

Date: October 2009
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**N52 Tullamore Bypass:
 Final Report on archaeological excavations at Cloncollog 1,
 E2849, in the townland of Cloncollog, Co. Offaly**

By: Lyndsey Clark
 Ministerial Direction No: A033
 National Monuments Section Registration No: E2849
 Director: Linda Hegarty
 Chainage: 8055-8080
 NGR: 23508 / 22325



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progress in motion



 **Department of Transport**
An Roinn Iompair



NRA
National Roads Authority
An tÚdaráis um Bóithre Náisiúnta

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1 Summary

This report presents the results of archaeological investigations carried out on behalf of Offaly County Council as part of the Advance Archaeological Works Contract for the N52 Tullamore Bypass. The work was undertaken under Ministerial Direction A033 and under National Monuments Section Registration Number E2849 in the townland of Cloncollog, Co. Offaly. The Minister for the Environment, Heritage & Local Government, following consultation with the National Museum of Ireland, directed that Linda Hegarty of Headland Archaeology Ltd should proceed with archaeological resolution.

Archaeological testing carried out on this site in 2006 identified one feature of archaeological significance. This appeared to be the structural foundations of a building.

Full archaeological excavation revealed the full extent of the structure as well as three linear features and a number of agricultural furrows.

2 Introduction

The scheme involves the proposed construction of the N52 Tullamore Bypass, between the townlands of Cloghanbane and Ardan in Co. Offaly. The proposed scheme will consist of the construction of a bypass around the town of Tullamore. It is to consist of 11.5km of standard single carriageway and 2.5km of wide single carriageway road. It will also involve the construction of seven at-grade roundabout junctions, priority junctions and seven new major structures, including four river crossings, one canal crossing and one railway crossing. The project is funded by the Irish Government and the European Union, through Offaly County Council/National Roads Authority and under the National Development Plan 2000-2006. Headland Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned by Offaly County Council to undertake the works.

An Environmental Impact Statement was prepared in 2004, with the Cultural Heritage Assessment for the route contained within Section 3.8. The EIS was prepared by Babbie Pettit.

3 Site Description and Historical Background (Figures 1 & 2)

Site E2849, Cloncollog 1, was located approximately 2.5 km east-south-east of Tullamore town at National Grid Reference 23508 / 22325. The field was irregular in plan and sloped gently from the northeast to the southwest.

Cloncollog is listed in the Ordnance Survey Name Books as Cloncollogue, from the Irish *Cluain coig*, translated as “the lawn of swords”. Alternate spellings are given as the following: Cloncollog and Cloncollig. It is described as lying on the main road from Tullamore to Geashill, half a mile southeast of the parish church, bordered on the north by the Tullamore Road and on the east by the parish of Geashill. The entire townland is in the parish of Kilbride and in the Barony of Ballycowan. The area is described as all arable and pasture land. The area in the vicinity of the river is said to be subject to floods and contains a small house in the northwest part, the name of which is given as “the cottage” and another near to a large fort and the borders of Geashill, called “Kellybrook”.

Cloncollog townland contains one RMP site (OF017-010), a rath also listed in the Archaeological Inventory of County Offaly (entry 192, OS 17:10:6). It is described as situated

on high ground with extensive views in all directions (Archaeological Inventory of Co. Offaly, 35). It is a poorly preserved oval shape with a north-south diameter of 54 m and an east-west diameter of 74 m (ibid.). It is enclosed by an earthen bank with a width of 1-3 m and a height of 1.5 m, a fosse with a width of 2 m and internal height of 1.5 m, and a degraded external bank visible in the north only.

The first edition Ordnance Survey map shows a large road running from Tullamore in the northwest through the northern section of the townland. Several smaller roads are also visible including one that runs beside the rath. There are few buildings depicted and they are scattered about the area without a large, dominant group. Griffith's Valuation of 1848-1864 lists a total area of 407 acres 0 R 35 P and a total annual valuation of £314 5s. The leasor of much of the land is listed as the Earl of Charleville and many of the leases are for land only. In the vicinity of the excavated house, several structures that correlate to entries in Griffiths Valuation are depicted on the first edition map. The structures in this area are recorded as being leased by a Michael Buckley from the Earl of Chareleville (map reference 22) and appear on the map printed in 1854.

4 Aims and Methodology

The objective of the work was to preserve by record any archaeological features or deposits in advance of the proposed road construction. Topsoil stripping of the site was conducted using a 360° tracked machine fitted with a 1.9m wide ditching (toothless) bucket. A total area of 360 m² was exposed. The monitoring was carried under constant supervision by a qualified archaeologist. The resulting surface was cleaned and all potential features investigated and excavated by hand. Archaeological contexts were recorded by digital photograph and on *pro forma* record sheets. Plans and sections were drawn at an appropriate scale. Registers are provided in the Appendices. Ordnance Datum levels and feature locations were recorded using Penmap and an EDM. Environmental samples were taken on any deposits suitable for analysis or dating.

5 Excavation results (Figure 3)

Excavation revealed that site E2849 was comprised of two linear features, one curvilinear feature, the remains of a masonry structure, and a number of furrows.

In the northwest corner of site linear features (004) and (006) (Figure 4) were identified. Both were orientated north-south and seemed to adjoin structure (012).

Linear (004) measured approximately 9.6 m in length by 0.96 m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.2 m. It was filled by dark brown clayey-silt (005) which contained moderate inclusions of sub-angular stones. A coin was recovered from this fill, unfortunately it was too weathered to positively identify. However, it could be either a George II halfpenny (1736 – 1760 AD) or a Queen Victoria copper halfpenny (1838 – 1860 AD). Pottery (Glazed Red Earthenware, Appendix 7) recovered from this layer dates from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, indicating that the coin is likely to be a George II halfpenny.

Located 1.5 m to the east, linear feature (006) measured approximately 12.5 m in length by 1.3 m and had a maximum depth of 0.3 m. It also contained a dark brown clayey silt deposit (007) which contained a moderate amount of sub-angular stone inclusions.

The shallowness of these features suggest that they were not field boundaries but were more likely to be defining a plot of land associated with structure (012).

In the southeast corner of site A curvilinear feature (016) was identified partially running beneath the eastern gable wall and the east end of the southern wall of structure (012). It was orientated in a north-south direction and curved to the east at the northern end. Its fill, dark brown sandy-silt (015), contained occasional charcoal flecking and angular and sub-angular stones. The purpose of this feature is unknown.

A dense layer of rubble ((008) and (009)) (Plate 1), located in the center of site, indicated the remains of a structure identified on the 1838 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. This structure, (012) (Plate 2), measured 13.8 m (east-west) by 3.4 m and consisted of two rooms separated by an internal dividing wall (Plate 3), which was located 4.1 m from the west gable end. The lack of any roof tiles or slates in deposits (008) and (009) suggests that the structure may have had a thatched or sod roof. A quantity of Post-Medieval pottery (Appendix 7) as well as metal artefacts (Appendix 8) and a partial animal skeleton (Appendix 11) were recovered from these deposits. The assemblage contained a variety of pottery-types dating from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century

The walls of the structure (Figure 5) were constructed using un-faced, random rubble masonry with an average stone size of 0.35 m by 0.28 m by 0.25 m. The width of the walls varied throughout, but on average measured 0.5 m wide. Only one course of stone remained intact beneath the rubble layers, with the exception of the northwest corner of the building where two courses were noted. The northern wall of the structure was dug into the southern slope of the field giving the impression that the structure had been sunk into the ground. Traces of mortar bonding were noted throughout the structure and an area of lime mortar was identified on the east facing elevation of the dividing wall. No evidence for an entranceway or an internal doorway was identified. There was also no open hearth or fireplace located. Beneath the construction layer, a deposit of yellow-brown sandy-silt (005) was identified. This contained frequent mortar, and had been truncated by linear feature

(017). During the dismantling of the structure, a bullaun stone was recovered, having been reused in the construction of the wall (Appendix 9).

Linear feature (017) (Plate 4) measured 6 m (north-south) by 0.23 m and had a maximum depth of 0.25 m. It truncated deposit (005) and was found running north-south across the easternmost room. It extended beneath the southern wall of the structure and continued for a further 3 m. Its fill, mid-brown compact silty-clay (018), contained inclusions of rounded and sub-rounded stones suggesting that its intended purpose was a drain.

A furrow (020) was identified running parallel to the northern wall of the structure. It was orientated east-west and measured 14 m in length by 0.6 m and had a maximum depth of 0.08 m. It was filled by (021), mid-brown, sandy-silt which contained frequent small stones. It traversed both linear features (004) and (006). Furrow (022) measured 9 m (north-south) by 0.23 m and had a maximum depth of 0.13 m. It truncated features (016) and (020). It was filled by a mid-brown, moderately compact sandy-silt (023). These features were the result of ploughing and were consistent with post-medieval agricultural practices.

6 Discussion

The structure identified on site E2849 falls under the category of Irish vernacular architecture. In its broadest sense the vernacular architecture of Ireland encompasses the dwellings of the majority of the population, which were designed and constructed, not by architects, but by those living in them.

During the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, deforestation in Ireland resulted in a lack of timber, which up until then had been frequently used for construction purposes. This led to the use of mud brick and stone in the construction of the majority of buildings in Ireland (O Danachair 1972). Structurally these buildings were simple, utilising local materials. They were well integrated into their environment and until the present century were regionally varied and deeply traditional. (Aalen 1997).

In the 17th and 18th centuries, small, hipped roof structures known as byre-dwellings appear to have been the norm. In general, they were modest, one-storey high structures that had a rectangular shape in plan. They were rarely more than one room in width with entrances and windows placed on the side walls rather than the end walls (Aalen 1997). These houses provided shelter for both people and their livestock, with one side of the house occupied by a family, and the other occupied by their animals. As the livestock could not be kept outside during the harsh winter months, the animals were tethered to one wall of the building and a sloping drain was provided for them at one side of the hearth (Aalen 1966).

The remains of the building on site E2849, along with the presence of drain (017), suggest that this structure conformed to the above description of a partly divided byre-dwelling and therefore is likely to date to this period. This is consistent with the analysis of the pottery assemblage from the site (Appendix 7), which returned dates ranging from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century (Franklin 2007) and the analysis of the metal artefacts (Appendix 8) which returned dates ranging from the eighteenth to the twentieth century (Kyle 2008).

