, compacted sub-rounded and sub-angular stones set into the underlying deposits. It yielded ten sherds of Dublin-type cooking ware, one sherd of Dublin-type coarseware and five sherds of Dublin-type ware (Figure 14) (Appendix 11) an iron nail and a metal object (E2970:052:001-018).

Postholes: Four similar postholes formed a sub-rectangular shape in plan within the confines of the metallated surface (052).

Posthole (239) was the southwestern posthole of the arrangement. It was oval in plan measuring 0.35 m north/south by 0.25 m and 0.4 m deep with sharply sloping sides and uneven base. A number of medium to large sized sub angular packing stones (238) were located along its edge. It was filled with loose dark brown sandy silt with small stone inclusions (237).

Posthole (236) was 2.25 m north of posthole (239). It was oval in plan measuring 0.28 m north/south by 0.2 m and 0.46 m deep with sharply sloping sides and a tapered blunt base. Three medium to large

sized sub-angular packing stones (235) were placed along its edge. It was filled with mid-brown sand with occasional small stones and charcoal fleck inclusions (234).

Posthole (233) was 1.4 m east of posthole (236). It was sub-circular in plan measuring 0.3 m north/south by 0.25 m and 0.27 m deep with sharply sloping sides and a concave shaped base. Two vertically placed medium sized sub-angular packing stones (232) lined the edge and it was filled with moderately compact mid-brown sand with occasional small stones and charcoal fleck inclusions (231).

The fourth posthole (242) was c 2.5 m south of posthole (233) and 1.2 m east of posthole (239). It was oval in plan measuring 0.28 m northwest/southeast by 0.17 m and 0.28 m deep with vertical sides and an irregular shaped base. A number of medium to large sized sub-angular packing stones (241) lined its edge. It was filled with loose dark brown sandy silt containing small stone inclusions (240).

Isolated posthole: An isolated posthole (085) (Figure 11; Plate 10) was located 1 m west of ditch (077) and c. 8 m from the northern edge of the site. It was circular in plan measuring 0.66 m east/west by 0.58 m and 0.25 m deep with sharply sloping sides and a slightly concave shaped base. A number of medium sized sub-rounded and sub-angular packing stones (083) were located along its edge. It was filled with loose brown sand with small stone inclusions (084). Animal bone (Sample E2970:008) and slag (Sample E2970:012) were identified and retrieved from this deposit.

Hearth: A hearth (020) overlay the upper fill (029) of the ditch (135). It survived as an oval shaped deposit of moderately compact white, grey and brown ash and fine sand with frequent charcoal fleck inclusions (020). It measured 0.4 m by 0.4 m and 0.10 m in depth. It was below an oval-shaped spread of loose dark brown silt with frequent charcoal flecks (019) that measured 1.8 m north/south by 1.2 m and 0.02 m in depth. A large amount of charred hulled barley and oat seeds, as well as occasional seeds of club wheat were also present, one of which returned a radiocarbon date of cal AD 970-1190 cal BC (2 σ) (SUERC-25865).

Adjacent features: An irregular shaped feature (246) was located directly west of the burnt feature (099). It measured 4.5 m north/south by 2 m and 0.5 m deep with gradual to sharply sloping sides and an uneven base. It was filled with compact, greyish brown gravelly sandy clay with small stone inclusions (247).

Oval pit (156) was to the northwest. It measured 1.5 m northwest/southeast by 0.9 m and 0.4 m deep with gradual to sharply sloping sides and a concave shaped base. Its fill, compact greyish-yellow mottled sandy clay with frequent small stones (161) yielded a small fragment copper alloy scrap metal object (E2970:161:001).

An oval pit (131), 2.5 m south of the burnt pit (099), on the southeastern side of the curvilinear ditch (128) was disturbed along its east side by the north/south running test trench. Its surviving measurements were 1 m by 0.25 m and 0.5 m deep with gradually sloping sides and a concave shaped base. It was filled with brownish black silty clay with charcoal fleck inclusions (132).

Gully: A north/south running gully (005) truncated the burnt pit (099) and the curvilinear ditch (124). It entered the site from the north and continued south for 7.5 m where it was disturbed by the north/south running test trench. It was 0.85 m wide and 0.16 m deep with gradually sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with loose dark grey clay with occasional pebbles (004).

Gully and wall foundation: Located 4 m southeast of the burnt pit (099) was a second gully that was divided into two parts, (173) and (175), by the surviving portion of a possible wall foundation (176).

The south portion of the gully (173) was disturbed by two later field ditches (015), (036). Its surviving length was 4.1 m northeast/southwest. Where it met the wall foundation (176) on its north, the gully turned west for 2 m where it was disturbed by a north/south running test trench. A similar extension and part of the same cut protruded from the centre of the gully. It was also 2 m long. The gully was on average 0.6 m wide and 0.27 m deep with gradually sloping sides and an uneven base. On the base of its longest axis was an alignment of stones (126) measuring 2.92 m long and between 0.4 m and 0.5 m wide. It consisted of small to medium sized, sub-rounded limestone and quartz stones. They were below moderately compact yellowish brown sand (137), which filled the rest of the gully.

Beyond the wall foundation the north portion of the gully (175) ran for a further 1 m. it measured 0.5 m wide and 0.17 m deep with gradually sloping sides and uneven base. It was filled with moderately compact mid-brown sand with moderate small stone inclusions and frequent charcoal fleck inclusions (174).

A small oval pit (098) (Figure 13) cut the ditch (124) and the north terminus of the gully (175). It measured 1.48 m northwest/southeast by 1.11 m and was 0.24 m deep with gradually sloping sides and concave shaped base. The basal fill of the pit was another dump of burnt material, comprising of moderately compact blackish brown sandy clay with frequent charcoal flecks (054). Significant quantities of charred barley, and oat, and occasional club/bread wheat seeds were contained in this deposit (Sample E2970:054; Appendix 7), along with animal bone in the form of three horse, four large mammal, one medium mammal and one hundred and ninety-six unidentified bones was also recovered (Appendix 8). A radiocarbon date range of cal AD 890-1160 (2 σ) (SUERC-25863) was returned from a charred bread wheat grain retrieved from this context. The upper fill consisted of moderate to hard compacted mottled brownish black clayey silt (040) containing remains of charred oat and barley seeds and a single rye seed.

Clay Spreads/Surfaces: Overlying the cut archaeological features and the hearth were a number of compacted spreads and deposits. The test trenches obscured their nature and extent making interpretation difficult.

The earliest was an irregular-shaped spread of dark orange brown silty clay with occasional medium to large sized stones and charcoal fleck inclusions (025). It was located in the western portion of the area. It measured 6.25 m north/south with a surviving width of 5 m and was 0.14 m thick. It yielded four sherds of Dublin-type cooking ware, six sherds of Dublin-type coarseware and two sherds of Dublin-type ware (Appendix 11; Figure 14) an iron nail, one copper alloy object a retouched chert flake, and a retouched flint flake (E2970:025:001-019). Overlying this was an irregular-shaped spread of loose, medium to large sized sub-angular stones (017). This extended over an area measuring 4.5 m northeast/southwest by 1 m and was 0.2 m deep.

Partially overlying the earliest spread (025) in the northeast corner of the sub-rectangular area was a smaller spread consisting of moderately compact mid-orange brown silty clay with occasional pebble inclusions (023). It had an irregular shape in plan and measured 1.6 m north/south by 1.4 m and 0.11 m in depth. It yielded one sherd of Dublin-type ware (E2970:023:001, Appendix 11).

A sub-rectangular-shaped spread of loose black brown clay with gravel and large to medium sized stones (021) formed a north/south running band across the centre of the central area. It was disturbed by the ditch (015) and the test trench on its north and south ends respectively. It was 11.1 m long, 2.38 m wide and 0.05 m deep. It yielded three sherds of Leinster Cooking Ware, six sherds of Dublin-type cooking ware, four sherds of Dublin-type coarseware and seven sherds of Dublin-type ware (E2970:021:001-029; Appendix 11; Figure 14). This deposit possibly represented a habitation layer.

Bordering the band of blackish brown clay (021) on its southeast, and partially overlying and extending south of a clay deposit (013), was an irregular shaped spread of loose dark brown sandy clay with occasional small stone inclusions (018). It was disturbed on its south and east ends by test trenches. Its surviving measurements were 7.95 m north/south by 3.9 m and 0.05 m thick.

Localised patches of compact, yellow clay with small stone inclusions (012) and (016) were excavated over two of the spreads, (021) and (018). They were confined to an area measuring 7.3 m north/south by 6 m. They varied in size between 1.5 m north/south by 0.3 m, and 3.25 m by 0.95 m and both were 0.2 m thick. These may have originally formed one complete spread possibly representing a floor surface which may have been disturbed. Excavation of one of the patches (016) yielded two sherds of Dublin-type coarseware and one sherd of Dublin-type ware (E2970:016:001-003; Appendix 11).

Overburden: Capping the sub-rectangular area and extending beyond the test trench into the southwest quadrant was a spread of moderately compact mid-brown clayey silt (062) with bone inclusions of four cattle, two horse, one pig, three sheep/goat, seven medium mammal and eighteen unidentified pieces (Sample E2970:016; Appendix 8). It was sub-rectangular in shape measuring 23 m north/south by 11.4 m and 0.06 m in depth. It yielded two sherds of Leinster Cooking Ware, twelve sherds of Dublin-type cooking ware, three sherds of Dublin-type coarseware and seven sherds of Dublin-type ware (Appendix 11), one iron nail and one utilised flint flake (E2970:062:001-028).

Southwest Quadrant

Structural evidence was found in the southwest quadrant in close proximity to the ring-ditch (245). It took the form of pits including a stone lined example, a posthole, surviving patches of a possible floor surface and a hearth (Figure 8). Some of these features truncated the southern portion of the north/south running linear ditch (077) which in turn had cut the curvilinear ditch (202). A north/south running test trench disturbed the remains at this location.

Pits: The most northerly feature recorded along the west edge of the test trench was pit (193) which cut ditch (077) (Figure 9). It appeared to be oval in plan with surviving dimensions of 2 m north/south by 0.45 m and 0.35 m deep. It had gradually sloping sides; its base and eastern edge was destroyed by the test trench. It was filled with compact brownish yellow clay with occasional gravel (195) below moderately compact dark brown silty clay with small stones and charcoal fleck inclusions (194). Animal bone was retrieved from this deposit (Sample E2972:077) consisting of two sheep/goat, one large mammal, two medium mammal and thirty-five unidentified fragments (Appendix 8), as well as the charred remains of hulled barley and oat grains and fragments of hazelnut shell. A single sherd of Leinster Cooking Ware, five sherds of Dublin-type cooking ware and one sherd of Dublin-type coarseware (E2970:194:001-011; Appendix 11) were also recovered. Radiocarbon dating of an oat grain from this context returned a date range of cal AD 1050 – 1260 (2 σ) (SUERC-27050).

The surviving portion of an irregular-shaped pit (213) cut pit (193) on its south edge. It measured 1.5 m east/west by 1.1 m and was 0.26 m deep, with gradually sloping sides and an uneven base. It was filled with moderately compact brown sandy clay with occasional small stones and charcoal fleck inclusions (214). Animal bone fragments were retrieved from this fill (Sample E2970:086) consisting of one pig and three sheep/goat (Appendix 8), in addition to charred hulled barley and oat seeds. The upper portion of the feature contained black silty clay with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions (209).

An irregular-shaped shallow pit (227) was 1.2 m northwest of pit (213). It measured 1.5 m north/south by 1.2 m and 0.28 m deep with gradually sloping sides (except on the south where it was sharp) and an irregular-shaped base. It was filled with compact brownish yellow clay (228).

A small oval pit (215), 0.7 m south of the oval feature (213) also cut ditch (077). It measured 0.8 m east/west by 0.46 m and 0.1 m deep with gradually sloping sides and a concave-shaped base. It was filled with loose black gravelly silt with small stone inclusions (216). Animal bone (Sample E2970:089) consisting of two medium mammal and fifteen unidentified fragments (Appendix 8), charred hulled barley, oat, club/bread wheat, and occasional emmer wheat seeds (Appendix 7), and one sherd of Dublin-type ware (Appendix 11) were identified and retrieved from this deposit.

Both pits (213) and (215) were cut by a third pit (048). It appeared oval in plan but was cut on its east side by the test trench. Its surviving portion measured 1 m east/west by 0.7 m and 0.3 m deep with gradually sloping sides and an eastward sloping base. Two large and three small to medium sized sub-angular and sub-rounded stones (197) were revetted against its south edge. The two larger stones measured 0.5 m by 0.25 m by 0.25 m and 0.3 m by 0.3 m by 0.25 m respectively. The rest of the feature was filled with loose dark brown sandy silt with occasional small to medium sized stones and charcoal fleck inclusions (049). Animal bone was identified and retrieved from this deposit (Sample E2970:075) consisting of one pig, six sheep/goat, three medium mammal and twelve unidentified bones (Appendix 8) as well as charred hulled barley, oat, club/bread wheat, and occasional emmer wheat seeds (Appendix 7). It also yielded one sherd of Dublin-type cooking ware, two sherds of Dublin-type coarseware and three sherds of Dublin-type ware (E2970:049:001-006; Appendix 11).

An oval pit (203), located c. 1.6 m south of pit (048) and that cut ditch (077), was also disturbed by the test trench at this location. Its surviving portion measured 1.2 m north/south by 0.5 m and 0.2 m deep. It had gradually sloping sides and an irregular shaped base. It was filled with loose dark brown grey sandy silt with occasional small stones and charcoal fleck inclusions (204). It yielded one sherd of Leinster Cooking Ware and one sherd of Kildare-type ware (E2970:204:001-002; Appendix 11).

Pit: A small oval pit (100) was situated 1.1 m east of the northern terminus of gully (038) in a slightly naturally raised area. It measured 0.9 m northwest/southeast by 0.45 m and 0.23 m deep with sharply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with loose dark brown silty sand with moderate charcoal fleck inclusions (101). Animal bone fragments along with an abundance of charred barley and oat seeds were recovered, as well as occasional club/bread wheat and a single radish seed pod (Sample E2970:015; Appendix 7), one sherd of Leinster Cooking Ware and one sherd of Dublin-type ware, and two further sherds of medieval pottery (E2970:101:001-004; Appendix 11) were identified and collected from this deposit.

Posthole: A posthole (225) was c. 0.5 m northwest of pit (203). It had a circular shape in plan, with a diameter of 0.2 m and was 0.16 m deep, with gradually sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with loose dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions (226).

Stone-lined pit: The stone-lined pit (026) (Figure 9; Plate 8), c. 2 m south of oval pit (203) and cutting ditch (077), was disturbed by the test trench on its east side. It had a sub-rectangular shape in plan with surviving measurements of 0.9 m north/south by 0.7 m and 0.25 m deep with sharply sloping sides and flat base that were lined with flagstones (210) bonded in place by a deposit of compacted yellow clay (024) that covered the base and sides of the pit.

The stone-lined pit was filled with loose dark grey sandy silt with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks (028). It yielded three sherds of Leinster Cooking Ware, one sherd of Dublin-type cooking ware one sherd of Dublin-type ware (Appendix 11), a metal possible arrowhead (Appendix 14) and a polished bone knife handle Appendix 13; Figure 17) (E2970:028:001-007).

Floor Surface: The compacted clay (024) that bonded the stones in place within the pit (026) extended northward over the surrounding ground surface and was disturbed on its east side by the test trench.

Its surviving dimensions were 4 m north/south by 1.7 m and 0.15 m in depth with two smaller spreads located directly west of the main deposit; as these were of identical composition they were included as part of (024) for recording purposes. These were irregularly shaped in plan measuring 0.7 m by 0.7 m and 0.4 m east/west by 0.2 m respectively. The clay spread appeared to act as a floor surface.

Hearth: A shallow sub-rectangular cutting for a hearth (145) (Figure 9) truncated the main clay spread (024), 0.26 m northwest of the stone-lined pit (026). It measured 1.2 m east/west by 0.8 m and 0.1 m deep with gradually sloping sides and a concave-shaped base. A sub-rectangular flagstone (200) (Plate 9), broken in four pieces but with an overall measurement of 1 m east/west by 0.7 m and 0.07 m thick lined the base of the hearth. The clay (024) surrounding the flagstone (200) and the exposed natural gravels (002) was sterile but heavily oxidised, indicating that *in situ* burning took place here.

An irregular-shaped burnt spread consisting of charcoal-rich blackish brown sandy silt (217) overlay the hearth (145) and clay surface (024). It measured 4 m north/south by 3 m and 0.1 m deep. It, too, was disturbed by the test trench on its east. It yielded twenty-nine sherds of Leinster Cooking Ware, eight sherds of Dublin-type ware, three sherds of Kildare-type ware (Appendix 11) and one metal object, possibly a knife (E2970:217:001-050).

Sub-oval pit: A sub-oval pit (043) located 0.9 m east of pit (193) and on the east side of the curvilinear ditch (202) presented within the north/south running test trench. It measured 1.85 m north/south by 0.9 m and 0.55 m deep with sharply sloping sides and uneven base. It was filled with moderately compact and occasionally sticky mid-brown clayey silt with occasional small stone inclusions (044). This yielded one sherd of Dublin-type cooking ware and three sherds of Dublin-type ware (E2970:044:001-005; Appendix 11) indicating that this pit may be later than the surrounding features.

Boulder: A large grey limestone boulder (115) was located partially over the southwest corner of the curvilinear gully (038). It had an irregular shape, measuring 1.1 m by 0.7 m by 0.35 m. Its surface varied between sub-angular and sub-rounded and it rested on a flat base. Its size and base suggested it was intentionally placed at this location but the reason was not clear.

Other features: The remains of an irregular shaped pit (180) were 1 m east of the sub-oval pit (043) in the southwest quadrant of the site. It was truncated by the north/south test trench. It had a surviving length of 2.8 m east/west and was 1.2 m wide and 0.3 m deep with gradually sloping sides and an uneven base. It was filled with loose mid-brown sand with small stone inclusions (179). Animal bone (Sample E2970:069) was retrieved from this deposit consisting of two cattle, one large mammal, two medium mammal and one unidentified fragment. It also yielded six sherds of Dublin-type ware (E2970:179:001-011; Appendix 11).

An irregular shaped feature (206)/(205) was 2.2 m east of the pit (180). It was truncated along its central portion by a north/south running linear feature (046) dividing it in two. Its surviving west portion (206) measured 1.6 m north/south by 0.8 m and 0.26 m deep with gradually sloping sides and concave shaped base. The east portion (205) measured 2 m east/west by 1 m and 0.3 m deep with gradually sloping sides and concave shaped base. It was filled with compact mid-brown sandy clay with gravel and stone inclusions (207).

A small sub-oval pit (198) was located c. 2.4 m south of the irregular shaped pit (180). It measured 1.8 m northwest/southeast, 0.9 m wide and 0.25 m deep with gradually sloping sides and a flat base. Its basal fill was loose orangish brown silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal fleck inclusions (201). It was below compact orangish brown clay (199).

Spreads: Three spreads were recorded in close proximity to the southerly ring-ditch (245) (Figure 4).

Spread (116) was located outside the southeast edge of the south ring-ditch (245) and partly inside the southern edge of the site. It appeared irregular in shape, consisted of loose dark brown sand with pebbles and its exposed measurements were 2.5 m north/south by 2.1 and 0.2 m thick. Animal bone (Sample E2970:130) was recovered from this deposit consisting of one cattle, one horse, two sheep/goat, one rat, two large mammal, three medium mammal and twenty-nine unidentified pieces (Appendix 8). Also found were one sherd of Leinster Cooking Ware and one sherd of Dublin-type ware (Appendix 11) and an iron nail (E2970:116:001-007).

An irregular shaped spread of loose dark brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions (158) was located inside and partially overlying the north portion of the ring-ditch (245). It measured 4 m east/west by 2 m and was between 0.01 m and 0.06 m deep. Animal bone (Sample E2970:132) consisting of four cattle, two horse, seven sheep/goat, six large mammal, seven medium mammal and ninety-eight unidentified fragments were retrieved from this deposit (Appendix 8) along with the charred remains of hulled barley, oats, and unidentified seeds (Sample E2970:129; Appendix 7) Two sherds of Dublin-type cooking ware, one sherd of Dublin-type coarseware and one sherd of Dublin-type ware were also recovered (E2970:158:001-004; Appendix 11).

A third spread of loose brown silt with small to medium stone (251) partly overlaid the spread (158) and the west portion of the ring-ditch (245). It had an irregular shape in plan and measured 4 m north/south by 2 m and 0.2 m deep. It contained animal bone inclusions (Sample E2970:134) consisting of seven horse, two sheep/goat, twenty-six large mammal and forty-eight unidentified fragments (Appendix 8) and five sherds of Dublin-type ware (Appendix 11) and an iron nail (E2970:251:001-009).

Linear features: A north/south running linear feature (259) cut ring-ditch (245) and spread (158). It entered the site from the south and ran in a northerly direction for 7.9 m where it terminated. It measured 0.9 m wide and 0.3 m deep with gradually sloping sides and a concave shaped base. It was filled with loose dark brown sandy clay with small stone inclusions (258). Animal bone (Sample E2570:125) was retrieved from this deposit consisting of five cattle, three sheep/goat, seven large mammal, six medium mammal and ninety-three unidentified fragments (Appendix 8) along with equal amounts of poorly preserved charred barley, oat, and unidentified seeds. A single sherd of Dublin-type cooking ware and eight sherds of Dublin-type ware also retrieved from this deposit (E2970:258:001-012; Appendix 11).

Linear feature (046), which cut the irregular shaped feature (205)/(206), shared a north/south orientation with linear feature (259). It measured 8 m long, 1.1 m wide and 0.2 m deep with gradually sloping sides and flat base. It was filled with moderately compact, mid-brown silty clay (047).

Northwest Quadrant

Metalled surface: The east edge of a possible metalled surface (008) was partly visible inside the western edge of the site (Figure 3). It was composed of compacted, small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones set into a silty clay matrix. Its available portion measured 6 m north/south by 1 m and it was 0.05 m thick.

A series of plough furrows and pits were also recorded in the northwest quadrant of the site.

Furrows: The most western furrow (071), c. 5 m from the west edge of the site was exposed for 8.4 m. It measured 1.7 m wide and 0.17 m deep with gradually sloping sides and a flat base which was cut on its north end by a smaller north/south running linear feature (073). This was 2.6 m long north/south

by 0.48 m and 0.25 m deep with gradually sloping sides and an irregular shaped base. It was filled with loose dark brown sandy clay (074). Overlying this and filling the furrow was moderately compact mid- to dark brown silty clay with occasional gravel and small stone inclusions (072). This deposit yielded four sherds of Dublin-type coarseware and seventeen sherds of Dublin-type ware (Appendix 11) and five sherds of post-medieval wares (E2970:072:001-029).

A second furrow (094) was *c.* 2.5 m to the east of (071). It was 15 m long, 1 m wide and 0.2 m deep with gradually sloping sides and an uneven, slightly concave shaped base. It was filled with moderately compact, mid-brown silty clay with gravel and small stone inclusions (093).

Furrow (106) was *c.* 2.7 m further to the east of (094). It measured 8 m long, 0.8 m wide and 0.13 m deep with gradually sloping sides and an uneven, slightly concave shaped base. Its fill was also moderately compact, mid-brown silty clay with gravel and small stone inclusions (107).

Furrow (108) transected two of the furrows, (094) and (106). It measured 4 m long east/west, 0.76 m wide and 0.15 m deep with gradually sloping sides and concave shaped base. Its fill was similar to the other three; moderately compact, mid-brown silty clay with small stone and gravel inclusions (109).

A second east/west running furrow (211) (Figure 11) was *c.* 7 m south of furrow (108). It entered the site from the western edge and ran in an easterly direction for 13 m before terminating. It was 1.3 m wide and 0.23 m deep with gradually sloping sides and an uneven base. It was filled with loose, greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions (212). It yielded animal bone (Sample E2972:094) inclusions consisting of five cattle, four horse, nine sheep/goat, one dog, thirty-three large mammal, seven medium mammal and sixty-three unidentified fragments (Appendix 8), two sherds of Dublin-type cooking ware and twelve sherds of Dublin-type ware (E2970:212:001-014; Appendix 11).

Pits: An oval pit (075) partially truncated the north end of the furrow (071) (Figure 11). It measured 1.1 m northwest/ southeast by 0.8 m and 0.35 m deep with gradually sloping sides and an irregular base. It was filled with loose dark brown sandy clay (076) from which one sherd of Dublin-type ware and one sherd of Glazed red earthenware were recovered (E2970:076:001-002; Appendix 11).

A small oblong pit (079) was 1.6 m southwest of oval pit (075) and *c.* 3.1 m from the western edge of the site. It measured 1 m northwest/southeast by 0.48 m and 0.2 m deep with gradually sloping sides and a concave shaped base. It was filled with loose dark brown sandy clay (080).

A circular pit (081) was 2.6 m north of the oblong pit (079). It measured 0.7 m in diameter and was 0.11 m deep with uneven sides and base. It was filled with loose dark brown clayey sand with stone inclusions (082).

Two features were partly located inside the northern edge of the site, on a gentle slope that ran downwards to a lower wet area beyond the northern limit of the excavation area. The most westerly (091) appeared to be linear in plan north/south with an exposed length of 2.25 m; it was 0.9 m wide and 0.18 m deep with gradually sloping sides and sloping base. It was filled with loose light brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions (092).

The second feature (086) was 1.4 m to the east of (091). Within the site it had a sub-rectangular shape in plan measuring 1.3 m long north/south, 1 m wide and 0.1 m deep with gradually sloping sides and a sloping base. Its fill was similar to the linear feature (091) and consisted of loose dark brown silty sand (087).

Northeast Quadrant

Metalled surface and Overburden: Located directly east of the north/south running ditch (077), bounded on its east side by the north portion of linear feature (160), and cut on its south by ditch (015) was a metalled surface (102) (Figure 12). It was irregular in shape and measured 9 m north northeast/south southwest by 6 m. It was composed of compacted, grey, small to medium sized sub-rounded stones set into the underlying ground surface and was 0.08 m deep.

An irregular shaped spread of medium sized sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (103) overlaid the metalled surface (102) and an area to its southwest. It was irregular in shape measuring 25 m northeast/southwest by 8 m and 0.08 m deep. A rectangular sandstone block (E2970:103:001) was retrieved from this spread, while a dressed rectangular sandstone block (E2970:001:204) measuring 0.35 m by 0.15 m was recovered from the topsoil above this layer (Figure 18). Overlying the stone spread was an irregularly shaped spread of loose orange brown sandy clay with inclusions of small stone (088) measuring 25 m northeast/southwest by 7 m and 0.06 m thick. Animal bone fragments (Sample E2970:010) consisting of one large mammal and twenty-six unidentified fragments were recovered from this deposit (Appendix 8). A piece of iron ore (Sample E2970:011) was identified and retrieved from this deposit as was one sherd of Leinster Cooking Ware and seven sherds of Dublin-type ware (Appendix 11) and an iron nail (E2970:088:001-011). These layers of overburden with mostly loose unworked stone debris may represent collapsed elements of a structural component associated with the metalled surface and/or the structural remains in the central area, directly to the south.

Gully and wall foundation: Located 4 m southeast of the burnt pit (099) was a second gully that was divided into two parts, (173) and (175), by the surviving portion of a possible wall foundation (176).

The surviving unbonded wall foundation (176), running perpendicular to the gullies, was 1.7 m long east/west, 0.32 m wide and 0.08 m deep. It was composed of medium to large sized sub-angular limestone blocks and smaller quartz stones and was one course deep.

Pit: A small circular pit (243) was enclosed by the south portion of the gully (173). It measured 1 m in diameter and was 0.18 m deep with gradually sloping sides and an uneven base. It was filled with loose dark brown silty clay with frequent large stone inclusions (244).

Kiln: A stone built cereal-drying kiln (009) (Figure 13; Plate 13) was directly to south of the gully (173). The kiln was truncated by the east/west running ditch (015) along its central portion, separating the kiln chamber from the linear flue. The chamber was set into an oval cutting (117) with surviving measurements of 2.3 m east/west by 1 m and 0.25 m deep with gradually sloping sides and a flat base. The extant stone built chamber appeared sub-circular in plan measuring 2 m by 1 m while the surviving portion of the flue was 1 m long and 1.2 m wide. Both were made of medium to large sized limestone blocks placed on their long axis and cemented in place with yellow clay and surviving to between two and three courses thick. They were undressed, but had been arranged to create a flush interior face. The floor of the chamber was overlain with compact yellow clay (139) upon which two medium sized sub-rounded stones, (143) and (144), were located. These were possibly collapse from the chamber wall or may have been used to support a wooden grill or platform upon which possibly cereal grains were placed for drying.

The floor of the flue was overlain with loose black sand with frequent charcoal fleck inclusions (136). Animal bone recovered from this deposit consisted of one sheep/goat and five unidentified fragments (Appendix 8) along with the charred remains of hulled barley, oat, and club/bread wheat seeds (Sample E2970:031; Appendix 7). Radiocarbon dating of a charred bread seed grain from this context returned a date range of cal AD 1170-1390 (2 σ) (SUERC-25862). This was below a second layer of

compact oxidized red clay with small pebble inclusions (111) from which four unburnt fish bones which could not be attributed to type and one unidentified bone fragment was recovered (Appendix 8) and charred barley and oat seeds (E2970:028). A baffle stone (142) was centrally placed in the flue and set into these deposits. It was sub-rectangular in shape measuring 0.2 m by 0.4 m. A number of smaller, sub-angular and sub-rectangular stones (140) were located on either side of the baffle stone. They too appeared to be cemented in place by the underlying clay deposit (111) and also possibly acted as baffle stones, protecting the cereal that was drying in the chamber from the flames of the fire. Along with the underlying deposit (111), the extant stone walls of the flue, the baffle stone and the smaller sub-angular and sub-rectangular stones were all oxidized which indicates the stones were in position during firing episodes.

A deposit of charcoal-rich, loose, black sand and ash (056) was located just outside the mouth of the flue. It contained animal bone fragments (Sample E2970:027) along with charred barley and oat seeds (Appendix 7) and a sherd of Dublin-type ware (E2970:056:001). This deposit was possibly rake-out from the flue. Within the chamber of the kiln a small deposit of compact yellow and black clay with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions (138) overlay the underlying clay. Twenty unidentified animal bone fragments were retrieved from this deposit (Sample E2970:029, Appendix 8) and the remains of charred barley and oat seeds.

Some of the stone lining of the kiln may have been removed when the kiln fell into disuse. A number of stones may have been knocked over into the chamber and flue at the time of abandonment, as the upper portion of the kiln was filled with demolition deposits. In the chamber was loose yellowish brown sand and clay with frequent small to medium sized stones and occasional charcoal fleck inclusions (125). It yielded animal bone fragments (Sample E2970:026) consisting of four horse, two large mammal and fifty-eight unidentified fragments (Appendix 11) as well as charred barley and oat seeds (Appendix 7), and two sherds of Dublin-type ware (E2970:125:001-002; Appendix 11). It was below loose, poorly sorted yellowish brown sand and clay with occasional medium sized stone inclusions (118) from which a sherd of pottery was recovered (E2970:118:001). Filling the upper portion of the flue was loose dark brown sand with occasional small flat stones and charcoal fleck inclusions (112). This contained inclusions of charred barley and oat seeds along with hazelnut shell fragments (Sample E2970:025; Appendix 7). It was overlain by a deposit of compact yellowish brown sand and clay with flat stones and occasional charcoal fleck inclusions (113). It contained small animal bone (Sample E2973:025) consisting of one pig, one sheep/goat and fifteen unidentified fragments were recovered (Appendix 8). One sherd of Leinster Cooking Ware and one sherd of Dublin-type ware, one sherd of medieval pottery, and two pottery crumbs, (E2970:112:001-005; Appendix 11) were also recovered. A deposit of loose brown sand with pebbles and occasional medium sized sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (120) were located against the outside of the southern wall of the kiln chamber.

Other gullies: A curvilinear gully (038) was located c. 3.5 m south of the kiln (009). It ran east/west for 12.3 m and turned northwards at its western end and ran for a further 3 m where it terminated. It was cut by the north/south running test trench on its west, by a later north/south running field ditch (036), and by linear ditch (167) near its eastern terminus. The gully measured 0.72 m wide and 0.12 m deep with gradually sloping sides and slightly concave shaped base. Its primary fill was loose mid-brown silty sand with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions (039). Animal bone (Sample E2970:005) was identified and retrieved from this deposit. Loose light brown sand with pebble inclusions (070) and animal bone fragments (Sample E2970:004) filled the upper portion of the northeast end of the gully. The animal bone assemblage from this deposit consisted of two cattle and eleven unidentified pieces (Appendix 8). Two sherds of Dublin-type ware were recovered from this deposit (E2970:070:001-002; Appendix 11).

Metalled Surface: The sub-rectangular metalled surface (119) (Plate 14) was located in the northeast quadrant of the site, confined within an area measuring 15 m north/south by 12 m. It was composed of small to medium sized sub-rounded to sub-angular stones set into a silty clay matrix that was 0.04 m deep. It excavation yielded three sheep/goat teeth (Sample E2970:095; Appendix 8) and a metal object, possibly an iron nail (E2970:119:001).

Directly south of the metalling (119) was an area of naturally occurring compacted stone and gravel (196) (Plate 15) that could have been utilised as a surface. It was sub-rectangular in shape and measured 20 m north/south by 10 m, an orientation that aligned with the metalled surface which gave the impression that it was an extension of that surface. It was overlain by loose to moderately compact grey yellow silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions (114).

Post-medieval Activity

Ditches: Five parallel linear field ditches were recorded in close proximity to each other in the eastern half of the site. Four ran the full width of the site. They shared a north/south orientation with an upstanding field boundary that was located over the most easterly ditch.

The most westerly ditch (036) entered from the site's southern edge, c. 4 m east of the southern ring-ditch (245). It truncated gully (038) and the south portion of gully (173). It measured 42 m in length, 1.4 m wide and 0.4 m deep with gradually sloping sides and a concave shaped base. It was filled with moderately compact brown clayey silt (037).

The second ditch (167) was c. 5 m east of ditch (036). It truncated the eastern portion of the ring-ditch (166), the naturally occurring compacted stone and gravel deposit (196) and the medieval gully (038). Its relationship with linear feature (169), which will be discussed below, was not established. It measured 0.4-1.5 m in width and 0.11-0.34 m in depth with gradual to sharply sloping sides and a flat to concave shaped base. Its basal fill was moderately compact reddish brown silty clay with small stone inclusions (172). This was below light brown yellowish sandy clay with gravel and small stone inclusions (171).

Ditch (164) was between 5 m and 6.5 m east of linear ditch (167). It truncated the naturally occurring compacted stone and gravel deposit (196) and the metalled surface (119). However its relationship with linear feature (169) was not established. It was 1.6 m wide and 0.2 m deep with gradual to gradually sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with moderately compact brownish grey gravelly silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions (165). It yielded two sherds of post-medieval pottery (E2970:165:001-002).

The fourth ditch (183) was located 1.4 m east of linear ditch (164). It entered the site from the northern edge and ran in a southerly direction for c. 13 m where it terminated. It bordered the east edge of the metalled surface (119). It measured 1.6 m wide and 0.55 m deep with gradually sloping sides and an uneven base. Its basal fill consisted of moderately compact mid-brown gravelly clay (182). This was below moderate to hard compacted brown grey gravelly silty clay with small to medium sized sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (181).

Linear ditch (127) (Plate 17) was 3-4 m east of linear ditch (164). It measured 1.5 m wide and 0.4 m deep with gradual to sharply sloping sides and a concave shaped base. Its lower fill consisted of moderately compact, mid-brown silty clay with frequent small to medium sized sub-rounded to sub-angular stones (141). This was below moderately compact, mid-brown silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions (184) which yielded a clay pipe stem and bowl fragment, two sherds of post-medieval pottery and one modern pottery sherd (E2970:184:001-005).

An east/west running linear feature (169) was located 1.8 m from the north edge of the road corridor near where the linear ditches exited the site. It possibly cut ditches (164) and (169) but their relationships were uncertain. It measured 6.8 m long, 1.8 m wide and 0.5 m deep with gradual to sharply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with moderately compact yellow brown silty clay (170).

An east/west running linear ditch (015) entered the site from the west, c. 10 m from the northern edge of the site and ran for c. 60 m before terminating 0.2 m west of ditch (127). It measured between 0.9 m and 1.5 m wide and 0.2-0.4 m deep with sharp to gradually sloping sides and a concave shaped base. Its basal fill consisted of loose, dark grey sandy gravel with small stone inclusions (110). It yielded a white pottery sherd (E2970:110:001). The upper fill of the ditch was compact, dark brown sandy silt with small stone inclusions (014). This deposit yielded a variety of finds including a utilised flint flake (Figure 20), an iron nail and an iron nail head, three sherds of Dublin type- coarseware, three sherds of Dublin-type ware (Appendix 11) four sherds of glazed pottery, two sherds of unidentified pottery, one sherd of brown ware, one sherd of red earthen ware, five sherds of Blackware and two sherds of modern pottery (E2970:014:001-019). Three sections of stone revetting were located up against the south edge of the ditch and appeared to be intentionally set into its upper fill. The most westerly section (006) was 27.7 m from the west edge of site and extended for 4.3 m. It consisted of a line of approximately 40 flat stones with sub-rounded and sub-angular edges with average measurements of 0.15 m by 0.10 m by 0.05 m. Some were positioned upright within the underlying deposit (015). After a gap of 7 m, a second section of revetting (007) was located at a point in the ditch where it truncated the stone built kiln (009). This section was 3.6 m long and consisted of approximately 50 stones of similar type and dimensions as noted in the first section (006). The last section of revetting (045) was 3 m to the east and 6 m from where the ditch (015) terminated. It ran for 4.8 m and consisted of approximately 35 stones similar in size and shape to the ones already described. As noted, the stones in all three sections appeared to have been intentionally set into the upper fill of the ditch (015) and placed against its edge, so they do not appear to be the result of land clearance and as such their function is unclear.

Possible stream course: A 12 m long portion of a possible stream course (003) (Plate 6) was uncovered in the northwest corner of the site. At this location the ground sloped downward to the north to a marshy area beyond the northern edge of the site. The stream course appeared to be orientated northeast/southwest, its south side was gradually sloping and its gently sloping base ran beyond the limit of excavation. An 8 m wide portion of the feature was exposed within the site which had a maximum depth of 0.6 m.

A linear arrangement of medium to large sub-angular stones (065) was partially contained in the feature (003) and also ran along the line of the gentle slope. It was aligned east/west and consisted of a number of portions over a distance of 9.7 m. It measured between 0.4 m and 0.5 m wide and between 0.03 and 0.04 m thick. The earliest deposit within the feature (003) consisted of loose grey sand silt with frequent small stone inclusions (069). It yielded one sherd of Dublin-type ware (E2970:069:001; Appendix 11). A number of subsequent deposits were also recorded. Overlying the basal deposit was loose, greyish brown sandy silt with moderate stone content (067) from which animal bone (Sample E2970:006), a number of metal objects including three iron nails and two belt buckles, one sherd of glazed medieval pottery, three clay pipe stem fragments, a variety of post-medieval and modern ceramic sherds and a modern glass shard (E2970:067:001-067) were recovered. Overlying both the basal deposit and the stone alignment was loose dark grey brown silty sand with small stone inclusions (066). A deposit of loose light grey brown sandy silt with occasional small stones (068) was recorded overlying the basal fill of the ditch/feature near the north edge of the site.

5 Discussion

The results of the excavation at Timolin are discussed here following stratigraphic, environmental, dating and artefactual analysis. The site is then discussed on a local level and related to other sites known in the vicinity (including those discovered on the current scheme). Finally the site is discussed on a national level in an attempt to place it in context and assess how it contributes to the archaeological record in general.

To aid and clarify this discussion the prehistoric and medieval periods of activity on site have been divided into two distinct phases, while a third phase relating to the post medieval furrows and field boundaries has also been defined.

Phase I - Prehistoric Activity

Upon the stripping of topsoil the ring-ditch uncovered in testing was re-identified, and a further ring-ditch and three pits were located to its southwest. The two ring-ditches on site are likely to be prehistoric in date. The close proximity of these two features suggests they are contemporary. Neither feature had evidence for associated components such as an internal mound or an external bank. Dating for ring-ditches stretches throughout prehistory but they are frequently associated with funerary traditions of the Bronze and Iron Ages.

A single artefact, a flake (E2970:260:001) was recovered from the fill of ring-ditch (245) and presented evidence of the application of platform technology, which is most frequently found in earlier prehistoric contexts as opposed to the dominance of bipolar technique particularly from the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age onwards (Appendix 16). Given the chronology of ring-ditches this flake is most likely a residual deposit within the feature. A single bone unidentifiable as either human or animal was retrieved from ring-ditch (166), and various animal bones from a horse, a large mammal, a medium sized mammal, and unidentified species was retrieved from (245). These may represent the remains of a ritual feast or the passing on of material wealth in the form of livestock to the next world and reflect the most informative information from this site as regards prehistoric burial practice. A single unidentified grain from fill (260), the single fill of ring ditch (245), was the only environmental remains from the site associated with the prehistoric features excavated. However this feature was truncated by the agricultural furrow (258) which contained remains of barley and unidentified seeds, raising the likelihood that this single seed was an intrusive element from the furrow rather than a contemporary element within the fill of the ring ditch.

The evidence from counties Limerick and Cork supports this interpretation of the ring-ditches as cemetery features. Over 400 barrows or ring-ditches have been identified between Lough Gur in Co. Limerick and the Ballyhoura mountains in north Cork; many of occurring within extensive cemeteries (Cooney and Grogan 1999, 130-1). At Ballybannon in Co. Carlow an early-middle Bronze Age cemetery was excavated in advance of the construction of the N9/N10 Carlow bypass (O'Connell, 2009). Here, four ring ditches, and seven pit burials were recorded. Only one of these ring ditches returned any dateable evidence; a cremation in the centre of one ring ditch was dated to the Middle Bronze Age.

Further evidence for the presence of ring ditches in this locality was revealed at Mullaghmast, Site E2973, 1.6 km to the west. These two sites were intervisible, the Mullaghmast ring ditch being sited on an east facing hill rising from the River Greese valley within which this site was situated. At site E2973 animal bone, including a disarticulated dog skeleton was recovered from the fills of the ring-ditch highlighting again the deposition of animal bone as a ritual deposit.

These two ring ditches are situated in close proximity to the River Greese, a tributary of the River Barrow which it joins 15 km to the southeast. Mount noted a trend for the locating of Early Bronze Age cemeteries in counties Kildare and Carlow in proximity to the great arterial rivers of Leinster and their tributaries (Mount 1998, 66). In County Limerick excavators have noted the concentration of burial and other activity along the river valleys to the south of Lough Gur where ring-ditches and to a lesser extent barrows formed the principal markers of formal burial. These have produced extensive evidence for the deposition of token cremations, occasionally accompanied by coarse vessels (usually upright) (Cooney and Grogan 1999, 124).

It is possible that additional ring-ditches are located beyond the extent of the site, particularly beyond the southern edge of the road corridor.

Pits: The three pits located between the ring-ditches are thought to be contemporaneous with these features. Four sherds and six fragments of what appears to be a domestic vessel, possibly of the Cordoned Urn Tradition, were retrieved from pit (053). These are related to the early to middle Bronze Age cinerary urn tradition (Appendix 10). This type of vessel is most commonly found in Scotland, and in Ireland shows a distinct concentration in the northeast with scattered, isolated examples found across the island (Waddell 2000, 150). Excavations by O'Flóinn (1984) at Glasnamullen Co. Wicklow recovered sherds of a Cordoned Urn inverted over cremated human bone.

A flint blade was retrieved from the fill of pit (177). This was a modified blank with evidence of micro-notches, similar to earlier prehistoric lithic assemblages, in particular Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic ones, but showed no evidence for any use-wear. A number of flint and chert flakes were recovered from medieval and later contexts. These lithics show minimal investment in their manufacturing and represent an expedient use of lithics at Timolin. While conceivably of prehistoric origin they may also represent the continued use of lithic material in the medieval period (Appendix 16).

Phase II - Medieval Activity

Phasing of the medieval activity on site is difficult to establish as most archaeological features and deposits were distributed in the different areas and without any direct stratigraphic relationships. The locations of where such relationships did exist were often disturbed by test trenches. The most significant features on site were the large curvilinear ditch, the structural remains in the centre and southwest quadrant of the site, the corn-drying kiln, the burnt pit and the evidence for possible associated agriculture in the northwest quadrant of the site. Radiocarbon dates returned from the cereal-drying kiln, the burnt pit, the hearth, and a linear traversing the central area, show a concentration of activities at Timolin between the eleventh and fourteenth centuries, broadly corresponding with the chronology of the artefactual assemblage retrieved (Appendix 9).

Environmental remains: All the remains recovered from environmental samples relating to medieval contexts were charred cereal crop seeds, reflecting the nature of the conditions on site. The lack of any waterlogged deposits meant poor conditions for the survival of organic remains. Barley was the dominant crop identified from the site, with hulled barley being the most common grain in all but two samples. Oats constituted the next largest cereal component, comprising a large percentage of the majority of samples. Smaller amounts of wheat and rye grains were also evident (Appendix 7). There was a strong concentration of cereal remains in the northeast of the site in the area adjacent to the cereal-drying kiln, with a further concentration near the area of domestic activity in the southwest of the site, and sporadic scatters of remains elsewhere across the site.

Curvilinear Ditch: The most prominent feature on site, the large curvilinear ditch (124), (128), (202) predated its adjacent features, many of which slightly truncated or overlaid its fills. Eighteen sherds of pottery were retrieved from the various fills of the ditch. All were identified as twelfth and thirteenth century Dublin-type Cooking ware, Dublin-type coarseware, or Dublin-type ware, and were recovered from deposits with no evidence for later intrusions. This suggests the ditch was an integral part of the medieval activity at Timolin and was open for the earlier part of the settlement. A number of localised dumps were recorded in the northern sections of the ditch near the possible structure and the cereal-drying kiln which may reflect deliberate infilling of the ditch to ground level. Its fills in the southwest quadrant of the site were sterile.

The subsequent three portions of the curvilinear ditch contained similar fills, suggesting a similar process of deposition. This included lower stone deposits below upper sandy fills. A variety of finds were recovered from them including numerous sherds of medieval pottery, occasional metal objects such as an iron nail, some slag and animal bone. This reflects the increase in archaeological activity in proximity to the curvilinear ditch as it moved to the northeast and suggests the ditch was in use and subsequently infilled during the medieval phase on site.

The third, northern portion of the curvilinear ditch contained a localized dump of burnt material above its secondary fill. The fourth and most northerly portion of the ditch contained two dumps of burnt material. A small oval pit cut the ditch and its upper fills at this location. This pit also contained a dump of burnt material. These deposits contained large quantities of cereal crops and most likely relate directly to the adjacent cereal-drying kiln. They may represent storage of the grain, and rake out of the kiln after use.

The function of the curvilinear ditch is unclear. It is possibly an enclosure ditch or curving field boundary that may have been causewayed. The ditch (077) which truncated this ditch may represent a realignment of the original curvilinear ditch which became defunct as the settlement expanded. A single sherd of Dublin type ware was recovered from the southern end of this ditch (077) which shares an alignment with the agricultural furrows located in the west of the site but was cut by a number of the features associated with structural remains in the southwest corner of the site.

Structural Evidence: In the central area of the site, the structural remains post-dated the infilling of the curvilinear ditch. The disturbance by the east/west running field ditch and three test trenches obscured the full nature and extent of the structural remains at this location. The two aligned linear features excavated may represent foundation trenches. A hard packed clay surface was recorded below the metallated surface here. Four postholes formed a sub-rectangular shape in plan within the confines of the metallating. The features described, the hearth, pits and the linear stake-hole arrangement were likely related to be a structural component at this location. A second metallated surface recorded in the northeast quadrant of the site may have been related. Overlying deposits of mostly loose, unworked stone debris likely represent collapsed elements of the structural component. A number of clay spreads overlaid the cut features in the central area; these are possible surviving habitation and destruction layers associated with the structural remains or later floor surfaces.

A variety of finds were recovered from the features and clay spreads indicating habitation rather than a temporary structure such as a barn. These consisted mainly of Dublin-type and Dublin-type Cooking ware along with four iron nails, a metal object and one copper alloy object. Both burnt and unburnt animal bone was also recovered.

The second main concentration of structural evidence located in the southwest quadrant of the site was less substantial than the central area remains. They post-dated both the curvilinear ditch and the north/south running field ditch and were disturbed by a test trench radiocarbon dates from both

areas returned similar results (Appendix 9). The pit with the stone revetting along its south edge could possibly represent some kind of footing trench and the stone-lined pit may have been used for storage. The flagstones lining of the possible storage pit were bonded together by a deposit of yellow clay. This same clay overlay the surrounding ground and possibly acted as a floor surface indicating the possible storage pit was constructed at the same time as and incorporated within the structure. A hearth cut the clay floor with a large flagstone lining its base. A burnt deposit overlay the hearth. Apart from the surviving portion of the possible footing trench the only other structural component recorded in this area was a single posthole. Pottery sherds recovered from these features included Dublin-type ware, Dublin-type Cooking ware, and Leinster Cooking Ware.

Such minute physical evidence for structures within a settlement is not that uncommon within the medieval period, Edwards stating that 'quite substantial structures may have left comparatively little behind in the archaeological record' (1996, 24). Walls would often have been constructed of locally sourced organic materials such as mud, wicker, or post and wattle, covered by a roof devoid of structural supports apart from the walls it rested upon. These would have left little, if any, footprint upon the ground, leaving habitation layers and deposits as the primary evidence for structures.

An apparently isolated posthole in the northwest quadrant of the site was very similar to the postholes that formed the sub-rectangular shape in plan in the central area of the site. However no other structural or habitation evidence was found in conjunction with this feature.

The wall foundation in the northeast quadrant of the site, associated with a gully and surviving to a length of 1.7 m was only one course thick. It is not clear if it was part of a structure or had some other function as its western end had been truncated by a test trench, and while it extended east beyond the gully (175) there was no evidence for any associated structures or features, or any related contexts.

A number of pieces of structural stone were found on the surface in the northwest area of the site. Given the lack of building foundations within the zone of occupation on site, these appear to be later intrusions possibly from a nearby demolished building or gate pillar.

Artefactual Assemblage: The artefactual assemblage from Timolin E2970 adds greatly to our understanding of the site and in particular the period of medieval settlement here. The King John silver halfpenny dates the medieval occupation to the late twelfth/thirteenth century AD. These coins were minted during the period 1205 - 1211 when John was the King of England and Lord of Ireland, having already served as Lord of Ireland from 1185 under the kingship of his brother Richard I of England. An estimated ten million pennies were minted during the reign of John, the coins being primarily exported to support his campaigns in France, and thus are found across northwestern Europe. A second coin retrieved during topsoil stripping was identified as a William III & Mary II Copper Halfpenny which was minted in 1693 in the aftermath of the War of the Two Kings in 1691. This coin was most likely deposited here in the late seventeenth/early eighteenth century (Appendix 15; Stafford-Langan 2009).

The medieval pottery recovered from across the site is broadly contemporary with the King John penny. The majority of finds are Dublin-type ware, Leinster Cooking ware, Dublin-type cooking ware, and Dublin-type coarse ware, all of which are dated to between the late twelfth and thirteenth centuries, with Leinster Cooking ware extending into the fourteenth century. A small number of Kildare-type pottery sherds dating to the thirteenth century were also recovered, along with a single sherd of Minety ware, an English ware, which was imported into Ireland between the mid-twelfth and early thirteenth centuries (Appendix 11). This assemblage reveals a tight date frame for medieval occupation at this site which appears unlikely to have extended much into the fourteenth century. Barry noted that the lack of imported wares at the deserted medieval village at Piperstown, Co. Louth

would suggest the inhabitants were at the lower end of the socio-economic scale (2000b). While its inland location would have seen less overseas trade at Timolin than in the port towns such as Dublin, Cork and Waterford, this lack of imported wares (just a single sherd from the surface) is still striking in comparison to these towns, where imported wares have comprised a large percentage of contemporary pottery assemblages. Items such as the glazed jugs from the Ham Green kilns near Bristol and Saintonge in western France which were at the luxury end of the market, and thought to adorn the tables of the well to do are entirely absent from the assemblage at Timolin (Barry 1999, 96-100).

A single medieval gaming piece was recovered as a surface find. Roughly cubic in shape and with coloured specks visible on two sides, there is a possibility that it may be an unfinished piece (Appendix 16). Also retrieved from the surface was the copper alloy stick pin. This 'club-headed' pin with a chevron motif on the upper part of its shank is likely to range in date from the eleventh century through to the end of the thirteenth century (Appendix 14). Similar examples have been found in excavations in Cork, Dublin, and Waterford, with 'club-headed' pins being the most common form in each city (Cleary and Hurley 2003, 271).

The possible arrowhead recovered from the stone lined pit (026) was identified as probably being a socketed bodkin-bladed arrowhead. This form of arrowhead has a relatively simple form 'consisting of a narrow square-section bar tapering to a point, with a circular sectioned socket at the opposing end (Appendix 14). This pit also contained a socket bone knife handle which corresponds with fourteenth century examples from York in England (Appendix 13).

Cereal-Drying Kiln: Environmental analysis of samples taken from its fills, and in surrounding features, revealed the presence of large quantities of cereal grains confirming the use of this feature as a corn-drying kiln. From the surviving evidence it appears that the stone built kiln would have been originally key-hole shaped in plan. Cereal drying kilns are classified by their shape in plan with the five main categories being: keyhole shaped, L-shaped, figure-of-eight shaped, dumb-bell shaped, and irregular (Monk and Kelleher 2005, 79). The figure-of-eight and dumb-bell examples are seen as precursors to these keyhole shaped kilns. In Ireland key-hole shaped kilns have been found to date from the medieval period to the nineteenth century (Gowan 1988). Such features would have played a crucial role in the processing of cereal grains, avoiding the possible rotting of the cereal crop in the damp Irish climate and ensuring the survival of grain seed for the following year. The drying process would have been carried out throughout the year as required, with a concentration of activity in late summer/early autumn in preparation for winter storage or for immediate use after harvesting. Medieval kilns are often found in close association with settlement sites such as at the moated site at Kilferagh, Co. Kilkenny. Here the well preserved remains of a stone built corn-drying kiln were found in association with a drainage ditch, a sunken yard and a semi-circular ditch that was interpreted as the remains of a barn (Hurley 1997). Similar components were found in Timolin with the flue of the kiln partially overlying the southern portion of the gully that extended northwards and was associated with the 1.7 m long wall foundation. This gully may have had a drainage function. A metallised surface was located to the northeast of the kiln which may have provided a working surface adjacent to it possibly for threshing.

Ordinarily cereal drying kilns consist of three identifiable elements; a fire spot, a flue, and a bowl with warm air travelling through the flue to the bowl from the fire spot (Monk and Kelleher 2005, 80). The fire spot is often recognised by an area of fire scorched clay at the base and sometimes walls at one end of the kiln. Here no fire spot was detected outside the mouth of the kiln and given the oxidization present on the stone walls of the flue it seems the fire spot was located within the flue itself. Experiments undertaken by Monk and Kelleher (2005) have shown that a short flue could cause accidental fires in a kiln due to sparks from the fire reaching the drying grain in the bowl. With the

potential presence of the fire within the flue itself this may have been a possibility at Timolin and may account for the situating of baffle stones across the flue.

The roughly north/south orientation of the kiln with the flue opening out to the north corresponds with the majority of the Late Iron Age/early medieval cereal drying kilns excavated at sites E2972 (Hackett and Twomey 2010) and E2973 (Hackett and Twomey 2009a) in Mullamast and E2980 in Moone (Hackett 2009c) located between 1.2 km and 1.6 km to the west. This alignment sees the kiln make no use of the prevailing southwesterly wind. However local factors within this area to the west of the Wicklow Mountains may have influenced this positioning of the flues. The continuation of this alignment in this locality for almost a millennium would attest to its efficiency.

A deposit of charcoal-rich, loose, black sand and ash containing animal bone fragments and a sherd of medieval pottery found outside the mouth of the flue was possibly raked out from the flue. Similar burnt debris located within the two most northerly portions of the large curvilinear ditch already described may also be dumps of waste material from the kiln. This possible evidence and the heavy oxidization of extant stone walls of the flue, the underlying deposit, and the baffle stones suggests reuse of the kiln over a period of time.

The majority of farms or small groups of farms would have had its own cereal drying kiln. Results from the excavation offer no evidence as to the source of fuel for the kiln. Edwards suggests peat would have been a likely source, its propensity not to spark being advantageous in reducing the threat of fire (Edwards 1996, 62-63), though charcoal may also have been conveniently available and utilised.

Burnt pit: Environmental analysis of samples taken from the fills of the burnt pit (099) revealed large quantities of charred cereal grains, particularly hulled barley, were present in its fills. The feature appears to have been directly related to the nearby cereal-drying kiln and may have been used as a storage pit. Various episodes of burning took place over the course of this features use, which have been interpreted as evidence for sterilization of the grains 'to remove any traces of cereal disease or other contamination' (Appendix 7). A small copper alloy object, possibly a clasp was recovered from the fill of an adjacent feature.

Textile production: The pattern of slaughter, primary and secondary butchery evident at Timolin points to traditional domestic refuge rather than specialised activities. However the dominance of sheep/goats is unusual for a medieval Irish site where cattle tend to predominate. High ratios of sheep/goat bones have been found at Cistercian religious houses from the late medieval period and this has been linked to wool production. While a similar high percentage was identified at Timolin, this is on the basis of a low percentage of the overall bone assemblage from the site being identified to species and may be a distorted record. However, the presence of a sandstone spindle whorl and loom-stone within the artefactual assemblage indicated that at least a domestic level of wool/textile production was undertaken at Timolin (Appendix 8). Spindle whorls are a common find on contemporary sites while the presence of a loom-weight suggests the use of a vertical warp weighted loom, a device which would have leaned against a wall and was characterised by hanging weights which keep the warp thread taut (Edwards 1996, 81).

Metalled surfaces: A number of metalled surfaces were recorded on the site surviving to varying degrees of preservation. As described, one was situated within the central area of the site adjacent to the four postholes, with a second surface directly north of the structural remains and a third surface was located to the northeast of the kiln. South of this third metalled surface was an area of naturally occurring compacted stone and grave which may have been utilized as an extension of that surface.

The areas with metalling would have provided dry working surfaces for the inhabitants of the settlement.

