

Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork Evaluation Report No. 292



Dundrum Castle Car Park

Co. Down

AE/14/211E

Philip Macdonald, Queen's University Belfast

Site Specific Information

Site Name: Dundrum Castle Car Park.

Townland: Dundrum.

SMR No (if applicable): (car park adjacent to) DOW 044:006.

Grid Ref.: J40483688 (central part of car park)

County: Down.

Excavation Licence No.: AE/14/211E.

Planning Ref. No.: N/A.

Other NIEA Refs.: N/A.

Dates of Excavation: 8/12/14 to 16/12/14.

Archaeologists Present: Philip Macdonald (director) and Sapphire Mussen.

Brief Summary: Archaeological excavation consisting of four, manually excavated, test trenches (1A, 1B, 2A and 2B) and two, mechanically excavated, test trenches (3A and 3B). The excavation was undertaken as part of an evaluation of the archaeological potential of the car park located immediately to the south of Dundrum Castle. In the eastern part of the car park the excavation only uncovered deposits associated with the construction of the platform upon which the car park was built during the late 60s or early 70s. In the western part of the car park evidence was uncovered of a demolished nineteenth-century dwelling (Trench 1A) and terraces apparently associated with two phases of landscaping provisionally dated to the seventeenth and late eighteenth or early nineteenth centuries (Trench 2A and possibly Trench 1A). No deposits, features or artefacts dating to the medieval or pre-Norman phases of the site's occupation were observed during the course of the excavations.

Type of Excavation: Manual excavation of four small test trenches (all 1.0 metre by 3.0 metres; Trenches 1A, 1B, 2A and 2B) and mechanical excavation of two small test trenches (both 2.0 metres wide and 6.5 and 5.0 metres in length; Trenches 3A and 3B respectively). As the excavation was evaluative in character, not all of the archaeologically significant deposits that were uncovered were excavated. The excavations were conducted under the supervision of the licensee (Philip Macdonald) and the stratigraphic sequence was documented using the standard context recording method.

Size of Area Opened: The four manual test trenches (1A, 1B, 2A and 2B) were all 3.0 metres in length and 1.0 metre wide, whilst the two mechanically excavated trenches were variously 6.5 and 5.0 metres in length and both 2.0 metres wide (Trenches 3A and 3B respectively).

Current Land Use: Car park and picnic area.

Proposed Land Use: Visitor centre.

Introduction

Dundrum Castle (Sites and Monuments Record DOW 044:006) is situated on the summit of a prominent hill overlooking the small coastal town of Dundrum and the adjacent tidal inlet of Inner Dundrum Bay, has a long and complex history. The surviving upstanding remains consist of an inner and an outer ward. The inner ward dates to the Anglo-Norman period and contains the remains of a large circular tower and an apparently asymmetrical gatehouse with a single projecting semi-circular tower, whilst a seventeenth-century domestic structure, known as Blundell's House, is located in the outer ward. Artefactual and place-name evidence suggests that the Anglo-Norman castle was, almost certainly, built upon the site of an enclosed, high-status, Early Christian settlement. Following the decline of the Anglo-Norman Earldom of Ulster in the fourteenth century, the castle was occupied by a branch of the Magennis family, although occasionally it was temporarily possessed by other prominent Gaelic figures and various representatives of the Crown. It is uncertain whether the outer ward dates to the Anglo-Norman period or the later Gaelic phase of medieval occupation. Following the Nine Years' War (1594-1603) the castle and its associated estate was held by Edward Cromwell, whose son subsequently sold it to the Blundell Family. After being garrisoned during the wars of the 1640s, local tradition maintains the castle was slighted by Parliamentary forces in the mid seventeenth century. There is no evidence to suggest that the castle was occupied after this date, although its associated manorial estate continued to be farmed by tenants of the Blundell family. During the late eighteenth century the castle and its estate passed into the hands of the Hill family and formed part of the Downshire Estates. Dundrum Castle was placed into State Care by the Marquis of Downshire in 1954. Significant archaeological investigation of the castle did not begin until the 1950s when a series of excavations were undertaken at the site for the Archaeological Survey of Northern Ireland (Waterman 1951; 1958; 1964). Since 2009, three seasons of excavation at the site have been directed by Philip Macdonald (Queen's University Belfast) and Liam McQuillan (Northern Ireland Environment Agency). Although principally intended to inform the future management strategy for the monument, the recent programme of excavations has also addressed some of the unresolved historical questions concerning the site (Macdonald 2011a; 2011b; 2014).

The present report records the results of an evaluation that was conducted in two separate areas within the immediate environs of the car park at Dundrum Castle. This work was undertaken during December 2014 in order to inform a decision concerning the preferred location of a proposed visitor centre at the monument. The first area was located in the western part of the car park and was investigated through the manual excavation of four small test trenches (1A, 1B, 2A and 2B), whilst the second area was situated in the eastern part of the car park and was assessed by mechanically excavating two, slightly larger, test trenches (3A and 3B) (Figure 1). The test trenches were excavated in pairs (i.e. 1A and 1B, 2A and 2B, 3A and 3B), which shared a common alignment – hence the unusual trench nomenclature. This arrangement was intended to enable, if future resources allow, the paired trenches to be joined providing useful sections through the site's stratigraphic sequences. During the course of the evaluation in December 2014 slope profiles between the paired trenches were surveyed.

The car park was built at some point between late 1969 and early 1971. It is located upon a terrace created by partly cutting into the hillside and partly by building up a raised platform. As noted above, the trenches were located within both the western (Trenches 1A, 1B, 2A and 2B) and eastern (Trenches 3A and 3B) parts of this terrace. The western area falls within what would be conventionally considered a zone of archaeological destruction where the hillside has been cut into, whilst the eastern area falls within a zone where archaeological preservation could be expected beneath the made-up ground of the platform that is built up on the car park's eastern and southern edges. Complicating this appreciation of the likely areas of archaeological preservation within the car park and its immediate environs, however, is the fact that the construction of the car park was not the first episode of terracing on the site. There appear to have been two previous episodes of terracing around the outer ward of Dundrum Castle.

The apparently earliest phase of terracing is located to the west of the outer ward. A single trench was excavated across part of this system of terraces during the 2013 season of excavations (Macdonald 2014, 105-109). Excavation demonstrated that the ‘positive’ elements of these terraces consisted of platforms made up of dumped deposits of stones in a clay soil matrix and redeposited clay subsoil that had been retained by a single course of walling. The date of this terracing has not yet been established, although samples recovered during the course of the 2013 excavation at the site will provide a *terminus post quem* for their construction when submitted for radiocarbon dating (Macdonald 2014, 107, 129). Although these western terrace edges were used to form the boundaries of the apparent cottage gardens represented on the 1834 and 1859 Ordnance Survey 6” maps (Figure 2), it is likely that the terraces themselves date to a more formal phase of gardening and landscaping. This episode of landscaping has previously been attributed to the 1630s when the Blundell family began to transform Dundrum Castle into a seventeenth-century residence suitable for gentlemen landowners (Macdonald 2014, 109), however, it must be emphasised that this provisional dating is speculative. The later phase of terracing was identified during excavations at Blundell’s House in 2009. Excavation exposed evidence of late eighteenth or early nineteenth-century terracing in the area immediately to the north of the car park. These terraces consisted of dumps of voided deposits of stone and building rubble retained by mortared walls deliberately built at an angle and finished so as to look like natural outcrops of bedrock (Macdonald 2011a, 50-52, pl.12). It has been previously suggested that this episode of terracing may have been part of a wider programme of landscaping intended to create an accessible ‘picturesque’ ruin out of the standing remains of Blundell’s House and Dundrum Castle (Macdonald 2011a, 83-85). Given their close proximity, prior to the evaluation it was anticipated that both systems of terracing may have originally extended into the area now occupied by the car park.

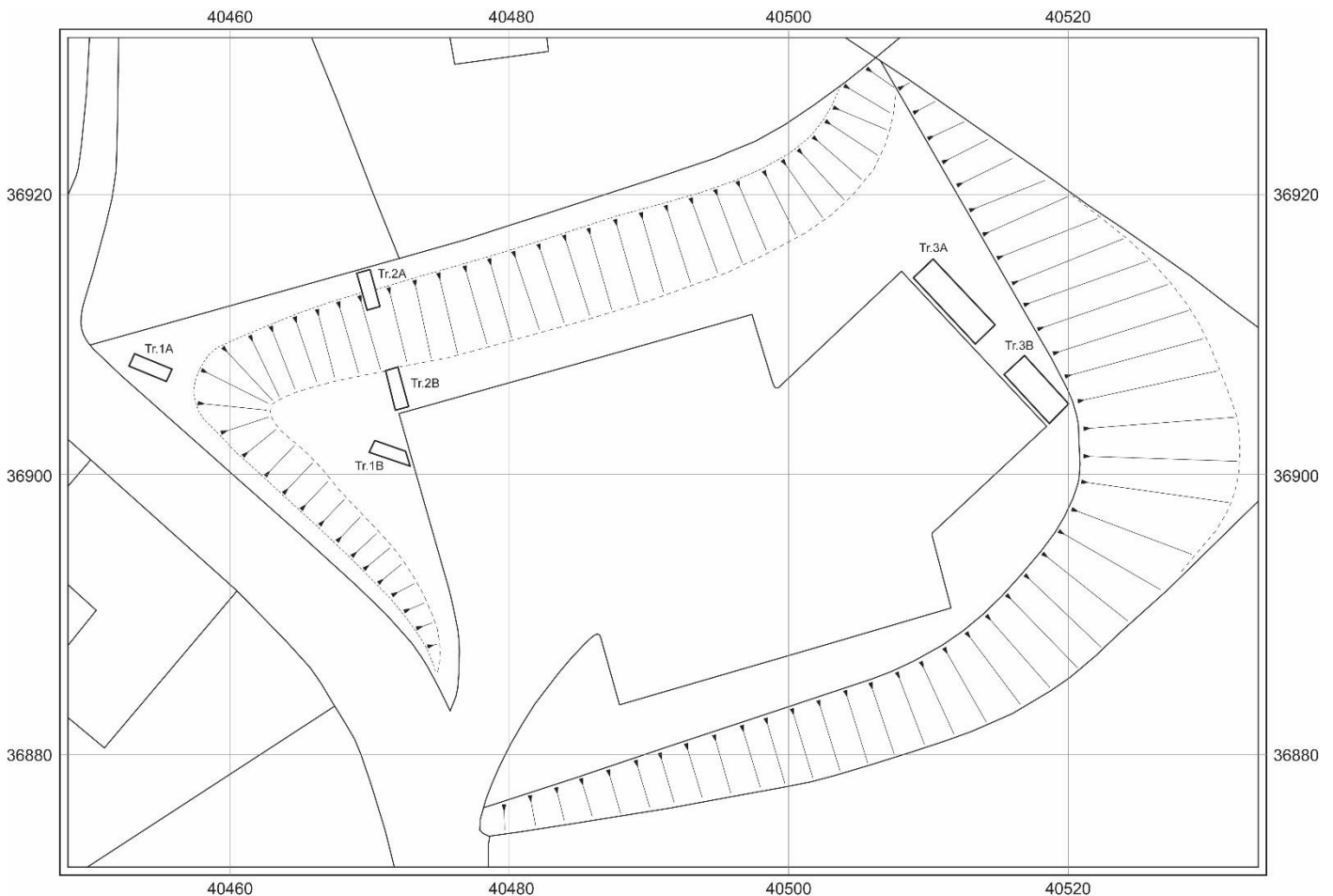


Figure 1: Plan showing the locations of the six trenches.

In addition to the two apparent phases of landscaping, the 1834 and 1859 6" Ordnance Survey maps show the presence of a building located within the area of the car park in which Trench 1A was positioned (Figure 2). Although no trace of this structure is visible on the ground today, it is likely that it represents a small domestic dwelling with an attached yard.

