Assessment Report on the Results of the Luas Line B2 Archaeological Test Trenching, Old Connaught, Co. Dublin. Area 21

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SUMMARY

Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd has prepared this report on behalf of the RPA to study the impact on the potential archaeological resource along the route of the proposed Luas Line B2, Old Connaught, Co. Dublin. The report was undertaken by Dave Bayley of IAC Ltd (Licence Ref.:10E0345).

This report follows on from a geophysical survey carried out by Target Archaeological Geophysics during 2008 (Licence Ref.: 08R0380) which identified three areas of archaeological potential (Areas 4A-4C).

Nothing of archaeological significance was recorded in any of the areas of archaeological potential highlighted in the geophysical survey. Any features recorded in these areas were agricultural or non-archaeological features of relatively modern date.

A burnt spread measuring 11x 11m was recorded in TT-15 as Old Connaught 1 (Figure 3). This burnt spread was located at the south end of the proposed stop platform and within the area of the proposed route of the rail track to the south of the stop. If the proposed scheme goes ahead as proposed, it will have a negative impact on the burnt spread. In this event, it is recommended that a 21mx21m area be mechanically stripped around the burnt spread at Old Connaught 1 and all the features identified be fully excavated by hand prior to the development works.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

The following report details the results of a programme of archaeological testing undertaken along the route of the proposed Luas Line B2, Old Connaught, Co. Dublin (Figure 1). Luas Line B2 is a proposed extension of the Luas Green Line, which currently operates from Dublin City to Cherrywood. The proposed Luas Line B2 will begin at Bride's Glen stop, Cherrywood, the southern terminus of Luas Green Line and will serve a 9km corridor from Bride's Glen to the Bray area. The line will split at Old Connaught into two branches – one to terminate at Bray Dart Station and the other at Fassaroe.

The purpose of the assessment was to determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts along the route of the Luas Line B2 in the vicinity of the proposed Old Connaught Stop, in order to inform the design of the proposed scheme. All areas of archaeological potential identified by the geophysical survey were investigated as part of the advance testing (Nicholls 2008). The assessment (Licence Ref.:10E0345) was undertaken by Dave Bayley of Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, on behalf of the Railway Procurement Agency (RPA).

Test trenching commenced at the site on 29th September 2010 and lasted for 3 days. This was carried out using a 21 tonne mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching/grading bucket, under strict archaeological supervision. A total of 23 trenches were mechanically investigated across the test area which measured 72480m² (7.25 Ha). It was originally proposed to excavate 18 trenches but this increased to 23 to facilitate the complete investigation of archaeological features identified. A total of 1,209 linear meters were excavated which comprised 1.7% of the total area of the site.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Location and Topography

The test area will form part of the proposed Luas Line B2, an extension of the Luas Green Line, which currently operates from Dublin City Centre to Cherrywood. The test area is located within the townland of Old Connaught, Co. Dublin to the immediate west and southwest of a slip road from the N11 (Figure 1). It is currently proposed to locate a Luas stop 'Old Conna Stop' in the site of the test area. The test area once formed part of the demesne associated with Old Connaught House and whilst a portion is currently under poor quality pasture, the remainder in under cereal crop. The testing area comprised of 3 fields defined in the west by an access lane and timber post fencing. The remaining field boundaries comprised of low level earthen banks with mature hedgerows. A small stream is present adjacent to the eastern boundary of Area 4b. According to local information the testing area is subject to sporadic flooding in times of heavy rainfall.

2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

Although the broad environs of the test area, comprising the lands of Rathdown, exhibit evidence for human occupation from at least the Bronze Age, no definitive evidence for the occupation of the immediate landscape surrounding the test area exists prior to the early medieval period.

The Rathdown area must have been a relatively densely populated area during the early medieval period, especially when considering the number of ecclesiastical establishments within the area and the close proximity to the coastal resource. From the 6th century onwards the landscape was dominated by scattered rural monasteries. A possible holy well site (DU026-069) is located c. 800m ESE of the test area within the townland of Cork Great. It is mentioned within the 19th century OS letters and is marked on the early OS mapping as Abbey Well. The veneration of holy wells is one of the oldest traditions in Irish Christianity and most likely has its origins in earlier pagan ritual activities. These wells can manifest themselves in a variety of forms ranging from natural springs to rain collecting rock depressions and often have early Christian origins.

Corke Abbey (DU026-068), located c. 800m ESE of the test area may be the site of an abbey constructed as part of the reorganisation of the church in the 12th century. A large house of the same name once stood on the site, which is now under a modern housing estate. This large house was in turn said to be built on the site of an abbey. While making notes of the area for the Ordnance Survey in 1837, Eugene Curry noted that there was an old burial place to the side of Corke Abbey House and headstones and old bones were frequently revealed during excavations.

A small burial ground (DU026-067), containing c. 7 individuals accompanied by bronze fibulae, was uncovered c. 160m northeast of the test area during the late 19th century. The site, known as Toole's Moat was investigated in 1989 in advance of the Shankill-Bray Bypass scheme however much of the site had been destroyed due to quarrying. The site has been attributed to the early medieval/Viking period although the true date for the site is unknown.

2.3 Old Connaught Estate

The test area is located within the townland of Oldconnaught and once formed part of the demesne associated with Oldconnaught House, which is still extant and located c. 475m to the west. This land was in the ownership of the Walsh family from medieval times until the mid-18th century, and was in two distinct holdings, Corke on the east side of the Dublin Road, and Old Connaught on the west. The Walsh family sold its property in this locality in the 18th century. The lands of Corke were sold in 1711, and at this time included a substantial house. When it was built is unknown, but this was one of the sites to avail of a grant for the building of a castle in 1459, and there seems to have been continuity over the centuries, with successive houses on the same site. The Walsh property at Old Connaught was sold in the 1740s, and was based around another 15th century castle or tower house, built in 1460, and standing a little over a 1km west of the Dublin Road. The new owners, the Roberts family, built a new mansion for themselves on the property in the 1750s and laid out an avenue leading from it to the Dublin road, this being the origin of Old Connaught Avenue (Goodbody 2007).

By 1760, when John Rocque published his map of county Dublin, there were several substantial houses in the area to the north of Bray. This shows the area in the vicinity of the proposed scheme dominated by the demesne of Corke to the east. The newly

laid out Old Connaught Avenue is seen running to the west. A few years after this map was published two new houses were built in the vicinity of the test area, at Ravenswell in 1770 and at Woodbrook in c. 1783.

In the later 18th century the area around Bray became fashionable for country villas of the nobility and the more wealthy gentry. To some extent this was due to the presence of the parliament in Dublin, as members of the parliament or the House of Lords needed to spend a substantial amount of the year in the Dublin area. To enable them to escape the bustle and the smells of the city many of them built or acquired houses on substantial demesnes within easy reach of Dublin, particularly where their country seats were at a significant distance. Hence Corke was acquired by Sir Theophilus Jones, Member of Parliament for Monaghan, in 1785. Across the road, Sir Francis Hutchinson acquired a house named Palermo shortly after his election to parliament in 1783. Clotworthy Rowley, M.P. for Downpatrick, moved to Ravenswell in the 1790s, while there were several M.P.s and lords, and bishops with houses in the general vicinity (Goodbody 2007).