Gullies: The north/south orientation of the linear gully (005) that truncated the burnt pit (099) aligned with the northwest portion of the curvilinear gully (038) that was south of the kiln. They may have been one continuous drainage feature but this could not be confirmed due to the test trench disturbance. The large boulder that was partially overlying the curvilinear gully appeared to have been intentionally placed here as it rested on its flat base and a flat stone had been placed underneath to provide stability. There was no evidence of picking or abrasions on its surface but it could have functioned as an anvil. The majority of finds from (038) were recovered in the area around the boulder.

Furrows and drainage ditches: The northwest quadrant of the site was defined by a series of north/south and east/west running agricultural furrows. These ran parallel and perpendicular to the north/south running field ditch that ran across the centre of the site. The pottery finds retrieved from the six furrows in the west of the site, and the two in the south, suggest they date to the medieval/late medieval period. The shallow nature of the features and the uniformity of their shape and orientation reinforces the validity of their interpretation as agricultural furrows. Both the four east/west and the four north/south orientated furrows correspond with the post-medieval field boundaries uncovered, but stratigraphically the furrows are earlier. This suggests a long standing origin for the orientation and layout of the land division in this area. With the exception of (259) the furrows are all located outside large curvilinear ditch (124)/(128)/(202) suggesting the agricultural features respect the line of this ditch in a situation similar to that which Opie identified at the medieval settlement site at Ballitore Hill (1999).

Medieval pottery sherds including green glazed examples were recovered from their fills. A number of pits in this area may be stone sockets and are possibly the result of field clearance associated with the agricultural activity. The two features adjacent to each other and partly located beyond the north edge of site may have had a drainage function as they appeared to slope down hill to the lower wet area to the north of the site.

Phase III - Post-medieval Activity

Ditch (127) represents the remains of a field boundary extant upon site before excavation commenced (Plate 17) and shown in the first and second edition Ordnance Survey maps. The parallel linear ditches (183), (164), (167) and (036) highlight the repeated realignment of this boundary and show the impact of farming practices on landscape changes over time. A distance of almost 15 m exists between the most easterly and westerly of these ditches. Such movement of the ditch may represent various phases of boundary improvement, with the construction of a new boundary being undertaken before demolition of the old to ensure continuity in the boundary. Ditch (015) truncated much of the medieval activity including the possible structure and the cereal-drying kiln. It ran perpendicular to this series of ditches, truncating (036), (167), and (164) and abutting (183). The two lines of stone situated along the southern edge of this ditch were not structural in nature but may represent revetments.

Possible stream course: The topography of the adjoining field suggested that the possible ditch feature uncovered in the northwest corner of the site continued beyond the edge of the road corridor. A wet area within a slight depression marked by weed growth defined the possible course of the ditch in the field to the northeast. A 5 m wide gap, or raised area, was visible after c. 23 m, suggestive of a possible causeway. The feature appeared to continue beyond the possible causeway for a further 15 m after which it could not be traced. Approximately 70 m north of the site and running in an east/west direction was a small stream that shared the course of the townland boundary at that point. This

stream is a small tributary that feeds into the River Greese. It is depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 6" map no. KE036 (1837-8) as 'Bed of River'. It could be the case that in an earlier time, adjacent to the north edge of the site, a similar tributary existed in the adjoining field that has since dried up and has been filled in. The majority of finds from the fills of the ditch/feature consisted of ceramic, glass and metal artefacts which were identified as being post-medieval in date. If this feature is the edge of a stream course it could have been in existence during earlier periods and may have influenced the siting of the medieval settlement and acted as a partial moate.

Conclusion

South Kildare saw widespread Anglo-Norman settlement in the late twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The rich agricultural land in the region and its location adjacent to the Barrow valley and the main overland route from Dublin to the southeast would have made this region very attractive to Anglo-Norman settlers in Ireland. These new settlers in Ireland frequently established their settlements adjacent to earlier Irish monasteries such as existed at Moone, Timolin, Kilkea, and Castledermot. The earls of Kildare, the Fitzgeralds, established strongholds at Castledermot, Athy, and Kilkea where a castle was founded in 1181, while the wave of continental monastic orders which entered Ireland during this period saw priories founded in Castledermot and Athy, a friary at Castledermot, and a convent at Timolin (White 1943, 1168-71). Further evidence of later medieval settlement in the surrounding landscape comes in the form of a deserted medieval village excavated at nearby Mullamast (E2856) 2.1 km to the northeast. Excavations undertaken in this area in advance of the Moone – Timolin – Ballitore Bypass uncovered a medieval settlement at Ballitore Hill (99E0202) along with medieval pottery scatters in Timolin (99E0203). The seemingly short occupation span at Timolin E2970 may reflect the growing pressures and insecurities facing the late thirteenth/fourteenth century Anglo-Norman colony. The development of walls around Castledermot and Athy in the thirteenth century reflects this situation and may have seen these towns become a more attractive location for settlement in what was becoming a frontier region at the southern extremities of the Pale.

All the archaeology related to this site within the CPO has been resolved.

6 Archive quantities

The site archive is comprised of the following materials:

Item	Quantity
Context Sheets	241
Plans	66
Sections	86
Photographs	126
Registers	5
Notebooks	1

The archive material is contained within 1 box.

Storage of the archive in a suitable format and location is required in order to provide for any future archaeological research. It is proposed that in addition to the paper archive a digital copy is prepared. The archive is currently stored in the offices of Headland Archaeology (Ireland) Ltd., Unit 1, Wallingstown Business Park, Little Island, Co. Cork. It is proposed that following completion of post-excavation analysis, the archive is appropriately deposited in consultation with the National Museum of Ireland.

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- Graphics department, Headland Archaeology (Ireland) Ltd.
- T.J. O'Connell, Site Supervisor, Headland Archaeology (Ireland) Ltd.
- The excavation team.

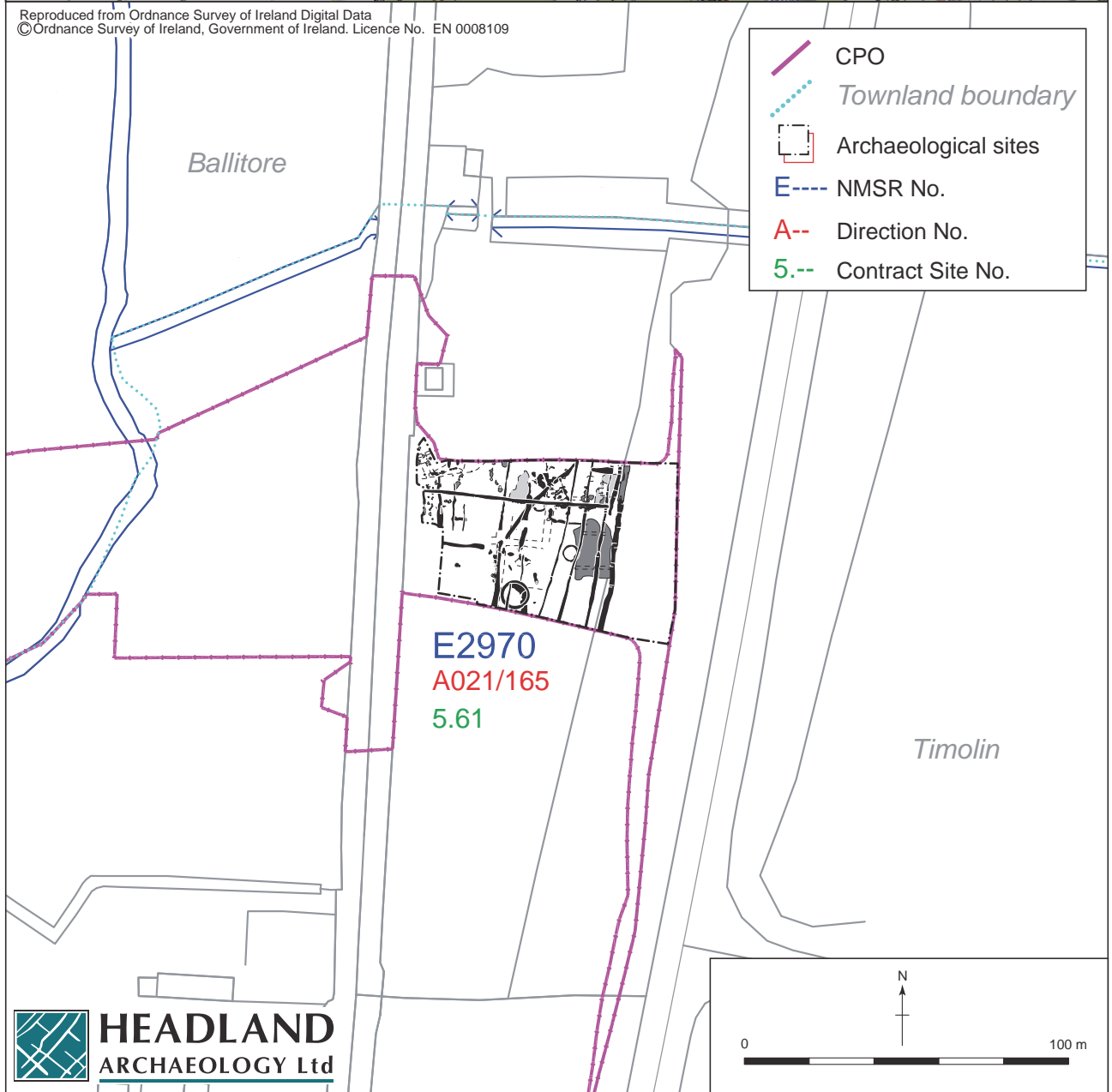
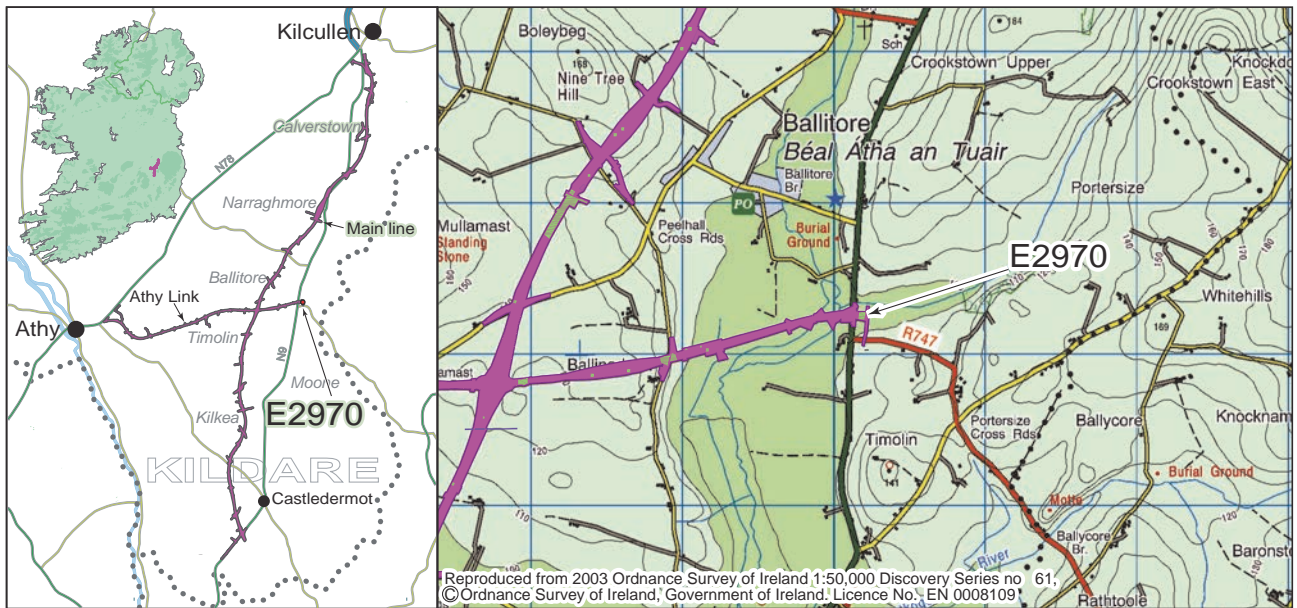


Figure 1 - N9/N10 Kilcullen to Waterford Scheme: Phase 3, Kilcullen to Carlow. Archaeological Services Contract No. 5 – Resolution, Kilcullen to Moone and Athy Link Road: E2970, Site location.

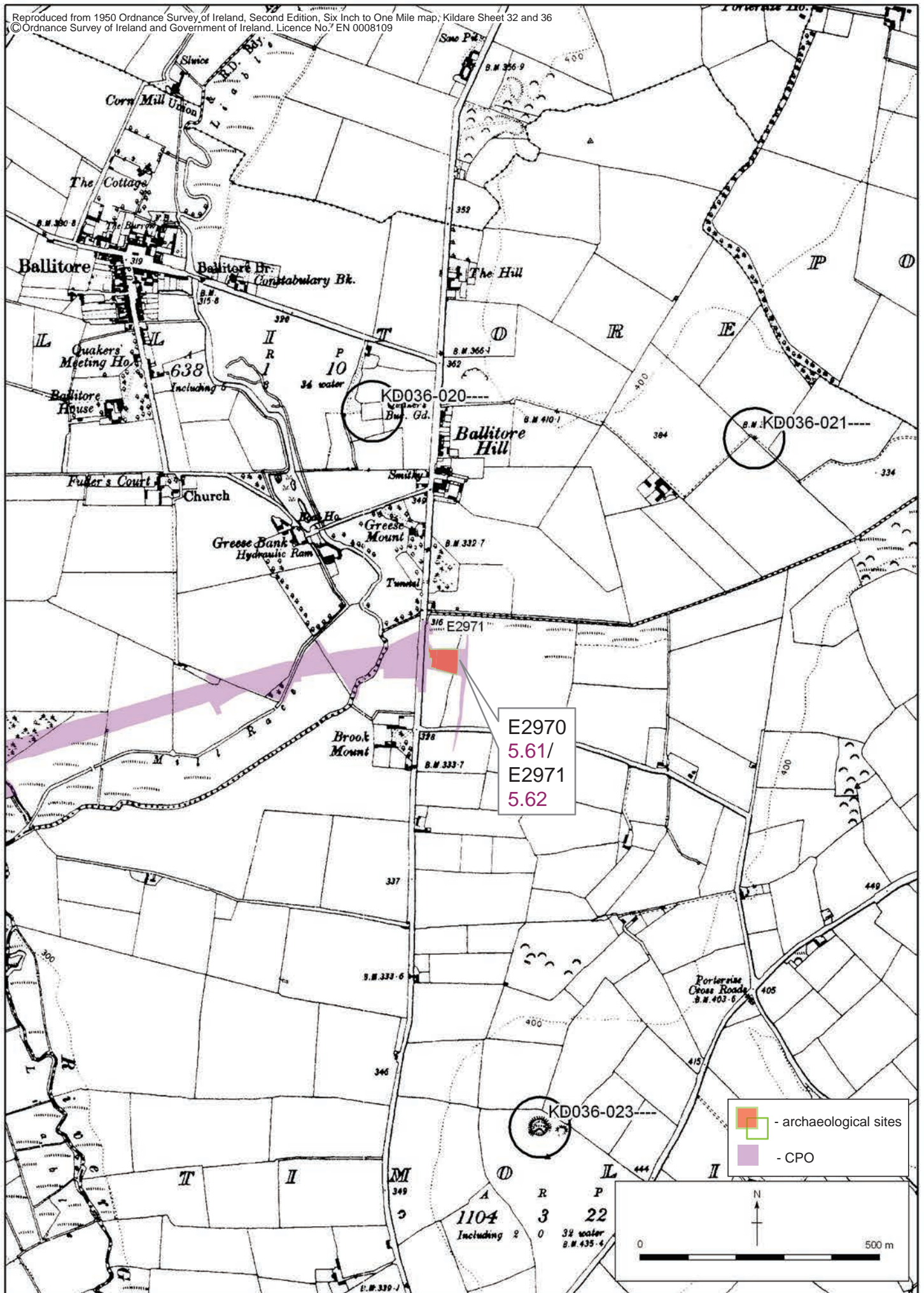


Figure 2 - N9/N10 Kilcullen to Waterford Scheme: Phase 3, Kilcullen to Carlow. Archaeological Services Contract No. 5 - Resolution, Kilcullen to Moone and Athy Link Road: E2970, Extract from RMP.

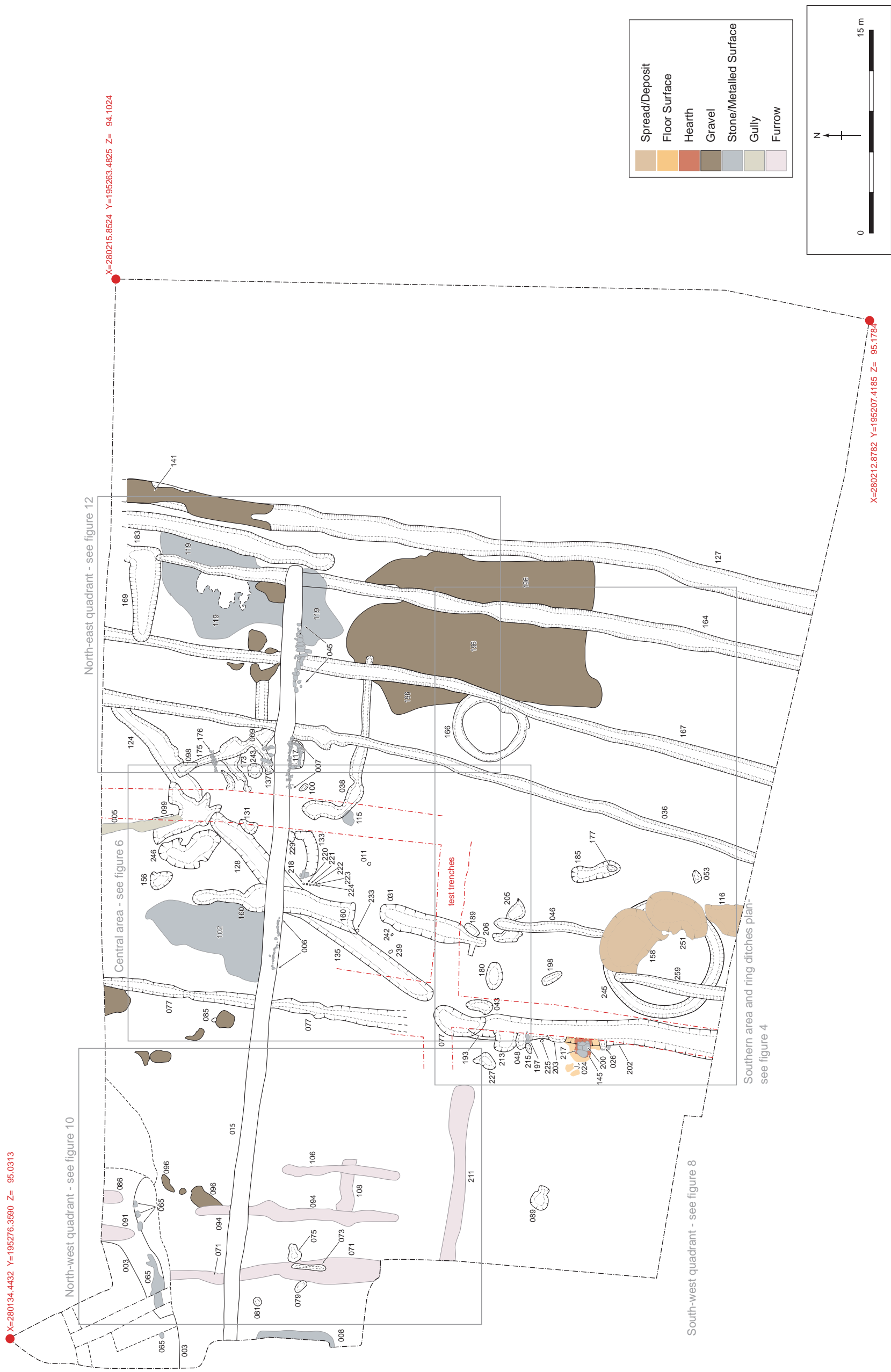


Figure 3 - N9/N10 Kilcullen to Waterford Scheme: Phase 3, Kilcullen to Carlow. Archaeological Services Contract No. 5 – Resolution, Kilcullen to Moone and Athy Link Road: E2970, Site layout.

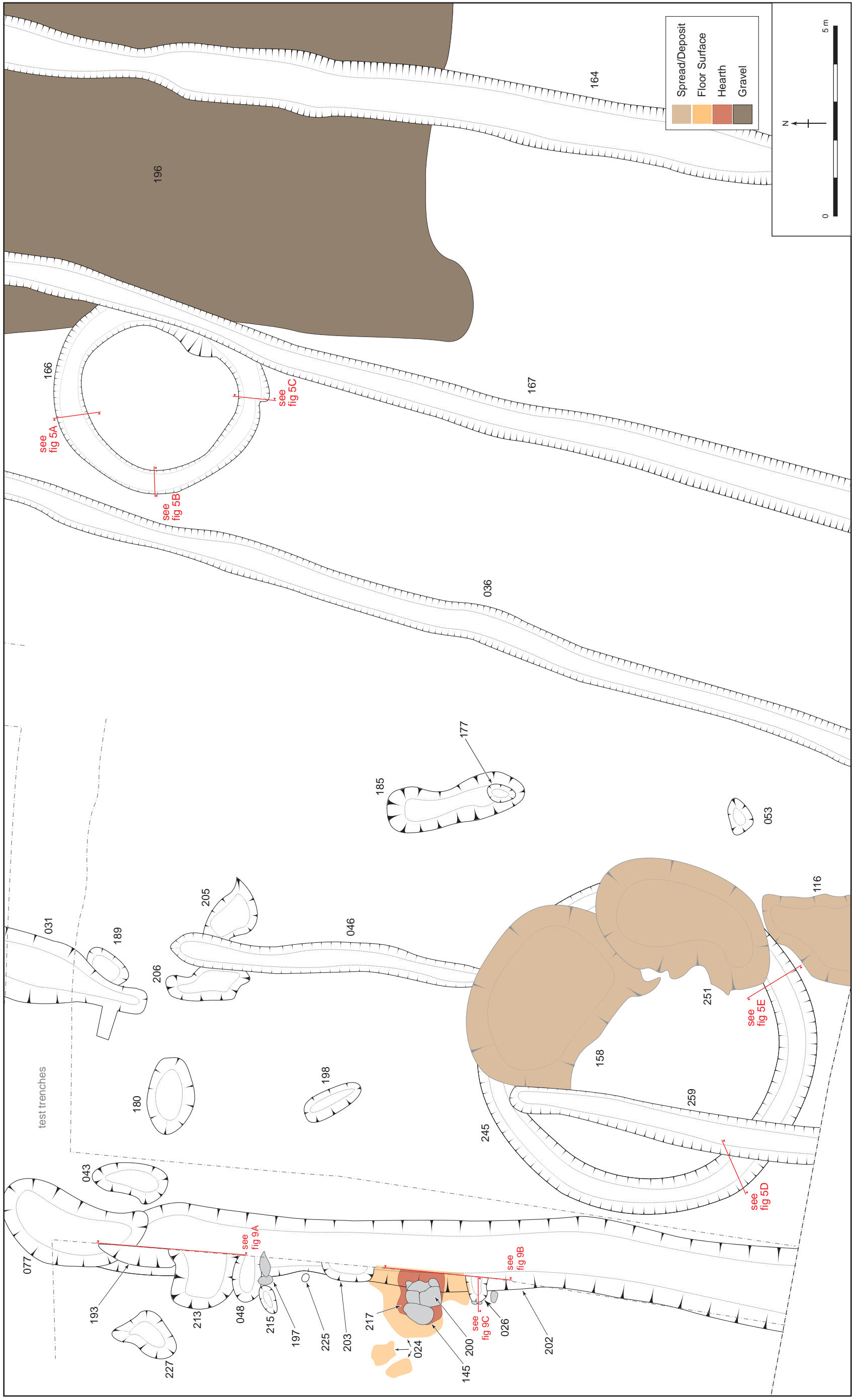


Figure 4 - N9/N10 Kilcullen to Waterford Scheme: Phase 3, Kilcullen to Carlow. Archaeological Services Contract No. 5 – Resolution, Kilcullen to Moone and Athy Link Road: E2970, Plan of ring ditches (245) and (166).

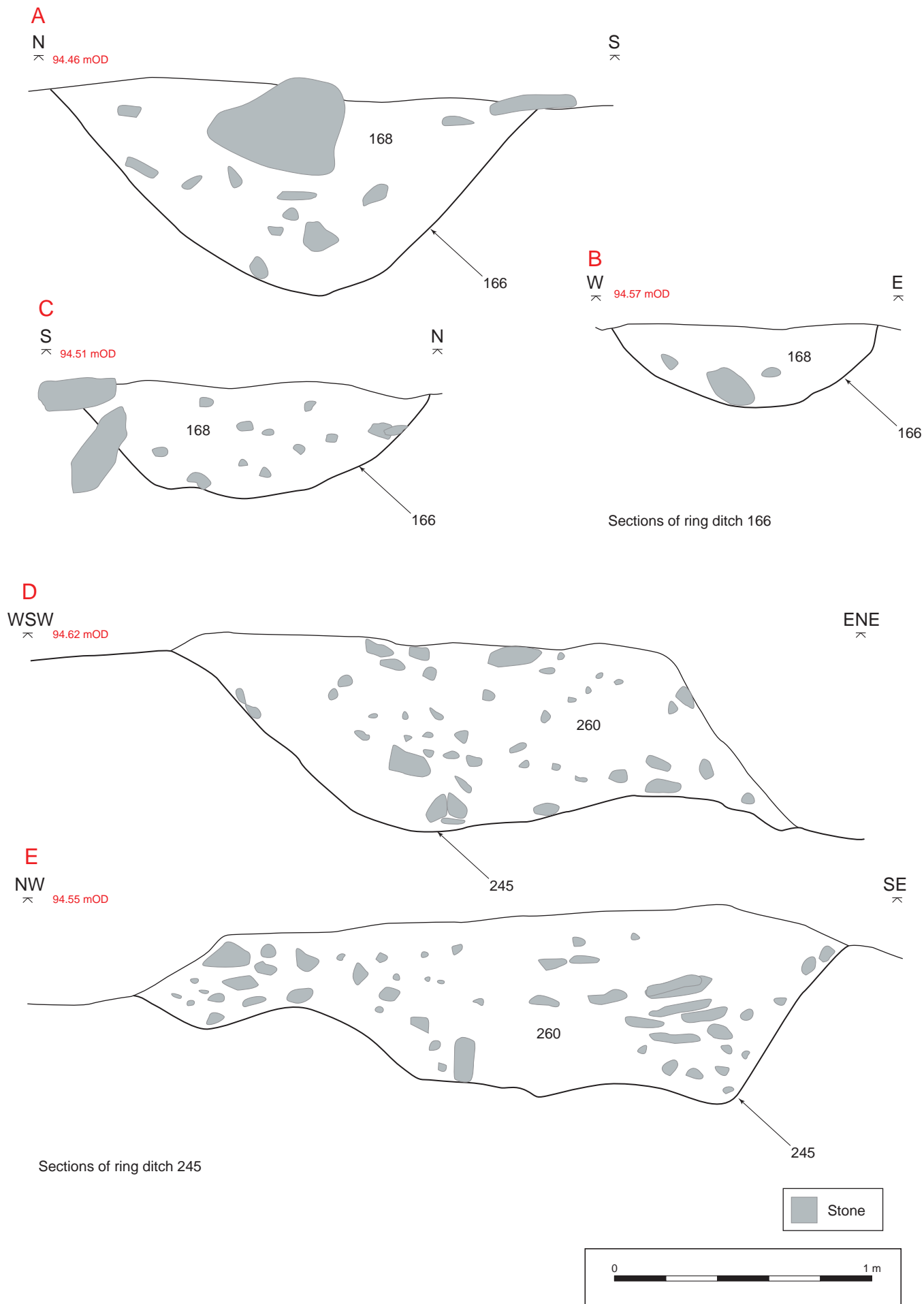


Figure 5 - N9/N10 Kilcullen to Waterford Scheme: Phase 3, Kilcullen to Carlow. Archaeological Services Contract No. 5 – Resolution, Kilcullen to Moone and Athy Link Road: E2970, Sections of ring ditches (166) and (245).

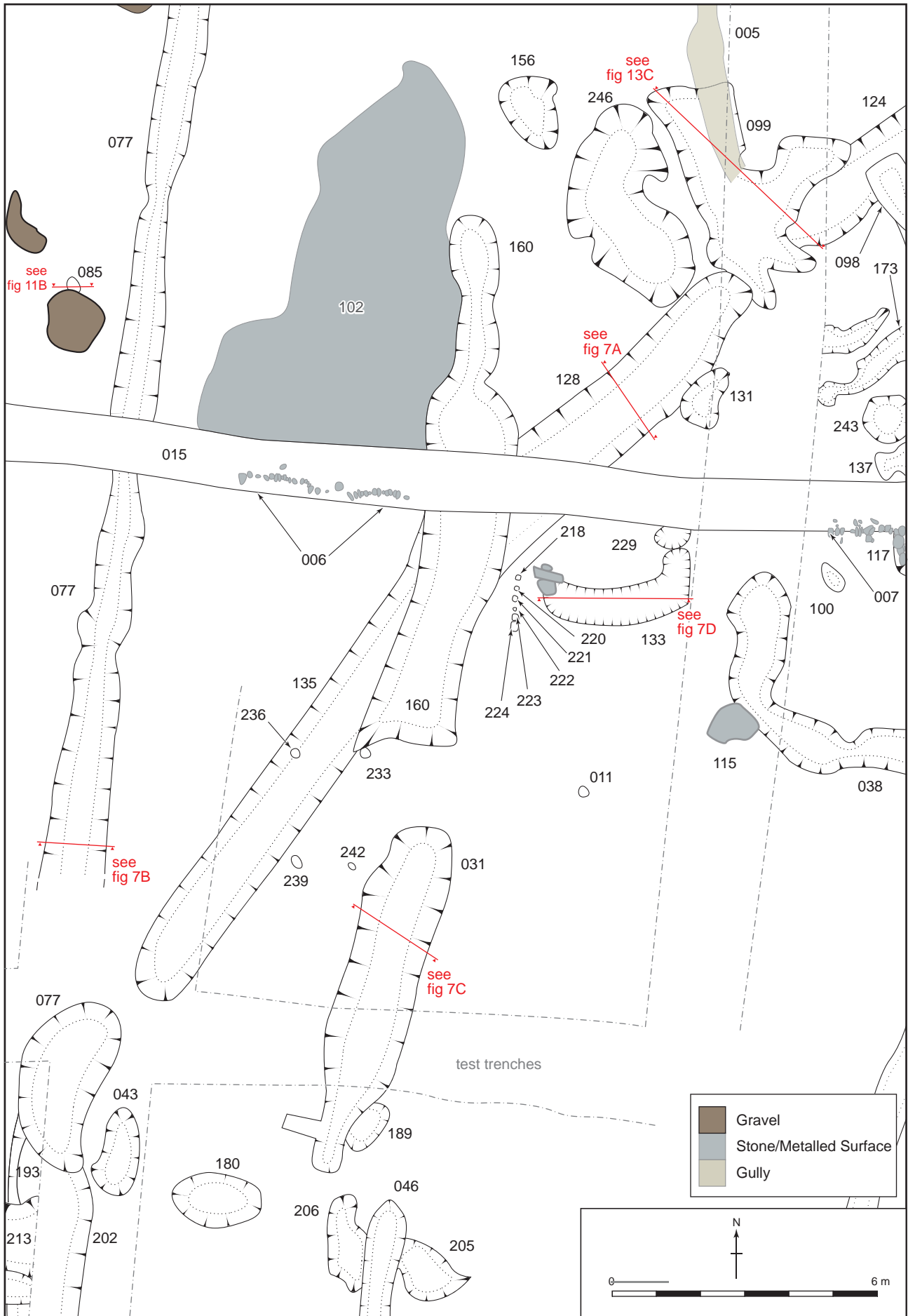


Figure 6 - N9/N10 Kilcullen to Waterford Scheme: Phase 3, Kilcullen to Carlow. Archaeological Services Contract No. 5 – Resolution, Kilcullen to Moone and Athy Link Road: E2970, Central area.

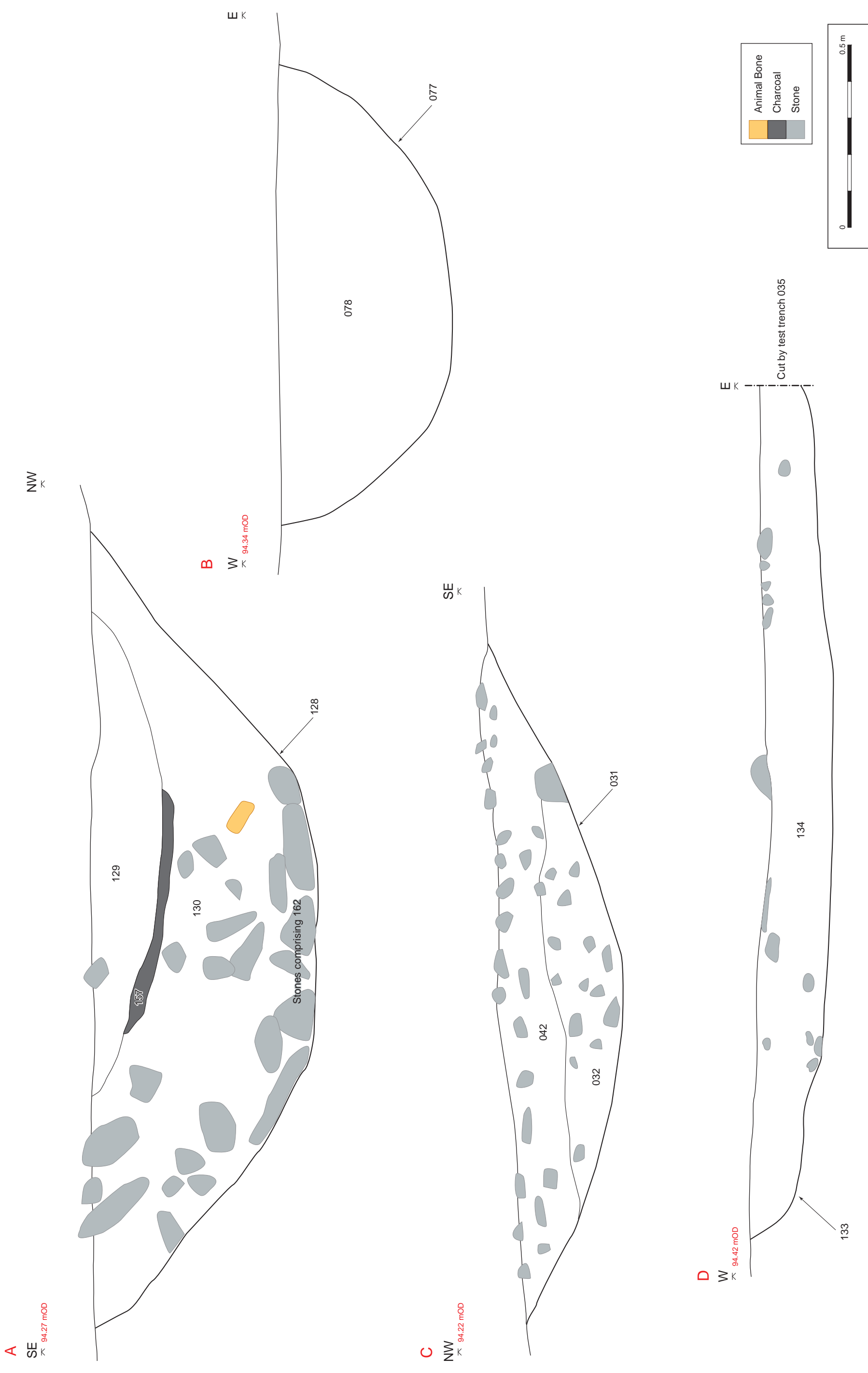
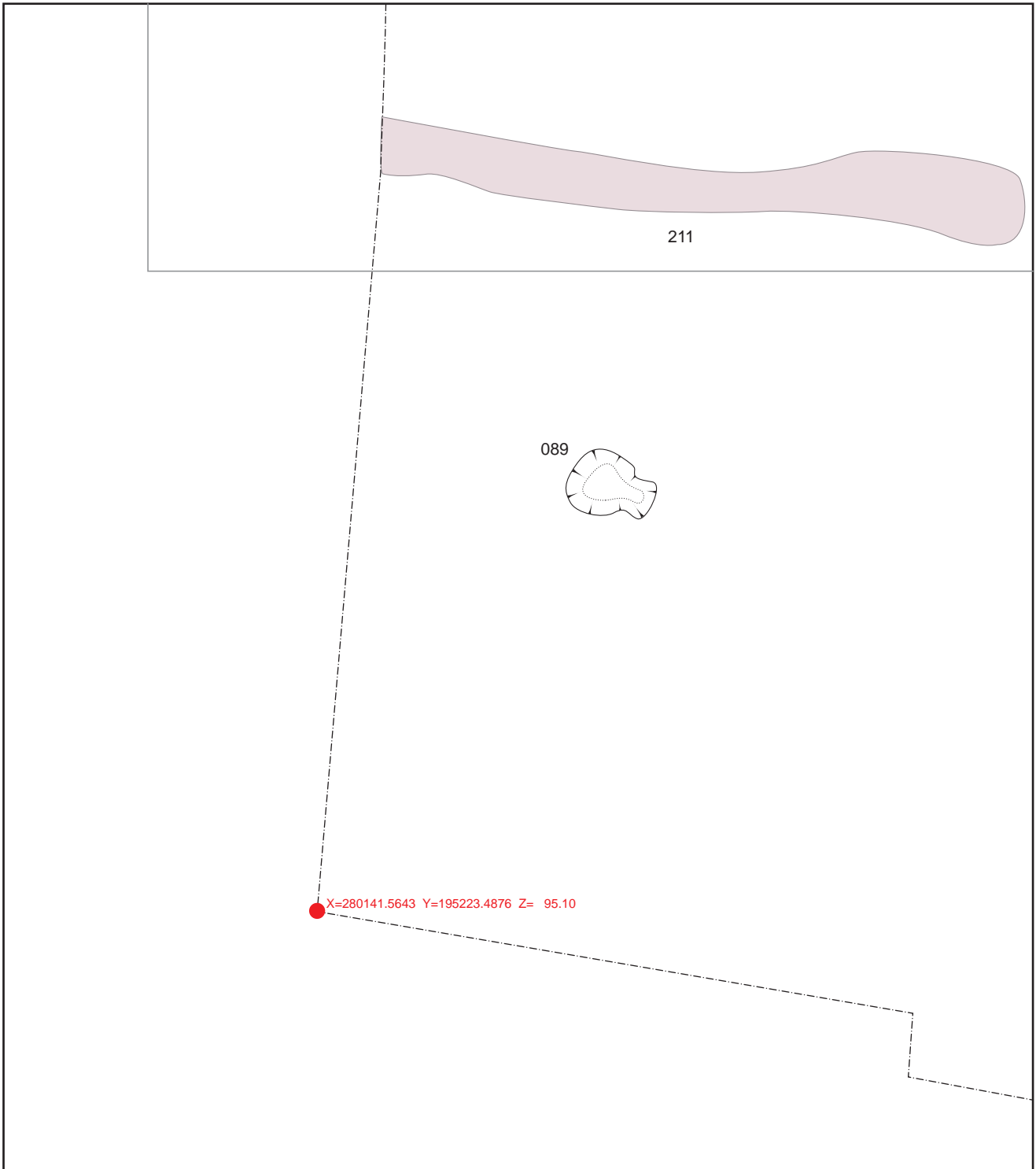


Figure 7 - N9/N10 Kilcullen to Waterford Scheme: Phase 3, Kilcullen to Carlow. Archaeological Services Contract No. 5 – Resolution, Kilcullen to Moone and Athy Link Road: E2970, Sections of (128), (077), (031) and (133).



Modern

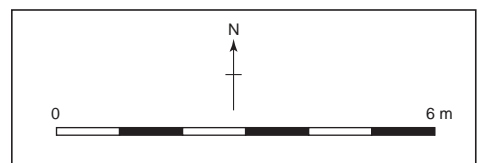


Figure 8 - N9/N10 Kilcullen to Waterford Scheme: Phase 3, Kilcullen to Carlow. Archaeological Services Contract No. 5 – Resolution, Kilcullen to Moone and Athy Link Road: E2970, Southwest quadrant.

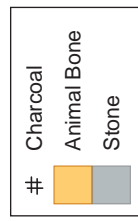
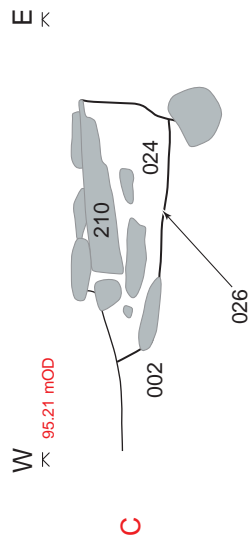
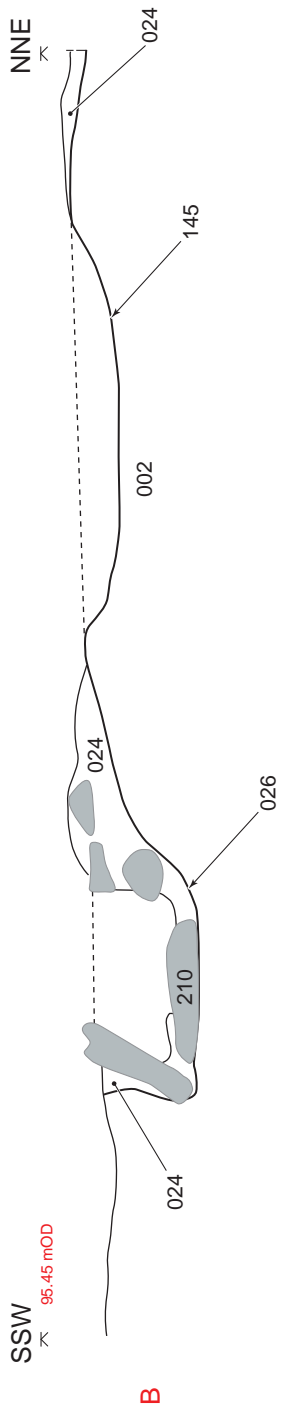
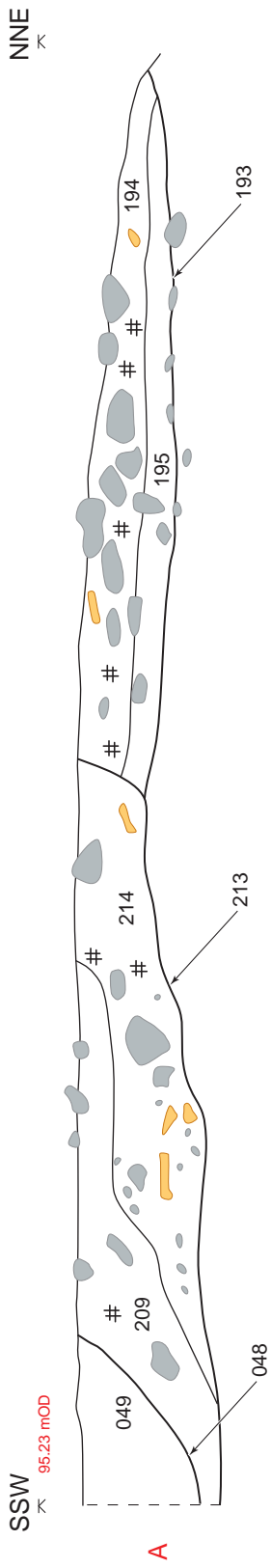


Figure 9 - N9/N10 Kilcullen to Waterford Scheme: Phase 3, Kilcullen to Carlow. Archaeological Services Contract No. 5 – Resolution, Kilcullen to Moone and Athy Link Road: E2970, Sections of (193), (026) and (145).

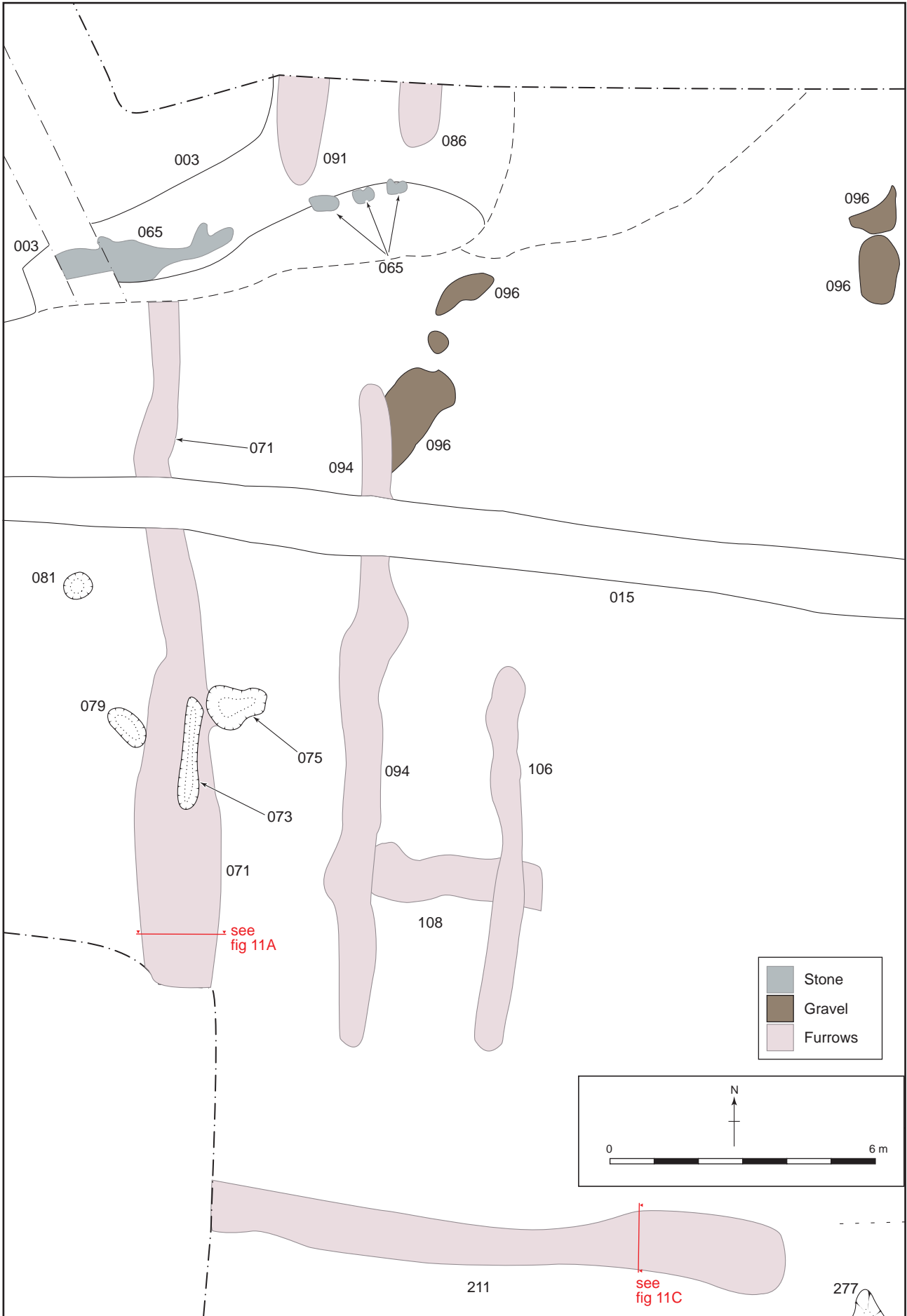


Figure 10 - N9/N10 Kilcullen to Waterford Scheme: Phase 3, Kilcullen to Carlow. Archaeological Services Contract No. 5 – Resolution, Kilcullen to Moone and Athy Link Road: E2970, Northwest quadrant.

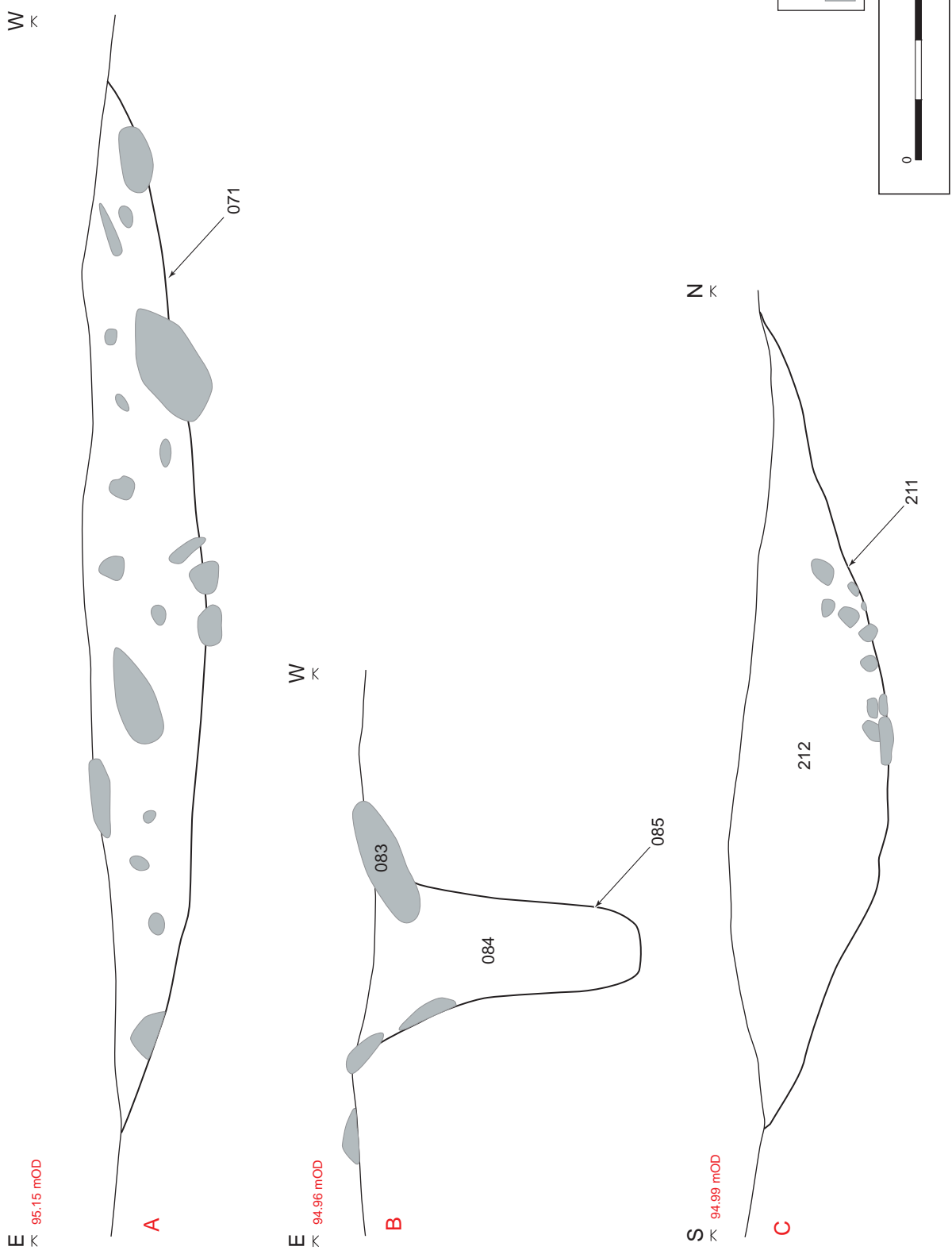


Figure 11 - N9/N10 Kilcullen to Waterford Scheme: Phase 3, Kilcullen to Carlow. Archaeological Services Contract No. 5 – Resolution, Kilcullen to Moone and Athy Link Road: E2970, Sections of (071), (085) and (211).

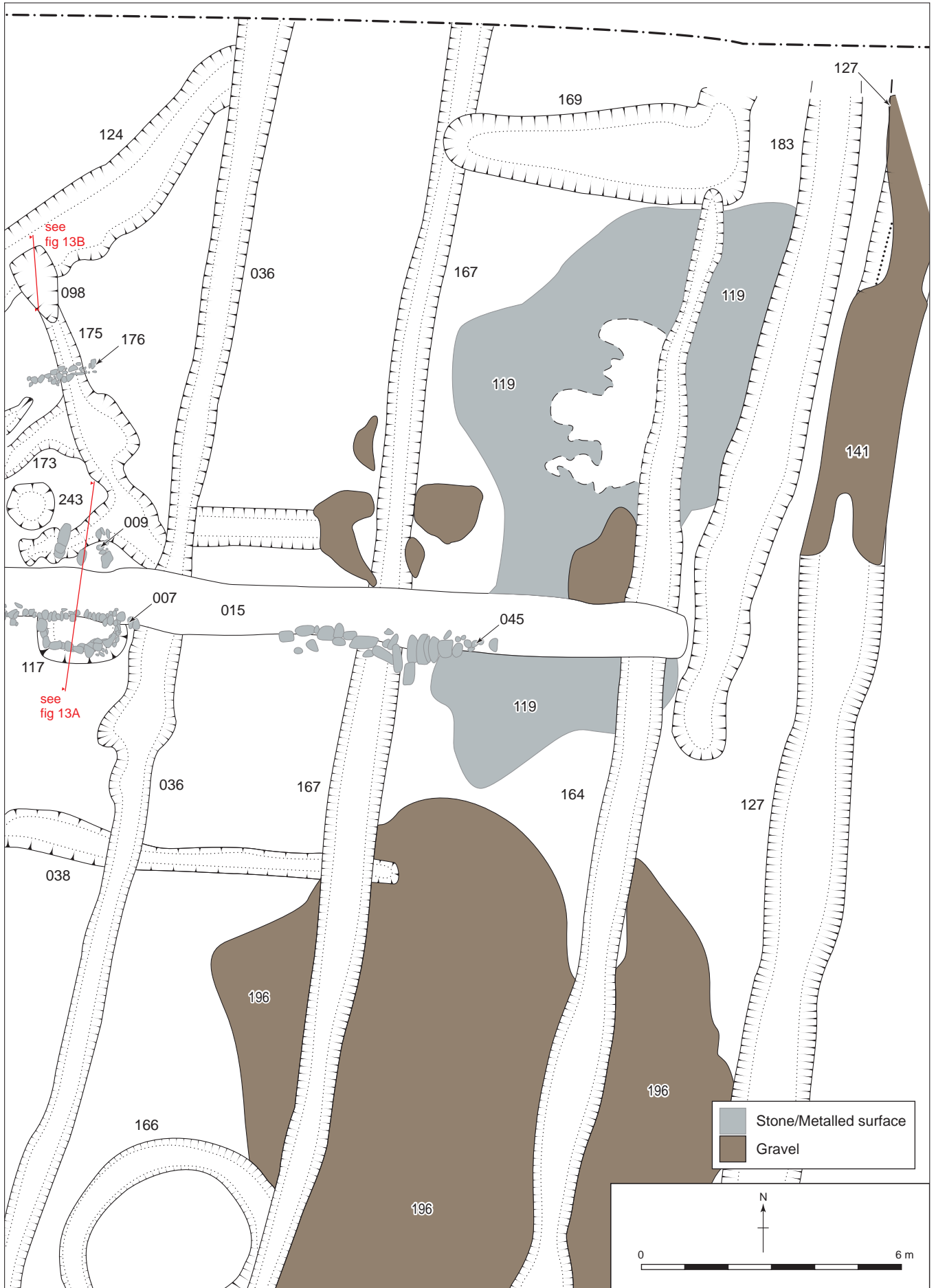


Figure 12 - N9/N10 Kilcullen to Waterford Scheme: Phase 3, Kilcullen to Carlow. Archaeological Services Contract No. 5 – Resolution, Kilcullen to Moone and Athy Link Road: E2970, Northeast quadrant.