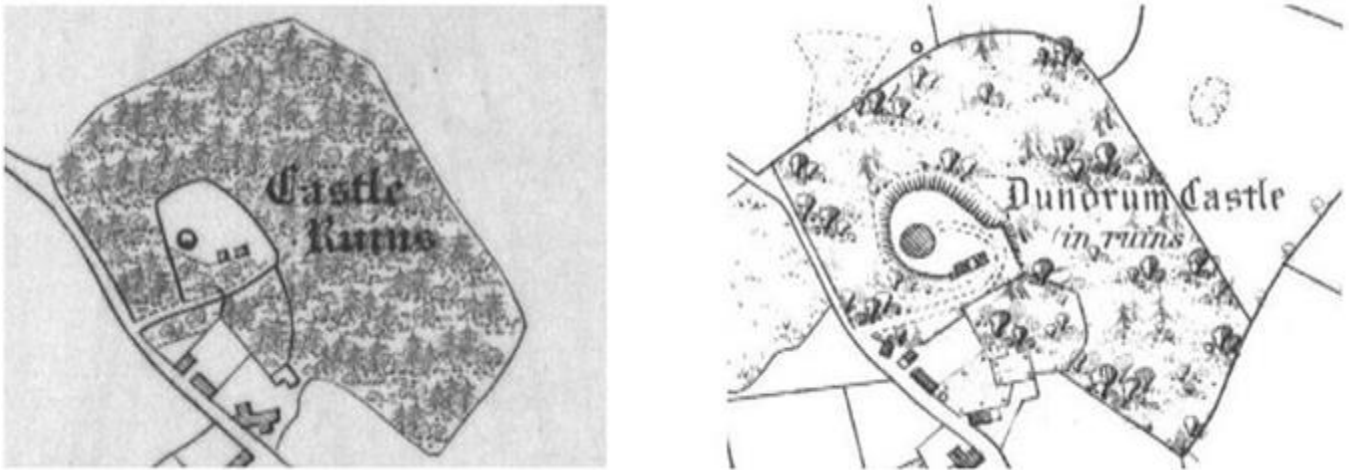


Figure 2: Details of the 1834 (left) and 1859 (right) Ordnance Survey 6" survey of Dundrum Castle and its immediate environs.

In the event, the evaluative excavations reported on below uncovered evidence to suggest that deposits associated with both phases of terracing extended into the northern edge of the car park area (Trench 2A and possibly Trench 1A) and that demolition deposits and at least one truncated feature associated with the nineteenth-century dwelling also survive (Trench 1A).

The Excavation

The excavations were conducted under the supervision of the licensee (Philip Macdonald) and the stratigraphic sequence was documented using the standard context recording method. Following excavation each trench was photographed and its principle sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. In addition, where appropriate, scale plan drawings of the trenches were also produced (scale 1:20). In addition to illustration (see Appendix 4) and photography (Appendix 3), the principle site records consisted of a site diary augmented by separate registers of small finds (Appendix 5), bulk finds (Appendix 6) and samples (Appendix 7). The systems of numbers used to record the field drawings, small finds and samples formed a continuous sequence with those previously used during the 2012 and 2013 season of excavations at Dundrum in order to facilitate joint publication. Relevant members of the Northern Ireland Environment Agency's Inspectorate were kept informed of all significant developments during the course of the excavation. At the request of the Inspectorate, excavation of Trenches 3A and 3B was restricted to a maximum depth of 1.2 metres. This was partly for health and safety reasons and partly to avoid undermining the adjacent car park. It is intended that the Harris Matrices for the site (see Appendix 2) are referred to whilst reading the following account of the stratigraphic sequences of the excavation.

Trench 1A was a manually excavated cutting, 3.0 metres long, 1.0 metre wide and aligned northwest-southeast. Underlying the thin sod/topsoil (101/102; maximum thickness 0.10 metres) was a thin, greyish brown silty clay loam (103; thickness 0.03-0.12 metres) that included a large number of subrounded- to angular-shaped, small- to medium-sized stone inclusions and numerous modern finds. A number of these stones were arranged vertically suggesting that it had been rapidly deposited. The silty clay loam (103) is provisionally interpreted as being a levelling deposit upon which the overlying turves were laid during the construction of the car park. In turn, the levelling deposit (103) overlaid an apparent demolition layer consisting of fragments of

mortar and subangular-to angular-shaped, medium-sized stones in a greyish brown silty clay loam soil matrix (104). A small number of apparently nineteenth- or early twentieth-century finds were recovered from the apparent demolition deposit, which

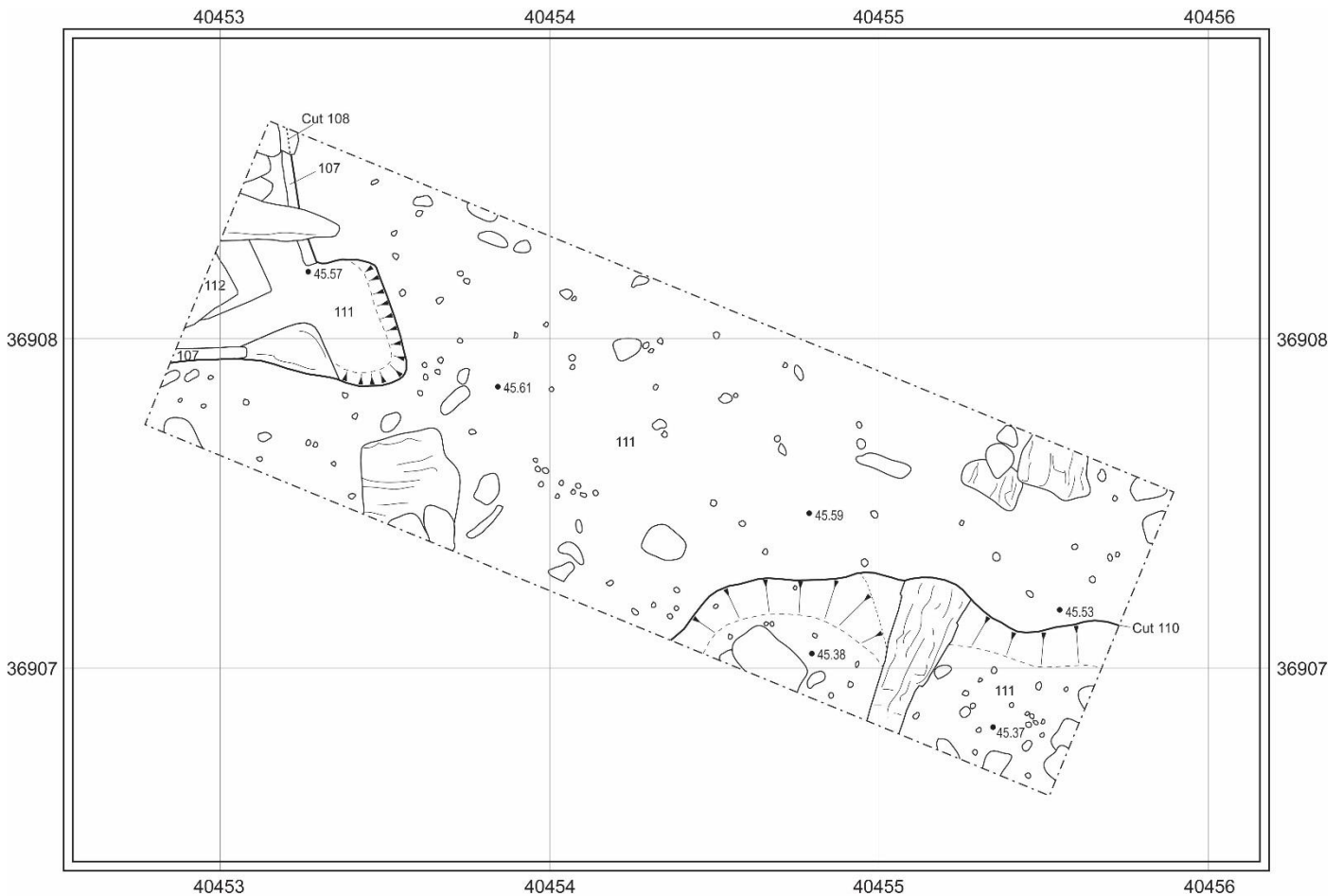


Figure 3: Plan of Trench 1A following excavation of probable demolition deposit of mortar fragments and stone in a greyish brown silty clay loam soil matrix (104), deposit of medium-sized angular stones and beach pebbles (112) that filled the slab-lined (107) probable drain (108), and relatively stone-free greyish-brown silt fill (109) of possible cut feature or natural hollow (110), showing the slab-lined probable drain (108) and the surface of the *in situ* or redeposited mineral subsoil (111).

probably relates to the demolition of the cottage represented on the 1834 and 1859 6" Ordnance Survey maps. The apparent demolition deposit varied in thickness from 0.06 metres to 0.29 metres, being deepest at the southwestern end of the trench where it formed the upper fill of an irregular-shaped hollow (110) that extended beyond the southwestern and southeastern edges of excavation. The base of this hollow contained a thin layer of relatively stone-free silt (109; maximum thickness 0.06 metres). Whether this hollow represents a natural variation in the underlying ground surface or was an artificial feature is uncertain, however, that it was largely filled with the demolition deposit with nineteenth- or early twentieth-century finds suggests that it is not of great antiquity and remained partly open up until the demolition of the nineteenth-century cottage. In the northern corner of the trench, excavation of the apparent demolition deposit (104), revealed the truncated surface (105) of a slab-lined feature (108). The uppermost-surviving deposit was a thin layer of stone-free, greyish-brown, silty clay loam (106; thickness 0.05 metres) which overlay the principle fill of the feature - a voided deposit of medium-sized angular stones and beach pebbles (112; thickness 0.15 metres). The character of this fill suggests that the feature represents the remains of a drain associated with the nineteenth-century cottage. Although no unequivocal dating evidence was recovered to confirm this interpretation, the presence of several fragments



Figure 4: Trench 1A following excavation of the probable demolition deposit of mortar fragments and stone in a greyish brown silty clay loam soil matrix (104), exposing the truncated surface (105) of the probable slab-lined drain (108) and possible cut feature or natural hollow (110) within the surface of the redeposited or *in situ* mineral subsoil (111), looking northeast. Scale 2.0 metres.

of coal (Small Find Nos.3791-3800) within the principle fill (112) of the feature indicates that it is not of any great antiquity. Underlying the voided deposit (112) was the primary fill of the drain - a stone-free-greyish brown silt (113) which had a maximum depth of 0.11 metres. In addition to the coal fragments, the voided stone deposit (112) also contained two roof slate fragments (Small Find Nos.3789 and 3790) and a large iron binding strip (Small Find No.3766). No other finds were recovered from the fills of the drain. Both the slab-lined drain (108) and the hollow / possible feature (110) were cut into a deposit consisting of a mineral subsoil (111). Although a 0.20 metre deep *sondage* was cut into this deposit, it was not possible to establish whether it represented the natural subsoil or was redeposited. Given the position of the trench, the possibility that the deposit represents a deliberate dump of material associated with the construction of a garden terrace should not be dismissed.

Excavation in Trench 2A (see below) revealed that an identical deposit of mineral subsoil (i.e. 225) had been used to create a terrace apparently associated with the earlier phase of landscaping. Extension of the small test trench down slope towards Trench 1B would be required to establish whether this layer was redeposited or *in situ* natural subsoil. If the layer was redeposited, then it is possible that it preserves a seventeenth-century soil horizon.



Figure 5: The slab-lined probable drain (108) following excavation, looking northwest. Scale 0.5 metres.

Trench 1B was also a manually excavated cutting which was trapezoidal in shape having a maximum length of 3.0 metres and being 1.0 metre wide. The longest axis of the trench was aligned northwest-southeast. In comparison to Trench 1A, excavation demonstrated a relatively simple stratigraphic sequence of no potential archaeological significance. Stratigraphically, underlying the thin sod and topsoil (121/122; maximum thickness 0.11 metres) was the concrete footing (124) for the kerb of the adjacent car park. This concrete footing, which was not excavated, was ‘cut’ (125) into a greyish brown silty clay loam (123; thickness 0.03 metres to 0.21 metres) containing numerous small, subangular- to angular-shaped, stone inclusions and modern finds that is provisionally interpreted as being a levelling deposit upon which the overlying turves were laid during the construction of the car park. This deposit directly overlay the truncated surface (126) of the natural mineral subsoil and shattered bedrock (127). It is reasonable to assume that this truncation (126) of the natural subsoil occurred during the construction of the car park. No deposits or features of archaeological significance were uncovered during the excavation of Trench 1B.



Figure 6: Trench 1B following excavation of dumped-deposit of quarried stone in greyish-brown, silty clay loam soil matrix (123), showing concrete footing for kerb of car park (125) and truncated surface (126) of natural mineral subsoil / frost-shattered and chemically weathered bedrock (127), looking southwest. Scale 2.0 metres.

