

PROJECT:

Extension to Templemartin Graveyard,
Garranes, Co. Cork

LICENCE NO.:

21E0305 & 21R0113

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CLIENT:

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Summary

This report relays the results of an archaeological excavation undertaken in advance of a graveyard extension to Templemartin Graveyard, Co. Cork. Mizen Archaeology carried out the excavation on behalf of Cork County Council. An archaeological impact assessment (AIA), including a programme of archaeological testing and geophysical survey produced two areas of archaeological potential.

These two areas of archaeological potential were stripped of topsoil and upon further investigation, it was found that the features in Area 1 were of natural origin.

Area 2 is situated along the northern edge of the site. A baulk (average 3m wide) was left in-situ on the northern limit of the excavation, to prevent any impacts on the upstanding graveyard wall. A ditch (C7) was visible for a length of 15m within Area 2, though it extended beyond the limits of excavation in both directions. It measured c. 3m in width and 1.35m in depth. It contained 10 fills and displayed evidence of re-cutting.

The geophysical survey did not detect any evidence of an enclosure surrounding the existing church and graveyard. Although it is not represented on historic mapping the ditch appears to correspond with a cropmark shown on aerial footage forming part of a large linear field system.

A charcoal sample from the basal fill taken during archaeological testing returned an Early Medieval date of cal. 712 AD. A fragment of a clay pipe was recovered from the upper fill of the ditch during the excavation. Several samples were collected during the excavation for further C-14 analysis. However due to unforeseen circumstances the environmental consultant has been unable to return the samples, and as a result C-14 dating is still outstanding. All of the features within the proposed development have been excavated with the exception of a 3m buffer zone between the existing graveyard and the extension. It is recommended that the extension to the graveyard proceed without further archaeological input.

1. Introduction

This report relays the results of an archaeological excavation undertaken in advance of a graveyard extension to Templemartin Graveyard, Co. Cork. *Mizen Archaeology* carried out the excavation on behalf of Cork County Council. An archaeological impact assessment (AIA), including a programme of archaeological testing, was previously carried out in relation to the same project. The archaeological testing identified two areas containing possible archaeology within the proposed graveyard extension. The AIA recommended further archaeological investigation. This report outlines the results of the archaeological excavation carried out under licence from the National Monuments Service (21E0305, 21R0113).

2. Receiving Environment

2.1 Location

The site is located in Garranes townland, near Templemartin, c. 20km to the south-west of Cork City at ITM 547193, 562332 (Figure 1).

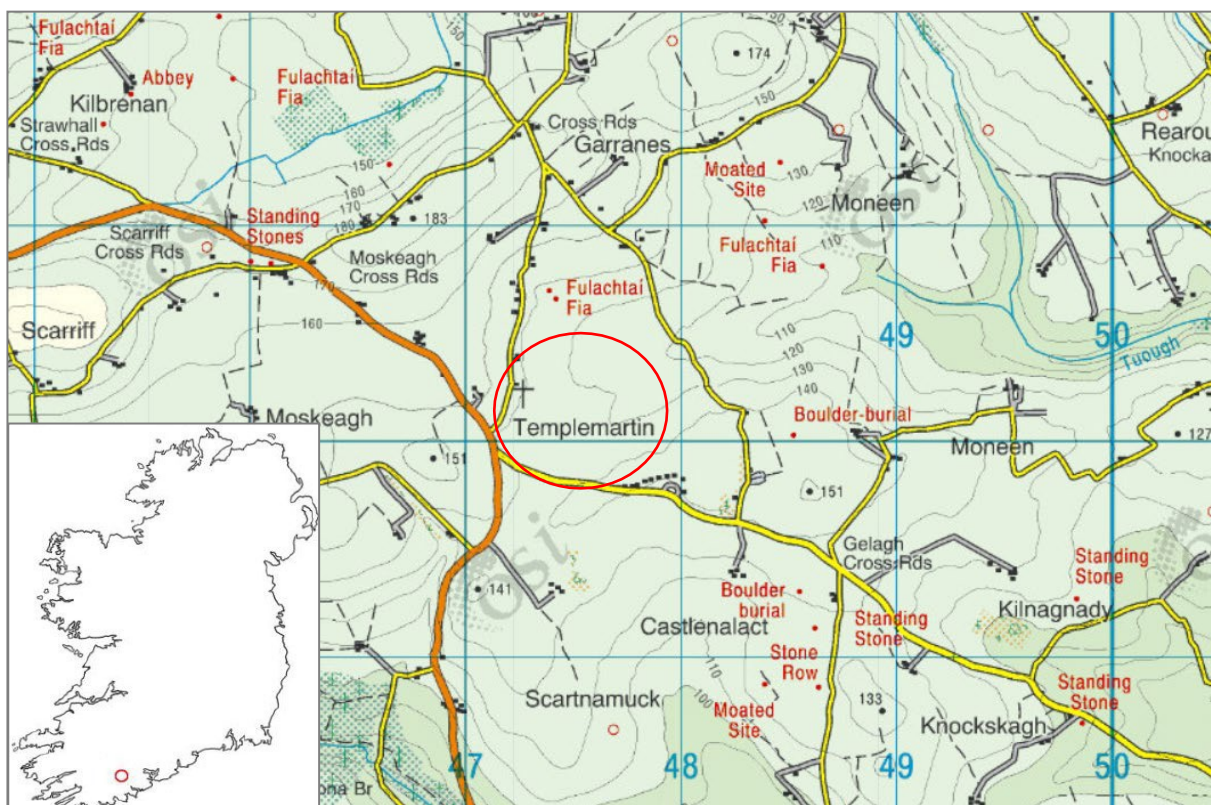


Figure 1 Site location map.

2.2. Soils, Geology, and Land-use

The topography surrounding the Templemartin graveyard is rolling lowland. The dominant soil types are brown podzolics (60%) with acid brown earths (20%) and gleys (20%). The parent materials are sandstone and Lower Avonian shale glacial till.

3. Scope of works

It is proposed to add an extension to the existing Templemartin Graveyard. The development will include the provision of 344 grave plots, a car park and road realignment (Fig. 2). The extension will measure 97m NE-SW by 45m SE-NW.

An archaeological impact assessment (AIA) was carried out by *Mizen Archaeology* in 2021, which included geophysical survey and a programme of archaeological testing. The testing identified two potential archaeological features- a linear ditch (c. 7) and a possible pit- in two areas within the field to the south of Templemartin Church. Charcoal from the possible pit produced a date of cal. 4966 BC and charcoal from the lower fill of the ditch was dated to cal. 712 AD.

The geophysical survey confirmed the presence of these features and identified another three potential archaeological features in the vicinity of the possible posthole.

Following consultation with the National Monuments Service and the County Archaeologist it was agreed to proceed with a full excavation of all the archaeological features identified within the proposed graveyard extension prior to commencement of the construction stage.

