



**LUAS B1 Sandyford to Cherrywood  
Extension**

**Archaeological Test Excavation**

**Laughanstown**

**06E944**

**Donal Fallon**

*Cultural Resource Development Services Ltd.*

September 2006

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### Project Team

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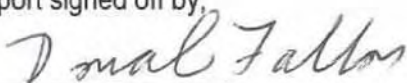
**Project** LUAS B1, Sandyford to Cherrywood Extension

**Site**  
**Townlands** Laughanstown  
**Parish** Tully  
**County** South County Dublin.

**Nat. Grid Ref.** NGR 323307E, 223739N

**Project Duration** 4 days  
**Excavation Start Date** 12<sup>th</sup> September 2006  
**Report Date** 15<sup>th</sup> September 2006

Report signed off by,



Donal Fallon MA  
Project Manager  
CRDS Ltd.

## Executive Summary

At the request of the Railway Procurement Agency, CRDS Ltd. have completed pre-development archaeological testing within a section of the development corridor for the proposed LUAS B1 line, in Laughanstown townland.

The Railway Procurement Agency ('RPA') has submitted an application for a Railway order for submission to the Minister for Transport under Section 37 of the Transport (Railway Infrastructure) Act 2001. The Railway Order, granted by the Minister, will authorise the RPA to provide for the construction, operation and maintenance of a light railway between Sandyford Industrial Estate and Cherrywood. This is a 7.6km extension to the existing Luas Green Line currently operating between St. Stephen's Green and Sandyford.

Archaeological pre-development testing was carried out within a stretch of the proposed route for the LUAS line extending between East of Laughanstown road, up to the existing ground works, nearby Cherrywood Housing Estate from Tuesday 12<sup>th</sup> September 2006 to Friday 15<sup>th</sup> September 2006. A small number of potentially significant archaeological features were identified within this area during testing.

The testing strategy consisted of the excavation of a central test trench extending along the length of the development corridor with offset trenches excavated at 15m intervals extending to the full width of the wayleave. The purpose of pre-development testing was the identification of any archaeological remains within the zone of development. Where potential archaeological features were identified within the test trenches a larger area was opened by machine to expose their full extent; they were then assigned 'site' numbers. The present report details the test trenching and the preliminary details from the only site uncovered in Laughanstown townland. A section of the development corridor approximately 40m in length could not be tested due to the presence of overhead powerlines. Metal detection of the spoil resulting from the test trenching was also requested, with the results contained in a separate report.

The single site which had potential archaeological significance, exposed during testing of Laughanstown townland, was 15m by 10m and could extend much further over the proposed development area. Its full extent could not be confirmed as it appeared to extend underneath the adjacent powerlines. Consultation with an ESB safety representative was arranged before any further investigation could take place. It is proposed to strip the area under the powerlines using an extension to the existing licence and transferral to a full excavation licence to resolve all archaeological features.

**Summary of findings:****06E944 Laughanstown**

A rectangular area with maximum dimensions of c. 10m by 15m was opened by machine in order to define the extent of the features uncovered in the test trenches, (Figure 4). A total of 12 possible features were recorded within. A number of small shallow possible pits, postholes and stake-holes were exposed at the eastern edge of the cutting. A single archaeologically significant find was recovered from within: a sherd of prehistoric pottery recovered from a tertiary pit fill. At the western limit of the area the termini of two parallel ditch cuts or a single 'double ditch' were exposed; the remainder of this feature extended beyond the western limit of excavation.

Pre-development testing has provisionally identified archaeological features of prehistoric date within the limited area opened. It is presumed that additional archaeological features are located in the adjacent areas of the development corridor.

**Summary of mitigation:****09E944 Laughanstown**

The archaeological deposits exposed are located within the LUAS corridor. Preservation in-situ is not possible within the context of the current development; therefore it is recommended that the features should be preserved by record through a full archaeological excavation. Additional areas would be opened by machine to define the full extent of archaeological deposits.