Trench 2A was located immediately adjacent to the boundary wall that separates the car park from the site of the castle. It too was a manually excavated cutting, 3.0 metres long and 1.0 metre wide, but was aligned approximately north-south. As with Trenches 1A and 1B, underlying the thin sod and topsoil (221/222; maximum thickness 0.10 metres) was a deposit of greyish brown silty clay loam (223; thickness 0.09 metres to 0.20 metres) that extended throughout the trench and contained numerous small, subangular- to angular-shaped, stone inclusions and modern finds. This layer was probably deliberately deposited in order to form a base for laying the overlying turves upon during the construction of the car park. Its excavation revealed a voided deposit of medium- to large sized, subangular- to angular-shaped stones in a greyish brown silty clay loam soil matrix (224). The presence of vertically arranged stones within this deposit indicates that it was a rapidly deposited layer. Excavation revealed that the deposit contained some 'slate' fragments with mortar adhering to them as well as the occasional larger stone which had traces of lime mortar attached to it. In character, the deposit was identical to the terrace construction deposits excavated adjacent to Blundell's House in 2009 (Macdonald 2011a, 51-52) and, as such, it can be interpreted with reasonable confidence as being a comparable, late eighteenth-century deposit. That the deposit extended below the base of the approximately east-west aligned boundary wall (229) that separates the car park from the castle indicates that it predates the wall. No foundation cut was recognised for the construction of the boundary wall, however, it is likely that the foundation was backfilled with the same terrace deposit (i.e. 224) that it was cut into – hence, the reason it was not identified within the narrow width of Trench 2A. Excavation of the terrace deposit (224) was largely restricted to an L-shaped *sondage* that extended along the east- and south-facing edges of the trench where the deposit had a thickness of approximately 0.30 metres. Excavation revealed that the terrace deposit overlay a dump of redeposited mineral subsoil (225) that was largely restricted to the eastern half of the trench and was, apparently,

originally retained by a north-south, clay-bonded wall (226) of local stones arranged to form a west-facing face and of which only the lowest course survived. The retained layer of redeposited mineral subsoil is interpreted as also being a terrace deposit, although whether it relates to the same phase of landscaping as the overlying terrace deposit (i.e. 224) is uncertain. Its character was identical to the layer (i.e. 111) uncovered in Trench 1A, which on the basis of its similarity is also identified as being a deposit related to the construction of an artificial terrace. It is considered likely that this lower terrace deposit (225) relates to the earlier phase of terrace construction and landscaping at Dundrum. The more formal terraces to the west of the outer ward, which are provisionally dated to the seventeenth century (see above), also have north-south aligned edges and the survival of a single course of a retaining wall, comparable to that (i.e. 226) uncovered in Trench 2A, was also demonstrated when a trench was excavated across one of these terraces in 2013 (Macdonald 2014, 105-109). Consequently, it is reasonable to suggest that in the vicinity of Trench 2A, terrace deposits associated with both seventeenth- and late eighteenth-century phases of landscaping



Figure 7: Trench 2A following excavation of L-shaped *sondage* partially through dumped deposit of voided, medium- to large-sized, subangular- to angular-shaped stones (224/227) and redeposited, yellowish-grey boulder clay (225), showing base of clay-bonded retaining wall (226) and underlying soil of dark, grey-brown, silty clay loam with numerous coal fragments (228), looking south. Scale 2.0 metres.

survive. This being the case it is likely that some of the earlier terrace deposits had been removed prior to the construction of the later terrace as no evidence for a buried soil horizon was recognised. Due to time constraints, it was not possible to fully excavate either of these terrace deposits. Consequently, it is uncertain whether the earlier deposit (i.e. 225) seals an earlier soil horizon, however, this must be considered a distinct possibility.

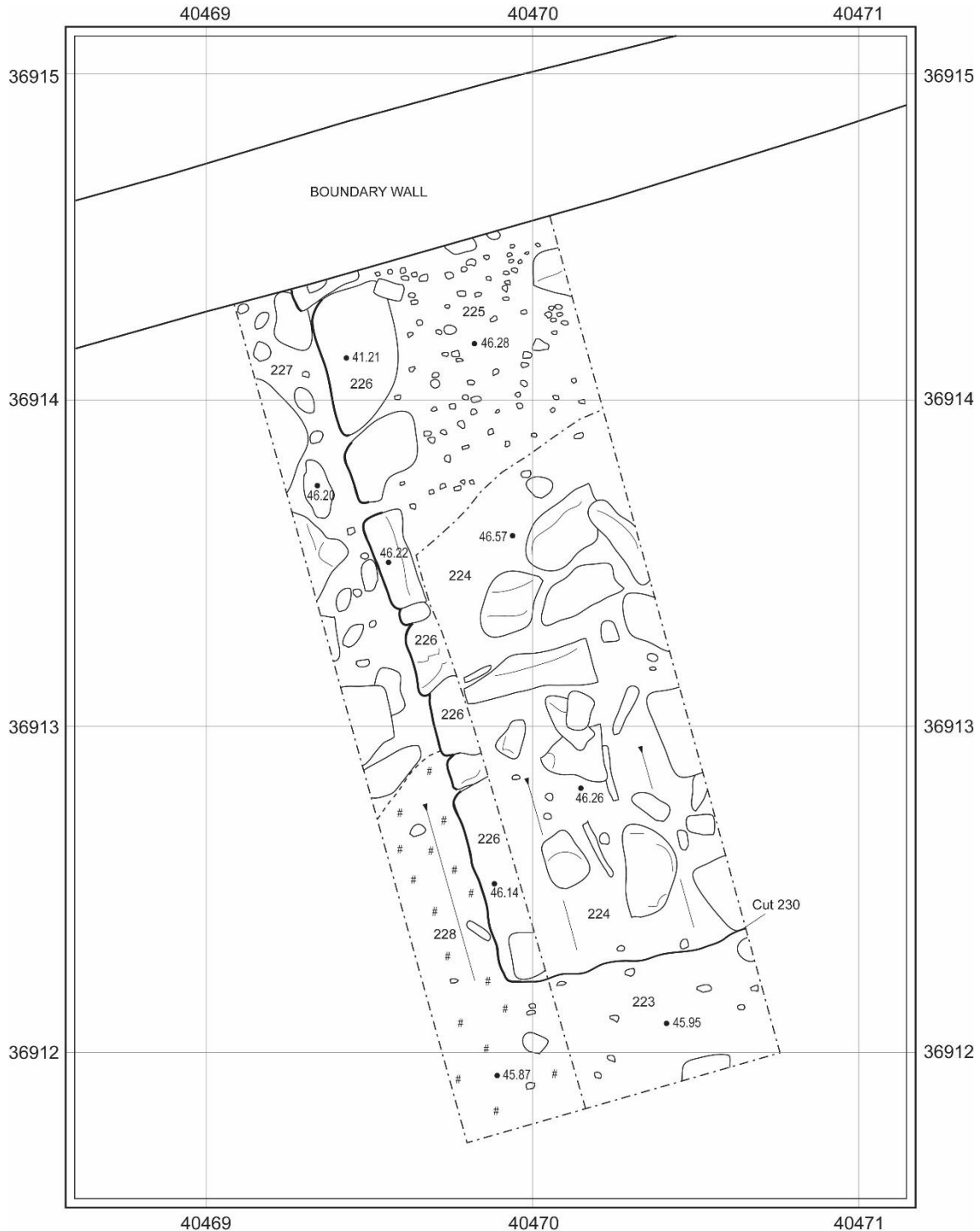


Figure 8: Plan of Trench 2A following excavation of L-shaped sondage partially through dumped deposit of voided, medium- to large-sized, subangular- to angular-shaped stones (224/227) and redeposited, yellowish-grey boulder clay (225), showing base of clay-bonded retaining wall (226) and underlying soil of dark, grey-brown, silty clay loam with numerous coal fragments (228).



Figure 9: Trench 2B (Car Park Evaluation), following excavation of dumped-deposit of quarried stone (203) and the same deposit as a fill (204) of construction cut for the car park (206), exposing natural mineral subsoil (208) and exposed bedrock, looking north. Scale 2.0 metres.

Trench 2B was also a 3.0 metre long, 1.0 metre wide, north-south aligned and manually excavated cutting. It had a similar stratigraphic sequence to Trench 1B. Underlying the thin sod and topsoil (201/202; maximum thickness 0.11 metres) was a greyish brown silty clay loam (203), which contained numerous small, subangular- to angular-shaped, stone inclusions, as well as modern finds. This deposit is interpreted as being a levelling deposit upon which the overlying turves were laid during the construction of the car park. At the southern end of the car park the levelling deposit (203) had been cut (206) through to enable the concrete footing (205) for the adjacent car park kerb to be laid. Excavation of the levelling deposit (203) revealed that it directly overlay the truncated surface (207) of the natural mineral subsoil and shattered bedrock (208). It is interpreted that the surface of the natural subsoil and bedrock was significantly reduced during the construction of the car park. No deposits or features of archaeological significance were uncovered during the excavation of Trench 2B.



Figure 10: Trench 3A following partial excavation of redeposited boulder clay (307), looking southeast. For health and safety reasons excavation was halted after this photograph was taken. Scale 2.0 metres.

Located in the eastern part of the car park, **Trench 3A** was mechanically excavated to a depth of 1.2 metres. The trench was aligned approximately northwest-southeast, was 6.5 metres long and 2.0 metres wide. Stratigraphically, underlying the thin sod and topsoil (301; maximum thickness 0.08 metres) was a deposit of greyish brown silty clay loam (302) comparable to the similar deposits uncovered in Trenches 1A, 1B, 2A and 2B (i.e. 103, 123, 223 and 203 respectively) that varied in depth between 0.15 metres and 0.24 metres, contained numerous small stone inclusions and modern finds, and which are interpreted as representing a levelling deposit upon which the overlying turves were laid during the construction of the car park. Along the southwestern edge of Trench 3A this levelling deposit sealed the unexcavated, concrete footing (303; maximum exposed thickness 0.30 metres) for the adjacent car park kerb. Also underlying the levelling deposit was an orangey brown clay (305) that contained a frequent number of small, subrounded- to subangular-shaped stone inclusions, as well as numerous chippings of redeposited tarmac and varied in thickness between 0.08 metres and 0.22 metres. This layer (i.e. 305) extended from the northeastern edge of excavation to within 0.30 metres of the southwestern edge of the trench and is interpreted as representing a deliberate dump of material intended to create a cohesive capping to the underlying, 0.25-0.30 metres thick, deposit of loose, quarried stone (306) that formed

the foundation upon which the tarmac of the car park was laid. That this deposit of quarried stone extended across the entire width of the trench suggests that it was originally intended that the car park would be larger in size than it was eventually built. The layer of loose, quarried stone overlay a layer of redeposited, yellowish-grey, boulder clay (307). The uppermost 0.30 metres to 0.40 metres of this deposit was excavated (to a total depth of 1.2 metres below the ground surface) and a small number of modern finds were recovered from it demonstrating that it was not a naturally occurring deposit. It undoubtedly represents an artificial deposit associated with the construction of the platform element of the terrace upon which the car park was built. Due to health and safety concerns, it was not possible to assess its full depth or the character of any archaeological horizons it might seal within the narrow confines of the test trench.



Figure 11: Trench 3B following partial excavation of redeposited boulder clay (328), looking southeast. For health and safety reasons excavation was halted after this photograph was taken. Scale 2.0 metres.

Trench 3B had a similar stratigraphic sequence to Trench 3A. It too was mechanically excavated, aligned northwest-southeast and was 2.0 metres wide, but was only 5.0 metres in length. Underlying the thin sod and topsoil (321; maximum thickness 0.09 metres) was a localised orangey brown sandy loam (322) whose extent was restricted to the southeastern corner of the trench, had a maximum thickness of 0.08 metres and appeared to be the fill of a planting cut (329) associated with the privet hedge that borders the edge of the terrace upon which the car park was built. This localised deposit of sandy loam was cut through a deposit of greyish brown silty clay loam (323) comparable to those encountered in all of the other trenches and which is similarly interpreted as representing a levelling deposit upon which the overlying turves were laid during the construction of the car park.

This levelling deposit varied in depth from between 0.10 and 0.15 metres across most of the trench it was notably thicker in the southeastern corner of the trench where it had a maximum thickness of 0.40 metres. As was the case with Trench 3A, along the southwestern edge of Trench 3B the levelling deposit (323) sealed the unexcavated concrete footing (324; maximum thickness 0.19 metres) for the kerb of the adjacent car park, which in turn was cut (325) through the capping deposit of orangey brown clay (326; thickness 0.10 metres to 0.35 metres) which contained numerous small stone inclusions, as well as numerous chippings of redeposited tarmac. Again, this capping deposit sealed a 0.21-0.31 metre thick deposit of loose, quarried stone (327) that extended across the entire width of the trench. The deposit of loose quarried stone formed the foundation upon which the tarmac of the car park was laid and, as noted above, that it extended across the full width of the trench suggests that it was originally intended that the car park should extend further to the east. Excavation demonstrated that the foundation deposit (327) sealed an extensive layer of redeposited, yellowish-grey, boulder clay (328) that was excavated to a depth of 1.2 metres below the modern ground surface and represents a deposit associated with the construction of the terrace upon which the car park was built. Again, due to health and safety issues, it was not possible to assess its full depth, however, it is reasonable to assume that within the footprint of Trench 3B it is several metres deep.