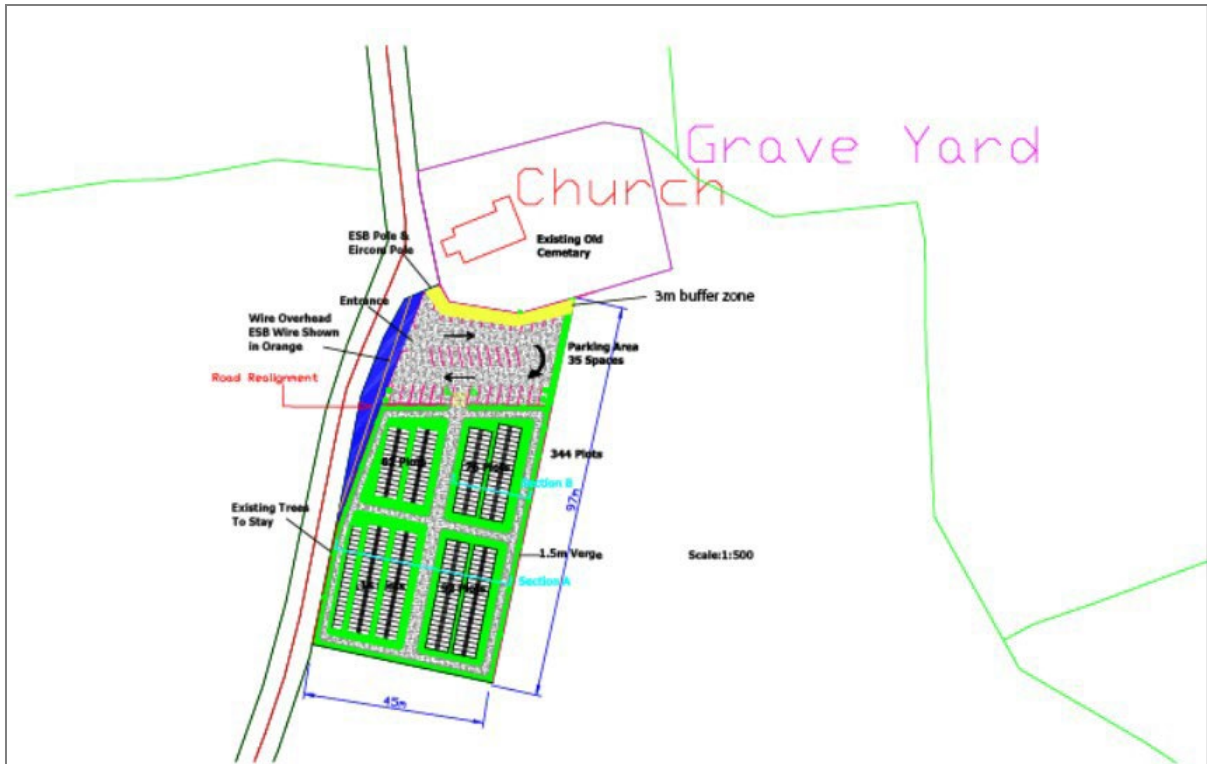


Figure 2 Site layout plan.

4. Methodology

The excavation was carried out under licence numbers 21E0305 and 21R0113, and complied with the method statement approved by the National Monuments Service (NMS) in consultation with the National Museum of Ireland. A site grid was set up and tied into the National Grid using a Trimble 5800 DGPS. All archaeological features identified on the excavation site were fully excavated. All features were recorded on standard record sheets using a variant of the single context recording system with plans and sections being recorded at a scale 1:50, 1:20 or 1:10 as appropriate. The recovery and storage of artefacts complied with the National Museum of Ireland's Standards for the care and treatment of archaeological objects from excavations (2022) and with the Code of Conduct for the Treatment of Archaeological Objects (www.iai.ie).



Plate 1: Recording of archaeological feature with Templemartin Church in background. Taken from southeast.

5. Archaeological Context

5.1 Prehistoric period

The earliest evidence of occupation of the Garranes area dates to date to the Bronze Age. There are two clusters of *fulacht fiadh* c. 400m to the north of the Templemartin Graveyard. One cluster comprises six *fulacht fiadh* (CO084-091001–5) and another cluster, a short distance to the east contains three (CO084-092001-3). Another *fulacht* is located just over 1km to the north-west (CO084- 080). Such monuments generally date to the Bronze Age monuments (2,500–500BC) and are composed of horse-shoe shaped mounds of fire-cracked stones built up around a sunken trough used for heating water for cooking. Although they may have served a variety of other purposes such as saunas, bathing or dying.

Further evidence of Bronze Age occupation of the area is indicated by the presence of a standing stone (CO084-079) located over 1km to the north-west. Standing stones appear to have been largely of ritual significance; however, though they may also have served as territorial markers to denote the extent of tribal or familial boundaries.

5.2 Historic period

Settlement in Garranes in the Early Medieval period well represented by ringforts. Ringforts consist of circular or roughly circular enclosures with earthen banks and external ditches or fosses. These are the most common Early Medieval monuments in the country, with examples in every county. While

they could vary in shape and form, most were likely occupied by extended and dispersed family units, and were likely self-sufficient. Their interiors generally contained features such as domestic dwellings, outhouses, animal pens, food processing structures, craft areas, hearths and souterrains. In examples where there has been little to no evidence of interior structures, it has been suggested that they may have functioned as shelter for cattle. A mixed economy would have been practiced, consisting of cereal growing, animal husbandry, and dairying, in particular. By the 10th century, there were significant social and economic changes, and most ringforts were abandoned.

Garranes ringfort (CO084-084)- or *Lisnacaheragh*- is situated c. 2km to the north-east of the Templemartin Graveyard. It is a trivallate ringfort, which has been identified as a minor Royal site, serving as the residence of *Uí Eachach*, a branch of the *Eoganacht*, the Kings of Munster (O'Brien and Hogan 2020). Notably, St. Finbarr is thought to have been born in the vicinity of this ringfort (*ibid.*). It was first excavated in 1937, revealing a 5th/6th century AD high-status settlement with specialised craft-working (Ó Ríordáin 1942). It was last excavated in 2017, when a large number of finds associated with bronze-casting, glass production and other specialised crafts, along with a number of sherds of imported pottery from the late Roman world, were identified.

700m to the north of Templemartin Graveyard is a ringfort (CO084-090001-), a souterrain (CO084-090002-), and an ogham stone (CO084-0920003), though the ringfort has been levelled and the ogham stone is now on permanent display in University College Cork. Ogham stones have predominantly been found at ecclesiastical sites and in souterrains, though some have been found as lone standing stones. Early Irish legal texts officially recognised these as documents confirming the title to land, serving a function in asserting land ownership and fixing territorial boundaries. Although the stones cannot be securely dated, all archaeological evidence suggests they are early medieval monuments, dating from the 4th or 5th century AD to the 7th century AD.

In addition to the souterrain at this complex, more souterrains have been discovered in the immediate vicinity of the excavation site. Souterrains are underground structures, which can range from simple short lengths of undifferentiated passage or chamber to complexes of interconnected passages and chambers. They are generally found in association with settlement sites, especially ringforts. It is thought that they served two basic functions: as temporary refuge in times of danger and as storage cellars to keep dairy and other food at cool temperatures. Their main period of use was during the Early Medieval period, specifically c. 750-1250 AD, although some earlier examples have been found.

In 2017, a souterrain was uncovered c. 140m to the north-west of Templemartin Church (ITM 547058, 562390) when the weight of a tractor collapsed into its possible entrance (Herriott 2020, O'Brien and Hogan 2021, Figure 3). The souterrain had two chambers with a narrow creep hole for access between

the chambers (O'Brien and Hogan 2020). There was a second opening to the inner chamber, which was blocked with stone walling (*ibid.*). The full extent of the Garranes souterrain may not be exposed (*ibid.*, 208). A charcoal sample from the floor of the inner chamber was sent for radiocarbon dating and returned a calibrated date of AD 680-780 or AD 790-870 (*ibid.*, 208). This marks the sixth possible souterrain recorded in Garranes townland, with the possibility of additional examples (*ibid.*). There is no indication of a ringfort at this location, either from surface evidence or historical mapping.