## Introduction

### **1.1. Site location**

The site is located in Laughanstown townland, South of Carrickmines and west of Loughlinstown in the Dun Loaghaire-Rathdown area, c. 1km to the North of Junction 16 on the M50, in South County Dublin. Laughanstown or Lehaunstown is located in the civil parish of Tully and the Barony of Rathdown (NGR 323307E, 223739N; See Figure 1). The route of the proposed development is immediately proximate to the site of Laughanstown/Loughlinstown military camp, listed in the Record of Monuments and places (DU026:0127). The remains of Tully church, an ecclesiastical site of possible early medieval origin are also located a short distance to the west, (DU026:023).

### **1.2. Solid geology and soils**

The geology of the area consisted of granite bedrock overlain by late Pleistocene glacial tills, mainly grey brown podzolic soils.

### **1.3. Characteristic of the proposed development**

The Railway Procurement Agency ("RPA") has submitted an application for a Railway order for submission to the Minister for Transport under Section 37 of the Transport (Railway Infrastructure) Act 2001. The Railway Order, recently granted by the Minister, will authorise the RPA to provide for the construction, operation and maintenance of a light railway between Sandyford Industrial Estate and Cherrywood. This is a 7.6km extension to the existing Luas Green Line currently operating between St. Stephen's Green and Sandyford.

This report concerns pre-development testing which took place between 12<sup>th</sup> September to the 15<sup>th</sup> September, on a proposed stretch of the LUAS line extending between Lehaunstown road to the nearby Cherrywood Industrial Estate. The development footprint in this area encompasses c. 25m by 350m, around 8750m<sup>2</sup>. The area is currently undeveloped.

### **1.4. Purpose of assessment**

Pre-development testing was undertaken to determine whether there were any archaeological deposits within the area to be directly impacted upon by the construction of the LUAS corridor. Test trenches were used to determine if any archaeological deposits were present and to assess their nature and extent. The results of pre-development testing will inform an appropriate mitigation strategy for the proposed development. Features of likely archaeological significance identified during testing were fully exposed in plan (where possible), assessed and recorded. Limited hand excavation was undertaken to clarify their depth and nature. The features were then secured from any further impact or intrusion pending the production of a report and consultation with the National Monuments Service on appropriate mitigation. Where no archaeological features were exposed, trenches were excavated to the surface of natural soils.

## **2. Baseline Survey**

### **2.1. Introduction**

For the purpose of setting the proposed development within its wider archaeological and cultural heritage landscape, and to assess the archaeological potential of the site, a comprehensive paper survey of all available archaeological, historical and cartographic sources was undertaken.

### **2.2. Recorded archaeological sites and monuments**

The Record of Monuments and Places was consulted for the relevant parts of Dublin. This is a list of archaeological sites known to the National Monuments Service. The relevant files for these sites contain details of documentary sources and aerial photographs, early maps, OS memoirs, OPW Archaeological Survey notes and other relevant publications. These were studied in the Sites and Monuments Records Office. All sites within a radius of c. 500m of the proposed development were identified. These monuments are listed in Appendix 4.

### **2.3. Recorded archaeological finds**

The topographical files in the National Museum of Ireland were consulted to determine if any archaeological artefacts had been recorded from the area. This is the national archive of all known finds recorded by the National Museum. It relates primarily to artefacts but also includes references to monuments and has a unique archive of records of previous excavations. Other published catalogues of prehistoric material were also studied: Raftery (1983 - Iron Age antiquities), Eogan (1965; 1993; 1994 - bronze swords, Bronze Age hoards and goldwork), Harbison (1968; 1969a; 1969b - bronze axes, halberds and daggers) and the Irish Stone Axe Project Database (Archaeology Dept., U.C.D.). All townlands within the study area were assessed. A list of recorded finds from the area is given in Appendix 5.

### **2.4. Cartographic sources**

Reference to cartographic sources is important in tracing land use development within the development area as well as providing important topographical information on sites and areas of archaeological potential. Primary cartographic sources consulted consisted of the Ordnance Survey 6" maps, first and later editions (T.C.D. Map Library). Earlier cartographic sources consisted of The Down Survey map of the Barony of Rathdown (c. 1656). Taylor's map of the Environs of Dublin (1816) and the First Edition Ordnance Survey for County Dublin, Sheet 26 (1843).

### **2.5. Previous Excavations**

The excavation bulletin website ([www.excavations.ie](http://www.excavations.ie)) was consulted to identify previous excavations that may have been carried out within the study area. This database contains summary accounts of excavations carried out in Ireland from 1985. The available *Excavations* publications were also consulted. Details of previous excavations are listed in Appendix 6.