The finds assemblage recovered during the course of the excavations is not of particular interest. The majority of the finds were either modern plastics or modern bottle glass exclusively recovered from superficial deposits (see Appendix 5). Such material is typical of the litter often associated with the immediate environs of a comparatively isolated car park and reflects the car park's use as a venue for both picnicking and underage drinking.¹ The pottery recovered during the course of the excavations is typical of an assemblage of broadly mid nineteenth-century date and does not contain any types, such as tin-glazed earthenwares, that are demonstrably pre-eighteenth century in date (C.McSparron pers.comm.). Presumably, the majority of the pottery assemblage reflects material derived from the dwelling formerly located in the northwestern corner of the car park - certainly a significant proportion of the assemblage was recovered from Trench 1A. It includes examples of various creamwares (Small Find Nos. 3612, 3637-3639, 3646, 3661-3663, 3753, 3764-3765, 3773 and 3782-3785), glazed red earthenwares (Small Find Nos. 3709 and 3763) and blackwares (Small Find Nos.3710-3713), as well as a sherd of late nineteenth-century spongeware (Small Find No.3664) (C.McSparron pers.comm.). The small quantity of animal bone that was recovered during the evaluation was restricted to either modern deposits (103, 223 and 202) or the layer (104) associated with the later nineteenth- or early twentieth-century demolition of the dwelling formerly located in the northwestern corner of the car park. The majority of the brick that was retrieved was also recovered from the trench (Trench 1A) located over the site of the former dwelling and again associated with the demolition deposit (104) or the overlying layers (101, 102 and 103). The small amount of brick that was recovered elsewhere was either retrieved from a deposit associated with the construction of the car park (203) or the apparent late eighteenth-century landscaping (227). The fragments of lime mortar recovered during the course of the excavation had a similar distribution to the finds of brick being variously from either the demolition deposit (104) or drain fill (112) associated with the nineteenth-century dwelling, deposits associated with the construction of the modern car park (223) or the apparent late eighteenth-century landscaping (224/227).

Summary

The excavations revealed little of archaeological significance, although in the area investigated in the western part of the car park site traces of the cartographically attested nineteenth-century dwelling and terraces apparently associated with two phases of post-

¹ The use of the car park by teenagers as a nocturnal social arena is reflected in its local nickname - 'The Castle Arms' (M.Davis pers.comm.).

medieval landscaping were uncovered. No deposits, features or artefacts dating to the medieval or pre-Norman phases of the site's occupation were observed during the course of the evaluation.

The excavation successfully demonstrated that in the eastern area of the car park investigated in Trenches 3A and 3B that, to a depth of 1.2 metres, the only extant deposits were those associated with the construction of the platform upon which the car park was built during the late 60s or early 70s. Although it is possible that archaeologically significant deposits are preserved underneath these deposits, as long as any development in this part of the car park does not exceed 1.2 metres in depth below the current ground surface then these archaeological horizons should not be compromised. The best method for assessing the significance of any archaeological deposits preserved beneath the platform in the eastern part of the car park would be to study aerial photographs that pre-date the construction of the platform that the car park is built upon (see below).

In the western part of the car park evidence was uncovered of deposits associated with a demolished nineteenth-century dwelling (Trench 1A) and terraces apparently associated with two phases of landscaping provisionally dated to the seventeenth and late eighteenth or early nineteenth centuries (Trench 2A and possibly Trench 1A). Although the small size of the area investigated in Trench 1A means that certainty is not possible, in terms of their preservation and general significance, the demolition deposits and subterranean drain associated with the nineteenth-century dwelling cannot be considered to be of a high level of archaeological importance. That said, the apparent re-use of earlier garden terraces for siting nineteenth-century buildings and gardens is an element of the 'Dundrum Castle story' worthy of record. In comparison, the demonstrated survival of deposits associated with terracing and landscaping of the immediate environs of Dundrum Castle in Trench 2A and possibly Trench 1A are of greater significance. The terracing represents a survival of endeavours to use the site by its post-medieval owners to express ideas of power and status – a process that has its origins in the Early Christian period and arguably extends to the present day (for a detailed account of this interpretive approach to presenting the monument see Macdonald 2014, 112-114). Unfortunately, the small-scale of the excavation trenches excavated in 2014 meant that it is not possible to be certain whether both phases of terracing previously recognised at Dundrum Castle extend into the western part of the car park site or how far down the scarp bank that forms the northern edge of the car park the terrace deposits survive.

Recommendations

As noted above, it remains uncertain whether both of the previously identified phases of terracing at Dundrum Castle extended into the western part of the car park site. In addition, it is unknown how far down the scarp bank that separates the car park from the castle the terrace deposits identified during the evaluation extend. Additional excavation of the areas between Trenches 1A and 1B and 2A and 2B should ascertain the full, surviving extent of the terrace deposits and may also produce evidence for dating these features. A cheaper alternative to excavation would be the study of aerial photographs of the site that pre-date the construction of the car park in the late 1960s or early 1970s and the radiocarbon dating of samples recovered during the course of the 2013 excavations at Dundrum Castle cf. Macdonald 2014, 107, 129. Analysis of the available aerial photographs is recommended as it represents the best available method for appreciating the original southwards extent of the two phases of landscaping identified during the 2014 evaluation. Staff of the Land & Property Services, who maintain the Ordnance Survey Northern Ireland's aerial photography archive, are confident that they hold photographs of Dundrum that date to the early 1960s. At the time of writing (January 2015), the search fee charged for providing access to the aerial photography archive is £53.64. A proposed programme of radiocarbon dating relating to the 2012 and 2013 seasons of excavation at Dundrum castle, which includes two samples that will provide a *terminus post quem* for the undated early phase of landscaping at the site is currently being considered by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (Macdonald 2014, 126-129).

Although of limited archaeological significance, given the historical importance of Dundrum Castle, it is recommended that the results of the 2014 evaluation are published as part of the planned monograph reporting on the results of the 2009, 2012 and 2013 excavation seasons at the site. This monograph will form an integrated study of the available archaeological, architectural and historical evidence relating to Dundrum Castle. To facilitate joint publication, the systems of numbers used to record the field drawings, small finds and samples prepared or recovered during the course of the evaluation deliberately form a continuous sequence with those used during the 2012 and 2013 season of excavations at Dundrum. A detailed plan summarising the proposed programme of further work required to bring the recent archaeological work at Dundrum Castle to publication has previously been submitted to the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (Macdonald 2014, 119-134). It is recommended that a revised version of this document should now be prepared and submitted to NIEA incorporating the material recovered during the course of the 2014 evaluation.

Acknowledgements

Assistance throughout the course of the excavations was provided by Sapphire Mussen who cheerfully worked without complaint through considerable bad weather (Queen's University Belfast). The input of Vicky Ginn, Martin Keery and Edith Logue (Northern Ireland Environment Agency) into developing the excavation methodology is also gratefully acknowledged. Logistical support during the course of the excavations was supplied by the ever-helpful team from the Northern Ireland Environment Agency's Direct Labour Organisation led by Robert Noade. Cormac McSparron kindly gave his opinion upon the pottery assemblage during the preparation of this report.

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Appendix 1: Context List

Trench 1A

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
101	Sod
102	Dark-brown, silty clay loam, humic topsoil
103	Dumped-deposit of subrounded to angular stones in a greyish-brown, silty clay loam soil matrix
104	Probable demolition deposit of mortar fragments and stone in a greyish brown silty clay loam soil matrix
105	Truncated surface / horizontal discontinuity
106	Greyish-brown silty clay loam (fill of 108)
107	Slab-lining of probable drain (primary fill of 108)
108	Cut feature: probable drain associated with cottage of nineteenth-century date
109	Relatively stone-free greyish-brown silt (fill of 110)
110	Possible cut feature or natural hollow within the surface of the subsoil / redeposited subsoil
111	Mineral subsoil – uncertain whether redeposited or <i>in situ</i>
112	Voided deposit of medium-sized angular stones and beach pebbles (fill of 108)
113	Stone-free greyish-brown silt (fill of 108)

Trench 1B

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
121	Sod
122	Dark-brown, silty clay loam, humic topsoil
123	Dumped-deposit of quarried stone in greyish-brown, silty clay loam soil matrix
124	Concrete footing for kerb of car park (unexcavated fill of 125) Unexcavated
125	Cut feature: construction cut for concrete footing for kerb of car park
126	Horizontal discontinuity: reduction and levelling of ground surface for construction of car park
127	Natural mineral subsoil / frost-shattered and chemically weathered bedrock
128	Possible horizontal discontinuity: levelling of ground surface before laying of turves (i.e. 121/122)

Trench 2A

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
221	Sod / humic topsoil
222	Localised deposit of dark-brown, silty clay loam, humic topsoil
223	Medium-brown, silty clay loam containing frequent small stone inclusions
224	Dumped deposit of voided, medium- to large-sized, subangular- to angular-shaped stones in a greyish-brown silty clay loam soil matrix. Terrace construction deposit. [Same as 227] Partially excavated
225	Redeposited, yellowish-grey boulder clay. Terrace construction deposit. Partially excavated
226	Single course of clay-bonded retaining wall Unexcavated

227	Dumped deposit of voided, medium- to large-sized, subangular- to angular-shaped stones in a greyish-brown silty clay loam soil matrix. Terrace construction deposit. Number arbitrarily awarded to deposit physically below line of retaining wall (226), but essentially the same as 224. Partially excavated
228	Dark, grey-brown, silty clay loam with numerous small coal fragments Unexcavated
229	Lower part of boundary wall immediately adjacent to trench Unexcavated
230	Terrace cut associated with construction of car park

Trench 2B

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
201	Sod
202	Humic topsoil
203	Dumped-deposit of quarried stone in greyish-brown, silty clay loam soil matrix
204	Quarried stone in greyish-brown, silty clay loam soil matrix (fill of 206)
205	Concrete footing for kerb of car park (unexcavated fill of 206) Unexcavated
206	Cut feature: construction cut for concrete footing for kerb of car park
207	Horizontal discontinuity: reduction and levelling of ground surface for construction of car park
208	Natural mineral subsoil / frost-shattered and chemically weathered bedrock
209	Possible horizontal discontinuity: levelling of ground surface before laying of turves (i.e. 201/202)