7 Bibliography

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1840 Ordnance Survey of County Offaly at 1:10,560. Sheet 17. First edition: surveyed 1838

Ordnance Survey Name Books (King's County)

Record of Monuments and Places (accessed at www.archaeology.ie)

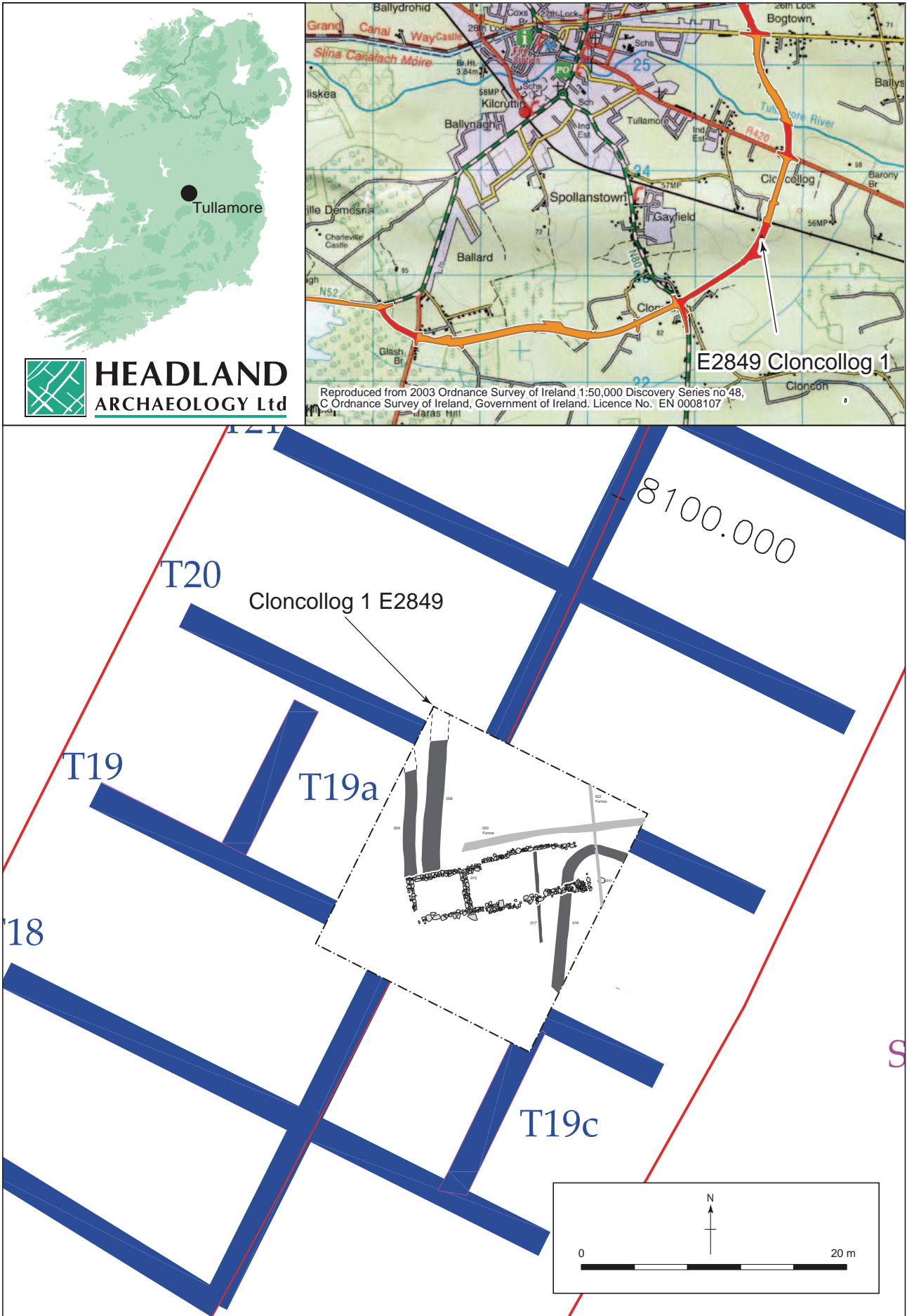


Figure 1 - N52 Tullamore Bypass: E2849, Cloncollog 1, Site location



Bypass route is shown broken due to warp of scanned RMP's, this represents a best-fit.

Figure 2 - N52 Tullamore Bypass: E2849, Cloncollog 1, RMP extract

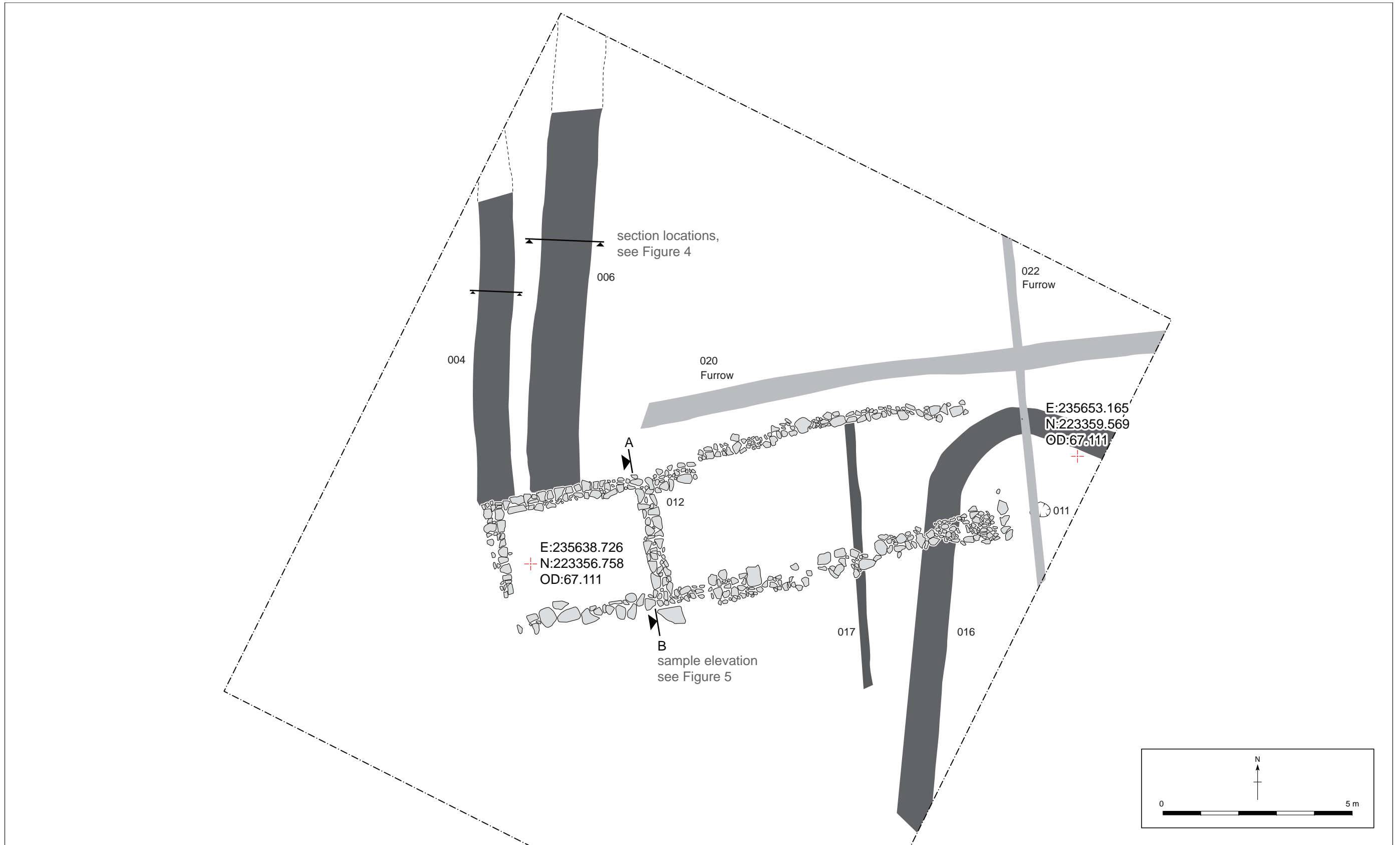


Figure 3 - N52 Tullamore Bypass: E2849, Cloncollog 1: Site plan

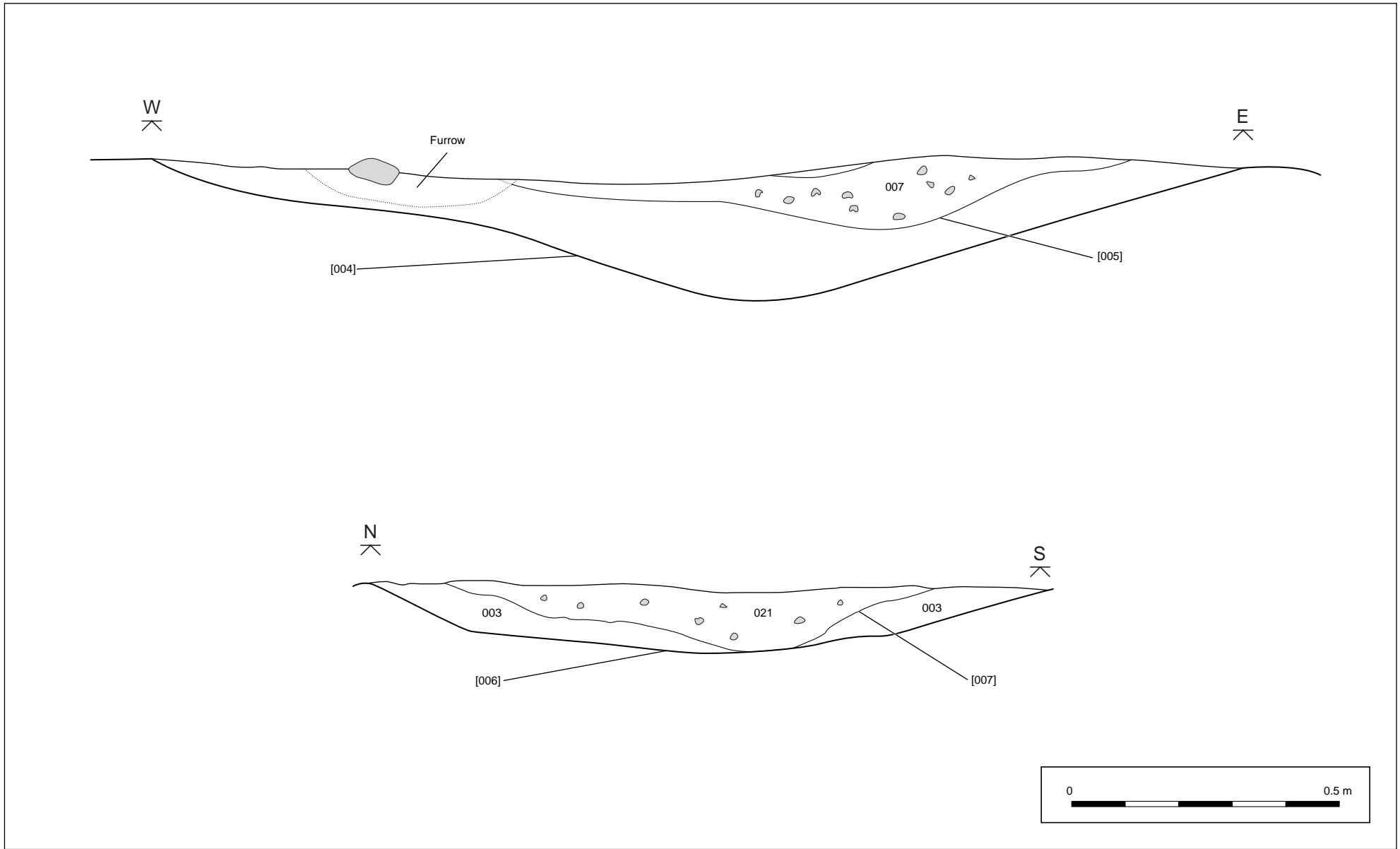


Figure 4 - N52 Tullamore Bypass: E2849, Clocollog 1: Features (004) and (006), sections