### **2.6. Historical research**

Primary historical sources consulted included *The Civil Survey for the County of Dublin 1654-56* (Simington 1945). Secondary sources included Francis Elrington Ball's *Loughlinstown and its History* (1901), Murray's article *Laughlinstown camp* (1944) and Leo Swan's *Lehaunstown Park, Co. Dublin: A Forgotten Tower House*.



### 3. Archaeological and Historical Background (by Clíodhna Tynan)

#### 3.1. Prehistory (c. 7000 BC - AD 500)

'At Laughanstown is a much-disturbed wedge tomb. The site consists of a roughly oval mound or cairn, 14m long (east-west), 12m wide and 1.2m high. The cairn material is largely of local granite and some quartz. Along the north are twelve stones, forming part of a straight-sided kerb 60cm high. The kerb survives only partially along the south, but the overall impression is of a kerb which was originally U-shaped, open at the west.' (Corlett 1999 107) The wedge tomb is located around 700m south of the present development (DU 026-024).

Cherrywood/Lehaunstown/Loughlinstown excavations were carried out by O'Donovan in 1997-8 (O'Donovan 1999; 2000; Licence No. 97E0279). He found several Bronze Age or Neolithic features which appear to represent a habitation site. Saddle quern fragments also attested to a Neolithic presence in the area. (Appendix 6).

Archaeological investigations in advance of the construction of the M50 Dublin South-Eastern Motorway, c. 1km south of the proposed development this area. Excavations in Laughanstown, and the neighbouring townland of Glebe, carried out between 2000 and 2002 revealed a range of sites and artefacts ranging in date from the Neolithic to the eighteenth century AD, (Seaver 2004, 8-12).

Cherrywood/Laughanstown excavations were also undertaken by, (McQuade, 2003; 03E0839: Date not determined, 03E1145: Bronze age, 03E1182: no archaeological significance, 03E1365: Iron age, 03E1366: no archaeological significance, 03E1370: prehistoric burnt mounds, 03E1471: post medieval/ industrial), Evidence indicated a range of sites including a bronze age cremation urn, pits and associated features. (Appendix 6).

#### 3.2. Early medieval period (c. AD 500 - 1170)

An enclosure listed in the Records of Monuments and Places (DU026:006) is located c. 400m southwest of the current development. This is marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1837 and is likely to be a ringfort of early medieval date (Deery & Halpin 2005).

Tully church in Laughanstown townland is one of the best known archaeological monuments in this part of Dublin. It is a small ruined medieval church in an oval graveyard set within an outer enclosure, part of which was excavated by O'Donovan in 1998. There are several crosses and cross slabs in and around the church and graveyard, including a twelfth century cross, to the north of the graveyard which appears to mark the outer boundary or *tearmann* of the sacred area around the church. Tully Church itself is first mentioned in 1179 and *Tullaghnanepscop* (Hill of the Bishops) when it was granted to the Priory of the Holy Trinity. Joyce (1912) relates that the name derives from a legend in which several holy men went from this establishment to visit St. Brigid. The church is dedicated to St. Brigid. Tully Church was ruined in 1615 and went out of use altogether after the 1641 Rebellion, having been repaired in 1630. Close to the church are three stone crosses dating to between the eighth and eleventh centuries and two of the Rathdown 'leacs' or decorated cross slabs.

#### 3.3. Late medieval and post medieval period (c. AD 1170 - 1900)

From the late 13th century into the modern period the area surrounding Carrickmines was a disputed marchland. Its Welsh and Anglo-Norman settlers were subject to frequent attacks from the O'Byrnes and the O'Tooles of Wicklow. Maurice Howel held Carrickmines castle, a substantial castle which was central to the defence of the region, for much of the first half of the 14<sup>th</sup> Century. In this capacity he was

responsible for the defence of the colonists and was retained by the Crown to act as guardian of the Leinster Marches. Despite his stewardship much of the area was laid waste by O'Byrne raids. Carrickmines was refortified in 1359, besieged by Gaelic forces the same year, relieved by the forces of the Earl of Ormond, garrisoned with a cavalry force in 1360 and was besieged twice more in the same century. By 1388 the castle was housing a standing cavalry force which carried out punitive raids into the lands of the Wicklow tribes. Carrickmines was in the possession of the Walsh family by 1400 and many of the possessions of the Howels appeared to have passed to the Walshes who held the Castle until the 17<sup>th</sup> Century (O'Byrne 2003, 237-241). The remains of the castle are located c. 1km to the west of the current development.