Trench 3A

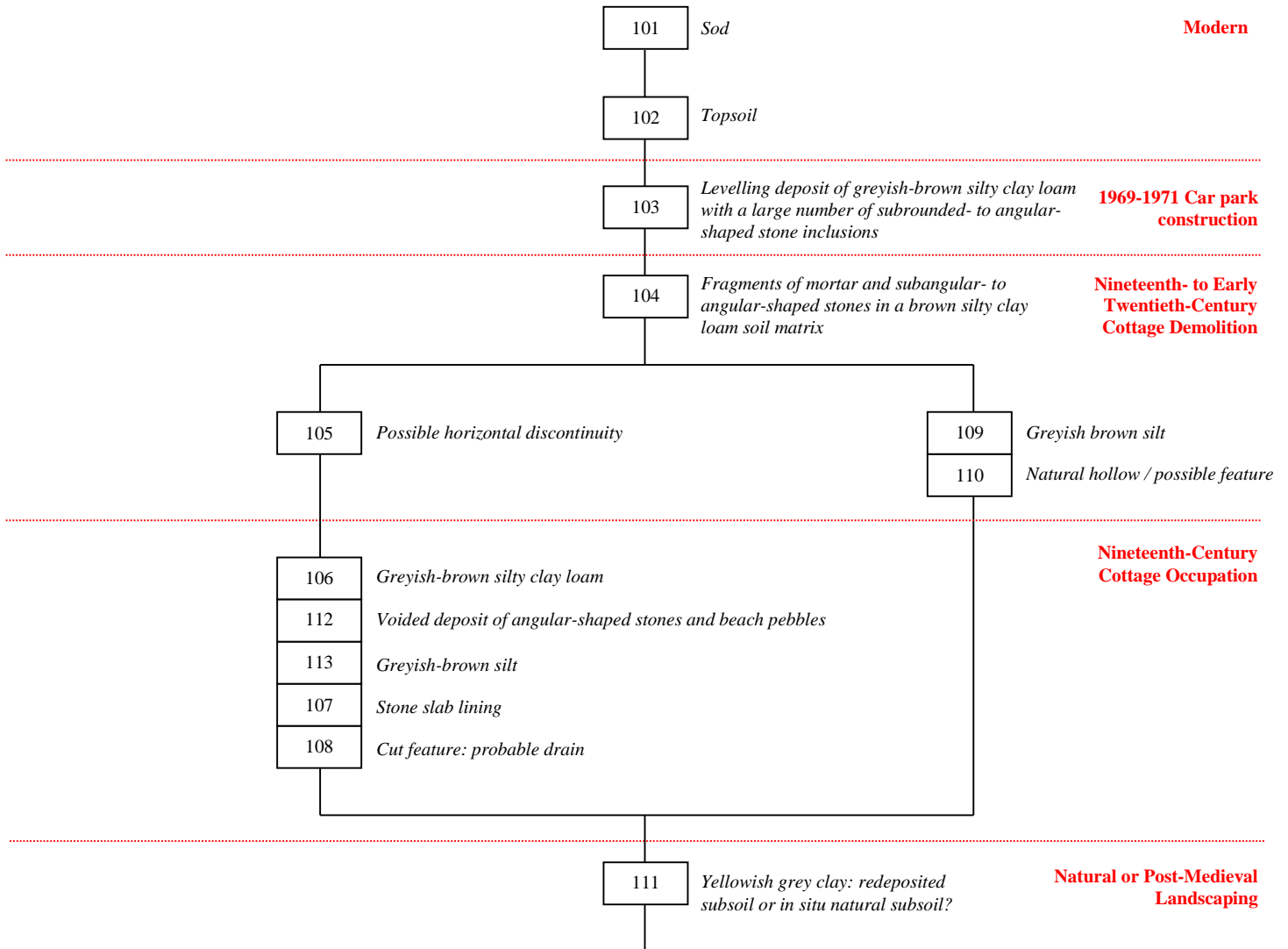
<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
301	Sod / humic topsoil
302	Dumped-deposit of quarried stone in greyish-brown, silty clay loam soil matrix
303	Concrete footing for kerb of car park (unexcavated fill of 304) Unexcavated
304	Possible cut feature: construction cut for concrete footing for kerb of car park
305	Orangey brown clay with frequent small stone and tarmac chipping inclusions
306	Loose quarried stone (foundation for adjacent tarmac car park)
307	Redeposited boulder clay (construction deposit for platform car park is built upon) Partially excavated

Trench 3B

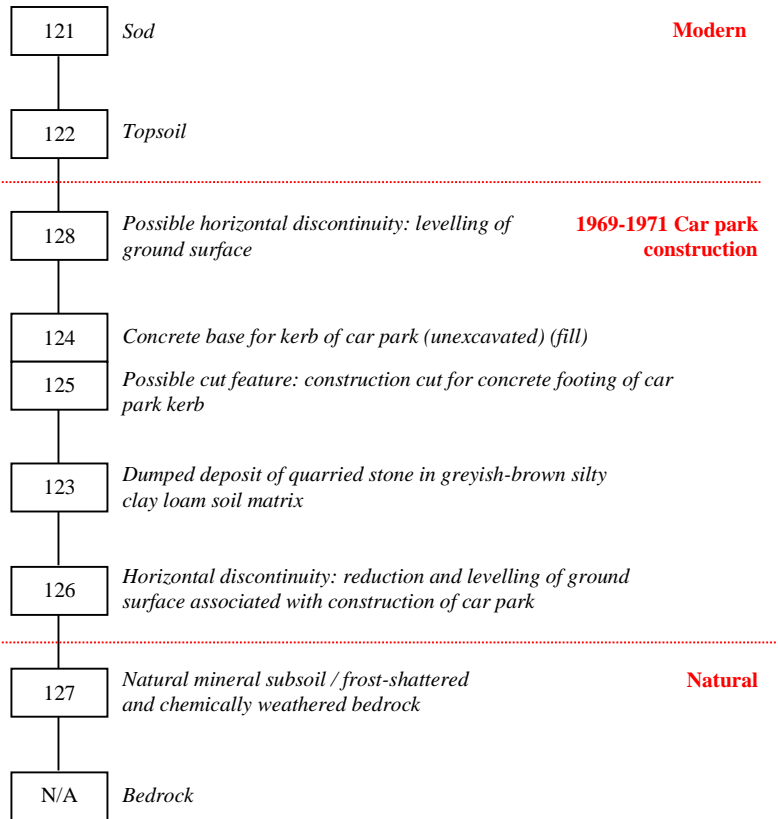
<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
321	Sod / humic topsoil
322	Orangey brown sandy loam (fill of 329)
323	Dumped-deposit of quarried stone in greyish-brown, silty clay loam soil matrix
324	Concrete footing for kerb of car park (unexcavated fill of 304) Unexcavated
325	Possible cut feature: construction cut for concrete footing for kerb of car park
326	Orangey brown clay with frequent small stone and tarmac chipping inclusions
327	Loose quarried stone (foundation for adjacent tarmac car park)
328	Redeposited boulder clay (construction deposit for platform car park is built upon) Partially excavated
329	Probable cut feature: hedge planting trench

Appendix 2: Harris Matrices

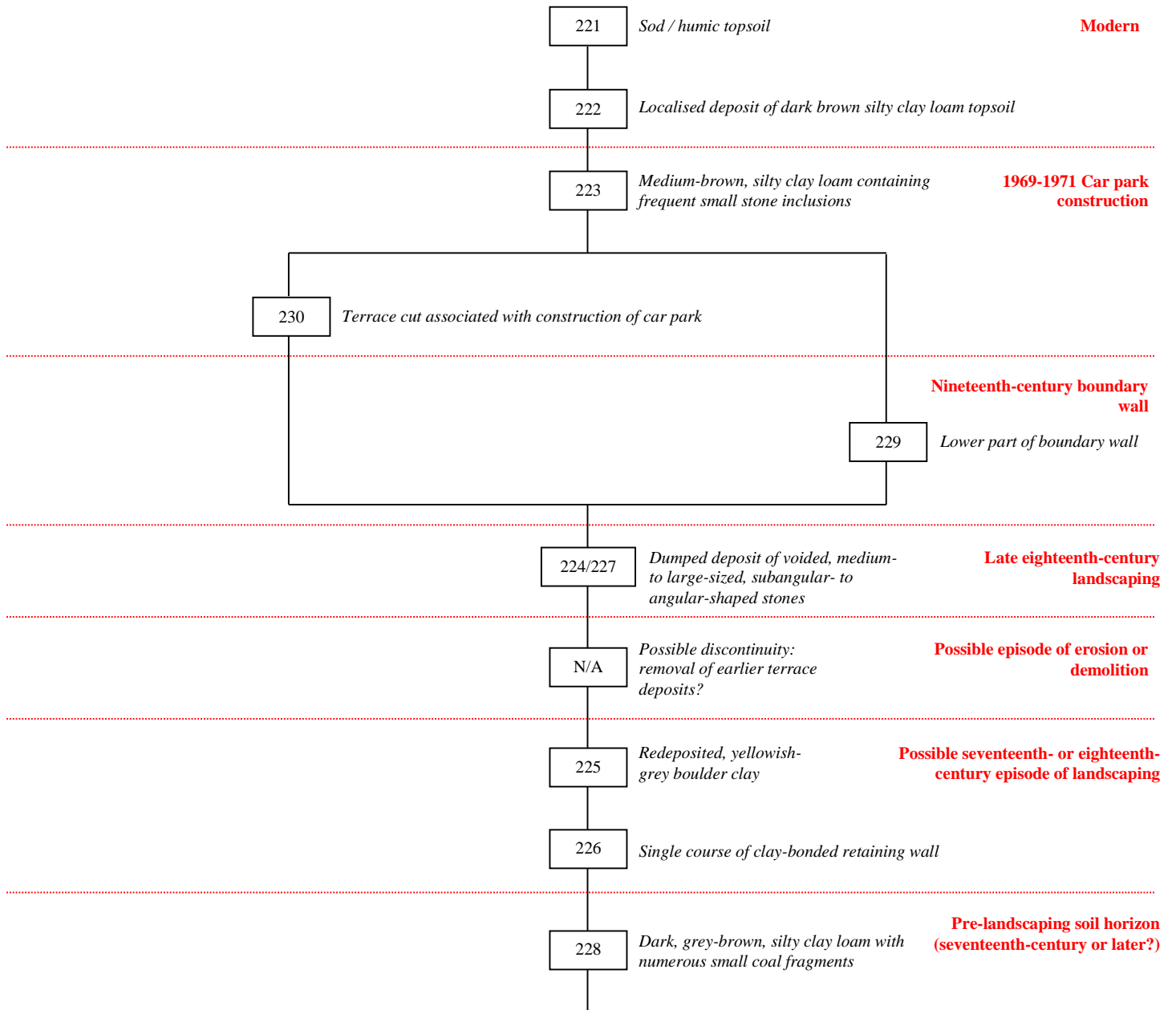
Trench 1A (Car Park Evaluation 2014)



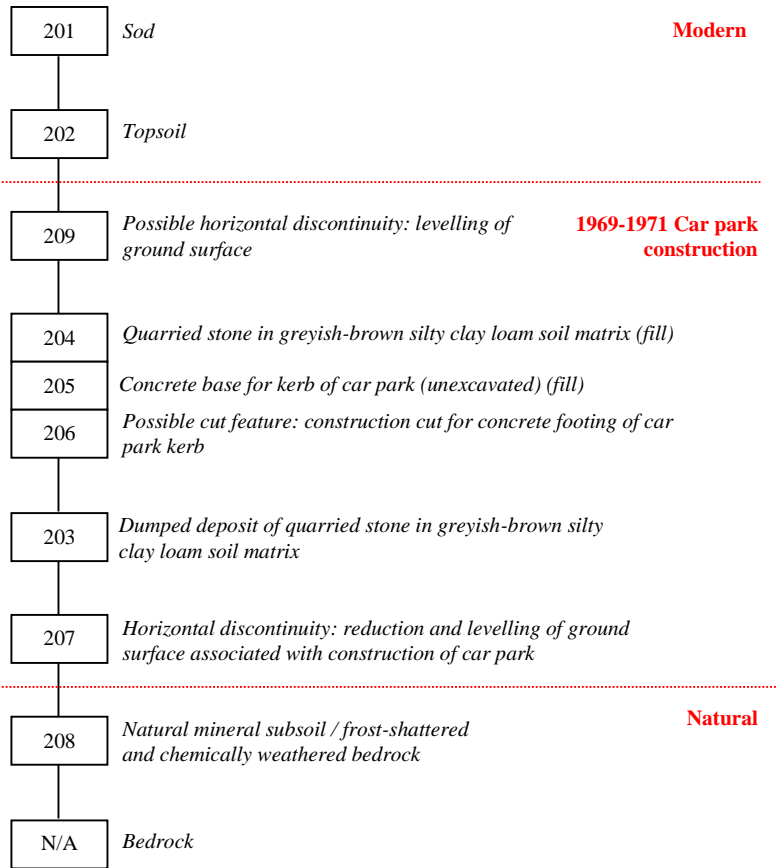
Trench 1B (Car Park Evaluation 2014)