2.4 Summary of Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970-2007) has revealed that several previous archaeological excavations have been carried out within the vicinity of the test area.

Excavation at the site of 'Toole's Moat' (DU026-067), Old Connaught, c. 160m northeast of the test area revealed a burial site (Keely, 1989a). Excavations were undertaken in advance of the Shankill-Bray By-Pass. Prior to excavation the site appeared as an irregular area of raised ground with extensive tree growth. Though referred to as a moat, no traces of such a structure were obvious. Quarrying in the late 19th century uncovered skeletal material at the site comprising of the remains of seven skeletons and associated bronze fibulae. However, large-scale quarrying in the 1950s appears to have almost totally removed what would have been the original structure. The only feature uncovered was what appeared to be a portion of a ditch. This ran in an east to west direction and measured 1.9m in length and 0.6m in depth.

Further excavations in advance of the Shankill-Bray Bypass investigated a possible tree-ring in the Palermo Estate c. 100m south of the test area (Keely, 1989b). Before excavation the site appeared as an irregular grassy bank, with many large trees around its perimeter. The site was identified from an estate map dated to 1753, which

showed an octagonal-shaped structure, which was intersected by the Old Connaught Avenue. No material of archaeological importance was recovered from the site. It was suggested that the feature represents the remains of an ornamental structure.

During 2005 monitoring of geotechnical investigations in advance of the Shanganagh Bray main drainage scheme (05E0392) was undertaken in the townlands of Shanganagh, Cork Little, Aske, Cork Great, Little Bray and Bray Commons (Clutterbuck, 2005). No features of archaeological significance were discovered.

In 1998 several sites were excavated in Shankill townland in advance of the Carrickmines-Bray gas pipeline scheme (O' Neill, 1998). Three fulacht fiadh sites and a wedge tomb were excavated c. 1.5km northwest of the test area.

2.5 Cartographic Analysis

2.5.1 Rocque, J. 1760. Map of the county of Dublin.

Rocque's map of 1760 indicates that the test area was once characterised by enclosed fields located to the ENE of 'Old Conought' village.

2.5.2 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1837, Scale 1:10,560

The test area is illustrated within the landscaped grounds of Old Connaught House and Demesne. The site is mostly contained within four enclosed fields with an entrance avenue running through the northern half. Old Connaught House is located 350m west of the test area while the main area of the estates landscaped gardens surround Walcot Lodge c. 100m to the southwest. The field boundaries are tree lined. Old Connaught village, with church and graveyard is located c. 300m southwest of the test area. The burial site at 'Toole's Moat' (DU026-067) is shown as a slightly raised circular feature c. 160m northeast of the test area. Several large houses are located within the vicinity of the test area such as Moatfield House, Moatfield Cottage, Wilfort House and Palermo estate to the northwest, north, northeast and south respectively.

2.5.3 Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1907-1909, Scale 1:10,560

Several of the field boundaries within Old Connaught Demesne have been removed since the earlier mapping. Two access roads now traverse the northern half of the test area while it appears that the field boundary running north-south in the eastern half of site has been replaced by a wall. The burial site at 'Toole's Moat' (DU026-067)

is now highlighted and annotated as ‘Toole’s Moat’. The laneway leading from Old Connaught Avenue is still illustrated but now also serves the landscaped estate gardens surrounding Walfort Lodge.

3.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Several stages of non-invasive archaeological investigation were carried out on the route of Luas Line B2 prior to the archaeological testing, and the results of these investigations have had a direct influence on the strategy adopted for the testing program.

3.1 Environmental Route Assessment

An Environmental Route Assessment (E.R.A.) was carried out for Luas Line B2 in 2006. Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd (MGL) on behalf of the RPA completed the assessment for archaeology, architectural heritage and cultural heritage (Margaret Gowan & Co. Ltd, 2006). The assessment consisted of a review of the published and unpublished documentary, aerial and cartographic sources for three proposed routes. Route 2 was determined to be the most favorable route.

3.2 Addendum to Environmental Route Assessment

Following public consultation an addendum to the E.R.A. report was published in 2008 by the RPS Group which assessed two newly identified branch route options (RPS 2008). It was determined that Route 2 plus either branch alternative would be acceptable.

3.3 Environmental Impact Statement

The RPA commissioned MGL to carry out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed Luas Line B2 from Cherrywood to the Bray Environs. The assessment for archaeology, architectural heritage and cultural heritage consisted of a review of the published and unpublished documentary, aerial and cartographic sources, supported by a field inspection of the proposed alignment.

3.4 Geophysical Survey

A geophysical survey carried out by Target Archaeological Geophysics during 2008 (Licence Ref.: 08R0380) along the route which identified three areas of archaeological potential (Areas 4A-4C).

A possible field boundary was recorded in Area 4A, whilst two concentrations of archaeological responses were recorded in Area 4B. These include regions of magnetic disturbance with broad and strong positive anomalies to the north and a

concentration of ditch and pit type features overlying an area of increased response roughly 15m to the south. The former are aligned roughly east-west and may represent the remains of building foundations. It should be noted that the historic mapping does not indicate the presence of buildings within this area.

Two further responses of note have been recorded to the northern and south-eastern portions of Area 4C. These include a zone of increased response to the north, which is roughly 15m in diameter and could represent the remains of a truncated archaeological deposit such as a *fulacht fiadh*, and a sub-circular positive anomaly measuring roughly 10m in diameter to the southeast. None of the potential archaeological features identified during the geophysical survey, with the exception of the southernmost field boundary, possess an above ground surface expression and were not visible on the historic mapping of the area or the aerial photographic coverage.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST TRENCHES

4.1 General

Test trenching took place on 29th September 2010, using a 21 tonne mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching/grading bucket under strict archaeological supervision. A total of 23 trenches, measuring 1,209 linear metres, were excavated on the alignment of the proposed scheme and the surrounding land (Figure 2). Of these, 6 trenches (TT-8 - TT-13) were excavated by hand after mechanical removal of the sod. The remaining trenches were fully excavated mechanically.

The test trenches were excavated to investigate the anomalies identified through the geophysical survey and to determine, as far as reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains within or adjacent to the alignment of the proposed scheme. Test trenching was also carried out to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and to assess the degree of archaeological survival in order to formulate any required further mitigation strategies. All features identified within the test trenches were investigated through the excavation of sections to determine their nature and extent. Each feature was assigned an individual context number and a written, drawn and photographic record of each feature was undertaken.

The location of finds and the features from which they were retrieved were recorded. Finds were allocated to specific contexts, bagged and catalogued in accordance with the National Museum of Ireland guidelines (2010). See Appendix 2 for finds register.

Samples were taken from suitable archaeological deposits. Primary contexts where the composition of the sediments were likely to provide information on the date and/or use of a particular feature were the main focus of the sampling strategy. See Appendix 3 for details of the samples taken.