In addition to the confirmed discovery of a souterrain, the same landowner, claimed that some years ago he entered an underground chamber approximately 60m south of the new discovery (approximate ITM: 547040, 562330; O'Brien and Hogan 2021; Figure 3). There are no surface indications today of this feature. Another local landowner reported the discovery of underground chambers in a field to the east of Templemartin Church (approximate ITM:547250, 562350, *ibid.*; Figure 4).



Figure 3: Map depicting three souterrains in relation Templemartin Church.

The name Templemartin derives from the Irish '*Teampuill Márín*', which translates as 'the Church of Martin'. The current church (CO096-008001) sits within an enclosed rectangular graveyard (CO096-008002, Plate 3). It is a Protestant church dating from 1797, built by means of a gift of £461 10s from the late Board of First Fruits and could accommodate 100 people (Brady 1863, 342). The church underwent repairs and was reopened for service in 1863 (*ibid.*).

Lewis (1837) describes the church as being a 'plain building, with a square tower 50ft high'. *The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage* (NIAH) described it as a freestanding double-height structure, comprising a four-bay nave with a three-stage entrance tower to the south-east and a lea-to vestry tower to the north-west. It also noted a famine graveyard to the north-west. The building retains a plaque noting a date of 1718 and architect J. Johnson. Despite this earlier date, the church was substantially altered toward the end of the century.

The graveyard is a mixed graveyard with the majority of burials being Catholic (Crowley 1997). It was also noted as the resting place of victims of the War of Independence (*ibid.*). The graveyard has undergone restoration by Canon Kevin O'Callaghan P.P. Bandon, who organised the erection of headstones for his relatives in the early 1990s, which recorded the families in much detail (*ibid.*). The oldest recorded grave is William Spleain dating to 1731 and the second oldest is Dermot Crowley dating to 1738 (*ibid.*).

Owing to the important Early Medieval settlement in the immediate area, it has long been speculated that there may have been an Early Medieval church present on the site before the current Templemartin Church. This is supported by the discovery of an Early Medieval stone cross (CO096-008004; Plate 2) and a possible bullaun stone (CO096-8005; Plate 3) within the church grounds.

The cross was first recorded in 2018, during a survey of Templemartin Graveyard, when Herriot (2020, 38) noted that it was in use as a grave marker. The cross is generally of Latin form and in the centre of the cross head, on the eastern-facing side, a concentric circle motif was carved in raised relief, while the west face was plain (*ibid.*). The cross may have been moved from its original location during the construction of the current church. It may have originally stood on an outdoor stone altar, or served in another way as a focal point of devotion on the church site (*ibid.*, 38).

A font or possible bullaun stone was identified by Seán P. Ó'Ríordáin in the early 1930's as he carried out his survey of Kinalmeaky barony (Ó'Ríordáin 1931). Ó'Ríordáin records that the font showed signs that suggested it may recently have been dug up, probably 'during the opening of a new grave'.

Ó'Ríordáin (1931,68) also wrote that the, 'east window of the existing church is in the late 15th century style and may have been removed from the pre-reformation church'. He also notes that pertaining to the adjoining field, there was a local tradition of a Penal Days Chapel. This may have been the one referred to in *Archivium Hibernicum* (1913) which states that in Templemartin in 1713, there was '*one popish school, one masshouse (and that built since the first year of the reign of King George the first) and one popish priest's residence*'.

A second church (CO096-008003) is recorded to the east of the current structure, although no upstanding trace survives. It is denoted on the 6-inch Ordnance Survey map of 1841 as, 'site of chapel'. It was no longer present by the time of the 25-inch Ordnance Survey map, in 1901.



Plate 2: Early Medieval Cross, in use as a grave marker in Templemartin Graveyard.



Plate 3: Bullaun stone in Templemartin Graveyard.



Figure 4: RMPs and SMRs (red) in a 1km radius of the excavation.

5.3 Cartographic study

The Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1841 depicts Templemartin Church as a square structure orientated north-east to south-west, with a tower on its south-western side. It is labelled 'Church' (Figure 6). A smaller building is shown to the east. It is enclosed by an irregularly-shaped boundary lined with trees. 'Site of chapel' is annotated to the east and 'Burial Ground' to the west.

The existing L-6244-0 road is present on this edition. To the west of the road, a Glebe House and gardens are illustrated. The church and three fields to the south of it- including the proposed development site- also form part of the Glebe estate lands.

By the time the Ordnance Survey 25-inch map was published in 1901, the smaller building was no longer present in the church grounds (Figure 7). The field boundaries to the south have been realigned, largely reflecting the landscape we see today.

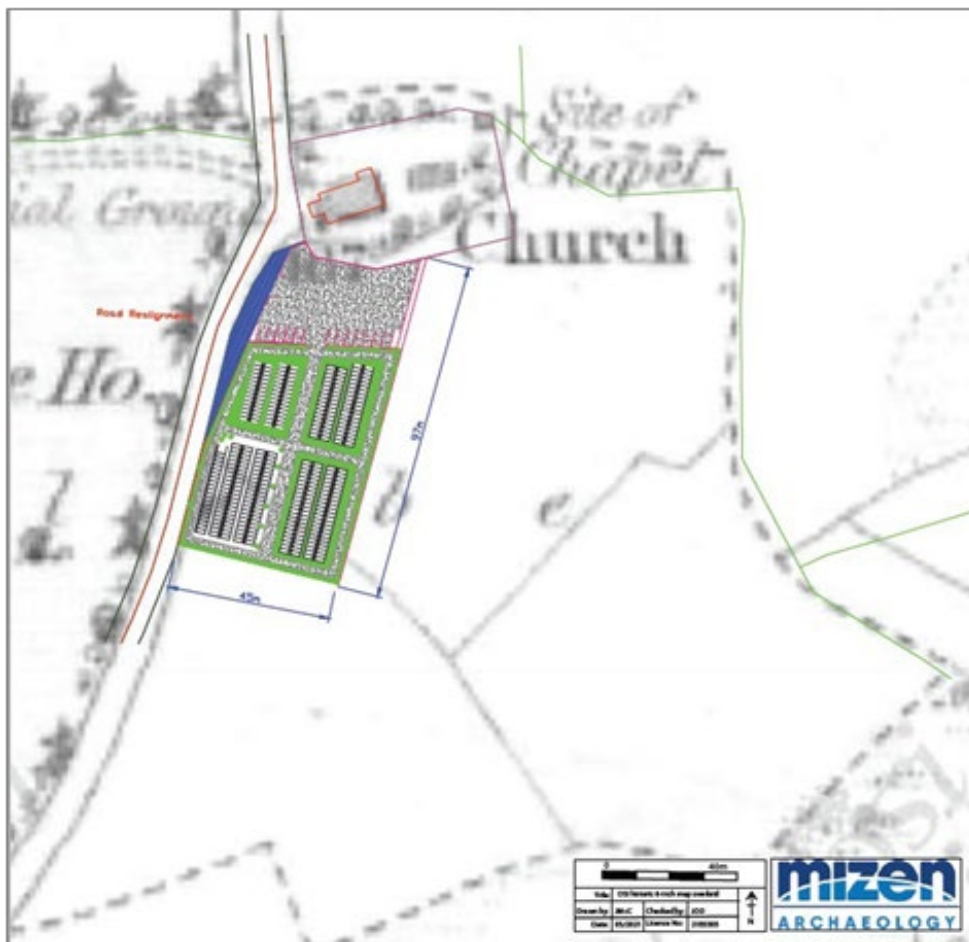


Figure 5: Ordnance Survey 6-inch map (1841) overlaid on site development map.