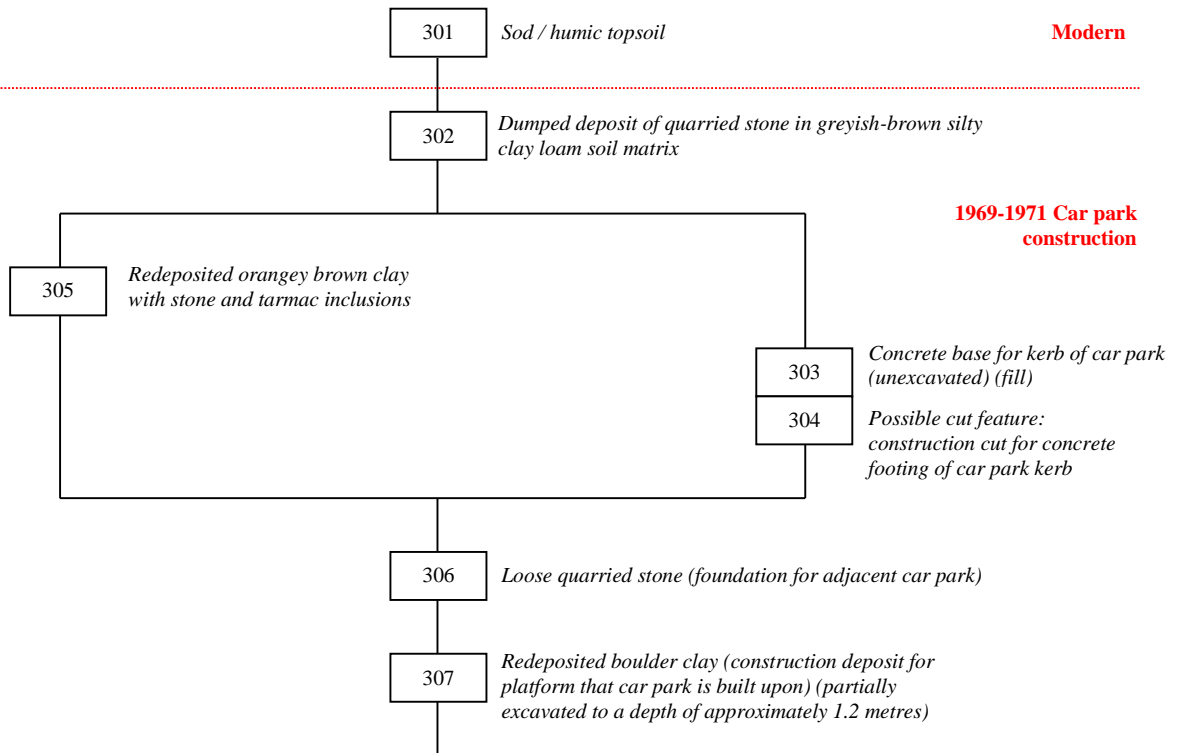
Trench 2A (Car Park Evaluation 2014)



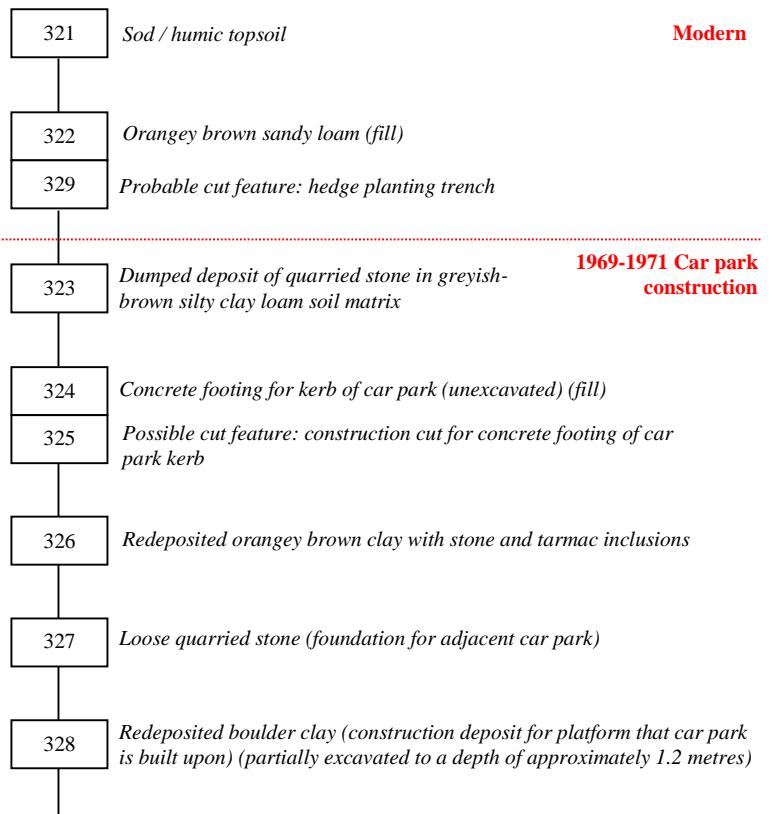
Trench 2B (Car Park Evaluation 2014)



Trench 3A (Car Park Evaluation 2014)



Trench 3B (Car Park Evaluation 2014)



Appendix 3: Photographic Record

[All images taken with a Panasonic DMC-TZ20 digital camera (P-prefix)]

8th December 2014

- 1-2 Trench 2B (Car Park Evaluation), prior to excavation, looking north. [P1040773-P1040774].
- 3 Trench 2B (Car Park Evaluation), following excavation of topsoil (202), showing exposed surface of dumped-deposit of quarried stone (203), looking north. [P1040775].
- 4 Trench 2B (Car Park Evaluation), following excavation of topsoil (202), showing exposed surface of dumped-deposit of quarried stone (203), looking east. [P1040776].
- 5 Trench 2B (Car Park Evaluation), following excavation of topsoil (202), showing exposed surface of dumped-deposit of quarried stone (203), looking west. [P1040777].
- 6-7 Trench 2B (Car Park Evaluation), following excavation of dumped-deposit of quarried stone (203) and the same deposit as a fill (204) of construction cut for the car park (206), exposing natural mineral subsoil (208) and exposed bedrock, looking north. [P1040778-P1040779].
- 8 Trench 2B (Car Park Evaluation), following excavation of dumped-deposit of quarried stone (203) and the same deposit as a fill (204) of construction cut for the car park (206), exposing natural mineral subsoil (208) and exposed bedrock, looking east. [P1040780].
- 9 Trench 2B (Car Park Evaluation), following excavation of dumped-deposit of quarried stone (203) and the same deposit as a fill (204) of construction cut for the car park (206), exposing natural mineral subsoil (208) and exposed bedrock, looking west. [P1040781].
- 10-11 Trench 2B (Car Park Evaluation), following excavation of dumped-deposit of quarried stone (203) and the same deposit as a fill (204) of construction cut for the car park (206), exposing natural mineral subsoil (208) and exposed bedrock, looking north. [P1040782-P1040783].
- 12 Trench 2B (Car Park Evaluation), following excavation of dumped-deposit of quarried stone fill (204) of construction cut for the car park (206), exposing concrete foundation of car park (205 - in section only) and natural mineral subsoil (208), looking west. [P1040784].
- 13-16 Trench 2B (Car Park Evaluation), following excavation of dumped-deposit of quarried stone fill (204) of construction cut for the car park (206), exposing concrete foundation of car park (205 - in section only) and natural mineral subsoil (208), looking south. [P1040785-P1040788].
- 17 Trench 2B (Car Park Evaluation), following excavation of *sondage* in northwestern corner of trench into the natural mineral subsoil (208) and exposed bedrock, looking north. [P1040789].
- 18 Trench 2B (Car Park Evaluation), following excavation of *sondage* in northwestern corner of trench into the natural mineral subsoil (208) and exposed bedrock, looking west. [P1040790].
- 19-21 Trench 2B (Car Park Evaluation), following excavation of *sondage* in northwestern corner of trench into the natural mineral subsoil (208) and exposed bedrock, looking north. [P1040791-P1040793].

10th December 2014

- 1 Trench 3A (Car Park Evaluation), prior to excavation, looking southeast. [P1040794].
- 2-5 Trench 3A (Car Park Evaluation), prior to excavation, looking southwest. [P1040795-P1040798].
- 6-7 Trench 3A (Car Park Evaluation), prior to excavation, looking northwest. [P1040799-P1040800].

- 8-10 Trench 3A (Car Park Evaluation), prior to excavation, looking southeast. [P1040801-P1040803].
- 11 Trench 3B (Car Park Evaluation), prior to excavation, looking southeast. [P1040804].
- 12-15 Trench 3B (Car Park Evaluation), prior to excavation, looking northwest. [P1040805-P1040808].
- 16-18 Trench 3A (Car Park Evaluation), turf stack – a new standard for the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, looking northeast. [P1040809-P1040811].
- 19 Trench 2A (Car Park Evaluation), prior to excavation, looking east. [P1040812].
- 20-21 Trench 2A (Car Park Evaluation), prior to excavation, looking north. [P1040813-P1040814].
- 22 Trench 2A (Car Park Evaluation), prior to excavation, looking west. [P1040815].

11th December 2014

- 1 Trench 3A (Car Park Evaluation), following excavation of car park foundation deposit of loose quarried stone (306) showing surface of redeposited boulder clay (307), looking southeast. [P1040816].
- 2 Trench 3A (Car Park Evaluation), following excavation of car park foundation deposit of loose quarried stone (306) showing surface of redeposited boulder clay (307), looking northwest. [P1040817].
- 3 Trench 3A (Car Park Evaluation), following partial excavation of redeposited boulder clay (307), looking southeast. [P1040818].
- 4 Trench 3A (Car Park Evaluation), following partial excavation of redeposited boulder clay (307), looking northwest. [P1040819].
- 5-8 Southwest-facing section of Trench 3A (Car Park Evaluation), following partial excavation of redeposited boulder clay (307), showing sod / humic topsoil (301), dumped deposit of quarried stone in greyish-brown silty clay loam soil matrix (302), redeposited orangey brown clay with stone and tarmac inclusions (305), loose quarried stone which forms foundation for adjacent car park (306), and partially excavated, redeposited boulder clay that forms construction deposit for platform that car park is built upon (307), looking southwest. [P1040820-P1040823].
- 9-12 Northeast-facing section of Trench 3A (Car Park Evaluation), following partial excavation of redeposited boulder clay (307), showing sod / humic topsoil (301), dumped deposit of quarried stone in greyish-brown silty clay loam soil matrix (302), concrete footing for kerb (303), possible cut in which concrete footing laid (304), loose quarried stone which forms foundation for adjacent car park (306), and partially excavated, redeposited boulder clay that forms construction deposit for platform that car park is built upon (307), looking southwest. [P1040824-P1040827].
- 13 Northwest-facing section of Trench 3A (Car Park Evaluation), following partial excavation of redeposited boulder clay (307), showing sod / humic topsoil (301), dumped deposit of quarried stone in greyish-brown silty clay loam soil matrix (302), concrete footing for kerb (303), possible cut in which concrete footing laid (304), redeposited orangey brown clay with stone and tarmac inclusions (305), loose quarried stone which forms foundation for adjacent car park (306), and partially excavated, redeposited boulder clay that forms construction deposit for platform that car park is built upon (307), looking southeast. [P1040828].
- 14 Southeast-facing section of Trench 3A (Car Park Evaluation), following partial excavation of redeposited boulder clay (307), showing sod / humic topsoil (301), dumped deposit of quarried stone in greyish-brown silty clay loam soil matrix (302), concrete footing for kerb (303), possible cut in which concrete footing laid (304), redeposited orangey brown clay with stone and tarmac inclusions (305), loose quarried stone which forms

- foundation for adjacent car park (306), and partially excavated, redeposited boulder clay that forms construction deposit for platform that car park is built upon (307), looking northwest. [P1040829].
- 15 Trench 3B (Car Park Evaluation), following partial excavation of redeposited boulder clay (328), looking southeast. [P1040830].
- 16-18 Northeast-facing section of Trench 3B (Car Park Evaluation), following partial excavation of redeposited boulder clay (328), showing sod / humic topsoil (321), dumped deposit of quarried stone in greyish-brown silty clay loam soil matrix (323), concrete footing for kerb (324), possible cut in which concrete footing laid (325), redeposited orangey brown clay with stone and tarmac inclusions (326), loose quarried stone which forms foundation for adjacent car park (327), and partially excavated, redeposited boulder clay that forms construction deposit for platform that car park is built upon (328), looking southwest. [P1040831-P1040833].
- 19-20 Northwest-facing section of Trench 3B (Car Park Evaluation), following partial excavation of redeposited boulder clay (328), showing sod / humic topsoil (321), localised deposit of orangey brown sandy loam (322), dumped deposit of quarried stone in greyish-brown silty clay loam soil matrix (323), concrete footing for kerb (324), possible cut in which concrete footing laid (325), redeposited orangey brown clay with stone and tarmac inclusions (326), loose quarried stone which forms foundation for adjacent car park (327), and partially excavated, redeposited boulder clay that forms construction deposit for platform that car park is built upon (328), looking southeast. [P1040834-P1040835].
- 21 Southeast-facing section of Trench 3B (Car Park Evaluation), following partial excavation of redeposited boulder clay (328), showing sod / humic topsoil (321), dumped deposit of quarried stone in greyish-brown silty clay loam soil matrix (323), concrete footing for kerb (324), possible cut in which concrete footing laid (325), redeposited orangey brown clay with stone and tarmac inclusions (326), loose quarried stone which forms foundation for adjacent car park (327), and partially excavated, redeposited boulder clay that forms construction deposit for platform that car park is built upon (328), looking northwest. [P1040836].