4.2 Description of Test Trenches

Trenches were linear or T-shaped in plan and ranged in length from 4m to 184m. The topsoil comprised mid-brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of pebbles and small sub-round stones and was encountered to a depth of 0.30 – 0.60m. It was excavated

to cleanly expose the underlying subsoil which varied between yellowish brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions and orangey brown silty clay.

TT-3 was not fully excavated during the testing programme. The southeastern end of the trench was not excavated due to the presence of a modern sewerage line adjacent to the proposed location of the test trench. TT-2 was also shorter than was proposed in the original licence application. This was due to the incorrectly recorded location of an overhead power line. TT-6, which was located to the south of the same power line, was extended to compensate for this.

TT-4 and TT-5 were extended eastwards from TT-2 and TT-5 also intersected with TT-14. TT-11 and TT-12 were also interconnected, forming an X-shaped layout.

As mentioned above, evidence of modern disturbance within the testing area was recorded at the southeastern end of the proposed location of TT-3 and also in TT-1. A brick-built manhole cover for a sewerage line was recorded near the northern end of TT-1 and a similar manhole was identified at the southeast end of TT-3. The cut for the sewerage pipeline was also recorded at the northwestern end of TT-3. The track of this sewerage line could be traced as manholes were spaced at regular intervals along its length.

Evidence of field drains were recorded in test trenches 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18 and 19. Former field boundaries were recorded in test trenches 1, 13 and 17. Agricultural furrows were noted in test trenches 14 and 18. Field clearance burning was noted in test trench 8 and evidence of standing water was recorded in test trenches 11 and 12. These are all described in detail in tables 4.1 and 4.2.

4.2.1 Geophysical Survey Area 4A

The test trench in Geophysical Survey Area 4A was restricted to the excavation of a single 2m wide continuous trench (TT-1) positioned on a northwest-southeast axis to investigate the nature of geophysical linear response interpreted as a possible field boundary (Figure 2; Plate 6). The first edition OS map does not show a field boundary here however a laneway is marked running along the same axis on the 25” OS map.

Table 4.1 Trench 1 Excavated in Geophysical Survey Area 4A

Trench No:	Length	Width	Depth	Description/Archaeological Features
TT-1	30m	2m	0.30m	No archaeological features. A field boundary (**C4**) was recorded 4m from the southern end of the trench. It measured 2.80m wide, 0.50m deep and was oriented east-west. The profile of the boundary was U-shaped and was filled with mid-brown silty clay (**C5**), with inclusions of red brick, mortar and stone. Modern pottery was also recovered. The location of this field boundary ties-in with the linear response recorded in the geophysical survey. A modern block built manhole (**C6**) with a steel plate cover was recorded 20m from the southern end of the trench. This manhole relates to the sewerage line that lies within the test area.

4.2.2 Geophysical Survey Area 4B and 4C

Twenty-two test trenches were excavated in Geophysical survey areas 4B and 4C; 5 of which were excavated parallel to the existing field boundaries and central to the proposed stop alignment as indicated on Figure 2 (TT-2, TT-3, TT-14, TT-15, TT-18). A further seven 2m wide test trenches were excavated across the width of the landtake as indicated on Figure 2 (TT-4, TT-5, TT-6 TT-7, TT-16 and TT-17).

Three test trenches (TT-8 – TT-10) were excavated in Geophysical Survey Area 4B positioned in order to determine the nature and extent of significant geophysical anomalies comprising a possible structure and a concentration of possible ditch and pit type features.

Three test trenches (TT-11 – TT-13) were excavated in Geophysical Survey Area 4C in order to investigate the nature and extent of significant geophysical anomalies comprising a possible burnt mound and a positive anomaly (Figure 2; Plates 7 and 9).

Five trenches additional to the original licence application (TT19 – TT23) were excavated. Three of the additional trenches (TT20 – TT22), totalling 32 linear meters,

were excavated in order to further investigate and define the limits of an archaeological site (Old Connaught 1) comprising a burnt spread, and initially identified in TT15. These trenches were excavated running westwards from the northern tip of TT15 (Figure 2, Plate 3).

Table 4.2 Trenches Excavated in Geophysical Survey Areas 4B and 4C

Trench No:	Length	Width	Depth	Description/Archaeological Features
TT-2	177m	2m	0.60m	No archaeological features. A deposit of sub-rounded stones (**C7**) was recorded 15m from the northern end of the trench. It had an exposed length of 1.70m (north-south) and extended 1.30m into the trench from the western baulk. The sides of the cut were vertical and broke sharply into a flat base. It was 0.25m deep and has been interpreted as a drainage feature. A field boundary/drain (**C8**) was recorded 30m from the northern end of the trench. It was oriented east-west and had a U-shaped profile. It was 3m wide and 0.35m deep. It was filled with mid-brown to grey silty, gravelly clay (**C14**). A field drain (**C9**) was recorded 36.50m from the northern end of the trench. It was oriented roughly east-west and measured 2.30m wide. It was filled with black, stony gravelly clay (**C10**). A ceramic drainage pipe, 0.20m wide was at the base of the cut. The cut contained gently sloping sides that broke into a shallow, concave base that contained the ceramic pipe. This feature was also recorded in TT-14 and TT-7.
TT-3	41m	2m	0.45m	No archaeological features. A trench containing a sewerage pipeline (**C11**) was recorded 3m from the northwest end of the trench. It was east-west oriented and was 3m wide. It was not sectioned and was part of the sewerage line that lies within the test area. The track of this pipeline could be traced between two manholes that were located on either side of the trench

TT-4	83m	2m	0.40m	No archaeological features. No agricultural/land improvement features were recorded in the trench.
TT-5	100m	2m	0.50m	No archaeological features. No agricultural/land improvement features were recorded in the trench.
TT-6	136m	2m	0.60m	No archaeological features. At the intersection of the T on trench 6, a northeast-southwest oriented field drain was recorded (**C12**) It measured 1.80m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.10m. A layer of sub-round stones were encountered at this depth and it was decided not to dig through this layer as that could compromise the drain. The side of the cut was quite steep, but not vertical. It was filled with a mix of gravel, stone and red brick (**C13**). A sherd of glass and modern pottery were recovered.
TT-7	54m	2m	0.50m	No archaeological features. The geophysical survey indicated the presence of a linear feature within TT-7. This was identified as an east-west oriented field drain (**C9**), 1.90m wide x 0.40m deep with a ceramic drainage pipe at the base. The cut contained moderately steep sides that broke into a shallow, concave base that contained a ceramic pipe This feature was also recorded in TT-2 and TT-14.
TT-8	30m	2m	0.40m	No archaeological features. This trench was located over geophysical anomalies interpreted as potentially archaeological pits and linear features. Four features were recorded in this trench, but none were of archaeological significance (plate 5). The first of these features was a sub-circular deposit of crushed red brick (**C15**) that measured 1.75m wide x 0.15m deep. The cut (**C16**) was quite shallow and gently sloped at the northern end, and broke gently into a shallow concave base. The southern side of the cut was quite steeply sloped. The feature extended beyond the western edge of the trench and has been interpreted as the terminus of a linear, east-west oriented drainage feature. The second feature was an east-west oriented linear feature (**C17**), 0.20m wide x 0.12m deep. The profile of the