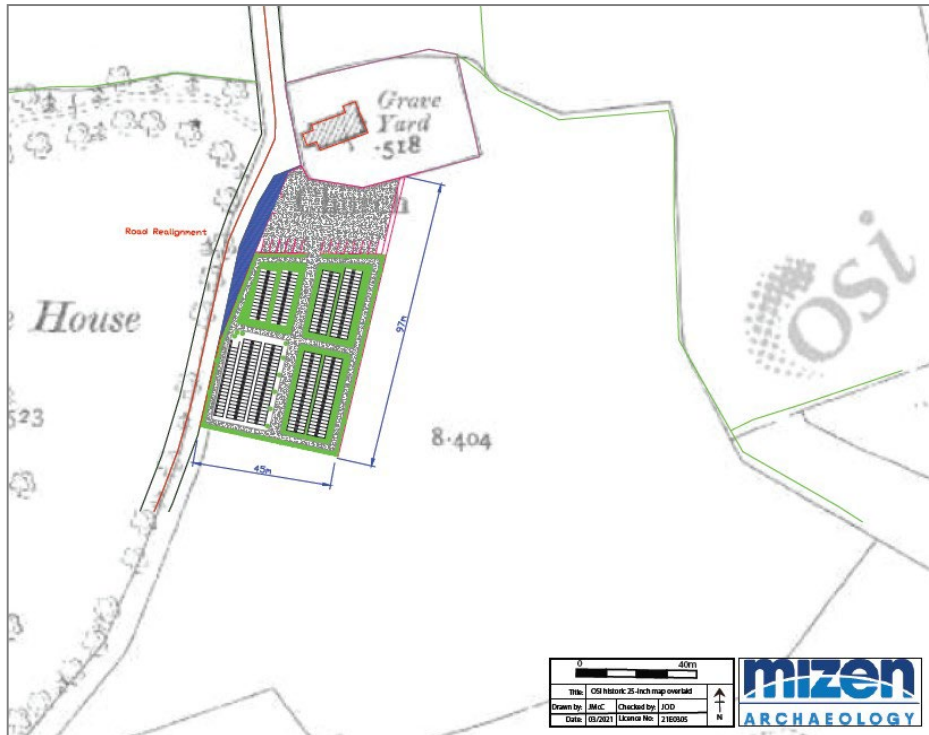


Figure 6: Ordnance Survey 25-inch map (1901) overlaid with site development plan.

5.4 Archaeological Testing

A programme of archaeological testing was carried on the footprint of the proposed graveyard extension. Three features of possible archaeological significance were identified during the testing.

A ditch was recorded in Trenches 1 and 2. Charcoal Staining was noted in Trench 3 and a possible pit was identified in Trench 4.

Because charcoal from the ditch had returned an Early Medieval date and it is located beside a church which is reputed to have Early Medieval foundations, Cork County Archaeologist and the National Monuments Service requested a geophysical investigation.

The geophysical survey the revealed the full extent of the ditch within the development site as well as two possible postholes/pits and another field boundary.

6. Results of archaeological excavation

Two distinct areas of possible archaeological activity were identified and are referred to hereunder as Area 1 and Area 2.

Area 1 is situated along the western side of the field. Testing and geophysics identified possible postholes and the remains of a field boundary at this location. Radiocarbon dating of charcoal obtained from the possible posthole identified in testing had returned a date of cal. 4966 BC. However, full excavation this feature and its surroundings determined that the remains were of a natural root

system, with veins of charcoals visible extending into the surrounding subsoil. No other archaeological remains were identified in the area. It was determined that the additional anomalies identified in the geophysical survey reflected ground disturbance caused during the testing phase.

Area 2 is situated along the northern edge of the site. A baulk (average 3m wide) was left in-situ on the northern limit of the excavation, to prevent any impacts on the upstanding graveyard wall. This area was centred on a linear ditch (Feature 1), which had been identified in two trenches during archaeological testing. The portion of the linear ditch that fell within the proposed development area was excavated, excluding a buffer zone of 3m from the graveyard wall.

5.3.1 Feature 1- Linear Ditch

The ditch (cut C7) was c. 3m wide at the surface and reached a maximum depth of 1.35m (Plates 5-7). It was visible for a length of 15m within Area 2, though it extended beyond the limits of excavation in both directions. A total length of 13m was fully excavated.

The ditch contained 10 fills (C3-6, C8-9, C11-14). Its base came down on to bedrock for a significant portion of the excavated area and, in some area, the lower portion of the ditch was cut from the bedrock. The base was uneven and irregular due to the bedrock. Both sides were also irregular and uneven, partially as a result of the bedrock. However, the northern side was generally steep, and the southern side was generally near-vertical. The upper portion of the edges on both sides flared outwards.

The ditch was filled by seven clear filling events (C6, C14, C13, C8, C12, 1C1, and C3), with two likely side-slumping events (C4 and C5) and one re-cut (C10) (Figures 8-10; Plates 8 & 9).

The original cut of the ditch (C7) was made, followed a backfilling event which deposited C6 and C14 simultaneously- or near simultaneously. Fill C6 comprised stiffly compacted light grey sandy clay with occasional medium sub-rounded angular stones and small pieces and flecks of charcoal. This fill generally directly overlaid the base of the ditch and underlaid fill C14. However, C14 came directly down to the base of the ditch in places where c.6 was absent. Fill C14 was soft to firmly compacted bluish grey sand with occasional medium angular stone inclusions and occasional small pieces and flecks of charcoal. Fills C 6 and C 14 were visually similar, though the material was noticeably different, and the boundary between the two was generally diffuse and irregular. Therefore, it is likely that the two fills were backfilled in the ditch during a single backfilling event.

After this first backfilling event, the southern edge of the ditch likely slumped in, depositing fill C 4 along the southern edge. This fill comprised compact mid orangish brown sand with moderate

inclusions of medium sub-angular to angular pebbles, occasional coarse sub-angular to angular pebbles, and occasional flecks of charcoal. It has a sharp, irregular boundary with the cut of the ditch, but a diffuse lower boundary on to C14. It is likely that as weight was added by additional fills over c. 4, the lower boundary to C14, which was a soft fill, caused the slight diffusion between the two.

Following the slumping of the south side, a second backfilling event deposited fill C13. Fill C13 comprises softly compacted mid greyish brown stony sand with frequent inclusions of small to medium angular to sub-angular stones and moderate inclusions of coarse sub-angular pebbles. This backfilling was followed by a slumping of the northern edge of the ditch, represented by fill C5. This fill is a firmly compacted mid orangish yellow silty sand with occasional medium and small angular stones and medium to coarse sub-angular and angular pebbles, containing occasional charcoal flecks.