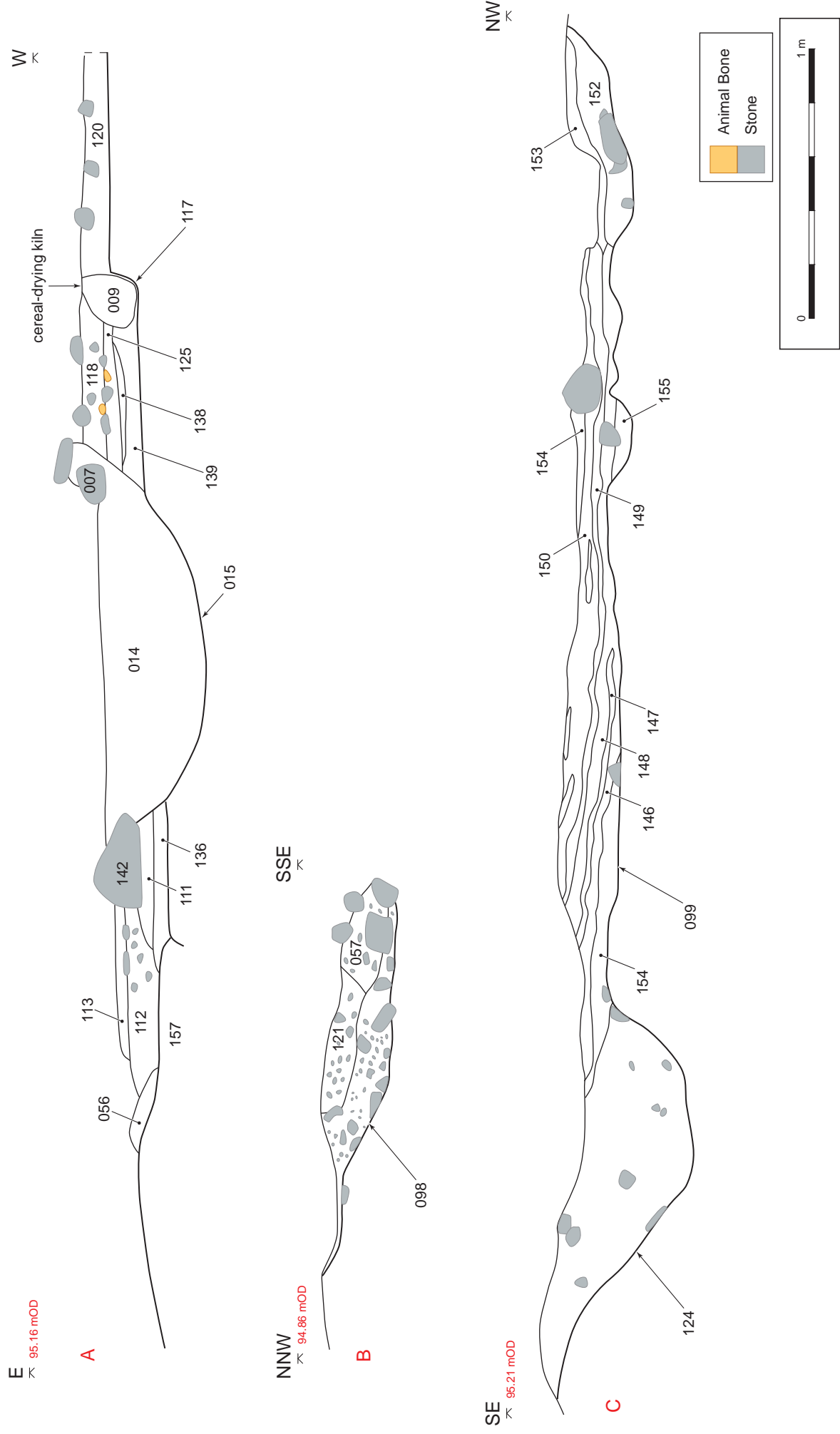
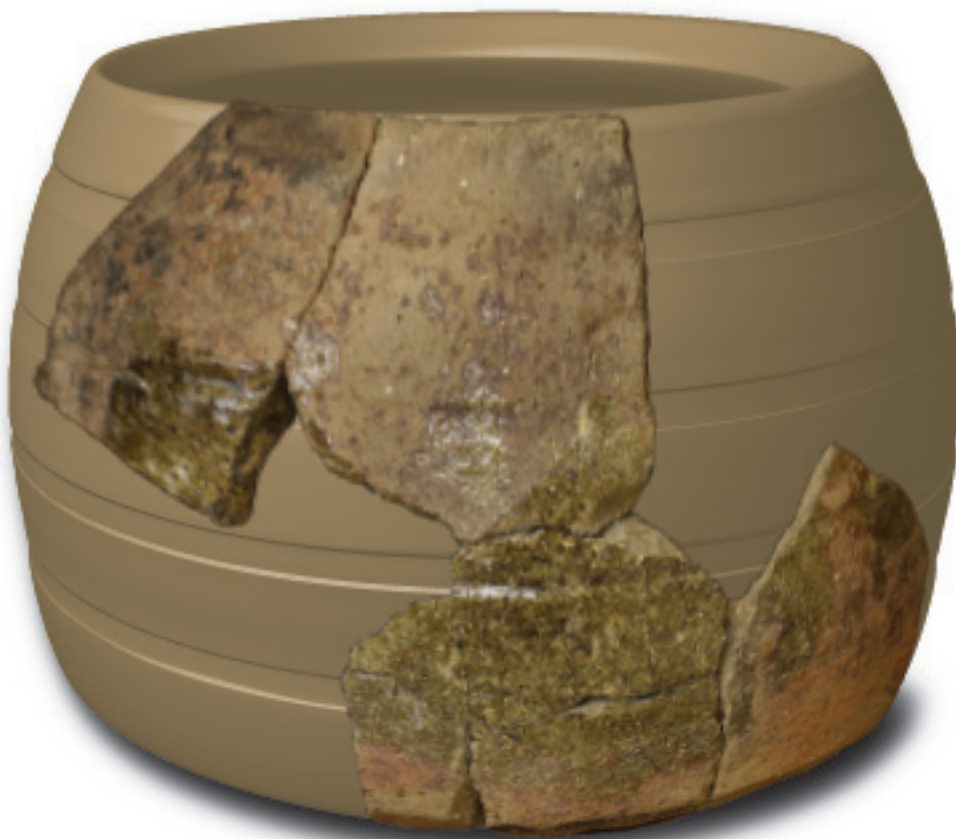


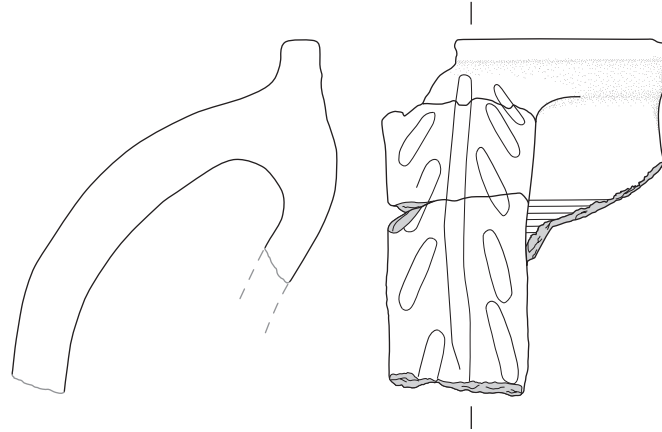
Figure 13 - N9/N10 Kilcullen to Waterford Scheme: Phase 3, Kilcullen to Carlow. Archaeological Services Contract No. 5 – Resolution, Kilcullen to Moone and Athy Link Road: E2970, Sections of (009), (098) and (099).



E2970:001:103, E2970:021:026, E2970:025:005-6, E2970:052:003
Dublin-type Coarseware (bowl)

0 5 cm
Drawn by: Hannah Sims

Figure 14 - N9/N10 Kilcullen to Waterford Scheme: Phase 3, Kilcullen to Carlow.
Archaeological Services Contract No. 5 - Resolution, Kilcullen to Moone and Athy Link Road:
E2970, Finds illustration.



E2970:029:003, 009, 028
Dublin-type Coarseware (Jug)



E2970:029:002, 004, 008, 012, 021, 022
Dublin-type Coarseware (Jug)

0 10 cm

Drawn by: Hannah Sims

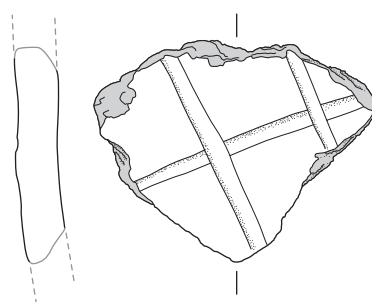
Figure 15 - N9/N10 Kilcullen to Waterford Scheme: Phase 3, Kilcullen to Carlow.
Archaeological Services Contract No. 5 - Resolution, Kilcullen to Moone and Athy Link Road:
E2970, Finds illustration.



E2970:001:259 & 261
Leinster Cooking Ware



E2970:032:012
Leinster Cooking Ware



E2970:001:219
Leinster Cooking Ware

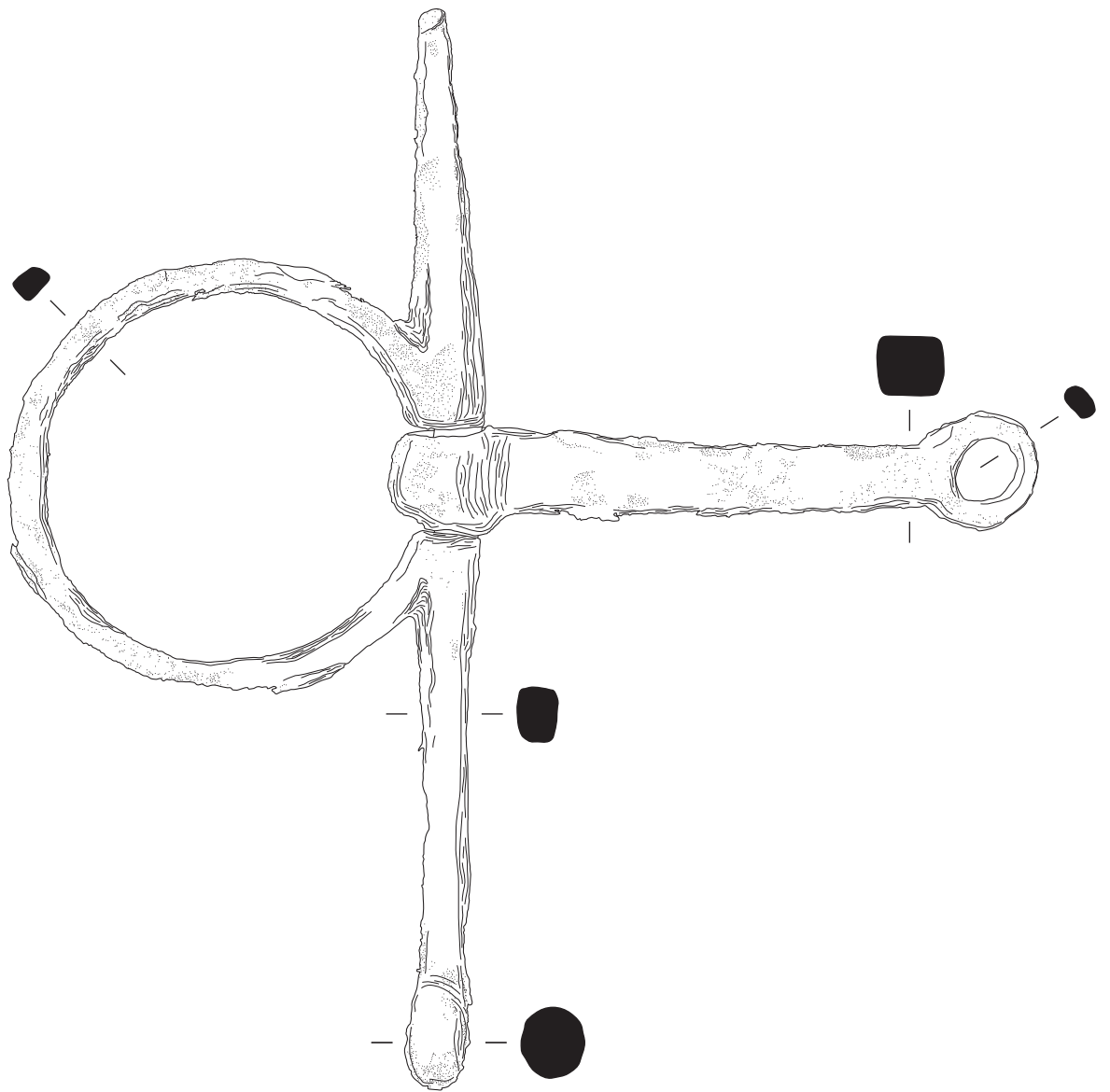


Drawn by: Hannah Sims

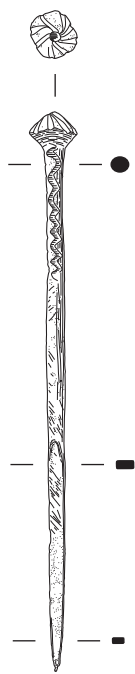
Figure 16 - N9/N10 Kilcullen to Waterford Scheme: Phase 3, Kilcullen to Carlow.
Archaeological Services Contract No. 5 - Resolution, Kilcullen to Moone and Athy Link Road:
E2970, Finds illustration.



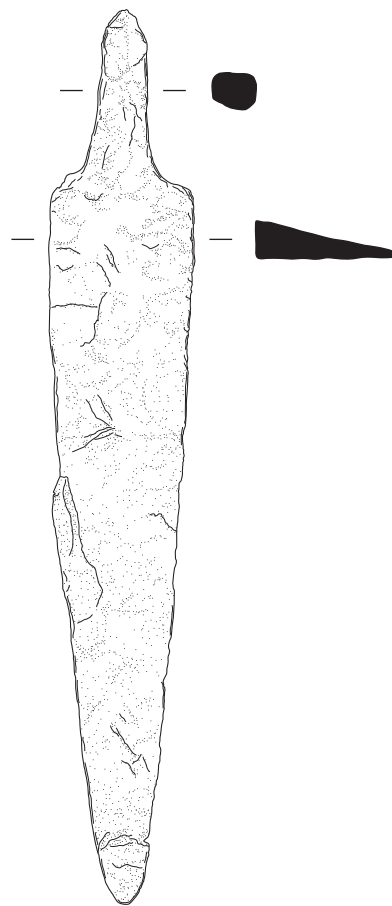
E2970:001:001
King John silver halfpenny



E2970:001:243
Horse bit and cheek piece



E2970:001:182
Copper alloy stick pin



E2970:001:257
Type D whittle tang knife



E2970:028:007
Socketed bone knife handle

0 5 cm

Drawn by: Hannah Sims

Figure 17 - N9/N10 Kilcullen to Waterford Scheme: Phase 3, Kilcullen to Carlow.
Archaeological Services Contract No. 5 - Resolution, Kilcullen to Moone and Athy Link Road:
E2970, Finds illustration.



E2970:103:001
Dressed Stone

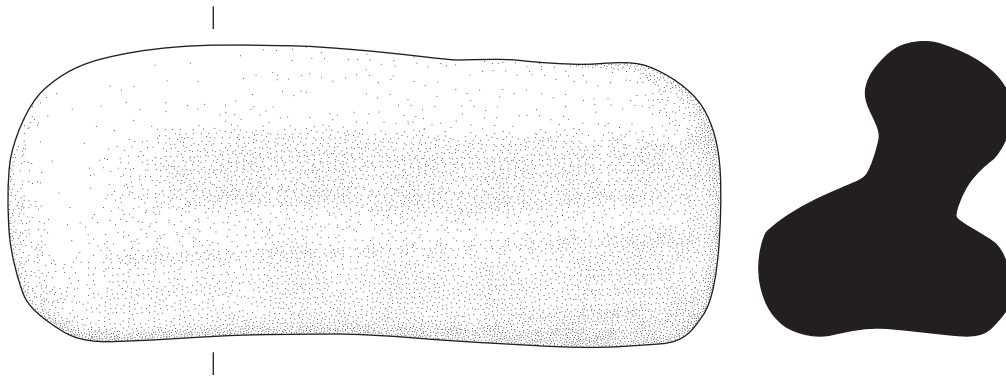


E2970:001:204
Structural Stone

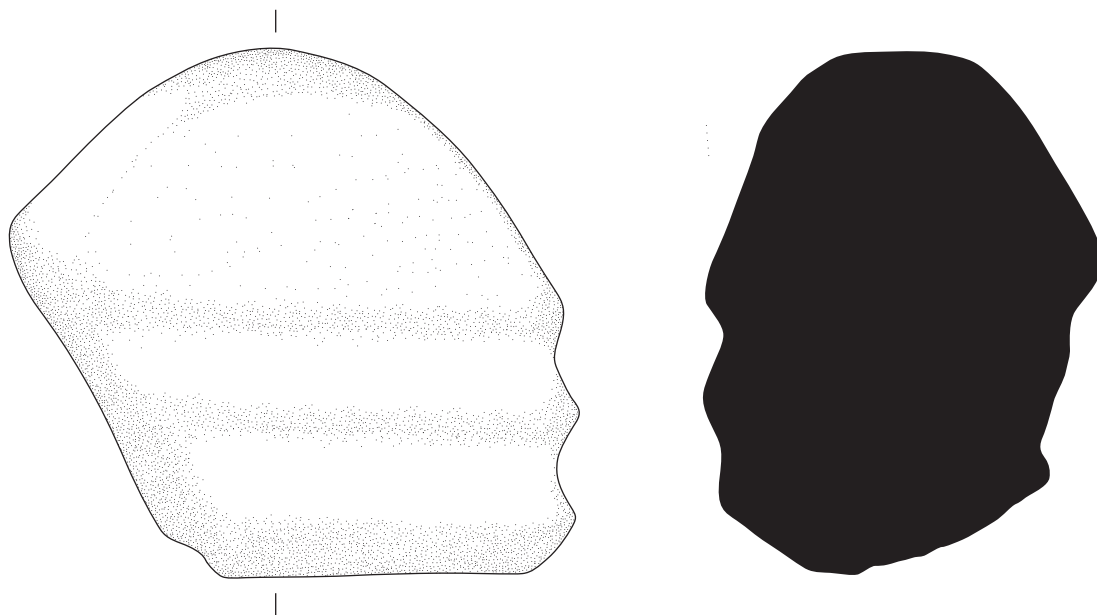
0 20 cm

Drawn by: Hannah Sims

Figure 18 - N9/N10 Kilcullen to Waterford Scheme: Phase 3, Kilcullen to Carlow.
Archaeological Services Contract No. 5 - Resolution, Kilcullen to Moone and Athy Link Road:
E2970, Finds illustration.



E2970:001:324
Shaped Stone

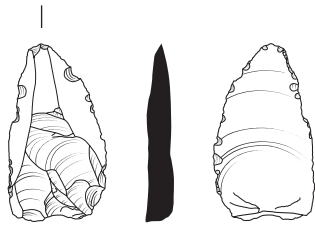


E2970:001:324
Shaped Stone

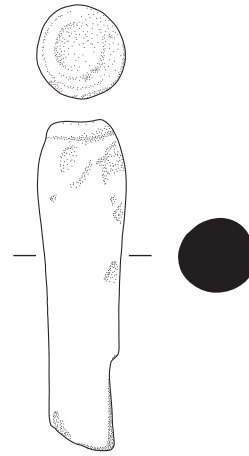


Drawn by: Hannah Sims

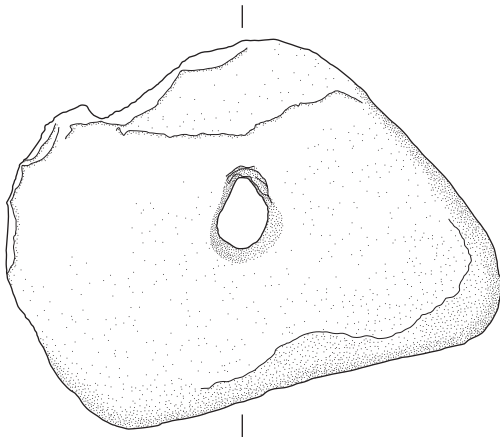
Figure 19 - N9/N10 Kilcullen to Waterford Scheme: Phase 3, Kilcullen to Carlow.
Archaeological Services Contract No. 5 - Resolution, Kilcullen to Moone and Athy Link Road:
E2970, Finds illustration.



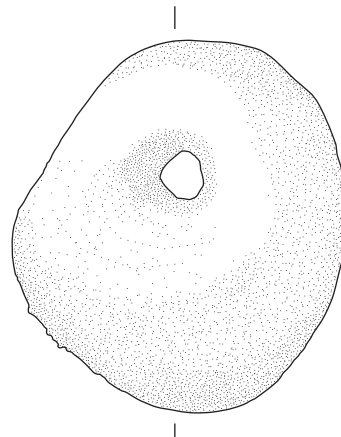
E2970:014:012
Utilised Flint



E2970:001:244
Clay Wig Curler



E2970:001:056
Loom Weight



E2970:001:306
Loom Weight



Drawn by: Hannah Sims

Figure 20 - N9/N10 Kilcullen to Waterford Scheme: Phase 3, Kilcullen to Carlow.
Archaeological Services Contract No. 5 - Resolution, Kilcullen to Moone and Athy Link Road:
E2970, Finds illustration.



Plate 1 - Post-excitation view of ringditch (166), facing northeast.



Plate 2 - Mid-excitation view of pit (177), facing north.



Plate 3 - Post-excavation view of possible cremation pit (177) truncating pit (185), facing south.



Plate 4 Post-excavation view of pit (185), facing northeast.



Plate 5 - Pre-excavation view of curvilinear enclosing ditch (128), facing northeast.



Plate 6 - Mid-excavation view of ditch (124), facing east.



Plate 7 - Aerial view of Central Area, facing north.



Plate 8 - Mid excavation view of stone lined pit (026), facing west.



Plate 9 - Mid-excavation view of flagstone (200), facing north.



Plate 10 - Mid-excavation view of posthole (085), facing south.



Plate 11 - Pre excavation view of pit (099), facing southeast.



Plate 12 - Mid-excavation view of pit (099) facing northeast.



Plate 13 - Mid-excavation view of cereal drying kiln (009), facing south.



Plate 14 - View of metal surface (119), facing northeast.



Plate 15 - View of gravel surface (196), facing south.



Plate 16 - Post-excavation view of possible stream course (003), facing northeast.



Plate 17 - Mid-excavation view of ditch (127), facing north.



Plate 18 - Aerial view of site, facing northeast.



Plate 19 - Utilised blade E2970-178-001.

Appendix 1 – Context Register for Site E2970

Context no.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
(001)	Deposit	-	-	-	-	0.3	Mid-brown silty clay	Topsoil
(002)	Deposit	-	-	-	-	-	Yellow boulder clay interspersed with natural gravels	Natural
(003)	Cut	-	(065), (066), (067), (067), (068), (069).	c 12 (within site)	8 (within site)	0.6 (max)	Linear feature with north edge beyond site limit. Sharp to gradually sloping sides and sloping base.	Possible stream course
(004)	Fill	(005)	-	7.5 (within site)	0.85	0.16	Loose dark grey clay with occasional pebbles.	Fill of gully.
(005)	Cut	-	(004)	7.5 (within site)	0.85	0.16	Linear feature (aligned N/S) with gradually sloping sides and flat base.	Gully.
(006)	Fill	(015)	-	4.3	0.3	0.3	Single course arrangement (aligned E/W) of medium sized flat stones with sub-rounded to sub-angular edges revetted against south edge of feature.	Stone revetment/fill of ditch.
(007)	Fill	(015)	-	5	0.2	0.2	Linear arrangement (aligned E/W) of medium sized sub-rounded to sub-angular stones revetted against south edge of feature.	Stone revetment/fill of ditch.
(008)	Surface	-	-	6	1 (within site)	0.05	Compacted small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones set into a silty clay matrix.	Metalled surface.
(009)	Structural	(117)	-	2.9	2	0.4	Corn drying kiln consisting of a sub-circular bowl and flue component (aligned N/S) made from medium to large sized limestone rocks cemented together with yellow clay.	Stone kiln.
(010)	Deposit	-	-	5.2	4.5	0.25	Irregular shaped spread of compact yellow silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks.	Clay deposit.
(011)	Deposit	-	-	6	4	0.12	Irregular shaped spread of compact yellow sandy clay with small stone inclusions.	Possible floor surface associated

Context no.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
(012)	Deposit	-	-	7.3	6	0.2	Irregular shaped spread of compact yellow clay with occasional small stone inclusions.	Possible floor surface associated with structure.
(013)	Deposit	-	-	4.6	4.05	0.35	Irregular shaped spread of compact orange yellow clay with occasional small to medium sized sub-angular stones.	Clay deposit.
(014)	Fill	(015)	-	1.5	0.6	0.35	Compact dark brown sandy silt with small stone inclusions.	Fill of ditch.
(015)	Cut	-	(110), (014), (006), (007), (045).	60 (within site)	1.5	0.4	Linear ditch (aligned E/W) with sharp to gradually sloping sides and concave shaped base.	Field boundary.
(016)	Deposit	-	-	3.25	0.95	0.2	Irregular shaped spread of compact yellow clay with occasional small stone inclusions.	Possible floor surface associated with structure, same as (012).
(017)	Deposit	-	-	4.5	1	0.2	Irregular shaped spread of loose medium to large sized sub-angular stones	Stone spread.
(018)	Deposit	-	-	7.95	3.9	0.05	Irregular shaped spread of loose dark brown sandy clay with occasional small stones.	Layer/spread associated with structure.
(019)	Deposit	-	-	1.8	1.2	0.02	Oval shaped spread of loose dark brown silt with frequent charcoal flecks.	Burnt deposit
(020)	Deposit	-	-	0.4	0.4	0.1	Oval shaped deposit of moderately compact white, grey and brown ash and fine sand with frequent charcoal flecks.	Hearth.
(021)	Deposit	-	-	11.1	2.38	0.05	Sub-rectangular shaped spread of loose black brown clay with gravel and large medium sized stones.	Possible habitation layer.
(022)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Void.
(023)	Deposit	-	-	1.6	1.4	0.11	Irregular shaped spread of moderately compact	Possible habitation

Context no.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
		-					mid-orange brown silty clay with occasional pebble inclusions.	layer
(024)	Deposit	-	-	4	1.7	0.15	Irregular shaped spread of yellow clay with occasional burnt clay fleck and small stone inclusions.	Possible floor surface/bonding.
(025)	Deposit	-	-	6.25	5	0.14	Irregular shaped dark orange brown silty clay with occasional medium to large sized stone and charcoal flecks.	Possible floor surface.
(026)	Cut	-	(024), (210), (028).	0.9	0.7	0.25	Sub-rectangular pit with sharply sloping sides and flat base.	Cut of pit.
(027)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Void
(028)	Fill	(026)	-	0.6	0.6	0.28	Loose dark grey sandy silt with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks.	Fill of pit.
(029)	Fill	(135)	-	14	0.5	0.2	Moderately compact brown fine sand with frequent small to medium sized stones, animal bone and occasional charcoal flecks.	Fill of ditch.
(030)	Fill	(135)	-	14	0.7	0.3	Frequent small to medium sized sub-angular and sub-rounded stones	Fill of ditch.
(031)	Cut	-	(032), (042).	5.9	2.4	0.3	Linear feature with gradually sloping sides and uneven base.	Linear feature.
(032)	Fill	(031)	-	5.9	2.4	0.3	Moderately compact brown sandy clay with occasional small stones and animal bone inclusions.	Fill of linear feature.
(033)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(034)	Fill	(135)	-	6.1	0.7	0.4	Compact yellow brown fine sand and pebbles.	Fill of ditch.
(035)	Cut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(036)	Cut	-	(037)	c.42	1.4	0.4	Linear ditch (aligned N/S) with gradually sloping sides and concave shaped base.	Possible field boundary.
(037)	Fill	(036)	-	c.42	1.4	0.4	Moderately compact brown clayey silt.	Fill of ditch.

Context no.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
(038)	Cut	-	(039), (070).	c 15	0.72	0.12	Curvilinear feature with gradually sloping sides and concave shaped base.	Curvilinear gully.
(039)	Fill	(038)	-	14.1	0.72	0.12	Loose mid-brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and animal bone inclusions.	Fill of gully.
(040)	Fill	(098)	-	0.5	0.4	0.1	Moderate to hard compacted mottled brown black clayey silt.	Fill of pit.
(041)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Void
(042)	Fill	(031)	-	3.7	0.9	0.25	Moderately compact blackish brown silty sand.	Fill of linear feature.
(043)	Cut	-	(044)	1.85	0.9	0.5	Oval shaped feature with sharply sloping sides and an uneven base.	Pit.
(044)	Fill	(043)	-	1.85	0.9	0.5	Moderately compact and occasional sticky mid-brown clayey silt with occasional small stone inclusions.	Fill of pit.
(045)	Fill	(015)	-	4.8	0.5	0.4	Linear arrangement (aligned E/W) of medium sized sub-rounded to sub-angular stones revetted against south edge of feature.	Stone revetment/fill of ditch.
(046)	Cut	(047)	-	8	1.1	0.2	Linear (aligned N/S) feature with gradually sloping sides and flat base.	Linear feature.
(047)	Fill	(046)	-	8	1.1	0.2	Moderately compact mid-brown silty clay.	Fill of linear feature.
(048)	Cut	-	(197), (049).	1	0.7	0.3	Oval pit with gradually sloping sides and sloping base.	Pit.
(049)	Fill	(048)	-	1.2	0.7	0.3	Loose dark brown sandy silt with occasional small to medium sized stones and animal bone and charcoal fleck inclusions.	Fill of pit.
(050)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Void
(051)	Fill	(053)	-	0.7	0.9	0.4	Moderately compact brown sand with occasional stones.	Fill of pit.

Context no.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
(052)	Surface	-	-	4.5	2.45	0.03	Small compacted sub-rounded to sub-angular stones set into underlying deposits.	Metalled surface.
(053)	Cut	-	(051)	0.7	0.9	0.4	Oval pit with sharply sloping sides and concave shaped base.	Pit.
(054)	Fill	(098)	-	1.65	1.02	0.17	Moderately compact blackish brown sandy clay with frequent charcoal flecks and animal bone inclusions.	Fill of pit.
(055)	-	-	-	-	-	-		Void
(056)	Fill	(117)	-	0.2	0.2	0.08	Loose black sand and ash with frequent charcoal flecks and animal bones.	Possible rake-out from kiln
(057)	Fill	(124)	-	4.4	1.9	0.34	Moderately compact light brown sandy clay with stone and animal bone inclusions.	Fill of ditch.
(058)	-	-	-	-	-	-		Void.
(059)	Fill	(124)	-	1.71	1.4	0.58	Loose grey gravel (natural redeposit).	Fill of ditch.
(060)	Fill	(124)	-	1.81	0.84	0.11	Compact charcoal rich silty clay with occasional burnt flecks, occasional burnt stones and animal bone inclusions.	Fill of ditch.
(061)	-	-	-	-	-	-		Void.
(062)	Deposit	-	-	23	11.4	0.12	Sub-rectangular shaped spread of loose moderately compact mid-brown clayey silt with occasional bone inclusions, overlying structure area.	Deposit.
(063)	-	-	-	-	-	-		Void.
(064)	-	-	-	-	-	-		Void.
(065)	Deposit	-	-	9.7	0.5	0.04	Linear arrangement (aligned E/W) of medium to large sub-angular stones partially contained in ditch feature.	Stone alignment.
(066)	Fill	(003)	-	Unknown	1m	0.2	Loose dark grey brown silty sand with small stone inclusions.	Fill of possible stream course.

Context no.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
(067)	Fill	(003)	-	Unknown	2.85	0.5	Loose grey brown sandy silt with moderate stone content and animal bone inclusions.	Fill of possible stream course.
(068)	Fill	(003)	-	Unknown	Unknown	0.26	Loose light grey brown sandy silt with occasional small stones.	Fill of possible stream course.
(069)	fill	(003)	-	Unknown	4.8	0.3	Loose grey sand silt with frequent small stone inclusions.	Fill of possible stream course.
(070)	Fill	(038)	-	2.2	0.76	0.1	Loose light brown sand with pebble inclusions and animal bone content.	Fill of gully
(071)	Cut	-	(072)	8.4	1.7	0.17	Linear feature (aligned N/S) with gradually sloping sides and flat base.	Furrow.
(072)	Fill	(071)	-	8.4 (within site)	1.6	0.18	Moderately compact mid to dark brown silty clay with occasional gravel and small stone inclusions.	Fill of furrow.
(073)	Cut	-	(074)	2.6	0.48	0.25	Linear feature (aligned N/S) with gradually sloping sides and irregular base.	Furrow.
(074)	Fill	(074)	-	2.6	0.48	0.25	Loose dark brown sandy clay.	Fill of furrow.
(075)	Cut	-	(076)	1.1	0.8	0.35	Oval pit with gradually sloping sides and irregular base.	Pit.
(076)	Fill	(075)	-	1.1	0.8	0.35	Loose dark brown sandy clay.	Fill of pit.
(077)	Cut	-	(078), (208).	22.6 (within site)	0.9	0.35	Linear feature (aligned N/S) with gradually sloping sides and concave shaped base.	Ditch.
(078)	Fill	(077)	-	22.6 (within site)	0.9	0.35	Loose to moderately compact dark orange brown sand and clay with occasional animal bones and slag.	Fill of ditch.
(079)	Cut	-	(080)	1	0.48	0.2	Oblong pit with gradually sloping sides and concave shaped base.	Pit.
(080)	Fill	(079)	-	1	0.48	0.2	Loose dark brown sandy clay.	Fill of pit.

Context no.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
(081)	Cut	-	(082)	0.7	0.7	0.11	Circular pit with uneven sides and base.	Pit.
(082)	Fill	(081)	-	0.7	0.6	0.11	Loose dark brown clayey sand with stone inclusions.	Fill of pit.
(083)	Fill	(085)	-	0.66	0.58	0.25	Medium sized sub-rounded and sub-angular packing stones.	Posthole packing stones.
(084)	Fill	(085)	-	0.28	0.25	0.5	Loose brown sand with small stone, animal bone and slag inclusions.	Fill of posthole.
(085)	Cut	-	(083), (084)	0.66	0.58	0.5	Circular posthole with sharply sloping sides and concave shaped base.	Posthole.
(086)	Cut	-	(087)	1.3	1	0.1	Sub-rectangular shaped feature partially located within the site with gradually sloping sides and sloping base.	Feature.
(087)	Fill	(086)	-	1.3	1	0.1	Loose dark brown silty sand.	Fill of feature.
(088)	Deposit	-	-	25	7	0.06	Irregular shaped (orientated NE/SW) spread of loose orange brown sandy clay with inclusions of small stone, bone fragments and iron ore.	Deposit.
(089)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Void.
(090)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Void.
(091)	Cut	-	(092)	2.25 (within site)	0.9	0.18	Linear feature (aligned N/S) partially located within site with gradually sloping sides and sloping base.	Linear feature.
(092)	Fill	(091)	-	2.25 (within site)	0.9	0.18	Loose light brown silty clay with frequent small stones.	Fill of linear feature.
(093)	Fill	(093)	-	15	0.75	0.2	Moderately compact mid-brown silty clay with gravel and small stone inclusions.	Fill of furrow.
(094)	Cut	-	(093)	15	1	0.2	Linear (aligned N/S) shape in plan with gradually sloping sides and uneven base.	Furrow.

Context no.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
(095)	Fill	(185)	-	3.5	1.02	0.16	Compacted yellow brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks.	Fill of linear feature.
(096)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Void
(097)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Void
(098)	Cut		(054)	1.48	1.11	0.24	Oval pit with gradually sloping sides and concave shaped base.	Pit.
(099)	Cut	(146), (147), (148), (149), (150), (151), (152), (153), (154), (155).	-	4	0.6	0.3	Irregular linear feature (aligned N/S) with gradual to sharply sloping sides and a flat base.	Burnt pit.
(100)	Cut		(101)	0.9	0.45	0.23	Oval pit with sharply sloping sides and flat base.	Pit.
(101)	Fill	(100)	-	0.9	0.45	0.23	Loose dark brown silty sand with moderate charcoal fleck inclusions and animal bone fragments.	Pit.
(102)	Surface	-	-	6	9	0.08	Irregular shaped (orientated NNE/SSW) surface composed of compacted grey small to medium sized sub-rounded stones.	Metalled surface.
(103)	Spread	-	-	25	8	0.1	Irregular shaped (aligned NE/SW) spread of medium sized sub-rounded and sub-angular stones.	Stone spread.
(104)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Void
(105)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Void
(106)	Cut	-	(107)	8	0.8	0.13	Linear feature (aligned N/S) with gradually sloping sides and concave shaped base.	Furrow.

Context no.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
(107)	Fill	(106)	-	8	0.8	0.13	Moderately compact mid-brown silty clay with gravel and small stone inclusions.	Fill of furrow.
(108)	Cut	-	(109)	4	0.76	0.15	Linear feature (aligned E/W) with gradually sloping sides and concave shaped base.	Furrow.
(109)	Fill	(108)	-	4	0.76	0.15	Moderately compact mid-brown silty clay with small stone and gravel inclusions.	Fill of furrow.
(110)	Fill	(015)	-	-	1.1	0.05	Loose dark grey sandy gravel with small stone inclusions.	Fill of ditch.
(111)	Fill	(117)	-	0.4	0.2	0.08	Compact reddish clay with small pebble inclusions.	Fill of kiln flue.
(112)	Fill	-117	-	0.5	0.4	0.15	Loose dark brown sand with occasional charcoal flecks, flat stones, pebbles and animal bones.	Fill of drying kiln.
(113)	Fill	(117)	-	0.4	0.3	0.08	Compact yellowish brown sand and clay with flat stones and occasional charcoal flecks.	Fill of drying kiln.
(114)	Deposit	-	-	12	8	0.1	Loose to moderately compact grey yellow silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions.	Sand deposit.
(115)	Boulder	-	-	1.1	0.7	0.35	Irregular shaped boulder.	Large Boulder
(116)	Deposit	-	-	2.5	2.1	0.2	Irregular shaped spread of loose dark brown sand with pebbles and animal bone inclusions.	Spread.
(117)	Cut	-	(009) (139) (143) (138) (144) (125) (118).	2.3	1	0.25	Oval cutting with gradually sloping sides and flat base.	Cutting for kiln chamber.
(118)	Fill	(117)	-	1.6	0.3	0.12	Loose yellowish brown sand and clay.	Fill of drying kiln.
(119)	Surface	-	-	15	12	0.04	Sub-rectangular shaped surface composed of small to medium sized sub-rounded to sub-angular stones set into a silty clay matrix with animal teeth inclusions.	Metalled surface.
(120)	Deposit	-	-	-	-	-	Loose brown sand with small stone inclusions.	Deposit.

Context no.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
(121)	Fill	(124)	-	2.1	1.4	0.12	Moderately compact reddish yellow clayey sand with gravel and animal bone inclusions.	Fill of ditch.
(122)	Fill	(124)	-	0.77	0.5	0.02	Moderately compact black charcoal lens with animal bone inclusions.	Fill of ditch.
(123)	Fill	(124)	-	6.08	1.52	0.28	Moderately compact dark brown sandy clay with frequent stone and animal bone inclusions.	Fill of ditch.
(124)	Cut	-	(059), (123), (057), (122), (121), (060).	10	1.97 (max)	0.58	Curvilinear ditch with moderately sharply sloping sides and flat to concave shaped base.	Portion of ditch.
(125)	Fill	(117)	-	1.6	0.3	0.1	Loose yellowish brown sand and clay with flat stones, animal bone and occasional charcoal flecks.	Fill of drying kiln.
(126)	Deposit	Fill	-	2.92	0.5	-	Medium sized sub-rounded limestone and quartz stones.	Stone alignment.
(127)	Cut	-	(141), (184).	53	1.5	0.4	Linear ditch (aligned N/S) with gradual to sharply sloping sides and concave shaped base.	Field boundary.
(128)	Cut	-	(129), (130), (157), (162).	6	2	0.85	Curvilinear ditch with moderately sharply sloping sides and an uneven base.	Portion of ditch.
(129)	Fill	(128)	-	6	1.3	0.2	Moderately compact dark brown fine sand with charcoal flecks and animal bone inclusions.	Fill of ditch.
(130)	Fill	(128)	-	6	1.3	0.8	Moderately compact light medium brown silty sand with animal bone and slag inclusions.	Fill of ditch.
(131)	Cut	-	(132)	1	0.25	0.5	Oval pit with gradually sloping sides and concave shaped base.	Cut of pit.
(132)	Fill	(131)	-	1	0.25	0.5	Brown black silty clay with charcoal flecks.	Fill of pit.
(133)	Cut	-	(134)	3	1.15	0.21	Oval pit with uneven sides and base.	Cut of pit.
(134)	Fill	(133)	-	3	1.15	0.21	Loose dark brown loamy silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and animal bone.	Fill of pit.

Context no.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
(135)	Cut	-	(030), (034), (029).	14	1.5	0.5	Curvilinear ditch with moderately sharply sloping sides and an uneven base.	Portion of ditch.
(136)	Fill	(117)	-	0.4	0.3	0.08	Loose black sand with frequent charcoal flecks.	Fill of drying kiln.
(137)	Fill	(173)	-	4.1	3.5	0.27	Moderately compact yellowish brown sand.	Fill of rectilinear gully.
(138)	Fill	(117)	-	0.4	0.4	0.05	Compact yellow and black clay with occasional charcoal flecks and animal bone fragments.	Fill of drying kiln.
(139)	Fill	(117)	-	1.6	0.9	0.1	Compact yellow clay.	Floor of kiln chamber
(140)	Structural	(117)	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	Sub-rounded medium sized stones that are oxidised.	Possible baffle stone.
(141)	Fill	(117)	-	21 (within site)	1.6	0.4	Moderately compact mid-brown silty clay with frequent small to medium sized sub-rounded to angular stones.	Fill of ditch.
(142)	Structural	(117)	-	0.4	0.2	-	Rectangular oxidised limestone block.	Possible baffle stone.
(143)	Structural	(117)	-	0.3	0.2	-	Sub-rectangular limestone rock.	Possible kiln floor support stone.
(144)	Structural	(117)	-	0.3	0.2	-	Sub-rectangular limestone rock.	Possible kiln floor support stone.
(145)	Cut	-	(200), (217).	1.2	0.8	0.1	Sub-rectangular pit with gradually sloping sides and slightly concave shaped base.	Hearth feature.
(146)	Fill	(099)	-	1.6	0.6	-	Loose black charcoal with burnt clay flecks and burnt wood fragment inclusions.	Fill of burnt pit.
(147)	Fill	(099)	-	2	0.6	0.3	Moderately compact reddish orange oxidised clay.	Fill of burnt pit.
(148)	Fill	(099)	-	2.5	0.6	0.06	Loose black charcoal.	Fill of burnt pit.
(149)	Fill	(099)	-	2.6	0.6	0.06	Moderately compact reddish orange oxidised clay.	Fill of burnt pit.
(150)	Fill	(099)	-	2.4	0.6	0.1	Loose black charcoal.	Fill of burnt pit.
(151)	Fill	(099)	-	-	0.6	0.06	Moderately compact reddish orange oxidised clay.	Fill of burnt pit.

Context no.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
(152)	Fill	(099)	-	0.8	0.6	0.12	Loose brownish orange clayey sand with stone inclusions.	Fill of burnt pit.
(153)	Fill	(099)	-	0.8	0.6	0.05	Moderately compact brownish grey clayey sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	Fill of burnt pit.
(154)	Fill	(099)	-	1.1	0.6	0.08	Light brownish orange clay.	Fill of burnt pit.
(155)	Fill	(099)	-	0.6	0.25	0.06	Loose mid-brown clayey sand.	Fill of burnt pit.
(156)	Cut	-	(161)	1.5	0.9	0.4	Oval pit with gradual to sharply sloping sides and concave shaped base.	Pit.
(157)	Fill	(128)	-	1.1	0.82	0.2	Moderately compacted black charcoal with burnt clay flecks.	Fill of ditch.
(158)	Deposit	-	-	2	4	0.06	Irregular shaped spread of loose dark brown sandy silty with occasional charcoal flecks and animal bone inclusions.	Spread.
(159)	Fill	(160)	-	12.1	1.4	0.4	Moderately compact yellowish brown clayey sand.	Fill of linear feature.
(160)	Cut	-	(159)	12.1	1.4	0.4	Linear feature (aligned N/S) with gradually sloping sides and uneven base.	Linear feature.
(161)	Fill	(156)	-	1.25	0.9	0.35	Compacted grey, yellow mottled sandy clay with frequent small stones.	Fill of pit.
(162)	Fill	(128)	-	5.1	1.2	0.15	Frequent small to medium sized sub-angular and sub-rounded stones	Stone fill of ditch.
(163)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Void.
(164)	Cut	-	(165)	36 (within site)	1.6	0.2	Linear ditch (aligned N/S) with gradually sloping sides and concave shaped base.	Field boundary.
(165)	Fill	(164)	-	36 (within site)	1.6	0.2	Moderately compact brown grey gravelly silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions.	Fill of field boundary ditch.

Context no.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
(166)	Cut	-	-168	5.28 m (Ext Diam)	0.9 (max)	0.42 (max)	Annular Ring-ditch with gradually sloping sides and flat to concave shaped base.	Ring-ditch.
(167)	Cut	-	(171), (172)	50	1.5	0.34	Linear ditch (aligned NNE/SSW) with gradual to sharply sloping sides and a flat to concave shaped base.	Field boundary.
(168)	Fill	(166)	-	-	0.9	0.42	Loose light brown sandy clay with gravel and small stone inclusions.	Fill of Ring-ditch.
(169)	Cut	-	(170)	6.8	1.8	0.5	Linear feature with sharp to gradually sloping sides and flat base.	Linear feature.
(170)	Fill	(169)	-	6.8	1.8	0.5	Moderately compact yellow brown silty clay.	Fill of linear feature.
(171)	Fill	(167)	-	8.06	1.04	0.34	Light brown yellowish sandy clay with gravel and small stone inclusions.	Fill of ditch.
(172)	Fill	(167)	-	3.1	0.6	0.18	Moderately compact reddish brown silty clay with small stone inclusions.	Fill of ditch.
(173)	Cut	-	(126)	2	0.6	0.27	Sub-rectilinear gully with gradually sloping sides and uneven base.	South portion of gully.
(174)	Fill	(175)	-	2.1	0.5	0.17	Moderately compact mid-brown sand with moderate small stone inclusions and frequent charcoal flecks.	Fill of linear gully.
(175)	Cut	-	(175)	2	0.5	0.17	Linear gully (aligned NNE/SSW) with gradually sloping sides and uneven base.	North portion of gully.
(176)	Structural	-	-	1.7	0.32	0.08	Linear arrangement (aligned E/W) of medium to large sized sub-angular limestone blocks.	Possible wall foundation.
(177)	Cut	-	(178)	0.65	0.45	0.28	Oval pit with sharp to gradually sloping sides and concave shaped base.	Possible cremation pit.
(178)	Fill	(177)	-	0.65	0.45	0.28	Moderately compact greyish brown silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks.	Fill of possible cremation pit.

Context no.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
(179)	Fill	(180)	-	2.8	1.2	0.3	Loose mid-brown sand with small stone and animal bone inclusions.	Fill of pit
(180)	Cut	-	(179)	2.8	1.2	0.3	Irregular shape in plan with gradually sloping sides and uneven base.	Pit
(181)	Fill	-	(183)	13	1.6	0.43	Moderate to hard compacted brown grey gravelly silty clay with small to medium sized sub-rounded and sub-angular stones.	Fill of field boundary ditch.
(182)	Fill	-	(183)	13	1.2	0.12	Moderately compact mid-brown gravelly clay.	Fill of field boundary ditch.
(183)	Cut	(181), (182).	-	13	1.6	0.55	Linear ditch (aligned N/S) with gradually sloping sides and uneven base.	Field boundary.
(184)	Fill	(127)	-	-	1.8	0.4	Moderately compact mid-brown silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions.	Fill of field boundary ditch.
(185)	Cut	-	(186), (187), (188), (095)	3.2	1.2	0.3	Linear feature (aligned NNW/SSE) with gradually sloping sides and uneven base.	Linear feature.
(186)	Fill	(185)	-	0.5	0.3	0.1	Moderately compact blackish grey sandy clay with gravel and stone inclusions.	Fill of linear feature.
(187)	Fill	(185)	-	1	0.3	0.14	Moderately compact yellowish grey sandy clay.	Fill of linear feature.
(188)	Fill	(185)	-	1.2	1	0.3	Moderately compact greyish brown silty sand with charcoal fleck inclusions.	Fill of linear feature.
(189)	Cut	-	(190)	1.4	0.5	0.35	Oval pit with sharp to gradually sloping sides and concave shaped base.	Pit.
(190)	Fill	(189)	-	1.4	0.5	0.35	Loose dark brown sandy clay with frequent small stone and animal bone inclusions.	Fill of pit.
(191)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Void.
(192)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Void.

Context no.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
(193)	Cut	-	(195), (194)	2	0.45	0.35	Disturbed oval pit with gradually sloping sides and disturbed base.	Pit.
(194)	Fill	(193)	-	2	0.45	0.15	Moderately compact dark brown silty clay with gravel and small stone, animal bone and charcoal fleck inclusions.	Fill of pit.
(195)	Fill	(193)	-	2	0.3	0.1	Compacted brownish yellow clay with occasional gravel.	Fill of pit.
(196)	Deposit	-	-	20	10	-	Sub-rectangular shaped compacted stone and gravel natural occurring near the east edge of site.	Natural deposit.
(197)	Structural	(048)	-	-	0.3	0.25	Small to large stones revetted against the south edge of pit.	Stone revetment.
(198)	Cut	-	(201), (199).	1.8	0.9	0.25	Sub oval pit with gradually sloping sides and flat base.	Pit.
(199)	Fill	(198)	-	0.9	0.8	0.2	Compact orange brown clay.	Fill of pit.
(200)	Flagstone	(145)	-	1	0.7	0.07 (thick)	Broken horizontally laid sub-rectangular flagstone on base of hearth.	Flagstone.
(201)	Fill	(198)	-	0.7	0.4	0.1	Loose orange brown silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal fleck inclusions.	Fill of pit.
(202)	Cut	-	(250), (249), (248).	20	1.7	1	Curvilinear ditch with moderately sharply sloping sides and a concave shaped base.	Portion of ditch.
(203)	Cut	-	(204)	1.2	0.5	0.2	Disturbed oval pit with gradually sloping sides and uneven base.	Pit.
(204)	Fill	(203)	-	1.2	0.5	0.2	Loose dark brown grey sandy silt with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks.	Fill of pit.
(205)	Cut	-	(207)	2	1	0.3	Disturbed, irregular shape in plan with gradually sloping sides and concave shaped base.	Portion of feature.
(206)	Cut	-	(207)	1.6	0.8	0.26	Disturbed irregular shaped pit with gradually sloping sides and concave shaped base.	Portion of feature.

Context no.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
(207)	Fill	-	(205), (206)	3	0.8	0.3	Compact mid-brown sandy clay with gravel and stone inclusions.	Fill of pit.
(208)	Fill	(077)	-	1	0.3	0.2	Disturbed dark brown sandy silt.	Fill of ditch.
(209)	Fill	(213)	-	1.1	1.1	0.33	Black silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks.	Fill of pit.
(210)	Structural	-	(026)	-	-	-	Flat stones lining sides of pit	Stone lining of pit
(211)	Cut	-	(212)	13 (within site)	1.3	0.23	Linear feature with gradually sloping sides and uneven base.	Furrow.
(212)	Fill	(211)	-	13 (within site)	1.3	0.23	Loose grey brown silty clay with occasional small stones and animal bone inclusions.	Fill of furrow.
(213)	Cut	-	(214), (209).	1.5	1.1	0.26	Disturbed oval pit with gradually sloping sides and uneven base.	Pit.
(214)	Fill	(213)	-	-	-	-	Moderately compact brown sandy clay with occasional small stones, charcoal flecks and animal bone fragment inclusions.	Fill of pit.
(215)	Cut	-	(216)	0.8	0.46	0.1	Disturbed irregular shape in plan with gradually sloping sides and concave shaped base.	Pit.
(216)	Fill	(215)	-	1.08	0.46	0.1	Loose black gravelly silt with small stone and animal bone inclusions.	Fill of pit.
(217)	Deposit	-	-	4	3	0.1	Irregular shaped burnt spread consisting of charcoal rich black brown sandy silt.	Burnt spread.
(218)	Cut	-	(219)	0.16	0.15	0.09	Rectangular shape in plan with gradually sloping sides and a concave shaped base.	Possible stake hole.
(219)	Fill	(218)	-	0.16	0.15	0.09	Loose dark grey sand with occasional small stones.	Fill of possible stake hole.
(220)	Cut	-	(253)	0.13	0.12	0.08	Rectangular shape in plan with gradually sloping sides and a concave shaped base.	Possible stake hole.

Context no.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
(221)	Cut	-	(254)	0.11	0.1	0.07	Rectangular shape in plan with gradually sloping sides and a concave shaped base.	Possible stake hole.
(222)	Cut	-	(255)	0.1	0.08	0.09	Rectangular shape in plan with gradually sloping sides and a concave shaped base.	Possible stake hole.
(223)	Cut	-	(256)	0.12	0.1	0.08	Rectangular shape in plan with gradually sloping sides and a concave shaped base.	Possible stake hole.
(224)	Cut	-	(257)	0.18	0.16	0.17	Rectangular shape in plan with gradually sloping sides and a concave shaped base.	Possible stake hole.
(225)	Cut	-	(226)	0.2	0.2	0.16	Circular posthole with gradually sloping sides and flat base.	Posthole.
(226)	Fill	(225)	-	0.2	0.2	0.16	Loose dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small stones.	Fill of posthole.
(227)	Cut	-	(228)	1.5	1.2	0.28	Irregular shaped pit with gradual to sharply sloping sides and uneven base.	Pit.
(228)	Fill	(227)	-	1.2	1.1	0.28	Compact brownish yellow clay.	Fill of pit.
(229)	Cut	-	(230)	0.9	0.85	0.17	Disturbed oval pit with gradually sloping sides and flat base.	Pit.
(230)	Fill	(229)	-	0.9	0.85	0.17	Loose greyish brown sandy clay with small to medium sized stone inclusions.	Fill of pit.
(231)	Fill	(233)	-	0.3	0.25	0.27	Moderately compact mid-brown sand with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks.	Fill of posthole.
(232)	Fill	(233)	-	-	-	-	Two medium sized sub-angular packing stones.	Posthole packing stones.
(233)	Cut	-	(231), (232).	0.3	0.25	0.27	Sub-circular posthole with sharply sloping sides and concave shaped base.	Posthole.
(234)	Fill	(236)	-	0.28	0.2	0.46	Mid-brown sand with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks.	Fill of posthole.

Context no.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
(235)	Fill	(236)	-	-	-	-	Three medium and large sized sub-angular packing stones.	Posthole packing stones.
(236)	Cut	(235), (234)	-	0.28	0.2	0.46	Oval posthole with sharply sloping sides and a tapered blunt base.	Posthole.
(237)	Fill	(239)	-	0.35	0.25	0.4	Loose dark brown sandy silty with small stone inclusions.	Fill of posthole.
(238)	Fill	(239)	-	-	-	-	Medium to large sized sub-angular packing stones.	Posthole packing stones.
(239)	Cut		(237), (238).	0.35	0.25	0.4	Oval posthole with sharply sloping sides and uneven base.	Posthole.
(240)	Fill	(242)	-	0.28	0.17	0.28	Loose dark brown sandy silt with small stone inclusions.	Fill of posthole.
(241)	Fill	(242)	-	-	-	-	Medium to large sized sub-angular packing stones.	Posthole packing stones.
(242)	Cut		(240), (241).	0.28	0.17	0.28	Oval posthole with sharply sloping sides and uneven base.	Posthole.
(243)	Cut		(244)	1	1	0.18	Circular pit with gradually sloping sides and uneven base.	Pit.
(244)	Fill	(243)	-	1	1	0.18	Loose dark brown silty clay with frequent large stones.	Fill of pit.
(245)	Cut	-	(260)	8.9 (Max Ext Diam)	1	0.4	Annular Ring-ditch with gradually sloping sides and concave shaped base.	Ring-ditch.
(246)	Cut	-	(247)	4.5	2	0.5	Irregular shaped feature with gradual to sharply sloping sides and uneven base.	Cut of feature.
(247)	Fill	(246)	-	4.5	2	0.5	Compact grey brown gravelly sandy clay with small stone inclusions.	Fill of feature.

Context no.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
(248)	Fill	(202)	-	20	1.5	0.75 (max)	Compact mid-brown yellow gravelly sandy clay with stone inclusions.	Fill of ditch.
(249)	Fill	(202)	-	20	0.4	0.3	Loose brown fine sand with gravel.	Fill of ditch.
(250)	Fill	(202)	-	20	1.4	0.7	Loose dark brown gravelly sandy clay.	Fill of ditch.
(251)	Deposit	-	-	4	2	0.2	Irregular shaped spread of loose brown silt with small to medium stone and animal bone inclusions.	Spread.
(252)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Void
(253)	Fill	(220)	-	0.13	0.12	0.08	Loose dark grey sand with occasional small stones.	Fill of possible stake hole.
(254)	Fill	(221)	-	0.11	0.1	0.07	Loose dark grey sand with occasional small stones.	Fill of possible stake hole.
(255)	Fill	(222)	-	0.1	0.08	0.09	Loose dark grey sand with occasional small stones.	Fill of possible stake hole.
(256)	Fill	(223)	-	0.1	0.12	0.08	Loose dark grey sand with occasional small stones.	Fill of possible stake hole.
(257)	Fill	(224)	-	0.18	0.16	0.17	Loose dark grey sand with occasional small stones.	Fill of possible stake hole.
(258)	Fill	(259)	-	7.9 (within site)			Loose dark brown sandy clay with small stones and animal bone content.	Fill of possible furrow.
(259)	Cut	-	(258)	7.9 (within site)	0.9	0.3	Linear feature (aligned N/S) with gradually sloping sides and concave shaped base.	Possible furrow.
(260)	Fill	(245)	-	Continuous	1	0.4	Compact brownish yellow sandy silt with small stones and occasional charcoal flecks.	Fill of ring-ditch.

Appendix 2 – Finds Register for Site E2970

Find number	Material	Type	Identification	Description
E2970:001:001	Metal	Silver	Medieval	King john silver coin.
E2970:001:002	Metal	Lead	-	Sub-circular, flattened lead object
E2970:001:003	Metal	Iron	-	Knife blade fragment
E2970:001:004	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Horseshoe nail
E2970:001:005	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Fe' object, nail.
E2970:001:006	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Fe' object, nail.
E2970:001:007	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Fe' object, nail.
E2970:001:008	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Fe' object, nail.
E2970:001:009	Metal	Iron	-	Corroded wedge shaped Fe' object
E2970:001:010	Metal	Iron	-	Corroded Fe' bar
E2970:001:011	Metal	Iron	-	Highly corroded Fe' object
E2970:001:012	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Fe' object, part of nail.
E2970:001:013	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Fe' object, part of nail.
E2970:001:014	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Fe' object, part of nail.
E2970:001:015	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Horseshoe nail
E2970:001:016	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Fe' object, part of nail.
E2970:001:017	Metal	Iron	-	Small Fe' object
E2970:001:018	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Fe' object, nail.
E2970:001:019	Metal	Iron and copper alloy	Post-medieval	Possible fastener used in conjunction with hook
E2970:001:020	Metal	Iron	-	Possible farm machinery component
E2970:001:021	Metal	Iron	-	Dome shaped, flat backed button
E2970:001:022	Metal	Iron	-	Small Fe' object
E2970:001:023	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Horseshoe nail
E2970:001:024	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body.
E2970:001:025	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body.
E2970:001:026	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:001:027	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking ware, body
E2970:001:028	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:029	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:030	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body

Find number	Material	Type	Identification	Description
E2970:001:031	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:032	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:033	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, rim
E2970:001:034	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, base
E2970:001:035	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:036	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, rim
E2970:001:037	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:038	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, handle
E2970:001:039	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:040	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:041	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:042	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, rim
E2970:001:043	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, rim
E2970:001:044	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:001:045	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Medieval, brown glazed, red e ware.
E2970:001:046	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Blackware?
E2970:001:047	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Blackware.
E2970:001:048	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern, cream ware.
E2970:001:049	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern, ceramic.
E2970:001:050	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-med/modern, ceramic.
E2970:001:051	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-med/modern, ceramic.
E2970:001:052	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-med/modern, ceramic.
E2970:001:053	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-med/modern, ceramic.
E2970:001:054	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Stoneware.
E2970:001:055	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Scraffito Ware.
E2970:001:056	Stone	Stone	Slate	Stone loom weight.
E2970:001:057	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Medieval, brown glazed, base sherd.
E2970:001:058	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, rim
E2970:001:059	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, rim
E2970:001:060	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:061	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, rim
E2970:001:062	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, rim
E2970:001:063	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:064	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:065	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:066	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, handle
E2970:001:067	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:001:068	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking ware, body
E2970:001:069	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:070	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, rim/handle
E2970:001:071	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:072	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:073	Glass	Glass	Post-medieval	Post-medieval glass bottle shard.
E2970:001:074	Glass	Glass	Post-medieval	Post-medieval glass bottle shard.