				cut was roughly U-shaped. It was filled with crushed red brick (**C18**) and has also been interpreted as a drainage feature. The third feature was a shallow, east/west oriented linear drainage feature (**C19**). It was 0.07m wide x 0.03m deep, with a U-shaped profile, and contained a black sandy fill (**C20**). The fourth feature was an area of brownish red clay (**C21**), 3m in length x 0.09m deep. There did not appear to be a distinct cut to this feature. It is interpreted as being the remains of a dump/deposit of material used in the filling of the linear drainage features (**C17**) and (**C19**).
TT-9	30m	2m	0.40m	No archaeological features. This trench was located over geophysical anomalies interpreted as potentially archaeological pits and linear features. Two linear features were recorded in this trench. The first of these (**C22**) was east-southeast-west-northwest oriented and measured 0.75m wide x 0.10m deep. The sides of the cut were almost vertical and broke into a flattish base. It was filled with a mix of greyish brown silty clay, with charcoal, fire reddened clay and red brick inclusions (**C23**). It is interpreted as a field drain. The second feature was also oriented east-southeast-west-northwest and measured 4.60m wide x 0.15m deep. It was a deposit comprised of a mix of brown silty clay, fire reddened clay with charcoal inclusions of charcoal and black silty clay (**C24**). This deposit has been interpreted as fire debris from field clearance burning related to land improvement works, including the linear drainage features such as **C17**, **C19** and **C22**.
TT-10	39m	2m	0.35m	No archaeological features. This trench was located over geophysical anomalies interpreted as a potentially archaeological sub-circular positive feature. Three linear features were recorded in the trench. At the north end of the trench, a west-northwest-east-southeast oriented linear feature

				(**C25**), measuring 8.60m in exposed length x 1.70m wide x 0.40m deep was recorded. The northern side of the trench was gently sloping and was quite shallow, with the base getting deeper to the south. The southern side was quite steeply sloped and broke sharply into the base. It was filled with a mix of brown silty clay and crushed red brick and occasional charcoal inclusions (**C26**). It has been interpreted as a drainage feature. It ties-in with the location of a linear feature depicted on the geophysical survey. The second feature (**C27**) was located 10m south of (**C25**). It was oriented east-west and measured 0.40m wide x 0.10m deep. The cut contained steeply sloped sides that broke into a flattish base. It was filled with greyish brown silty clay with red brick and charcoal fleck inclusions (**C28**) and has been interpreted as a drainage feature. The third feature (**C29**) was 0.60m south of (**C27**). It was also oriented east-west and was 2.70m wide x 0.10m deep. The sides of the cut were vertical and broke into a flattish base. It was filled with a mix of grey silty clay and crushed red brick (**C30**) and has been interpreted as a field drain.
TT-11	19m	2m	0.40m	No archaeological features. This trench was located where the geophysical survey suggested the presence of a burnt spread/mound. A thin spread (**C35**), measuring 2.50m x 1m x 0.08m deep, and comprised of brownish grey sandy silt and black sandy silt mixed with small stone inclusions was recorded tot the east of the intersection with TT-12. It was interpreted as being formed as a result of standing water and is of no archaeological significance.
TT-12	20m	2m	0.40m	No archaeological features. This trench was located where the geophysical survey suggested the presence of a burnt spread/mound. Two thin spreads (**C31** and **C32**) (0.05m deep) of greyish black silty clay were recorded at the suggested

				location of the burnt spread, but these were deemed to have been formed by standing water and were of no archaeological significance. A large stone-filled pit (**C33**), 0.60m deep (1m exposed width x 1.60m exposed length (northwest-southeast)) was recorded just west of the intersection with TT-11. The sides of the cut were quite steep and broke into a shallow concave base. The fill comprised large sub-round stones in a grey silty clay matrix (**C34**). This feature has been interpreted as being a land drainage feature.
TT-13	12m	2m	0.40m	No archaeological features. This trench was located over geophysical anomalies of potential archaeological significance. The only feature recorded in the trench was a former field boundary (**C36**) that is illustrated on the first edition OS map. It was oriented roughly east-west and measured 1.70m wide x 0.30m deep, with a U-shaped profile. It was filled with sterile, greyish brown silty clay (**C37**). It was also recorded in TT-17, which gives a minimum length of 11m.
TT-14	145m	2m	0.50m	No archaeological features. The east-west oriented field drain (**C9**), recorded in TT-2 and TT-7 was also recorded in TT-14. This was located 34m from the northern end of the trench. A stone-filled field drain (**C38**) was recorded 61m from the northern end of the trench. It was oriented east-west and measured 0.45m wide. It was not sectioned. The fill comprised large sub-round stones (**C39**). Another east-west oriented field drain (**C40**) was recorded 76m from the northern end of the trench. It measured 1.10m wide and was 0.30m deep and had a roughly U-shaped profile. The fill comprised black gravelly sand (**C41**). The remnants of some north-south oriented agricultural furrows were recorded throughout the trench. They varied in exposed length from 0.20m to 1.50m, and were generally between 0.06m and 0.20m wide. The depth ranged

				between 0.02m and 0.08m.
TT-15	63m	2m	0.40m	The remains of a burnt spread (**C3**) were recorded in this trench (Plate 3). Five extra trenches (TT-19–TT-23) were excavated around TT-15 to determine the full extent of the burnt spread. It measured approximately 11m x 11m, although the full extent of the burnt spread to the north could not be investigated due to the presence of overhead power lines. However, due to the lack of burnt mound material in TT-23, which was excavated to the north of the power lines, it is estimated that the extent of the site does not exceed 20m. It comprised charcoal rich silty clay with frequent inclusions of heat affected stone. It was 0.16m deep. No trough or other cut features were identified during testing. Immediately north of the burnt spread, an east/west oriented field drain was also recorded (**C42**). It was 1m wide x 0.30m deep, with a U-shaped profile and was filled with brownish grey silt with flecks of iron pan inclusions (**C43**).
TT-16	37m	2m	0.35m	No archaeological features. Three parallel northeast-southwest oriented field drains (**C44**, **C46** and **C48**) were identified in the trench. All three were 1.60m wide and 0.30m deep, with U-shaped profiles. The fills (**C45**, **C47** and **C49**) were all very similar and comprised sub-round stones in grey silt.
TT-17	79m	2m	0.40m	No archaeological features. The field boundary (**C36**) recorded in TT-13 was also recorded in this trench.
TT-18	68m	2m	0.45m	No archaeological features. A north-northeast-south-southwest oriented field drain (**C50**) was recorded 4m from the northern end of the trench. It measured 1.40m wide and was 0.40m deep. The sides of the cut were quite steep and broke into a shallow, concave base. It was filled with coarse, stony gravel (**C51**). An east-west oriented agricultural furrow (**C52**) was recorded 15m from the northern end of the trench. It measured 1.50m wide and was 0.12m