A sequence of three separate backfilling events followed. The earliest of these is represented by fill C8, a firmly compacted mid greyish brown sandy clay with moderate sub-angular to sub-rounded medium pebbles, occasional sub-angular to sub-rounded coarse pebbles, occasional sub-angular small stones and angular medium stones, with occasional small pieces and flecks of charcoal. This was followed by the backfilling of fill C12, a stiffly compacted mid bluish grey sandy clay with frequent pebble, small and large stone inclusions. It contained moderate flecks and occasional small pieces of charcoal. Another separate, backfilling event followed, depositing fill C11, a firmly compacted dark bluish grey sandy silt with frequent inclusions of pebbles, small and large stones, as well as moderate fleck and occasional small pieces of charcoal.

After all filling and slumping events, excluding the final fill (C3), a re-cut (C10) was made along the northern edge of the ditch. This cut was 0.90m wide and 0.45m deep, cutting through fills C11, C12, and C8, with C5 visible at its base. It stayed along the northern edge of the ditch for the entire revealed length, following the same north-northwest to south-southeast orientation. It had a smooth, steeply sloped northern side and a smooth, moderately sloped southern side. The base was concave in profile and linear in plan.

The base of the re-cut was filled by C9, possibly as a result of siltation. This was the only fill associated with the re-cut alone. Fill C9 was a softly compacted dark brown silty clay with moderate pebbles and small stones, and occasional flecks of charcoal.

The final event was fill C3 covering both the re-cut and the original linear ditch. Fill C3 was a firmly compacted, mid-orangish brown silty clay with moderate inclusions of small to medium stones and occasional flecks of charcoal. A small amount of burnt bone and a clay pipe stem (21E0305:1:1), were also identified in this fill. The clay pipe stem was located within re-cut (C10), however, as fill C3 covered

both the re-cut and the linear ditch, it was likely deposited as part of the single backfilling event which sealed over both.

Notably, a number of both the upper and lower fills contained charcoal flecks and pieces. The upper fill (C3) also contained a small amount of burnt bone and a clay pipe stem (21E0305:1:1).

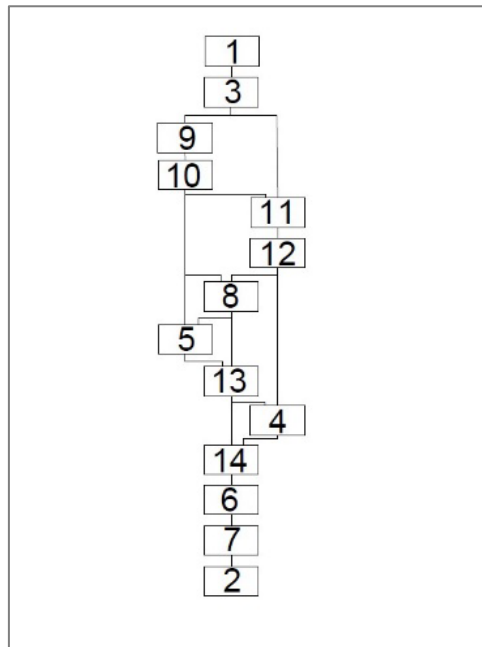


Figure 7 Stratigraphic matrix for Feature 1.



Plate 4: Pre-excavation view of linear ditch feature, taken from.



Plate 5: Aerial view of excavated ditch feature in relation to Templemartin Church.



Plate 6: Post-excitation view of linear ditch, taken from.



Plate 7: View of excavated ditch, taken from.

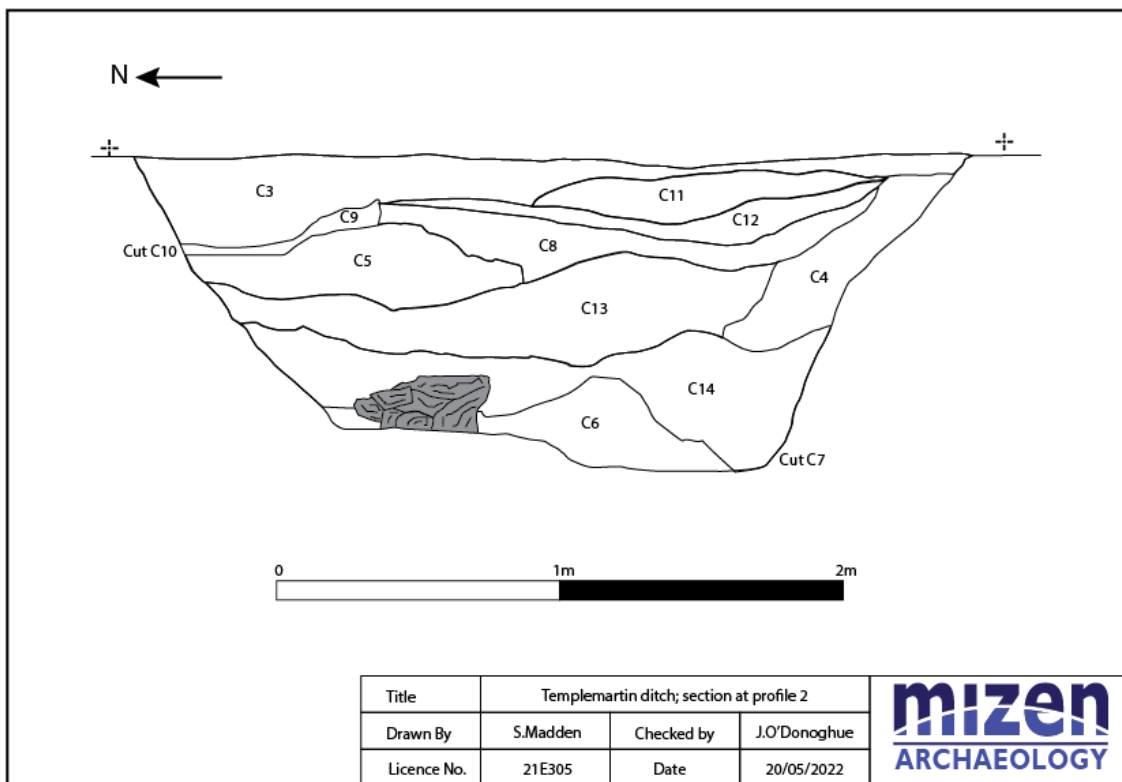


Figure 8: Section B of linear ditch (Feature 1).



Plate 8: View of Section B, taken from the west.