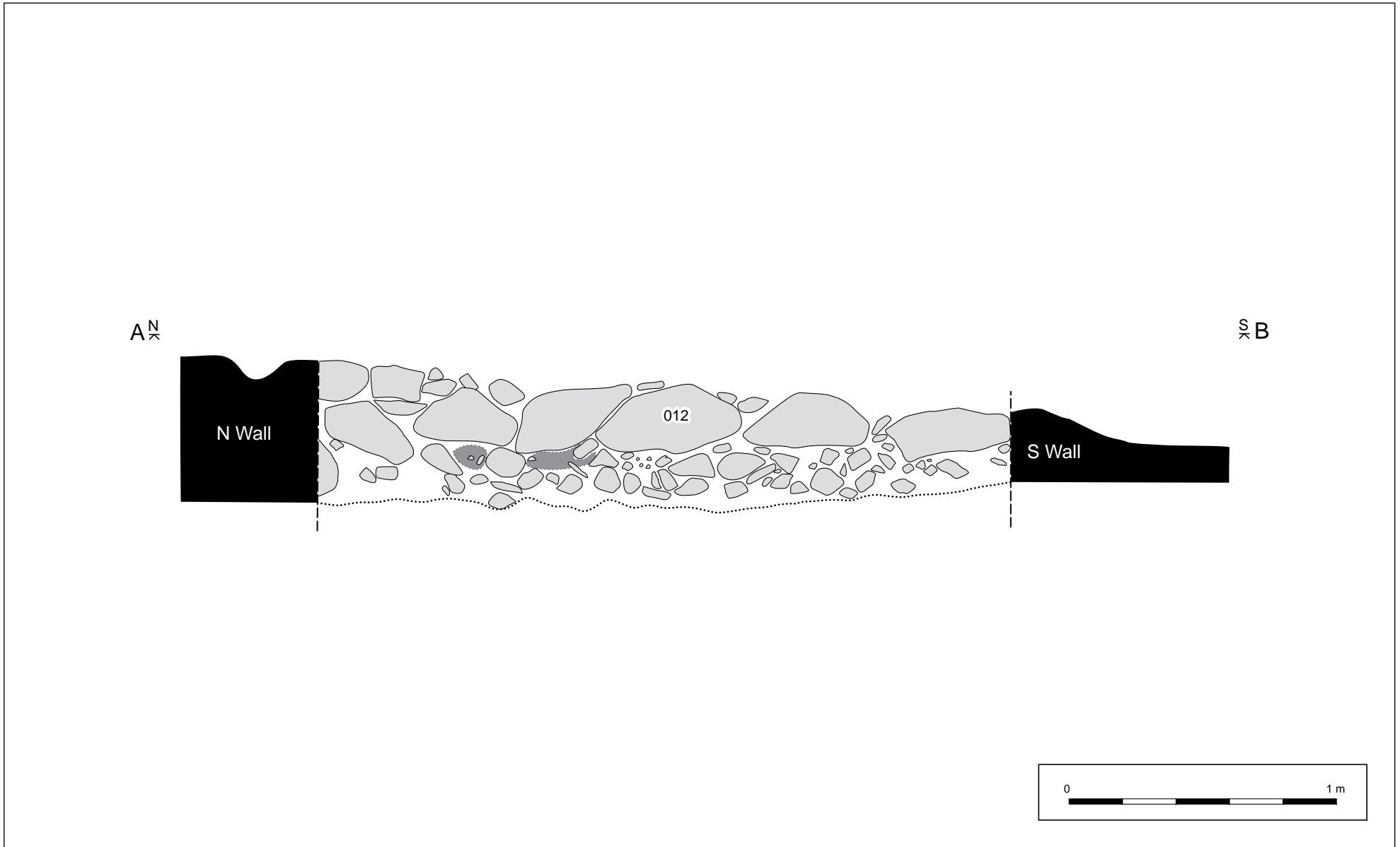


Figure 5 - N52 Tullamore Bypass, Cloncollog 1, E2849: Sample elevation of internal west facing wall



Plate 1 - Pre-excavation of structure (012) showing rubble layers (008) vvvv and (009), facing west



Plate 2 - Mid-excavation of structure (012), facing northwest



Plate 3 - Mid-excavation of the internal dividing wall within structure (012), facing west



Plate 4 -Mid-excavation of drain (017) facing north

Appendix 1 - Context Register

C	Type	Fill Of	Filled By	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
1	Deposit	n/a	n/a	0.2	Site-wide	Site-wide	Mid-brown, moderately compact clayey silt with moderate amount of angular and sub-angular stone inclusions.	Topsoil.
2	Deposit	n/a	n/a	0.15	Site-wide	Site-wide	Mid-brown sandy silt with occasional small stones.	Subsoil.
3	Deposit	n/a	n/a	Unknown	Site-wide	Site-wide	Orange-brown moderately compact silty clay with occasional small stones throughout.	Natural.
4	Cut	n/a	5	0.2	0.96	6.8	Cut of shallow ditch to the north west of the structure. Gradual break of slope at top and gently sloping sides, with a concave base.	Shallow ditch to the northwest of the structure (012)
5	Deposit	4	n/a	0.08	3	13	Rectangular deposit of yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent mortar, particularly next to the walls. The deposit is confined to the inside of the house. Below (009), above natural (003).	Lowest layer of collapse
6	Cut	n/a	7	0.3	1.3		Cut of shallow ditch to the north west of the structure. Gradual break of slope at top and gently sloping sides, with a concave base.	Cut of linear to the northwest of structure (012)
7	Deposit	6	n/a	0.3	1.3		Dark brown clayey silt with moderate amount of medium sized stones throughout. Below topsoil (001).	Fill of linear [006]

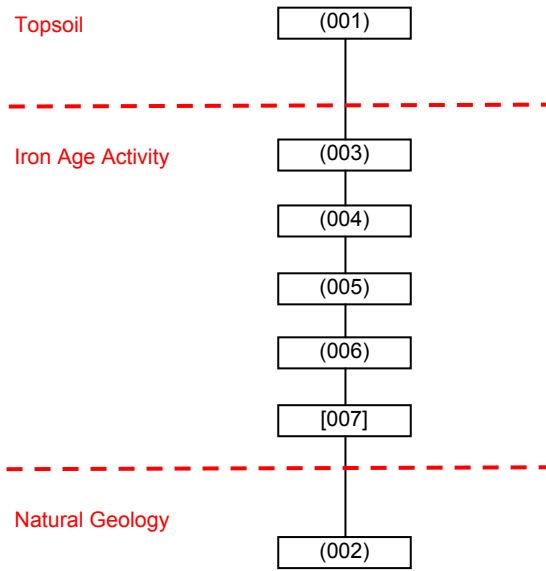
C	Type	Fill Of	Filled By	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
8	Deposit	n/a	n/a		3	13	Rubble layer covering structure (012). Comprised of angular and sub-angular stones varying in size. Found both inside and outside the structure. Below and surrounded by topsoil (001)	Rubble deposit representing the collapse of structure (012).
9	Deposit	n/a	n/a	0.2	3	13	Sub-rectangular deposit of dark brown sandy silt with frequent angular and sub-angular stones of various sizes. Concentrated mostly inside the structure but does extend outside of it. Under rubble layer (008), over possible occupation layer (010).	Deposit with high frequency of stones, may be initial collapse of structure (012).
10	Deposit	n/a	n/a	0.2	0.96	6.8	Dark brown clayey silt with moderate amount of medium sized stones throughout. Below topsoil (001).	Fill of shallow ditch to north of structure (012)
11	Deposit	n/a	n/a		0.2	0.25	Semi-circular deposit of oxidised clay located 1.5 m outside the east gable. Cut by modern linear furrow.	Spread of oxidised clay.

C	Type	Fill Of	Filled By	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
12	Structure	n/a	n/a	0.48	3.4 N-S	13.8 E-W	Structure aligned E-W. The walls survive to 2 courses at the NW corner, to one course everywhere else and have a max. width of 0.49 m. Average stone size was 0.35 x 0.28 x 0.25 m. The structure was divided into two rooms by an internal wall, found 4.1 m from the west end of the structure and measuring 0.5 m in width. These rooms were likely to have been a bedroom and a parlour. No evidence of an entrance or a fireplace was found. The walls appear to have been covered in lime mortar, some of which can be seen on the inner face of the west wall. A discreet cut was seen along the north and north west wall, this was not however a foundation cut. The structure was sealed beneath 2 layers of collapse (008) and (009). The walls were built onto the natural (003).	Post-medieval cottage.
13	Deposit	n/a	n/a	0.06	0.4	0.8	Oval shaped, friable orange clay found only at the west end of the south wall. Found over (014) and under wall (012).	Associated with charcoal rich layer (014).

C	Type	Fill Of	Filled By	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
14	Deposit	n/a	n/a	0.01	0.4	0.8	Oval shaped, friable black charcoal layer situated below (013) and above (003).	Charcoal rich layer associated with (013).
15	Deposit	16	n/a	0.23	1	6.3	Black sandy silt with occasional charcoal and angular and sub-angular stones. Fragments of white china recovered. Below structure (012) and (010)	Fill of linear feature beneath the structure (012).
16	Cut	n/a	15	0.23	1	6.3	L-shaped linear feature with rounded corners, gradual break of slope at top, convex sides and flat base. Located beneath the south and east wall (012) and below (010).	?
17	Cut	n/a	18	0.25	0.23	6	Linear cut oriented N-S at the east side of the structure, sealed beneath rubble layer (009), cutting (010) and (003). Extends outside the structure.	Cut for drain, possibly for animal waste.
18	Deposit	17	n/a	0.25	0.23	6	Mid-brown, moderately compact silty clay with sub-angular and rounded stones at base. Above (010) and (003). Below structure (012).	Fill of drain [017]
19	Cut	n/a	12	0.43	0.5	15 approx	Natural slope in the topography was dug into resulting in this cut, the north wall and the north-west corner of (012).	Cut for north wall and north west corner.

C	Type	Fill Of	Filled By	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Description	Interpretation
20	Cut	n/a	21	0.08	0.6	10	Linear cut oriented E-W, running outside the north wall of structure (012). Gradual break of slope at top and base, concave sides.	Possible furrow.
21	Deposit	21	n/a	0.08	0.6	10	Mid-brown, sandy silt with frequent small stones.	Fill of furrow.
22	Cut	n/a	23	0.13	0.23	9	Linear furrow, gradual break of slope at top and base, gently sloping sides and slightly V-shaped base.	Cut of furrow.
23	Deposit	22	n/a	0.13	0.23	9	Mid-brown, sandy silt with occasional small stones.	Fill of furrow.