				deep. The sides of the cut were vertical and broke sharply into a flattish base. It was filled by mid-brown silty clay (**C53**).
TT-19	10m	2m	0.50m	No archaeological features. This trench was excavated to define the extent of burnt spread noted in TT-15. The field drain (**C42**) that was recorded in TT-15 was also recorded in this trench.
TT-20	11m	2m	0.40m	No archaeological features. This trench was excavated to define the extent of burnt spread noted in TT15.
TT-21	12m	2m	0.40m	This trench was excavated to define the extent of burnt spread noted in TT15. Burnt Spread noted. See TT-15 for details
TT-22	9m	2m	0.50m	This trench was excavated to define the extent of burnt spread noted in TT15. Burnt Spread noted. See TT-15 for details.
TT-23	4m	2m	0.40m	No archaeological features. This trench was located to the north of the overhead power lines at TT-15 and south of TT-11 and TT-12. It was excavated to determine if the burnt spread **C3** extended beyond the overhead power lines.

4.3 Conclusions

The test trenching programme revealed one site of archaeological significance. This was a burnt spread recorded in TT-15 and for the purpose of this report the site has been named Old Connaught 1 (Figure 3; Plate 3). Five additional trenches (TT-19-TT-23) were excavated around TT-15 in order to determine the extent of the burnt spread. It measured 11m x 11m x 0.16m deep, although the full extent of the site could not be determined as overhead power lines immediately to the north of TT-15 prevented the digging of extra trenches to determine the north extent of the site. However due to the lack of burnt mound material in the adjacent trench (TT-23) excavated beside TT-11 and TT-12 it is estimated that the extent of the site does not exceed 20m. The burnt spread at Old Connaught 1 comprised of charcoal rich silty clay with frequent inclusions of heat affected stone. Although no trough or other cut features were identified at the time of testing the burnt spread appeared horse-shoe

shaped and this combined with the high water table indicated that it is likely that a trough is associated with Old Connaught 1.

Burnt mound sites are principally Bronze Age in date and reach their pinnacle of use in the middle/late Bronze Age (Brindley et al. 1989–90; Corlett 1997). However, examples dating as early as the Neolithic and as late as the Iron Age have been excavated and this feature type is a common characteristic of the Irish landscape. Burnt mound or *fulacht fiadh* sites are identified by charcoal-rich mounds or spreads of heat-affected stone and are often associated with troughs and pits and sometimes with hearths, structures, drains, gullies or cisterns. They operated by placing fire-heated stones into a trough of water with the objective of heating the water. The waste and by-products of this activity essentially makes up the burnt mound spread.

The most enduring explanation for the function of burnt mound sites is that they were used for cooking joints of meat in a trough of boiling water (O'Kelly 1954). However, the absence of animal bones from most sites has been used to argue to the contrary and to suggest that non-meat stuffs were produced instead (Feehan 1991, 205). The idea that cooked meat would have been taken away from the sites for consumption could explain the lack of bones on site. Another popular theory is that burnt mounds were bathing sites or saunas (Lucas 1965; Barfield and Hodder 1987; O' Drisceoil 1988) yet few sites have produced evidence of the necessary associated structures. It has also been suggested that burnt mound sites could have been used for fulling or dyeing cloth (Jeffrey 1991). More recent experimental investigations (Quinn and Moore 2007) have suggested that burnt mounds were used as brewing sites, although this theory has been criticised by leading Irish environmentalists (McClatchie et al. 2007).

Several other possible functions for burnt mound sites have been casually proposed such as boat building, butter production, brine evaporation, pottery filler, leather working, and metallurgy (Barfield and Hodder 1987, 371). Fundamentally, the number of possible functions for burnt mounds could be extensive and varied, as hot or boiling water has a myriad of uses. If a single function could be proposed it would be expected that all of these sites would have a similar form. As this is not the case, it is probable that these were multifunctional sites.

4.4 Interpretive assessment of the geophysical survey anomalies

The anomalies highlighted in the geophysical survey as being potential archaeological features were thoroughly investigated and were deemed to be of no archaeological significance and were deemed to be modern in date.

The geophysical survey indicated a linear response, interpreted as a field boundary in survey area 4A. Test trench 1 was excavated across this anomaly and a field boundary was identified at the suggested location. Finds recovered from this feature comprised of 4 sherds of white china, probably from a saucer, which indicates that the field boundary is of no archaeological significance.

Three test trenches, TT-8, TT-9 and TT-10, were excavated in survey area 4B, where significant anomalies were identified, including a possible structure and a concentration of possible ditch and pit type features. Several linear features were recorded in TT-8, TT-9 and TT-10, but these were deemed to be of no archaeological significance as many of the features contained crushed red brick in their fills, which indicated a relatively modern date for these features. A deposit of fire debris was also recorded in TT-9, but this was interpreted as field clearance burning and is probably related to the land improvement works that included the field drainage.

A burnt mound and a positive anomaly were included in the geophysical survey in survey area 4C. TT-11 and TT-12 were excavated at the suggested location of the burnt, but no evidence of a burnt mound was identified. The only features recorded in TT-11 and TT-12 were three thin spreads of grey and black silty clay. These spreads have been interpreted as being of no archaeological significance as the sterile nature of the spreads indicated that they were formed as a result of standing water. A stone filled pit was also recorded in TT-12, but this has been interpreted as a drainage feature.

TT-13 was excavated at the location of the possible positive anomaly, but the only feature recorded in TT-13 was a field boundary that is illustrated on the first edition OS map. It was also recorded in TT-17.

5.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION STRATEGY

Archaeological testing was undertaken along the route of the proposed Luas Line B2, Old Connaught, Co. Dublin. Luas Line B2 is a proposed extension of the Luas Green Line, which currently operates from Dublin City to Cherrywood. The purpose of the assessment was to determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts along the route of the Luas Line B2 in the vicinity of the proposed Old Connaught Stop, in order to inform the design of the proposed scheme. A total of 23 trenches were mechanically investigated across the test area targeting areas of archaeological potential identified by the geophysical survey.

Impacts can be identified from detailed information about a project, the nature of the area affected and the range of archaeological resources potentially affected. Archaeological sites can be affected adversely in a number of ways: disturbance by excavation, topsoil stripping; disturbance by vehicles working in unsuitable conditions; and burial of sites, limiting access for future archaeological investigation.

5.1 Impact Assessment

- One site of archaeological significance, Old Connaught 1 - a burnt spread, was recorded during the testing programme. The current design of the proposed stop and track alignment will have a direct permanent negative impact on the burnt spread resulting in its complete removal. It is located at the southern end of the proposed stop platform and within the proposed route of the tracks to the south of the platform.