The *Down Survey* Barony map of 1655 marks what appears to be a castle within the townland. The Civil Survey of 1654-56 lists the townland as containing:

'one Castle Thatcht, and a small grove of shrubby wood. (Simington 1945, 276).

'The core of the present private dwelling at Lehaunstown House consists of extremely thick walls forming a small rectangular building (measuring 9.5m by 6.5m). These walls are the remains of a castle leased by the Archbalds, who were replaced as tenants by John Graham in 1568. During the 1641 Rebellion the vicar of Rathmichael, the Rev. Simon Swayne, took refuge at Lehaunstown Castle which was then attacked and set on fire by Robert Barnewall of Shankill and James Goodman of Loughlinstown. (Corlett 1999 154). The castle (DU 026-093) is around 600m south of the present development.

Laughanstown is the site of a military camp which at its height during the 1700s covered over 120 acres and billeted up to 4000 troops. The first camp was located here in 1690 when it was occupied by the army of King James II. This camp appears to have been centred on and gave its name to Gun and Drum Hill north of Tully Church. King James is recorded as having spent the night in Puck's Castle near Rathmichael at the time. The second more extensive and historically more important camp was established here by the British government in 1795 to defend Killiney Bay from a possible French landing. It was later used as a garrison during the 1798 rebellion. This second camp had two lines of encampment – one on Gun and Drum Hill that probably stretched further south towards the current development and one to the east on a line west of and parallel to the current N11.

According to Ball (1902), the camp was a sight unparalleled in Ireland at the time. The original scheme was for a summer stay and the militia-men were to 'fold up their tents' in six months time and leave. However, extensive use was made of wooden houses or army huts which were unusual for 1795.

The first occupiers of the camp were the Westmeath militia, the Drogheda militia, and the Scottish Perthshire fencibles. Ferrar (1796) described the layout of the encampment thus:

*On the first and second lines are sixty-four wooden houses, each containing thirty-six privates and two non-commissioned officers. On the third line are the captains and subalterns' houses, in some of which three are quartered in district apartments; and on the fourth are the staff, to the rear of which are mess-houses and kitchens, with the quarter-guard in front, making in all 125 houses.....The wooden houses.....were pitched, canvasses and made waterproof*

*The entire length of the line from right to left is one-third of a mile, which is gravelled forty-five feet in breadth and is the centre of a grand parade.*

The camp was described by Ferrar as novel for its kind. It contained a ballroom and coffee room supplied with Irish and foreign newspapers and public breakfasts. Murray notes that the camp in reality

had little enough concern with the rebellion of 1798 (Murray 1944) though it was undoubtedly an object of interest on the part of both the government and the rebels because of its situation between Dublin and the Wicklow Mountains. By April 23, 1799 the camp at Laughanstown was completely dismantled and all troops were moved to other garrisons.

This section of the development corridor is adjacent to the army camp (DU026:127), passing around c. 50m to the South West.

Cherrywood/Lehaunstown/Loughlinstown excavations carried out by O'Donovan in 1997-8, produced large quantities of post medieval and eighteenth century material associated with both the inn and the military fort mentioned above, (Appendix 6, 24-25).

Archaeological investigations in advance of the construction of the M50 Dublin South-Eastern Motorway, c. 1km south of the proposed development, revealed a number of archaeological sites within this area. Excavations in Laughanstown, between 2000-2 revealed a range of sites and artefacts ranging in date from the Neolithic to the eighteenth century AD, including a number of military artefacts associated with activity at Laughanstown military camp (Seaver 2004, 8-12).

### **3.4. *Archaeological significance of the sites***

#### **06E944 Laughanstown**

A single sub-rectangular cutting was opened by machine, to investigate the extent of archaeological features identified during test-trenching. The southern extent of the cutting was limited by the presence of overhead power lines. A number of potential archaeological features were exposed; a collection of small possible pits, postholes and stake-holes located at the eastern edge of the site; a single sherd of prehistoric pottery was recovered from the tertiary fill of a pit. At the western extent of the site the terminus of a double ditch was exposed; the remainder of this feature extending beyond the cutting. The features have provisionally been identified as prehistoric in date. It is highly likely that additional features are located in the adjacent areas of the development corridor.