Appendix 2 - Stratigraphic Matrix



Appendix 3 - Finds Register

Context	(005)			
Find No.	Material	NMI No.	Date	Description
1	Copper alloy	E2849:005:001	?18 th C	Coin
2	CTP	E2849:005:002	PM	CTP bowl
3	CTP	E2849:005:003	PM	CTP stem
4	Ceramic	E2849:005:004	PM	Base sherd
5	Ceramic	E2849:005:005	PM	Pottery sherd
6	Ceramic	E2849:005:006	PM	Pottery sherd
7	Ceramic	E2849:005:007	PM	Pottery sherd
8	Ceramic	E2849:005:008	PM	Pottery sherd
9	Ceramic	E2849:005:009	PM	Pottery sherd
10	Ceramic	E2849:005:010	PM	Pottery sherd
11	Ceramic	E2849:005:011	PM	Pottery sherd
12	Ceramic	E2849:005:012	PM	Pottery sherd
13	Ceramic	E2849:005:013	PM	Pottery sherd
14	Ceramic	E2849:005:014	PM	Pottery sherd
15	Ceramic	E2849:005:015	PM	Pottery sherd
16	Ceramic	E2849:005:016	PM	Pottery sherd
17	Ceramic	E2849:005:017	PM	Pottery sherd
18	Ceramic	E2849:005:018	PM	Pottery sherd
19	Ceramic	E2849:005:019	PM	Pottery sherd
20	Ceramic	E2849:005:020	PM	Pottery sherd
21	Ceramic	E2849:005:021	PM	Pottery sherd
22	Ceramic	E2849:005:022	PM	Pottery sherd
23	Ceramic	E2849:005:023	PM	Pottery sherd
24	Ceramic	E2849:005:024	PM	Pottery sherd
25	Ceramic	E2849:005:025	PM	Pottery sherd

Context	(008)			
Find No.	Material	NMI No.	Date	Description
1	Glass	E2849:008:001	PM	Bottle fragment
2	Ceramic	E2849:008:002	PM	Pottery sherd
3	Ceramic	E2849:008:003	PM	Pottery sherd
4	Ceramic	E2849:008:004	PM	Pottery sherd
5	Ceramic	E2849:008:005	PM	Pottery sherd
6	Ceramic	E2849:008:006	PM	Pottery sherd, base
7	Ceramic	E2849:008:007	PM	Pottery sherd
8	Ceramic	E2849:008:008	PM	Pottery sherd
9	Ceramic	E2849:008:009	PM	Pottery sherd
10	Ceramic	E2849:008:010	PM	Pottery sherd
11	Ceramic	E2849:008:011	PM	Pottery sherd
12	Ceramic	E2849:008:012	PM	Pottery sherd

Context	(008)			
Find No.	Material	NMI No.	Date	Description
13	Ceramic	E2849:008:013	PM	Pottery sherd
14	Ceramic	E2849:008:014	PM	Pottery sherd
15	Ceramic	E2849:008:015	PM	Pottery sherd
16	Ceramic	E2849:008:016	PM	Pottery sherd
17	Ceramic	E2849:008:017	PM	Pottery sherd
18	Ceramic	E2849:008:018	PM	Pottery sherd
19	Ceramic	E2849:008:019	PM	Pottery sherd, base
20	Ceramic	E2849:008:020	PM	Pottery sherd
21	Ceramic	E2849:008:021	PM	Pottery sherd
22	Ceramic	E2849:008:022	PM	Pottery sherd
23	Ceramic	E2849:008:023	PM	Pottery sherd
24	Ceramic	E2849:008:024	PM	Pottery sherd, base
25	Ceramic	E2849:008:025	PM	Pottery sherd, rim
26	Ceramic	E2849:008:026	PM	Pottery sherd, rim
27	Ceramic	E2849:008:027	PM	Pottery sherd, rim
28	Ceramic	E2849:008:028	PM	Pottery sherd
29	Ceramic	E2849:008:029	PM	Pottery sherd
30	Ceramic	E2849:008:030	PM	Pottery sherd
31	Ceramic	E2849:008:031	PM	Pottery sherd
32	Ceramic	E2849:008:032	PM	Pottery sherd
33	Ceramic	E2849:008:033	PM	Pottery sherd
34	Ceramic	E2849:008:034	PM	Pottery sherd
35	Ceramic	E2849:008:035	PM	Pottery sherd
36	Ceramic	E2849:008:036	PM	Pottery sherd, base
37	Ceramic	E2849:008:037	PM	Pottery sherd
38	Ceramic	E2849:008:038	PM	Pottery sherd, stoneware
39	Ceramic	E2849:008:039	PM	Pottery sherd, rim
40	Ceramic	E2849:008:040	PM	Pottery sherd, rim
41	Ceramic	E2849:008:041	PM	Pottery sherd
42	Ceramic	E2849:008:042	PM	Pottery sherd
43	Ceramic	E2849:008:043	PM	Pottery sherd
44	Ceramic	E2849:008:044	PM	Pottery sherd
45	Ceramic	E2849:008:045	PM	Pottery sherd
46	Ceramic	E2849:008:046	PM	Pottery sherd
47	Ceramic	E2849:008:047	PM	Pottery sherd
48	Ceramic	E2849:008:048	PM	Pottery sherd
49	Ceramic	E2849:008:049	PM	Pottery sherd
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51	Ceramic	E2849:008:051	PM	Pottery sherd, white glazed
52	Ceramic	E2849:008:052	PM	Pottery sherd, white glazed
53	Ceramic	E2849:008:053	PM	Pottery sherd, white glazed
54	Ceramic	E2849:008:054	PM	Pottery sherd, white glazed
55	Ceramic	E2849:008:055	PM	Pottery sherd, white glazed
56	Ceramic	E2849:008:056	PM	Pottery sherd, white glazed
57	Ceramic	E2849:008:057	PM	Pottery sherd, white glazed

Context	(008)			
Find No.	Material	NMI No.	Date	Description
58	Ceramic	E2849:008:058	PM	Pottery sherd, white glazed
59	Ceramic	E2849:008:059	PM	Pottery sherd, white glazed
60	Ceramic	E2849:008:060	PM	Pottery sherd, white glazed
61	Ceramic	E2849:008:061	PM	Pottery sherd, white glazed
62	Ceramic	E2849:008:062	PM	Pottery sherd
63	Ceramic	E2849:008:063	PM	Pottery sherd
64	Ceramic	E2849:008:064	PM	Pottery sherd
65	Ceramic	E2849:008:065	PM	Pottery sherd, rim
66	Ceramic	E2849:008:066	PM	Pottery sherd
67	Ceramic	E2849:008:067	PM	Pottery sherd, rim
68	Ceramic	E2849:008:068	PM	Pottery sherd, rim
69	Ceramic	E2849:008:069	PM	Pottery sherd, base
70	Ceramic	E2849:008:070	PM	Pottery sherd
71	Ceramic	E2849:008:071	PM	Pottery sherd
72	Ceramic	E2849:008:072	PM	Pottery sherd, rim
73	Ceramic	E2849:008:073	PM	Pottery sherd, rim
74	Ceramic	E2849:008:074	PM	Pottery sherd
75	Ceramic	E2849:008:075	PM	Pottery sherd, rim
76	Ceramic	E2849:008:076	PM	Pottery sherd
77	Ceramic	E2849:008:077	PM	Pottery sherd
78	Ceramic	E2849:008:078	PM	Pottery sherd
79	Ceramic	E2849:008:079	PM	Pottery sherd, rim
80	Ceramic	E2849:008:080	PM	Pottery sherd
81	Ceramic	E2849:008:081	PM	Pottery sherd
82	Ceramic	E2849:008:082	PM	Pottery sherd
83	Ceramic	E2849:008:083	PM	Pottery sherd
84	Ceramic	E2849:008:084	PM	Pottery sherd
85	Ceramic	E2849:008:085	PM	Pottery sherd, rim
86	Ceramic	E2849:008:086	PM	Pottery sherd
87	Ceramic	E2849:008:087	PM	Pottery sherd
88	Ceramic	E2849:008:088	PM	Pottery sherd
89	Ceramic	E2849:008:089	PM	Pottery sherd
90	Ceramic	E2849:008:090	PM	Pottery sherd
91	Ceramic	E2849:008:091	PM	Pottery sherd
92	Ceramic	E2849:008:092	PM	Pottery sherd
93	Ceramic	E2849:008:093	PM	Pottery sherd
94	Ceramic	E2849:008:094	PM	Pottery sherd
95	Ceramic	E2849:008:095	PM	Pottery sherd
96	Ceramic	E2849:008:096	PM	Pottery sherd, rim
97	Ceramic	E2849:008:097	PM	Pottery sherd
98	Ceramic	E2849:008:098	PM	Pottery sherd, rim
99	Ceramic	E2849:008:099	PM	Pottery sherd
100	Ceramic	E2849:008:100	PM	Pottery sherd
101	Ceramic	E2849:008:101	PM	Pottery sherd
102	Ceramic	E2849:008:102	PM	Pottery sherd

Context	(008)			
Find No.	Material	NMI No.	Date	Description
103	Ceramic	E2849:008:103	PM	Pottery sherd
104	Ceramic	E2849:008:104	PM	Pottery sherd
105	Ceramic	E2849:008:105	PM	Pottery sherd
106	Ceramic	E2849:008:106	PM	Pottery sherd
107	Ceramic	E2849:008:107	PM	Pottery sherd
108	Ceramic	E2849:008:108	PM	Pottery sherd
109	Ceramic	E2849:008:109	PM	Pottery sherd
110	Ceramic	E2849:008:110	PM	Pottery sherd
111	Ceramic	E2849:008:111	PM	Pottery sherd
112	Ceramic	E2849:008:112	PM	Pottery sherd
113	Ceramic	E2849:008:113	PM	Pottery sherd
114	Ceramic	E2849:008:114	PM	Pottery sherd
115	Ceramic	E2849:008:115	PM	Pottery sherd
116	Ceramic	E2849:008:116	PM	Pottery sherd
117	Ceramic	E2849:008:117	PM	Pottery sherd
118	Ceramic	E2849:008:118	PM	Pottery sherd
119	Ceramic	E2849:008:119	PM	Pottery sherd
120	Ceramic	E2849:008:120	PM	Pottery sherd
121	Ceramic	E2849:008:121	PM	Pottery sherd
122	Ceramic	E2849:008:122	PM	Pottery sherd, rim
123	Ceramic	E2849:008:123	PM	Pottery sherd
124	Ceramic	E2849:008:124	PM	Pottery sherd
125	Ceramic	E2849:008:125	PM	Pottery sherd, rim
126	Ceramic	E2849:008:126	PM	Pottery sherd
127	Ceramic	E2849:008:127	PM	Pottery sherd
128	Ceramic	E2849:008:128	PM	Pottery sherd
129	Ceramic	E2849:008:129	PM	Pottery sherd, rim
130	Ceramic	E2849:008:130	PM	Pottery sherd, stoneware rim
131	Ceramic	E2849:008:131	PM	Pottery sherd, white glazed
132	Ceramic	E2849:008:132	PM	Pottery sherd, white glazed
133	Ceramic	E2849:008:133	PM	Pottery sherd, white glazed
134	Ceramic	E2849:008:134	PM	Pottery sherd, white glazed
135	Ceramic	E2849:008:135	PM	Pottery sherd, white glazed
136	Ceramic	E2849:008:136	PM	Pottery sherd
137	Ceramic	E2849:008:137	PM	Pottery sherd
138	Ceramic	E2849:008:138	PM	Pottery sherd
139	Ceramic	E2849:008:139	PM	Pottery sherd
140	Ceramic	E2849:008:140	PM	Pottery sherd
141	Ceramic	E2849:008:141	PM	Pottery sherd, rim
142	Ceramic	E2849:008:142	PM	Pottery sherd
143	Ceramic	E2849:008:143	PM	Pottery sherd
144	Ceramic	E2849:008:144	PM	Pottery sherd
145	Ceramic	E2849:008:145	PM	Pottery sherd
146	Ceramic	E2849:008:146	PM	Pottery sherd
147	Ceramic	E2849:008:147	PM	Pottery sherd