12th December 2014

- 1-8 Trench 2A (Car Park Evaluation), following excavation of silty clay loam containing frequent small stone inclusions (223), showing surface of dumped deposit of voided, medium- to large-sized, subangular- to angular-shaped stones (224) and redeposited, yellowish-grey boulder clay (225), looking north. [P1040837-P1040844].
- 9 Trench 2A (Car Park Evaluation), following excavation of silty clay loam containing frequent small stone inclusions (223), showing surface of dumped deposit of voided, medium- to large-sized, subangular- to angular-shaped stones (224) and redeposited, yellowish-grey boulder clay (225), looking east. [P1040845].
- 10 Trench 2A (Car Park Evaluation), following excavation of silty clay loam containing frequent small stone inclusions (223), showing surface of dumped deposit of voided, medium- to large-sized, subangular- to angular-shaped stones (224) and redeposited, yellowish-grey boulder clay (225), looking west. [P1040846].
- 11-13 Trench 2A (Car Park Evaluation), following excavation of silty clay loam containing frequent small stone inclusions (223), showing surface of dumped deposit of voided, medium- to large-sized, subangular- to angular-shaped stones (224) and redeposited, yellowish-grey boulder clay (225), looking south. [P1040847-P1040849].
- 14-17 Trench 2A (Car Park Evaluation), following excavation of silty clay loam containing frequent small stone inclusions (223), showing surface of dumped deposit of voided, medium- to large-sized, subangular- to angular-shaped stones (224) and redeposited, yellowish-grey boulder clay (225), looking north. [P1040850-P1040853].

- 15-16 Trench 2A (Car Park Evaluation), following excavation of L-shaped *sondage* partially through dumped deposit of voided, medium- to large-sized, subangular- to angular-shaped stones (224/227) and redeposited, yellowish-grey boulder clay (225), showing base of clay-bonded retaining wall (226) and underlying soil of dark, grey-brown, silty clay loam with numerous coal fragments (228), looking north. [P1040854-P1040855].
- 17-18 Trench 2A (Car Park Evaluation), following excavation of L-shaped *sondage* partially through dumped deposit of voided, medium- to large-sized, subangular- to angular-shaped stones (224/227) and redeposited, yellowish-grey boulder clay (225), showing base of clay-bonded retaining wall (226) and underlying soil of dark, grey-brown, silty clay loam with numerous coal fragments (228), looking west. [P1040856-P1040857].
- 19 Trench 2A (Car Park Evaluation), following excavation of L-shaped *sondage* partially through dumped deposit of voided, medium- to large-sized, subangular- to angular-shaped stones (224/227) and redeposited, yellowish-grey boulder clay (225), showing base of clay-bonded retaining wall (226) and underlying soil of dark, grey-brown, silty clay loam with numerous coal fragments (228), looking east. [P1040858].
- 20-22 Trench 2A (Car Park Evaluation), following excavation of L-shaped *sondage* partially through dumped deposit of voided, medium- to large-sized, subangular- to angular-shaped stones (224/227) and redeposited, yellowish-grey boulder clay (225), showing base of clay-bonded retaining wall (226) and underlying soil of dark, grey-brown, silty clay loam with numerous coal fragments (228), looking south. [P1040859-P1040861].
- 23-24 South-facing section of Trench 2A (Car Park Evaluation), following excavation of L-shaped *sondage* partially through dumped deposit of voided, medium- to large-sized, subangular- to angular-shaped stones (224) and redeposited, yellowish-grey boulder clay (225), showing both of these deposits (224 and 225) and base of clay-bonded retaining wall (226) extending underneath the base of the lower part of the boundary wall immediately adjacent to the trench, looking north. [P1040862-P1040863].

15th December 2014

- 1-2 Trench 1B (Car Park Evaluation), prior to excavation, looking northwest. [P1040864-P1040865].
- 3 Trench 1B (Car Park Evaluation), prior to excavation, looking northeast. [P1040866].
- 4 Trench 1B (Car Park Evaluation), prior to excavation, looking southeast. [P1040867].
- 5 Trench 1B (Car Park Evaluation), prior to excavation, looking southwest. [P1040868].
- 6-7 Trench 1B (Car Park Evaluation), following excavation of dumped-deposit of quarried stone in greyish-brown, silty clay loam soil matrix (123), showing concrete footing for kerb of car park (125) and truncated surface (126) of natural mineral subsoil / frost-shattered and chemically weathered bedrock (127), looking northwest. [P1040869-P1040870].
- 8 Trench 1B (Car Park Evaluation), following excavation of dumped-deposit of quarried stone in greyish-brown, silty clay loam soil matrix (123), showing concrete footing for kerb of car park (125) and truncated surface (126) of natural mineral subsoil / frost-shattered and chemically weathered bedrock (127), looking northeast. [P1040871].
- 9-10 Trench 1B (Car Park Evaluation), following excavation of dumped-deposit of quarried stone in greyish-brown, silty clay loam soil matrix (123), showing concrete footing for kerb of car park (125) and truncated surface (126) of natural mineral subsoil / frost-shattered and chemically weathered bedrock (127), looking southeast. [P1040872-P1040873].
- 11-12 Trench 1B (Car Park Evaluation), following excavation of dumped-deposit of quarried stone in greyish-brown, silty clay loam soil matrix (123), showing concrete footing for kerb of car park (125) and truncated surface

(126) of natural mineral subsoil / frost-shattered and chemically weathered bedrock (127), looking southwest. [P1040874-P1040875].

- 13 Trench 1A (Car Park Evaluation), prior to excavation, looking northwest. [P1040876].
14 Trench 1A (Car Park Evaluation), prior to excavation, looking southwest. [P1040877].
15-17 Trench 1A (Car Park Evaluation), prior to excavation, looking southeast. [P1040878-P1040880].

16th December 2014

- 1-2 Trench 1A (Car Park Evaluation), following excavation of the probable demolition deposit of mortar fragments and stone in a greyish brown silty clay loam soil matrix (104), exposing the truncated surface (105) of the probable slab-lined drain (108) and possible cut feature or natural hollow (110) within the surface of the redeposited or *in situ* mineral subsoil (111), looking northwest. [P1040881-P1040882].
3-4 Trench 1A (Car Park Evaluation), following excavation of the probable demolition deposit of mortar fragments and stone in a greyish brown silty clay loam soil matrix (104), exposing the truncated surface (105) of the probable slab-lined drain (108) and possible cut feature or natural hollow (110) within the surface of the redeposited or *in situ* mineral subsoil (111), looking northeast. [P1040883-P1040884].
5-6 Trench 1A (Car Park Evaluation), following excavation of the probable demolition deposit of mortar fragments and stone in a greyish brown silty clay loam soil matrix (104), exposing the truncated surface (105) of the probable slab-lined drain (108) and possible cut feature or natural hollow (110) within the surface of the redeposited or *in situ* mineral subsoil (111), looking southwest. [P1040885-P1040886].
7-9 Trench 1A (Car Park Evaluation), following excavation of the probable demolition deposit of mortar fragments and stone in a greyish brown silty clay loam soil matrix (104), exposing the truncated surface (105) of the probable slab-lined drain (108) and possible cut feature or natural hollow (110) within the surface of the redeposited or *in situ* mineral subsoil (111), looking northeast. [P1040887-P1040889].
10 Trench 1A (Car Park Evaluation), following excavation of the probable demolition deposit of mortar fragments and stone in a greyish brown silty clay loam soil matrix (104), exposing the possible cut feature or natural hollow (110) within the surface of the redeposited or *in situ* mineral subsoil (111), looking southwest. [P1040890].
11-12 Trench 1A (Car Park Evaluation), following excavation of the probable demolition deposit of mortar fragments and stone in a greyish brown silty clay loam soil matrix (104), exposing the possible cut feature or natural hollow (110) within the surface of the redeposited or *in situ* mineral subsoil (111), looking southeast. [P1040891- P1040892].
13 Trench 1A (Car Park Evaluation), following excavation of the probable demolition deposit of mortar fragments and stone in a greyish brown silty clay loam soil matrix (104), exposing the truncated surface (105) of the probable slab-lined drain (108), looking northwest. [P1040893].
14 Trench 1A (Car Park Evaluation), following excavation of the probable slab-lined drain (108), looking northeast. [P1040894].
15-16 Trench 1A (Car Park Evaluation), following excavation of the probable slab-lined drain (108), looking northwest. [P1040895-P1040896].

Appendix 4: Field Drawing Register

Note the drawing numbers form a continuous sequence with those used during the 2012 and 2013 excavations at Dundrum Castle cf. Macdonald 2014.

Drawing No.	Date	Scale	Type	Description
99	8.12.14	1:20	Plan	Trench 2B following excavation of dumped deposit of quarried stone (203) and the same deposit as a fill (204) of the construction cut for the car park (206), showing cut edge (206) of construction cut for car park, truncated surface associated with reduction and levelling of ground surface immediately prior to construction of car park (207) and natural mineral subsoil (208) and exposed bedrock.
100	8.12.14	1:10	Section	East-facing section of Trench 2B showing sod (201), topsoil (202), possible horizontal discontinuity associated with levelling of ground surface prior to laying of turves (209), dumped deposit of quarried stone in greyish-brown silty clay loam soil matrix (203), the same deposit (204) and concrete base (205) that both fill the construction cut for the car park (206), horizontal discontinuity associated with the reduction and levelling of the ground surface immediately prior to the construction of the car park (208), and the sondage cut into the natural mineral subsoil and frost-shattered and chemically weathered bedrock (208).
101	11.12.14	1:10	Section	Northeast-facing section of Trench 3A showing sod / humic topsoil (301), dumped deposit of quarried stone in greyish-brown silty clay loam soil matrix (302), concrete footing for kerb (303), possible cut in which concrete footing laid (304), loose quarried stone which forms foundation for adjacent car park (306), and partially excavated, redeposited boulder clay that forms construction deposit for platform that car park is built upon (307).
102	11.12.14	1:10	Section	Northeast-facing section of Trench 3B showing sod / humic topsoil (321), dumped deposit of quarried stone in greyish-brown silty clay loam soil matrix (323), concrete footing for kerb (324), possible cut in which concrete footing laid (325), orangey brown clay with stone and tarmac chipping inclusions (326), loose quarried stone which forms foundation for adjacent car park (327), and partially excavated, redeposited boulder clay that forms construction deposit for platform that car park is built upon (328).
103	12.12.14	1:20	Plan	Trench 2A following excavation of silty clay loam containing frequent small stone inclusions (223), showing surface of dumped deposit of voided, medium- to large-sized, subangular- to angular-shaped stones (224) and redeposited, yellowish-grey boulder clay (225).
104	12.12.14	1:20	Plan	Trench 2A following excavation of L-shaped <i>sondage</i> partially through dumped deposit of voided, medium- to large-sized, subangular- to angular-shaped stones (224/227) and redeposited, yellowish-grey boulder clay (225), showing base of clay-bonded retaining wall (226) and underlying soil of dark, grey-brown, silty clay loam with numerous coal fragments (228).
105	12.12.14	1:10	Section	East-facing section of Trench 2A showing sod / humic topsoil (221), localised deposit of dark-brown, silty clay loam, humic topsoil (222), medium-brown, silty clay loam containing frequent small stone inclusions (223), terrace cut associated with construction of car park (230) and dumped deposit of voided, medium- to large-sized, subangular- to angular-shaped stones in a greyish-brown silty clay loam soil matrix (224/227).
106	15.12.14	1:200	Plan	Trench location plan and car park environs.
107	15.12.14	1:10	Section	Northeast-facing section of Trench 1B showing sod (121), humic topsoil (122), concrete footing for adjacent kerb (124), cut for concrete footing (125), dumped-deposit of quarried stone in greyish-brown, silty clay loam soil matrix (123) and truncated surface of natural mineral subsoil and bedrock reduced for construction of car park (126).