Find number	Material	Type	Identification	Description
E2970:001:075	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval, cream ceramic.
E2970:001:076	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval, black glazed.
E2970:001:077	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval, blue and white.
E2970:001:078	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval, cream ceramic.
E2970:001:079	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval, cream ceramic.
E2970:001:080	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval, black and white.
E2970:001:081	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval, cream ceramic.
E2970:001:082	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval, black and white.
E2970:001:083	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Fe' object, nail.
E2970:001:084	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Fe' object, nail.
E2970:001:085	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Fe' object, nail.
E2970:001:086	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Fe' object, nail.
E2970:001:087	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Fe' object, nail.
E2970:001:088	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Fe' object, nail.
E2970:001:089	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Fe' object, nail.
E2970:001:090	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Fe' object, nail.
E2970:001:091	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Fe' object, nail.
E2970:001:092	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Fe' object, nail.
E2970:001:093	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Blackware.
E2970:001:094	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Blackware.
E2970:001:095	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Blackware.
E2970:001:096	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Blackware.
E2970:001:097	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval, brown glazed.
E2970:001:098	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval, Manganese Mottled Ware.
E2970:001:099	Stone	Steatite?	Post-medieval	Medieval gaming piece
E2970:001:100	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval, Red Earthen Ware.
E2970:001:101	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval, black ware.
E2970:001:102	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval, Manganese Mottled Ware.
E2970:001:103	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, rim/base
E2970:001:104	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:001:105	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:001:106	Ceramic	Pottery	Prehistoric	Prehistoric.
E2970:001:107	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Clay pipe stem fragment.
E2970:001:108	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Clay pipe stem fragment.
E2970:001:109	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Clay pipe stem fragment.

Find number	Material	Type	Identification	Description
E2970:001:110	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Clay pipe stem fragment.
E2970:001:111	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Clay pipe stem fragment.
E2970:001:112	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval, black glazed.
E2970:001:113	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval.
E2970:001:114	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval, black ware.
E2970:001:115	Metal	Iron	-	Knife blade fragment
E2970:001:116	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:117	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:118	Metal	Iron	-	Small triangular Fe' object
E2970:001:119	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval, Blackware.
E2970:001:120	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:121	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:001:122	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval, Red Earthen Ware.
E2970:001:123	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval, Red Earthen Ware.
E2970:001:124	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval, Red Earthen Ware.
E2970:001:125	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval, undiagnostic.
E2970:001:126	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval, Red Earthen Ware.
E2970:001:127	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval, Manganese Mottled Ware.
E2970:001:128	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:129	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval, Blackware.
E2970:001:130	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval.
E2970:001:131	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval, Blackware.
E2970:001:132	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval.
E2970:001:133	Glass	Glass	Post-medieval	Post-medieval glass shard.
E2970:001:134	Glass	Glass	Post-medieval	Post-medieval glass shard.
E2970:001:135	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:136	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:137	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Horseshoe fragment
E2970:001:138	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:001:139	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:001:140	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Glazed red earthenware
E2970:001:141	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:142	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:001:143	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:001:144	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:145	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:001:146	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:001:147	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval, glazed red earthenware.
E2970:001:148	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:001:149	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval pottery.
E2970:001:150	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:001:151	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, rim

Find number	Material	Type	Identification	Description
E2970:001:152	Ceramic	Pottery		Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:001:153	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:001:154	Ceramic	Pottery		Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:001:155	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, base
E2970:001:156	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:001:157	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:158	Ceramic	Pottery		Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:001:159	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:001:160	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Clay pipe stem fragment.
E2970:001:161	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Medieval, green glazed.
E2970:001:162	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Fe' object, nail.
E2970:001:163	Metal	Iron	-	Small Fe' object
E2970:001:164	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Fe' object, nail shaft
E2970:001:165	Metal	Iron	-	Hook fastener
E2970:001:166	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, rim
E2970:001:167	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:168	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:001:169	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:001:170	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:001:171	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, rim
E2970:001:172	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:001:173	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:001:174	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:001:175	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body.
E2970:001:176	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, rim/handle
E2970:001:177	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:178	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking ware
E2970:001:179	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:001:180	Glass	Glass	Post-medieval	Post-medieval, glass shard.
E2970:001:181	Metal	Metal	Post-medieval	William III & Mary II Copper Halfpenny 1693
E2970:001:182	Metal	Copper alloy	Medieval	Stick pin
E2970:001:183	-	-	-	Void
E2970:001:184	Ceramic	Pottery		Undiagnostic.
E2970:001:185	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:186	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:187	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:188	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:189	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:001:190	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:191	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Red Earthen Ware

Find number	Material	Type	Identification	Description
E2970:001:192	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:193	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:194	Ceramic	Pottery	Modern	Modern
E2970:001:195	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Blackware.
E2970:001:196	Ceramic	Pottery	Modern	Modern.
E2970:001:197	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern, cream glazed.
E2970:001:198	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Clay pipe stem fragment.
E2970:001:199	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:001:200	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:001:201	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:001:202	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:203	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:001:204	Stone	Limestone		Worked structural stone.
E2970:001:205	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:206	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking ware, body
E2970:001:207	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:208	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking ware, body
E2970:001:209	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:210	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:211	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:212	Brick	Brick	Post-medieval	Brick fragment.
E2970:001:213	Brick	Brick	Post-medieval	Brick fragment.
E2970:001:214	Brick	Brick	Post-medieval	Brick fragment.
E2970:001:215	Brick	Brick	Post-medieval	Brick fragment.
E2970:001:216	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:217	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Blackware.
E2970:001:218	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:001:219	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:001:220	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Fe' object, nail head.
E2970:001:221	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body.
E2970:001:222	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:223	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Glazed red earthenware, body
E2970:001:224	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:001:225	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Glazed red earthenware, body
E2970:001:226	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:001:227	Ceramic	Pottery		Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:001:228	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval.
E2970:001:229	Ceramic	Pottery		Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:230	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:231	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, rim
E2970:001:232	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:001:233	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:234				Void

Find number	Material	Type	Identification	Description
E2970:001:235				Void
E2970:001:236				Void
E2970:001:237				Void
E2970:001:238				Void
E2970:001:239				Void
E2970:001:240	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Black glazed ware
E2970:001:241	Stone	Flint	Prehistoric	Flint core
E2970:001:242	Stone	Flint	Prehistoric	Natural chert chunk
E2970:001:243	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Horse bit and cheek piece – snaffle bit
E2970:001:244	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Wig curler.
E2970:001:245	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic pottery.
E2970:001:246	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic pottery.
E2970:001:247	Stone	Flint		Utilised flint flake
E2970:001:248	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Fe' object, part of nail.
E2970:001:249	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Fe' object, part of nail.
E2970:001:250	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Fe' object, part of nail.
E2970:001:251	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Clay pipe stem fragment.
E2970:001:252	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:253	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:001:254	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:255	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:001:256	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, base
E2970:001:257	Metal	Iron	Medieval	Type D iron knife
E2970:001:258	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Fe' object, nail.
E2970:001:259	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, rim
E2970:001:260	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:001:261	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking ware, rim
E2970:001:262	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Dublin-type ware, stem
E2970:001:263	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:264	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:265	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:266	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:001:267	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:001:268	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:001:269	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:001:270	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:001:271	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Dublin-type ware, rim
E2970:001:272	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval, Blackware.
E2970:001:273	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body

Find number	Material	Type	Identification	Description
E2970:001:274	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:001:275	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern.
E2970:001:276	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern.
E2970:001:277	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval.
E2970:001:278	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval, Blackware.
E2970:001:279	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval, Blackware.
E2970:001:280	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval, Blackware.
E2970:001:281	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval, Blackware.
E2970:001:282	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval, Red Earthen Ware, rim sherd.
E2970:001:283	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:284	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:285	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:001:286	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:287	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:288	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:001:289	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:001:290	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:291	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Kildare-type ware, body.
E2970:001:292	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:293	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:294	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:001:295	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:001:296	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Medieval, green glazed.
E2970:001:297	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:298	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:299	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:300	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:301	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:302	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	North Devon gravel free ware, rim/handle
E2970:001:303	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:304	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:305	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:306	Stone	Stone	Medieval	Possible loam or spindle whorl.
E2970:001:307	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Fe' object, nail.
E2970:001:308	Stone	Flint	Medieval	Natural chert chunk
E2970:001:309	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:001:310	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:001:311	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Red Earthen Ware.
E2970:001:312	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Black ware.
E2970:001:313	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:314	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body

Find number	Material	Type	Identification	Description
E2970:001:315	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:316	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Red Earthen Ware.
E2970:001:317	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:001:318	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:001:319	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Minety-type ware, body
E2970:001:320	Clay	Object	-	Indeterminate stone/clay ball
E2970:001:321	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:322	Ceramic	Pottery	Modern	Modern, handle.
E2970:001:323	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Clay pipe stem.
E2970:001:324	Stone	Limestone		Structural stone
E2970:001:325	Stone	Stone	Sandstone	Possible grooved polisher/abrader
E2970:001:326	Stone	Stone	Sandstone	Hammerstone.
E2970:001:327	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:328	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:329	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:001:330	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:001:331	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:332	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:001:333	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:334	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:335	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking ware, body
E2970:001:336	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, rim/handle
E2970:001:337	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:001:338	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Horseshoe nail
E2970:001:339	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:001:340	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:001:341	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:010:001	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:010:002	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:010:003	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:010:004	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, base
E2970:010:005	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:010:006	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:010:007	Metal	iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Fe' object, nail.
E2970:010:008	Metal	iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Fe' object, nail.
E2970:010:009	Metal	iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Fe' object, part of nail.
E2970:010:010	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:010:011	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body

Find number	Material	Type	Identification	Description
E2970:010:012	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Fe' object, part of nail.
E2970:011:001	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:011:002	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, handle
E2970:011:003	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:011:004	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:011:005	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:011:006	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:013:001	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:013:002	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:014:001	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Fe' object, iron nail.
E2970:014:002	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Blackware, glazed.
E2970:014:003	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern.
E2970:014:004	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern.
E2970:014:005	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:014:006	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Glazed, Brownware.
E2970:014:007	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:014:008	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	glazed, Blackware.
E2970:014:009	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	glazed, Blackware.
E2970:014:010	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Glazed, Red Earthen Ware.
E2970:014:011	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Glazed, Blackware.
E2970:014:012	Stone	Flint	Prehistoric	Utilised flint flake
E2970:014:013	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:014:014	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:014:015	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:014:016	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Fe' object, iron nail head.
E2970:014:017	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Black ware.
E2970:014:018	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:014:019	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Brownware.
E2970:016:001	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, base
E2970:016:002	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, base
E2970:016:003	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, base
E2970:019:001	Metal	Iron	-	Metal flake
E2970:019:002	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, base
E2970:021:001	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body

Find number	Material	Type	Identification	Description
E2970:021:002	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:021:003	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:021:004	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:021:005	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:021:006	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:021:007	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:021:008	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:021:009	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:021:010	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:021:011	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:021:012	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:021:013	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:021:014	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:021:015	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:021:016	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:021:017	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:021:018	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:021:019	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, rim
E2970:021:020	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:021:021	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:021:022	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:021:023	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:021:024	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:021:025	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, rim
E2970:021:026	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:021:027	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:021:028	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:021:029	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:023:001	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:023:002	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, rim/base
E2970:023:003	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:023:004	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:025:001	Stone	Chert	Prehistoric	Retouched chert single arris flake
E2970:025:002	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Fe' object, nail.
E2970:025:003	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, rim/base
E2970:025:004	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:025:005	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, rim/base
E2970:025:006	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, rim/base
E2970:025:007	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:025:008	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, rim

Find number	Material	Type	Identification	Description
E2970:025:009	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:025:010	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:025:011	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:025:012	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:025:013	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:025:014	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:025:015	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:025:016	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:025:017	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:025:018	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:025:019	Metal	Copper alloy	-	Sub-lozenged shaped scrap of sheet metal
E2970:028:001	Metal	Iron	Medieval	Arrowhead
E2970:028:002	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:028:003	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:028:004	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, rim
E2970:028:005	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:028:006	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, base
E2970:028:007	Bone	Bone	Medieval	Socketed bone knife handle
E2970:029:001	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:029:002	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:029:003	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Medieval, green glazed.
E2970:029:004	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:029:005	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:029:006	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:029:007	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:029:008	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:029:009	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, rim/handle
E2970:029:010	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:029:011	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:029:012	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:029:013	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:029:014	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:029:015	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:029:016	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:029:017	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:029:018	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:029:019	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:029:020	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:029:021	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:029:022	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body

Find number	Material	Type	Identification	Description
E2970:029:023	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Medieval, green glazed, handle, decorated.
E2970:029:024	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:029:025	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:029:026	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:029:027	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body.
E2970:029:028	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, rim/handle
E2970:029:029	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:029:030	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:029:031	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:029:032	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:029:033	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:029:034	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, rim
E2970:029:035	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, rim
E2970:029:036	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:029:037	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:029:038	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:029:039	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:029:040	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:029:041	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:029:042	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:029:043	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:029:044	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:029:045	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:029:046	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:029:047	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:029:048	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:029:049	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:029:050	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:029:051	Stone	Flint	Prehistoric	Natural chert chunk
E2970:029:052	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Fe' object, nail
E2970:029:053	Stone	Flint	Prehistoric	Utilised flint flake
E2970:032:001	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:032:002	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:032:003	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, base
E2970:032:004	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, handle
E2970:032:005	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, base
E2970:032:006	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:032:007	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:032:008	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:032:009	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body

Find number	Material	Type	Identification	Description
E2970:032:010	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:032:011	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, rim
E2970:032:012	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, rim
E2970:032:013	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Medieval, green glazed.
E2970:032:014	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:032:015				Void
E2970:032:016	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:032:017	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:032:018	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:032:019	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:032:020	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:032:021	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:032:022	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:032:023	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:032:024	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:032:025	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:032:026	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:032:027	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:032:028	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, rim
E2970:032:029	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:032:030	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:032:031	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:032:032	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:032:033	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:032:034	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:032:035	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:032:036	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:032:037	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Fe' object, nail.
E2970:034:001	Metal	Iron	-	Fe' object.
E2970:042:001	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:042:002	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:042:003	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:042:004	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:042:005	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:042:006	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:042:007	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, rim
E2970:042:008	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:042:009	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, rim/handle
E2970:042:010	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:042:011	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body

Find number	Material	Type	Identification	Description
E2970:044:001	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, rim
E2970:044:002	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, base
E2970:044:003	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:044:004	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, base
E2970:044:005	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Pottery, possible Blackware
E2970:049:001	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:049:002	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:049:003	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, rim/handle
E2970:049:004	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, base
E2970:049:005	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:049:006	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, rim
E2970:051:001	Ceramic	Pottery	Prehistoric	Prehistoric.
E2970:051:002	Ceramic	Pottery	Prehistoric	Prehistoric.
E2970:051:003	Ceramic	Pottery	Prehistoric	Prehistoric.
E2970:051:004	Ceramic	Pottery	Prehistoric	Prehistoric.
E2970:051:005	Ceramic	Pottery	Prehistoric	Prehistoric.
E2970:051:006	Ceramic	Pottery	Prehistoric	Prehistoric.
E2970:051:007	Ceramic	Pottery	Prehistoric	Prehistoric.
E2970:051:008	Ceramic	Pottery	Prehistoric	Prehistoric.
E2970:051:009	Ceramic	Pottery	Prehistoric	Prehistoric.
E2970:052:001	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, rim
E2970:052:002	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:052:003	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, rim/base
E2970:052:004	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, base
E2970:052:005	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:052:006	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:052:007	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:052:008	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:052:009	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:052:010	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:052:011	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:052:012	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:052:013	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:052:014	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:052:015	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:052:016	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:052:017	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Fe' object, nail.
E2970:052:018	Metal	Iron	-	Corroded Fe' object.

Find number	Material	Type	Identification	Description
E2970:056:001	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, rim
E2970:062:001	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Medieval, green glazed, decorated.
E2970:062:002	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:062:003	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, handle
E2970:062:004	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:062:005	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:062:006	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:062:007	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:062:008	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:062:009	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:062:010	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:062:011	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:062:012	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:062:013	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Pottery, brown glazed.
E2970:062:014	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:062:015	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:062:016	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:062:017	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:062:018	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:062:019	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:062:020	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:062:021	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:062:022	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:062:023	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:062:024	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Pottery, mottled glaze.
E2970:062:025	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Fe' object, nail.
E2970:062:026	Stone	Flint	Prehistoric	Utilised single arris flint flake
E2970:062:027	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:062:028	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Medieval, Cooking Ware.
E2970:067:001	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Clay pipe stem fragment.
E2970:067:002	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:003	Metal	Iron	Post-medieval	Buckle frame
E2970:067:004	Glass	Glass	Post-medieval	Modern glass shard.
E2970:067:005	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern, blue and white glaze.
E2970:067:006	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval, brown glazed.
E2970:067:007	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval, black glazed.
E2970:067:008	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval, brown glazed.
E2970:067:009	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval, black glazed.
E2970:067:010	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval, brown glazed.
E2970:067:011	Metal	Iron	-	Small corroded Fe' object

Find number	Material	Type	Identification	Description
E2970:067:012	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval, white/grey glazed.
E2970:067:013	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Clay pipe stem fragment.
E2970:067:014	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Clay pipe stem fragment.
E2970:067:015	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval, white/grey glazed rim sherd.
E2970:067:016	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval, mixed glazed.
E2970:067:017	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval, mixed glazed.
E2970:067:018	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval, glazed.
E2970:067:019	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Medieval glazed.
E2970:067:020				Void
E2970:067:021	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Fe' object, nail.
E2970:067:022	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Fe' object, nail.
E2970:067:023	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Fe' object, nail.
E2970:067:024	Metal	Iron	Post-medieval	Buckle part
E2970:067:025	Metal	Iron	-	Corroded possible dish or plate fragment
E2970:067:026	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:027	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:028	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:029	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:030	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:031	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:032	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:033	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:034	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:035	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:036	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:037	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:038	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:039	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:040	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:041	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:042	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:043	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:044	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:045	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:046	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:047	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:048	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:049	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:050	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:051	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:052	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:053	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:054	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.

Find number	Material	Type	Identification	Description
E2970:067:055	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:056	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:057	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:058	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:059	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:060	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:061	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:062	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:063	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:064	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:065	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:066	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:067	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:068	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:069	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:070	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:071	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:072	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:073	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:074	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:075	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:076	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:077	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:078	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:079	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:080	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:081	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:082	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:083	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:084	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:085	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:086	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:087	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:088	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern ceramic.
E2970:067:089	Glass	Glass	Post-medieval	Modern glass shard.
E2970:067:090	Glass	Glass	Post-medieval	Modern glass shard.
E2970:067:091	Glass	Glass	Post-medieval	Modern glass shard.
E2970:067:092	Glass	Glass	Post-medieval	Modern glass shard.
E2970:067:093	Glass	Glass	Post-medieval	Modern glass shard.
E2970:067:094	Glass	Glass	Post-medieval	Modern glass shard.
E2970:067:095	Glass	Glass	Post-medieval	Modern glass shard.
E2970:067:096	Glass	Glass	Post-medieval	Modern glass shard.
E2970:067:097	Glass	Glass	Post-medieval	Modern glass shard.
E2970:067:098	Glass	Glass	Post-medieval	Modern glass shard.
E2970:067:099	Glass	Glass	Post-medieval	Modern glass shard.
E2970:067:100	Glass	Glass	Post-medieval	Modern glass shard.
E2970:067:101	Glass	Glass	Post-medieval	Modern glass shard.

Find number	Material	Type	Identification	Description
E2970:067:102	Glass	Glass	Post-medieval	Modern glass shard.
E2970:067:103	Glass	Glass	Post-medieval	Modern glass shard.
E2970:067:104	Glass	Glass	Post-medieval	Modern glass shard.
E2970:067:105	Glass	Glass	Post-medieval	Modern glass shard.
E2970:067:106	Glass	Glass	Post-medieval	Modern glass shard.
E2970:067:107	Glass	Glass	Post-medieval	Modern glass shard.
E2970:067:108	Glass	Glass	Post-medieval	Modern glass shard.
E2970:067:109	Glass	Glass	Post-medieval	Modern glass shard.
E2970:067:110	Glass	Glass	Post-medieval	Modern glass shard.
E2970:067:111	Glass	Glass	Post-medieval	Modern glass shard.
E2970:067:112	Glass	Glass	Post-medieval	Modern glass shard.
E2970:067:113	Glass	Glass	Post-medieval	Modern glass shard.
E2970:067:114	Glass	Glass	Post-medieval	Modern glass shard.
E2970:067:115	Glass	Glass	Post-medieval	Modern glass shard.
E2970:067:116	Glass	Glass	Post-medieval	Modern glass shard.
E2970:067:117	Glass	Glass	Post-medieval	Modern glass shard.
E2970:067:118	Glass	Glass	Post-medieval	Modern glass shard.
E2970:067:119	Glass	Glass	Post-medieval	Modern glass shard.
E2970:067:120	Glass	Glass	Post-medieval	Modern glass shard.
E2970:067:121	Glass	Glass	Post-medieval	Modern glass shard.
E2970:067:122	Glass	Glass	Post-medieval	Modern glass shard.
E2970:067:123	Glass	Glass	Post-medieval	Modern glass shard.
E2970:067:124	Glass	Glass	Post-medieval	Modern glass shard.
E2970:069:001	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:070:001	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:070:002	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:072:001	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:072:002	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, base
E2970:072:003	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:072:004	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, rim/handle
E2970:072:005	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:072:006	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:072:007	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Medieval, green glazed.
E2970:072:008	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, rim/handle
E2970:072:009	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, rim
E2970:072:010	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:072:011	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:072:012	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:072:013	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:072:014	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, handle
E2970:072:015	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:072:016	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, handle

Find number	Material	Type	Identification	Description
E2970:072:017	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:072:018	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:072:019	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:072:020	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:072:021	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:072:022	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:072:023	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:072:024	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:072:025	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, rim/handle
E2970:072:026	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:072:027	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval, Blackware.
E2970:072:028	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval, Manganese Mottled Ware.
E2970:072:029	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, rim/handle
E2970:076:001	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Pottery, green glazed.
E2970:076:002	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Pottery, green glazed.
E2970:088:001	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:088:002	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:088:003	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:088:004	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:088:005	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:088:006	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Pottery, Red Earthen Ware.
E2970:088:007	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:088:008	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Pottery.
E2970:088:009	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Fe' object, nail.
E2970:088:010	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, base
E2970:088:011	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:101:001	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, base
E2970:101:002	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, base
E2970:101:003	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, base
E2970:101:004	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:103:001	Stone	Sandstone		Rectangular block, possible dressing
E2970:110:001	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern pottery
E2970:112:001	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:112:002	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware

Find number	Material	Type	Identification	Description
E2970:112:003	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:112:004	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, base
E2970:112:005	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, base
E2970:116:001	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, base
E2970:116:002	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:116:003	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, rim
E2970:116:004	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, rim
E2970:116:005	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, rim
E2970:116:006	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, base
E2970:116:007	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Horseshoe nail
E2970:116:008	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:118:001	Ceramic	Pottery	-	Pottery
E2970:119:001	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Nail
E2970:121:001	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, rim
E2970:125:001	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:125:002	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, rim
E2970:129:001	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:129:002	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:129:003	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:129:004	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:129:005	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:129:006	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:129:007	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:129:008	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:129:009	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:129:010	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:129:011	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:129:012	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:129:013	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, body
E2970:129:014	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:129:015	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:129:016	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:129:017	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:130:001	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:130:002	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body

Find number	Material	Type	Identification	Description
E2970:134:001	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:134:002	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:134:003	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:134:004	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:134:005	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:006	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:007	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:008	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:009	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:010	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:134:011	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:012	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:013	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:134:014	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:015	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:016	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:017	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, rim
E2970:134:018	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:134:019	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Fe' object, nail.
E2970:134:020	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:134:021	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:022	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:023	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:024	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:025	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:026	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:027	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:028	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:029	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:030	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:031	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:032	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:033	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:034	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:134:035	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:036	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:037	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:038	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:039	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:040	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:041	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body

Find number	Material	Type	Identification	Description
E2970:134:042	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:043	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:044	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:045	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:046	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:047	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:048	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:049	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Medieval, Cooking Ware.
E2970:134:050	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:051	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:052	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:053	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:054	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:055	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:056	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:057	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:058	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:059	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:060	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:061	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:062	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Medieval, green glazed.
E2970:134:063	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:064	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Medieval, glazed.
E2970:134:065	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:134:066	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:067	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:068	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:069	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:070	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:071	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:072	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:073	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:074	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:075	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:076	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:134:077	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:078	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:079	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:080	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:081	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:082	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:083	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:134:084	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body

Find number	Material	Type	Identification	Description
E2970:134:085	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:158:001	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:158:002	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, handle
E2970:158:003	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, base
E2970:158:004	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:159:001	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:159:002	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:159:003	Stone	Flint		Retouched flint flake
E2970:159:004	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:159:005	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:159:006	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:159:007	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:159:008	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:159:009	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:159:010	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:159:011	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:159:012	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:159:013	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:159:014	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:159:015	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, handle
E2970:159:016	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, handle
E2970:161:001	Metal	Copper alloy	-	Folded scrap of sheet metal
E2970:165:001	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval, brown glazed pottery.
E2970:165:002	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval, glazed pottery.
E2970:178:001	Stone	Siltstone	Prehistoric	Utilised single arris siltstone blade
E2970:179:001	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:179:002	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:179:003	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:179:004	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:179:005	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:179:006	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:179:007	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:179:008	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:179:009	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:179:010	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:179:011	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:184:001	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Clay pipe bowl.
E2970:184:002	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Clay pipe stem fragment.
E2970:184:003	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval.

Find number	Material	Type	Identification	Description
E2970:184:004	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval.
E2970:184:005	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern.
E2970:194:001	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, rim
E2970:194:002	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, rim
E2970:194:003	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:194:004	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:194:005	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:194:006	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type coarseware, rim
E2970:194:007	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:194:008	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:194:009	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:194:010	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:194:011	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, rim
E2970:204:001	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Kildare-type ware, body
E2970:204:002	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, rim
E2970:208:001	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:212:001	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:212:002	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:212:003	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:212:004	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:212:005	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:212:006	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:212:007	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:212:008	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:212:009	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:212:010	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:212:011	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:212:012	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:212:013	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:212:014	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type cooking ware, body
E2970:216:001	Ceramic	Pottery	Post-medieval	Modern pottery
E2970:216:002	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:217:001	Metal	Iron	-	Corroded iron bar.
E2970:217:002	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Medieval, green glazed.
E2970:217:003	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:217:004	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Kildare-type ware, body
E2970:217:005	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Kildare
E2970:217:006	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Kildare
E2970:217:007	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:217:008	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:217:009	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:217:010	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:217:011	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body

Find number	Material	Type	Identification	Description
E2970:217:012	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Medieval, brown glazed, decorated.
E2970:217:013	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:217:014	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:217:015	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:217:016	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware.
E2970:217:017	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body.
E2970:217:018	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body.
E2970:217:019	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body.
E2970:217:020	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body.
E2970:217:021	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body.
E2970:217:022	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body.
E2970:217:023	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body.
E2970:217:024	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body.
E2970:217:025	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Kildare-type ware, body
E2970:217:026	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body.
E2970:217:027	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body.
E2970:217:028	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Medieval, green glazed.
E2970:217:029	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:217:030	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:217:031	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Medieval, green glazed.
E2970:217:032	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:217:033	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body.
E2970:217:034	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body.
E2970:217:035	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:217:036	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body.
E2970:217:037	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body.
E2970:217:038	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body.
E2970:217:039	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body.
E2970:217:040	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body.
E2970:217:041	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body.
E2970:217:042	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body.
E2970:217:043	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body.
E2970:217:044	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body.
E2970:217:045	Ceramic	Pottery		Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:217:046	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body
E2970:217:047	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body.
E2970:217:048	Ceramic	Pottery		Pottery
E2970:217:049	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Leinster Cooking Ware, body.
E2970:217:050	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:251:001	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:251:002	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:251:003	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:251:004	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body

Find number	Material	Type	Identification	Description
E2970:251:005	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:251:006	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:251:007	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:251:008	Metal	Iron	Medieval/post-medieval	Fe' object, nail.
E2970:251:009	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:254:001	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:254:002	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Medieval pottery.
E2970:254:003	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:258:001	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, base
E2970:258:002	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, base
E2970:258:003	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:258:004	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:258:005	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, rim
E2970:258:006	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, rim
E2970:258:007	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, rim
E2970:258:008	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:258:009	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:258:010	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, body
E2970:258:011	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, rim
E2970:258:012	Ceramic	Pottery	Medieval	Dublin-type ware, rim
E2970:260:001	Stone	Flint	Prehistoric	Flint debitage.

Appendix 3 – Sample Register for Site E2970

Sample No.	Context No.	Description
E2970:001	(040)	Moderate to hard compacted mottled brown black clayey silt.
E2970:002	(001)	Surface bone
E2970:003	(070)	Loose light brown sand with pebble inclusions.
E2970:004	(070)	Animal bone.
E2970:005	(039)	Loose grey brown sandy silt with moderate stone content.
E2970:006	(067)	Loose grey brown sandy silt with moderate stone content and animal bone inclusions.
E2970:007	(084)	Loose brown sand with small stone.
E2970:008		VOID
E2970:009	(088)	Same as sample 017.
E2970:010	(088)	Animal bone.
E2970:011	(088)	Slag.
E2970:012	(084)	Slag.
E2970:013	(093)	Moderately compact mid-brown silty clay with gravel and small stone inclusions
E2970:014	(072)	Moderately compact mid-to dark brown silty clay with occasional gravel and small stone inclusions.
E2970:015	(101)	Loose dark brown silty sand with moderate charcoal fleck inclusions and a bone fragment.
E2970:016	(062)	Animal bone.
E2970:017	(088)	Loose orange brown sandy clay with inclusions of small stone.
E2970:018	(037)	Moderately compact brown clayey silt.
E2970:019	(004)	Loose dark grey clay with occasional pebbles.
E2970:020	(014)	Loose to moderate grey yellow silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions.
E2970:021	(113)	Compact yellowish brown sand and clay with flat stones and occasional charcoal flecks.
E2970:022	(118)	Loose yellowish brown sand and clay.
E2970:023	(078)	Slag.
E2970:024	(078)	Animal bone.
E2970:025	(112)	Loose dark brown sand with occasional charcoal flecks, flat stones, pebbles and animal bones.
E2970:026	(125)	Loose yellowish brown sand and clay with flat stones animal bone and occasional charcoal flecks.
E2970:027	(056)	Loose black sand and ash with frequent charcoal flecks and animal bones.
E2970:028	(111)	Compact reddish clay with small pebble inclusions.
E2970:029	(138)	Compact yellow and black clay with occasional charcoal flecks and animal bone fragments.

Sample No.	Context No.	Description
E2970:030	(139)	Compact yellow clay.
E2970:031	(136)	Charcoal.
E2970:032	(054)	Moderately compact blackish brown sandy clay with frequent charcoal flecks and animal bone fragments.
E2970:033	(057)	Moderately compact light brown sandy clay with small stone inclusions.
E2970:034	(122)	Moderately compact black charcoal lens.
E2970:035	(130)	Slag.
E2970:036	(129)	Animal bone.
E2970:037	(129)	Moderately compact dark brown fine sand with charcoal flecks.
E2970:038	(130)	Animal bone.
E2970:039	Void	
E2970:040	(123)	Moderately compact dark brown sandy clay with pebbles.
E2970:041	(060)	Compact silty clay with occasional burnt flecks, charcoal, occasional burnt stones and animal bone inclusions.
E2970:042	(146)	Loose black charcoal with burnt clay flecks and burnt wood fragment inclusions.
E2970:043	(147)	Moderately compact reddish orange oxidised clay.
E2970:044	(148)	Loose black charcoal.
E2970:045	(149)	Moderately compact reddish orange oxidised clay.
E2970:046	(150)	Loose black charcoal.
E2970:047	(151)	Moderately compact reddish orange oxidised clay.
E2970:048	(152)	Loose brownish orange clayey sand with stone inclusions.
E2970:049	(153)	Moderately compact brownish grey clayey sand with occasional charcoal flecks.
E2970:050	(154)	Light brownish orange clay.
E2970:051	(155)	Loose mid-brown clayey sand.
E2970:052	Void	
E2970:053	(159)	Moderately compact yellowish brown clayey sand.
E2970:054	(163)	Medium compacted greyish brown clayey sand with frequent small stone inclusions.
E2970:055	(157)	Medium compacted black charcoal with burnt clay flecks.
E2970:056	(134)	Loose dark brown loamy silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.
E2970:057		VOID
E2970:058	(168)	Loose light brown sandy clay with gravel and small stone inclusions.
E2970:059	(134)	Burnt animal bone.
E2970:060	Void	
E2970:061	(137)	Moderately compact yellowish brown sand.
E2970:062	(174)	Moderately compact mid-brown sand with moderate small stone inclusions and frequent charcoal flecks.
E2970:063	(044)	Moderately compact and occasionally sticky mid-brown clayey silt with occasional small stone inclusions.

Sample No.	Context No.	Description
E2970:064	(042)	Moderately compact blackish brown silty sand.
E2970:065	(178)	Moderately compacted greyish brown silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks.
E2970:066	(088)	Iron ore.
E2970:067	(025)	Dark orange brown silty clay with occasional medium to large sized stone and charcoal flecks.
E2970:068	(023)	Moderately compact mid-orange brown silty clay with occasional pebble inclusions.
E2970:069	(179)	Loose mid-brown sand with small stones.
E2970:070	(179)	Animal bone.
E2970:071	(018)	Loose dark brown sandy clay with occasional small stones.
E2970:072	(187)	Moderately compact yellowish grey sandy clay.
E2970:073	(188)	Moderately compact greyish brown silty sand with charcoal fleck inclusions.
E2970:074	(190)	Loose dark brown sandy clay with frequent small stone and animal bone inclusions.
E2970:075	(049)	Loose dark brown sandy silt with occasional small to medium sized stones, charcoal flecks and animal bone inclusions.
E2970:076		Void.
E2970:077	(194)	Moderately compacted dark brown silty clay with gravel and small stone with animal bone and charcoal fleck inclusions.
E2970:078	(195)	Compacted brownish yellow clay.
E2970:079	(202)	Yellow sandy clay.
E2970:080	(199)	Compact orange brown clay.
E2970:081	(201)	Loose orange brown silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal fleck inclusions.
E2970:082	(204)	Loose dark brown grey sandy silt with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks.
E2970:083	(208)	Dark brown sandy silt.
E2970:084	Void	
E2970:085	(012)	Compact yellow clay with occasional small stone inclusions.
E2970:086	(214)	Moderately compact brown sandy clay with occasional small stones, charcoal flecks and bone fragment inclusions.
E2970:087	(016)	Compact yellow clay with occasional small stone inclusions.
E2970:088	(016)	Compact yellow clay with occasional small stone inclusions.
E2970:089	(216)	Loose black gravelly silt with small stone and animal bone inclusions.
E2970:090	(217)	Charcoal rich black brown sandy silt.
E2970:091	(013)	Compact orange yellow clay with occasional small to medium sized sub-angular stones.
E2970:092	(219)	Loose dark grey sand with occasional small stones.
E2970:093	(018)	Loose dark brown sandy clay with occasional small stones.

Sample No.	Context No.	Description
E2970:094	(212)	Animal bone.
E2970:095	(119)	Compacted grey small to medium sized sub-rounded to sub-angular stones set into a brown silty clay matrix with animal teeth inclusions.
E2970:096	(228)	Compacted brownish yellow clay.
E2970:097	(028)	Loose dark grey sandy silt with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks.
E2970:098	(251)	Animal bone.
E2970:099	(019)	Oval shaped spread of loose dark brown silt with frequent charcoal flecks.
E2970:100	Void	
E2970:101	(029)	Moderately compact brown fine sand with frequent small to medium sized stones and occasional charcoal flecks.
E2970:102	(032)	Moderately compact brown sandy clay with occasional small stones.
E2970:103	(020)	Moderately compact white, grey and brown ash and fine sand with frequent charcoal flecks.
E2970:104	(039)	Loose mid-brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.
E2970:105	(244)	Loose dark brown silty clay with frequent large stones.
E2970:106	(016)	Compact yellow clay with occasional small stone inclusions.
E2970:107	(240)	Loose dark brown sandy silt with small stone inclusions.
E2970:108	(237)	Loose dark brown sandy silty with small stone inclusions.
E2970:109	(231)	Moderately compact mid-brown sand with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks.
E2970:110	(234)	Mid-brown sand with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks.
E2970:111	Void	
E2970:112	(034)	Compact yellow brown fine sand and pebbles.
E2970:113	(002)	Gravel and silt from under flagstone.
E2970:114	(024)	Yellow clay with occasional burnt clay fleck and small stone inclusions.
E2970:115	(247)	Compact grey brown gravelly sandy clay with small stone inclusions.
E2970:116	(013)	Compact orange yellow clay with occasional small to medium sized sub-angular stones.
E2970:117	(252)	Compact dark brown clay with small stone inclusions.
E2970:118	(052)	Small compacted sub-rounded to sub-angular stones (metalled surface) set into a loose dark yellowish brown sandy silty clay matrix.
E2970:119	(248)	Compact mid-brown yellow gravelly sandy clay with stone inclusions.
E2970:120	(249)	Loose brown fine sand with gravel.
E2970:121	(250)	Loose dark brown gravelly sandy clay.
E2970:122	(051)	Brown sand with occasional stones.
E2970:123	(024)	Yellow clay with occasional burnt clay fleck and small stone inclusions.
E2970:124	Void	

Sample No.	Context No.	Description
E2970:125	(258)	Loose dark brown sandy clay with small stones and animal bone content.
E2970:126	(032)	Animal bone.
E2970:127	Void	
E2970:128	(116)	Loose dark brown sand with pebbles and animal bone inclusions.
E2970:129	(158)	Irregular shaped spread of loose dark brown sandy silty with occasional charcoal flecks and animal bone inclusions.
E2970:130	(116)	Animal bone.
E2970:131	(212)	Loose grey brown silty clay with occasional small stones.
E2970:132	(158)	Irregular shaped spread of loose dark brown sandy silty with occasional charcoal flecks and animal bone inclusions.
E2970:133	(029)	Animal bone.
E2970:134	(251)	Loose brown silt with small to medium stone inclusions.
E2970:135	(260)	Compact brownish yellow sandy silt with small stones and occasional charcoal flecks.
E2970:136	(001)	Surface slag from near kiln (117).
E2970:137	(001)	Surface iron ore sample.
E2970:138	(001)	Surface iron ore sample.

Appendix 4 – Photo Register for Site E2970

Shot No.	Direction Facing	Description
E2970:001	E	Pre-excavation view of grid 20,20.
E2970:002	SE	Pre-excavation view of grid 20,20.
E2970:003	S	Pre-excavation view of grid 20,20.
E2970:004	S	Pre-excavation view of grid 20,20.
E2970:005	E	Pre-excavation view of grid -20,10.
E2970:006	N	Pre-excavation view of ditch (015) with stone revetment (006).
E2970:007	N	Pre-excavation view of grid 10,20.
E2970:008	W	Pre-excavation view of grid -10,10.
E2970:009	N	Pre-excavation view of deposit (196)
E2970:010	S	Pre-excavation view of grid 10,20, (062) removed.
E2970:011	S	Pre-excavation view of grid 10,10, showing (032), (011).
E2970:012	N	Pre-excavation view of deposit (163).
E2970:013	W	Pre-excavation view of grid 10, 20 showing overburden (086)
E2970:014	W	Pre-excavation view of grid 10, 20.
E2970:015	S	Pre-excavation view of grid 10, 20.
E2970:016	S	Pre-excavation view of metalled surface (102) in grid 10, 20.
E2970:017	W	Pre-excavation view of metalled surface (119) in grid 30, 20.
E2970:018	S	Pre-excavation view of grid 10, 10 showing clay deposit (013).
E2970:019	S	Pre-excavation view of grid 10, 20 showing stone deposit (103).
E2970:020	E	Pre-excavation view of linear feature (031) in grid 10, 10.
E2970:021	W	Pre-excavation view of burnt pit (099).
E2970:022	N	Pre-excavation view of metalled surface (119).
E2970:023	W	Pre-excavation view of ditches (038), (036).
E2970:024		Void.
E2970:025	W	Pre-excavation view of S side of grid 10, 10.
E2970:026	N	Pre-excavation view of SE corner of grid 10,10.
E2970:027	N	Pre-excavation view of metalled surface (008).
E2970:028	SE	Pre-excavation view of ditch (124).
E2970:029	N	Pre-excavation view of pit (043).
E2970:030	W	Pre-excavation view of ditch (015).
E2970:031	S	Pre-excavation view of ditch (015) with revetment (007).
E2970:032	N	Pre-excavation view of linear feature (160).
E2970:033	W	Pre-excavation view of deposit (163).
E2970:034	S	Pre-excavation view of pit (098) in grid 10, 20.
E2970:035	S	Pre-excavation view of ditch (127).
E2970:036	N	Pre-excavation view of pit (134).
E2970:037	N	Pre-excavation view of pit (048)
E2970:038	N	Pre-excavation view of kiln (117).
E2970:039	N	Pre-excavation view of feature (161).
E2970:040	W	Pre-excavation view of north side of grid 10, 10.
E2970:041	W	Pre-excavation view of ditch (015) with stone revetment (007).
E2970:042	W	Pre-excavation view of burnt pit (099).
E2970:043	S	Pre-excavation view of burnt pit (099).
E2970:044	S	Pre-excavation view of north end of ditch (124).
E2970:045	E	Pre-excavation view of clay deposit (010) in grid 10, 10.

Shot No.	Direction Facing	Description
E2970:046	N	Pre-excavation view of disturbed feature (041).
E2970:047	S	Pre-excavation view of central area.
E2970:048	S	Pre-excavation view of central area.
E2970:049	SW	Pre-excavation view of central area.
E2970:050	E	Pre-excavation view of central area.
E2970:051	E	Pre-excavation view of central area.
E2970:052	N	Pre-excavation view of central area.
E2970:053	S	Pre-excavation view of central area.
E2970:054	S	Pre-excavation view of kiln bowl (117)
E2970:055	S	view of kiln (117)
E2970:056	S	Mid-excavation view of kiln (117) truncated by ditch (015).
E2970:057	S	View of flue portion of kiln (117).
E2970:058	SW	Mid-excavation view of gully feature (173) and wall foundation (176).
E2970:059	SW	Mid-excavation view of gully feature (173) and wall foundation (176).
E2970:060	N	Mid-excavation view of gully feature (173).
E2970:061	E	Mid-excavation view of wall foundation (176).
E2970:062	S	Mid-excavation view of gully (173) and wall foundation (176).
E2970:063	W	Pre-excavation view of ditch (077) cut by pit (081)
E2970:064	N	Mid-excavation view of linear feature (185).
E2970:065	S	Mid-excavation view of pit (043).
E2970:066	N	Mid-excavation view of ditch (183).
E2970:067	S	Mid-excavation view of ditch (127) with stone fill (141).
E2970:068	N	Mid-excavation view of possible cremation pit (177).
E2970:069	N	Mid-excavation view of ditch (127) with stone fill (141).
E2970:070	S	Post-excavation view of feature (177).
E2970:071	N	View of possible metal surface.
E2970:072	SW	View of test trench truncating features in SW quadrant.
E2970:073	S	Mid-excavation view of kiln (117).
E2970:074	S	Mid-excavation view of kiln (117).
E2970:075	S	Mid-excavation view of post hole (085).
E2970:076	N	Mid-excavation view of ditch (015).
E2970:077	E	Mid-excavation view of ditch (015).
E2970:078	N	Mid-excavation view of ditch feature (003) with stone alignment (065).
E2970:079	NE	Mid-excavation view of ditch feature (003).
E2970:080	SE	Mid-excavation view of burnt pit (099).
E2970:081	NE	Mid-excavation view of ditch (124).
E2970:082	W	Mid-excavation view of feature (133).
E2970:083	S	Mid-excavation view of ditch (202).
E2970:084	SW	Mid-excavation view of burnt pit (099).
E2970:085	SW	Mid-excavation view of burnt pit (099).
E2970:086	SE	Mid-excavation view of burnt pit (099).
E2970:087		Void.
E2970:088	N	Mid-excavation view of hearth (145).
E2970:089	N	Mid-excavation view of hearth (145).
E2970:090	S	Mid-excavation view of hearth (145).
E2970:091	E	Mid-excavation view of hearth (145).
E2970:092	S	Post-excavation view of south end of feature (031).

Shot No.	Direction Facing	Description
E2970:093	S	Post-excavation view of south end of feature (031).
E2970:094	S	Post-excavation view of south end of feature (031).
E2970:095	W	Post-excavation view of (177)
E2970:096	NE	Post-excavation view of ring ditch (166).
E2970:097	E	Mid-excavation view of pit (048).
E2970:098	S	Mid-excavation view of pit (043).
E2970:099	E	Post-excavation view of linear feature (180).
E2970:100	NE	Post-excavation view of linear feature (185).
E2970:101	NE	Post-excavation view of ditch feature (003).
E2970:102	N	Post-excavation view of gully (005).
E2970:103	E	Post-excavation view of ditch (015).
E2970:104	E	Post-excavation view of pit (098).
E2970:105	S	Post-excavation view of gully (005).
E2970:106	N	Post-excavation view of features (091), (086) with stone alignment (065) in foreground.
E2970:107	SW	Mid-excavation view of ditch (124).
E2970:108	S	Post-excavation view of kiln (117).
E2970:109	W	Mid-excavation view of pit (026).
E2970:110		Void.
E2970:111	W	Post-excavation view of pit (026).
E2970:112	NE	Arial view of site.
E2970:113	E	Arial view of site.
E2970:114	NE	Arial view of NW quadrant of site.
E2970:115	NE	Arial view of NW quadrant of site.
E2970:116	E	Arial view of SW quadrant of site.
E2970:117	N	Arial view of central area of site.
E2970:118	N	Arial view of central area of site.
E2970:119	N	Arial view of central area of site.
E2970:120	N	Arial view of central area of site.
E2970:121	NW	Arial view of NE quadrant of site.
E2970:122	NE	Post-excavation view of ring ditch (166).
E2970:123	NE	Arial view of NE quadrant of site.
E2970:124	NE	Post-excavation view of ring ditch (166).
E2970:125	NE	Arial view of NE quadrant of site.
E2970:126	NE	Arial view of NE quadrant of site.
E2970:127	W	Arial view of SW quadrant of site.
E2970:128	NW	Arial view of SW quadrant of site.
E2970:129	NE	Arial view of NE quadrant of site.

Appendix 5 – Drawing Register for Site E2970

Drawing no.	Scale	Description
1	01:20	South facing section of gully (005)
2	01:10	South facing section of curvilinear gully (038), (070).
3	01:10	East facing section of ditch (038), (039).
4	01:20	West facing section of ditch (003).
5	01:20	North facing section of furrow (071).
6	01:10	Southeast facing section of pit (075).
7	01:10	Profile of pit (075).
8	01:20	East facing section of ditch (015), (014).
9		Void.
10	01:10	Profile of linear feature (179).
11	01:10	Northeast facing section of pit (081), (082).
12	01:10	Void.
13	01:10	South facing section of feature (086), (087).
14	01:10	South facing section of linear feature (091), (092).
15	01:10	Profile of posthole (085), (083).
16	01:10	South facing section of furrow (094), (093).
17	01:10	Northeast facing section of ditch (124), (059).
18	01:10	West facing section of pit (100), (101).
19	01:10	South facing section of ditch (036), (037).
20	01:10	South facing section of gully (005).
21	01:20	West facing section of west facing test trench (035).
22	01:20	North northwest facing section of curvilinear ditch (124).
23	01:50	East facing section of test trench face (035).
24	01:50	North facing section of test trench face (135).
25	01:50	South facing section of test trench face (135).
26	01:20	West facing section of ditch (015), (110), (014).
27	01:50	West facing section of test trench face.
28	01:20	West facing section of drying kiln (117).
29	01:20	West facing elevation of drying kiln (009).
30	01:20	North facing elevation of drying kiln (009).
31	01:20	East facing elevation of drying kiln (009).
32	01:20	West facing elevation of drying kiln (009).
33	01:20	East facing elevation of drying kiln (009).
34	01:20	West southwest facing section of pit (098), (057).
35	01:20	Northwest facing section of ditch (128), (129), (130).
36	01:20	Northeast facing section of burnt pit (099)
37	01:20	North facing section of natural depression with fill pit (163).
38	01:10	Southwest facing section of pit (156), (161).
39	01:20	East facing section of ditch (128), (129), (130), (157).
40	01:20	South facing section of linear feature (160), (159).
41	01:20	Profile of burnt pit (099).

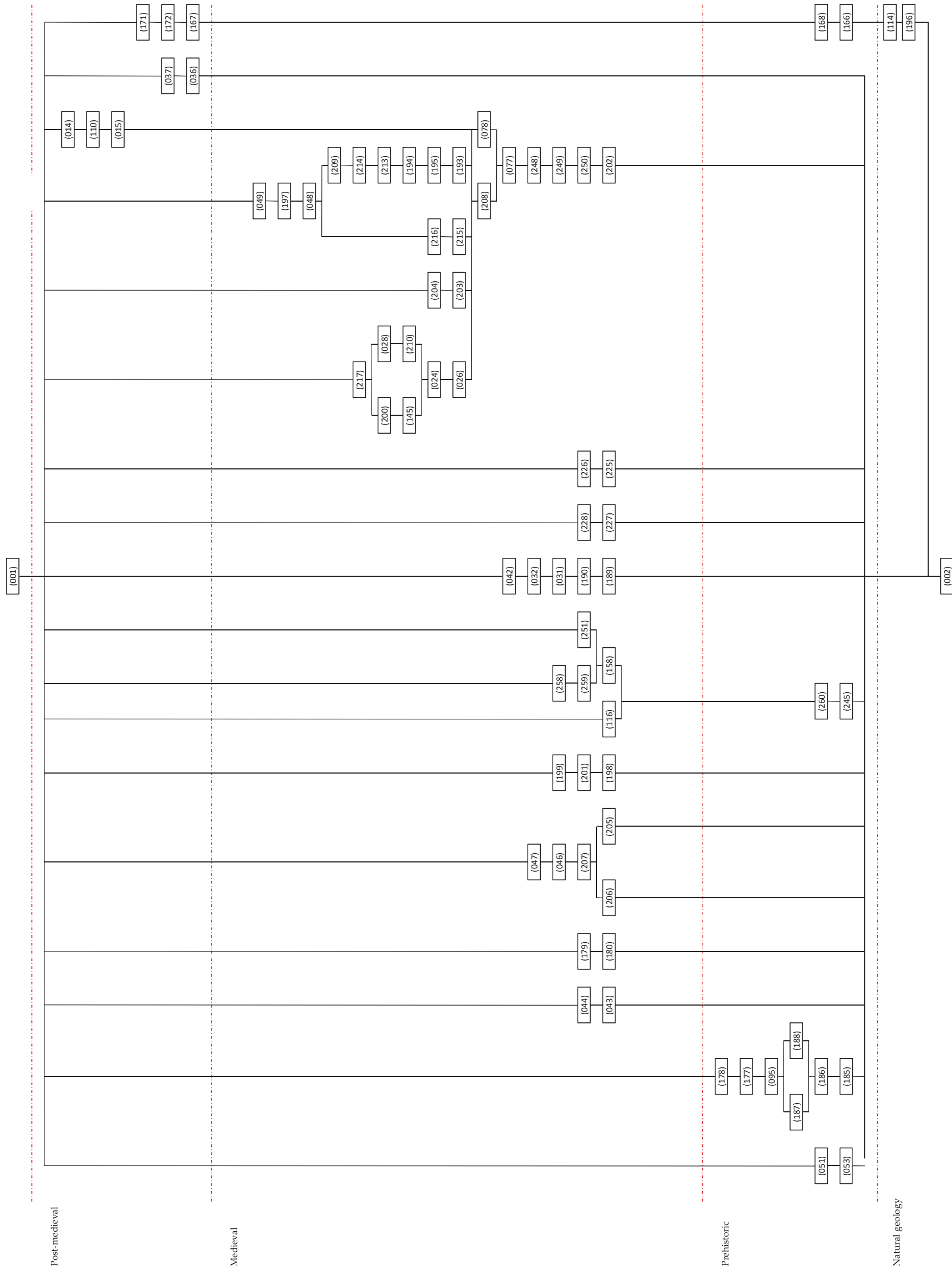
Drawing no.	Scale	Description
42	01:20	North facing section of ditch (164), (165).
43	01:20	West facing section of ring ditch (166).
44	01:20	South facing section of ring ditch (166),
45	01:10	East facing section of ring ditch (166).
46	01:10	South facing section of ring ditch (166).
47	01:10	South facing section of pit (133), (134).
48	01:20	Section of sub-rectilinear gully (173), (137).
49	01:20	Section of linear gully (175), (174).
50	01:20	North facing section of pit (043), (044).
51	01:10	North facing section of possible cremation pit (177), (178).
52	01:10	South facing section of linear feature (180), (179).
53	01:20	North facing section of ditches (127), (141), (184), (183), (182), (181), (164), (165).
54	01:20	North facing section of linear feature (185).
55	01:10	South facing section of linear feature (046).
56	01:20	East facing section of test trench face.
57	01:20	Southeast facing section of pit (189), (190).
58	01:20	North facing section of wall (045).
59	01:20	East facing section of ditch (211), (213).
60	01:20	South facing section of metalled surface (119).
61	01:10	North facing section of ditch (202), (248), (250).
62	01:20	North facing section of ditch (202).
63	01:20	Northeast facing section of ditch (135).
64	01:10	West facing section of posthole (225).
65	01:10	North facing section of pit (243).
66	01:20	North facing section of postholes (233), (236).
67	01:10	East/west profile of stones (197).
68	01:20	South facing section of postholes (239), (242).
69	01:20	South facing section of ditch (135), (029), (034).
70	01:20	North facing section of ditch (135), (029), (034).
71	01:20	South facing section of ditch (135), (029), (034), (052), (239), (031), (032).
72	01:10	South facing section of ditch (202).
73	01:10	Northeast facing section of possible feature (246).
74	01:20	South facing section of linear feature (031).
75	01:20	East facing section of pit (026), (145).
76	01:10	South facing section of pit (053), (051).
77	01:10	South facing section of pit (026).
78	01:20	North facing section of ditch (259), (258).
79	01:10	North facing section of pit (089)
80	01:10	Void.
81	01:10	South facing section of spread (116).
82		Void.
83	01:20	West facing section of spread (158).

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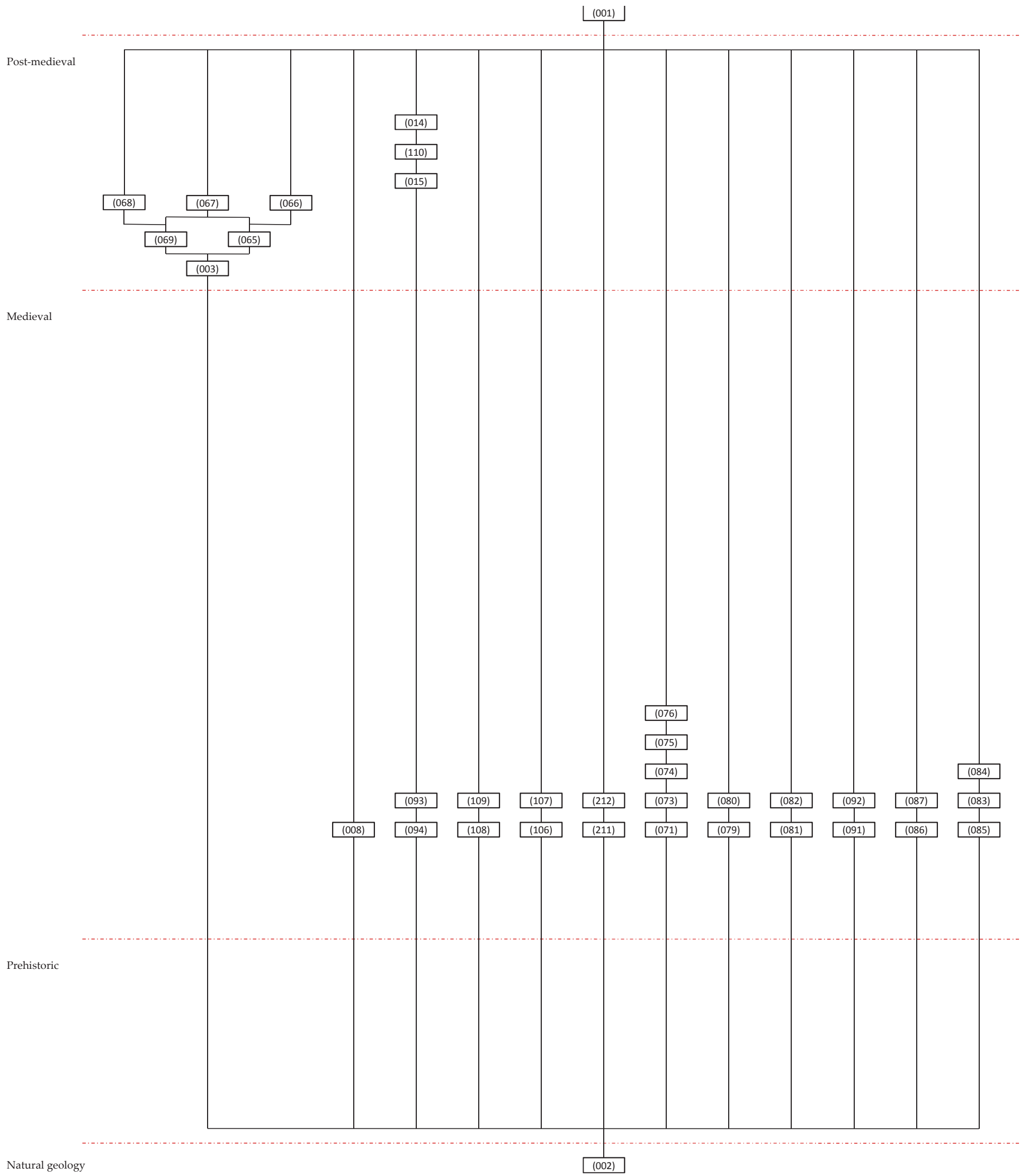
N9/N10 Kilcullen to Waterford Scheme: Phase 3, Kilcullen to Carlow. Archaeological Services Contract No. 5 - Resolution, Kilcullen to Moone and Athy Link Road. E2970 Final Report

Drawing no.	Scale	Description
84	01:10	North facing section of ditch (202).
85	01:10	North facing section of ditch (202).
86	01:10	North facing section of spread (251).
87	01:20	Northwest facing section of ring ditch (245)
88	01:20	Northeast facing section of ring ditch (245).
89	01:20	Southeast facing section of ring ditch (245).
90	01:20	Southwest facing section of ring ditch (245).