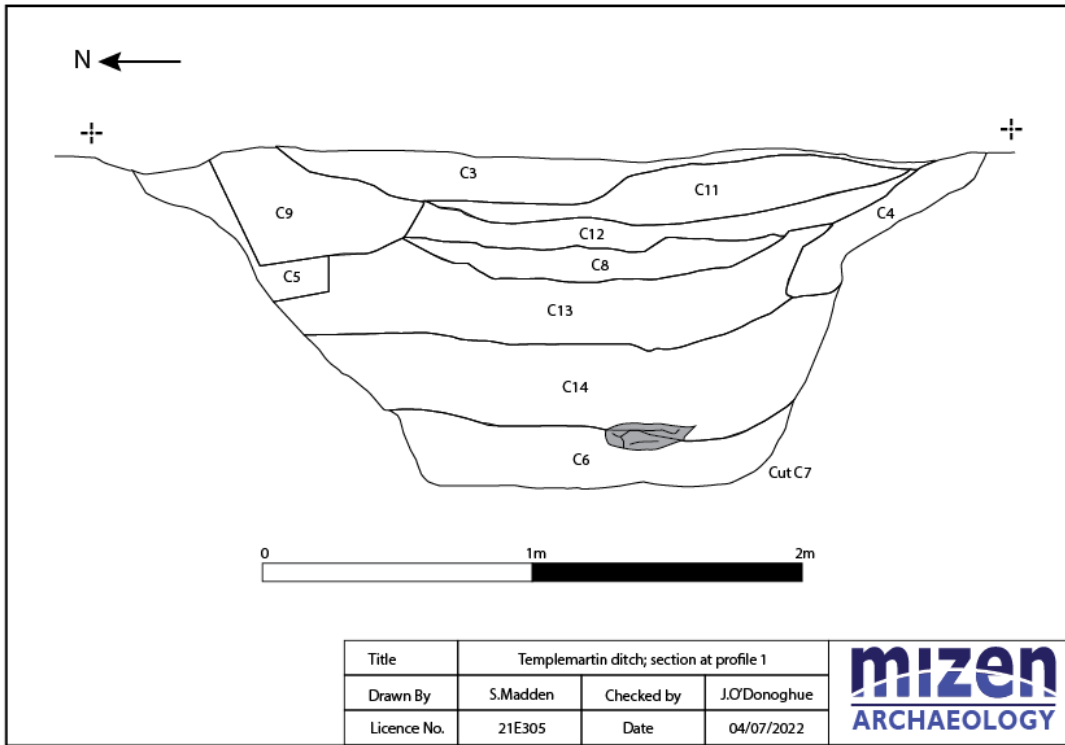


Figure 9: Section A of linear ditch (Feature 1).



Plate 9: View of Section A, taken from the west.