Drawing No.	Date	Scale	Type	Description
108	15.12.14	1:20	Plan	Trench 1B following excavation of dumped-deposit of quarried stone in greyish-brown, silty clay loam soil matrix (123), showing concrete footing for kerb of car park (125) and truncated surface (126) of natural mineral subsoil / frost-shattered and chemically weathered bedrock (127).
109	16.12.14	1:10	Section	Northeast-facing section of Trench 1A showing sod (101), humic topsoil (102), levelling deposit of subrounded to angular stones in a greyish-brown, silty clay loam soil matrix (103), probable demolition deposit of mortar fragments and stone in a greyish brown silty clay loam soil matrix (104), truncated surface (105), relatively stone-free greyish-brown silt (109) and possible cut feature or natural hollow (110) within the surface of the <i>in situ</i> subsoil / redeposited subsoil (111).
110	16.12.14	1:10	Section	Southeast-facing section of Trench 1A showing sod (101), humic topsoil (102), levelling deposit of subrounded to angular stones in a greyish-brown, silty clay loam soil matrix (103), probable demolition deposit of mortar fragments and stone in a greyish brown silty clay loam soil matrix (104), truncated surface (105) and greyish-brown silty clay loam (106), voided deposit of medium-sized angular stones and beach pebbles (112), greyish brown silt (113) and slab-lining (107) of probable drain (108).
111	16.12.14	1:20	Plan	Trench 1A following excavation of probable demolition deposit of mortar fragments and stone in a greyish brown silty clay loam soil matrix (104), greyish-brown silty clay loam fill (106) of slab-lined (107) probable drain (108) and relatively stone-free greyish-brown silt fill (109) of possible cut feature or natural hollow (110), showing voided deposit of medium-sized angular stones and beach pebbles (112) that filled slab-lined (107) probable drain (108) and the surface of the <i>in situ</i> or redeposited mineral subsoil (111).
112	16.12.14	1:20	Plan	Trench 1A following excavation of slab-lined (107) probable drain (108) (overlay to Drawing No.111).

Appendix 5: Small Finds Register

Note the small find numbers form a continuous sequence with those used during the 2012 and 2013 excavations at Dundrum Castle cf. Macdonald 2014.

<i>Small Find No.</i>	<i>Trench No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
3601	1A	101	Copper alloy door fitting (nineteenth or twentieth century)
3602	3B	328	Pot sherd
3603	3A	307	Ironwork: circular-sectioned rod
3604	3A	301	Coin: one pence (1977)
3605	2A	221	Clear bottle glass (delicate transfer label)
3606	2A	221	Green bottle glass
3607	2A	221	Clear bottle glass
3608	2A	221	Clear bottle glass
3609	2A	221	Clear bottle glass
3610	2B	202	Green bottle glass
3611	2B	202	Clear bottle glass
3612	2B	202	Pot sherd: creamware
3613	2B	202	Green bottle glass
3614	2B	202	Green bottle glass
3615	2B	202	Green bottle glass
3616	2B	202	Green bottle glass
3617	2B	202	Green bottle glass
3618	2B	202	Green bottle glass
3619	2B	202	Green bottle glass
3620	2B	202	Green bottle glass
3621	2B	202	Green bottle glass
3622	2B	202	Green bottle glass
3623	2B	202	Green bottle glass
3624	2B	202	Green bottle glass
3625	2B	202	Green bottle glass
3626	2B	202	Green bottle glass
3627	2B	202	Green bottle glass
3628	2B	202	Green bottle glass
3629	2B	202	Green bottle glass
3630	2B	202	Green bottle glass
3631	2B	202	Green bottle glass
3632	2B	202	Green bottle glass
3633	2B	202	Green bottle glass
3634	2B	202	Green bottle glass
3635	2B	202	Green bottle glass
3636	2A	223	Pot sherd: nineteenth- or early twentieth-century, stoneware ink bottle

<i>Small Find No.</i>	<i>Trench No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
3637	2A	223	Pot sherd: creamware
3638	2A	223	Pot sherd: creamware
3639	2A	223	Pot sherd: creamware
3640	2A	223	Pot sherd
3641	2A	223	Green bottle glass
3642	2A	223	Green bottle glass
3643	2A	223	Green bottle glass
3644	2A	223	Brown bottle glass
3645	2A	228	Coal (fragmented into three pieces)
3646	2B	204	Pot sherd: creamware
3647	2B	204	Green flat glass
3648	2B	204	Drainage Tile Pipe Fragment
3649	2B	204	White metal: ring-pull
3650	1B	123	Coin: Republic of Ireland two pence (1978)
3651	1B	123	White metal: ring-pull
3652	1B	123	White metal: ring-pull
3653	1B	123	White metal: ring-pull
3654	1B	123	White metal: ring-pull
3655	1B	123	White metal: ring-pull
3656	1B	123	White metal: ring-pull
3657	1B	123	White metal: ring-pull
3658	1B	123	White metal: ring-pull
3659	1B	123	White metal: ring-pull
3660	1B	123	Green bottle glass
3661	1B	123	Pot sherd: creamware
3662	1B	123	Pot sherd: creamware
3663	1B	123	Pot sherd: creamware
3664	1B	123	Pot sherd: spongeware
3665	1B	123	Copper alloy/plastic: car fuse
3666	1B	123	Plastic: heart-shaped terminal
3667	1B	123	Ironwork: circular-sectioned wire
3668	1B	123	Ironwork
3669	1B	123	Ironwork/plastic: bottle top
3670	1B	123	Ironwork/plastic: bottle top
3671	1B	122	Coin: two pence (1980)
3672	2A	223	Coal
3673	2A	223	White metal: ring-pull
3674	2A	223	White metal: ring-pull
3675	2A	223	White metal: screw cap (Coke)
3676	2A	222	Clear bottle glass

<i>Small Find No.</i>	<i>Trench No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
3677	2A	222	Brown bottle glass
3678	2A	222	Green bottle glass
3679	2A	222	Clear bottle glass
3680	2A	222	Clear bottle glass
3681	2A	222	Clear bottle glass
3682	2A	222	Clear bottle glass
3683	2A	222	Clear bottle glass
3684	2A	222	Clear bottle glass
3685	1B	122	Clear bottle glass
3686	1B	122	Clear bottle/vessel glass
3687	1B	122	White metal: ring-pull
3688	1B	122	White metal: ring-pull
3689	1B	122	White metal: ring-pull
3690	1B	122	White metal: ring-pull
3691	1B	122	White metal: ring-pull
3692	1B	122	White metal: ring-pull
3693	1B	122	White metal: ring-pull
3694	1B	122	White metal: bottle cap (Kiri)
3695	1B	122	Plastic: bottle cap (burnt)
3696	1B	122	White metal (?): twisted wire
3697	1B	122	White metal: bottle cap (WKD)
3698	1B	122	Plastic: bottle cap
3699	1B	122	Plastic: comb
3700	1B	122	Plastic: bottle cap
3701	1B	122	Plastic: bottle cap
3702	1B	122	Plastic: bottle cap (Club)
3703	1B	122	Green foil (milk bottle top?)
3704	1B	122	White metal: bottle cap
3705	1B	122	Ironwork/plastic: bottle top
3706	2B	203	White metal: ring-pull
3707	2B	203	White metal: ring-pull
3708	2B	203	Plastic: golf tee
3709	2B	203	Pot sherd: glazed red earthenware
3710	2B	203	Pot sherd: blackware
3711	2B	203	Pot sherd: blackware
3712	2B	203	Pot sherd: blackware
3713	2B	203	Pot sherd: blackware
3714	2B	203	Green bottle glass
3715	2B	203	Green bottle glass
3716	2B	203	Light blue bottle glass

Small Find No.	Trench No.	Context No.	Description
3717	2B	203	Drainage Tile Pipe Fragment
3718	2B	203	Drainage Tile Pipe Fragment
3719	2B	203	Drainage Tile Pipe Fragment
3720	2B	203	Drainage Tile Pipe Fragment
3721	2B	203	Drainage Tile Pipe Fragment
3722	2B	203	Ironwork: rectangular-sectioned tapering stem - nail?
3723	2A	227	Roof slate fragment?
3724	1A	101	Clear bottle glass
3725	1A	101	Light blue bottle glass
3726	1A	101	Plastic: disc
3727	1A	101	Copper alloy/glass: light bulb
3728	2B	202	White metal: ring-pull
3729	2B	202	White metal: ring-pull
3730	2B	202	White metal: ring-pull
3731	2B	202	White metal/glass: bottle cap/green bottle glass (Buckfast)
3732	2B	202	Ironwork: circular-sectioned rod - nail?
3733	2B	202	Plastic: bottle cap
3734	2B	202	Plastic: pen
3735	2B	202	Plastic: bottle cap
3736	2B	202	Ironwork/plastic: bottle top
3737	2B	202	Ironwork/plastic: bottle top
3738	2B	202	Ironwork/plastic: bottle top
3739	2B	202	Ironwork/plastic: bottle top
3740	2B	202	Ironwork/plastic: bottle top (Miller)
3741	2B	202	White plastic fragment
3742	2B	202	Pink plastic fragment
3743	2B	202	White plastic fragment
3744	2B	202	Green plastic fragment
3745	2B	202	Polystyrene cup fragment
3746	1A	102	Clear bottle glass
3747	1A	102	Clear bottle glass
3748	1A	102	Clear bottle/window glass
3749	1A	102	Clear bottle glass
3750	1A	102	Brown bottle glass
3751	1A	102	Brown bottle glass
3752	1A	102	'Smooth Tan Cream' tube
3753	1A	102	Pot sherd: creamware
3754	1A	102	Copper alloy shot-gun cartridge base
3755	1A	102	Ironwork: circular-sectioned rod - nail?
3756	1A	103	Roof slate fragment?

<i>Small Find No.</i>	<i>Trench No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
3757	1A	103	Opaque blue vessel/ornament glass
3758	1A	103	Opaque blue vessel/ornament glass
3759	1A	103	Opaque blue vessel/ornament glass
3760	1A	103	Opaque blue vessel/ornament glass
3761	1A	103	Green bottle glass
3762	1A	103	Green bottle glass
3763	1A	103	Pot sherd: glazed red earthenware
3764	1A	103	Pot sherd: creamware
3765	1A	103	Pot sherd: creamware
3766	1A	112	Ironwork: binding strip (two fragments)
3767	2A	224	Coal
3768	2A	224	Coal
3769	2A	224	Roof slate fragment?
3770	2A	224	Clear flat glass
3771	2A	224	Stone: cobble
3772	2A	224	Pot sherd
3773	2A	224	Pot sherd: creamware
3774	2A	224	Coal
3775	2A	224	Roof slate fragment?
3776	2A	224	Roof slate fragment?
3777	2A	224	Roof slate fragment?
3778	2A	224	Roof slate fragment?
3779	2A	224	Roof slate fragment?
3780	2A	224	Roof slate fragment?
3781	1A	103	Shell
3782	1A	103	Pot sherd: creamware
3783	1A	103	Pot sherd: creamware
3784	1A	103	Pot sherd: creamware
3785	1A	103	Pot sherd: creamware
3786	1A	104	Pot sherd
3787	1A	104	Pot sherd
3788	1A	104	Pot sherd
3789	1A	112	Roof slate fragment
3790	1A	112	Roof slate fragment
3791	1A	112	Coal
3792	1A	112	Coal
3793	1A	112	Coal
3794	1A	112	Coal
3795	1A	112	Coal
3796	1A	112	Coal

<i>Small Find No.</i>	<i>Trench No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
3797	1A	112	Coal
3798	1A	112	Coal
3799	1A	112	Coal
3800	1A	112	Coal

Appendix 6: Bulk Finds*Animal Bone*

Trench No.	Context No.	No. of bags	Weight	Other details
1A	103	1	0.010 kg	1 bone
1A	104	1	0.005 kg	1 bone
2A	223	1	0.020 kg	1 bone
2B	202	1	0.050 kg	4 bones

Brick

Trench No.	Context No.	No. of bags	Weight	Other details
1A	101	1	0.040 kg	1 fragment
1A	102	1	1.185 kg	3 fragments (incl. complete brick)
1A	103	1	0.225 kg	8 fragments
1A	104	1	0.060 kg	3 fragments
2A	227	1	0.150 kg	5 fragments
2B	203	1	0.025 kg	2 fragments

Mortar

Trench No.	Context No.	No. of bags	Weight	Other details
1A	104	1	0.395 kg	4 fragments
1A	112	1	0.040 kg	6 fragments
2A	223	1	0.005 kg	1 fragment
2A	224	1	0.890 kg	1 fragment (attached to stone)
2A	227	1	0.380 kg	9 fragments

Appendix 7: Samples Register

Note the sample numbers form a continuous sequence with those used during the 2012 and 2013 excavations at Dundrum Castle cf. Macdonald 2014.

<i>Sample No.</i>	<i>Trench No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>No. of bags</i>	<i>Purpose/Comments</i>	<i>Retained/Discarded/Processed ?</i>
146	2A	229	1	Analysis of mortar	Retained
147	1A	112	1	Dating evidence	Retained