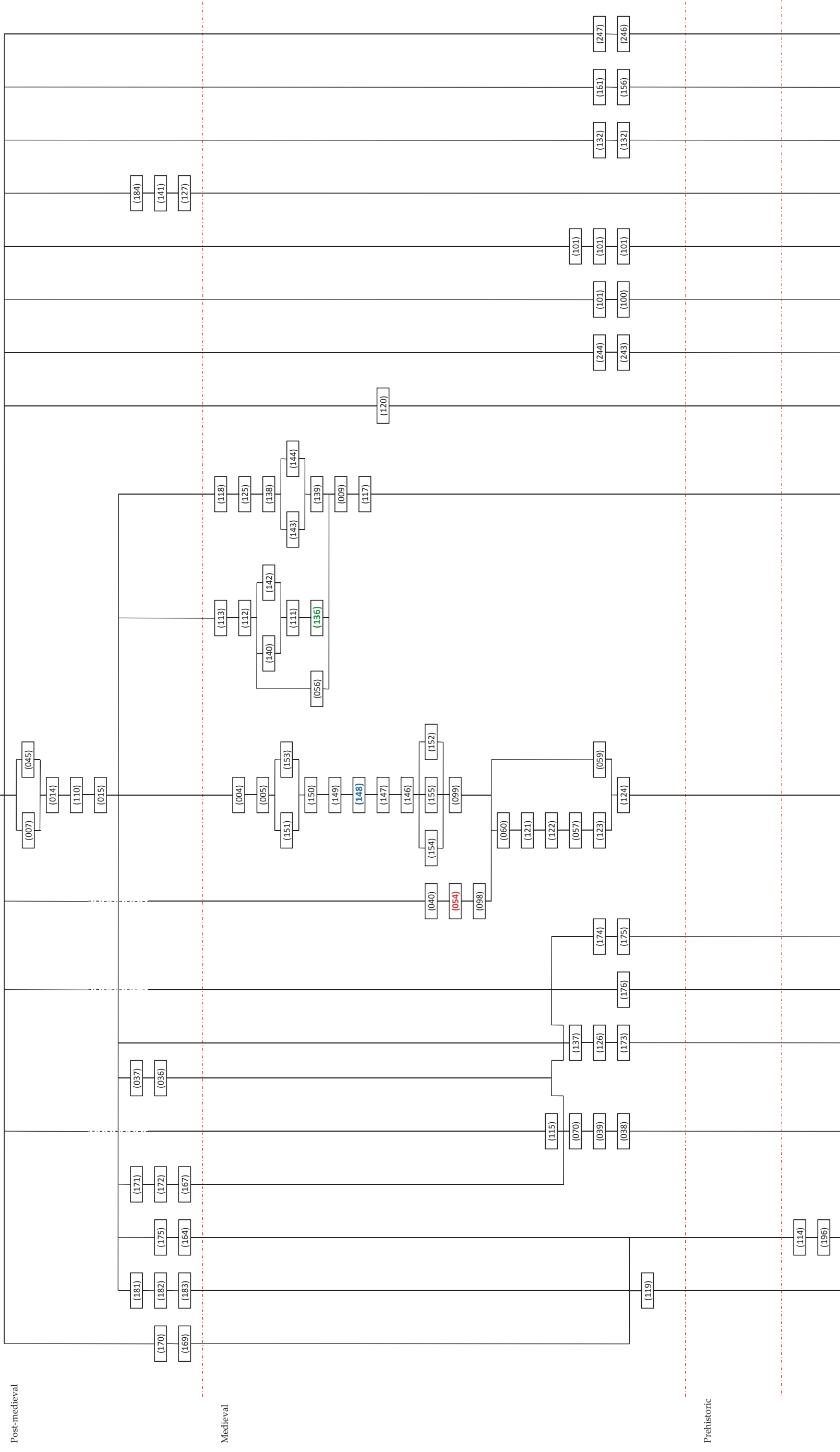
Appendix 6 – E2970 Site matrix: Southwest quadrant



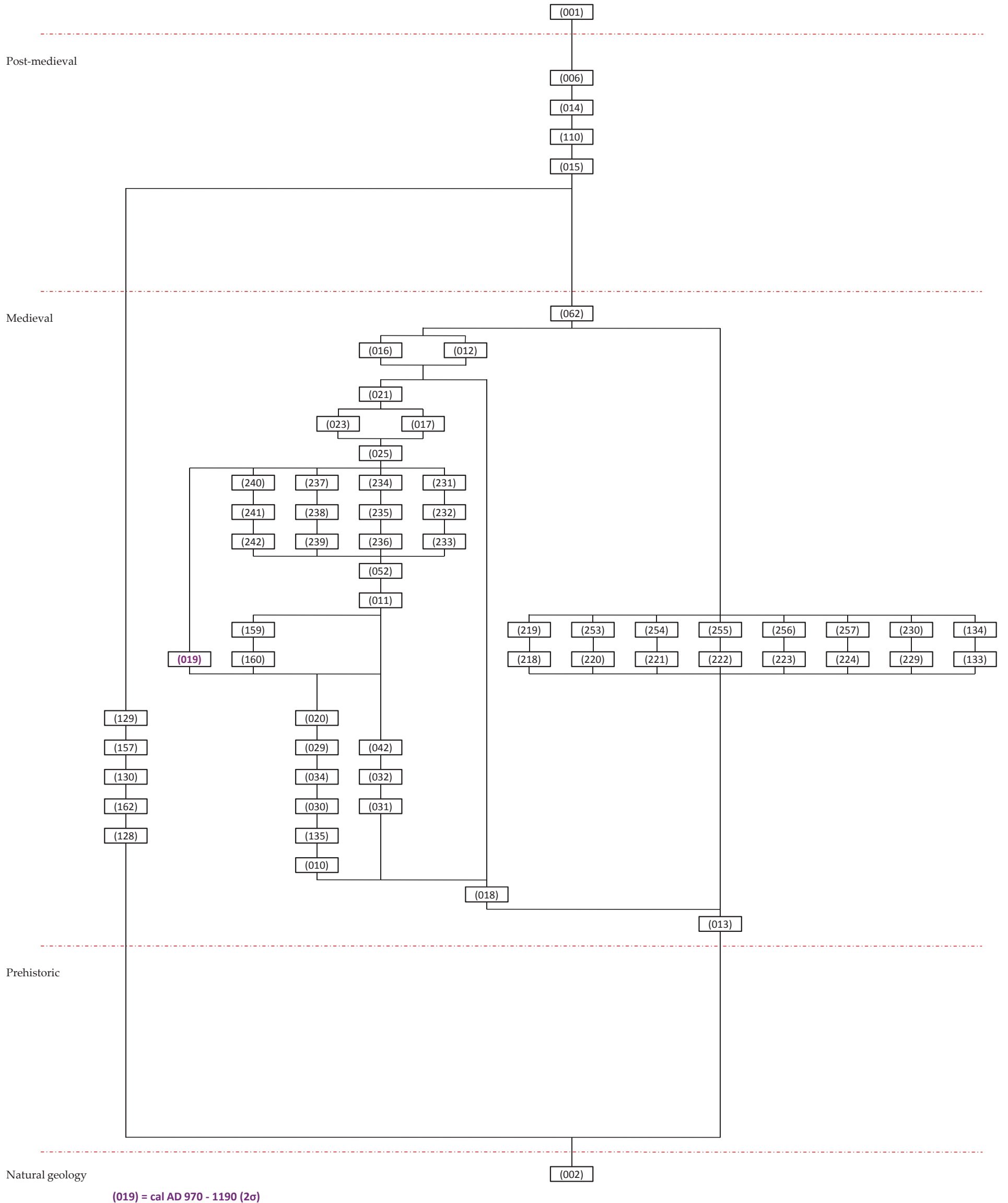
Appendix 6 – E2970 Site matrix: Northwest quadrant



Appendix 6 – E2970 Site matrix: Northeast quadrant



Appendix 6 – E2970 Site matrix: Central area



Appendix 7 – The charred plant remains from Site E2970, Timolin, Country Kildare

By: Sarah-Jane Haston and Scott Timpany

Summary

Analysis was undertaken on thirty-seven samples from the multi-period site E2970 in the township of Timolin, Co. Kildare, to investigate the charred plant remains. The main phase of activity has been radiocarbon dated to the medieval period and is identified in the results of the plant macrofossil analysis from the abundance of charred plant remains within a number of features including pits, spreads, ditches and a grain-drying kiln. Hulled barley was found to be the main cultivar at Timolin with substantial amounts of oat also present and lesser amounts of emmer wheat, bread/club wheat and rye. The presence of a drying kiln, hearths and rubbish pits indicate that grain was being processed and consumed at the site.

Introduction

A total of thirty-seven samples were subjected to detailed analysis including, where preservation allowed, the identification to species level and actual counts of individual species. Ground conditions on the site were not suitable for preservation of organic remains by waterlogging and as a result the archaeobotanical evidence was restricted to charred plant remains. This report concentrates on the charred plant remains, other than wood charcoal, recovered from the samples.

Methods

Samples of approximately 10 L were taken on site under the direction of an environmental archaeologist. The soil samples were subjected to a system of flotation in a Siraf style flotation tank. The floating debris (flot) was collected in a 250 µm sieve and, once dry, scanned using a binocular microscope. Any material remaining in the flotation tank (retent) was wet-sieved through a 1mm mesh and air-dried. This was then sorted by eye and any material of archaeological significance removed. All plant macrofossil samples were analysed using a low power binocular microscope with x10 and x40 magnifications. All identifications of weed seeds (used throughout to include fruits, seeds etc) and cereals were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers *et al* (2006). Botanical nomenclature used in the text follows that of Stace (1997).

Results

Any plant macrofossils recovered in the retent samples have been added to those recovered during analysis of the flot samples. No plant remains were recovered in Samples 5 (039), 6 (067), and 58 (168). No plant remains other than small fragments of charcoal were recovered in Sample 95 (119) and one sample, Sample 7 (084) was found to be archaeologically sterile.

Charred cereal grain

The charred cereal grain assemblage is dominated by the grains of barley and oat. Hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare* - hulled) grains were the most abundant grains recovered from all but two of the samples analysed with Samples 28, 37, 32, 44, 46 and 55, in particular containing substantial quantities of grain. Preservation ranged from poor to excellent and was generally good enabling both straight (symmetrical) and twisted (asymmetrical) grains to be identified where preservation allowed. This potentially indicates the presence of both two-row (*Hordeum vulgare*, subspecies *distichum*) and six-row barley (*Hordeum vulgare* subspecies *hexastichum*) (Godwin 1984; Kelly 2000.). Small numbers of barley rachis fragments were also recovered, however, preservation of these was poor and it was not possible to distinguish between the two-row and six-row variety.

Oat (*Avena* sp.) was recovered from all but four of the samples analysed with Samples 28, 32, 44, 46, and 55, in particular containing abundant quantities of oat grain. Preservation of the grain was generally good and a high proportion of the grain was excellently preserved. Where the cereal is identified on the basis of the grain alone it is impossible to distinguish between the cultivars and some wild species. This was the case at this site, however, the large numbers recovered would indicate that these were a cultivated variety and would have been the small/bristle/black oat (*Avena strigosa*) or common oat (*Avena sativa*), the two main species grown in Ireland.

Wheat and rye grains were also recovered though not in the same numbers as the hulled barley and oat. Wheat grains with the morphology typical of club/bread wheat (*Triticum aestivo-compactum*) were present in fourteen samples, recovered only in any abundance in two samples, Samples 34 and 17, while smaller amounts of emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*) were recovered in four samples, Samples 27, 44, 75 and 89. It is impossible to distinguish between *T. aestivum* (bread wheat) and *T. compactum* (club wheat) purely on the morphology of the grains. Separation of the varieties relies on the chaff being present and none were recovered. Grains of rye (*Secale cereale*) were recovered in only four of the samples analysed, Samples 1, 25, 42 and 125. A large number of degraded cereal grains were also present, which could not be identified to species or family level; these are recorded as indeterminate cereal grains (Cereal indet.).

Other charred plant remains

A range of wild taxa are present within the assemblage, however, the majority occur with large concentrations of cereal remains within Samples 42, 44, 46 and 55. The taxa present are typical ruderal/segetal species of Ireland, i.e. species associated with agricultural fields and disturbed ground including common fumitory (*Fumaria officinalis*), fat hen (*Chenopodium album* L.), blinks (*Montia fontana* L.), redshank (*Polygonum maculosa*), docks or sorrel including common sorrel (*Rumex acetosa* L.) and sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosella* L.), sun spurge (*Euphorbia helioscopia*), common hemp-nettle (*Galeopsis tetrahit*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*) and corn marigold (*Chrysanthemum segetum*). All the species as weeds of cultivation are most commonly found in nutrient-rich soils (Hanf 1983).

Other charred plant remains of interest include a small assemblage of pulse seeds (*Legume* sp.) recovered in abundance in one sample, Sample 55. The seeds were well preserved and identified as the seeds of field peas (*Pisum sativum*). A large number of seed pod fragments (siliqua) of wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum* L.) were recovered in two samples, Sample 46 and 55. The field peas and siliqua segments (seed pod fragments) of the wild radish are fairly large and may represent elements of the weed flora that were close in size and density to the grain and therefore more difficult to remove during processing. Field peas were a staple throughout the medieval period (Monk 1985/86) though field legumes would also have grown as wild species alongside cereals (Kelly 1998) and may have been gathered with the crop. It has also been suggested that wild radish may have been commonly eaten as a supplement for cereals in times of bad harvests (Geraghty 1997), which may account for this material within the sampled deposits. A much larger assemblage of these species would be required to make any proper deductions about their cultivation at Timolin. Other charred plant remains of interest include a small amount of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragments.

Discussion

The discussion is organised through the four main feature types from which samples have been taken, and will focus primarily on those samples found to produce abundant grain. The small quantity of largely poorly preserved and mostly unidentified grain in the remaining samples is suggestive of grain having been blown or washed into these features from the surrounding area. The description of the features in the medieval parts of the site follow those used in the main text and include the central area, the southwest quadrant, the northwest quadrant and the northeast quadrant (O'Connell and Hackett 2009). The main themes of the discussion are pulled together at the end.

Ditch/furrow deposits

Seven samples were analysed from ditch or furrow samples. One sample, Sample 135 (260) the single fill of the prehistoric ring-ditch (245), in the southern margins of the site, contained a single unidentified grain. The deposit has been noted as being partially overlain by a number of medieval spreads and truncated by a later medieval furrow and it is thus impossible to say whether the grain relates to the prehistoric occupation of the site or has entered the sampled deposit through post depositional processes. No other plant remains were recovered from the prehistoric ditch fills.

Five samples were taken from a large curvilinear ditch which ran across the width of the excavated area in a northeast/southwest direction. Three samples were analysed from the most northeasterly portion of the large curvilinear ditch portion (124). A very small quantity of charred cereal grain (one poorly preserved oat grain and one unidentified grain) was recovered from the basal fill of the ditch (123), Sample 40. Samples 34 (122) and Sample 41 (60) relating to localised dumps of charcoal-rich material did, however, contain significant amounts of grain. Both samples contained the well-preserved remains of hulled barley (both two-row and six-row varieties) and oat while Sample 34 also contained a significant quantity of club/bread wheat and a small number of the small, light seeds of corn marigold which has grown in cornfields from the later prehistoric to the present day. The ditch samples also contained animal bone which may suggest that the burnt grain or food debris was being dumped in the ditches along with other rubbish.

Two samples, 37 (129) and 55 (157) were analysed from the third portion of the ditch (128) in the central area. The samples were taken from the charcoal-rich upper fill of the ditch and a localised dump of burnt material within the ditch respectively. These samples were found to contain the largest quantities of charred cereal grain in all of the samples analysed with Sample 37 containing over 1000 grains and Sample 55 containing over 3000 grains. Both samples were dominated by the grains of hulled barley though oat was also represented by substantial amounts, particularly in Sample 55 where 647 grains were counted. A small amount of club/bread wheat was also represented in the samples. The majority of the hulled barley grains were poorly preserved and large numbers could only be identified to species level. Both the straight (two-row) and twisted (six-row) varieties were identified, with larger numbers of the two-row variety recovered in the samples. Weed seeds were sparse in Sample 37 with only a very small number of corn marigold seeds present while Sample 55 contained the largest number of weed seeds recovered in any of the samples analysed. The weed seed assemblage was mostly comprised of the large remains of the wild radish seed pod fragments and of the field pea, while smaller seeds represented include sheep's sorrel, common hemp-nettle, sun spurge and blinks. The absence of any other domestic material other than charcoal suggests that this deposit relates directly to dumping of cereal grain processing waste, while upper ditch fill, found to contain animal bone along with seven sherds of green glaze and seven sherds of coarseware pottery may suggest the disposal of waste associated with baking activities.

Sample 125 (258) was analysed from the fill of a linear furrow located in the southwest quadrant of the site. The sample was found to contain equally small amounts of poorly preserved grains oat, barley and unidentified grain. The deposit also contained animal bone, six sherds of green glaze and

six sherds of cooking ware pottery. The poor preservation of the grain, being largely broken and abraded, indicates that it was present on the surface for sometime before it was either washed or blown into the ditch during the period it was infilling from the surrounding area.

Pit fills

Fourteen samples were analysed from pit deposits. The samples from three pits, (098, 099 and 100) in the northeast quadrant of the site were found to contain high numbers of charred cereal grain.

Two samples (1 and 32) were taken from the upper and basal fills (040 and 054), of a small oval pit (098). Both samples contained oat and barley with Sample 32 in particular recording large numbers of each with 609 oat grains and 888 grains of hulled barley present. Other cereals include a small amount of club/bread wheat and a single grain of rye in Sample 40, along with a large number of poorly preserved and unidentified grains. Weed seeds were sparse with small numbers of common fumitory, sheep's sorrel and wild radish present in the samples. The basal deposit (054) also contained fragments of animal bone. Charred club/bread wheat grains from this deposit has been radiocarbon dated to cal AD 890-1160 (2-sigma) (SUERC-25863; 1015±50).

Five samples (42, 43, 44, 45 and 46) were taken from alternating charcoal-rich burnt and scorched clay layers (146, 147, 148, 149 and 150) within pit (99). The samples relating to the *in situ* layers of burning 42 (146), 44 (148), and 46 (150) contained large numbers of charred cereal grains while those from the scorched clay layers, Samples 43 and 45 (147 and 149) a very small amount. All samples contained hulled barley and oat with Samples 42, 43 and 44 containing small amounts of club/bread wheat and Sample 44 also containing a very small amount of emmer wheat. Samples 42 and 44 were found to contain more oat than barley, and Samples 43, 45, and 46 contained more hulled barley than oat. Samples 44 and 46, in particular recorded large numbers of each. Weed seeds were only recorded in any abundance in Sample 46, the final episode of burning, with small numbers of the lighter seeds including common fumitory, redshanks, sheep's sorrel, corn marigold, common hemp-nettle and slightly larger numbers of larger seeds including ribwort plantain, wild radish and field pea. No domestic materials, other than charcoal, were recovered from the pit fills. Charred bread wheat grains from Sample 44 (148), the second episode of burning within the pit have been radiocarbon dated to cal. AD 1040-1280 (2-sigma) (SUERC-25864; 830±50). The large quantity of grain (c. 2948 grains per litre) present within pit along with the small numbers of weed seeds and absence of other domestic materials, suggests the feature may have been used as a storage pit for part of the harvest. The evidence of regular burning potentially indicates efforts to sterilise the pit fairly regularly in order to remove any traces of cereal disease or other contamination with the charred grain layers representing either discarded material or material carbonized during the cleaning of the pit by fire (Fairweather 1989).

Sample 15 (101), the single fill (101) of pit 100 showed an abundance of hulled barley with slightly lesser amounts of oat, and a small number of club/bread wheat along with one wild radish seed pod fragment. The sample was also found to contain fragments of animal bone and three sherds of medieval pottery. The collective assemblage suggests the disposal of domestic waste.

Four samples, 75, 77, 86 and 89 were analysed from the fills (49, 194, 214 and 216) of pits (48, 193, 213 and 215) located within the southwest quadrant of the site. All samples contained hulled barley and oat with Samples 49 and 216 also containing a very small amount of club/bread and emmer wheat grains. No weed seeds were recovered from any of the pit fills. Small quantities of hazel nutshell fragments were recovered in Sample 77. The small number of these remains might suggest small-scale utilisation of the nuts as a wild foodstuff and may also have been incorporated into the assemblage by the selection of hazel wood for fuel.

Together with the charred cereal grain, the pits were also found to contain charcoal, burnt animal bone and sherds of medieval pottery including cooking ware and green glaze (see finds report). The assemblage as a whole from these samples is suggestive of food refuse being disposed of into the pits.

Two samples (56 and 74) were analysed from the fills (134 and 190) of pits (133 and 189) respectively. Sample 56 was found to contain a small quantity of hulled barley along with a larger number of grains too poorly preserved to be identified, while Sample 74 contained very small quantities of oat, barley and unidentified grains. Sample 56 also contained two sherds of green glaze pottery and Sample 74 a small quantity of fragments of burnt animal bone. The assemblage from these two samples is likely to represent food waste material which has been accidentally or deliberately incorporated into the pits. The paucity of remains and the poor preservation of the grain may suggest that they had been washed or blown into the sampled deposits from the surrounding area.

Spreads/deposits

Four samples (113, 17, 99 and 129) were analysed from spreads/deposits (2, 88, 19 and 158) with only Samples 99 and 129 showing cereal grain in any abundance. Sample 99 was taken from the burnt deposit (19) which overlay a hearth (20) within the central area of the site. The sample produced a charred grain-rich assemblage, with large numbers of hulled barley and oat and a small quantity of club/bread wheat represented. The high numbers of charred grain in the assemblage suggests that this feature may represent food waste from the hearth that was raked out and spread over the surrounding area. Charred club/bread wheat from this material has been radiocarbon dated to cal AD970-1190 (2-sigma) (SUERC-25865; 975±50), placing the deposit and possible hearth below in the medieval period. Sample 129 was taken from a spread of dark brown sandy silt with frequent flecks of charcoal (158) located inside and partially overlying the north portion of the ring-ditch (245). The sample contained small amounts of hulled barley and oat along with a greater amount of poorly preserved and thus unidentified grains. The sample also contained four sherds of medieval pottery including green glazed pottery and cooking ware.

Drying Kiln (009)

Six samples (25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 31) were analysed from deposits associated with the stone-built drying kiln (009) located within the northeast quadrant of the site with all samples except sample 26 found to contain a large amount of charred plant material. Charred bread wheat from Sample 31 has been radiocarbon dated to cal. AD 1170-1310 (SUERC-25862; 755±50 BP). Cultivated plant remains in the remaining samples are comprised of hulled barley and oat with Samples 25, 27, 28 and 31 containing a small amount of club/bread wheat and Sample 25 also containing a single grain of rye. The largest quantities of charred cereal grain came from Sample 28 (111), a layer of compact oxidized red clay at the base of the kiln flue. The mix of species probably reflects a number of firings using different crops or the intrusion of other cereals into the barley and oat crops. The weed seeds were generally sparse within the kiln samples with only the larger seeds of wild radish and field pea found in any frequency. The small numbers of weed seeds and absence of any chaff within the kiln samples would suggest that it is the clean crop that is being dried in the kiln with nearly all traces of weed seeds having been removed prior to charring. The small amount of charred hazelnut fragments recovered may have been incorporated into the whole assemblage by the selection of hazel wood for fuel.

Although hulled barley and oat dominate the charred plant assemblages from the kiln samples, the amount of cereal grains represented is still fairly low. The lack of large numbers of grain suggests the kiln was cleaned out regularly with any rake-out material having been lost through the passage of time. The remaining grain is likely to reflect the last use of the kiln before abandonment with processing of the crop likely to have been carried out piecemeal throughout the year with grain being

dried when necessary (Holden 1998). The majority of farms or small group of farms in Ireland would have had their own grain drying kiln as the cool climate with moist summers would deem it necessary to dry the grain for malting, drying grain for the following year and before grinding (Fenton 1978).

Conclusions

- Only one poorly preserved and unidentified cereal grain was recovered the sample analysed from the prehistoric features at Timolin. In itself, the charred plant remains from one sample will not indicate whether cultivation was taking place at the site at this time. Charred grain, generally associated with the prehistoric period is absent from all the samples analysed.
- The main period of cereal cultivation at Timolin was during the medieval period. All of the later stages of processing, from drying to storage and cooking (Hillman 1981; Jones 1984) seem to be present at the site, with the remains of the drying kiln, hearths and rubbish pits.
- The plant macrofossil record shows that hulled barley followed by oat were the main cereals cultivated during this period, with club/bread wheat, emmer wheat and rye also grown but probably as secondary crops to hulled barley and oat. Both two-row and six-row varieties of hulled barley are represented though it is difficult to say which was the dominant due to the very large numbers of grain that could not be differentiated between the two varieties. Of the oat grains recovered, few retained the diagnostic parts needed to distinguish between the two main cultivated species of the British Isles.
- Barley has been cultivated from the prehistoric period to the present day, while oat, in its cultivated form, is primarily dated from the early medieval period in Ireland (Monk 1985/1986). The small number of wheat grains present within the samples is also similar to other grain assemblages of the medieval period, though the incidence of wheat is seen to increase as the period progresses (Monk 1985/1986). The grain assemblages are similar to other early medieval assemblages across Ireland (Monk 1991; Monk *et al* 1998; Kelly 1998).
- The only weed seeds recovered in any abundance were the larger seeds of the wild radish and field pea. Though both species were cultivated in medieval Ireland it seems likely that the majority of lighter 'seeds' may have been winnowed out and the larger seeds remained in the sample as it is hard to clean out of a grain sample seeds that are of the same size and density as the grains themselves. This was a very common problem before more sophisticated mechanical cleaning methods were introduced in the 19th century (Fairweather 1989). The plant remains indicate that on the whole quantities of clean cereal grains were brought to the site and to further process and store with nearly all traces of weed seeds having been removed.
- The largest concentrations of grain were recovered from excavated ditch segments, pits and grain-drying kiln situated within the northern part of the central area and the north-east quadrant of the site. The lack of large numbers of grain within the kiln itself suggests that the kiln was cleaned out regularly with any rake-out material dumped or spread out over the surrounding area. Similar stone-built grain-drying kilns excavated include the keyhole-shaped kiln at Brehon's Chair, Taylor's Grange, County Dublin (Monk and Kelleher 2005) and a stone-lined kilns excavated along the N7 road scheme including those at Carrigatogher (Ryan), Site E2407 (MacLeod 2009) and Killalane, Site 2495 in County Tipperary.

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Appendix 8 – Final report on the faunal remains from Timolin (E2970), Co. Kildare

By: Albína Hulda Pálsdóttir MA

Introduction

This report discusses the results of the animal bone analysis from Timolin, Co. Kildare (E2970). Excavation revealed evidence for prehistoric activity, medieval settlement and postmedieval field division occurring on this site (O’Connell and Hackett 2009, 2). The animal bone specimens were recovered by hand-picking and from soil samples by sieving. The animal bones analysed for this report derive from burnt deposit (019), fills (029, 034) of ditch (135), fill (032) of linear feature (031), fill (049) of pit (048), fills (040, 054) of pit (098), fill (056) possible rake out from kiln (117), fill (067) of ditch/feature (003), fill (070) of gully (038), fill (078) of ditch (077), deposits (062, 088), fill (101) of pit (100), fill (111) of kiln flue (117), fills (112, 125, 136, 138) of drying kiln (117), metalled surface (119), fill (060, 122) of ditch (124), fills (129, 130, 157) of ditch (128), fill (134) of pit (133), fill (149, 150) of burnt pit (099), fill (168) of Ring-ditch (166), fill (179) of pit (180), fill (190) of pit (189), fill (194) of pit (193), fill (212) of furrow (211), fill (214) of pit (213), fill (216) of pit (215), spread deposits (116, 158, 251), fill (258) of possible furrow (259), fill (260) of ring-ditch (245).

Methodology

During the analysis each specimen was identified and recorded according to species, skeletal element, age and sex where possible. The animal bone reference collection located in Headland Archaeology (Ireland) Ltd, Unit 1 Wallingstown Business Park, Little Island, Co. Cork was utilised. The bird bones were identified by using the bone collection in the Natural History section of the National Museum of Ireland. The York System bone database program was used for recording (Harland et al. 2003). The material was quantified by using the number of identified specimens (NISP). Distinctions made between sheep and goat follow Boessneck (1969) and Prummel & Frisch (1986). In addition, Payne (1975) was used for the identification of sheep and goat milk teeth. The categories “large mammal” (lm) and “medium mammal” (mm) were used for specimens (mainly ribs and vertebrae) which could not be assigned to a species. The specimens categorised as large mammal are likely to belong to either cattle or horse; red deer was absent in the assemblage. Medium mammal specimens are most likely to consist of sheep or pig bones: however the presence of goat and roe deer is possible. Tooth eruption and wear were recorded according to Grant (1982). Mandibles were further divided into age groups presented by O’Connor (2003, 160). For ages of tooth eruption and epiphyseal fusion, Silver’s (1969) figures were followed. Measurements were taken following von den Driesch (1976). In addition, during the analysis pathological changes, carnivore and rodent gnawing, signs of burning and butchery marks were recorded. All data is stored in digital and written form in Headland Archaeology (Ireland) Ltd, Unit 1 Wallingstown Business Park, Little Island, Co. Cork.

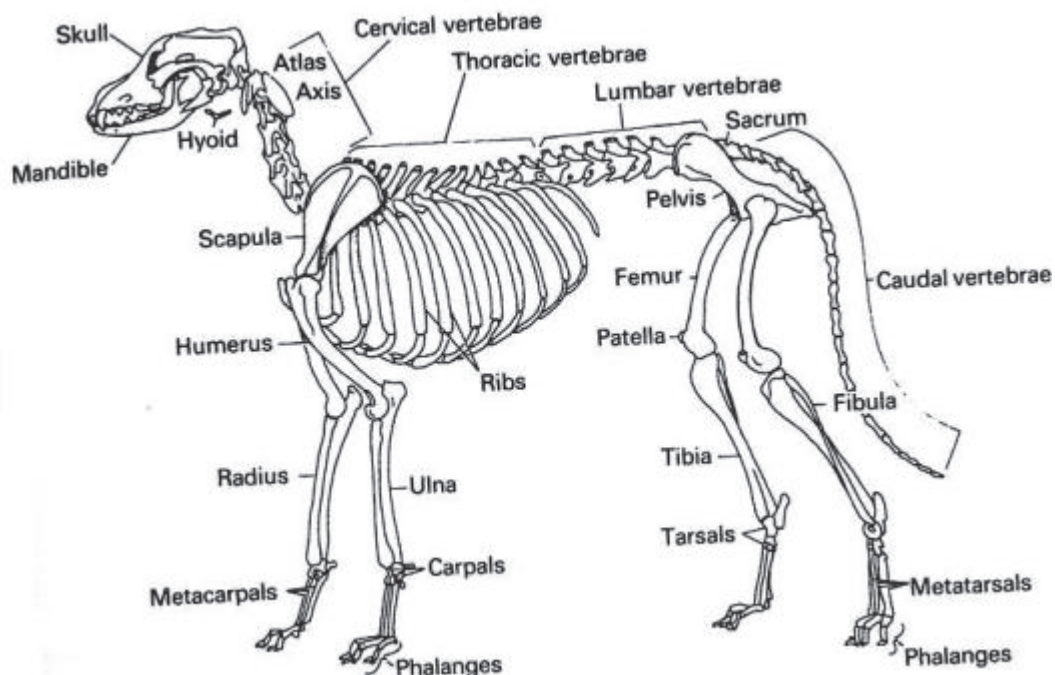


Figure 1 – Location on animal skeleton of terms referred to in text (Davis 1987, 54, in Reitz & Wing 1999)

Results

A total of 2157 bone specimens were analysed from Timolin (Table 1). The site is divided into three phases, prehistoric ring-ditches and associated fills, medieval activity and a modern ditch and associated fills. The bone from each phase will be discussed in turn below. Sheep/goat is the dominant species in the collection followed by cattle, horse and then pig. Since no goat bones were recovered from Timolin the sheep/goat category most likely consists only of sheep bones. The majority of the bones from Timolin come from the medieval phase of the site.

In general the material from Timolin was well preserved, yet the bones were fragmented and fragile. Some of the fragmentation had occurred during the burial process, but post-mortem breaks were also common. A sample could include a high number of specimens within a few anatomical elements, because of the high fragmentation rate. Burning and carnivore gnawing have affected the fragmentation of the bones from the medieval phase to some extent but preservation conditions have had a much greater effect.

Conte xt	Catt le	Hor se	Pi g	Shee p	Sh/ g	Do g	Rabb it	Ra t	Mou se	Cr s	Fis h	L m	M m	S m	Uni d	NIS P
019															7	7
029	7	6		1	33							20	22		240	329
032	6	12	2	1	23							29	15		193	281
034					6								7		30	43
040															1	1
049			1		6								3	1	16	27
054		3										4	1		211	219
056					1							1	1		10	13

<i>Conte xt</i>	<i>Catt le</i>	<i>Hor se</i>	<i>Pi g</i>	<i>Shee p</i>	<i>Sh/ g</i>	<i>Do g</i>	<i>Rabb it</i>	<i>Ra t</i>	<i>Mou se</i>	<i>Cr s</i>	<i>Fis h</i>	<i>L m</i>	<i>M m</i>	<i>S m</i>	<i>Uni d</i>	<i>NIS P</i>
060					1										22	23
062	4	2	1		3								7		18	35
067	10		3									4	1		39	57
070	2														11	13
078	1											1				2
088												1			26	27
101													2		11	13
111											4				1	5
112			1		1										19	21
116	1	1			2			1				2	3		29	39
119					3											3
122									1						5	6
125		4										2			79	85
129	2			1	5		2			34		21	6		59	130
130	7											5			23	35
134					2								1		20	23
136					1										5	6
138															20	20
149															2	2
150															5	5
157															7	7
158	4	2			7							6	7		98	124
168															1	1
179	2											1	2		1	6
190			2		2										71	75
194					2							1	2		35	40
212	5	4			9	1						33	7		63	122
214			1		3											4
216													2		15	17
251		7			2							26			48	83
258	5				3							7	6		98	119
260		1										1	3		84	89
Total	56	42	11	3	11 5	1	2	1	1	34	4	16 5	98	1	162 3	215 7

Table 1 – Species representation of the faunal assemblage from Timolin (NISP). Sh/g = sheep/goat, Crs = crows, Lm = large mammal, Mm = medium mammal, Sm = small mammal, Unid = unidentified

Prehistoric material

From the prehistoric phase of the site bones were found in two contexts (Table 2), fill (168) of ring-ditch (166) contained only one burnt unidentifiable bone which could not be identified as either human or animal (Troy 2009, per. comm.). In fill (260) of ring-ditch (245) there were only unburnt bones, one horse ulna, one large mammal bone, three medium mammal bones as well as 84 unidentifiable fragments. The prehistoric material is undated but an early to middle Bronze Age cinerary urn fragment was recovered from pit (053) (Appendix 10).

<i>Context</i>	<i>Horse</i>	<i>Large mammal</i>	<i>Medium mammal</i>	<i>Unidentified</i>	<i>Total</i>
168				1	1
260	1	1	3	84	89
Total	1	1	3	85	90

Table 2 – Species representation of the prehistoric material (NISP)

Medieval material

A total of 2010 bones were recovered from the medieval phase (Table 4). The medieval phase of the site was divided into six areas; central area, curvilinear ditch, ditch, northeast quadrant, northwest quadrant and southwest quadrant, and bone was recovered from all of them (Table 3). Bones from cattle, horse, sheep/goat and pig are found in all areas and the majority of the material is unburnt. All of the areas or features contained a significant amount of bone except for ditch (077) as only one of its associated contexts contained animal bone, fill (078), in which one cattle bone and one large mammal bone were found. Each of the areas or features will be discussed in turn below.

Sheep/goat was the most common species recovered followed by cattle and horse, a couple of pig bones were recovered, a single dog bone and a partial jackdaw skeleton. The majority of the material was unidentifiable to species.

<i>Species</i>	<i>Central area</i>	<i>Curvilinear ditch</i>	<i>Linear ditch</i>	<i>Northeast quadrant</i>	<i>northwest quadrant</i>	<i>Southwest quadrant</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cattle	10	16	1	2	5	12	46
Horse	14	6		7	4	10	41
Pig	5			1		2	8
Sheep	1	2					3
Sheep/goat	32	45		6	9	23	115
Dog					1		1
Rabbit		2					2
Rat						1	1
Mouse		1					1
Crows		34					34
Fish				4			4
Large mammal	30	46	1	8	33	42	160
Medium mammal	25	35		4	7	23	94
Small mammal						1	1
Unidentified	344	386		401	63	305	1499
Total	461	573	2	433	122	419	2010

Table 3 – Species distribution over the different areas of the medieval phase of the site (NISP)

Bones from all the major domestic species, cattle, horse, pig, sheep/goat and dog were recovered from the medieval phase along with bones of several wild and commensal species such as rabbit, rat, mouse, fish and jackdaw (*Corvus cf. monedula*) (Table 4). A total of 41 horse bones were recovered from nine different medieval contexts at Timolin. None of them showed signs of butchery of any kind. There was one charred horse incisor in fill (125) of drying kiln (117) but the rest of the horse

bones were unburnt. The anatomical distribution shows that most elements of the horse skeleton are represented. The horse bones most likely represent dumping of carcasses which were not used for human consumption.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Horse</i>	<i>Pig</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Sh/g</i>	<i>Dog</i>	<i>Rabbit</i>	<i>Rat</i>	<i>Mouse</i>	<i>Fish</i>	<i>Crs</i>	<i>Lm</i>	<i>Mm</i>	<i>Sm</i>	<i>Unid</i>	<i>NISP</i>
019															7	7
029	7	6		1	33							20	22		240	329
032	6	12	2	1	23							29	15		193	281
034					6								7		30	43
040															1	1
049			1		6								3	1	16	27
054		3										4	1		211	219
056					1							1	1		10	13
060					1										22	23
062	4	2	1		3								7		18	35
070	2														11	13
078	1											1				2
088												1			26	27
101													2		11	13
111										4					1	5
112			1		1										19	21
116	1	1			2			1				2	3		29	39
119					3											3
122									1						5	6
125		4										2			79	85
129	2			1	5		2				34	21	6		59	130
130	7											5			23	35
134					2								1		20	23
136					1										5	6
138															20	20
149															2	2
150															5	5
157															7	7
158	4	2			7							6	7		98	124
179	2											1	2		1	6
190			2		2										71	75
194					2							1	2		35	40
212	5	4			9	1						33	7		63	122
214			1		3											4
216													2		15	17
251		7			2							26			48	83
258	5				3							7	6		98	119
Total	46	41	8	3	115	1	2	1	1	4	34	160	94	1	1499	2010

Table 4 – Species distribution in the medieval phase (NISP). Sh/g = sheep/goat, Crs = crows, Lm = large mammal, Mm = medium mammal, Sm = small mammal, Unid = unidentified

When the ratios of the major domesticates are examined the dominance of sheep/goat becomes even more clear (Table 5). The sample size is not very large though since the total number of identified elements is only 213 and this limits what analysis is possible.

<i>Species</i>	<i>NISP</i>	<i>%NISP</i>
Sheep/goat	118	55,4%
Cattle	46	21,6%
Horse	41	19,2%
Pig	8	3,8%
Total	213	100,0%

Table 5 – Ratios of the major domesticates from the medieval phase

Carnivore gnawing was present in 7 specimens or 0.37% of the total number of fragments from the medieval phase (Table 6). There was no evidence of rodent gnawing in the medieval material. Five of the specimens showing signs of carnivore gnawing came from the southwest quadrant of the site.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Carnivore gnawing</i>	<i>No gnawing</i>	<i>Total</i>
Central area	1	460	461
Curvilinear ditch		573	573
Linear ditch		2	2
Northeast quadrant		433	433
Northwest quadrant	1	121	122
Southwest quadrant	5	414	419
Total	7	2003	2010

Table 6 – Carnivore gnawing by area (NISP)

Linear ditch (077) Only two bones, a cattle mandible fragment and a large mammal shaft fragment, both unburnt, were recovered from fill (078) of ditch (077) (Table 7).

<i>Element</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Large mammal</i>	<i>NISP</i>
Mandible	1		1
Shaft		1	1
Total	1	1	2

Table 7 – The species and element distribution of the material from fill (078) of ditch (077) (NISP)

Curvilinear ditch A total of 573 bones were recovered from the various fills of the curvilinear ditch (Table 8). Sheep/goat is the dominant species followed by cattle and horse, there were no pig bones recovered from the curvilinear ditch. The mouse caudal vertebra from fill (122) of ditch (124) was the only bone collected from that context and could be either contemporary with the fill or a later inclusion.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Horse</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Sh/g</i>	<i>Rabbit</i>	<i>Mouse</i>	<i>Crs</i>	<i>Lm</i>	<i>Mm</i>	<i>Unid</i>	<i>NISP</i>
029	7	6	1	33				20	22	240	329
034				6					7	30	43
060				1						22	23
122						1				5	6

<i>Context</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Horse</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Sh/g</i>	<i>Rabbit</i>	<i>Mouse</i>	<i>Crs</i>	<i>Lm</i>	<i>Mm</i>	<i>Unid</i>	<i>NISP</i>
129	2		1	5	2		34	21	6	59	130
130	7							5		23	35
157										7	7
Total	16	6	2	45	2	1	34	46	35	386	573

Table 8 – Species distribution of the material from the curvilinear ditch (NISP). Sh/g = sheep/goat, Crs = crows, Lm = large mammal, Mm = medium mammal, Unid = unidentified

As was true for the medieval material as a whole, the assemblage from the curvilinear ditch is also clearly dominated by sheep/goat bones (Table 9).

<i>Species</i>	<i>NISP</i>	<i>%NISP</i>
Sheep/goat	47	68.1%
Cattle	16	23.2%
Horse	6	8.7%
Total	69	100.0%

Table 9 – Ratios of the major domesticates from the curvilinear ditch

A total of 6 burnt bones were found in the curvilinear ditch (Table 10). That amounts to 0.5% of the material being burnt.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Calcined</i>	<i>Charred</i>	<i>Unburnt</i>	<i>NISP</i>
029	1		328	329
034			43	43
060	1	1	21	23
122			6	6
129	1	2	127	130
130			35	35
157			7	7
Total	3	3	567	573

Table 10 – Burning in the material from the curvilinear ditch.

When the element distribution for the material from the curvilinear ditch is examined for the main domestic species sheep/goat and cattle elements from the head, trunk and limbs are present indicating that slaughter, primary and secondary butchery was taking place at the site (Table 11). The sample size is very small however so no firm conclusions can be drawn but the material most likely derives from mixed domestic refuse. The two rabbit phalanges recovered were from a neonatal animal and are most likely a later intrusion. The mouse bones could be contemporary with the deposition of the material.

<i>Element</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Horse</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Sh/g</i>	<i>Rabbit</i>	<i>Mouse</i>	<i>Lm</i>	<i>Mm</i>	<i>Unid</i>	<i>NISP</i>
Skull		1							9	10
Mandible	3		1	15			2		9	30
Teeth	4	1	1	18					2	26
Cervical vertebra							1			1
Caudal vertebra						1				1

<i>Element</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Horse</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Sh/g</i>	<i>Rabbit</i>	<i>Mouse</i>	<i>Lm</i>	<i>Mm</i>	<i>Unid</i>	<i>NISP</i>
Vertebra								1	2	3
Rib							13			13
Scapula				1			1			2
Humerus	1			3						4
Radius/ulna	1									1
Radius				1						1
Ulna	1									1
Metacarpal				1						1
Pelvis	4						1			5
Femur		1		2						3
Tibia				1				1		2
Astragalus	2									2
Metatarsal		2		1						3
4th metatarsal		1								1
Phalanx 1				1						1
Phalanx					2					2
Sesamoid				1						1
Shaft							27	33	2	62
Unidentified							1		362	363
Total	16	6	2	45	2	1	46	35	386	539

Table 11 – Element distribution for the material from the curvilinear ditch excluding the partial jackdaw skeleton. Sh/g = sheep/goat, Lm = large mammal, Mm = medium mammal, Unid = unidentified

One partial jackdaw (*Corvus cf. monedula*) skeleton (Table 12) was found in fill (129) of a medieval curvilinear ditch (128). The bones are most likely all from one individual and their presence in the material most likely represents the accidental deposition of a wild animal rather than any human activities.

<i>Element</i>	<i>Left</i>	<i>Right</i>	<i>Both</i>	<i>Not sided</i>	<i>Total</i>
Mandible		1			1
Rib				5	5
Coracoid	1	1			2
Furcula			1		1
Scapula	1				1
Humerus	1	1			2
Radius		1			1
Ulna	1				1
Pelvis				1	1
Femur	1				1
Tibiotarsus	1				1
Fibula				1	1
Tarsometatarsus		1			1

<i>Element</i>	<i>Left</i>	<i>Right</i>	<i>Both</i>	<i>Not sided</i>	<i>Total</i>
Shaft				5	5
Unidentified				10	10
Total	6	5	1	22	34

Table 12 – Element distribution of partial jackdaw skeleton

One of the bones from the curvilinear ditch was measurable (Table 13). Withers height can not be calculated from this bone.

<i>Element</i>	<i>Species</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Bd</i>	<i>GLm</i>
Astragalus	Cattle	029	40.5	56.54

Table 13 – Measurements according to von den Driesch (1976). Bd = distal breadth, GLm = greatest length medial

A small number of mandibles with teeth were found in the curvilinear ditch (Table 14).

<i>Context</i>	<i>Species</i>	<i>Dp4</i>	<i>Pm</i>	<i>M1</i>	<i>M2</i>	<i>Age group</i>
029	Cattle	k		g	b	Sub-adult
029	Sheep	f		b		Immature
029	Sheep/goat		g	g		
029	Sheep/goat			g	g	

Table 14 – Division of mandibles into age categories. Tooth wear (Dp4-M3) according to Grant (1982). Age class according to O'Connor (2003, 160)

Due to the small number of mandibles that could be aged few conclusions can be drawn from the age category division. The mandibles present all come from rather young animals but due to the small sample size no conclusions can be drawn from that.

One bone from the curvilinear ditch showed signs of butchery (Table 15).

<i>Context</i>	<i>Species</i>	<i>Element</i>	<i>Butchery</i>	<i>Notes</i>
130	Cattle	Pelvis	chops	Chopped on both sides

Table 15 – Butchery marks in the material from the curvilinear ditch

Central area A total of 461 bones were recovered from the medieval phase of the central area (Table 16). Sheep/goat is the most common species recovered followed by horse and then cattle and pig. From the central area a charred bread wheat grain (Sample 099) from burnt deposit (019) returned a date of cal. AD 970-1190 (2 σ) SUERC-25865).

<i>Context</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Horse</i>	<i>Pig</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Sh/g</i>	<i>Lm</i>	<i>Mm</i>	<i>Unid</i>	<i>NISP</i>
019								7	7
032	6	12	2	1	23	29	15	193	281
062	4	2	1		3		7	18	35
134					2		1	20	23
190			2		2			71	75
194					2	1	2	35	40
Total	10	14	5	1	32	30	25	344	461

Table 16 – Species distribution of the material from the central area (NISP). Sh/g = sheep/goat, Lm = large mammal, Mm = medium mammal, Unid = unidentified

<i>Species</i>	<i>NISP</i>	<i>%NISP</i>
Sheep/goat	33	53,2%
Horse	14	22,6%
Cattle	10	16,1%
Pig	5	8,1%
Total	62	100,0%

The dominance of sheep/goat bones is also clear in the material from the central area (Table 17).

Table 17 – Ratios of domestic species from the central area

The majority of the material in the central quadrant was unburnt. A total of 45, or 9,8%, burnt bones were recovered (Table 18).

<i>Context</i>	<i>Calcined</i>	<i>Charred</i>	<i>Unburnt</i>	<i>NISP</i>
019	5		2	7
032		2	279	281
062			35	35
134	20		3	23
190	1		74	75
194	11	6	23	40
Total	37	8	416	461

Table 18 – Burning in the material from the central quadrant

When the element distribution from the central area is examined for sheep/goat, horse, cattle and pig elements from the head, trunk (when large and medium mammal bones are included) and limbs are present indicating that slaughter, primary and secondary butchery was taking place at the site (Table 19). The sample size is very small however so no firm conclusions can be drawn but the material most likely derives from mixed domestic refuse.

<i>Element</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Horse</i>	<i>Pig</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Sheep/goat</i>	<i>Lm</i>	<i>Mm</i>	<i>Unid</i>	<i>NISP</i>
Skull	3	3				5	1	28	40
Mandible	2		2		11				15
Teeth	1	4	1	1	11			1	19
Thoracic vertebra						4			4
Lumbar vertebra						2			2
Vertebra						1		2	3
Rib						3	2	2	7
Scapula						1			1
Humerus		3				1			4
Radius/ulna					1				1
Radius			1		2				3
Ulna	1				1			10	12
Metacarpal	1								1

<i>Element</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Horse</i>	<i>Pig</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Sheep/goat</i>	<i>Lm</i>	<i>Mm</i>	<i>Unid</i>	<i>NISP</i>
Carpals		1			1				2
Pelvis					2				2
Femur			1		1		1	1	4
Tibia	1	2							3
Calcaneus	1								1
Metatarsal		1							1
Phalanx 1					1				1
Central tarsal					1				1
Shaft						13	21	4	38
Unidentified								296	296
Total	10	14	5	1	32	30	25	344	461

Table 19 – Element distribution in the material from the central area. Lm = large mammal, Mm = medium mammal, Unid = unidentified

Three mandibles with teeth were recovered from the central area (Table 20). Due to the small number of mandibles that could be aged few conclusions can be drawn from the age category division. The mandibles present all come from rather young animals but due to the small sample size no conclusions can be drawn from that.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Species</i>	<i>Pm</i>	<i>M1</i>	<i>M2</i>	<i>M3</i>	<i>Age group</i>
190	Pig	c				
032	Sheep/goat		g	F	Crypt	Sub-adult 1
032	Sheep/goat	g				

Table 20 – Division of mandibles into age categories. Tooth wear (Dp4-M3) according to Grant (1982). Age class according to O'Connor (2003, 160)

Only one bone, a sheep/goat mandible from fill (032) of linear feature (031), in the medieval material showed pathological changes (Table 21). The animal was young and it is unlikely that the rotated premolar would have had a significant effect yet although later in life it could have caused uneven wear of the maxillary teeth.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Species</i>	<i>Element</i>	<i>Pathology</i>	<i>Notes</i>
032	Sheep/goat	Mandible	Rotated premolar	First premolar 90 degrees rotated, alveoli rotated as well

Table 21 – Pathologies observed in the material from the central area

Carnivore gnawing was present in one specimen from the central area (Table 22).

<i>Context</i>	<i>Species</i>	<i>Element</i>	<i>Total</i>
032	Pig	Femur	1

Table 22 – Carnivore gnawing in the central area

Northeast quadrant A total of 433 bones were recovered from the northeast quadrant (Table 23). The majority of the material was unidentified but sheep/goat was most common followed by horse, cattle, fish and pig. A charred bread wheat grain (Sample 031) from fill (136) of drying kiln (117) returned a date of cal. AD 1170-1310 (2 σ) (SUERC-25862). A charred bread wheat grain (Sample 032) from fill (054) of pit (098) returned a date of 940-1160 cal. AD (2 σ) (SUERC-25863).

<i>Context</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Horse</i>	<i>Pig</i>	<i>Sheep/goat</i>	<i>Fish</i>	<i>Lm</i>	<i>Mm</i>	<i>Unid</i>	<i>NISP</i>
040								1	1
054		3				4	1	211	219
056				1		1	1	10	13
070	2							11	13
088						1		26	27
101							2	11	13
111					4			1	5
112			1	1				19	21
119				3					3
125		4				2		79	85
136				1				5	6
138								20	20
149								2	2
150								5	5
Total	2	7	1	6	4	8	4	401	433

Table 23 – Species distribution for the material from the northeast quadrant (NISP). Lm = large mammal, Mm = medium mammal, Unid = unidentified

A total of 43 bones or 9.9% of the material from the northeast quadrant were burnt (Table 24).

<i>Context</i>	<i>Calcined</i>	<i>Charred</i>	<i>Unburnt</i>	<i>NISP</i>
040		1		1
054	1	4	214	219
056	1		12	13
070			13	13
088	20		7	27
101	5	1	7	13
111		2	3	5
112		2	19	21
119			3	3
125		1	84	85
136			6	6
138			20	20
149		1	1	2
150	4		1	5
Total	31	12	390	433

Table 24 – Burning in the material from the northeast quadrant

The majority of the material from the northeast quadrant was unidentifiable to species or element so the element distribution of the material will only give a limited amount of insight into site function (Table 25). For horse (when large mammal bones are included) elements of the head, trunk and limbs are present which might point to the dumping of a whole carcass. For cattle (when large mammal bones are included) elements from the head, trunk and limbs are also present indicating that slaughter, primary and secondary butchery might have been taking place. For sheep/goat only

elements of the head are present pointing to slaughter waste. When viewed as a whole the material from the northeast quadrant seems to be domestic waste rather than remains from specialized activity.

<i>Element</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Horse</i>	<i>Pig</i>	<i>Sheep/goat</i>	<i>Fish</i>	<i>Lm</i>	<i>Mm</i>	<i>Unid</i>	<i>NISP</i>
Skull		2				1		33	36
Mandible		1		1					2
Teeth		3		5		1		7	16
Cervical vertebra						1			1
Vertebra					2				2
Humerus								1	1
Radius		1							1
Ulna	2								2
Pelvis						1			1
Phalanx 1			1						1
Shaft						4	4		8
Unidentified					2			360	362
Total	2	7	1	6	4	8	4	401	433

Table 25 – The element distribution of the material from the northeast quadrant. Lm = large mammal, Mm = medium mammal, Unid = unidentified

Fish bone was only recovered from one context at Timolin, fill (111) of kiln flue (117). The unidentified fragments were unburnt but the two vertebral fragments were both charred. None of the fish bones could be identified to species or family level (Table 26).

<i>Context</i>	<i>Species</i>	<i>Element</i>	<i>Total</i>
111	Unidentified	Vertebra	2
111	Unidentified	Unidentified	2
Total			4

Table 26 – Fish bones recovered from the medieval phase of Timolin

Northwest quadrant A total of 122 bones were recovered from the northwest quadrant (Table 27). All of the bone came from fill (212) of furrow (211). The majority of the material was unidentifiable to species but sheep/goat was most common followed by cattle and horse, a single dog bone was also recovered.

<i>Element</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Horse</i>	<i>Sheep/goat</i>	<i>Dog</i>	<i>Lm</i>	<i>Mm</i>	<i>Unid</i>	<i>NISP</i>
Skull					1		1	2
Mandible			2				1	3
Teeth	3	1	5					9
Axis			1					1
Cervical vertebra				1				1
Vertebra							1	1
Sternum						1		1
Rib					27	1	2	30
Radius			1					1

<i>Element</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Horse</i>	<i>Sheep/goat</i>	<i>Dog</i>	<i>Lm</i>	<i>Mm</i>	<i>Unid</i>	<i>NISP</i>
Pelvis					1			1
Femur						1		1
Patella		1						1
Tibia	1							1
Metatarsal		1						1
Phalanx 1	1	1						2
Shaft					2	4	1	7
Unidentified					2		57	59
Total	5	4	9	1	33	7	63	122

Table 27 – Species and element distribution of the material from the northwest quadrant

Only one burnt bone, or 0.8%, was recovered from the northwest quadrant (Table 28).

<i>Context</i>	<i>Calcined</i>	<i>Unburnt</i>	<i>NISP</i>
212	1	121	122

Table 28 – Burning in the material from the northwest quadrant

A single horse metatarsal was measureable from fill (212) of furrow (211) (Table 29). Withers height reconstruction gave a height of approximately 130 cm (according to Kieselwalter 1888).

<i>Element</i>	<i>Species</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>GL</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Dd</i>	<i>Bd</i>	<i>Bp</i>	<i>Ll</i>
Metatarsal	Horse	212	250.05	26.24	42	47.5	46.09	244

Table 29 – Measurements. GL= Greatest length, SD = smallest depth of shaft, Dd= smallest depth of distal shaft, Bd = distal breadth, Bp = proximal breadth, Ll = lateral length

One bone from fill (212) of furrow (211) showed signs of butchery (Table 30).

<i>Context</i>	<i>Species</i>	<i>Element</i>	<i>Butchery</i>
212	Large mammal	Rib	>1 knife marks

Table 30 – Butchery marks from the northwest quadrant

Carnivore gnawing was present in one specimen from the northwest quadrant (Table 31). This particular specimen was most likely gnawed by a cat or a very small dog. There was no evidence of rodent gnawing in the material.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Species</i>	<i>Element</i>	<i>Total</i>
212	Medium mammal	Sternum	1

Table 31 – Carnivore gnawing in the sample (NISP)

Southwest quadrant A total of 419 bones were recovered from the southwest quadrant (Table 32). Sheep/goat is the dominant species recovered followed by cattle, horse and pig. The rat bone present in the material could be intrusive but it could also be contemporary with the rest of the bone recovered.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Horse</i>	<i>Pig</i>	<i>Sheep/goat</i>	<i>Rat</i>	<i>Lm</i>	<i>Mm</i>	<i>Sm</i>	<i>Unid</i>	<i>NISP</i>
049			1	6			3	1	16	27
116	1	1		2	1	2	3		29	39
158	4	2		7		6	7		98	124
179	2					1	2		1	6
214			1	3						4
216							2		15	17
251		7		2		26			48	83
258	5			3		7	6		98	119
Total	12	10	2	23	1	42	23	1	305	419

Table 32 – Species distribution in the southwest quadrant (NISP). Lm = large mammal, Mm = medium mammal, Sm = small mammal, Unid = unidentified

Again sheep/goat bones are the most common of the domesticates (Table 33).