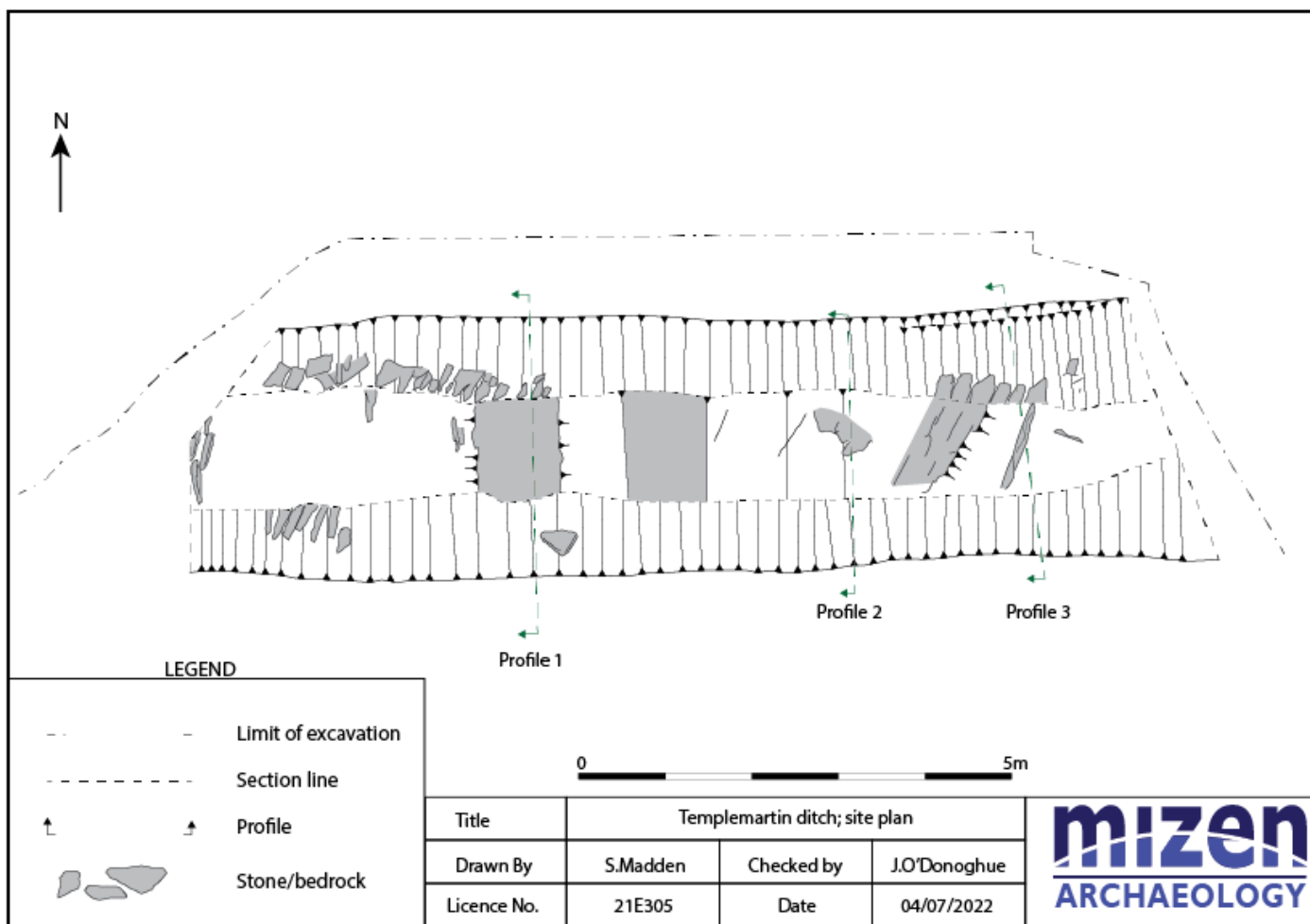


Figure 10: Area 2 site plan

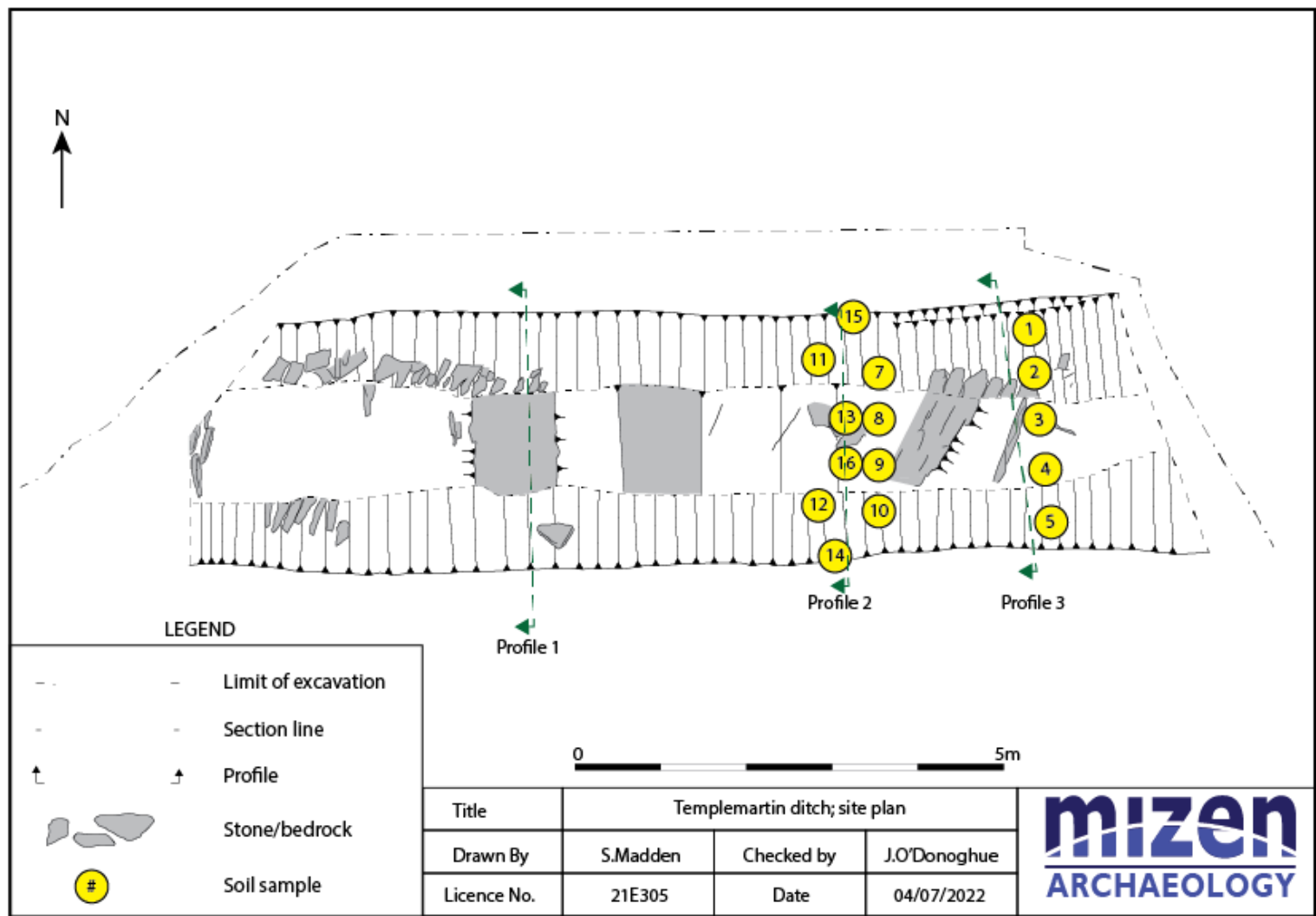


Figure 11: Sample locations on Area 2 site plan

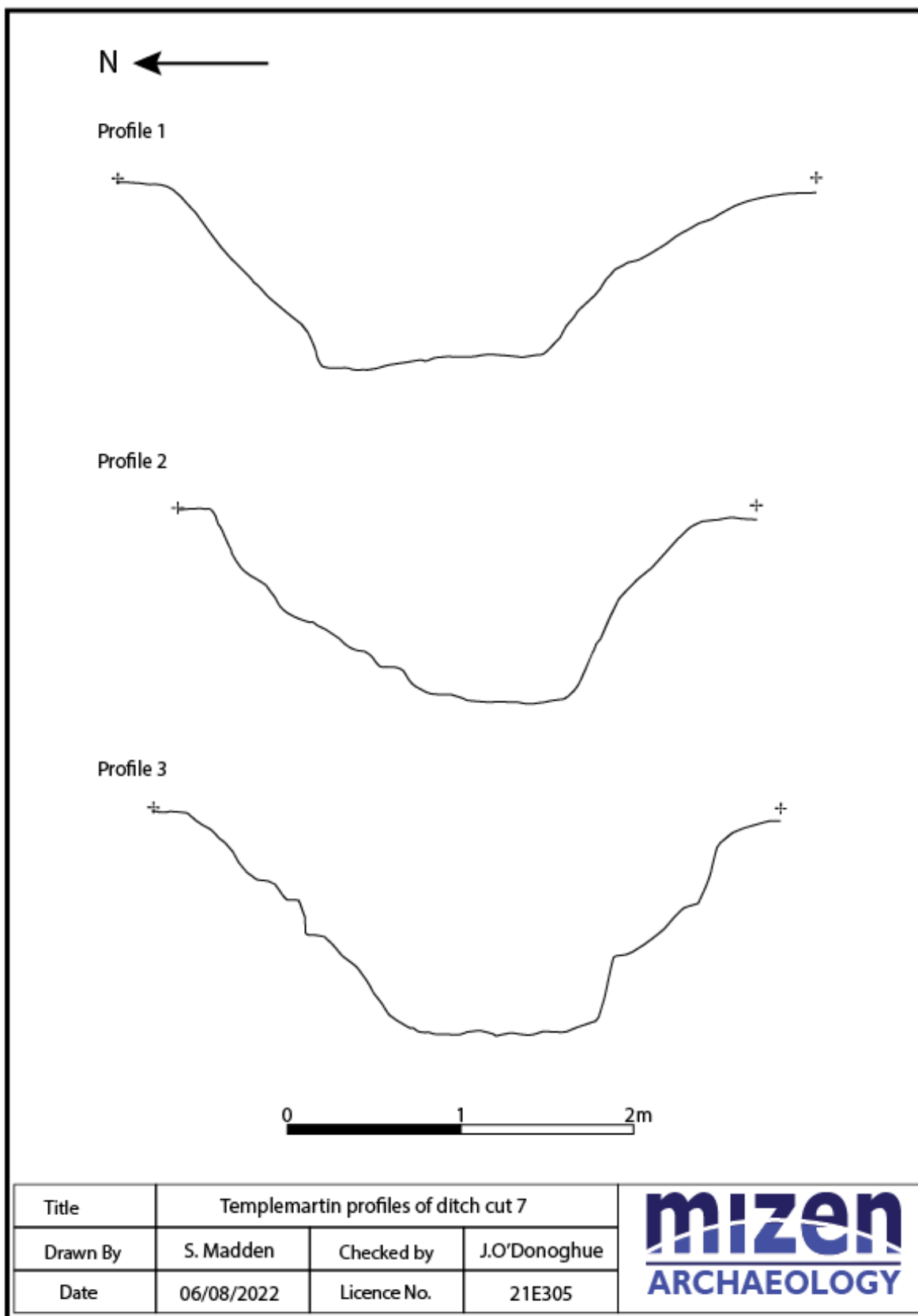


Figure 12: Ditch (C7) profiles

6. Discussion

A programme of archaeological testing and geophysical survey was carried out within the bounds of the proposed Templemartin graveyard expansion. Four parallel test trenches were excavated. Two possible archaeological features were identified in the trenches- one along the western side of the site, and the other along the northern side. Results of the geophysical survey identified a further two possible postholes and the remains of a field boundary along the western side. It also confirmed the archaeological feature to the north as a large, linear ditch.

The two areas of archaeological potential were stripped of topsoil. Upon further investigation, it was found that the features in Area 1 were of natural, rather than archaeological origin.

Area 2 was situated at the northern edge of the site. The linear ditch feature was the only feature identified during the excavation. The ditch was excavated leaving a baulk to the north to prevent impacting on the upstanding graveyard wall, and extending to the limit of the proposed development area. No other archaeological features were identified in this area.

The linear ditch was uncovered for a length of c. 15m and was excavated to a length of c. 13m. It was c. 3m wide at its widest portion and a maximum of 1.35m deep. The ditch contained 10 stratigraphic fills, representative of backfilling and side slumping events. Several of the fills contained flecks and small pieces of charcoal. The upper fill (C3) also contained a clay pipe stem and infrequent flecks of burnt bone. Clay pipes were commonly used during the 18th and 19th centuries in Ireland, indicating that the linear ditch, and associated re-cut, were completely sealed off at that time. As there is no indication of the ditch on the 1841 OS map for the area, it can be assumed that the final backfill of the ditch and re-cut was completed in the 18th or early 19th century.