5.2 Mitigation

The proposed scheme will have a direct negative impact on Old Connaught 1 requiring its complete removal, in order to mitigate this impact the following is recommended:

- In order to mitigate the direct impact on Old Connaught 1 it is recommended that the site be preserved by record under archaeological licence in advance of construction. It is recommended that an area measuring 21m x 21m be mechanically stripped around the burnt spread.

This area is suggested with the intention of enforcing a minimum 10m buffer zone around the recorded limits of a site which must be archaeologically investigated in advance of construction. It should be noted that during excavation previously unknown archaeological features may be identified which will require expansion of the excavation areas to ensure this 10 m buffer zone is maintained.

- Recording methods: in accordance with best practice and the DoAHGI Policy and Guidelines on Archaeological Excavation.
- Sampling strategy: Sample fill from tough or primary deposit for C14 dating
- Proposed resources: 1 director, 1 supervisor, 5 assistants,1 tracked excavator and 1 dumper
- Time-scale for completion: Two weeks

Please note that all recommendations are subject to approval by the National Monument Section of the Heritage and Planning Division, Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government.

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APPENDIX 1.0 CONTEXT REGISTER

Context No.	Trench No.	Description
C1	All	Topsoil. Mid-brown silty clay. Depth ranged between 0.30m and 0.60m.
C2	All	Natural Subsoil. Varied between yellowish brown silty clay and orangey brown silty clay.
C3	TT-15, TT-21 and TT-22	Burnt Spread. Comprised charcoal rich silty clay with frequent inclusions of heat affected stone. It measured approximately 11m x 11m x 0.16m deep, although the full extent of the burnt spread to the north could not be investigated due to the presence of overhead power lines. However, due to the lack of burnt mound material in TT-23, which was excavated to the north of the power lines, it is estimated that the extent of the site does not exceed 20m. No trough or other cut features were identified during testing.
C4	TT-1	Cut of field boundary. It measured 2.80m wide, 0.50m deep and was oriented east-west. The profile of the boundary was U-shaped and it was filled by C5.
C5	TT-1	Fill of field boundary C4. Comprised mid-brown silty clay with inclusions of red brick, mortar and stone.
C6	TT-1	Modern block built manhole with a steel plate cover. This manhole relates to the sewerage line that lie within the test area.
C7	TT-2	Deposit of sub-rounded stones. It had an exposed length of 1.70m (north-south) and extended 1.30m into the trench from the western baulk. The sides of the cut were vertical and broke sharply into a flat base. It was 0.25m deep and has been interpreted as a drainage feature.
C8	TT-2	Cut of field boundary/drain. It was oriented east-west and had a U-shaped profile. It was 3m wide and 0.35m deep. It was filled by C14.
C9	TT-2, TT-7, TT-14	Cut of field drain. It measured 2.30m wide and was oriented roughly east-west. It and was filled by C10. A ceramic drainage pipe, 0.20m wide was at the base of the cut. The cut contained gently sloping sides that broke into a shallow, concave base that contained the ceramic pipe.
C10	TT-2	Fill of field drain C9. Comprised black, stony gravelly clay.

C11	TT-3	Cut containing a modern sewerage pipeline. It was east-west oriented and was 3m wide. It was not sectioned and was part of the sewerage line that lies within the test area.
C12	TT-6	Cut of northeast-southwest oriented field drain. It measured 1.80m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.10m. A layer of sub-round stones were encountered at this depth and it was decided not to dig through this layer as that could compromise the drain. The side of the cut was quite steep, but not vertical. It was filled by C13.
C13	TT-6	Fill of field drain C12. Comprised of a mix of gravel, stone and red brick.
C14	TT-2	Fill of field boundary/drain C8. Comprised mid-brown to grey silty, gravelly clay.
C15	TT-8	Fill of a sub-circular land drainage feature C16. Comprised of crushed red brick.
C16	TT-8	Cut of land drainage feature that measured 1.75m wide x 0.15m deep. The cut was quite shallow and gently sloped at the northern end, and broke gently into a shallow concave base. The southern side of the cut was quite steeply sloped. The feature extended beyond the western edge of the trench and has been interpreted as the terminus of a linear, east-west oriented drainage feature. Filled by C15.
C17	TT-8	Cut of an east-west oriented linear feature, 0.20m wide x 0.12m deep. The profile of the cut was roughly U-shaped. It was filled by C18 and has been interpreted as a drainage feature.
C18	TT-8	Fill of C17. Comprised crushed red brick.
C19	TT-8	Cut of shallow, east/west oriented linear drainage feature. It was 0.07m wide x 0.03m deep, with a U-shaped profile, and was filled by C20.
C20	TT-8	Fill of C19. Comprised of black sandy clay.
C21	TT-8	Deposit of brownish red clay, 3m in length x 0.09m deep. There did not appear to be a distinct cut to this feature. It is interpreted as being the remains of a dump/deposit of material used in the filling of the linear drainage features C17 and C19.
C22	TT-9	Cut of an east-southeast-west-northwest oriented field drain that measured 0.75m wide x 0.10m deep. The sides

		of the cut were almost vertical and broke into a flattish base. It was filled by C23.
C23	TT-9	Fill of field drain C22. Comprised of a mix of greyish brown silty clay, with charcoal, fire reddened clay and red brick inclusions.
C24	TT-9	Deposit comprised of a mix of brown silty clay, fire reddened clay with charcoal inclusions of charcoal and black silty clay. It was oriented east-southeast-west-northwest and measured 4.60m wide x 0.15m deep. This deposit has been interpreted as fire debris from field clearance burning related to land improvement works, including the linear drainage features such as C17, C19 and C22.
C25	TT-10	Cut of west-northwest-east-southeast oriented linear field drain. It measured 8.60m in exposed length x 1.70m wide x 0.40m deep. The northern side of the trench was gently sloping and was quite shallow, with the base getting deeper to the south. The southern side of the cut was quite steeply sloped and broke sharply into the base. It was filled by C26. It ties-in with the location of a linear feature depicted on the geophysical survey.
C26	TT-10	Fill of field drain C25. Comprised of a mix of brown silty clay and crushed red brick and occasional charcoal inclusions.
C27	TT-10	Cut of linear field drain. It was oriented east-west and measured 0.40m wide x 0.10m deep. The cut contained steeply sloped sides that broke into a flattish base. It was filled by C28.
C28	TT-10	Fill of field drain C27. Comprised greyish brown silty clay with red brick and charcoal fleck inclusions.
C29	TT-10	Cut of filed drain. It was oriented east-west and was 2.70m wide x 0.10m deep. The sides of the cut were vertical and broke into a flattish base. It was filled by C30.
C30	TT-10	Fill of field drain C29. Comprised of a mix of grey silty clay and crushed red brick.
C31	TT-12	Thin spread of greyish black silty clay. Measured roughly 1m x 1m x 0.05m deep. Interpreted as having been formed by standing water and is of no archaeological significance.