Context	(008)			
Find No.	Material	NMI No.	Date	Description
148	Ceramic	E2849:008:148	PM	Pottery sherd
149	Ceramic	E2849:008:149	PM	Pottery sherd
150	Ceramic	E2849:008:150	PM	Pottery sherd
151	Ceramic	E2849:008:151	PM	Pottery sherd, base
152	Ceramic	E2849:008:152	PM	Pottery sherd, white glazed
153	Ceramic	E2849:008:153	PM	Pottery sherd, white glazed
154	Ceramic	E2849:008:154	PM	Pottery sherd, white glazed, handle
155	Clay	E2849:008:155	PM	CTP stem
156	Brick	E2849:008:156	PM	Brick
157	Metal	E2849:008:157	PM	Iron object
158	Metal	E2849:008:158	PM	Iron object
159	Metal	E2849:008:159	PM	Iron object
160	Metal	E2849:008:160	PM	Iron object
161	Metal	E2849:008:161	PM	Iron object, Nail
162	Glass	E2849:008:162	PM	Glass fragment
163	Glass	E2849:008:163	PM	Glass fragment
164	Glass	E2849:008:164	PM	Glass fragment
165	Glass	E2849:008:165	PM	Glass fragment
166	Glass	E2849:008:166	PM	Glass fragment
167	Metal	E2849:008:167	PM	Iron nail
168	Metal	E2849:008:168	PM	Iron nail
169	Metal	E2849:008:169	PM	Iron object
170	Metal	E2849:008:170	PM	Iron object
171	Metal	E2849:008:171	PM	Iron object
172	Metal	E2849:008:172	PM	Iron object
173	Metal	E2849:008:173	PM	Iron object
174	Metal	E2849:008:174	PM	Iron object
175	Metal	E2849:008:175	PM	Iron object

Context	(012)			
Find No.	Material	NMI No.	Date	Description
001	Stone	E2849:012:001		Buallaun stone

Appendix 4 – Sample Register

Sample	Context	Description
1	014	Charcoal lens
2	008	Animal bone
3	013	Red clay

Appendix 5 - Photographic Register

Shot	Type	Facing	Description
1	Mid-ex	--	Working shot
2	Mid-ex	--	Working shot
3	Mid-ex	--	Working shot
4	Mid-ex	--	Working shot
5	Mid-ex	--	Working shot
6	Mid-ex	--	Working shot
7	Pre-ex	N	N-facing wall of (012), NW corner
8	Pre-ex	N	N-facing wall of (012), NW corner
9	Pre-ex	N	N-facing wall of (012), centre
10	Pre-ex	N	N-facing wall of (012), centre
11	Pre-ex	N	N-facing wall of (012)
12	Pre-ex	N	N-facing wall and internal dividing wall of (012)
13	Pre-ex	N	N-facing wall of (012), centre
14	Pre-ex	N	N-facing wall of (012), centre
15	Pre-ex	N	N-facing wall of (012), centre
16	Pre-ex	N	N-facing wall of (012), centre
17	Pre-ex	N	N-facing wall of (012), centre
18	Pre-ex	N	N-facing wall of (012), centre
19	Pre-ex	N	N-facing wall of (012), NE corner
20	Pre-ex	N	N-facing wall of (012), NE corner
21	Pre-ex	N	N-facing wall of (012), NE corner
22	Pre-ex	N	N-facing wall of (012), NE corner of E gable
23	Pre-ex	N	E gable of (012)
24	Pre-ex	N	E gable of (012)
25	Pre-ex	N	SE corner of E gable
26	Pre-ex	S	Collapse (008) (009) at SE corner of (012)
27	Pre-ex	N	S-facing wall of (012)
28	Pre-ex	N	S-facing wall of (012)
29	Pre-ex	N	S-facing wall of (012), centre
30	Pre-ex	N	S-facing wall of (012), centre
31	Pre-ex	N	S-facing wall of (012), centre
32	Pre-ex	N	S-facing wall of (012), centre
33	Pre-ex	N	S-facing wall of (012), centre
34	Pre-ex	N	S-facing wall of (012), centre
35	Pre-ex	N	S-facing wall of (012), centre
36	Pre-ex	N	S-facing wall of (012), centre
37	Pre-ex	N	S-facing wall of (012), SW corner
38	Pre-ex	N	S-facing wall of (012), SW corner
39	Pre-ex	N	SW corner of W gable of (012)
40	Pre-ex	N	SW corner of W gable of (012)
41	Pre-ex	N	W gable of (012)
42	Pre-ex	E	N-facing wall of (12)
43	Pre-ex	E	N-facing wall of (12), eastern end
44	Pre-ex	S	Internal dividing wall, dwg 5
45	Pre-ex	S	Collapse (008) (009) inside structure (012)
46	Pre-ex	S	Collapse (008) (009) inside structure (012)

Shot	Type	Facing	Description
47	Pre-ex	S	Eastern gable wall of (012)
48	Pre-ex	W	S-facing wall of (012), E end
49	Pre-ex	W	S-facing wall of (012), centre
50	Pre-ex	W	S-facing wall of (012), SW corner
51	Pre-ex	N	Collapse (008) (009) in west room
52	Pre-ex	N	Collapse (008) (009) in west room
53	Pre-ex	N	Collapse (008) (009) in west room
54	Pre-ex	N	Collapse (008) (009) in east room
55	Pre-ex	W	Collapse (008) (009) at south wall
56	Pre-ex	E	Collapse (008) (009) at south wall
57	Pre-ex	E	General shot and west gable of (012)
58	Pre-ex	SE	NW corner of (012)
59	Pre-ex	SE	N-facing wall of (012)
60	Pre-ex	S	N-facing wall of (012)
61	Pre-ex	S	N-facing wall of (012)
62	Pre-ex	E	N-facing wall of (012)
63	Pre-ex	W	E gable end of (012)
64	Pre-ex	NW	General shot
65	Pre-ex	N	General shot
66	Pre-ex	S	(004) (010) linear
67	Pre-ex	S	(006) (007) linear
68	Pre-ex	S	Linears (004) and (006)
69	Mid-ex	S	N-facing section through (004) (010), dwg 2
70	Mid-ex	S	N-facing section through (004) (010), dwg 2
71	Mid-ex	W	Section through (020) (021), dwg 4
72	Mid-ex	W	Section through (020) (021), dwg 4
73	Mid-ex	W	Section through (020) (021), dwg 4
74	Mid-ex	S	Section through (006) (007), dwg 3
75	Mid-ex	W	Section through (006) (007), dwg 3
76	Mid-ex	E	Working shot
77	Mid-ex	E	Working shot
78	Mid-ex	W	Working shot
79	Mid-ex	W	Working shot
80	Mid-ex	S	Working shot
81	Mid-ex	E	Working shot, N facing wall of (012)
82	Mid-ex	E	Working shot, S facing wall of (012)
83	Mid-ex	E	Working shot dividing wall of (012)
84	Mid-ex	E	Working shot
85	Mid-ex	W	Post-med pottery from (005)
86	Mid-ex	W	Working shot of N wall of (012)
87	Mid-ex	WSW	Working shot
88	Mid-ex	SW	Working shot
89	Mid-ex	SW	Working shot
90	Mid-ex	E	Structure (012)
91	Mid-ex	S	Structure (012)
92	Mid-ex	S	Linears (004) (006)
93	Mid-ex	W	E gable end of (012)
94	Mid-ex	NW	Structure (012), dwg 10

Shot	Type	Facing	Description
95	Mid-ex	N	Structure (012), dwg 10
96	Mid-ex	NE	Structure (012), dwg 10
97	Mid-ex	E	Structure (012), dwg 10
98	Mid-ex	E	Internal dividing wall of (012), dwg 5
99	Mid-ex	N	N-facing wall of (012)
100	Mid-ex	W	W gable end of (012)
101	Mid-ex	S	(013) (014) beneath south wall of (012)
102	Mid-ex	S	Corner of south wall and internal wall
103	Mid-ex	NW	Internal dividing wall, east face
104	Mid-ex	N	N wall of (012)
105	Mid-ex	N	Dividing wall of (012)
106	Mid-ex	E	E gable wall of (012)
107	Mid-ex	E	E gable wall of (012)
108	Mid-ex	NE	Drain (017) at exterior of structure (012)
109	Mid-ex	N	Structure (012)
110	Mid-ex	NE	Structure (012)
111	Mid-ex	NW	Structure (012)
112	Mid-ex	N	Demolition of N wall of (012)
113	Mid-ex	N	Demolition of N wall of (012)
114	Mid-ex	V	Buallan stone from south wall of (012)
115	Mid-ex	--	Buallan stone from south wall of (012)
116	Mid-ex	--	Demolition of (012)
117	Mid-ex	--	Demolition of (012)
118	Mid-ex	--	Demolition of (012)
119	Mid-ex	--	Demolition of (012)
120	Mid-ex	--	Demolition of (012)
121	Post-ex	--	Site after completion of demolition

Appendix 6 - Drawing Register

Dwg	Type	Area	Scale	Description
1	Plan		1:20	Mid-ex of house (012)
2	Section		1:10	N-facing section of (004) (010)
3	Section		1:10	N-facing section (006) (007)
4	Section		1:10	N-facing section (020) (021)
5	Plan		1:20	Mid-ex of internal dividing wall in house
6	Plan		1:20	Sample plan room 1 at 1.8-2.8 m E of baseline
7	Plan		1:20	Sample plan room 2 at 6 - 7 m E of baseline
8	Plan		1:20	Sample plan room 3 at 8.88 - 9.88 m E of baseline
9	Elevation		1:10	E-facing elevation of internal wall
10	Plan		1:20	Post-ex of house (012)
11	Elevation		1:10	S-facing elevation of north wall
12	Elevation		1:10	S-facing elevation of north wall

Appendix 7 – Pottery and Clay Pipe Report

Julie Franklin, Headland Archaeology

Pottery

Introduction

The pottery assemblage numbers 172 sherds, though from possibly as few as 21 vessels. All are of post-medieval date. They were found in two contexts (005 & 008), both associated with the collapse of the cottage.

North Devon Gravel Free

This is a small piece from the rim of a flat rimmed bowl. Pottery was imported into Ireland from the Bideford/Barnstable area of North Devon in large quantities in the second half of the 17th century. It is the most common type of pottery of the period found in Ireland (Grant 1983; Meenan 2004, 400).

‘Transitional Ware’

(My thanks to Clare McCutcheon for her opinion of this vessel)

This is an unusual vessel with features in common with both the medieval and post-medieval periods and is thus possibly a rare example of ‘transitional’ Irish pottery. Most of the sherds join to form the rim and shoulder of a jug, with a few further fragments from the walls and handle terminals. The fabric is relatively clean and free from inclusions, the same as that of the Glazed Red Earthenware. It is hard fired, a little over-fired, to a pale grey or red on exposed surfaces, with the external lead glaze appearing a metallic dark brown. It has a carination just below the rim, a rounded shoulder and fragments of a thumb handle terminal. The form is typical of 16th and 17th century pottery found in other areas.