<i>Species</i>	<i>NISP</i>	<i>%NISP</i>
Sheep/goat	23	48,9%
Cattle	12	25,5%
Horse	10	21,3%
Pig	2	4,3%
Total	47	100,0%

Table 33 – Ratios between the major domesticates from the southwest quadrant

A total of five, or 1,2%, of the material from the southwest quadrant were burnt (Table 34).

<i>Context</i>	<i>Calcined</i>	<i>Unburnt</i>	<i>NISP</i>
049	2	25	27
116	2	37	39
158	1	123	124
179		6	6
214		4	4
216		17	17
251		83	83
258		119	119
Total	5	414	419

Table 34 – Burning in the material from the southwest quadrant

The total number of identifiable bones from the southwest quadrant is rather small so the element distribution will never give more than an indication of site function. For all the domestic species present elements of the head, trunk and limbs are present indicating that slaughter, primary and secondary butchery was taking place on site (Table 35). This pattern points to traditional domestic refuse rather than specialized activities. The high ratio of horse bones might be due to dumping of carcasses or horse meat being used to feed dogs.

<i>Element</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Horse</i>	<i>Pig</i>	<i>Sheep/goat</i>	<i>Rat</i>	<i>Lm</i>	<i>Mm</i>	<i>Sm</i>	<i>Unid</i>	<i>NISP</i>
Skull		2				1			13	16
Mandible	1			3		1				5
Teeth	3	1		10	1					15
Cervical vertebra						2				2
Thoracic vertebra						1	1			2
Lumbar vertebra						1	1			2
Vertebra									3	3
Rib						24			9	33
Humerus	1									1
Radius/ulna							1			1
Radius	3			3						6
Ulna	1			1					74	76
Metacarpal		1		1						2
Pelvis				2						2
Tibia	2			2		1				5
Calcaneus		1								1
Metatarsal			1							1
Metapodial		1				3	1			5
Astragalus		2								2
Tarsals		1								1
Phalanx 1	1	1		1						3
Phalanx			1							1
Shaft						5	19	1	7	32
Unidentified						3			199	202
Total	12	10	2	23	1	42	23	1	305	419

Table 35 – Element distribution for the material from the southwest quadrant. Lm = large mammal, Mm = medium mammal, Unid = unidentified

Two measureable horse astragali were recovered from the southwest quadrant (Table 36).

<i>Element</i>	<i>Species</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Gb</i>	<i>GH</i>	<i>LmT</i>
Astragalus	Horse	251	56	52	50.5
Astragalus	Horse	251	58	53	52

Table 36 – Measurements according to von den Driesch (1976). GB = greatest breadth, GH = greatest height, Lmt = length of the medial part of the Trochlea tali

One mandible with teeth was found in the southwest quadrant (Table 37). Due to the small number of mandibles that could be aged few conclusions can be drawn from the age category division. The mandible is from a rather young animal but due to the small sample size no conclusions can be drawn from that.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Species</i>	<i>Pm</i>	<i>M1</i>	<i>M2</i>	<i>M3</i>	<i>Age group</i>
251	Sheep/goat	g	g	g	Erupting through bone	Sub-adult 1

Table 37 – Division of mandibles into age categories. Tooth wear (Dp4-M3) according to Grant (1982). Age class according to O'Connor (2003, 160)

Two bones from the southwest quadrant showed signs of butchery (Table 38). One is indicative of dismemberment but the other could be either dismemberment or food preparation.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Species</i>	<i>Element</i>	<i>Butchery</i>	<i>Notes</i>
158	Cattle	Mandible	>1 knife marks	Dismemberment
049	Medium mammal	Thoracic vertebrae	chop	Sagittal plane

Table 38 – Butchery marks from the southwest quadrant

Carnivore gnawing was present in 5 specimens from the southwest quadrant (Table 39). There was no evidence of rodent gnawing in the material. Four of the gnawed specimens come from fill (049) of pit (048) which indicates that the pit was probably open and accessible to gnawing, most likely by dogs, for some time.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Species</i>	<i>Element</i>	<i>NISP</i>
049	Medium mammal	Thoracic vertebra	1
049	Medium mammal	Shaft	1
049	Sheep/goat	Pelvis	1
049	Sheep/goat	Radius	1
214	Sheep/goat	Metacarpal	1
Total			5

Table 39 – Carnivore gnawing in the sample (NISP)

Post-medieval material

Fill (067) of modern ditch/feature (003) contained 65 bones, all unburnt. Cattle and pig bones were identified and two bones had saw marks that looked modern (Table 40). The pig bones were from a very large individual, most likely a modern improved breed. Two bones showed signs of carnivore gnawing, most likely from dogs. One fragment of cattle pelvis that also bore chop marks showed signs of extensive rodent gnawing.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Large mammal</i>	<i>Medium mammal</i>	<i>Pig</i>	<i>Unidentified</i>	<i>Total</i>
067	10	4	1	3	39	57
Total	10	4	1	3	39	57

Table 40 – Species representation of sample (NISP) from the post-medieval phase

A total of five bones from the post-medieval phase of Timolin had butchery marks (Table 41).

<i>Species</i>	<i>Element</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Butchery</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Cattle	Pelvis	1	Saw	
Large mammal	Rib	1	Saw	A neat saw mark, modern?
Pig	Scapula	1	Chop	

<i>Species</i>	<i>Element</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Butchery</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Pig	Vertebra	1	>1 knife marks	
Unidentifiable	Unidentified	1	Chops	

Table 41 – Butchery marks from the post-medieval phase

Discussion

The bone material from Timolin, Co Kildare is too small for conclusive comparison against other assemblages. However, some general observations can be made.

Due to the small size of the faunal assemblages from the prehistoric and modern phases of Timolin no comparison can be made between the animal bones from the different time periods. Firm conclusions can not be drawn about site function from the faunal material from the prehistoric or modern material.

The dominance of sheep/goat bones is unusual in medieval sites in Ireland, like in previous periods cattle is usually the dominant species, especially at rural sites (Denham 2007, 189). The high ratio of horse seen in the medieval phase from Timolin is also quite unusual (Denham 2007, 189). High ratios of sheep/goat bones have been seen at Cistercian religious houses from the late medieval period and this has been tied to wool production (Denham 2007, 189). However, Timolin has little in common with such religious sites but as stated before the total number of identified bones from Timolin is relatively small so this high ratio of sheep/goat and horse bones might simply be due to sampling bias. It also has to be taken into account that relatively few faunal assemblages from rural sites dating to the medieval period have been published.

For the medieval phase at Timolin it seems likely that complete cattle, sheep and pig carcasses were consumed on site. The anatomical distribution exhibited no signs of professional activities such as tanning, slaughter or horn working. As a result, the assemblage is regarded as domestic waste. It is possible that the site was focused on wool production rather than cattle farming but due to the small sample size no firm statements can be made.

None of the horse bones from Timolin showed signs of butchery and the element distribution for horse shows that all parts of the skeleton were present so human consumption of horse flesh at the site seems unlikely. Horseflesh consumption was forbidden by the church during the medieval period (Egart 1962: 109). However, butchered horse bones have been recovered in several Scottish medieval sites (e.g. Smith 1998, Smith 2007). The human consumption of horseflesh cannot be excluded. However, very few records are available and it is likely that horsemeat consumption was restricted to special circumstances or social groups (Wilson & Edwards 1993, 51, Smith 1998, 876). Some evidence exists, especially from the post-medieval period that horseflesh was fed to the hounds (Wilson & Edwards 1993, 52).

Even if horsemeat was not utilized, horse hides; bones, manes and tails were collected. A number of horse bones found in pits, ditches and waterfront dumps in London have been interpreted as disposals of (probably skinned) horse carcasses (Rackham 2004, 20-21). In medieval London dumping skinned horse carcasses was apparently illegal inside city walls but the rule was not always obeyed (Clark 2004, 20, Rackham 20-21).

Context	Sample no	Species	Element	NISP	Side	GT50	Proxifus	Disifus	Age	Modification	Admin	Notes	Percent	Texture	Burning	Recovery
019	099	unid	skull	1										2		1
019	099	unid	ui	1										2		1
019	099	unid	ui	5											cal	1
029	101	horse	m/t	1	1	5678					fb	Broken in 3, probably the same individual as Mt 4 1		3		hc
029	101	horse	m/t	1	1	2	f				fb	Probably part of 1 horse m/t		3		hc
029	101	horse	m/t4	1	1		f				fb	probably the same individual as mt 1, broken in 3	90	3		hc
029	101	lm	sha	5							fb	probably fragments from horse mt 1		3		hc
029	101	mm1	sha	1								broken in 2		3		hc
029	101	mm1	sha	4										3		hc
029	101	sh/g	isoteeth	1								Pm maxilla				hc
029	101	unid	ui	4										3		hc
029	133	cow	astr	1	1	1234	f	f						3		hc
029	133	cow	astr	1	r	1234	f	f					90	4		hc
029	133	cow	hum	1	r	9					fb	Broken in 2		3		hc
029	133	cow	isoteeth	1								Pm mandible				hc
029	133	cow	isoteeth	1								Incisor mandible				hc
029	133	cow	mand	1	r	1ACD						Anterior part broken off, mandible in 2 pieces		3		hc
029	133	cow	pel	1	1	7								3		hc
029	133	horse	fem	1	1	79AB		f			fb	broken in 3		3		hc
029	133	horse	isoteeth	1								Incisor mandible				hc
029	133	horse	skull	1	r							Zygomatic broken in 2		3		hc
029	133	lm	cerv	1									10	3		hc

Context	Sample no	Species	Element	NISP	Side	GT50	Proxifus	Disifus	Age	Modification	Admin	Notes	Percent	Texture	Burning	Recovery
029	133	lm	rib	9										3		hc
029	133	lm	scap	1	r									3		hc
029	133	lm	sha	3										3		hc
029	133	lm	sha	1										3		hc
029	133	mm1	sha	13										3		hc
029	133	mm1	sha	1										3		hc
029	133	mm1	sha	1								broken in 2		4		hc
029	133	mm1	tib	1		A								4		hc
029	133	mm1	vert	1			u	u								hc
029	133	sh/g	hum	1	l	9					fb	Broken in 2		3		hc
029	133	sh/g	hum	1	l	78					fb					hc
029	133	sh/g	isoteeth	4								M3 mandible				hc
029	133	sh/g	isoteeth	1								M maxilla				hc
029	133	sh/g	isoteeth	7								M mandible				hc
029	133	sh/g	isoteeth	3								pm mandible				hc
029	133	sh/g	mand	1	l	1BC						pm1 broken, m1 loose, pm and m1 are lying very close together and have unusual wear on touching sides, borderline pathology		2		hc
029	133	sh/g	mand	1	l	6								2		hc
029	133	sh/g	mand	1	l	1CD						m2 loose		3		hc
029	133	sh/g	mand	1	l	5						Fused		3		hc
029	133	sh/g	mand	1	r	5						Fused		3		hc
029	133	sh/g	mand	1	r	6								3		hc
029	133	sh/g	mand	5										3		hc
029	133	sh/g	mand	1	r	3								3		hc
029	133	sh/g	mand	1									10	3		hc

Context	Sample no	Species	Element	NISP	Side	GT50	Proxifus	Disifus	Age	Modification	Admin	Notes	Percent	Texture	Burning	Recovery
029	133	sh/g	rad	1	r	678								3		hc
029	133	sh/g	scap	1	r									3		hc
029	133	sheep	mand	1	1	1AC										hc
029	133	unid	isoteeth	1								tooth fragment				hc
029	133	unid	mand	8										3		hc
029	133	unid	mand	1									10	4		hc
029	133	unid	skull	5								possibly horse frontal fragments, but strangely thin, possibly neonatal cow/sheep/goat or other		4		hc
029	133	unid	skull	1								possibly horse frontal, broken in 2		4		hc
029	133	unid	ui	2										3		hc
029	133	unid	ui	1										3		hc
029	133	unid	ui	2										3		hc
029	133	unid	ui	3										3		hc
029	133	unid	ui	210										4		hc
029	133	unid	ui	1												hc
029	133	unid	vert	1												hc
032	126	cow	calc	1	r	235	u	f						3		hc
032	126	cow	isoteeth	1												hc
032	126	cow	mand	1	1	6								3		hc
032	126	cow	mand	1		1F					fb	M1/2 maxilla				hc
032	126	cow	skull	1	1							Mandible fragment and m1/2				hc
032	126	cow	tib	1	1	1	f					Frontal. Strange red color, probably same as lm skull fragments with same color		3		hc
032	126	horse	carp	1	1							Ci		3		hc

Context	Sample no	Species	Element	NISP	Side	GT50	Proxifus	Disifus	Age	Modification	Admin	Notes	Percent	Texture	Burning	Recovery
032	126	horse	hum	1	1	345678		f				Possibly same as horse humerus proximal fragment, left		3		hc
032	126	horse	hum	1	1	1						Possibly same as horse humerus distal fragment, left	10	4		Hc
032	126	horse	isoteeth	2								Ml/2 maxilla				Hc
032	126	horse	isoteeth	1								Pm maxilla				Hc
032	126	horse	m/t	1	1	3478		f				M/t 3		3		Hc
032	126	horse	skull	1	1							Frontal fragment. Possibly same animal as lm skull fragments and horse zygomaticus and interparietale		3		Hc
032	126	horse	skull	1	r							Zygomaticus. Possibly same animal as lm skull fragments and horse frontal and interparietale				Hc
032	126	horse	tib	1	1	89								3		Hc
032	126	horse	tib	1		56		f			fb	Broken in 2		4		Hc
032	126	lm	hum	1							fb			3		Hc
032	126	lm	lumb	1									50	3		Hc
032	126	lm	lumb	1			f	f				Broken in 3	50		char	Hc
032	126	lm	rib	2										3		Hc
032	126	lm	scap	1									30	3		Hc
032	126	lm	sha	9										3		Hc
032	126	lm	sha	3										3		Hc
032	126	lm	sha	1										3		Hc
032	126	lm	skull	2								Mandible/maxilla fragment	10	3		Hc
032	126	lm	skull	3							fb	Strange red color	10	3		Hc

Context	Sample no	Species	Element	NISP	Side	GT50	Proxifus	Disifus	Age	Modification	Admin	Notes	Percent	Texture	Burning	Recovery
032	126	lm	thor	4			f	f				Possibly all from one horse		3		hc
032	126	lm	vert	1										3		Hc
032	126	mm1	fem	1									10	3		Hc
032	126	mm1	rib	1										3		Hc
032	126	mm1	sha	3										3		Hc
032	126	mm1	sha	7										3		Hc
032	126	mm1	sha	3										3		Hc
032	126	pig	fem	1	1	78				c		Probably dog gnawing		3		Hc
032	126	pig	mand	1	r	6								3		Hc
032	126	sh/g	carp	1	1							Ci. Fused	90	3		Hc
032	126	sh/g	isoteeth	1								M1/2 maxilla				Hc
032	126	sh/g	isoteeth	3								M1/2 Mandible				Hc
032	126	sh/g	isoteeth	1								M3 maxilla				Hc
032	126	sh/g	mand	1	1	1B						mandible broken in 2	30	3		Hc
032	126	sh/g	mand	1	r	1F					fb	Mandible with M1/2	10	3		Hc
032	126	sh/g	mand	7									10	3		Hc
032	126	sh/g	mand	1	1	1CDE					fb	Broken in 2 with teeth loose		3		Hc
032	126	sh/g	mand	1	1							Fragment of mandible and pm1	10	3		Hc
032	126	sh/g	pel	1	1	2						Fused. Possibly female		3		Hc
032	126	sh/g	phal1	1		3		f						3		Hc
032	126	sh/g	rad	1	r	2		f						3		Hc
032	126	sh/g	rad/uln	1										3		Hc
032	126	sh/g	teen	1	1							Fused	90	3		Hc
032	126	sheep	isoteeth	1								M3 mandible				Hc

Context	Sample no	Species	Element	NISP	Side	GT50	Proxifus	Disifus	Age	Modification	Admin	Notes	Percent	Texture	Burning	Recovery
032	126	unid	fem	1								Fragment of head of femur	10	3		hc
032	126	unid	isoteeth	1								Fragment	10			hc
032	126	unid	sha	1										3		hc
032	126	unid	sha	1										4		hc
032	126	unid	skull	16								Possibly same animal as horse skull fragments		3		hc
032	126	unid	skull	5										3		hc
032	126	unid	ui	163										3		hc
032	126	unid	ui	3										3		hc
032	126	unid	ui	1											char	hc
032	126	unid	vert	1										3		hc
034	057	mm1	sha	7										3		hc
034	057	sh/g	fem	1		12345	fg				fb			3		hc
034	057	sh/g	isoteeth	1								M1/2 mandible				hc
034	057	sh/g	isoteeth	1								M1/2 maxilla				hc
034	057	sh/g	m/c	1								Broken in 2		3		hc
034	057	sh/g	m/t	1	r	56					fb			3		hc
034	057	sh/g	mand	1	r								10	3		hc
034	057	unid	skull	2								Young animal, possibly neonatal cow, deer, horse, pig		3		hc
034	057	unid	ui	27										3		hc
034	057	unid	vert	1									10	3		hc
040	001	unid	ui	1											char	1
049	075	mm1	rad/uln	1										2		1
049	075	mm1	sha	1						c						1
049	075	mm1	thor	1			f	f		c						1

Context	Sample no	Species	Element	NISP	Side	GT50	Proxifus	Disifus	Age	Modification	Admin	Notes	Percent	Texture	Burning	Recovery
049	075	pig	phal	1			u	f				II/V	90	3		1
049	075	sh/g	isoteeth	1								M maxilla				1
049	075	sh/g	isoteeth	1								M3 mandible				1
049	075	sh/g	mand	1	1	45								3		1
049	075	sh/g	pel	1	r	3				c		Fused				1
049	075	sh/g	rad	1		8				c						1
049	075	sh/g	rad	1									30			1
049	075	sm	sha	1								Looks unfused on both ends.		1		1
049	075	unid	ui	3										3		1
049	075	unid	ui	11										3		1
049	075	unid	ui	1								Broken in 2			cal	1
049	075	unid	ui	1								Incisor			cal	1
054	032	horse	isoteeth	1												1
054	032	horse	skull	1	b						fb	Premaxilla with 2 broken teeth. Broken in 2	10	2		1
054	032	horse	skull	1	1						fb	Probably from same animal as horse premaxilla with teeth.	10	3		1
054	032	lm	cerv	1			f	f					90			1
054	032	lm	pel	1								Broken in 2	10	3		1
054	032	lm	sha	1										2		1
054	032	lm	skull	1							fb	Broken in 3. Frontal	10	3		1
054	032	mm1	sha	1										3		1
054	032	unid	isoteeth	2								fragments				1
054	032	unid	skull	16								Probably fragments from horse premaxilla		3		1
054	032	unid	skull	3										3		1

Context	Sample no	Species	Element	NISP	Side	GT50	Proxifus	Disifus	Age	Modification	Admin	Notes	Percent	Texture	Burning	Recovery
054	032	unid	ui	14										3		1
054	032	unid	ui	170										3		1
054	032	unid	ui	1										3		1
054	032	unid	ui	1											cal	1
054	032	unid	ui	1											char	1
054	032	unid	ui	3											char	1
056	027	lm	sha	1										2		1
056	027	mm1	sha	1							fb	Possibly a sheep/goat tibia.		3		1
056	027	sh/g	isoteeth	1								Incisor, mandible.	90	1		1
056	027	unid	ui	9							fb			3		1
056	027	unid	ui	1											cal	1
060	041	sh/g	hum	1		2	f							3		1
060	041	unid	isoteeth	1										1		1
060	041	unid	sha	1											char	1
060	041	unid	ui	17										3		1
060	041	unid	ui	2										3		1
060	041	unid	ui	1											cal	1
062	016	cow	m/c	1	r	56								4		hc
062	016	cow	skull	1	r							zygomatic broken in 2		4		hc
062	016	cow	skull	1								probably same as cow skull zygomatic		4		hc
062	016	cow	ulna	1	1	E								3		hc
062	016	horse	hum	1	1	56		f						3		hc
062	016	horse	isoteeth	1								M mandible				hc
062	016	mm1	sha	7							fb	Probably fragments of sh/g femur		3		hc
062	016	pig	rad	1	r	8								3		hc
062	016	sh/g	fem	1		6					fb			3		hc

Context	Sample no	Species	Element	NISP	Side	GT50	Proxifus	Disifus	Age	Modification	Admin	Notes	Percent	Texture	Burning	Recovery
062	016	sh/g	isoteeth	1								Mo maxilla				hc
062	016	sh/g	ulna	1		G								2		hc
062	016	unid	skull	6										3		hc
062	016	unid	ui	9										3		hc
062	016	unid	ui	1										3		hc
062	016	unid	ui	1										3		hc
062	016	unid	vert	1									10	3		hc
067	006	cow	carp	1	r							Cu. Fused		2		1
067	006	cow	isoteeth	1								Pm maxilla				1
067	006	cow	m/p	1		A		u						3		1
067	006	cow	pel	1	b					r		Extensive rodent gnawing. Fused		2		1
067	006	cow	phal1	1		123	f	f						2		1
067	006	cow	phal2	3		123	f	f						2		1
067	006	cow	phal3	2		12	f	f						2		1
067	006	lm	rib	1						c		Broken in 2. Looks like dog gnawing		3		1
067	006	lm	rib	1							fb	Broken in 2		2		1
067	006	lm	rib	1								A very clean and neat saw mark		2		1
067	006	lm	rib	1								Broken in 3		3		1
067	006	mm1	sha	1										2		1
067	006	pig	scap	1	1	1235			j			Unfused. Very large pig for a juvenile, probably post-medieval breed.		2		1
067	006	pig	thor	1									30			1
067	006	pig	vert	1									10	3		1
067	006	unid	sha	1						c						1

Context	Sample no	Species	Element	NISP	Side	GT50	Proxifus	Disifus	Age	Modification	Admin	Notes	Percent	Texture	Burning	Recovery
067	006	unid	ui	1								Possibly pelvis/acetabulum of big modern pig		2		1
067	006	unid	ui	37										3		1
070	004	cow	ulna	1	r	E						Possibly same as ulna fragment zone 6		3		hc
070	004	cow	ulna	1	r	d						Possibly same as ulna frag zone E		3		hc
070	004	unid	skull	8				neo				2 pieces fit together, probably all fragments of same neonatal skull		3		hc
070	004	unid	ui	3										4		hc
078	024	cow	mand	1									10	3		hc
078	024	lm	sha	1										3		hc
088	010	lm	isoteeth	1								Tooth fragment, possibly cow				hc
088	010	unid	isoteeth	5								Possibly all same tooth, possibly cow, possibly same as lm isotooth				hc
088	010	unid	ui	1										3		hc
088	017	unid	ui	1											cal	hc
088	017	unid	ui	19											cal	hc
101	015	mm1	sha	1										1		1
101	015	mm1	sha	1											cal	1
101	015	unid	skull	1								Probably neonatal, very small and delicate and unfused sutures, possibly something smaller than sheep/goat.		2		1
101	015	unid	skull	1								Probably lm.			char	1
101	015	unid	ui	1						fb		Possibly bird.		1		1

Context	Sample no	Species	Element	NISP	Side	GT50	Proxifus	Disifus	Age	Modification	Admin	Notes	Percent	Texture	Burning	Recovery
101	015	unid	ui	4										3		1
101	015	unid	ui	4											cal	1
111	028	fish	ui	2												1
111	028	fish	v	1								Broken in 2. Very small and rather flat			char	1
111	028	fish	v	1											char	1
111	028	unid	ui	1										3		1
112	025	pig	phal1	1			u	f				II/V	90	3	char	1
112	025	sh/g	isoteeth	1								pm mandible				1
112	025	unid	ui	13										3		1
112	025	unid	ui	1										3		1
112	025	unid	ui	4										3		1
112	025	unid	ui	1											char	1
116	128	rat	isoteeth	1								Incisor, probably intrusive		1		1
116	128	unid	ui	2											cal	1
116	130	cow	rad	1	1	2					fb	Broken in 2		3		hc
116	130	horse	tar	1	r						fb	Tc, broken in 2	90			hc
116	130	lm	sha	1							fb			3		hc
116	130	lm	sha	1								Broken in 2		3		hc
116	130	mm1	sha	1										3		hc
116	130	mm1	sha	2										3		hc
116	130	sh/g	isoteeth	1								M maxilla				hc
116	130	sh/g	ulna	1	r	C								3		hc
116	130	unid	sha	1							fb	Broken in 2		4		hc
116	130	unid	sha	1										4		hc
116	130	unid	ui	24										3		hc
116	130	unid	ulna	1								Broken in 2, possibly ulna of lm		3		hc

Context	Sample no	Species	Element	NISP	Side	GT50	Proxifus	Disifus	Age	Modification	Admin	Notes	Percent	Texture	Burning	Recovery
119	095	sh/g	isoteeth	2								M1/2 mandible				1
119	095	sh/g	isoteeth	1								M3 mandible				1
122	034	mouse	caud	1									90			1
122	034	unid	skull	1										3		1
122	034	unid	ui	4										3		1
125	026	horse	isoteeth	1								Incisor	50		char	1
125	026	horse	isoteeth	1								M3 mandible				hc
125	026	horse	mand	1	1	5								3		1
125	026	horse	rad	1	1	125	f							3		1
125	026	lm	sha	1										3		1
125	026	lm	sha	1										3		1
125	026	unid	skull	2										3		1
125	026	unid	ui	56										3		1
125	026	unid	ui	21										3		1
129	036	cow	pel	1	1	1						Fused		3		hc
129	036	cow	rad/uln	1	1		f					Broken in 5 zones for rad 1, 2, 5 zones for ulna C, E, D		3		hc
129	036	lm	rib	1								Broken in 2		3		hc
129	036	lm	rib	3										3		hc
129	036	lm	sha	5										3		hc
129	036	lm	sha	10								Possibly fragments of cow ulna but could not be fitted with other pieces		3		hc
129	036	lm	sha	1										3		hc
129	036	lm	ui	1										3		hc
129	036	mm1	sha	1							fb	Broken in 2		3		hc
129	036	mm1	sha	4										3		hc

Context	Sample no	Species	Element	NISP	Side	GT50	Proxifus	Disifus	Age	Modification	Admin	Notes	Percent	Texture	Burning	Recovery
129	036	sh/g	fem	1	r	4	f							3		hc
129	036	sh/g	mand	1	l	1F								3		hc
129	036	sh/g	phalI	1		123	f	f						4		hc
129	036	sh/g	tib	1	r	89								3		hc
129	036	sheep	isoteeth	1								dp4				hc
129	036	unid	ui	36										3		hc
129	036	unid	ui	2										3		hc
129	037	mm1	sha	1										2		1
129	037	rabbit?	phal	2			u	f	neo			Very small.	90	1		1
129	037	sh/g	ses	1									90	2		1
129	037	unid	ui	18						fb				3		1
129	037	unid	ui	1											cal	1
129	037	unid	ui	2											char	1
130	038	cow	isoteeth	1								M1/2 mandible.				hc
130	038	cow	isoteeth	1								M1/2 maxilla				hc
130	038	cow	mand	2										4		hc
130	038	cow	pel	1	l					fb		Fused. Broken in 2		2		hc
130	038	cow	pel	1	r	5								2		hc
130	038	cow	ulna	1	l	BCD	u							2		hc
130	038	lm	mand	1									10	3		hc
130	038	lm	mand	1								Broken in 3		4		hc
130	038	lm	pel	1						fb		Fused	10	2		hc
130	038	lm	sha	2										4		hc
130	038	unid	sha	1										4		hc
130	038	unid	ui	22										3		hc
134	056	unid	ui	3										3		1
134	056	unid	ui	2											cal	1
134	056	unid	ui	1											cal	1

Context	Sample no	Species	Element	NISP	Side	GT50	Proxifus	Disifus	Age	Modification	Admin	Notes	Percent	Texture	Burning	Recovery
134	059	mm1	skull	1											cal	hc
134	059	sh/g	pel	1	r								10		cal	hc
134	059	sh/g	rad	1	1										cal	hc
134	059	unid	rib	2											cal	hc
134	059	unid	ui	12											cal	hc
136	031	sh/g	mand	1									10	4		1
136	031	unid	ui	5										3		1
138	029	unid	skull	2										3		1
138	029	unid	ui	18										3		1
149	045	unid	ui	1										2		1
149	045	unid	ui	1											char	1
150	046	unid	hum	1					neo			Possibly a foetal or extremely young pig			cal	1
150	046	unid	ui	1										3		1
150	046	unid	ui	2											cal	1
150	046	unid	ui	1											cal	1
157	055	unid	ui	4										3		1
157	055	unid	ui	3										3		1
158	129	cow	hum	1	1							Broken in 2	10	3		1
158	129	cow	isoteeth	1								M1/3 Maxilla				1
158	129	cow	isoteeth	1								M1/2 Mandible				1
158	129	cow	mand	1	r	5					fb	Fused. Broken in 2		3		1
158	129	horse	m/p	1		34		f						3		1
158	129	lm	m/p	3										3		1
158	129	lm	sha	1										3		1
158	129	lm	ui	1										3		1
158	129	mm1	sha	6										3		1
158	129	sh/g	isoteeth	1								M1/2 Mandible				1

Context	Sample no	Species	Element	NISP	Side	GT50	Proxifus	Disifus	Age	Modification	Admin	Notes	Percent	Texture	Burning	Recovery
158	129	sh/g	isoteeth	1								M3 mandible				1
158	129	sh/g	isoteeth	1								Pm mandible				1
158	129	sh/g	tib	1	1	A					fb			3		1
158	129	unid	ulna	73										3		1
158	129	unid	vert	1										3		1
158	132	horse	isoteeth	1								Incisor. Broken in 6 pieces				hc
158	132	lm	cerv	1			f	f						3		hc
158	132	mm1	sha	1							fb	Broken in 2		3		hc
158	132	sh/g	isoteeth	1								M1/2 mandible				hc
158	132	sh/g	isoteeth	1								M1/2 Maxilla				1
158	132	sh/g	pel	1	r	5								3		hc
158	132	unid	sha	4										3		hc
158	132	unid	sha	1								Broken in 2			cal	hc
158	132	unid	ui	19										3		hc
168	058	unid	ui	1											cal	1
179	070	cow	phal1	1		1	f							3		hc
179	070	cow	tib	1	r	12347	f							3		hc
179	070	lm	cerv	1									10	3		hc
179	070	mm1	sha	2										3		hc
179	070	unid	ui	1										3		hc
190	074	pig	isoteeth	1								Incisor				1
190	074	pig	mand	1	1	1B						Broken in 2 and pm's broken in 2 as well		3		1
190	074	sh/g	isoteeth	2								M3 mandible				1
190	074	unid	sha	1										3		1
190	074	unid	ui	62										3		1
190	074	unid	ui	5										3		1

Context	Sample no	Species	Element	NISP	Side	GT50	Proxifus	Disifus	Age	Modification	Admin	Notes	Percent	Texture	Burning	Recovery
190	074	unid	ui	2										4		1
190	074	unid	ui	1											cal	1
194	077	lm	rib	1										3		1
194	077	mm1	rib	1									10		cal	1
194	077	mm1	sha	1										4		1
194	077	sh/g	isoteeth	2								M1/2 maxilla				1
194	077	unid	sha	1											char	1
194	077	unid	ui	5											char	1
194	077	unid	ui	19												1
194	077	unid	ulna	10											cal	1
212	094	cow	isoteeth	1								M1/2 maxilla				hc
212	094	cow	isoteeth	1								Pm mandible				hc
212	094	cow	isoteeth	1								Pm mandible				hc
212	094	cow	phal1	1		123	f	f						3		hc
212	094	cow	tib	1	r									3		hc
212	094	dog	cerv	1			f	f						2		hc
212	094	horse	isoteeth	1								Mo mandible				hc
212	094	horse	m/t	1	r	12345678	f	f						2		hc
212	094	horse	pat	1	r							Fused		3		hc
212	094	horse	phal1	1		123	f	f						3		hc
212	094	lm	pel	1								Possibly horse				hc
212	094	lm	rib	20										3		hc
212	094	lm	rib	1								Broken in 3 pieces		3		hc
212	094	lm	rib	3								Each broken in 2		3		hc
212	094	lm	rib	1										3		hc
212	094	lm	rib	2										4		hc
212	094	lm	sha	1										3		hc
212	094	lm	sha	1										3		hc

Context	Sample no	Species	Element	NISP	Side	GT50	Proxifus	Disifus	Age	Modification	Admin	Notes	Percent	Texture	Burning	Recovery
212	094	lm	skull	1										4		hc
212	094	lm	ui	1										3		hc
212	094	lm	ui	1								Broken in 3		3		1
212	094	mm1	fem	1									10	3		hc
212	094	mm1	rib	1										3		hc
212	094	mm1	sha	4										3		hc
212	094	mm1	st	1						c		Probably cat or small dog, 4 puncture marks visible	50	2		hc
212	094	sh/g	ax	1									10	4		hc
212	094	sh/g	isoteeth	5								Mo maxilla				hc
212	094	sh/g	mand	1										3		hc
212	094	sh/g	mand	1	r								10	3		hc
212	094	sh/g	rad	1	r	678								3		hc
212	094	unid	mand	1									10	3		hc
212	094	unid	rib	2										3		hc
212	094	unid	sha	1											cal	hc
212	094	unid	skull	1								Mandible/maxilla fragment		3		hc
212	094	unid	ui	54										3		hc
212	094	unid	ui	2										3		hc
212	094	unid	ui	1										3		hc
212	094	unid	vert	1										3		hc
214	086	pig	m/t	1		3	u		j					3		1
214	086	sh/g	m/c	1	1	5678				c		Probably dog gnawing		2		1
214	086	sh/g	rad	1	1	678										1
214	086	sh/g	tib	1	1								10	3		1
216	089	mm1	lumb	1									10	3		1
216	089	mm1	m/p	1									10	3		1

Context	Sample no	Species	Element	NISP	Side	GT50	Proxifus	Disifus	Age	Modification	Admin	Notes	Percent	Texture	Burning	Recovery
216	089	unid	ui	15												1
251	098	horse	astr	1	r	1234						Fused.	90	2		hc
251	098	horse	astr	1	r	1234						Fused		2		hc
251	098	horse	calc	1	r	345					fb	Fused. Broken in 2	30	3		hc
251	098	horse	m/c	1	r	1256	f				fb	M/c 3. Broken in 2		2		hc
251	098	horse	phal1	1		123	f	f						2		hc
251	098	horse	skull	1								Petrosum	10	2		hc
251	098	horse	skull	1								Temporal fragment. Ear canal	10	3		hc
251	098	lm	lumb	1									10	3		hc
251	098	lm	rib	23										3		hc
251	098	lm	sha	1										3		hc
251	098	lm	thor	1			f	f					30	3		hc
251	098	sh/g	mand	1	1	1267BCDE					fb	Broken in 10 parts		3		hc
251	098	sh/g	mand	1	1	5						Probably part of sh/g mandible with teeth		3		hc
251	098	unid	rib	8										3		hc
251	098	unid	skull	13										3		hc
251	098	unid	ui	20										3		hc
251	098	unid	ui	2										3		hc
251	098	unid	ui	4										3		hc
251	098	unid	vert	1										3		hc
258	125	cow	isoteeth	1									10	3		hc
258	125	cow	rad	1	r	1	f					Incisor. Mandible		3		1
258	125	cow	rad	1									10	3		1
258	125	cow	tib	1	r	1237	fg							2		1
258	125	cow	ulna	1	r	CDE								3		1
258	125	lm	mand	1								Broken in 2		3		1

Context	Sample no	Species	Element	NISP	Side	GT50	Proxifus	Disifus	Age	Modification	Admin	Notes	Percent	Texture	Burning	Recovery
258	125	lm	rib	1								Broken in 3		3		1
258	125	lm	sha	1								Broken in 2		3		1
258	125	lm	skull	1									10	3		1
258	125	lm	tib	1									10	3		1
258	125	lm	ui	2										3		1
258	125	mm1	sha	5										3		1
258	125	mm1	sha	1										3		1
258	125	sh/g	isoteeth	1								M1/2 Maxilla				1
258	125	sh/g	isoteeth	1								M1/2 mandible				1
258	125	sh/g	phal1	1		123	f	f						3		1
258	125	Unid	rib	1										3		1
258	125	Unid	ui	5										3		1
258	125	Unid	ui	88										3		1
258	125	Unid	ui	1										3		1
258	125	Unid	ui	2										3		1
258	125	Unid	vert	1										3		1
260	135	Horse	ulna	1	1	CD								4		1
260	135	Lm	scap	1								Broken in 2		3		1
260	135	mm1	sha	2										3		1
260	135	mm1	vert	1										3		1
260	135	Unid	ui	84										3		1
	126	Horse	skull	1								Interparietale. Broken in 3. Possibly same animal as lm skull fragments and horse frontal and zygomaticus				hc
	126	sh/g	isoteeth	1								Pm mandible				hc

Table 21 – Complete list of animal bones from Timolin, Co. Kildare (E2970).

Key to complete list of animal bones:

Species

canid = canid family

cow = cattle

crs = crows

lm = large mammal

mm1 = medium mammal (sheep, goat, pig)

sh/g = sheep/goat

ui = unidentified

Elements

Mammals:

astr = astragalus

ax = axis

calc = calcaneum

carp = carpal

caud = caudal vertebrae

cerv = cervical vertebrae

fem = femur

hum = humerus

isoteeth = isolated teeth

lumb = lumbar vertebrae

mand = mandible

m/c = metacarpal

m/p = metapodial

m/t = metatarsal

pat = patella

pel = pelvis

phal = phalanx

phal1 = phalanx 1

phal 2= phalanx 2

phal3 = phalanx 3

rad = radius

rad/uln = radioulna

scap = scapula

sha = shaft

st = sternum

tar = tarsal

tcen = central tarsal

thor = thoracic vertebrae

tib = tibia

ui = unidentified mammal

vert = vertebra

Bird:

corab = coracoid

fem = femur

fib= fibula

fur = furcula

humb = humerus

mandb = mandible

pelb = pelvis

radb = radius

rib = rib

scap = scapula

sha = shaft

tarso = tarsometatarsus

tibio = tibiotarsus

ulnab = ulna

Fish:

v = vertebra

Side

r = right

l = left

b = both

GT50

For mammal and bird diagnostic zones, the York System (Harland et al. 2003) follows the Environmental Archaeology Unit's (EAU) recording protocol (Dobney, Jaques and Johnstone 1999) with minor re-coding. All fish diagnostic zones are taken from Barrett's fish recording system (2001).

Fusing proximal and distal

f = fused

u = unfused

fs = fusing

Age

neo = neonatal

j = juvenile

Modification

c = carnivore gnawing

r = rodent gnawing

Admin

fb = fresh breakage

Texture

1 = excellent

2 = good

3 = fair

4 = poor

Burning

cal = calcified

char = charred

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N9/N10 Kilcullen to Waterford Scheme: Phase 3, Kilcullen to Carlow. Archaeological Services Contract No. 5 - Resolution, Kilcullen to Moone and Athy Link Road. E2970 Final Report

Recovery

hc = hand-picked

1 = sieved with 1 mm sieve

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Appendix 9 – Radiocarbon dates and certificates

E-Number	Lab code	Sample ID	Material	$\delta^{13}C$	Radiocarbon age BP	Calibrated Age Ranges (1 σ)	Relative probability	Calibrated Age Ranges (2 σ)	Relative probability
E2970	SUERC-27050	Context 194, sample 77	Carbonised oat grain	-25.0	855 +/- 30	cal AD 1155 - 1220	68.2	cal AD 1050 - 1090	7.7
								cal AD 1120 - 1140	1.7
								cal AD 1150 - 1260	86.0
E2970	SUERC-25862	Context 136, sample 31	Charred wheat grain	-23.6	755 +/- 50	cal AD 1220-1285	68.2	cal AD 1170-1310	92.7
								cal AD 1360-1390	2.7
E2970	SUERC-25863	Context 54, sample 32	Charred wheat grain	-21.6	1015 +/- 50	cal AD 970-1050	54.0	cal AD 890-930	5.7
						cal AD 1090-1120	11.3		
						cal AD 11140-1150	2.9		
E2970	SUERC-25864	Context 148, sample 44	Charred wheat grain	-21.6	830 +/- 50	cal AD 1165-1260	68.2	cal AD 1040-1100	9.4
								cal AD 1120-1280	86.0
E2970	SUERC-25865	Context 19, sample 99	Charred wheat grain	-22.2	975 +/- 50	cal AD 1010-1060	24.6	cal AD 970-1190	95.4
						cal AD 1070-1160	43.6		



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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

27 January 2010

Laboratory Code	SUERC-27050 (GU-20544)
Submitter	Asa Carlsson Headland Archaeology (Ireland) Ltd. Unit 1 Wallingstown Business Park Little Island Co. Cork, Ireland.
Site Reference	Timolin, County Kildare (KCK06 - E2970)
Sample Reference	Context 194 Sample 77
Material	Carbonised Cereal Grain : Oat (Avena sp.)
$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB	-25.0 ‰ (Assumed)
Radiocarbon Age BP	855 \pm 30

- N.B.**
1. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.
 2. The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal3).
 3. Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or Telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :-

Date :-

Checked and signed off by :-

Date :-

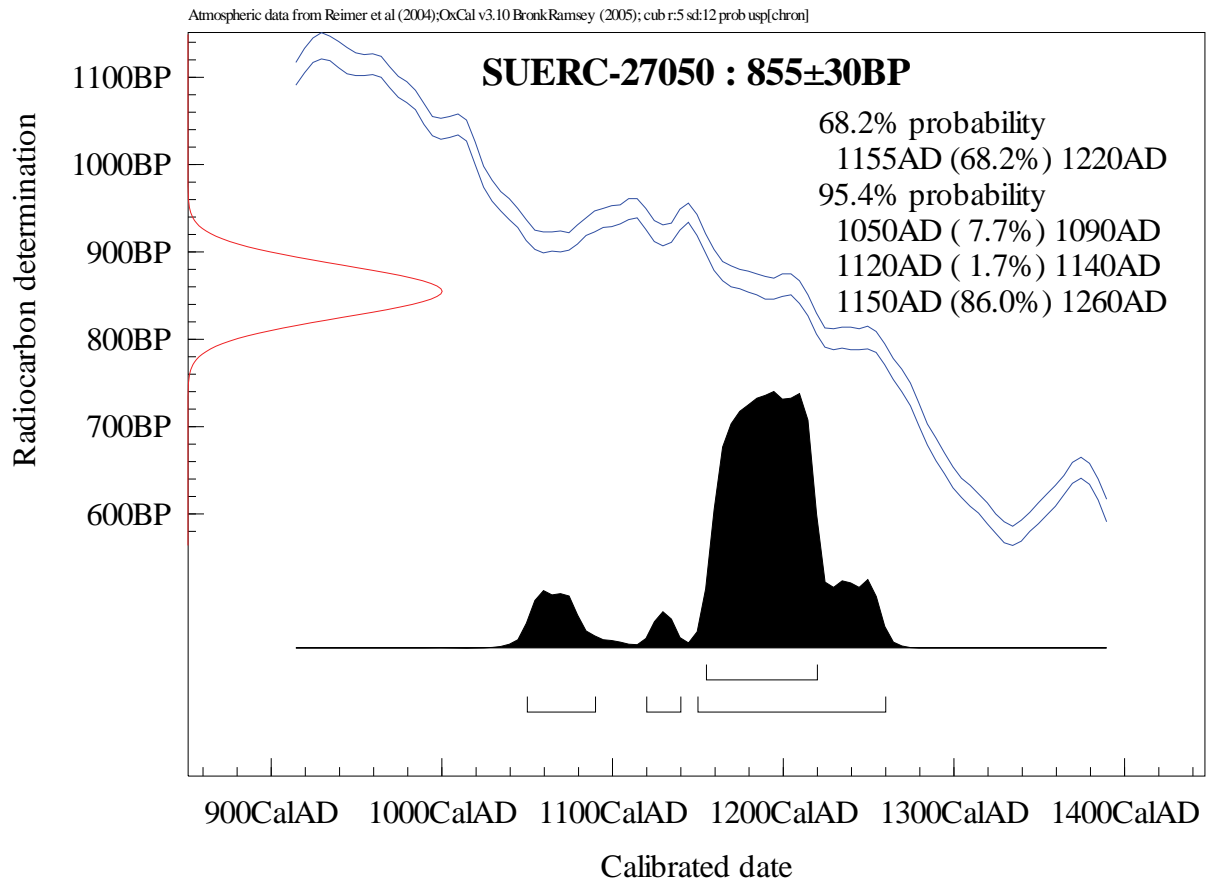


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Calibration Plot





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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

20 October 2009

Laboratory Code SUERC-25862 (GU-19560)

Submitter Karen Stewart
Headland Archaeology (Ireland) Ltd.
Unit 1 Wallingstown Business Park
Little Island
Co. Cork, Ireland.

Site Reference KCK06 E2970
Context Reference 136
Sample Reference 31

Material charred grain : bread wheat

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -23.6 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 755 \pm 50

- N.B.**
1. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.
 2. The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal3).
 3. Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or Telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- *R. Anderson* Date :- 20-10-09

Checked and signed off by :- *E. Dunbar*

Date :- 20/10/09



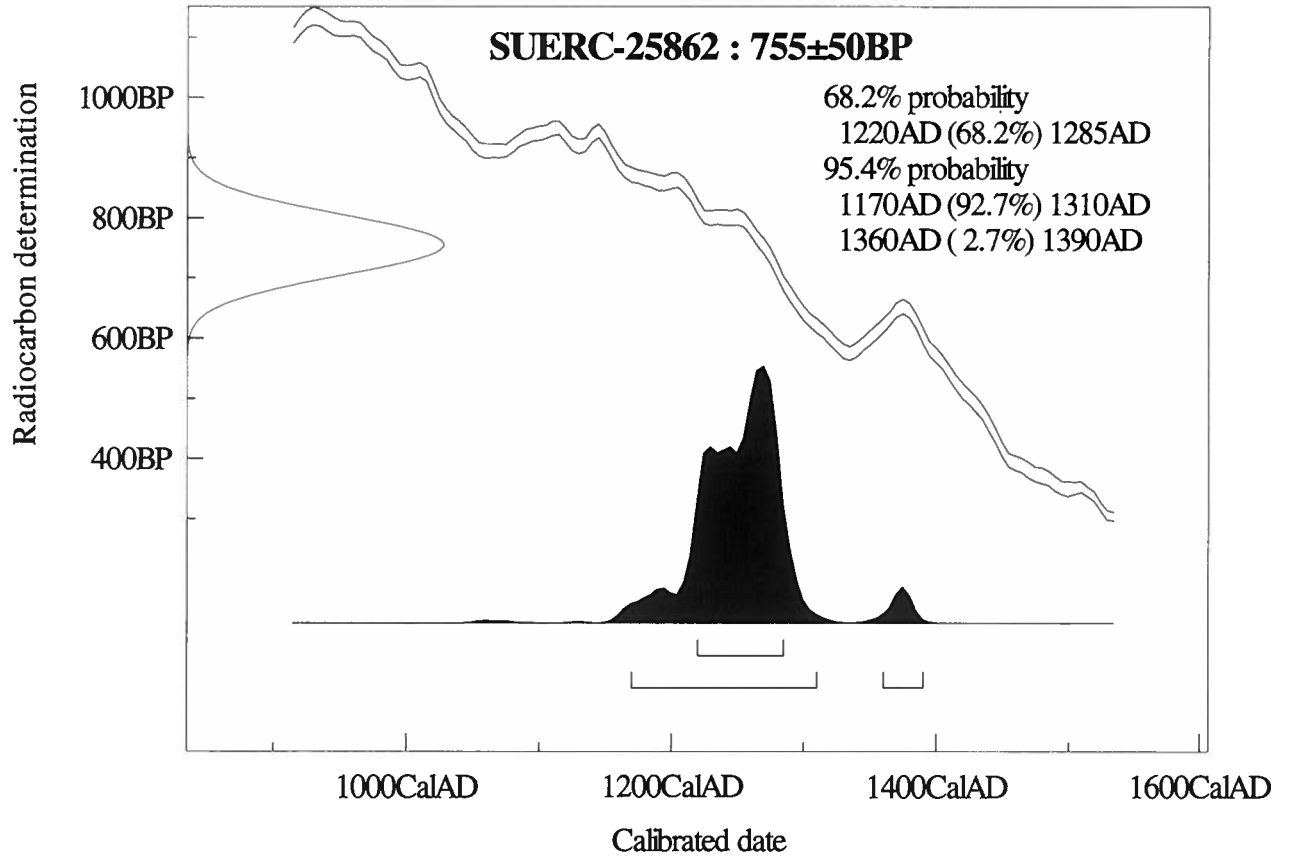
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Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004); OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[clron]





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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

20 October 2009

Laboratory Code SUERC-25863 (GU-19561)

Submitter Karen Stewart
Headland Archaeology (Ireland) Ltd.
Unit 1 Wallingstown Business Park
Little Island
Co. Cork, Ireland.

Site Reference KCK06 E2970
Context Reference 54
Sample Reference 32

Material charred grain : bread wheat

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -21.6 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 1015 \pm 50

- N.B.**
1. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.
 2. The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal3).
 3. Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or Telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- R. Anderson Date :- 20-10-09

Checked and signed off by :- E. Dunbar Date :- 20/10/09



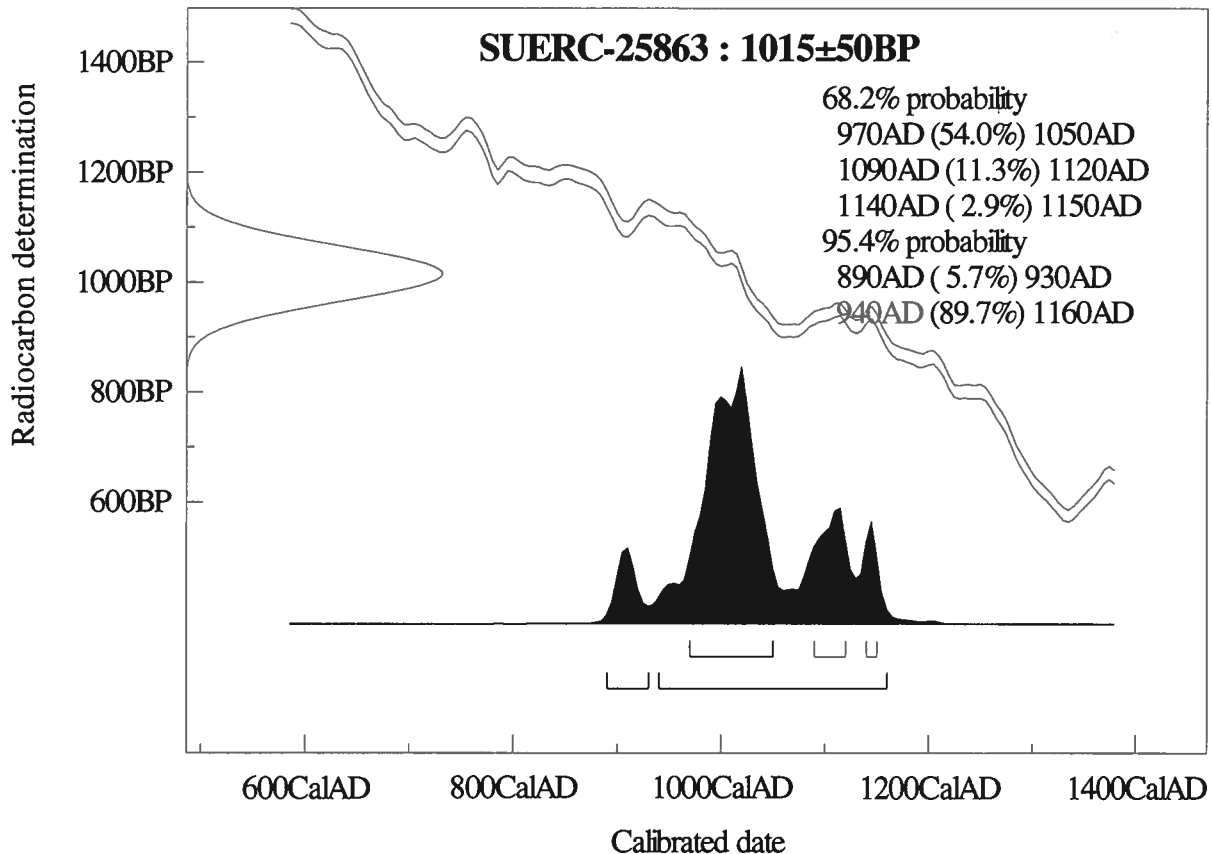
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Calibration Plot

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004); OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]





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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

20 October 2009

Laboratory Code SUERC-25864 (GU-19562)

Submitter Karen Stewart
Headland Archaeology (Ireland) Ltd.
Unit 1 Wallingstown Business Park
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Co. Cork, Ireland.

Site Reference KCK06 E2970
Context Reference 148
Sample Reference 44

Material charred grain : bread wheat

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -21.6 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 830 \pm 50

- N.B.**
1. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.
 2. The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal3).
 3. Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or Telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- R. Anderson Date :- 20-10-09

Checked and signed off by :- E. Dunbar Date :- 20/10/09

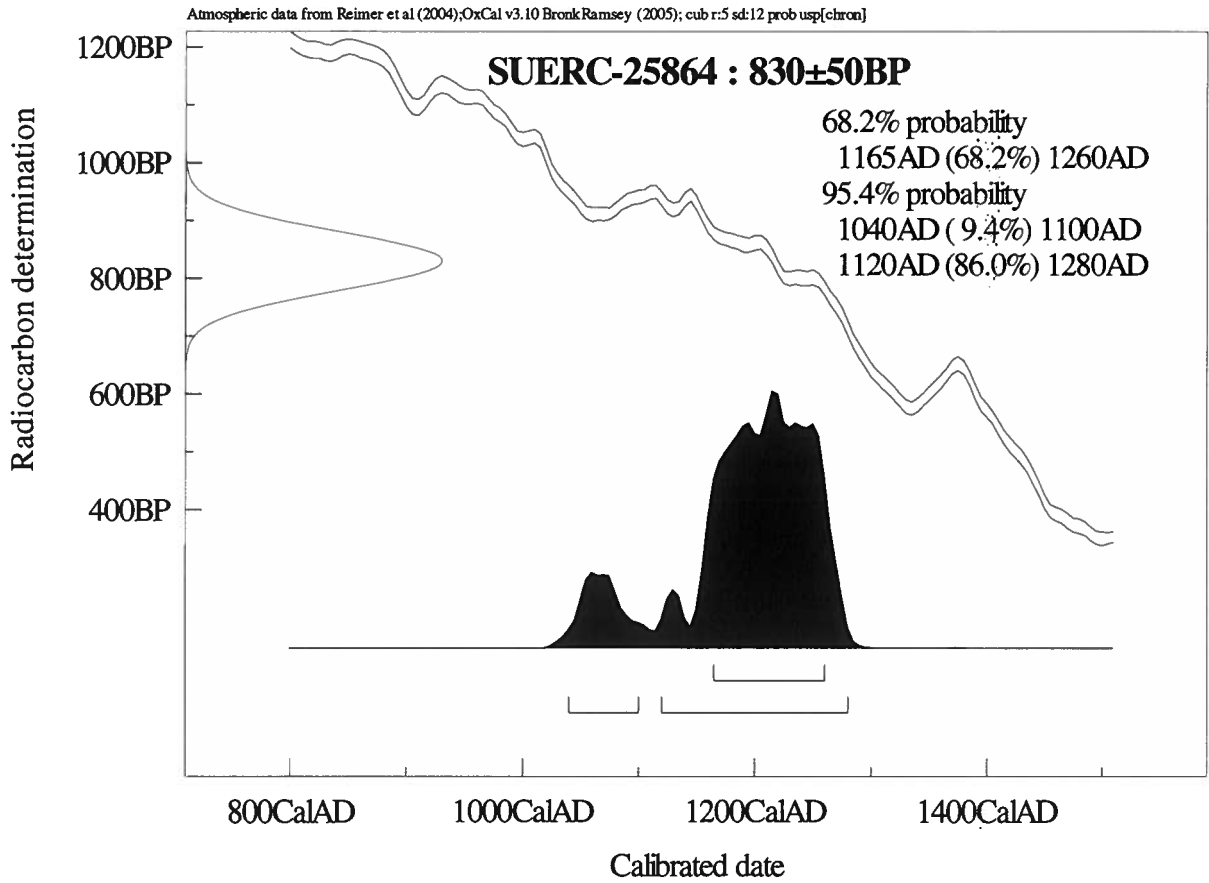


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20 October 2009

Laboratory Code SUERC-25865 (GU-19563)

Submitter Karen Stewart
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Co. Cork, Ireland.