C32	TT-12	Thin spread of greyish black silty clay. Measured roughly 0.80m x 0.60m x 0.005m deep. Interpreted as having been formed by standing water and is of no archaeological significance.
C33	TT-12	Cut of a large stone-filled pit. Measured 0.60m deep x 1m exposed width x 1.60m exposed length (northwest-southeast). The sides of the cut were quite steep and broke into a shallow concave base. It was filled by C34. This feature has been interpreted as being a land drainage feature.
C34	TT-12	Fill of C33. Comprised large sub-round stones in a grey silty clay matrix.
C35	TT-11	Thin spread measuring 2.50m x 1m x 0.08m deep, and comprised of brownish grey sandy silt and black sandy silt mixed with small stone inclusions. It was interpreted as being formed as a result of standing water and is of no archaeological significance.
C36	TT-13, TT-17	Cut of a former field boundary that is illustrated on the first edition OS map. It was oriented roughly east-west and measured 1.70m wide x 0.30m deep, with a U-shaped profile. It was filled by C37.
C37	TT-13	Fill of field boundary C36. Comprised of sterile, greyish brown silty clay.
C38	TT-14	Cut of a stone-filled field drain. It was oriented east-west and measured 0.45m wide. It was not sectioned. It was fill by C39.
C39	TT-14	Fill of C38. Comprised large sub-round stones.
C40	TT-14	Cut of east-west oriented field drain. It measured 1.10m wide and was 0.30m deep and had a roughly U-shaped profile. It was filled by C41.
C41	TT-14	Fill of C40. Comprised black gravelly sand.
C42	TT-15,TT-19	Cut of east/west oriented field drain. It was 1m wide x 0.30m deep, with a U-shaped profile. It was filled by C43.
C43	TT-15, TT-19	Fill of C43. Comprised brownish grey silt with flecks of iron pan inclusions.
C44	TT-16	Cut of northeast-southwest oriented field drain. Measured 1.60m wide and 0.30m deep, with a U-shaped profile. Filled by C45.

C45	TT-16	Fill of C44. Comprised sub-round stones in grey silt.
C46	TT-16	Cut of northeast-southwest oriented field drain. Measured 1.60m wide and 0.30m deep, with a U-shaped profile. Filled by C47.
C47	TT-16	Fill of C46. Comprised sub-round stones in grey silt.
C48	TT-16	Cut of northeast-southwest oriented field drain. Measured 1.60m wide and 0.30m deep, with a U-shaped profile. Filled by C49.
C49	TT-16	Fill of C48. Comprised sub-round stones in grey silt.
C50	TT-18	Cut of a north-northeast-south-southwest oriented field drain. It measured 1.40m wide and was 0.40m deep. The sides of the cut were quite steep and broke into a shallow, concave base. It was filled by C51.
C51	TT-18	Fill of C50. Comprised of coarse, stony gravel.
C52	TT-18	Cut of east-west oriented agricultural furrow. It measured 1.50m wide and was 0.12m deep. The sides of the cut were vertical and broke sharply into a flattish base. It was filled by C53.
C53	TT-18	Fill of C52. Comprised of mid-brown silty clay.

APPENDIX 2.0 FINDS REGISTER

Context No.	Find No.	Test Trench No.	Description
C5	10E345:5:1-4	1	Sherds of white china. Possibly sherds from a saucer.
C13	10E345:13:1	6	Sherd of glass. Body sherd.
C13	10E345:13:2-4	6	Sherds of post-medieval pottery

APPENDIX 3.0 SAMPLE REGISTER

Sample No.	Context No.	Test Trench No.	Description
1	C3	15	Sample of burnt mound material – black silty clay with charcoal inclusions.

APPENDIX 4.0 PHOTO REGISTER

Photo No.	Test Trench No.	Direction Facing	Description
868	1	Southeast	General view of TT-1, with manhole C6 in mid-ground.
869	1	Southeast	Field boundary C4, TT-1.
870	2	North	General view of TT-2.
871	4	West	General view of TT-4.
872	14	North	Drain C40, TT-14.
873	14	North	General view of TT-14, from intersect with TT-5.
874	14	North	General view of TT-14, from southern end.
875	5	West	General view of TT-5.
876	6	North	General view of short arm of TT-6.
877	6	West	Field drain C12, TT-6.
878	6	West	General shot of TT-6, from eastern end.
879	6	East	View of field drain C12, TT-6.
880	6	East	Stone at base of field drain C12, TT-6
881	6	North	Field drain C12, TT-6
882	2	South	Field drain, C9.
883	14	North	Field boundary/drain C9, TT-14.
884	14	North	Drainage pipe at base of C9, TT-14.
885	14	East	Field drain C38, TT-14.
886	14	East	Drain C40, TT-14.
887	17	Northeast	General view of TT-17.
888	13	Northeast	General view of TT-13. Field boundary C36 in near ground.
889	19	North	General shot of TT-19. Drain C42 visible at north end of trench.
890	16	East	General view of TT-16.
891	20	East	General view of TT-20.
892	11	Southeast	Spread C35, TT-11.
893	11	Southeast	Spread C35, TT-11.
894	22	East	Spread C35, TT-11.
895	22	West	Burnt Spread C3.
896	22	Northwest	Burnt Spread C3.
897	15	North	Burnt Spread C3.

898	21 and 22	West	Burnt Spread C3.
899	22, 21 and 15	East	Burnt Spread C3.
900	9	Northeast	General view of TT-9.
901	9	Northeast	Fire debris C24, TT-9.
902	9	Northeast	Field drain C22, TT-9.
903	9	Northwest	Field drain C22, TT-9.
904	11	North	Deposit C35, TT-11.
905	12	Northeast	Deposit C31 and C32, TT-12.
906	11	Northwest	General view of northwest end of TT-11.
907	12	Southwest	Southwest end of TT-12, showing drainage pit C33 in foreground.
908	12	Southeast	Drainage pit C33, TT-12.
909	12	Northeast	Drainage pit C33, TT-12.
910	10	Northwest	Linear drain C25, TT-10
911	10	North	Linear drain C25, TT-10
912	10	Southeast	Linear drain C25, TT-10.
913	10	North	Section through C25, TT-10.
914	10	North	General view of TT-10, with C27 in mid-ground.
915	10	West	Linear drain C27, TT-10.
916	10	West	Linear drains C27 and C29, TT-10
917	8	North	General view of TT-8, with deposit C21 in foreground.
918	8	North	Section through part of deposit C21.
919	8	North	General view of TT-8, with deposit C21 in foreground.
920	8	North	Drainage feature C19, TT-8
921	8	North	Variation in subsoil.
922	8	West	Drainage feature C16, TT-8.
923	8	South	General view of TT-8, with sub-circular drainage feature C16 in foreground.
924	17	Northeast	TT-17 backfilled.
925	13	Northeast	TT-13 backfilled.
926	23	West	General view of TT-23.
927	7	East	General view of short arm of TT-7.
928	7	North	General view of long arm of TT-7.
929	7	North	Field drain C9, TT-7.