It is possible that this backfill event was concurrent or related to the construction of Templemartin Church (CO096-008001-) in 1797. There may have been a realignment of property boundary between the church and adjacent agricultural lands at this time. However, it's also possible that the final infilling, may have been associated with other agricultural field use unrelated to the church and graveyard.

A charcoal sample taken during archaeological testing, of the basal fill C6, returned an Early Medieval date of cal. 712 AD. If the Early Medieval date is accepted for the lower fill of the ditch, it is likely that the first cut was made sometime in the late 7th or early 8th century AD. However, it is possible, that the charcoal was preserved within the sediment long before it was used for backfilling the ditch.

The geophysical survey did not detect any evidence of an enclosure surrounding the existing church and graveyard. Although it is not represented on historic mapping the ditch appears to corresponds

with a cropmark shown on aerial footage forming part of a large linear field system which would support a later date.

All of the features within the proposed development have been excavated with the exception of a 3m buffer zone between the existing graveyard and the extension.

7. Environmental Analysis

Samples were taken from every context during the excavation and were submitted to an environmental archaeological consultant for analysis. It is unfortunate that due to unforeseen circumstances the specialist ceased operations. The matter was referred to the National Monuments Service. It is anticipated that the samples will be made available for analysis in the future and the results will be submitted as an addendum to this report.

8. Recommendations

All of the features within the proposed development have been excavated with the exception of a 3m buffer zone between the existing graveyard and the proposed extension. It is recommended that the extension to the graveyard proceed without further archaeological input.

8. Bibliography

8.1 Documentary Sources

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8.2 Other sources

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National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, www.buildingsofireland.ie

Ordinance Survey Ireland, www.geohive.ie

9. Appendices

9.1 Context Register

Context No.	Context Type	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions	Artefact Type & No.	Sample Type & No.
1	Topsoil	Mid brown silt	Topsoil- overlying entire site.	0.30m deep		
2	Subsoil	Orange silty sand	Subsoil.	N/A		
3	Fill	Firmly compacted, mid-orangish brown silty clay. Moderate inclusions of small sub-angular stones and occasional inclusions of medium sub-angular stones. Occasional flecks of charcoal.	Upper fill of ditch (c. 7) and re-cut (c. 10)	3m W x 0.15m D	Clay pipe stem (21E0305:1:1)	Soil (S. 1, 6, 9)
4	Fill	Compact mid orangish brown sand. Moderate inclusions of medium sub-angular to angular pebbles; occasional coarse sub-angular to angular pebbles; and occasional flecks of charcoal. Sharp, irregular lower boundary defined by c.7, but a diffuse boundary onto c. 14 elsewhere.	Fill of ditch (c.7).	0.55m W x 0.58m D		Soil (S. 2, 14)
5	Fill	Firmly compacted mid orangish yellow silty sand. Occasional medium and small angular stones, and medium to coarse sub-angular and angular pebbles. Moderate charcoal flecks. Clear, smooth lower boundary.	Fill of ditch (c. 7).	1.04m W x 0.30m D		Soil (S.15)
6	Fill	Stiffly compacted light grey sandy clay. Occasional medium sub-rounded angular stones; and small pieces and flecks of charcoal.	Lower fill of ditch (c.7)	1.50m W x 0.32m D		Soil (S. 7)
7	Cut	Linear ditch with sharp break of slope top along north and south edges. North side moderately to steeply sloped and irregular. South side steeply sloped and irregular. Gradual to sharp break of north slope base; sharp break of south slope base. Base is linear in plan and flat/irregular in profile. The cut is oriented NNW-SSE.	Large ditch- possible a townland or territory boundary. Filled by contexts: 3, 11, 12, 9, 8, 5, 13, 4, 14, and 6.	3m W x 1.34m deep	Clay pipe stem (21E0305:1:1)	

8	Fill	Firmly compacted mid greyish brown sandy clay. Moderate subangular to sub-rounded medium pebbles and occasional subangular to sub-rounded coarse pebbles. Occasional sub-angular small stones and angular medium stones. Occasional small pieces and flecks of charcoal.	Fill of ditch c. 7	1.70m W x 0.15m deep		Soil (S.13)
9	Fill of re-cut ditch (c.10)	Softly compacted dark brown silty clay. Moderate coarse sub-angular pebbles and small sub-angular stones. Occasional flecks of charcoal. Sharp, smooth lower boundary.	Fill of re-cut ditch c.10.	0.90m W x 0.45m deep		Soil (S. 11)
10	Re-cut of ditch	Linear re-cut with a smooth, steeply sloped norther side and a smooth moderately sloped southern side. Break of slope base gradual on both sides. Base linear in plan and concave in profile. Orientated NNW-SSE.	Re-cut along north side of c.7 ditch.	0.90m W x 0.45m deep		
11	Fill	Firmly compacted dark bluish grey sandy silt. Frequent inclusions of angular and sub-angular fine pebbles, moderate inclusions of angular and sub-angular medium pebbles, moderate inclusions of sub-angular and sub-rounded coarse pebbles, moderate inclusions of sub-angular small stones, and occasional inclisions of sub-angular and sub-rounded large stones (c. 0.35m x 0.15m x 0.12m). Moderate flecks and occasional small pieces of charcoal.	Fill of ditch c.7.	1.65m W x 0.10m D		Soil (S. 10)
12	Fill	Stiffly compacted mid bluish grey sandy clay. Frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded fine pebbles and moderate angular and sub-angular medium to coarse pebbles. Moderate angular and sub-angular small stones and occasional angular, sub-angular, and sub-rounded medium stones. Occasional flecks and small pieces of charcoal.	Fill of ditch c.7.	1.35m W x 0.07m D		Soil (S.12)

13	Fill	Softly compacted mid greyish brown stony sand. Frequent inclusions of small to medium angular to sub-angular stones and moderate inclusions of coarse sub-angular pebbles. Clear, irregular lower boundary.	Fill of ditch c.7.	1.97m W x 0.40m D		Soil (S. 16)
14	Fill	Soft to firmly compacted light bluish grey sand. Occasional medium angular stone inclusions and occasional small pieces and flecks of charcoal. Lower boundary diffuse and irregular.	Fill of ditch c. 7	2m W x 0.50m D		Soil (S. 8)

9.2 Samples Register

Sample No.	Context No.	Context Type	Description	Specialist analysis
1	3	Upper fill of ditch.	Soil. Taken during archaeological testing.	
2	4		Soil. Taken during archaeological testing.	
3	6		Soil. Taken during archaeological testing.	Sent for RC date.
4	CANCELLED		Soil. Taken during archaeological testing. From possible posthole-later found to be tree roots.	Sent for RC date.
5	CANCELLED			
6	3	Upper fill of ditch.	Bone.	
7	6	Basal fill of ditch	Soil. Eastern face of baulk b.	
8	14	Basal fill of ditch	Soil. Eastern face of baulk b.	
9	3	Upper fill of ditch	Soil. Eastern face of baulk b.	
10	11	Fill of ditch.	Soil. Eastern face of baulk b.	
11	9	Basal fill of re-cut (c. 10)	Soil. Western face of baulk b.	
12	12	Fill of ditch.	Soil. Western face of baulk b.	
13	8	Fill of ditch.	Soil. Baulk b.	
14	4	Fill of ditch. Possibly from slumping.	Soil. Southern edge of baulk b.	
15	5	Fill of ditch. Possibly from slumping.	Soil. Northern edge of baulk b.	
16	13	Fill of ditch.	Soil. Baulk b.	