It is possible this jug was imported from England or elsewhere, however, it does not conform to any of the known imported wares. Though there is no well recognised Irish pottery industry during this period, it is possible that there was a continuation in isolated pockets through the 15th and 16th centuries (cf. McCutcheon 2003, 233).

Glazed Red Earthenware

Also called ‘Brownwares’, these wares were widely made in England and Ireland in the 17th and 18th centuries and have a wide distribution in Ireland (Meenan 1997a; Meenan 2004, 395-398). They are of a fine fabric, pinkish orange in colour. They are glazed on the interior surface in a clear yellowish glaze which takes its colour from the clay and varies in appearance from honey coloured to reddish brown.

Most of the sherds are from the same dish, glazed on the interior in a honey coloured glaze and decorated with crude slip trailed decoration, in the form of wavy lines around the rim. This is probably of Irish manufacture. Similar dishes have been found in Cork, Waterford and Dublin (Meenan 1997b, 352-4; McCutcheon 2003, 233, fig.4.1.12:5). There is evidence they were being manufactured in Dublin in the 18th century, though they were probably made at a number of centres.

Black Glazed Ware

Also called ‘Blackwares’, these were glazed red earthenware vessels with manganese added to the glaze giving it a dark brown to black colour. The fabric varies from bright red to

purplish red and pale orange. Forms represented were large storage jars and bowls, all glazed on the interior, some also on the exterior. These type of wares were widely produced, in both England and Ireland in the 18th and 19th centuries and are commonly found on sites of this period (McCutcheon 2003, 234; McCutcheon 1997, 94; Meenan 2004, 393-395; Meenan 1997a; Meenan 1997b, 349).

Modern Stonewares

These sherds represent a large bottle or jar, probably a container for some kind of liquid goods and also the rim from an inkwell. They are both of probable 19th century date.

Modern Whitewares

These types were produced in Staffordshire from the mid 18th century onwards and later in other centres around Britain. The earliest sherds are two fragments of creamware, made from the 1760's onwards. However, most sherds are of the later pearlware which begins to replace creamware from the 1780's into the early 19th century (Jennings 1981, 227; Draper 2001, 47-51). Pearlware vessels include a green shell edged plate and a chamber pot. There are two fragments from Transfer printed vessels, one in green, one black. The sherds are generally of late 18th and early 19th century date. There is nothing which can be shown to post-date c.1840.

Pottery Quantification & Discussion

It seems likely that the pottery represents vessels which were in use within the cottage. This would explain the relatively small number of vessels and the number of joining sherds. These were either vessels which were left in the house when it was abandoned or were dumped immediately outside it over the course of its occupation. The former would involve some of these pots being 200 or so years old when dumped, which seems unlikely for such utilitarian vessels.

The earliest pottery may be as early as the 16th century. Certainly occupation by the second half of the 17th century is indicated. The latest is 19th century. There is nothing which can be shown to post-date the mid 19th century.

Though it is dangerous to draw conclusion from such a small and badly stratified assemblage, there are some unusual features about the assemblage, such as the presence of 'Transitional Ware' and the relative lack of North Devon pottery, usually so common on 17th century Irish sites. These may be the result of the site's rural location or its distance from the coastal ports.

Fabric	Context 005	Context 008	Minimum Vessel Count	Vessel Forms
North Devon		2	1	bowl
'Transitional Ware'		15	1	jug
Glazed Red Earthenware	22	76	4	dish, ?jars, ?chamber pot
Black Glazed Ware		35	6	storage jars, bowls
Modern Stoneware		2	2	bottle, inkwell
Modern Whiteware		20	6	plates, ?mugs
Total	22	150	20	

Table 1: Pottery Quantification

Clay Pipe

There were three clay pipe sherds, two stems, and one bowl. The bowl (Context 005, Find 002) is large and thick walled with no spur. It has a circular stamp on the front containing a crown over a symbol shaped like an 'E' lying on its back. The form dates to the mid 19th century or later. It is possibly of Dutch or Irish manufacture, though the mark could not be identified. The two stem sherds (Contexts 005 & 008) are unmarked, but their narrow bore implies a late date.

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Appendix 8 – Metal Artefact Analysis

Alison Kyle, Headland Archaeology

Introduction

The Assemblage

This assemblage consisted of 15 metal objects, all of which were ferrous, with the exception of a copper-alloy coin.

Methodology

Analysis was carried out in hand-specimen with use of a hand-lens and pre-existing typologies to provide close dates following analysis. Relevant parameters were recorded to create a catalogue of the assemblage using Microsoft Excel. This catalogue is based on the National Museum of Ireland's requirement that each individual find have an individual find number.

Where possible the measurements given have been kept straightforward, i.e. length, width, and depth. For circular objects, or those with a circular cross-section (such as coins and pipe) the diameter has been given. Where measurements have been taken from more irregularly shaped objects the location of origin of the measurements has been described (e.g. for the timber-dog).

The discussed metal artefact was conserved; this was carried out by Claudia Koehler of Archaeological and Antiquities Conservation Ireland (AACI).

Metal Objects

The objects have been categorised, and are discussed in turn under the following headings: Coinage, Structural Items, and Miscellaneous Items. All these metal finds have been conserved and are relatively well preserved.

Copper-Alloy Artefacts

Coinage

One coin was present in this assemblage; it had been subject to a remarkably high degree of wear, and as a result was difficult to identify. Two suggestions have been made regarding its possible identification. One option is that it is a copper halfpenny from the reign of Queen Victoria. Copper coins were superseded by bronze in 1860AD, with the new bronze coins being both lighter and more durable. Although Victoria accessed the British throne in 1837AD coins with her image were not minted until the following year. This would place the coin within a date range of 1838–c1860AD. Such copper halfpennies usually weighed between 9.1-9.5g with a diameter of 28.0mm- the measurements of the coin examined fall just below these measurements, however this could be the result of the significant wear this coin has experienced.

Alternatively, this coin may be suggested to be a George II ?half penny which would also have a left facing bust on the obverse with a harp on the reverse. If this identification is true, this would place the coin within a date range of 1736-1760AD.

Coin (conserved)

06E2849:005:001

The condition of this coin is very poor- the surfaces have been subjected to wear to the extent that almost all detail on both the obverse and reverse sides is no longer visible. The legend is not visible and only the vague silhouette of a left-facing bust remains on the obverse side.

Diameter 26.7mm, Weight 7.0g

Ferrous Artefacts

Structural Items

A total of seven objects were categorised as 'Structural Items'; these are all ferrous and although none are closely datable they are largely suggested to be modern (with 'modern' hereafter taken to post-date 1750AD). This category includes those items used in construction- including one nail and one timber-dog. The latter is the equivalent of a large staple which would have been used to bind together two structural timbers- the alternative was to use wooden pegs (Ó Danachair 1957, 73). Two identical large pegs of indeterminate function were present- these may be items which served an agricultural purpose. The object identified as a 'pipe-clamp' may also have derived from agricultural equipment or perhaps a metal downpipe. Another object has been identified as a 'pipe-fitting', and so may be associated with the pipe-clamp- however this identification is tentative at best and the objects function remains uncertain.

Nail (conserved)

06E2849:008:161

Near complete iron nail; terminal is incomplete but appears to be simple square-headed; square-sectioned shank tapers to a point. Medieval – early Modern.

L 67.4mm, W 5.5mm, D 5.2mm

Large Peg (conserved)

06E2849:008:167

One of two identical pegs which vary only slightly in dimensions (06E2849:008:168). This is a large square-sectioned peg which terminates in a wedge-shape rather than a tapered point. The head has been bent over to form an L-shaped terminal and is 'flanged' - i.e. has extended flattened edges. Modern.

L 141.4mm, W 16.5mm, D 16.5mm

Large Peg (conserved)

06E2849:008:168

One of two identical pegs which vary only slightly in dimensions (06E2849:008:168). This is a large square-sectioned peg which terminates in a wedge-shape rather than a tapered point. The head has been bent over to form an L-shaped terminal and is 'flanged' - i.e. has extended flattened edges. Modern.

L 148.5mm, W 15.8mm, D16.4mm

Large Timber-Dog (conserved)

06E2849:008:172

A rectangular-sectioned iron bar which has been bent at either end to form two parallel arms which meet the 'shank' at right angles; these arms taper to a point. Modern.

Arm length 133.7mm, 'Shank' length 118.3mm, Thickness 18.2mm

Binding-Strip (conserved)

06E2849:008:157

Incomplete binding strip consisting of two strips of iron held together with one round-headed iron rivet. Most likely modern.

L 72.3mm, W 34.1mm, D 5.2mm

Pipe-Clamp (conserved)

06E2849:008:174

Complete pipe-clamp which consists of a hinged circular clamp which is secured by means of a split bolt with one half of the bolt placed at either end of the clamp. When the clamp is closed the two halves come together and are held in place by a hexagonal nut. Modern.

Dia 80.3mm

?Pipe-fitting (conserved)

06E2849:008:160

Square cast-iron ?pipe-fitting with a raised circular section which is perforated- a fragment of bolt remains within the perforation. The back of this object is curved which suggests it was bolted to a cylindrical object such as a pipe. Modern.

L 74.3mm, W 81.9mm, D 8.9mm

Miscellaneous Items

A total of six objects (all ferrous) were categorised as 'Miscellaneous Items' as the result of being of either indeterminate form and/or function. All are suggested to be modern in date. This category is dominated by four fragments of a fine circular-sectioned rod- it is possible that these four fragments all derived from the same object. One incomplete, perforated strip was also present alongside a fragment of a hollow cylindrical pipe.

Pipe (conserved)

06E2849:008:173

Fragment of hollow tapering iron pipe with one perforation present (perforation diameter 6.3mm). Modern.

L 58.0mm, Dia 43.0mm, Th 4.5mm

Rod (conserved)

06E2849:008:169

Fine circular-sectioned rod- incomplete. Most likely modern.

L 113.5mm, Dia 5.0mm

Rod (conserved)

06E2849:008:170

Fine circular-sectioned rod- incomplete and bent. Most likely modern.

L 299.4mm, Dia 5.4mm

Rod (conserved)

06E2849:008:171

Fine circular-sectioned rod- incomplete and bent. Most likely modern.

L 303.3mm, Dia 6.7mm

Rod (conserved)

06E2849:008:175

Fine circular-sectioned rod- incomplete and bent. Most likely modern.

L 484.0mm, Dia 5.5mm

Strip (conserved)

06E2849:008:159

Incomplete iron strip with one complete perforation (diameter 5.6mm) and two possible incomplete perforations on either end. Of indeterminate function. Most likely modern.

L 65.7mm, W 25.5mm, D 1.5mm

Non-Archaeological

One object examined was deemed to be non-archaeological. This fragment of micaceous sandstone does not possess any evidence of intentional human alteration or use. It was misidentified as a ferrous object during excavation.

Stone

06E2849:008:158

This fragment of grey micaceous sandstone was misidentified as a ferrous object. This stone is unworked and as such is not of archaeological significance, and does not require further analysis.