Site Reference KCK06 E2970
Context Reference 19
Sample Reference 99

Material charred grain : bread wheat

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -22.2 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 975 \pm 50

- N.B.**
1. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.
 2. The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal3).
 3. Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or Telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- R. Anderson Date :- 20-10-09

Checked and signed off by :- E. Dunbar Date :- 20/10/09

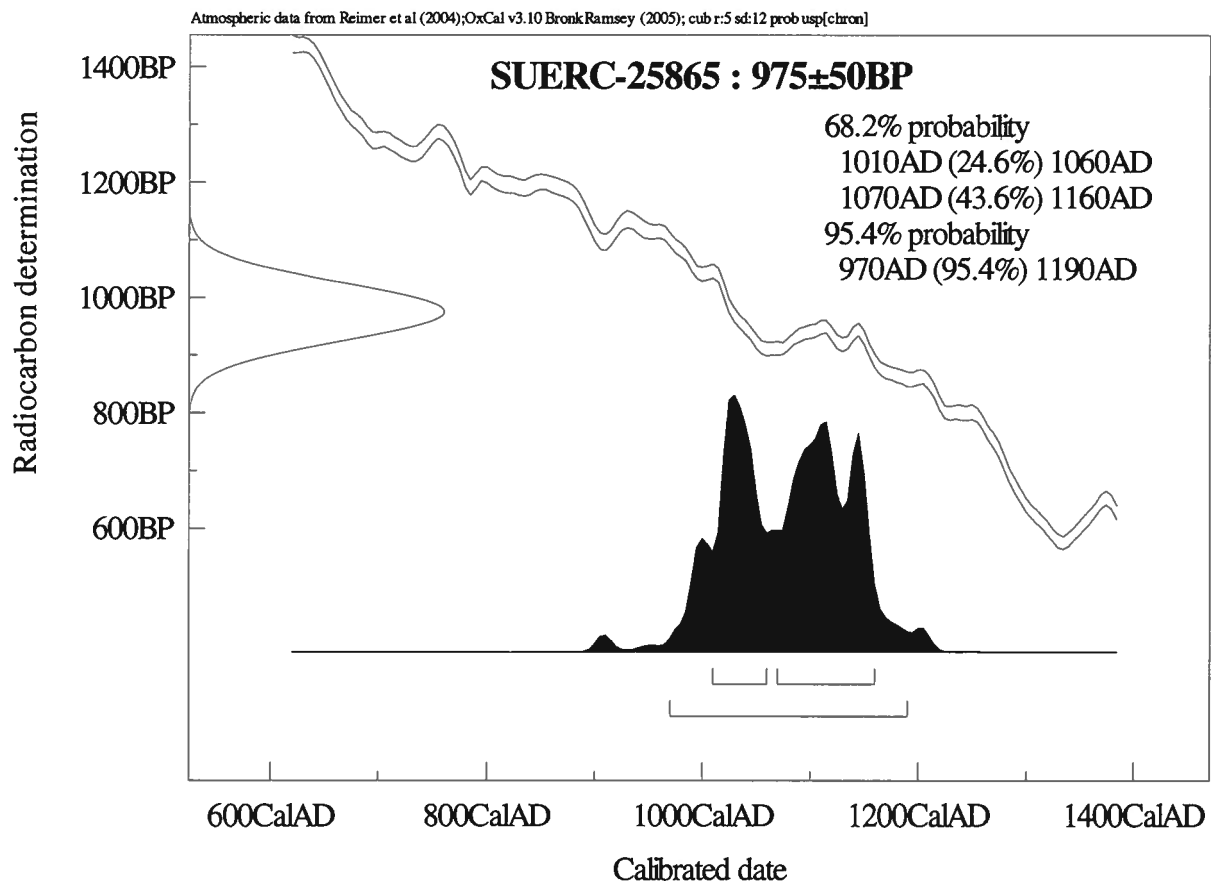


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Appendix 10 – The prehistoric pottery assemblage from Timolin, Co. Kildare (E2970)

By: Eoin Grogan and Helen Roche

Summary

The site at Timolin produced four sherds (plus six fragments, weight: 44 g) from two early to middle Bronze Age domestic vessels. The material examined also contained two sherds (weight: 45 g) of medieval cooking ware.

The early to middle Bronze Age pottery

The site produced four sherds from the fill (**51**¹) of a small oval pit (**53**) and the topsoil (**001**; O'Connell and Hackett 2009). The single vessel (Group I²) is of fine buff fabric with a dark grey core and dark grey-brown inner surface. The fabric indicates that this is related to the early to middle Bronze Age cinerary urn tradition. Although there are no feature sherds present there is a blackened internal accretion suggesting it is a domestic vessel possibly of the Cordoned Urn Tradition (Kavanagh 1976, 330; Waddell 1995; Brindley 2007, 143; Grogan and Roche forthcoming). These vessels can be plain, with cordons, as at Mullamast (E2856: Stephenson 2009; Grogan and Roche 2009a), or decorated with heavy twisted cord impressed lines on the neck as at Moone, Co. Kildare (E2982: Dennehy and Mallia-Guest 2009a; Grogan and Roche 2009b). Broadly contemporary pottery came from domestic contexts at Moone (E2984: Dennehy and Mallia-Guest 2009b; Grogan and Roche 2009c) and Inchaquire (E2867: McCarthy and Hanbidge 2009; Grogan and Roche 2009d).

To the south and east there is a concentration of early Bronze Age burials including two flat cemeteries at Moone (Ó Ríordáin 2002; Hackett 2009; Grogan and Roche 2009e) and three sites at Timolin (O Floinn 1989/90; O'Connor 1989/90; Breen 2000). The Timolin evidence highlights the intensive early Bronze Age settlement of this area.

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¹ Throughout this report context numbers are in **bold**.

² Group numbers (Roman numerals) refer to sherds of distinctive fabric from a vessel where the overall form is not identifiable.

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Catalogue

The excavation number E2970 is omitted throughout: only the context number, in **bold**, followed by the find number is included (e.g. **29**:38). Numbers in square brackets (e.g. **51**:[7–8]) indicate that the sherds are conjoined. The thickness refers to an average dimension; where relevant a thickness range is indicated. Vessel numbers have been allocated to 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 are not, however, included in the calculations of minimum and maximum numbers of 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 10 mm square) where only one surface has survived while crumbs are very small pieces ($\leq 5 \times 5$ mm) generally without surviving surfaces. The inclusions were examined using simple magnification and in some cases attribution reflects probable, rather than certain, identification.

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 Be. Bellysherd N/A measurement not possible D. decorated

Early to middle Bronze Age domestic pottery

Fill 51 of small oval pit 53

Group I. This is represented by 3 worn bodysherds (**51**:6, [7–8]; 00 fragments: **51**:1–5, 9) of smooth buff fabric with a dark grey core and dark grey-brown internal surface that has a patchy blackened accretion. There is a low to medium content of quartzite inclusions ($\leq 3 \times 2$ mm, occasionally up to 5.34×4.94 mm). Body thickness: 8.47 mm (upper) – 11.47 mm (lower); weight: 41 g.

Other

Topsoil 001

This much worn bodysherd (**001**:106) is of red-buff fabric with a grey core and grey-brown inner surface. There is a low content of quartzite and mica inclusions ($\leq 2 \times 1$ mm). Body thickness: 9.4 mm; weight: 3 g.

Medieval cooking ware

Upper fill 29 of curvilinear ditch segment 135

Group II. This is represented by a single basesherd (29:38) of smooth buff to brown-buff fabric with a grey core; there is some patchy sooting on the internal surface. There is a low content of quartzite inclusions ($\leq 2.67 \times 2.5$ mm). Base thickness: 10.65 mm; weight: 27 g.

Fill 159 of irregular linear feature 160

Group III. This is represented by a single bodysherd (159:1) of very compact grey-brown fabric with a grey to dark grey core and inner surface; there is a patchy, post-depositional, cream accretion on the internal surface. There is a low content of quartzite inclusions ($\leq 2 \times 1$ mm, occasionally up to 4.06 x 3.55 mm). Body thickness: 7.69 mm; weight: 18 g.

Vessel No.	Context/feature	Number of sherds	Rimsherds	Necksherds	Base, base-angled sherds	Shouldersherds	Bodysherds	Fragments	Crumbs	Inclusions	Vessel size rim (mm)	Weight (g)	Pottery type	Burnished/decorated
Group I	51	3	0	0	0	0	3	6	0	Q	-	41	MBA domestic	--
Other	001	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		-	3		--
Group II	29	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Q	-	27	Cooking Ware	--
Group III	159	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Q	-	18	Cooking Ware	--

Q quartzite M mica sg sandgrade D dolerite Sh shale I igneous
 c cordoned b burnished ■ decorated S small Me medium L large

Table 1. Details of pottery including individual vessels from Timolin (E2970), Co. Kildare.

Appendix 11 – The pottery from Timolin townland, Co. Kildare (E2970) N9/N10 Kilcullen to Moone and Athy Link Road

By: Clare McCutcheon MA MIAI

Introduction

A total of 693 sherds of pottery were presented for study. Following identification and some reassembly within and between contexts this was reduced to 597 sherds of which 591 are medieval in date. It is of interest that the majority of the medieval pottery on this site appears to be Dublin-type ware while the majority of the large assemblage at the nearby medieval settlement site at Ballitore was identified as various Kildare-type wares (McCutcheon forthcoming (a)). In addition, the sites at Timolin, Woodlands West and Ballitore produced the only imported medieval pottery sherds in this series of excavations.

Methodology

The material was identified visually and the information is presented in Tables 1 and 2. The identification of each sherd has been entered on a database (Access format) as per the requirements of the National Museum of Ireland, the body responsible for the material remains from excavations within the state. The database shows the *licence*, *context* and *finds* number; the *links* of reassembled sherds within and between contexts; the *category* and *type* of material i.e. ceramic and pottery; the *identification* of the fabric type and the diagnostic *description* i.e. rim, handle etc. The final two fields contain *habitat* numbers, firstly the box number where each sherd is stored and secondly the location of the box within the storage system of the National Museum of Ireland. The database is easily searchable for particular types of pottery, vessels parts and the links within and between contexts. This database is included below as Table 2.

Sherd links were noted as follows: F1+F21+F25+F32; F1+F56; F1+F72.

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

Following the identifications, the type and quantity of pottery present in each feature is listed in Table 2. This describes the features in numerical as they are listed in the draft stratigraphic report.

Fabric	Sherds	MNV	MVR	Form	Date
Minety-type ware	1	-	1	Tripod jug	L12th-E13th
Leinster Cooking Ware	140	-	7	Cooking jars	L12th-14 th
Dublin-type cooking ware	100	-	3	Cooking jars	L12th-13 th
Dublin-type coarseware	76	4	8	Jugs, bowl	L12th-E13th
Dublin-type ware	268	4	6	Jugs, storage jar, pipkin	13 th
Kildare-type ware	6	-	1	Jug	13 th
Total medieval	591	8	26		
North Devon gravel free?	1	1	1	Jug?	17 th
Glazed red earthenware	4	-	1	Jug?	L17th-19th
Black glazed ware	1	-	1	Bowl?	L17th-19th
Total post-medieval	6	1	3		

Table 1 – Medieval pottery, Timolin, Co. Kildare (E2970)

Minety-type ware

This ware is from the Minety area of North Wiltshire and was traded to Ireland from the mid-12th to early 13th centuries (Vince 1988, 262). The ware continued in production in the same fabric and form into the 15th century, but the focus of distribution changed towards eastern England, especially to the Oxfordshire region (M. Mellor pers. comm.).

The vessels are hand built in a fabric containing limestone which burnt out when fired leaving a distinctive pitted interior surface. The thin glaze is generally mid- to dark green. A single body sherd was recovered from the topsoil. This was decorated with the characteristic bands of straight and wavy combed markings, in this case with seven prongs to the comb.

Leinster Cooking Ware

'Leinster Cooking Ware is the single most widespread medieval pottery type in Leinster' (Ó Floinn 1988, 340). The ware is heavily micaceous, hand built and fired in clamp or bonfire kilns, giving an uneven colour ranging from grey to red, sometimes within the same vessel. The most characteristic feature of these vessels is the sand-gritted base, a result of using sand to stop the hand-built vessels from sticking to the working surface.

The most typical vessel in Leinster Cooking Ware is the cooking jar with everted rims, ovoid bodies and slightly stepped base. The seven rims in this assemblage have a slight lip on the outside of the rim and two of these have a pinched decoration on this lip. A small body sherd was decorated with an incised grid decoration. Decoration on the body of Leinster Cooking Ware vessels is unusual but not unknown.

Dublin-type wares

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

The relative dating of the Dublin-type wares has been developed as a result of consistent recovery in the stratigraphic levels of the Dublin excavations, and the absolute dating is developing by the association of imported wares, and the dating information from coins and dendrochronology. To date

no pottery production site has been found in Dublin along Crocker Street at the west of the medieval city. Pottery wasters have been recovered at excavations in the Iveagh Markets to the south of the medieval wall (McCutcheon forthcoming (b)), and ridge tile production, in clay similar to Dublin-type coarseware has been recovered at the Cornmarket (Wren forthcoming).

Dublin-type cooking ware: This is a generic term used to cover cooking ware from Dublin that is clearly not Leinster Cooking Ware, i.e. while unglazed and somewhat micaceous, it does not contain large amounts of quartz and the bases are not sand-gritted.

While the sherds represent the typical cooking jars with everted rims, ovoid bodies and slightly sagging bases, it is possible that a small bowl is also represented in the assemblage.

Dublin-type coarseware: This is a coarse micaceous fabric, the vessels are hand-built, and the production and use appears to date broadly from the late 12th to the early 13th century.

Of the five strap handle fragments, one was decorated with a central line of straight slashes. The second had diagonal slashes splayed out from the continuous incised central line while the other three also had splayed diagonal slashes but with central line of stabbing.

An unusual item in this assemblage is part of a small bowl, approximately 80 mm in height, with a patchy external glaze over three parallel horizontal incised lines. This may have been a condiment bowl for a special sauce such as those recorded in the account roll of Christ Church, Dublin in 1338 when the purchase '3 little earthenware pots for putting mustard in' at a cost of one penny is noted (Mills 1996, 10).

Dublin-type ware: This is a less coarse micaceous fabric, the vessels are generally wheel-thrown, and the production and use appears to date broadly from the early 13th to early 14th century (McCutcheon 2000, 122; 2006).

There are only four handles in the assemblage, three of which are strap handles from jugs. One is undecorated, one has a single central incised line while the third has a line of stabbed or hatched decoration in addition to a row of stabbing marks at the rim/handle junction. This same handle has a thumb mark at the left side top of the handle but without a similar mark on the right. This may indicate that it was functional, either for the potter or for later use, rather than as a purely decorative motif. The third handle is a thin pipkin handle, projecting straight out from the body of the pot.

A large portion of a glazed jug is very highly decorated and as such is atypical of Dublin-type ware, although similar decoration is common on such vessels. The decoration consists of vertically applied plain strips creating panels with rough lines of scoring near the strips, possibly as guidelines for application. Within the panels are applied seed pads in three horizontal rows. These seed pads are a common decorative feature in medieval pottery in Anglo-Norman jugs. A variation on the design in one panel is the addition of four applied thumb pads in the cross shape.

A number of sherds are clearly part of the same jug with an undecorated strap handle and only two thumb marks on the relatively large base sherd. It is likely that this pattern was repeated at intervals around the base, probably four or five times. The body of the jug is also decorated with horizontal bands of wavy combing, with a three-pronged implement. The jug is glazed in a bright apple green over the red clay, a result achieved by the application of a white slip under the glaze which screens the copper and lead glaze from the underlying clay. In spite of the application of slip and the extra cost involved, the jug was carelessly glazed with a large patch of unglazed slip above the base.

Kildare-type ware

The sherds are from a wheel-thrown glazed jug, dating broadly to the 13th century. The fabric contains visible fine mica and calcareous fragments and fired to a pink/red colour. The external glaze is patchy, with some dark green mottling from the copper added to the lead glaze.

The very broad term Kildare-type ware has been applied to the locally made pottery from this site for several reasons.

The use of the suffix *-type* is recommended in pottery studies to indicate that while a fabric has been found regularly in a particular area, as yet no production site has been located (Blake and Davey 1983, 39-40). The terminology used reflects that adopted for the Dublin wares, and aims to avoid any chronological implications (McCutcheon 2000).

Assemblages at Ballitore, Castledermot and Moone Abbey (McCutcheon forthcoming (a, c and d)) and Blackcastle (Hurley 1987) provide the comparative material for the area. The lack of regional variation in styles and decorative motifs on locally made wares in Anglo-Norman Ireland makes identification difficult and so the generic terms of Kildare-type should suffice for the moment. Similar patterns of decoration are to be found all over the country and only occasionally can a fabric be said to be distinctive to an area, more often being described as consistent with the underlying geology. Thin-section analysis of sherds from Castledermot indicated that the sherds presented 'may all be from fairly local but different clay sources' (McCorry forthcoming). The material from the moated site at Blackcastle was sub-divided into eight groups but it was noted that 'the above pottery sub-groups need not necessarily have originated from eight different sources. The fabric, temper and glaze may have differed in each batch of pots produced at one particular kiln' (Hurley 1987, 104).

North Devon gravel free

These wares were produced in the North Devon towns of Bideford and Barnstaple with a large scale export trade throughout the 17th century (Grant 1983, 109).

The fabric fired to a pink/red and grey in section and the vessels were internally glazed with a clear lead glaze that picked up the colour from the underlying clay. The addition of gravel allowed for slower drying of thicker vessels to be used in the dairy and kitchen. Vessels such as large jugs, pans, tripod cooking jars, chamber pots, cisterns and ovens were produced in the ware and exported widely. The vessels in the gravel free ware include bowls, chamber pots and particularly jugs with gravel tempered handles. The sherd from this site is possibly from a jug.

Glazed red earthenware

Glazed red earthenware or 'brownwares' were made widely in Britain and Ireland from the later 17th century through to the 19th century (Dunlevy 1988, 24-5). Because of the standardisation of the clay and vessel form it is always difficult to specify a particular production site but a typical kiln was excavated at Tuam, Co. Galway with milk pans and dishes comprising a majority of the vessels (Carey and Meenan 2004). The fabric is generally sandy earthenware, usually oxidised buff to light orange through to brown. The clear lead glaze takes its colour from the fabric with variations due to firing conditions (Jennings 1981, 157).

Context	Context description	Pottery
1	Topsoil Sherd link F21+F25+F52; F32; F56; F72	Leinster Cooking Ware x27; Dublin-type cooking ware x26; Dublin-type coarseware x26; Dublin-type ware x80; Kildare-type ware x3; Minety-type ware x1; North Devon gravel free? x1; Glazed red earthenware x3; Black glazed ware x1
10	Clay deposit	Dublin-type cooking ware x2; Dublin-type coarseware x2; Dublin-type ware x2
11	Possible floor surface associated with structure	Dublin-type cooking ware x1; Dublin-type coarseware x1; Dublin-type ware x2
13	Clay deposit	Dublin-type ware x2
14	Fill of ditch (F15)	Dublin-type coarseware x3; Dublin-type ware x3
16	Possible floor surface associated with structure	Dublin-type coarseware x2; Dublin-type ware x1
21	Deposit, possible habitation layer Sherd link F1+F25+F52	Leinster Cooking Ware x3; Dublin-type cooking ware x6; Dublin-type coarseware x4; Dublin-type ware x7
23	Deposit, possible habitation layer	Dublin-type ware x1
25	Deposit, possible floor surface Sherd link F1+F21+F52	Dublin-type cooking ware x4; Dublin-type coarseware x6; Dublin-type ware x2
28	Fill of pit (F26)	Leinster Cooking Ware x3; Dublin-type cooking ware x1; Dublin-type ware x1
29	Fill of ditch (F135)	Dublin-type cooking ware x10; Dublin-type coarseware x10; Dublin-type ware x17
32	Fill of linear feature (F31) Sherd link F1	Leinster Cooking Ware x1; Dublin-type coarseware x3; Dublin-type ware x29
42	Fill of linear feature (F31)	Dublin-type cooking ware x3; Dublin-type coarseware x1; Dublin-type ware x6
44	Fill of pit (F43)	Dublin-type cooking ware x1; Dublin-type ware x3
49	Fill of pit (F48)	Dublin-type cooking ware x1; Dublin-type coarseware x2; Dublin-type ware x3
52	Metalled surface Sherd link F1+F21+F25	Dublin-type cooking ware x10; Dublin-type coarseware x1; Dublin-type ware x5
56	Fill, possible rake-out from kiln (F117) Sherd link F1	Dublin-type ware x1
62	Deposit	Leinster Cooking Ware x2; Dublin-type cooking ware x12; Dublin-type coarseware x3; Dublin-type ware x7
69	Fill of ditch/feature (3)	Dublin-type ware x1
70	Fill of gully (F38)	Dublin-type ware x2
72	Fill of furrow (F71) Sherd link F1	Dublin-type coarseware x4; Dublin-type ware x17
76	Fill of pit (F75)	Dublin-type ware x1; Glazed red earthenware x1
88	Deposit	Leinster Cooking Ware x1; Dublin-type ware x7

Context	Context description	Pottery
101	Fill of pit (F100)	Dublin-type ware x2
112	Fill of drying kiln (F117)	Leinster Cooking Ware x1; Dublin-type ware x1
116	Deposit, spread	Leinster Cooking Ware x1; Dublin-type ware x1
121	Fill of ditch (F124)	Dublin-type cooking ware x1
125	Fill of drying kiln (F117)	Dublin-type ware x2
129	Fill of ditch (F128)	Dublin-type cooking ware x6; Dublin-type coarseware x6; Dublin-type ware x3
130	Fill of ditch (F128)	Dublin-type cooking ware x2
134	Fill of pit (F133)	Leinster Cooking Ware x69; Dublin-type ware x16
158	Deposit, spread	Dublin-type cooking ware x2; Dublin-type coarseware x1; Dublin-type ware x1
159	Fill of linear feature (F160)	Leinster Cooking Ware x4; Dublin-type cooking ware x1; Dublin-type coarseware x1; Dublin-type ware x7
179	Fill of pit (F180)	Dublin-type ware x6
194	Fill of pit (F193)	Leinster Cooking Ware x1; Dublin-type cooking ware x5; Dublin-type coarseware x1
204	Fill of pit (F203)	Leinster Cooking Ware x1; Kildare-type ware x1
208	Fill of ditch (F77)	Dublin-type ware x1
212	Fill of furrow (F211)	Dublin-type cooking ware x2; Dublin-type ware x12
216	Fill of pit (F215)	Dublin-type ware x1
217	Deposit, burnt spread	Leinster Cooking Ware x29; Dublin-type ware x8; Kildare-type ware x3
251	Deposit	Dublin-type ware x5
254	Fill of possible stake hole (F221)	Dublin-type ware x2
258	Fill of possible furrow (F259)	Dublin-type cooking ware 1; Dublin-type ware x8

Table 2 – Pottery identification by context, Timolin (E2970)

Catalogue

Reg No	Context No	Item	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	Dimensions	No of parts	Habitat	NMI Habitat
E2970	1	262	Clay pipe	Undecorated	Ceramic	Stem			
E2970	1	198	Clay pipe	Undecorated	Ceramic	Stem			
E2970	1	110	Clay pipe	Undecorated	Ceramic	Stem			
E2970	1	109	Clay pipe	Undecorated	Ceramic	Stem			
E2970	1	108	Clay pipe	Undecorated	Ceramic	Stem			
E2970	1	107	Clay pipe	Undecorated	Ceramic	Stem			
E2970	1	160	Clay pipe	Bowl fragment	Ceramic	Spur			
E2970	1	323	Clay pipe	Bowl fragment	Ceramic	Heel			
E2970	1	111	Clay pipe	Decorated dots & circles	Ceramic	Stem			
E2970	1	244	Wig curler	L42mm x D.10mm max	Ceramic	half curler			
E2970	1	295	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	199	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	200	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	232	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	317	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	270	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	174	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	166	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Rim			
E2970	1	151	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Rim			
E2970	1	255	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	332	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	148	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	139	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	337	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	156	Pottery	Dublin-type	Ceramic	Body			

Reg No	Context No	Item	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	Dimensions	No of parts	Habitat	NMI Habitat
				cooking ware					
E2970	1	273	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	269	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	203	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	310	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	154	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	285	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	145	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	227	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	267	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	150	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	226	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	179	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	169	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	319	Pottery	Minety-type	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	302	Pottery	North Devon gravel free?	Ceramic	Rim/Handle			
E2970	1	225	Pottery	Glazed red earthenware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	223	Pottery	Glazed red earthenware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	140	Pottery	Glazed red earthenware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	240	Pottery	Black glazed ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	69	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	291	Pottery	Kildare-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	327	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	141	Pottery	Kildare-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	233	Pottery	Kildare-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	144	Pottery	Leinster Cooking	Ceramic	Body			

Reg No	Context No	Item	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	Dimensions	No of parts	Habitat	NMI Habitat
				Ware					
E2970	1	221	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	175	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	25	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	24	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	178	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	260	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	266	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	26	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	142	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	259	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Rim	+261		
E2970	1	104	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	153	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	268	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	253	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	341	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	105	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	173	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	339	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	159	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	68	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	208	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			

Reg No	Context No	Item	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	Dimensions	No of parts	Habitat	NMI Habitat
E2970	1	261	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Rim	+259		
E2970	1	219	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	206	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	27	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	335	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	224	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	58	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Rim	+59		
E2970	1	59	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Rim	+58		
E2970	1	158	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	143	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	288	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	146	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	189	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	44	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	218	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	121	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	289	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	168	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	329	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	333	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	138	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	70	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Rim/Handle			

Reg No	Context No	Item	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	Dimensions	No of parts	Habitat	NMI Habitat
E2970	1	67	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	172	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	336	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Rim/Handle			
E2970	1	103	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Rim/Base	+F21:26+ F25:3+5+ 6+F52:3		
E2970	1	157	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	318	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	330	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	201	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	294	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	170	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	152	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	38	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Handle	+F72:14+ 16		
E2970	1	192	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	286	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	321	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	41	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	265	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	62	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Rim	F56:1		
E2970	1	34	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Base			
E2970	1	296	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	40	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	256	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Base			
E2970	1	66	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Handle			
E2970	1	135	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	35	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+221		
E2970	1	222	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+35		
E2970	1	331	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	65	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	31	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+30		

Reg No	Context No	Item	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	Dimensions	No of parts	Habitat	NMI Habitat
E2970	1	30	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+31		
E2970	1	33	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Rim			
E2970	1	42	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Rim	+36		
E2970	1	36	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Rim	+42		
E2970	1	188	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	210	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	211	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	190	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	176	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Rim/Handle			
E2970	1	155	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Base			
E2970	1	292	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	209	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+F72:1		
E2970	1	117	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	334	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	207	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	120	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	340	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	128	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	61	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Rim			
E2970	1	71	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	303	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	287	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	202	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	283	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	185	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	32	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	116	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	43	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Rim			
E2970	1	28	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	29	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	72	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	299	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+298+300+301		
E2970	1	298	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+299+300+301		
E2970	1	300	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+298+299+301		
E2970	1	301	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+298+299+300		
E2970	1	136	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			

Reg No	Context No	Item	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	Dimensions	No of parts	Habitat	NMI Habitat
E2970	1	290	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	264	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	304	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	37	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	177	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	231	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Rim			
E2970	1	293	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Rim	+F32:11		
E2970	1	216	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+229+F7 2:2		
E2970	1	229	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+216+F7 2:2		
E2970	1	305	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	60	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	230	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	193	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	64	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	171	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Rim			
E2970	1	271	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Rim			
E2970	1	63	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	313	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	39	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	186	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	167	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	254	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	252	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	187	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	328	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	263	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	205	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	284	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	297	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	314	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	1	315	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	10	10	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	10	6	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	10	11	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	10	1	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			

Reg No	Context No	Item	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	Dimensions	No of parts	Habitat	NMI Habitat
E2970	10	3	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	10	2	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	10	4	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Base			
E2970	10	5	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	11	6	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	11	3	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	11	2	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Handle			
E2970	11	1	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+4+5		
E2970	11	4	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+1+5		
E2970	11	5	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+1+4		
E2970	13	1	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	13	2	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	14	13	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	14	14	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	14	15	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	14	5	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	14	7	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	14	18	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	16	1	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Base			
E2970	16	2	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Base			
E2970	16	3	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Base			
E2970	21	1	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+2-8		
E2970	21	2	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+1+3-8		
E2970	21	3	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+1+2+4-8		
E2970	21	4	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+1-3+5-8		
E2970	21	5	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+1-4+6-8		
E2970	21	6	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+1-5+7+8		
E2970	21	7	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+1-6+8		
E2970	21	8	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+1-7		
E2970	21	9	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	21	10	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	21	11	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			

Reg No	Context No	Item	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	Dimensions	No of parts	Habitat	NMI Habitat
E2970	21	12	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	21	13	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	21	14	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	21	15	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	21	16	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	21	17	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	21	18	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	21	19	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Rim			
E2970	21	20	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	21	21	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	21	22	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	21	23	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	21	24	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	21	25	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Rim			
E2970	21	26	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Rim/Base	+F1:103+ F25:3+5+ 6+F52:3		
E2970	21	27	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	21	28	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	21	29	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	23	1	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Base			
E2970	23	2	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Rim/Base			
E2970	23	3	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+4		
E2970	23	4	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+3		
E2970	25	12	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	25	13	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	25	8	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Rim			
E2970	25	9	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			

Reg No	Context No	Item	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	Dimensions	No of parts	Habitat	NMI Habitat
E2970	25	10	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	25	11	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	25	6	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Rim/Base	+3+5+F1: 103+F21: 25+F52:3		
E2970	25	5	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Rim/Base	+3+6+F1: 103+F21: 25+F52:3		
E2970	25	3	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Rim/Base	+5+6+F1: 103+F21: 25+F52:3		
E2970	25	17	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	25	7	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	25	15	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body	+14+16+ 18		
E2970	25	16	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body	+14+15+ 18		
E2970	25	14	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body	+15+16+ 18		
E2970	25	18	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body	+14+15+ 16		
E2970	25	4	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	28	6	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Base			
E2970	28	2	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	28	3	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	28	5	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	28	4	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Rim			
E2970	29	38	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Base			
E2970	29	1	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body	+2+4+5+ 8+12+15 +20+21+ 22		
E2970	29	2	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body	+1+4+5+ 8+12+15		

Reg No	Context No	Item	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	Dimensions	No of parts	Habitat	NMI Habitat
							+20+21+22		
E2970	29	3	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Rim/Handle	+9+28		
E2970	29	4	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body	+1+2+5+8+12+15+20+21+22		
E2970	29	5	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body	+1+2+4+8+12+15+20+21+22		
E2970	29	6	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	29	7	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	29	8	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body	+1+2+4+5+12+15+20+21+21		
E2970	29	9	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Rim/Handle	+3+28		
E2970	29	10	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	29	11	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	29	12	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body	+1+2+4+5+8+15+20+21+22		
E2970	29	13	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	29	14	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	29	15	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body	+1+2+4+5+8+12+20+21+22		
E2970	29	16	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Rim			
E2970	29	17	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	29	18	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body	+19		
E2970	29	19	Pottery	Dublin-type	Ceramic	Body	+18		

Reg No	Context No	Item	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	Dimensions	No of parts	Habitat	NMI Habitat
				cooking ware					
E2970	29	20	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body	+1+2+4+ 5+8+12+ 15+21+2 2		
E2970	29	21	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body	+1+2+4+ 5+8+12+ 15+20+2 2		
E2970	29	22	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body	+1+2+4+ 5+8+12+ 15+20+2 1		
E2970	29	23	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	29	24	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	29	25	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+36+44		
E2970	29	26	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	29	27	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	29	28	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Rim/Handle	+3+9		
E2970	29	29	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+37+42		
E2970	29	30	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	29	31	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	29	32	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	29	33	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	29	34	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Rim			
E2970	29	35	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Rim			
E2970	29	36	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+25+44		
E2970	29	37	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+29+42		
E2970	29	39	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	29	40	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	29	41	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	29	42	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+29+37		
E2970	29	43	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Base			
E2970	29	44	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+25+36		
E2970	29	45	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	29	46	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			

Reg No	Context No	Item	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	Dimensions	No of parts	Habitat	NMI Habitat
E2970	29	47	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	29	48	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	29	49	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	29	50	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	32	14	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	32	16	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	32	17	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	32	1	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	32	2	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	32	3	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Base			
E2970	32	4	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Handle			
E2970	32	5	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Base			
E2970	32	6	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	32	7	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	32	8	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	32	9	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	32	10	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	32	11	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Rim			
E2970	32	12	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Rim	+F1:293		
E2970	32	13	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	32	18	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	32	19	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	32	20	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	32	21	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	32	22	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	32	23	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	32	24	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	32	25	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	32	26	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	32	27	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	32	28	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Rim			
E2970	32	29	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	32	30	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	32	31	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	32	32	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	32	33	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			

Reg No	Context No	Item	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	Dimensions	No of parts	Habitat	NMI Habitat
E2970	32	34	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	32	35	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	32	36	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	42	6	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	42	10	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	42	11	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	42	3	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	42	9	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Rim/Handle			
E2970	42	7	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Rim			
E2970	42	4	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	42	8	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	42	1	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+2		
E2970	42	2	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+1		
E2970	42	5	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	44	3	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	44	4	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Base	+2		
E2970	44	1	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Rim			
E2970	44	2	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Base	+4		
E2970	49	1	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	49	2	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	49	3	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Rim/Handle			
E2970	49	4	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Base			
E2970	49	5	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Base			
E2970	49	6	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Rim			
E2970	52	2	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body	+11		
E2970	52	11	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body	+2		
E2970	52	1	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Rim			
E2970	52	3	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Rim/Base	+F1:103+F21:26+F25:3+5+6+F52:3		
E2970	52	9	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			

Reg No	Context No	Item	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	Dimensions	No of parts	Habitat	NMI Habitat
E2970	52	7	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	52	10	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	52	6	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	52	8	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	52	5	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	52	4	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Base			
E2970	52	14	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	52	13	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	52	12	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	52	15	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	52	16	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	56	1	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Rim	+F1:62		
E2970	62	10	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	62	23	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	62	2	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	62	3	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	62	1	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Handle			
E2970	62	6	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	62	5	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	62	16	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	62	7	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	62	4	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	62	22	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	62	12	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	62	14	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	62	28	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			

Reg No	Context No	Item	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	Dimensions	No of parts	Habitat	NMI Habitat
E2970	62	19	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	62	9	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	62	27	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	62	17	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	62	8	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	62	20	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	62	11	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	62	18	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body	+15		
E2970	62	21	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	62	15	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body	+18		
E2970	67	1	Clay pipe	Undecorated	Ceramic	Stem			
E2970	67	14	Clay pipe	Undecorated	Ceramic	Stem			
E2970	67	13	Clay pipe	Undecorated	Ceramic	Stem			
E2970	69	1	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	70	1	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	70	2	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	72	20	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	72	17	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	72	21	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	72	13	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	72	23	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	72	6	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	72	26	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	72	10	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	72	5	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	72	19	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	72	18	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	72	15	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	72	11	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			

Reg No	Context No	Item	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	Dimensions	No of parts	Habitat	NMI Habitat
E2970	72	2	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+F1:216+219		
E2970	72	24	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+3+12		
E2970	72	12	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+3+24		
E2970	72	3	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+12+24		
E2970	72	16	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Handle	+14+F1:38		
E2970	72	22	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	72	1	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+F1:209		
E2970	72	14	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Handle	+16+F1:38		
E2970	72	9	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Rim			
E2970	72	8	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Rim/Handle	+4+25+29		
E2970	72	4	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Rim/Handle	+8+25+29		
E2970	72	29	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Rim/Handle	+4+8+25		
E2970	72	25	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Rim/Handle	+4+8+29		
E2970	76	1	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Base			
E2970	76	2	Pottery	Glazed red earthenware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	88	1	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	88	2	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	88	3	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	88	4	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	88	5	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	88	7	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	88	10	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Base			
E2970	88	11	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	101	1	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Base	+3		
E2970	101	2	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Base			
E2970	101	3	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Base	+1		
E2970	112	1	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Base			
E2970	112	2	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body	+2		
E2970	112	3	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body	+3		
E2970	116	1	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body	+2		
E2970	116	2	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body	+1		

Reg No	Context No	Item	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	Dimensions	No of parts	Habitat	NMI Habitat
E2970	116	3	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Rim	+5		
E2970	116	4	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Rim			
E2970	116	5	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Rim	+3		
E2970	116	6	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Base			
E2970	121	1	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Rim			
E2970	125	1	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	125	2	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	129	14	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	129	9	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	129	17	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+16		
E2970	129	16	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+17		
E2970	129	12	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	129	8	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	129	2	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	129	7	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	129	10	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	129	4	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	129	6	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body	+11		
E2970	129	11	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body	+6		
E2970	129	15	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	129	13	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	129	1	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	129	5	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	129	3	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	130	1	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	130	2	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			

Reg No	Context No	Item	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	Dimensions	No of parts	Habitat	NMI Habitat
E2970	134	29	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	58	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	56	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	21	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	57	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	7	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	12	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	68	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	27	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	55	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	83	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	8	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	50	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body	+8		
E2970	134	9	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body	+50		
E2970	134	61	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	45	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	41	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	51	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	82	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	11	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	59	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	63	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			

Reg No	Context No	Item	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	Dimensions	No of parts	Habitat	NMI Habitat
E2970	134	54	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	22	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	46	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	81	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	6	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	5	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	15	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	44	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	30	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	42	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	23	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	73	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	31	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	14	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	53	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	60	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	84	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	80	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	48	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	79	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	16	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	24	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			

Reg No	Context No	Item	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	Dimensions	No of parts	Habitat	NMI Habitat
E2970	134	72	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	28	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	25	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	39	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	66	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	71	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	69	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	35	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	67	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	33	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	74	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	36	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	70	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	38	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	32	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	43	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	75	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	77	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	78	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	37	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	52	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	40	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			

Reg No	Context No	Item	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	Dimensions	No of parts	Habitat	NMI Habitat
E2970	134	85	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	47	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	1	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Rim/Spout			
E2970	134	2	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Rim/Spout			
E2970	134	20	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	13	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	34	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	62	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	64	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	49	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	10	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	3	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	18	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	76	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	65	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	17	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Rim			
E2970	134	4	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	134	26	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	158	1	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	158	2	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Handle			
E2970	158	3	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Base			
E2970	158	4	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	159	1	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	159	8	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	159	7	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	159	4	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	159	5	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	159	15	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Handle	+16		
E2970	159	16	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Handle	+15		

Reg No	Context No	Item	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	Dimensions	No of parts	Habitat	NMI Habitat
E2970	159	12	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	159	9	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	159	14	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	159	11	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	159	2	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	159	10	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	159	13	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	159	6	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	179	1	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+5+6+8+9+10		
E2970	179	2	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	179	3	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	179	4	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	179	5	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+1+6+8+9+10		
E2970	179	6	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+1+5+8+9+10		
E2970	179	7	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	179	8	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+1+5+6+9+10		
E2970	179	9	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+1+5+6+8+10		
E2970	179	10	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+1+5+6+8+9		
E2970	179	11	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	184	1	Clay pipe	Stamped I/mulberry	Ceramic	Bowl	+2		
E2970	184	2	Clay pipe	Stamped I/mulberry	Ceramic	Bowl	+1		
E2970	194	4	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	194	8	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	194	6	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Rim	+11		
E2970	194	11	Pottery	Dublin-type coarseware	Ceramic	Rim	+6		
E2970	194	10	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	194	5	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			

Reg No	Context No	Item	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	Dimensions	No of parts	Habitat	NMI Habitat
E2970	194	1	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Rim	+2		
E2970	194	2	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Rim	+1		
E2970	194	7	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body	+3+9		
E2970	194	3	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body	+7+9		
E2970	194	9	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body	+3+7		
E2970	204	1	Pottery	Kildare-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	204	2	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Rim			
E2970	208	1	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	212	14	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	212	10	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	212	11	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Base			
E2970	212	1	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	212	2	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	212	3	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	212	4	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	212	5	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	212	6	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	212	7	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	212	8	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	212	9	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	212	12	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	212	13	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	216	2	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Base			
E2970	217	46	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	217	6	Pottery	Kildare-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	217	25	Pottery	Kildare-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	217	4	Pottery	Kildare-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+2+5		
E2970	217	5	Pottery	Kildare-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+2+4		
E2970	217	2	Pottery	Kildare-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+4+5		
E2970	217	13	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+7- 14+28-30		
E2970	217	8	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+7- 14+28-30		

Reg No	Context No	Item	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	Dimensions	No of parts	Habitat	NMI Habitat
E2970	217	7	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+7-14+28-30		
E2970	217	28	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+7-14+28-30		
E2970	217	30	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+7-14+28-30		
E2970	217	29	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+7-14+28-30		
E2970	217	9	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+7-14+28-30		
E2970	217	14	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+7-14+28-30		
E2970	217	12	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+7-14+28-30		
E2970	217	11	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+7-14+28-30		
E2970	217	3	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Base			
E2970	217	10	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+7-14+28-30		
E2970	217	32	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	217	15	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	217	31	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	217	50	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	217	45	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	217	34	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	217	17	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	217	37	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Rim			
E2970	217	41	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	217	49	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	217	24	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	217	44	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	217	27	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	217	40	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			

Reg No	Context No	Item	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	Dimensions	No of parts	Habitat	NMI Habitat
E2970	217	38	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	217	39	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	217	22	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	217	16	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	217	19	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	217	35	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	217	20	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	217	48	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	217	33	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	217	26	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	217	18	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	217	23	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	217	21	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	217	36	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	217	43	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	217	47	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	217	42	Pottery	Leinster Cooking Ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	251	7	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+3		
E2970	251	3	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+7		
E2970	251	9	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	251	4	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+1+2		
E2970	251	1	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+2+4		
E2970	251	2	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+1+4		
E2970	251	6	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	251	5	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Rim			
E2970	254	2	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+3		

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Reg No	Context No	Item	Simple Name	Full Name	Material	Dimensions	No of parts	Habitat	NMI Habitat
E2970	254	3	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body	+2		
E2970	254	1	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Base			
E2970	258	9	Pottery	Dublin-type cooking ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	258	6	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Rim	+5+11+12		
E2970	258	5	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Rim	+6+11+12		
E2970	258	12	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Rim	+5+6+11		
E2970	258	11	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Rim	+5+6+12		
E2970	258	1	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Base			
E2970	258	7	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Rim			
E2970	258	2	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Base			
E2970	258	8	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	258	10	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	258	4	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			
E2970	258	3	Pottery	Dublin-type ware	Ceramic	Body			

Table 3: Catalogue of ceramic finds from Timolin (E2970)

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Appendix 12 – The clay pipes & wig curler from Timolin townland, Co. Kildare (E2970) N9/N10 Kilcullen to Moone & Athy Link Road

By: Clare McCutcheon MA MIAI

Introduction

A total of three bowl fragments and eleven clay pipe stems were recovered along with a half wig curler. The majority of the pieces were recovered from the topsoil with three undecorated stems found in (067) and a marked bowl fragment recovered from (184). All of the material dates to the early to mid-18th century.

Clay pipe bowls

Two of the bowls consisted of the base of the bowl only. One of these (1:160) had a small spur while the second (1:323) had a flat round heel. The marked bowl fragment (184:1+2) has an almost complete bowl profile. The base of the spur is marked in relief with an I, generally used to indicate J for John or James. On the right side of the spur is a small motif in relief, possibly a mulberry or seed design. It is just possible that this is repeated on the left side of the spur but the pipe is chipped at this point and the design is unclear.

Clay pipe stems

Of the eleven clay pipe stem fragments, only one was decorated (1:111). This was a simple design of stamped circles around the stem

Pipe clay wig curler

Approximately half of a wig curler was recovered. The extant length is 42 mm with the widest diameter at the bulbous end of 10 mm tapering to 7.5 mm in the centre. Wig curlers were an important sideline for the clay pipe makers from the mid-17th to the early 19th century. The hair for the wig was rolled around curlers of different thickness, depending on the placement of the curl; they were boiled, dried and then baked (Le Cheminant 1982). While curlers are very difficult to date, this curler is similar to a Cork curler that dates to approximately 1700-1750 (Norton 2003).

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Appendix 13 – Report on Bone Artefact from Site E2970 at Timolin Townland, Co. Kildare
By: Miriam Carroll and Annette Quinn, Tobar Archaeological Services

Introduction

One bone artefact (09E2970:028:007) was recovered from the excavations at Timolin, Co. Kildare. The artefact was recovered from a stone-lined pit along with a number of medieval pottery sherds. The artefact comprises a bone knife handle and is discussed below according to type and general function.

Knife Handle

This knife handle may be categorised as a socketed bone handle. The handle was originally one piece that was socketed to receive the tang of the iron knife, unlike the scale tang handles which were comprised of riveted plates. No rivet holes are apparent on this example and it is plain and undecorated. Part of the iron tang remains extant in the socket of the handle. Many socketed handles of this type were made from antler due to its hard wearing capability as bone does not last as long as antler. In Coppergate in York, these handles were used from the 14th century onwards (MacGregor 1999, 1971).

Knife Handle. 09E2970:028:007. *Bone.* L. 80.3 mm, W. 11.8 mm, Th. 13.6 mm, Wt. 14.3 G. Incomplete. Handle, split in several places longitudinally. Plain polished knife handle.

Square/rectangular in section. Piece of metal tang survives in hollowed out area of bone. Probably for whittle-tang knife.

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Appendix 14 – Report on Metal Artefacts from Site E2970 at Timolin Townland, Co. Kildare
By: Miriam Carroll and Annette Quinn, Tobar Archaeological Services

Introduction

Eighty metal artefacts were recovered from the excavations at Timolin townland (E2970), Co. Kildare. The majority of these are miscellaneous objects (18) and nails (45). The assemblage also includes items relating to dress such as stick pins (1), buttons and fasteners (2) and also items relating to horse equipment (shoes and snaffle bits). Three iron knives were also recovered as well as a possible arrowhead. The artefacts are discussed below according to type and general function and catalogued accordingly. The artefacts were recovered from a variety of contexts including medieval and post-medieval, and a number of artefacts were recovered from the topsoil (001).

Dress Accessories

Stick Pin

One copper alloy stick pin (E2970:001:182) was recovered from the topsoil overlying the site. The pin is classified here according to head type using O’Rahilly’s (1998, 23-33) classification of stick pins from the Dublin City excavations. It consists of a finely made ‘club-headed’ pin of which both the head and the upper portion of the shank are decorated. Club-headed pins are characterised by ‘a knob-shaped head with a domed top’ (O’Rahilly 1998, 28) and have been recovered in large numbers from excavations in Dublin, Waterford and Cork. The range of decoration on the heads of this pin type gives rise to varied appearances within the group and at least five types of head decoration have been identified by O’Rahilly (*ibid.*). The decoration frequently involves the division of the head into three or four ‘panels’ through the use of straight or curved incised lines on the top of the head. In some cases the vertical lines lead down to the shank to form panels here also. The head of the pin from site E2970 is decorated with several curving incised lines all of which stem from a slightly off-centre incised dot. This decoration may fit into O’Rahilly’s Type 5 division. Decoration on the shanks of club-headed pins also comes in numerous forms but generally consists of incised vertical and horizontal lines as well as vertical rows of dots and diamond decoration (either spiral or chevron). This pin displays the chevron motif on the upper portion of the shank which is typical of the class. According to O’Rahilly (*ibid.*) club-headed pins are likely to range in date from the late eleventh century through to the end of the thirteenth century.

Stick pin. E2970:001:182. *Cu alloy.* L. 73.8mm, D. (shank) 2.5mm, head L. 5.9mm x W. 5.4mm. Complete. *Club-headed.* Head decorated with incised lines. Upper portion of shank circular in section, decorated with vertical lines of

chevron motif. Central portion of shank slightly expanded, lower portion rectangular in section, tapers to a fine point. Conserved.

Buckles

Three buckles (E2970:001:019, E2970:067:003 and E2970:067:024) form part of the assemblage of metal artefacts from the site. One buckle (E2970:001:019) came from the topsoil, while the two remaining buckles (E2970:067:003 and E2970:067:024) were recovered from a deposit within a possible stream course (003). All three would appear to be post-medieval in date. The two objects recovered from the stream course represent one element of a ‘two-part’ buckle. As the name implies buckles of this type were comprised of a buckle frame (E2970:067:003) and a moving part (E2970:067:024) which was independently attached to a central pivot spanning the width of the frame. The moving part would

have been comprised of a toothed loop and a two-tined fork (Hume 1969, 86). It is not clear if both objects were the components of the same two-part buckle as the iron moving part is incomplete. The underneath of the copper alloy frame has ferrous staining in the area where the moving part would have been attached however. The buckle frame is curved and decorated and is likely to have functioned as a shoe buckle. Similar examples are known from Britain (Whitehead 2003, 95-7) and generally date to the 17th and 18th century with some examples from the early 19th century.

A possible buckle frame (E2970:001:019) came from the topsoil covering the site. It consists of an elongated rectangular frame with a sub-rectangular projection at one side. Two corners of the projection are decorated with moulded crescent-shaped swirls. There is no evidence for a pin or central bar which would confirm its use as a buckle; however it may have functioned as a strap loop for securing loose straps as there was no requirement for pins in such artefacts. It is also possible that it was used in conjunction with a hook as a fastener (see Buttons and Fasteners below).

Buckle frame. E2970:067:003. *Cu Alloy.* L. 40.2 mm, W. 59.9 mm, Th. 1.5 mm, Wt. 16.7 g. Incomplete. Rectangular curved buckle frame decorated with moulded grooves. Two projections underneath the frame are perforated for attachment of spindle. Ferrous staining in this area indicative of iron pivot. Conserved.

Buckle part. E2970:067:024. *Fe.* L. 37.2 mm, W. 33.9 mm, Th. 2.3 mm, Wt. 3.8 g. Incomplete. Portion of trapezoidal buckle part. Stumps of broken tines visible. Conserved.

Buckle/fastener. E2970:001:019. *Fe and Cu Alloy.* L. 41.4 mm, W. 17.9 mm, Th. 1.7 mm, Wt. 2 g. Complete. Elongated rectangular frame with sub-rectangular projection at one side. Latter decorated at each corner with crescent-shaped swirl in relief. Iron plated with copper alloy, largely abraded. Possible fastener used in conjunction with hook. No evidence for pin which would indicate use as a buckle. Possibly post-medieval.

Buttons and fasteners

The small iron hook (E2970:001:165) which was recovered from the topsoil over the site may represent the remains of a hook fastener. Although incomplete the small size of the hook and the expanded terminal may be indicative of its use as a hook fastener. Hook fasteners are known in the archaeological record in Britain from the Viking period and apparently continued in use until the eleventh century (Payne 2004, 88-91). After a decline in popularity in the 11th century, hook fasteners reappear in the 15th and 16th centuries (*ibid.*, 92). Hook fasteners are frequently elaborately made and of various shapes and are usually of copper alloy. The possible example from this site is made of iron, and, while not as common as those of copper alloy, a complete iron example is known from Boyle Abbey, Co. Roscommon (A. Quinn, pers. comm.). Any further classification of the possible hook fastener from site E2970 is not possible as the item is incomplete.

A small dome-shaped button (E2970:001:021) also came from the topsoil. It has a flat back and may originally have had a hollow centre. The eye or loop is not extant and it is not clear if the eye was attached directly to the button or if it was attached to a button back which is also missing. Small domed buttons such as this are known from the medieval period through to the eighteenth century, however without any notable features it is not possible to classify this item further.

Hook. E2970:001:165. *Fe.* L. 21 mm, W. 3.4 mm, Th. 2 mm, Wt. 0.7 g. Incomplete. Small iron hook with expanded terminal, broken. Size may indicate use as hook fastener. Conserved.

Button. E2970:001:021. *Fe and ?*. L. 15 mm, W. 12 mm, Th. 6 mm, Wt. 2.9 g. Incomplete. Dome-shaped, flat-backed button. Possibly

originally hollow in centre. Eye not extant.
May originally have been attached to back

with loop or eye. Iron core with white metal plating.

Domestic Equipment

Knives

One iron knife (E2970:001:257) and two knife blade fragments (E2970:001:003 and E2970:001:115) were recovered from the topsoil overlying site E2970. As the blade fragments are incomplete it is not possible to assign them to a particular knife type or date range. The complete example, however, represents a Type D whittle tang knife as per Goodall's (1990) classification, which is based on the blade form. He identified five knife types, A-E, of which Type D is represented here. In this type the blade and the back both taper from the junction with the tang to the tip (*ibid.*, 847). Type D knives occur from the 10th century onwards in Winchester, although they appear to occur in larger numbers in the 13th and 14th centuries (*ibid.*, 835). Type D knives are known from late 12th and mid-13th century contexts in Cork city (Carroll and Quinn 2003, 257-259).

Knife. E2970:001:257. *Fe.* L. 118.2 mm, W. 19 mm, Th. 5.8 mm, Wt. 23.7 g. Incomplete. Type D knife. Whittle tang (broken). Blade triangular in section. Blade back and cutting edge taper from junction with tang to the tip. Conserved.

Incomplete. Fragment of knife blade, rectangular in section. Blade back angles down to rounded tip. Tang not extant.

Knife blade frag. E2970:001:003. *Fe.* L. 77 mm, W. 22.6 mm, Th. 2.8 mm, Wt. 12.3 g.

Knife blade frag. E2970:001:115. *Fe.* L. 39.4 mm, W. 15.5 mm, Th. 3.5 mm, Wt. 5.5 g. Incomplete. Possible tip of knife blade, cutting edge damaged. Conserved.

Horse Equipment

Seven objects relating to the use of horses were recovered from the excavations at site E2970. Six of the artefacts were recovered during the process of topsoil stripping and hand cleaning the site from context (001), while one object was recovered from a spread of material (116). The finds clearly demonstrate the use of horses on the site and comprise a horse bit and cheek piece (E2970:001:243), a horseshoe fragment (E2970:001:137) and five horseshoe nails (E2970:001:338, E2970:001:023, E2970:116:007, E2970:001:004 and E2970:001:015).

The iron horse bit and cheek piece (E2970:001:243) were recovered from the topsoil covering the site. Although incomplete, it comprises a relatively intact example as the bit is still attached to the cheek piece. It represents the remains of a snaffle bit which according to Clark (2004, 43) consists of a mouthpiece which is either a plain bar or jointed links fastened to cheek-pieces. Cheek-pieces in snaffle bits are comprised of rings which are often extended into wings or bars (*ibid.*, 43-4). There is, however, much variation in the form of snaffle bits during the medieval and post-medieval period. Ward Perkins suggested five types of cheek piece (A-E) and six types of mouth piece (i-vi) (*ibid.*, 46-7). The cheek-piece from this site appears to be a variation of the Type C cheek-piece as it is comprised of a ring from the base of which extend the bars. Conversely, the bars of Type B cheek-pieces extend centrally from the ring. Type C cheek-pieces date from the 14th century or earlier and continued in use into the eighteenth century (Hume 1969, 241).

Horse bit and cheek-piece – snaffle bit. E2970:001:243. Fe. L. (bit) 92.8 mm, L. (cheek piece) 151.8 mm, D. (bit) 10 mm, D. (cheek piece) 8.1 mm. Incomplete. Iron cheek-piece (Ward Perkins Type C?) comprising large

central ring with projecting bar on either side, one knob-like terminal extant. Curving bit is attached centrally to cheek piece and has looped terminal.

Horseshoe and horseshoe nails

A horseshoe fragment (E2970:001:137) and five horseshoe nails form the remainder of the horse equipment from the site. The horseshoe fragment consists of a heel with a calkin and may date to either the medieval or post-medieval period. Calkins consist of projections formed by turning down the heels of the horseshoe whose function was apparently to provide a better foothold on soft ground. The calkin on this shoe would appear to represent what is referred to as a 'thickened' heel (Clark 2004, 81). Calkins are a feature of medieval horseshoes, however they continued in use albeit less frequently in the post-medieval period. For example, Clark (*ibid.*) cites a 17th century work in which the benefits of calkins were being disputed:

'though they may be intended to keep the Horse from sliding, yet they do him more harm than good, in that he cannot tread evenly upon the ground, whereby he many times wrencheth his Foot.....and especially upon stony ways where the Stones will not suffer the Calkins to enter.....'.

As the horseshoe is incomplete any other features which could aid closer dating are not present.

The horseshoe nails recovered from the site equally testify to the presence and use of horses therein. Horseshoe nails are distinctive from other general nail types in that their heads are specifically shaped and expanded for the purpose of both securing the horseshoe to the hoof and also in some cases to project beyond the surface of the shoe. A number of examples of fiddle-key types and horseshoe nails with expanded heads occur in the assemblage and also display the distinctive 'clenching' at the tip of the nail. Fiddle-key nails and those with expanded heads sat in the countersunk slot of the shoe, projecting from the latter by anything up to 5 mm (Clark 2004, 86-7). To fasten the shoe the nails were either doubled clenched which involved the point being bent over and hammered back into the hoof wall or were twisted into a 'spiral clench' (*ibid.*) The function of the spiral clench is thought to have been to facilitate the tightening of loose nails (*ibid.*, 87). Fiddle-key horseshoe nails are known from 13th-14th century contexts in London (Clark 2004) and an example of an unclenched horseshoe nail with an expanded head was recovered from the excavations at Clontuskert Priory, Co. Galway (Fanning 1976, 140; fig. 14:75).

Horseshoe frag. E2970:001:137. Fe. L. 54 mm, W. 21.8 mm, Th. 6.8 mm, Wt. 24.8 g. Incomplete. Horseshoe heel with calkin. Corroded.

end of shaft. Shaft rectangular in section. Corroded.

Horseshoe nail. E2970:001:015. Fe. L. 24 mm, W. (head) 12.3 mm, Th. (shaft) 4 mm, Wt. 2.9 g. Incomplete. Fiddle-key nail with evidence of clenching at end of shaft. Shaft rectangular in section. Corroded.

Horseshoe nail. E2970:116:007. Fe. L. 30.9m, W. (head) 12 mm, Th. (shaft) 3.6 mm, Wt. 2.9 g. Incomplete. Horseshoe nail with expanded head (broken). Rectangular sectioned shaft with clench. Corroded.

Horseshoe nail. E2970:001:004. Fe. L. 46 mm, W. (head) 16 mm, Th. (shaft) 4.6 mm, Wt. 5.5 g. Complete. Fiddle-key nail with clenching at

Horseshoe nail frag. E2970:001:023. Fe. L. 21.3 mm, W. (head) 12 mm, Th. (shaft) 4.6 mm, Wt. 4 g. Incomplete. Head and upper portion of shaft of fiddle-key nail. Corroded.

Horseshoe nail? E2970:001:338. *Fe.* L. 39.2 mm, W. (head) 12.2 mm, Th. (shaft) 5.7 mm, Wt. 7 g. Complete. Nail with expanded head and

rectangular sectioned shaft. Possible horseshoe nail. Corroded.

Weaponry

Arrowhead

One possible arrowhead (E2970:028:001) came from the fill of a stone-lined pit (026). The object tapers to a point at one end, while the opposing end is sub-circular and may have originally been socketed. Although corrosion is obscuring a definitive identification it is possible that the object represents the remains of a socketed bodkin-bladed arrowhead. The socketed form of bodkin-bladed arrowheads is usually simple, consisting of a narrow square-section bar tapering to a point, with a circular sectioned socket at the opposing end (Carroll and Quinn 2003, 283). Similar in form, although with a wider socket diameter are crossbow quarrel arrowheads. The socketed form of bodkin-bladed arrowheads is the most common type in medieval contexts dating from the 10th to 13th centuries (Carroll and Quinn 2003, 283, after Halpin 1997, 541).

Possible arrowhead. E2970:028:001. *Fe.* L. 57.7 mm, W. 10.5 mm, Th. 9.8 mm, Wt. 4.9 g. Complete. Corroded iron object tapers to a point at one end. Opposing end sub-circular,

possibly originally socketed. Possible socketed bodkin-bladed arrowhead. Detail obscured by corrosion.