930	7	North	Field drain TT-7
931	3	Northwest	General view of TT-3. Modern manhole cover visible to left of shot (outside trench).
932	7,14 and 4	West	Backfilled trenches.
933	7, 14, 9, 10 and 5	Southwest	Backfilled trenches.
934	-	South	General shot of test area showing backfilled trenches.
935	18	South	Drain C50, TT-18.
936	18	South	Agricultural furrow C52, TT-18.
937	18	North	General shot of TT-18.
938	3	Southeast	TT-3 backfilled.
939	18	South	TT-18 backfilled.
940	14	East	TT-14 backfilled.
941	4	West	TT-4 backfilled.
942	7	South	TT-7 backfilled.
943	7	East	TT-7 backfilled.
944	16	East	TT-16 backfilled.
945	5	West	TT-5 backfilled.
946	12	Southwest	TT-12 backfilled.
947	11	Northwest	TT-11 backfilled.
948	23	West	TT-23 backfilled.
949	15, 19, 20, 21 and 22	West	TTs-15, 19, 20, 21 and 22 backfilled.
950	15	South	TT-15 backfilled.
951	6	West	TT-6 backfilled.
952	6	South	TT-6 backfilled.
953	2	North	TT-2 backfilled.
954	9	Northeast	TT-9 backfilled.
955	10	North	TT-10 backfilled.
956	10	East	TT-10 backfilled.
957	8	Northeast.	TT-8 backfilled.

APPENDIX 5.0 DRAWING REGISTER

Drawing No.	Type	Scale	Trench No.	Description
1	Plan	1:50	15	Plan of burnt mound C3
2	Plan	1:50	11 and 12	Plan of C31, C32, C33 and C35
3	Plan	Sketch	10	Sketch plan of C25, C27 and C29

APPENDIX 6.0 ARCHIVE REGISTER

Project: Luas Line B2		
Site Name: Old Connaught 1		
Excavation Licence: 10E0345		
Site director: Dave Bayley		
Date: 1.12.10		
Field Records	**Items (quantity)**	**Comments**
Site drawings (plans)	3	2 plans and 1 sketch plan
Site sections, profiles, elevations	3 sections	
Site diary/note books	2	
Site registers (folders)	5	
Survey/levels data (origin information)	1	
Context sheets	3	Context sheets only completed for archaeological contexts.
Digital photographs	90	

Site
location

LEGEND

Proposed route alignment

Scale

0m 500m

Title:	Site Location		
Project:	Luas Line B2		
Client:	Railway Procurement Agency		
Scale:	1:10000 @A3	Job No:	J2595
Date:	14/10/2010	Figure No:	1
Produced by:	K Goucher		

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Proposed route alignment

Manhole cover C6

Field boundary C4

Geophysical Survey Area 4a

Geophysical Survey Area 4b

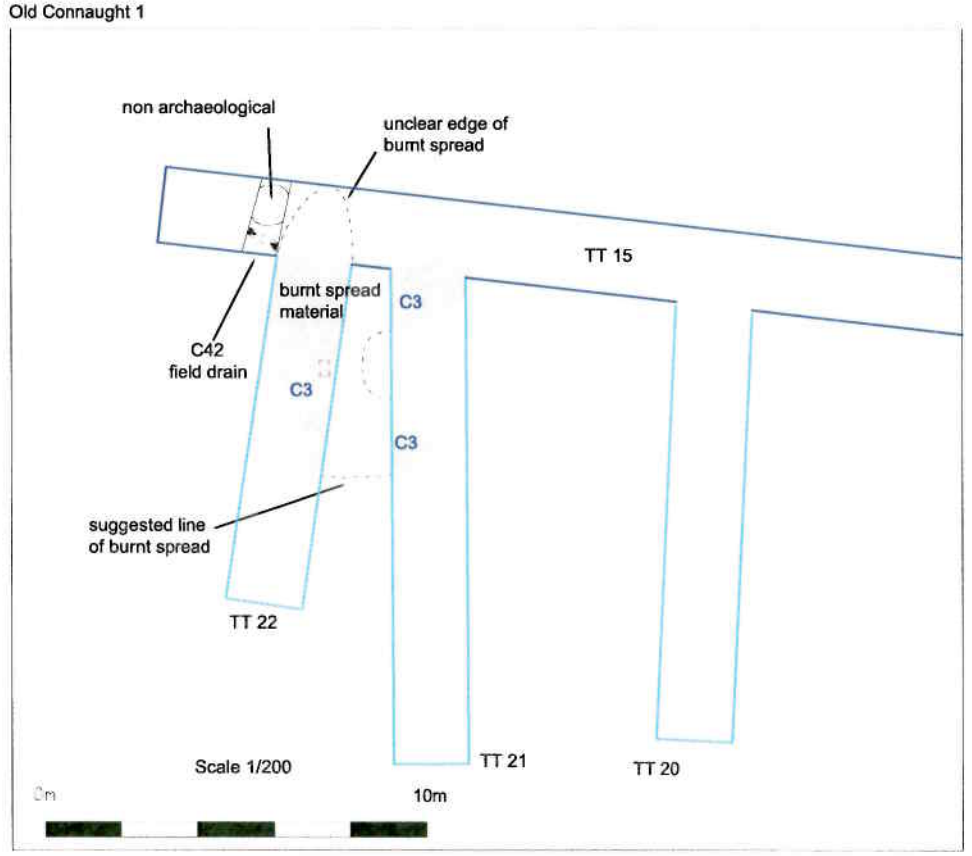
Geophysical Survey Area 4c

TT1 TT2 TT3 TT4 TT5 TT6 TT7 TT8 TT9 TT10 TT11 TT12 TT13 TT14 TT15 TT16 TT17 TT18 TT19 TT23

C7 C8 C9 C11 C12 C16 C17 C19 C21 C22 C24 C25 C27 C29 C31 C32 C33 C35 C36 C38 C40 C44 C46 C48 C50 C52

Old Connaught 1

Old Connaught 1



Scale

0m 100m

Legend

- Test trench
- Not excavated due to overhead power cables
- Additional trenches
- Overhead power line
- Burnt spread
- section

Title:	Plan of proposed scheme showing location of test trenches and Old Connaught 1		
Project:	Luas Line B2		
Client:	Railway Procurement Agency		
Scale:	1:xxx @A3	Job No:	J2595
Date:	14/10/2010	Figure No:	2
Produced by:	K Goucher		

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PLATES

Plate 1: Test Area after excavation of test trenches, facing W. TT-7, TT-14 and TT-4 are visible.

Plate 2: Test Area after excavation of test trenches, facing SW. TT-7, TT-14,TT-9, TT-10 and TT-5 are visible.

Plate 3: Old Connaught 1, TT-15, TT-21 and TT-22, facing W.

Plate 4: Linear feature C25 at N end of TT10, facing W.

Plate 5: TT-8, facing S. The circular deposit C16 of crushed red brick is in the foreground.

Plate 6: TT-1 facing SE. Field boundary C4 visible in foreground.

Plate 7: TT-11, facing SE, showing spread C35.

Plate 8: TT-12, facing NE, showing spreads C31 and C32.

Plate 9: TT-13, facing NE. Field boundary C36 visible in near ground.

Plate 10: TT-18, facing N.