Discussion

With the exception of the coin all the discussed artefacts were retrieved from single deposit (008) which was interpreted as the collapse associated with the footings of a post-medieval cottage (012) (Corbett 2007, 5). It was not possible to suggest close dates for these objects beyond the assertion that they were modern- this is due to both the simple, unchanging forms present (eg for the nail) or the simple manufacturing methods employed- which persisted for a prolonged period. Other artefacts from this context, including brick, glass, and a gaming marble, provided a date range of the 18th-20th century AD (Kyle 2008).

Underlying this collapse deposit (008) lay a mortar rich deposit (005) from which the coin derived. Although this coin was extremely badly worn one of the suggestions for its identification would date it to between 1838-1860AD. This is of particular interest when it is noted that the structure from which this material derived was recorded on the 1838 1st edition OS map (*ibid.* 5). The date suggested by the artefactual assemblage clearly correlates with the cartographic evidence, and perhaps suggests the cottage was not only occupied at the time of its being recorded on the OS map (rather than being in ruins), but also that it may have continued to have been occupied for a length of time after this. However, it should be borne in mind that as these artefacts were all recovered from a deposit relating to the collapse of the cottage (which may have occurred some time after abandonment) it is possible that the artefacts from the later end of the artefactual date range post-date occupation of the cottage.

Recommendations

It is recommended that no further analysis of this assemblage is required.

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Table 1: Summary of artefacts discussed

Context	Find Number	Material	Category	Description	Dimensions	Date
005	001	Cu-Alloy	Coinage	The condition of this coin is very poor- the surfaces have been subjected to wear to the extent that almost all detail on both the obverse and reverse sides is no longer visible. The legend is not visible and only the vague silhouette of a left-facing bust remains on the obverse side.	Dia 26.7mm, Weight 7.0g	? 1838-1860AD or ?1736-1760AD
008	157	Fe	Structural Items	binding strip (incomplete)- two strips of iron held together with one round-headed iron rivet.	L 72.3mm, W 34.1mm, D 5.2mm	modern
008	158	stone	non-archaeological	unworked stone	n/a	n/a
008	159	Fe	Miscellaneous Items	strip (incomplete)- with one complete perforation (diameter 5.6mm) and two possible incomplete perforations on either end	L 65.7mm, W 25.5mm, D 1.5mm	modern

Context	Find Number	Material	Category	Description	Dimensions	Date
008	160	Fe	Structural Items	Possible pipe-fitting-square cast-iron object with raised circular section which is perforated-a fragmented bolt remains within the perforation. The back of the object is curved which suggests it was bolted to a cylindrical object.	L 74.3mm, W 81.9mm, D 8.9mm	modern
008	161	Fe	Structural Items	Nail (near complete)-terminal is incomplete but appears to be simple square-headed; square-sectioned shank tapers to a point.	L 67.4mm, W 5.5mm, D 5.2mm	medieval - early modern
008	167	Fe	Structural Items	Peg- large square-sectioned peg which terminates in a wedge-shape rather than a point; head has been bent over to form a flanged T-shape (identical to 06E2849:008:168)	L 141.4mm, W 16.5mm, D 16.5mm	modern
008	168	Fe	Structural Items	Peg- large square-sectioned peg which terminates in a wedge-shape rather than a point; head has been bent over to form a flanged T-shape (identical to 06E2849:008:167).	L 148.5mm, W 15.8mm, D 16.4mm	modern
008	169	Fe	Miscellaneous Items	fine circular-sectioned rod (incomplete)	L 113.5mm, Diameter 5.0mm	modern

Context	Find Number	Material	Category	Description	Dimensions	Date
008	170	Fe	Miscellaneous Items	fine circular-sectioned rod (incomplete and bent)	L 299.4mm, Diameter 5.4mm	modern
008	171	Fe	Miscellaneous Items	fine circular-sectioned rod (incomplete and bent)	L 303.3mm, Diameter 6.7mm	modern
008	172	Fe	Structural Items	Large timber-dog (complete)- Iron bar with rectangular cross-section which has two parallel arms bent at right angles; these arms taper to a point	Arm length 133.7mm, 'Shank' length 118.3mm, Thickness 18.2mm	modern
008	173	Fe	Miscellaneous Items	Fragment of tapering iron pipe with one perforation present (perforation diameter 6.3mm)	L 58.0mm, Diameter 43.0mm, Thickness 4.5mm	modern
008	174	Fe	Structural Items	Pipe-clamp (complete)- hinged circular clamp which is secured by means of a split bolt- with one half of the bolt placed at either end of the clamp. When the clamp is closed the two halves come together and are held in place by a hexagonal nut.	Diameter 80.3mm	modern
008	175	Fe	Miscellaneous Items	fine circular-sectioned rod (incomplete and bent)	L 484.0mm, Diameter 5.5mm	modern

Appendix 9 - Bullaun Stone Analysis

Alison Kyle, Headland Archaeology

Introduction

The Assemblage

This assemblage consisted of one bullaun stone.

Methodology

Analysis was carried out in hand-specimen with use of a hand-lens to aid in identification of the stone type.

Bullaun Stone

06E2849:012:001

This object is identified as a 'single' bullaun stone with one hemispherical 'cup' hollowed out of a roughly worked stone. The stone has been roughly worked so that it appears sub-square in plan, and the base is shaped like an inverted trapezoid. While little attempt has been made to work the external surface, the internal surface has been hewn into an almost perfect hemisphere. The internal surface has a highly pitted, rough surface with a vascular appearance, and a slightly deeper, irregular line runs around the girth of the interior.

The stone used is limestone with possible fossils visible; the vascular appearance of the interior of the bullaun largely does not appear to have been produced by tooling, but rather seems more likely to be the result of natural chemical erosion-to which limestone is particularly susceptible. This chemical erosion has destroyed almost all traces of tool marks (and any use-wear which may have been present) on the internal surface with the exception of the aforementioned irregular line around the girth.

Height 185mm, Width 370mm, Breadth 360mm, Depth of depression 150mm

Discussion

Bullaun stones may be 'single' -i.e. with only one hemispherical depression- or 'multiple' -i.e. with anywhere between 2-15 hewn depressions (Weir). Strictly speaking the term 'bullaun' refers to the depression itself, but is commonly taken to refer to the stone object in its entirety.

Bullaun stones are thought to have been used from the Bronze Age through to the Early Medieval period- it is on sites from the latter period that they are most common in Ireland. This stone was found associated with the footings (012) of a post-medieval vernacular building (Corbett 2007, 5)- no structures or features were suggested to date to the Early Medieval period. This is supported by the absence of other artefacts dating to the Early Medieval period (Kyle 2008a, 2008b). This presents problems when trying to suggest an accurate date for the manufacture and use of this bullaun as it is not possible to date worked stone surfaces (Peacock 1998, 32). However, it is recommended that low precision methods of dating may be pursued (*ibid.* 32), including an analysis of the degree of weathering experienced by a stone object which may indicate the length of time for which it has been exposed (Peacock 1998, 12). Alternatively, lichenometry, as pioneered by Beschel, may be used as an approach to date worked stone surfaces (*ibid.* 12, 33), however no lichen was present on the surfaces of this bullaun stone.

Other examples of bullaun stones recovered from County Offaly include a single bullaun from Lemanaghan which is located outside St. Manchán's well and has been suggested to possibly have

been reused in the preparation of iron ore, and two multiple bullauns from Clonfertmulloe and Meelaghans (Irish Megaliths Gazetteer).

The function of bullaun stones remains a topic of discussion, but it is of note that they are frequently found in association with Early Medieval church and monastic sites (Ó Cróinin 1995, 31) where they may have been used as fonts. Westropp noted in the 19th century that people made hollows in front of portal and wedge tombs, into which they left a milk offering for the *Sídhe* or earth spirits (Weir). As these bullaun stones were often small enough to facilitate transportation it is also possible that a large number of these have been removed from their original location and possibly put to a secondary use. The location of this bullaun from Cloncollig 1 may be one such example, or alternatively it may be a hollowed out stone which was both created and used by the inhabitants of the vernacular structure, with its simple form reminiscent of a single bullaun stone.

Recommendations

It is recommended that geological analysis of the bullaun stone is carried out in a bid to closely identify the limestone used and refine its possible geological provenance. Besides illustration of the stone no further analysis of this assemblage is required.

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Appendix 10 – Miscellaneous Artefacts Analysis

Alison Kyle, Headland Archaeology

Introduction

The Assemblage

This assemblage consisted of five shards of bottle glass, one fragment of brick and one clay gaming marble. These artefacts are discussed in turn and summarised in Figure 1.

Methodology

Analysis was carried out in hand-specimen. Relevant parameters were recorded on a find-by-find basis to create a catalogue of the assemblage using Microsoft Excel. This catalogue is based on the National Museum of Ireland's requirement that each individual find have an individual find number.

Glass

06E2849:008:162-166

Five shards of bottle glass were recovered from one context during excavations at Cloncollig 1. One of these shards (06E2849:008:164), a body shard, derived from a colourless bottle, square-sectioned in form and suggested to date to the late 19th -20th century. This may represent a medicinal bottle. The remaining shards of green glass are suggested to derive from three distinct wine bottles, all of cylindrical-shaped form- two shards (06E2849:008:163 and 165) are tentatively suggested to derive from the same vessel.

The bottle represented by shard 06E2849:008:162 is fine-walled, and appears comparatively modern. However, in the absence of features reflecting the method of production or accurately conveying the overall form, the attribution of an accurate date for this vessel is uncertain. It is possible to state that based on visual appearances the shard may derive from a vessel dating to the late 19th- early 20th century.

Similar problems inhibit the dating of the vessel represented by shard 06E2849:008:165; however, this wine bottle has thicker walls, and appears more irregular in shape, with more common air-bubble in the fabric. Slight devitrification of the surface of this shard is evident, and notably has infiltrated voids in the glass- one of which appears to have been an air bubble which was sectioned by the break, and another of which is a fracture line. This devitrification is evident as a series of opaque iridescent layers which are the result of post-depositional decomposition (or devitrification) of the glass. This process of devitrification occurs through hydration of the glass, specifically resulting from "the selective loss of potash and/or soda to create a series of fragile silica rich layers sitting on top of the residual glass core", with the opacity resulting from manganese ions in the depositional environment infusing into the glass (Watkinson and Neal 2001, 60). This bottle may be suggested to date to the 19th century.

The final vessel to be discussed is represented by both a rim/lip shard (06E2849:008:163) and a base shard (06E2849:008:166). This wine bottle has a typical cylindrical-shaped body with a pronounced upwards kick at the base and a rounded basal edge. Unfortunately the fragmented nature of these sherds means diagnostic features which might otherwise assist inaccurate dating of this bottle are missing- i.e. the section of the base where the pontil would be located (if present), and the absence of the complete circumference of the bottle means the presence or absence of mould lines cannot be confirmed. Despite the absence of mould marks the bottle has the definite appearance of one blown in a mould rather than having been 'free-blown'. The rim takes the form of an applied double-collar, which was applied by hand after the bottle was removed from the mould, and subsequently shaped

either by hand or by using a 'lipping tool'. This indicates a mid-late 19th century date for this bottle. Although post-deposition abrasion marks are evident on the surface of this bottle, there is a significant concentration of abrasion marks on the rounded basal edge, and so this appears to be use-wear rather than entirely post-depositional. Slight devitrification of these shards is also evident.