Structural Ironwork

Nails

Forty-five nails, nail heads or nail shafts were recovered from site E2970. The majority of the nails came from the topsoil covering the site, however, several examples were also recovered from medieval and post-medieval contexts. Generally the nails represented in the assemblage are small-medium in size with only five large examples (E2970:001:006, E2970:067:023, E2970:001:083, E2970:014:001 and E2970:119:001). Also of note is the large domed head of E2970:119:001 of which similar examples are known from 13th-14th century contexts in Southampton (Platt and Coleman-Smith 1975, 277-281). In general, while different nail types can be identified through their distinct heads and/or size (e.g. horseshoe nails), little can be said of the typological development of nails with rectangular or circular heads which continued in use from the medieval period through to the 19th century. The majority of the nails recovered are likely to have been used as structural ironwork, particularly the larger examples.

Nail frag. E2970:001:250. *Fe.* L. 17.6 mm, W. 11.6 mm, Th. 10.4 mm, Wt. 5.2 g. Incomplete. Head and upper portion of nail shaft, rectangular in section.

Nail. E2970:001:258. *Fe.* L. 56.8 mm, W. 11.2 mm, Th. 7.3 mm, Wt. 18 g. Incomplete. Corroded nail with flat head, possibly originally sub-circular. Shaft rectangular in section, tapers to blunt flat tip.

Nail. E2970:001:249. *Fe.* L. 49.8 mm, W. 10 mm, Th. 4.7 mm, Wt. 9.1 g. Incomplete. Corroded nail, possibly split longitudinally. Shaft rectangular in section, head flat, possibly rectangular.

Nail shaft? E2970:001:248. *Fe.* L. 45.6 mm, W. 13.5 mm, Th. 6.9 mm, Wt. 10.9 g. Incomplete.

Possible nail shaft, rectangular in section. Head not extant. Corroded.

Nail/ Tack. E2970:001:008. *Fe.* L. 19.5 mm, W. 4 mm, Th. 3.9 mm, Wt. 1.2 g. Complete. Small nail/tack with flat sub-circular head. Shaft rectangular in section. Corroded.

Nail. E2970:001:016. *Fe.* L. 20.4 mm, W. 4.1 mm, Th. 2.9 mm, Wt. 1.5 g. Incomplete. Nail with rectangular sectioned shaft and flat rectangular head. Lower portion of shaft missing. Corroded.

Nail. E2970:001:012. *Fe.* L. 25 mm, W. 4.5 mm, Th. 4.3 mm, Wt. 1.9 g. Complete? Small nail with flat sub-circular head. Shaft rectangular in section.

Nail. E2970:001:006. *Fe.* L. 72.6 mm, W. 12 mm, Th. 6.9 mm, Wt. 26.7 g. Complete. Large nail with flat head, possibly originally rectangular. Shaft rectangular in section, tapers to a blunt point.

Nail head. E2970:001:014. *Fe.* L. 10.8 mm, W. 9 mm, Th. 3.6 mm, Wt. 1.3 g. Incomplete. Small rectangular nail head with short portion of shaft extant. Corroded.

Nail shaft. E2970:001:005. *Fe.* L. 47 mm, W. 11 mm, Th. 9 mm, Wt. 10.7 g. Incomplete. Rectangular sectioned nail shaft, tapers to blunt flat point. Head not extant. Corroded.

Nail. E2970:001:013. *Fe.* L. 21.9 mm, W. 4.7 mm, Th. 3.9 mm, Wt. 1 g. Complete. Small nail with flat oval head. Shaft rectangular in section. Corroded.

Nail. E2970:001:007. *Fe.* L. 62 mm, W. 6.6 mm, Th. 5.5 mm, Wt. 6.6 g. Complete. Corroded nail with rectangular sectioned shaft. Shape of head indeterminate due to accretions.

Nail. E2970:001:018. *Fe.* L. 71 mm, W. 5.5 mm, Th. 5.5 mm, Wt. 12 g. Complete. Nail with flat sub-circular head. Shaft square in section. Corroded.

Nail. E2970:001:084. *Fe.* L. 42.8 mm, W. 6.9 mm, Th. 5.1 mm, Wt. 7.7 g. Complete. Nail with rectangular sectioned shaft and slightly domed rectangular head. Corroded.

Nail. E2970:001:088. *Fe.* L. 24 mm, W. 6.5 mm, Th. 4.3 mm, Wt. 3.1 g. Incomplete. Small nail with rectangular sectioned shaft and flat, possibly rectangular head. Corroded.

Nail. E2970:067:022. *Fe.* L. 31.9 mm, W. 5.9 mm, Th. 3.6 mm, Wt. 2.9 g. Incomplete. Small nail with rectangular sectioned shaft and expanded rectangular head. Corroded.

Nail. E2970:067:021. *Fe.* L. 39.2 mm, W. 5.9 mm, Th. 5.3 mm, Wt. 2.3 g. Complete. Small highly corroded nail. Shaft possibly rectangular in section – obscured by corrosion. Flat rectangular head.

Nail. E2970:067:023. *Fe.* L. 111.8 mm, W. 11.4 mm, Th. 7.7 mm, Wt. 49.7 g. Complete. Large nail with rectangular sectioned shaft, tapers slightly towards flat tip. Shank expanded beneath flat rectangular head. Corroded.

Nail. E2970:001:220. *Fe.* L. 14.2 mm, W. 10.9 mm, Th. 5.3 mm, Wt. 1.8 g. Incomplete. Nail head and upper portion of shaft, rectangular in section. Corroded.

Nail. E2970:001:083. *Fe.* L. 49.8 mm, W. 11 mm, Th. 6.4 mm, Wt. 25.2 g. Complete. Nail with wide, rectangular sectioned shaft. Flat sub-rectangular head.

Nail. E2970:001:085. *Fe.* L. 54 mm, W. 6.1 mm, Th. 4.1 mm, Wt. 4.8 g. Incomplete. Nail with rectangular sectioned shaft and small sub-circular head. Corroded.

Nail. E2970:001:086. *Fe.* L. 43 mm, W. 7.2 mm, Th. 5.3 mm, Wt. 5.7 g. Complete. Nail with rectangular sectioned shaft and small rectangular head. Corroded.

Nail shaft. E2970:001:090. *Fe.* L. 60.6 mm, W. 8.3 mm, Th. 5.7 mm, Wt. 15.2 g. Incomplete. Nail shaft, rectangular in section. Upper portion of shaft expanded. Head not extant.

Nail shaft. E2970:001:089. *Fe.* L. 26 mm, W. 6.3 mm, Th. 2.5 mm, Wt. 1.4 g. Incomplete. Rectangular sectioned nail shaft with possible spiral clenching at tip. Possible horseshoe nail.

Nail shaft. E2970:001:307. *Fe.* L. 67.4 mm, W. 11.7 mm, Th. 5 mm, Wt. 12.8 g. Incomplete. Wide, rectangular sectioned nail shaft, tapers to blunt point. Head not extant.

Nail shaft? E2970:001:164. *Fe.* L. 19.9 mm, W. 4.1 mm, Th. 2.8 mm, Wt. 0.4 g. Incomplete. Rectangular in section, tapers to rounded point. Possible nail shaft. Corroded.

Nail shaft frag? E2970:010:009. *Fe.* L. 19.2 mm, W. 8 mm, Th. 5.3 mm, Wt. 2.5 g. Incomplete. Rectangular in section. Possible fragment of nail shaft. Corroded.

Nail shaft. E2970:010:012. *Fe.* L. 41 mm, W. 8.8 mm, Th. 5.1 mm, Wt. 4.5 g. Incomplete. Rectangular in section. Head not extant. Corroded.

Nail shaft. E2970:025:002. *Fe.* L. 64.4 mm, W. 7.5 mm, Th. 5.5 mm, Wt. 7 g. Incomplete. Rectangular in section. Head not extant. Corroded.

Nail. E2970:001:162. *Fe.* L. 32 mm, W. 6.3 mm, Th. 4.9 mm, Wt. 2.6 g. Incomplete. Small corroded nail with rectangular sectioned shaft and small, flat rectangular head.

Nail. E2970:010:007. *Fe.* L. 55.9 mm, W. 67 mm, Th. 5.6 mm, Wt. 8.4 g. Complete. Rectangular sectioned nail with flat rectangular head. Corroded.

Nail. E2970:010:008. *Fe.* L. 75.4 mm, W. 5.5 mm, Th. 5.2 mm, Wt. 10.2 g. Complete. Rectangular sectioned shaft, lower portion bent. Flat possibly sub-circular head. Corroded.

Nail. E2970:088:009. *Fe.* L. 33.8 mm, W. 4.2 mm, Th. 2.2 mm, Wt. 1.3 g. Incomplete. Small iron nail with rectangular sectioned shaft. Head indeterminate shape. Corroded.

Nail. E2970:134:019. *Fe.* L. 25 mm, W. 3.8 mm, Th. 3.8 mm, Wt. 5.2 g. Incomplete. Small iron nail with square sectioned shaft. Head indeterminate shape due to stone accretion. Corroded

Nail. E2970:001:087. *Fe.* L. 28.3 mm, W. 5.2 mm, Th. 4.8 mm, Wt. 2.9 g. Incomplete. Small iron nail with rectangular sectioned shaft. Flat rectangular head. Corroded.

Nail. E2970:032:037. *Fe.* L. 31.4 mm, W. 4.8 mm, Th. 4.4 mm, Wt. 3.1 g. Incomplete. Small iron nail with rectangular sectioned shaft. Flat rectangular head. Corroded.

Nail. E2970:029:052. *Fe.* L. 26.7 mm, W. 6.5 mm, Th. 5.3 mm, Wt. 3.5 g. Complete. Small iron nail with rectangular sectioned shaft, bent at right angle. Flat rectangular head. Corroded.

Nail. E2970:014:001. *Fe.* L. 109 mm, W. (head) 30.6 mm, Th. (shaft) 7.7 mm, Wt. 66.3 g. Complete. Large iron nail with rectangular sectioned shaft, tapers to flat blunt tip. Shaft bent. Flat rectangular head. Corroded.

Nail. E2970:001:091. *Fe.* L. 25.8 mm, W. 3.6 mm, Th. 3.6 mm, Wt. 1 g. Incomplete. Small iron nail with square sectioned shaft. Flat rectangular head, broken. Corroded.

Nail. E2970:062:025. *Fe.* L. 24.4 mm, W. (head) 9.4 mm, Th. (shaft) 2.8 mm, Wt. 2.2 g. Incomplete? Small iron nail with rectangular sectioned shaft. Expanded head, possible horseshoe nail. Corroded.

Nail. E2970:119:001. *Fe.* L. 53.9 mm, W. (head) 58 mm, Th. (shaft) 7.6 mm, Wt. 77.5 g. Incomplete. Large iron nail with rectangular sectioned shaft (broken). Large domed rectangular head.

Nail shaft? E2970:001:092. *Fe.* L. 19.4 mm, W. 4.7 mm, Th. 4.2 mm, Wt. 1.2 g. Incomplete. Small ferrous object, rectangular in section. Possible nail shaft.

Nail shaft. E2970:251:008. *Fe.* L. 35.8 mm, W. 4.6 mm, Th. 4.6 mm, Wt. 2.7 g. Incomplete. Square in section. Head not extant. Corroded.

Incomplete. Possible large expanded nail head. Portion of rectangular sectioned shaft also extant. Corroded.

Nail head? E2970:014:016. *Fe.* L. 25.5 mm, W. (head) 20 mm, Th. (shaft) 5.7 mm, Wt. 25 g.

Nail frag. E2970:052:017. *Fe.* L. 15.3 mm, W. 4.4 mm, Th. 4.2 mm, Wt. 2.6 g. Incomplete. Nail head and portion of shaft. Corroded.

Miscellaneous

Eighteen items including a possible nail shaft (E2970:001:010) and dish/plate fragment (E2970:067:025) are included in this section due to their fragmentary and/or highly corroded state. These items whose precise function could not be determined are listed below with a basic description.

Miscellaneous. E2970:019:001. *Fe.* L. 13 mm, W. 10.4 mm, Th. 0.4 mm, Wt. 0.1 g. Incomplete. Undiagnostic metal flake.

Miscellaneous. E2970:001:022. *Fe.* L. 14.8 mm, W. 11 mm, Th. 6.9 mm, Wt. 3.1 g. Incomplete. Small fragment of corroded ferrous object, undiagnostic.

Miscellaneous. E2970:001:002. *Pb.* L. 37 mm, W. 32 mm, Th. 3.7 mm, Wt. 26.8 g. Complete. Sub-circular flattened lead object. Function unknown.

Miscellaneous. E2970:001:118. *Fe.* L. 20.6 mm, W. 10 mm, Th. 6 mm, Wt. 1.6 g. Incomplete. Small triangular fragment of corroded ferrous object, undiagnostic.

Miscellaneous. E2970:019:001. *Fe.* L. 13.6 mm, W. 10 mm, Th. 0.36 mm, Wt. 0.1 g. Incomplete. Thin fragment of iron object. Undiagnostic.

Miscellaneous. E2970:001:163. *Fe.* L. 25 mm, W. 11 mm, Th. 9.6 mm, Wt. 5 g. Incomplete. Fragment of corroded ferrous object, undiagnostic.

Miscellaneous. E2970:001:011. *Fe.* L. 15.6 mm, W. 10.9 mm, Th. 5.7 mm, Wt. 3.1 g. Incomplete. Small ferrous object. Highly corroded with stone accretions. Undiagnostic.

Miscellaneous. E2970:067:011. *Fe.* L. 33 mm, W. 17.2 mm, Th. 2.2 mm, Wt. 4.6 g. Incomplete. Metal strip in 2 pieces. Remains of perforation visible, broken at either end. Function unknown. Corroded.

Miscellaneous. E2970:001:009. *Fe.* L. 42 mm, W. 14.8 mm, Th. 7.6 mm, Wt. 14.8 g. Incomplete. Corroded iron object, tapers and curves slightly towards rounded terminal. Wedge-shaped in section. Undiagnostic.

Miscellaneous. E2970:067:025. *Fe.* L. 65 mm, W. 69 mm, Th. 0.98 mm, Wt. 11.6 g. Incomplete. Fragment of flat object of sheet metal, possibly originally circular. One curved edge extant with shallow inturned lip. Possible dish or plate fragment? Corroded.

Miscellaneous. E2970:001:017. *Fe.* L. 17.9 mm, W. 8.5 mm, Th. 4.2 mm, Wt. 1.8 g. Incomplete. Small ferrous object, rectangular in section. One end splayed, tapers towards opposing end. Undiagnostic.

Miscellaneous. E2970:001:010. *Fe.* L. 27.4 mm, W. 6.3 mm, Th. 6.3 mm, Wt. 4.3 g. Incomplete. Corroded ferrous bar, square in cross section. Possible nail shaft.

Miscellaneous. E2970:025:019. *Cu Alloy.* L. 33.3 mm, W. 6.1 mm, Th. 0.72 mm, Wt. 0.5 g. Incomplete. Scrap of sheet metal, sub-lozenge shaped. Tapers towards either end. Undiagnostic.

Miscellaneous. E2970:161:001. *Cu Alloy.* L. 24 mm, W. 10.2 mm, Th. 1.1 mm, Wt. 0.7 g. Incomplete. Folded scrap of sheet metal. Tapers towards one end. Undiagnostic.

Miscellaneous. E2970:052:018. *Fe.* L. 22 mm, W. 12.5 mm, Th. 6.4 mm, Wt. 4.1 g. Incomplete. Fragment of highly corroded ferrous object, undiagnostic.

Miscellaneous. E2970:217:001. *Fe.* L. 98.9 mm, W. 13.2 mm, Th. 4.8 mm, Wt. 18.8 g. Incomplete. Corroded iron bar, rectangular in section. Possibly wider towards either end, detail obscured by corrosion.

Miscellaneous. E2970:034:001. *Fe.* L. 62.3 mm, W. 22.3 mm, Th. 7.8 mm, Wt. 25.7 g. Incomplete. Folded iron strap. Folded end tapers to blunt point. One circular perforation visible at this end. Function unknown.

Miscellaneous. E2970:001:020. *Fe.* 178.9 mm, W. 72.6 mm, Th. 17.7 mm, Wt. 517.2 g. Incomplete. Irregularly shaped metal object with decorative comb? Cross section is oval in central portion, flattening out at either side. Possible farm machinery component?

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Appendix 15 – The coins from Timolin townland, Co. Kildare (E2970) N9/N10 Kilcullen to Moone and Athy Link Road

By: Damian Shiels MA MIAI

Introduction

Two coins were retrieved from this site for analysis. They were among 341 unstratified finds recovered as a result of topsoil stripping and hand cleaning (O’Connell & Hackett 2009, 4). A large number of these artefacts are most probably associated with the medieval settlement at the site. The two coins recovered were E2970:001:001 a silver halfpenny of King John dating to between 1205- 1211 and E2970:001:181 a copper halfpenny of King William and Queen Mary dated to 1693.

King John Silver Halfpenny c.1205- 1211 (E2970:001:001)

This coin is in poor to fair condition, and shows a significant level of wear.

The obverse of the coin features a facing crowned bust of King John within a triangle and the inscription ‘IOHAN REX’. Wear has affected the clarity of the bust and some damage and wear has caused the ‘rex’ element of the inscription to be partially illegible. The reverse of the coin features a cross, moon and stars within a triangle. Damage and wear has made the reverse inscription, which identifies the moneyer, almost unintelligible. It most likely reads ‘IOHAN’.

The use of the triangle on John’s coins appears to have been a method of differentiating Irish and English mint coinage. The reverse design of the sun, moon and stars is thought to be a reference to the King’s patron saint, John the Baptist. They are all symbols of light; the gospel of St. John records that John the Baptist was a ‘witness to the light’ (Colgan 2003, 16).

This coin is part of the ‘Rex’ coinage of John, his third coinage in Ireland that was struck following his ascension to the throne and issued between 1205 and 1211; earlier coins had portrayed John in his role as Lord of Ireland. It is thought that the principal reason for this issue were John’s wars with King Philip II of France. The rex coinage was of the same weight and quality of that struck in England which made it of value both there and on the continent, where examples have been discovered. The denominations in this issue consisted of a silver penny, halfpenny and farthing (Colgan 2003, 16). Much of Ireland’s silver supply was exhausted during the early years of the 13th century, and no coins were struck in Ireland for forty years after 1211 (Colgan 2003, 18). As a result these coins stayed in circulation for a significant period of time, as evidenced by the wear on this example. In this context it would seem that a deposition date of the later thirteenth century is probable.

William III & Mary II Copper Halfpenny 1693 (E2970:001:181)

This coin is in extremely poor condition, and is heavily corroded.

The obverse of this coin is heavily degraded, with a bust outline and the fragmentary remains of an inscription all that remains visible. It is possible to discern from the outline that originally this coin displayed the busts of William III and Mary II with the inscription ‘GVLIEMVS ET MARIA DEI GRATIA’, ‘William and Mary by the grace of God’. A section of the word ‘gratia’ is all that survives on this example. On the reverse none of the inscription survives although the traces of a crowned harp dividing the year 1693 are just discernible. Originally the inscription would have read ‘MAG BR FR ET HIB REX ET REGINA’, ‘Great Britain, France and Ireland king and queen’.

Following the victory of the Williamites in the War of the Two Kings in 1691, Jacobite gunmoney coinage was no longer regarded as legal tender. The new monarchs William and Mary issued a series

of halfpennies in 1692, 1693 and 1694. Following Queen Mary's death in 1694 coins were issued with the bust and title of King William alone, and after 1696 no copper coins were minted in Ireland until 1722 (Colgan 2003, 157- 158; Seaby 1970, 80).

The coin was probably minted under a patent by Colonel Roger Moore, who had held the patent up to 1689 and probably returned to his position after the war. As a consequence of the devaluation of gunmoney, many Irish people did not trust base metal coinage, so much so that it became necessary for the authorities to issue a proclamation in 1692 to 'quiet the minds of the people' who did not want to accept the halfpennies (Colgan 2003, 158).

The period that this coin spent in circulation prior to deposition is difficult to ascertain due to its poor condition. It may have found its way into the ground at any point between the late seventeenth and first half of the eighteenth centuries.

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Appendix 16 – The knapped and ground-stone assemblage from Timolin, Co. Kildare (E2970)

By: Maria Soledad Mallia-Guest

Introduction

A total of 20 lithic finds, including 12 possible knapped ones and eight ground-stone examples were recovered during archaeological resolution at site E2970 in the townland of Timolin, Co. Kildare. The site yielded evidence of prehistoric activity in the form of annular ring-ditches and a number of pits. Medieval and post-medieval activity consisted of a curvilinear ditch, structural remains, a corn-drying kiln, pits and a number of spreads and metalled surfaces. Agricultural activity was also identified through plough furrows and gullies (O'Connell and Hackett 2009). The artefactual assemblage recovered on site was dominated by unstratified finds with large number of glazed medieval pottery sherds and metal finds. While the six ground-stone artefacts were recovered from the topsoil, a number of knapped finds were also retrieved from two linear features, a ring- and a curvilinear ditch, a pit and a spread (*ibid*).

Methodology

A macroscopic analysis of the components was carried out based upon a techno-typological approach following categories developed by Inizan *et al.* (1999). Further contextual background is based on Woodman *et al.* (2006).

The artefacts were visually examined with the aid of an 8x hand lens, recorded and catalogued using Microsoft Excel 2003. No minimum size criterion was applied for artefact discard; therefore, any other lithic material that may have been retrieved during sample processing was incorporated to contribute to the assemblage integrity. The variables recorded include: overall metric attributes (length, width and thickness), type of raw material, fragmentation, and artefact condition to determine if post-depositional, manufacture or use-damage was present.

In addition, when macroscopic evidence of use-wear was present, subsequent basic high-power micro-wear analysis was carried out using a reflective microscope at 200x magnification. The presence/absence of use traces such as micro-polish, motion striation and edge-scarring/rounding were also recorded.

The ground-stone finds were also visually examined with the aid of stereomicroscope at 40x magnification. In addition to the metric attributes and weight, raw material, artefact condition and any evidence of manufacture through abrasion, polish or impact present was also recorded and discussed along with any signs of wearing and use motion.

The knapped assemblage

A total of 12 finds (Table 1) were recovered at site E2970 (Timolin, Co. Kildare) comprising flint and chert artefacts as well as a single find made of an indeterminate silicified sedimentary raw material, possible siltstone.

The majority of the finds were retrieved from the surface (001) and the upper brown fine sand fill (029) of a curvilinear ditch (135). Single examples were retrieved from the upper fill (014) of linear ditch (015), the single deposit within linear feature (160) and spreads (025) and (062). The fill (178) of

an oval pit (177) and the basal brownish yellow sandy silt deposit (260) of ring ditch (245) were also single artefact bearing contexts (Figure 1).

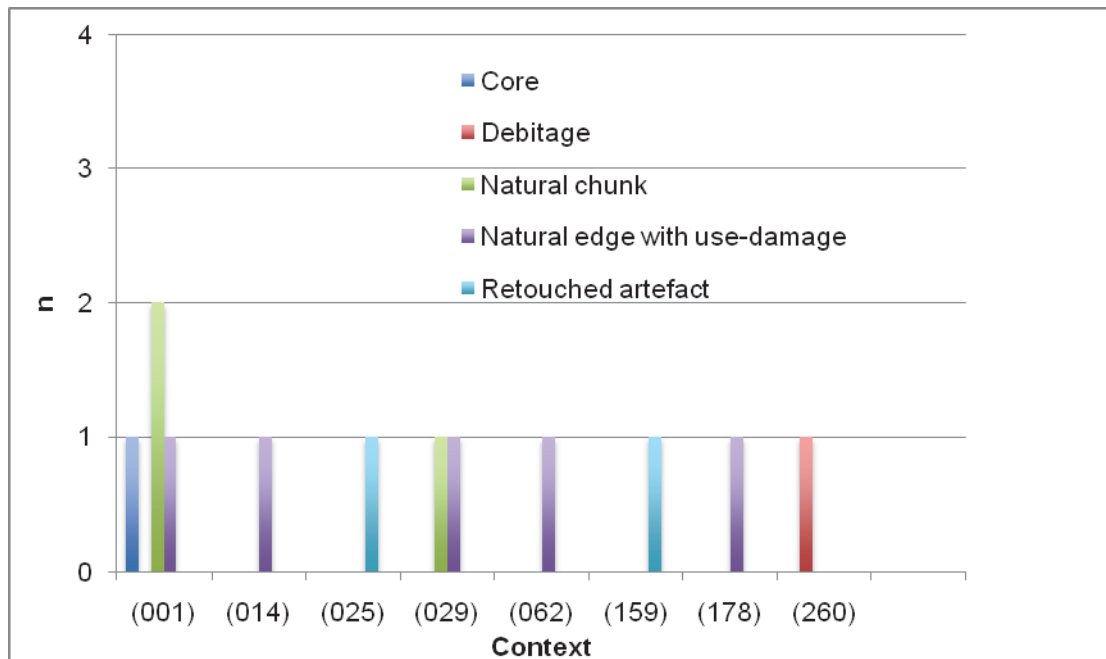


Figure 1 – Distribution of the knapped assemblage from Timolin, Co. Kildare (E2970)

The assemblage is in fair condition with poor and very poor examples also present, with heavy patination and luster amongst the most common surface alterations. A number of finds also display iron-staining, some degree of cortication as well as rolled and dulled edges. Only one find exceeds 50 mm in length and with the majority of them manufactured on normal flake-like length/width module blanks (Figure 2). Approximately 50% of the finds present some cortex remnant covering between 20% - 85% of their surfaces.

Five categories can be further identified including a small number of retouched artefacts, utilised blanks (natural edges with use-damage), natural chunks and single examples of cores and debitage (Table 1, Figure 1)

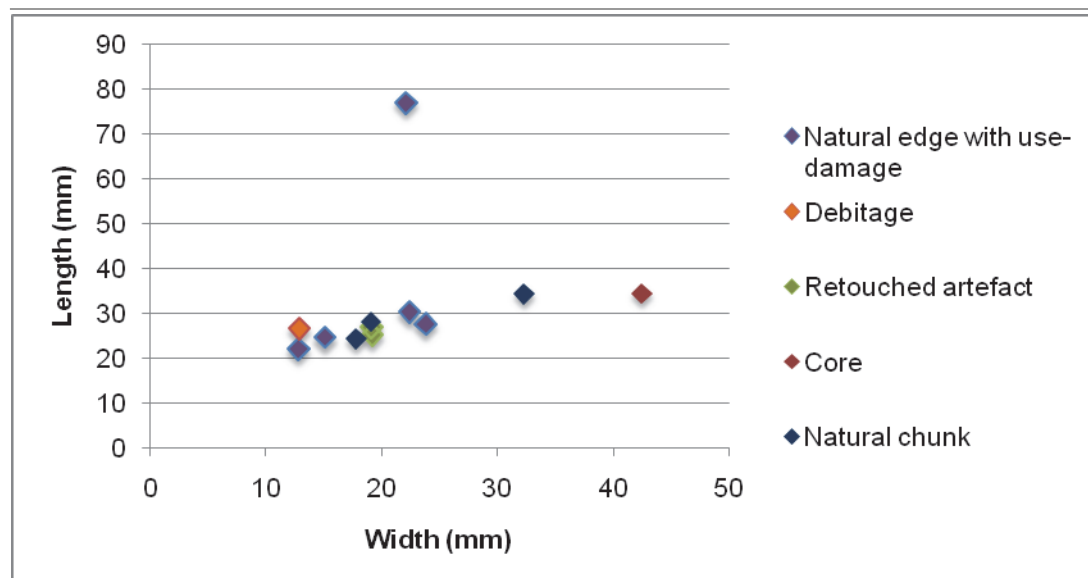


Figure 2 – Length/width ratios of the lithic assemblage from Timolin, Co. Kildare (E2970)

Retouched Artefacts

This category comprises only two unilaterally retouched artefacts, E2970:025:001 and E2970:159:003, made of chert and flint respectively which can be classified as miscellaneous retouched flakes measuring less than 30 mm. Both finds are complete but presenting lustered and patinated surfaces.

The former was recovered from an irregularly brown clayey spread (025) in association with green glazed pottery, while the flint find E2970:159:003 was retrieved from the single clayey sand deposit (159) of an irregular linear feature (160) also associated with glazed sherds.

Find E2970:025:001 is a minimally retouched single arris flake made of local black chert and exhibiting a rather discontinuous series of abrupt retouch (70°). This retouch is located on its side at its proximal/butt end, while a rather sinuous edge is also present towards the distal portion. The retouch extends partially over the artefact's surface and is mostly derived from use accompanied by intense blunting and abrasion. This damage may suggest that the find was informally used with additional post-depositional dulling of the edges.

Find E2970:159:003 is also a minimally retouched backed flake presenting a rather sinuous and weathered series of abrupt direct unifacial retouch. The find is made of a light orangish/pinkish buff flint preserving 20% of cortex remnant. The blank shows a leaf-shaped outline with the lateral back facilitating the artefact's gripping, repositioning the working edge to the distal position. Nevertheless, the sinuous outline of the edge as well as its blunting suggests modification mostly through abrasion.

Natural edges with use-damage (Utilised blanks)

A total of five artefacts can be classified as modified blanks by use, most of them are made of flint and do not exceed 30 mm in length, with the exception of find E2970:178:001 which is a single arris blade made of buffish white/off-white iron stained ?silicified siltstone measuring over 75 mm in length (Table 1). This find was recovered from the greyish brown silty sand deposit (185) of an oval pit (177) which truncated an oblong feature (185)

This blade (E2970:178:001) is made of a fine-grained matrix presenting some poorly sorted quartz phenocrysts with a rather brittle sugary texture and sheen. It shows parallel, fairly straight sides with micro-notching/denticulations and rounding, particularly on its left edge. No further microscopic evidence of use-wear was however identified. The find is a finely detached blank, presenting a plain

unprepared platform and non-differentiated bulb and ripples of percussion. It is plausible that the artefact would have suited a longitudinal use-motion, with the arris serving as back to facilitate prehension, however no striations were observable.

The remaining utilised flakes fall within the small to medium-sized category with two flint examples (E2970:001:247 and E2970:029:053) exhibiting approximately 30 to 40 % of cortex remnant.

Flake E2970:001:247 is an iron-stained and poorly preserved white patinated secondary flint flake exhibiting half-moon fractures and blunting on distal end where a spur projects slightly. Isolated retouch scars are also present on frontal edge with slight rounding and blunting microscopically visible. As its proximal end is missing, no further technological attributes could be recorded.

Flake E2970:029:053 is a bipolar example with a rather sub-triangular outline, made of mid-orangish buff flint showing a bashed proximal abrupt and thick end. Its distal portion displays a rather weathered and brief series of micro-retouch marginally extending over the surface on which only rounding was microscopically identified. Blunting and abrasion are also present on the right edge. This find was recovered from the upper brown fine sand fill of the curvilinear ditch (135).

Two additional modified flakes were recovered from the brown sandy silt upper fill (014) of linear ditch (015) and the mid-brown clayey silt spread (062).

Flake E2970:014:012 is a heavily patinated and lustered inner angular flake presenting a plain prepared platform by retouch and pronounced ripples and bulb of percussion. The blank has a leaf-shaped outline and displays micro-retouch along the perimeter. Some series are discontinuous and are accompanied by micro-notching which is likely to be post-depositional in origin. Only the damage on the left edge is continuous to be considered the result of use-damage. However, only this blunting is microscopically visible suggesting that this is likely an unused rejected blank.

As only a single invasive scar is present while a thick plateau remains in its mesial portion, the find appears to be a discarded/rejected projectile blank. It is worth noting that the micro-retouching present on the perimeter could be the result of abrasion in preparation for further thinning and shaping of the piece.

Find E2970:062:026 is a fragmented single arris flake displaying micro-retouch along the edges as well as projecting spur. The flake shows a v-shaped fracture in distal position and a transversal fracture at its proximal end. Only micro-retouch and notching is present on both edges and the distal spur, suggesting this could have functioned as a possible engraver or less likely as an awl. Rounding and possible micro-polish are present on its left edge.

Core

A single sub-rounded split pebble (E2970:001:241), retrieved from topsoil can be further classified as a core. The find, which is a light to mid-greyish buff poor quality beach flint pebble measures less than 45 mm in width and presents only one extraction scar with pronounced ripples of percussion and a crushed striking platform. The pebble is heavily rolled and patinated presenting approximately 80% of cortex remnant and weighing 50.6 g

Debitage

Only a single knapping by-product was recovered from the basal yellow sandy silt deposit (260) of ring-ditch (245). The piece is a complete secondary flake made of stained light whitish buff flint, presenting a plain unprepared but lipped platform, pronounced bulb and diffuse ripples of

percussion. The find, which shows over 85% of cortex remnant on dorsal face, does not appear to have been a suitable blank for further modification

Natural Chunks

Two sub-angular light grey chert chunks (E2970:001:242 and E2970:029:051) were recovered from the surface and the upper fill of curvilinear ditch (135). Both finds present isolated flaking scars with no clear pattern, and dulled blunted edges, showing patinated and weathered surfaces. None of the attributes can be considered to be the result of intentional knapping and are therefore considered of no archaeological significance.

The ground-stone assemblage

A total of eight ground-stone finds were recovered from the surface (001) at site E2970 (Timolin, Co. Kildare) all of which are made of sedimentary rocks locally available. The finds can be classed into four categories; handstones, perforated stones, structural items and a single gaming piece (Table 2)

Handstones

A possible grooved polisher/abrader (E2970:001:325) and a hammerstone (E2970:001:326) comprise this category.

Find E2970:001:325 is a possible ?grooved abrader/polisher measuring 94.3 mm in length by 43.3 mm in width, a thickness of 27.1 mm and a weight 166.4. The find is made of a sub-oval, loaf-shaped, fine, light-greyish sandstone cobble, presenting intense weathering and scattered patches of carbonated soil concretions. The blank is sub-rectangular in cross-section with a tabular profile, with flattened smooth sides and rounded convex ends.

Two grooves run lengthwise through each broad face extending from one end to the other. The wider one measures 14 mm in width while, the narrower groove, situated in the opposing face has a width of 8.8 mm showing an asymmetrical v-profile. The bucket-shaped groove presents parallel striations indicating abrasive weathering through a reciprocal movement, particularly visible at the ends. The opposing narrower groove appears weathered and smoother and originally water worn.

Find E2970:001:326 is a possible hammerstone made of a light yellowish, fine-grained sandstone cobble measuring 82.2 mm by 76.8 mm by 57.6 mm in thickness with a weight of 469.6 g. The artefact is sub-rounded in plan with a sub-oval cross-section presenting weathering and pecking on the broad surfaces and at one end. The opposing end appears to have been pecked and ground flat with a thin faint discontinuous groove running transversely across its medial section.

Perforated Stones

Two perforated stone artefacts E2970:001:306 and E2970:001:056 can be classified as textile manufacturing equipment.

Artefact E2970:001:306 is a possible loom weight or spindle whorl made of fine weathered sandstone also presenting carbonated accretions. The find measures 48.9 mm in length by 44.7 mm wide, with a thickness of 16.4 mm and a weight of 43.7 g. The shape is sub-circular with convex rounded sides and roughly abraded faces, presenting unevenly distributed thickness and an asymmetrical plano-convex profile.

The find shows an off-set sub-oval perforation displaying an internal diameter of 5.1 mm deviating to a maximum of 16.6 mm which is located towards the distal end. This perforation appears to be biconical, although the presence of concretions obscures its extent on one of the faces, with irregularly splaying sides extending towards the edge. This divergence and slight depression towards this end

exclusively on this broad surface, may indicate the initiation of the perforation or suggest that tension was applied at this point if used as a weight.

Find E2970:001:056 is a possible loom-weight made on a possible greenish grey phyllitic slate fragment which is tabular in profile and triangular in plan presenting naturally smooth faces. The find which is proximally fractured, measures 64.2 mm in length by 51.5 mm in width with a thickness of 7.8 mm and a weight of 33.1 g. The internal diameter for the perforation is 9.5 mm, splaying to 11.7 mm.

The perforation is oval/tear-shaped and roughly centred presenting wearing around its internal diameter. The presence of some polishing/grinding around the perforation on one of the faces suggests that it was drilled from a single side. Similar flat-shaped geometrical pieces have sometimes been described as possible weaving tablets although these show smaller bore holes placed at their ends. Scoring is visible within the internal diameter of the perforation suggesting that tension was exerted in one direction.

Gaming Material

Find E2970:001:099 can be classified as a roughly cubic playing piece (perhaps a dice) measuring 20.5 mm by 20.2 mm in width and 17.3 mm in height with a weight of 14.6 g. The find is made of a light whitish-grey stone, possibly some kind of metamorphic variety (possibly steatite). The more rectangular faces are smoothed and flat, presenting a waxy sheen, while the rather squat faces are roughly textured with irregular depressions and striations, possibly indicating poorly finished sides. One of these faces shows isolated brown-reddish (possibly iron oxide) specks, while the other rougher pitted face also presents dark bluish black spotting. The size of the find and the absence of further carving and values may indicate that this is an unfinished piece. Edges and corners are relatively smoothed, rounded with only one corner being particularly worn out, adding a load to the piece. No comparative material for this find has been identified and further petrological assessment of the raw material is recommended.

Architectural/Structural Stone

Find E2970:001:324 resembles a decorative terminal knob or a structural ornament made of mid-grey limestone. The find is sub-rectangular in shape with a fractured base and side, with intense pecking on the rounded surviving end. Two shallow, parallel decorative U-shaped and ridged grooves or rilling are carved around its lower portion. The find measures 69.9 mm in length by 71.4 mm in width and 50.1 mm in thickness with a weight of 278.2 g.

E2970:001:204 is a fine buffish grey limestone slab measuring 280 cm in length by 140 mm in width by 85 mm in height. The find has been tentatively identified as a roughly dressed stone, possibly functioning as a horizontal piece of a structure such as a sill or a vertical jamb. It shows a squared end and smoothed slightly concave broad surface presenting incipient polish. The block is rectangular with flat irregular sides; edges are also irregular and damaged but mostly convex. The upper broad surface has been smoothed to a rather shallow concavity presenting a ridge towards the side and its lower surface showing calcareous concretions. One end is also flattened presenting a pattern of transversal striations, with the opposing one presenting a concave fractured profile.

E2970:103:001 is a mid- to dark brownish grey sandstone rectangular block measuring 320 mm in length by 155 mm in width by 140 mm in height. It shows flat square well defined ends with striations and a roughly shaped upper face with horizontal extractions defining a sort of chamfer and parallel vertical extractions or spalling on its contiguous side.

The find is in poor condition presenting brownish-red discolouration as well as fractures and decayed powdery areas with soil and carbonated accretions. The side opposing the parallel markings also displays a poorly preserved textured surface for which the evidence of further dressing is inconclusive.

Discussion

The knapped assemblage recovered at site E2970 in the townland of Timolin, Co. Kildare consists of a number of minimally retouched artefacts and poorly preserved utilised blanks. None of these are typologically diagnostic, except the single arris blade E2970:178:001 which can be considered technologically similar to earlier prehistoric lithic assemblages, in particular Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic ones. A limited number of finds, such as the flake E2970:260:001 also presented evidence of the application of platform technology, which is most frequently found in earlier prehistoric contexts as opposed to the dominance of bipolar technique particularly from the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age onwards (O'Hare 2005, Woodman *et al* 2006).

On the other hand, the remaining knapped artefacts display minimal investment in their manufacturing, with predominantly unifacially and marginally worked surfaces and in particular pieces modified by use with intense blunting and abrasion. It is likely that this reflects a rather expedient lithic strategy with the *ad hoc* utilisation of blanks, the recycling of fractured earlier pieces, which is particularly significant within late prehistoric/early historic assemblages. Furthermore, the residual nature of the lithic material is also emphasised by the co-occurrence of glazed sherds of medieval date (Appendix 11). In spite the increasing role of metal manufacture and use in later prehistoric times, Ford *et al* (1984) highlighted the ease of replacing lithic artefacts rather than their metal counterparts. In many cases, lithic assemblages associated with Iron Age and early medieval settlements may not necessarily indicate the residual or secondary deposition resulting from disturbed contexts but exemplify the prolonged use of lithic raw materials and their adequacy for specific uses (*eg.* strike-a-lights).

Blade technology in Ireland is particularly known from the Early Mesolithic with the presence of regular examples produced for the manufacture of microliths and backed pieces with a trend towards broader blade-like blanks in the Later Mesolithic, suitable for the manufacture of notched and laterally retouched pieces (Costa *et al* 2001; 2005). Woodman (1977) had originally observed a shift from long blades obtained at the beginning of the Late Mesolithic and the broad flake-like blades frequently found at the end of it. This has also been associated with a relative change on the emphasis attributed to the use of soft-hammer percussors (such as bone, antler, hard wood or soft stones) *vs.* blank detachment by hard hammer ones. The latter producing relatively longer and broader blanks (Costa *et al* 2005). Unfortunately, an isolated blade find does not allow further conclusions regarding the type of percussors used for its detachment, and is not sufficient as a conclusive chronological marker *per se*.

Blades are a remarkable component within the lithic assemblage identified at site E2589 (Tinryland, Co. Carlow) preliminary identified by Sternke (2008) as Late Mesolithic in date, with isolated examples also recovered at the nearby site E2972 (Mullamast, Co. Kildare) and small examples retrieved in Ballymount, Co. Kildare (E2873) (Mallia-Guest 2009 a, b). In all cases, evidence of Early and Middle Neolithic activity occurs in the immediate area suggesting that these could be of later date.

The diversity of raw material of which these blades are manufactured is also worth noting, with mostly chert-dominated ones, but also made of other sedimentary lithologies such as the possible

silicified siltstone here discussed, and the mudstone example from Prumplestown Lower, Co. Kildare (E2967) or the broader siltstones and rhyolites blades from Ferriter's Cove, Co. Kerry (Woodman *et al* 1999). Chert is locally available as part of widespread limestone deposits of Carboniferous date, while siltstone also occurs in association with sandstone formations (Old Red Sandstone). On the other hand, flint presents a more restricted distribution with mostly erratic flint pebbles and beach pebble/cobble-size nodules available on coastal localities (Woodman *et al* 2006)

With regards to the ground stone assemblage, the retrieval of most of these artefacts from the surface hinders any attempt to place them in a chronological framework. On broad terms the presence of a gaming piece (E2970:001:099) such as a cubic die suggest at the earliest a medieval date, however no comparative material is available to conclusively assume that this artefact functioned as a gaming piece. Small gaming pieces manufactured mostly of bone and antler are commonly found in Irish rural settlements and villages (Edwards 1999, Duffy *et al.* 2004). The first clearly identifiable category of gaming pieces dates to the Norse period and are known from Viking centres such as Waterford and Dublin. These are onion-shaped or hemispherical pieces with a flat base and evidence of a peg. Nevertheless, perforated boards are a rare occurrence (Breen 1994).

In general terms as the surviving evidence for gaming boards simply consists of roughly incised stone boards it is assumed that the standard of gaming pieces would have originally be a simple group of assorted stones and pebbles. Discs of slate/shale or mudstone would have also been easily procured gaming pieces or counters. Large flat discoid antler and bone pieces are known in Ireland from the Anglo-Norman period and are frequently found in urban contexts. These were possible playing pieces for the game of tables, with the movements dictated by the dice. Although this game was thought to be popular amongst the upper classes or played by high rank chiefs as the *brandub* or *tafl* during the Norse period, both games may have persisted in lower classes for longer (Breen 1994).

Parallel piped or long dice were common Iron Age playing pieces predating the more regular cubic dice. The form and shape of the parallel piped die is mostly dictated by the material used in its manufacturing (*ie.* sheep metapodials). Irish evidence for gaming in an Iron Age context comes from the crouched inhumation burials at Knowth, Co. Meath, with long dice also found at Ballinderry 2, Co. Offaly (Breen 1994, Edwards 1990, O'Kelly 1989).

Cubic dice can also be made of bone or stones such as marble, rock crystal, agate or steatite and wood, however, in Northern Europe bone and antler are the most common material used (Breen 1994). Further petrological analysis of the raw material used for the piece recovered at Site E2970 is recommended, as steatite is usually associated with mica-schists, slate and other metamorphic lithologies such as those known from Connemara (Geological Survey of Ireland 2007), with outcrops at Crohy Head and Garton Lough in Co. Mayo for which no evidence of quarrying in early times is present (Sheehan *et al* 2001, 106-107). Nevertheless, this raw material was an important resource in the North Atlantic region during the Viking Age mostly used for the manufacture of domestic utensils, baking stones, spindle whorls, loom-weights, gaming pieces, net and line sinkers. Sources are known in Norway, western Sweden, Shetland and Greenland with a very small number of Irish finds mostly limited to Hiberno-Scandinavia Dublin (*ibid*).

Breen (1994) accounted a total of 31 examples of cubic dice known from Irish contexts, with many of them dating to the 13th century AD and comparable with the British counterparts. These are mostly made of bone with the exception of an ivory example from Castle Street in Dublin and unprovenanced ones made of chalk and bronze but no other stone dice are known. The bone dice are less than 1 cm and are seldom perfect cubes. The majority come from urban excavations in Dublin, Cork and Waterford with unfinished dice and rough outs from Ferns Castle (Co. Wexford) and Trim Castle (Co. Meath) (*ibid*).

The remaining ground-stone finds insinuate a range of manufacturing activities were carried out in the area. Spindle whorls (used to facilitated the twisting and drafting of fibres into a thread) and possible loom-weights (used to tension the warp threads depending on the breadth of the look and the cloth being woven), more than the spindles in themselves, are common finds in domestic settlements and are usually interpreted as evidence of domestic production. O'Brien (1993) highlights the fact that these domestic items must be seen as expediently designed artefacts, easy to manufacture and replace, usually abandoned or left behind. They are clear evidence of textile production when compared to the low archaeological visibility that the presence of a ground-loom may have left behind; not more substantial than a small number of widely spaced stake-holes. For Early Christian contexts however, the relatively scarce number of 'loom-weights' found in settlement sites has posed questions to the presence of warp weighted looms in Ireland at this time (Hodkinson 1987). Other types may have been in use, such as the beam vertical loom where the tension of the warp is maintained by a beam or the backstrap loom, which anchors the thread on end while the tension is provided via a strap passing around the back (*ibid*). The chance of other loom-types developed at earlier dates and being still in use during this period has resulted in the re-assessment of some of these perforated artefacts as net sinkers. On the other hand, there is strong evidence for the use of the warp weighted loom in the latter part of the first millennium AD in Britain and Northern Europe with horizontal looms appearing sometime after 1100 AD (*ibid*). However, as O'Brien (1993) suggests, many weights may have been manufactured of perishable organic materials (*ie.* dried cattle manure) and therefore lost.

It is worth noting that morphological differences in spindle whorls, such as the perforation diameter and the overall weight, could suggest differences in the type and hardness of fibres spun (*ie.* bast fibres or animal growth fibres) (Barber 1991). The example here recovered may have facilitated the spinning of looser and thicker threads or even may have been used as a small weight as suggested. Along the N9/N10 road scheme a number of textile manufacturing artefacts were identified on sites provisionally considered to represent occupations spanning from the Middle/Late Bronze Age into Early Iron Age. Spindle whorls were found at Site E2988 (Burtown Little, Co. Kildare) with a single example recovered from a cremation pit (Moloney 2009), at Site E2868 (Inchaquire Co. Kildare) (Hanbidge 2009), and a loom-weight within a possible rubbish pit at Site E2977 (Moone, Co. Kildare) (Dennehy and Mallia-Guest 2009; Kyle 2009).

The presence of a possible grooved polisher/abrader is also indicative of manufacturing activities, possible related to shaping and finishing of cylindrical or shaft-like objects. In general those presenting V-shaped grooves appear to be more expedient in design and are whetstones for fine awls or needles and pins. U-shaped grooves on the other hand are likely to be purposefully designed (Adams 2002). These are suitable for working slender rods such as wooden and bone spindles, drills, wooden awls or other weaving tools, stone beads and pins. The nature of the raw material chosen may smooth, harden or polish with coarser grained materials required for leveling unwanted projections and the groove requiring either additional roughening or abrasive agents to sustain its abrasive capacity once worn (*ibid*). Morphological differences between the grooves may suggest that they were used at as part of a two-staged manufacturing process.

Unfortunately the majority of the architectural stone recovered at site E2970 are unstratified, loose, roughly shaped examples, or part of rubble deposits, which can only be discussed within a broad chronology. Both roughly shaped and undecorated architectural stones are tentatively medieval in date. Dry masonry dominates until the 5th century AD, from this point onwards the use of lime mortar spreads. In this regard, sandstone was the most frequent type of rock used in earlier and later Middle Ages. Imports of yellow oolitic limestone occurred sometime in the mid-13th century such as those found at the Cistercian abbey at Mellifont (Co. Louth) (Barry 1988, 147). Oolitic limestone

appears to have been imported from Dundry Hill (Bristol, England), a quarry exploited during the 12th and 13th century and used in the moulded stonework of churches and castles. Carboniferous limestone of local origin was much harder to carve than other stones and appears to have become popular for Irish dressed masonry after 1400 AD (Hurley 1994, 116).

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NMI Number	Raw Material	Type	Category	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	State	Condition	Others	Cortex	Position of Retouch	Type of Retouch	Extension of Retouch	Type of use damage	Type of Platform
E2970:001:241	Flint	Split-pebble	Core	34.5	42.5	27.1	F	Fr	Patinated and lustered, weight: 50.6 g	Yes-80%					Bashed
E2970:001:242	Chert	Natural chunk	Natural chunk	34.3	32.3	14.6	F	Fr	Patinated and lustered-corticated	No					
E2970:001:247	Flint	Utilised secondary flake?	Natural edge with use-damage	30.3	22.4	9.2	F	Pr	Heavily patinated and iron-stained	Yes-40%				B	N/A
E2970:001:308	Chert?	Natural chunk	Natural chunk	28.1	19.1	12.1	F	VPr	Blunted, rolled and patinated	No					
E2970:014:012	Flint	Utilised inner angular flake	Natural edge with use-damage	22.1	12.8	4.1	C	Fr	Heavily patinated and lustered	No				Mr left lateral discontinuous perimetral	Plain
E2970:025:001	Chert	Miscellaneous retouched flake on inner single arris flake	Retouched artefact	25.1	19.2	8.1	C	Fr	lustered and weathered		DU	Ab - 70°	S-I	B	ND
E2970:029:051	Chert?	Natural chunk	Natural chunk	24.4	17.8	8.9	C	Pr	weathered iron stained						
E2970:029:053	Flint	Utilised bipolar flake	Natural edge with use-damage	27.6	23.8	8.7	C	Fr	Patinated and lustered, corticated	Yes-30%				A, B lateral, Mr distal /frontal edge	ND
E2970:062:026	Flint	Utilised flake-perforator/burin on single arris flake	Natural edge with use-damage	24.6	15.1	4.1	F	Fr	Weathered, proximal fracture	No				Mr edges and spur	N/A

NMI Number	Raw Material	Type	Category	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	State	Condition	Others	Cortex	Position of Retouch	Type of Retouch	Extension of Retouch	Type of use damage	Type of Platform
E2970:159:003	Flint	Miscellaneous backed flake	Retouched artefact	26.8	19.1	10.1	C	VPr	Heavily patinated, lustered as well as rolled	Yes-20%	DU	Ab-78°	S-I	B, right lateral	ND
E2970:178:001	(?Silicified) Siltstone	Utilised single arris/ blade	Natural edge with use-damage	76.9	22.1	8.9	C	Fr	Discoloured iron staining burnt?	No				Mn	Plain
E2970:260:001	Flint	Secondary flake	Debitage	26.6	12.9	6.9	C	Fr	Iron-stained	Yes-85%					Plain

Key: F: fragmented, C: complete, Fr: Fair; Pr: Poor; VPr: Very Poor; DU: Direct Unifacial; Ab: Abrupt; S-I: Semi-Invasive; Mr: micro-retouch; A: abrasion, B: blunting; Mn: micro-notching; R: rounding; ND: Non-differentiated; P: pronounced; D: diffuse.

Table 1 – Knapped assemblage from Timolin, Co. Kildare (E2970)

NMI Number	Raw Material	Type	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Weight (g)	Shape	Cross-section	State	Condition	Treatment/Use	Comments
E2970:001:325	Sandstone	Abrader/ Polisher?	94.3	43.4	27.1	166.4	Sub-oval	Sub-R	C	W	Treatment: Ground/ ?carved Fainted striations at ends	Fine sandstone double grooved cobble with carbonated accretions, flattened sides and rounded convex ends. Two grooves lengthwise on each broad face, U-shaped one with fainted striations at the end of the concavity
E2970:001:326	Sandstone	Hammer-stone	82.2	76.8	57.6	469.6	Sub-Rd	Sub-oval	C	W	Pecking and ground	Possible hammerstone with pecked and ground flat end, presents an fainted groove running transversely
E2970:001:306	Sandstone	Loom-weight/ Spindle whorl?	48.9	44.7	16.4	43.7	Sub-C	Plano-convex	C	W	Treatment: ground and bore	Off-set sub-oval perforation: int. Diameter: 5.1 mm, max. Splay:16.4 mm placed towards distal end
E2970:001:056	Phyllitic slate	Loom-weight	64.2	51.5	7.8	33.1	Tr.	Flat/tabular	F	G	Treatment: ground and bore Polishing/grinding around perforation, and scoring within internal circumference	Roughly centered perforated flat geometrical (triangular) artefact, oval/tear-shaped perforation drilled from a single side and internal scoring produced by use?
E2970:001:099	?Steatite	Die	20.5	20.2	17.3	14.6	Cubic	Square	C	W	Treatment: ground and polished Weathered junctions	Rough cubic die, smoothen surface with roughly textured ones presenting iron oxide?, waxy sheen, rounded edges and corners
E2970:001:324	Limestone	?Structural ornament	69.9	71.4	50.1	278.2	Sub-R	Sub-Rd	F	W	Treatment: Carved	Possible decorative knob? With grooving and basal fracture. Pecking is intense on the rounded surviving portion but is likely post-depositional
E2970:001:204	Limestone	Dressed stone	280	140	85	N/A	R	Sub-R	F	W	Treatment: indet/ ?wedged Smoothening, striations	Roughly dressed stone? ?sill block, presenting slightly concave ridged broad surface, a concave in profile end and flat smoothened one.
E2970:103:001	?Sandstone	?Dressed stone	320	155	140	N/A	R	Sub-R	F	P	Treatment: Spalled/?wedged	Fractured and discoloured, decayed block presenting a chamfer formed parallel extractions on both broad surface and a side

Key: R: Rectangular, Sub-R: Sub-rectangular, Sub-Rd: sub-rounded; Tr: triangular; Sub-C:sub-circular; F: fragmented, C: Complete; P: Poor; W: weathered, G: good;

Table 2 – Ground-stone assemblage from Timolin, Co. Kildare (E2970).

Appendix 17 - Assessment of metallurgical remains from E2970 based on visual examination

By Barry Cosham

Introduction

Excavation at E2970 revealed two ring-ditches and possible associated pits, the remains of a medieval settlement and post-medieval field boundary ditches (O'Connell and Hackett 2009). A small quantity of possible metallurgical waste residues was recovered from environmental samples during post-excavation work. The aim of this report is to determine the nature and quantity of these residues and recommend what, if any, further analyses should be undertaken.

Methods

Nine samples were handpicked on site, and a further seven samples were recovered during the processing of environmental samples. The remains were quantified and a detailed description compiled, allowing categorisation and identification with reference to Bachmann (1982) and Bayley *et al* (2001). The results and discussion are presented below.

Results

The following table presents the results of the visual assessment.

Sample no.	Context no.	Weight (g)	Description	Interpretation
5	39	3	Six tiny fragments, average diameter <1cm, black colour, heavily abraded with rounded edges, recovered from environmental sample	Undiagnostic
11	88	24	Single small fragment, c.2.5cm diameter, purple colour, high density, heavily abraded with rounded edges, probable iron rich stone	Geological
12	84	11	Three small fragments, average diameter c.1-2cm, black colour, heavily abraded with rounded edges	Undiagnostic
23	78	8	Single small fragment, c.2.5cm diameter, purple/black colour, high density, heavily abraded with rounded edges, probable iron rich stone	Geological
29	138	<1	Two tiny fragments, average diameter <1cm, black colour, heavily abraded with rounded edges, recovered from environmental sample	Undiagnostic
32	54	6	Sixteen tiny fragments, average diameter <1cm, black colour, heavily abraded with rounded edges, recovered from environmental sample	Undiagnostic
35	130	69	Single fragment, c.5cm diameter, red/orange/black colour, high density, heavily abraded with rounded edges, probable iron rich stone	Geological

Sample no.	Context no.	Weight (g)	Description	Interpretation
42	146	5	Thirteen tiny fragments, average diameter <1cm, black colour, heavily abraded with rounded edges, recovered from environmental sample	Undiagnostic
43	147	7	Single fragment, c.1-2cm diameter, black colour, heavily abraded with rounded edges, recovered from environmental sample	Undiagnostic
45	149	11	Eleven fragments, ranging in diameter from <1-c.2cm, black colour, heavily abraded with rounded edges, recovered from environmental sample	Undiagnostic
66	88	31	Two small fragments, average diameter c.2-3cm, black colour, heavily abraded with rounded edges	Undiagnostic
77	194	<1	Two tiny fragments, average diameter <1cm, black colour, probably iron rich stones, recovered from environmental processing	Undiagnostic
89	216	<1	Five tiny fragments, average diameter <1cm, black colour, heavily abraded with rounded edges, recovered from environmental sample	Undiagnostic
136	1	12	Twenty one tiny fragments, average diameter <1cm, black colour, heavily abraded with rounded edges	Undiagnostic
137	1	509	Single fragment, c.8cm diameter, purple colour, high density, heavily abraded with rounded edges, probable iron rich stone	Geological
138	1	215	Single fragment, c.6cm diameter, purple/orange colour, high density, heavily abraded with rounded edges, one side angular/broken, probable iron rich stone	Geological
	Total:	911		

The assemblage from E2970 can be divided into two categories: Large fragments (c. 25 grams or more) that were clearly of geological origin, and small fragments (c. 10 grams or less) that were undiagnostic. The small fragments of material were so tiny that accurate identification was difficult, even with the aid of a low powered light microscope. As such it was impossible to determine visually whether they were true slags or not.

Discussion

The assemblage from E2970 is comprised of a mixture of possible coal/cinders and naturally occurring iron rich stone. It is unlikely that either of these materials relate to metalworking activity on the site. Both samples could be purely geological in origin and therefore be entirely unrelated to any anthropogenic activity on the site.

Recommendations

It is recommended that no further analyses be undertaken on the material from this site as it is unlikely to be of metallurgical origin.

References

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