Brick

06E2849:008:156

One fragment of brick was present in the assemblage. The clay used appears to have been produced by the mixing of both red and buff-coloured clays- evidenced by the 'mottled' appearance of the brick fabric. The brick has been well fired- it is completely oxidised. Inclusions present reach up to 3.9mm and include common red iron ore, rare muscovite mica laths, and rare flint/chert inclusions; frequent voids are also present, these may represent burnt-out organic inclusions. One surface of the brick exhibits deep organic impressions, which may either represent grass or straw. These impressions most likely indicate the use of a wooden mould which was placed directly onto the ground on a grassy surface rather than on a brickmaker's table; alternatively the impressions could have been caused by turning out the moulded bricks onto the ground to dry (Rynne 2006, 167), however the depth of the impressions suggest the former proposition to be more likely. Mechanisation of the brickmaking process came into effect in the mid 19th century. This saw a shift away from the use of wooden moulds towards the manufacture of bricks with 'true corners and edges' (*ibid*, 170) which were produced using the 'wire-cut' and 'stiff-plastic process' (*ibid*, 169); this suggests the brick examined to pre-date the mid 19th century.

Although the full measurements of this brick are not obtainable due to the fragmented nature of the brick, it is possible to say that the depth of this brick (58.9mm/c2 ¼ ") fits within the known standardized size range for bricks produced in Munster (although this brick was found in Leinster) following Pearce's Act of 1729 - 8-9x4x2-3" (Rynne 2006, 167). Both the size of the brick and the method of manufacture suggest this brick dates to the 18th-mid 19th century.

L (not obtainable), D 58.9mm, W (not obtainable)

Gaming Equipment

06E2849:008:001

One complete gaming marble was present in this assemblage; it has been produced using kaolin (or white tobacco pipe clay). Traces of red 'swirls' through the fabric indicate the kaolin has been mixed with a red clay- such mixed clays may be termed 'agates' and were commonly used in the production of gaming marbles (Hume 1969, 320; Horning 2004, 460). There are no signs of use on this object- such as chipping or polish. The marble is not perfectly spherical, and one slightly flattened surface is present. The marble therefore appears to have been hand-made, and it is presumed the slightly flattened surface is the surface on which the marble rested while drying after having been formed. It is known that clay tobacco pipe makers produced other items to supplement their income, as well as the discussed gaming marbles such items included wig curlers (Ayto 2002, 14).

Such marbles were produced from the second half of the 19th century into the first quarter of the 20th century, and are known from other excavations in Ireland including Galway (Horning 2004, 460).

Diameter 16.5mm, Weight 4.3g

Discussion

The artefacts discussed fall within a date range of the 18th-early 20th century, and all derived from a single deposit (008) which was interpreted as collapse associated with the footings of a post-medieval cottage (012) (Corbett 2007, 5). It was noted in the preliminary report that this building was present on

the 1838 1st edition OS map (*ibid.* 5)- this indicates the structure was at least upstanding (if not occupied) in the mid 19th century- it is unknown precisely when this structure fell out of use. It is of note that of the metal artefacts also analysed from this site, the coin was dated to between 1838-1860AD (see discussion in Kyle 2008).

The date indicated by the cartographic evidence falls midway within the artefactual date range, suggesting that the cottage may indeed have been occupied at the time it was recorded on the OS map. However, as these artefacts were all recovered from a deposit relating to the collapse of the cottage (which may have occurred some time after abandonment) it is possible that the artefacts from the later end of the artefactual date range post-date occupation of the cottage.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the clay gaming marble (06E2849:008:001) is illustrated, and the grass impressions on the brick are photographed. Besides this no further analysis of this assemblage is recommended.

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Table 1: Summary of artefacts analysed

Context	Find Number	Material	Description	Form	Date
008	001	Kaolin	Gaming Marble	n/a	second half of the 19 th century into the first quarter of the 20 th century
008	156	Brick	Hand-built brick produced by the mixing of both red and buff-coloured clays; inclusions present reach up to 3.9mm and include common red iron ore, rare muscovite mica laths, and rare flint/chert inclusions; frequent voids are also present, these may represent burnt-out organic inclusions. One surface of the brick exhibits deep organic impressions, which may either represent grass or straw.	n/a	18 th -mid 19 th century
008	162	Glass	body shard from a green wine bottle	cylindrical-shaped wine bottle	late 19 th -20 th century
008	163	Glass	applied double collar rim from a mould-blown green wine bottle; has been applied after the bottle was removed from the mould and shaped either by hand or by using a lipping-tool; thought to derive from the same bottle as 06E2849:008:166	cylindrical-shaped wine bottle	mid-late 19 th century
008	164	Glass	body shard of colourless bottle glass; possibly a medicinal bottle	square-shaped bottle	late 19 th -20 th century
008	165	Glass	body shard from a green wine bottle	cylindrical-shaped wine bottle	19 th century
008	166	Glass	base shard from a green wine bottle with a rounded basal edge and pronounced upwards kick; incomplete- no evidence for either the presence or absence of a pontil; exhibits use-wear on the basal edge.	cylindrical-shaped wine bottle	late 19 th century

Appendix 11 – Faunal Remains Report

Auli Tourunen, Headland Archaeology

Summary

A partial cattle skeleton was recovered from Cloncollog, Co. Offaly. It originated from a rubble layer covering a post-medieval small cottage. Only parts of the lower spine, pelvis and upper part of the hind leg were present. Animal proved to be young, under 10 months of age. The likely timing for the burial is during the leveling of the layer after the collapse.

Introduction

This report presents the results of analysis of animal bones from excavation licence no. E2849, Cloncollog, Co. Offaly. Full archaeological resolution was conducted on this site between January 22nd and February 5th 2007. This uncovered remains of a small post-medieval cottage as well as three linear features. Cottage consisted of two rooms. The smaller room, at the west end of the building, most likely served as a bedroom, while the larger has been tentatively identified as a parlour and byre. These rooms were separated by an internal dividing wall, 4.1m from the west gable wall.

The animal bone specimens were recovered by hand-picking. The bones analysed for this report derive from a layer of rubble (c. 8), which covered the structure.

Methodology

Each specimen was identified according to species and skeletal element where possible using animal bone reference collection, located in Headland Archaeology Ltd, Unit 1 Wallingstown Business Park, Little Island, Co Cork. The York System bone database program was used for the recording (Harland et al. 2003). For ages of tooth eruption and epiphyseal fusion Silver's (1969) figures were followed.

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 Ltd, Unit 1 Wallingstown Business Park, Little Island, Co Cork.

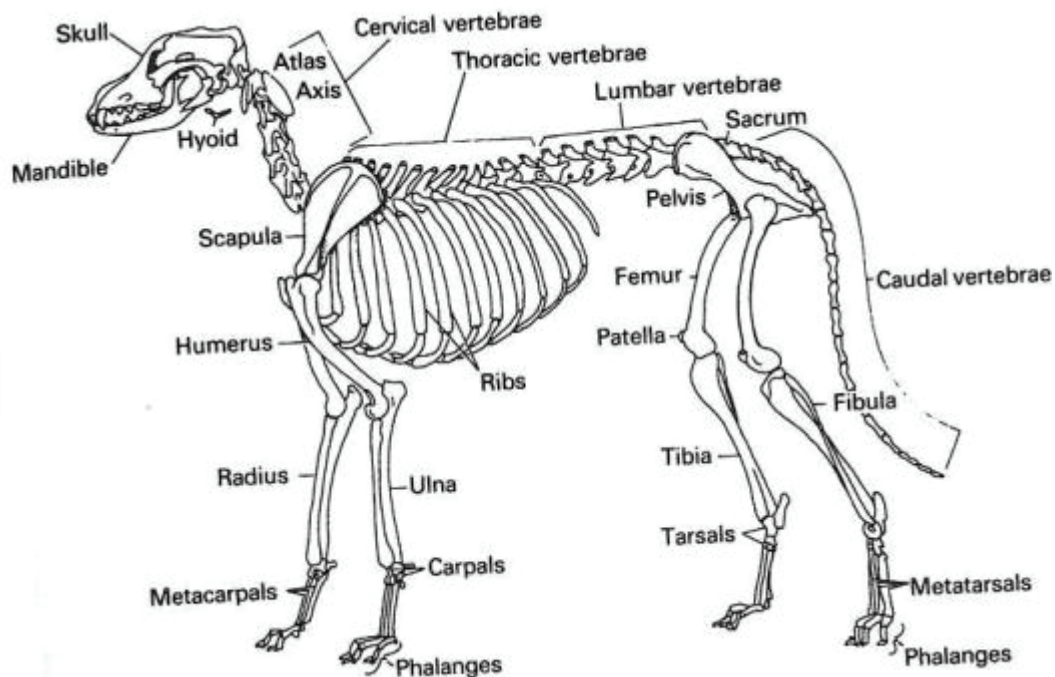


Fig. 1 Location on animal skeleton of terms referred to in text (Davis 1987, 54, in Reitz & Wing 1999).

Results

All the recovered specimens were interpreted to derive from the articulated cattle skeleton. Bones were well preserved and no cut marks or gnawing was evident. All specimens belong to same anatomical region – lower back, pelvis and upper part of the right hind leg. All observed epiphyses were open and unfused acetabulum indicates that this individual was less than 10 months of age.

Element	NISP
vert lumb	5
sacrum	1
vertebra	10
pelvis	2
femur	1
tibia	1
unidentified	2
Total	22

Table 1. Anatomical representation of sample (NISP).

Discussion

The bone material from Cloncollog, co. Offaly includes remains partial skeleton of a young cattle. Bones derive from the rubble layer covering the structure and representing the collapse of the structure. It seems likely that more of the skeleton may have been originally present: the uppermost vertebra and tibia were broken with fresh breaks. The skeleton could have been buried during the leveling of the rubble layer as no cuts were visible during the excavations.

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Appendix 11.1 List of Animal Bones

C	Sample	Species	Element	Count	Side	Gt50	Proxfus	Distfus	Notes	Percent	Texture	Recovery
008	02	cow	fem	1	r	123456789AB	u	u			1	hc
008	02	cow	lumb	5	b		u	u	almost every epi, proc cost broken, total in 19 pieces	90	1	hc
008	02	cow	pel	1	l	7AC					1	hc
008	02	cow	pel	1	r	123456789AC	u		in 5 pieces the first vertebra, in 4 pieces		1	hc
008	02	cow	sac	1	b		u	u		30	1	hc
008	02	cow	tib	1	l	12347	u				2	hc
008	02	cow	ui	2	b						1	hc
008	02	cow	vert	10	b						1	hc

Appendix 12: All sites excavated on scheme

Ardan 1	E2847
Ardan 2	E2846
Ardan 3	E2493*
Ballynasrah	E2493*
Cloncollog 1	E2849
Cloncollog 2	E2850
Clonminch	E2851
Mucklagh 1	E2845
Mucklagh 2	E2844
Puttaghan	E2493*
Screggan 2	E2848

*Fully excavated during Centreline Testing under Ministerial Direction A033 and NMS Registration No. E2493