## 4. Archaeological Assessment

### 4.1. Methodology

After consultation with the National Monuments Section of the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government the following strategy was agreed:

Along the length of the proposed LUAS line, a centreline and offset testing strategy was adopted similar to that used in other linear developments of this scale. A centreline trench was excavated by a machine with a flat bladed ditching bucket with a width of 2m, along the length of the development corridor. Offset trenches were excavated at right angles to the centreline trench every 15m extending to the full width of the development corridor. Where potential archaeological features were identified additional areas were opened to trace their extent within the development corridor. Each cutting opened to define the extent of possible archaeological features was given a separate site number.

### 4.2. Results

A total of 603m trenches were excavated, with an estimated total area of 1206m<sup>2</sup> extending along 265m of the development corridor. Features of potential archaeological significance were identified in three trenches. These are described briefly below. Appendix 1 contains a tabular breakdown of the trenching information.

### 4.3. Results

The archaeological features identified during testing are described below:

#### 06E944 Laughanstown

After centreline and offset test trenches were completed only one possible area of archaeology was noted. This area was then expanded to try and define the extent of the possible archaeological features. The area was then designated Laughanstown and limited hand excavation commenced:

The site was located at the start of the second section of centre line test trenching in Laughanstown (West) on a flat undisturbed area of pasture. The area where archaeological deposits were exposed consists of a rectangular cutting 10m width by 15m length (Figure 4). The archaeological features exposed within extended further to the West and South, but the limits of the cutting were determined by overhead power lines. The average topsoil depth covering the site was 0.40m. A total of 14 possible features were uncovered within the exposed area.

The most significant features exposed were located at the eastern edge of the cutting. This consisted of a group of four small possible pits, (F22, F24, F20 and F12), a single possible posthole (F4) and five possible stake-holes (F6, F14, F16, F18, and F32), provisionally identified as the elements of a possible prehistoric structure. A single sherd of prehistoric pottery was recovered during the clean-back of one of the pits (F12).

Sections were excavated across four of the features (F9, F6, F4, and F12) to provide a representative sample. Excavation revealed all to be relatively shallow but of likely archaeological significance:

The first feature investigated was identified as a possible posthole (**F4**) (diameter 0.56-0.64m; depth 0.21m). The second (**F6**) was provisionally identified as a stake-hole (diameter 0.15m; depth 0.15m). The third feature (**F12**) was only partially excavated but appeared to be an upper fill within a large pit cut (length 1.5m, width 0.3m and depth 0.07m. The pit cut itself had dimensions of 1.50m in length, 2m in width and 0.13m in depth.

At the western extent of the site a section was excavated across the termini of two curving parallel linear cuts (**F9** and **F34**), assumed to be the terminus of a double ditch. The ditch was orientated north-south and extended under the western baulk (Length 2.25m, width 1.00m and depth of 0.40m). Five distinct fills were recorded within the cut (**F9**). Small banks of up-cast material also survived on either side of the ditch (**F10**) and (**F11**).

Trenching could not extend further west to follow the extent of the possible double ditch due to the overhead ESB 38Kw power lines. The traces of archaeology exposed in the site, have been provisionally interpreted as the remains of a possible prehistoric settlement; more remains are likely to be located in the immediate vicinity.

## **5. Potential Archaeological Impact of the Proposed Development**

### **5.1. *Archaeological Impact Assessment***

The LUAS is a major infrastructural development. The impact of the development in its existing form and extent would necessitate the complete removal of any archaeological deposits exposed within the development corridor. The archaeological features identified are at a relatively shallow depth and would be largely destroyed by the groundworks phase of the development. Full excavation and preservation by record is thus the preferred option.

## **6. Recommended Avoidance, Remedial or Reductive Measures**

### **6.1. *06E944 Laughanstown***

It is recommended that a sufficient area of the development corridor be stripped by machine to identify the full extent of the archaeological site recorded during testing. Any archaeological deposits within will then be subjected to full excavation and preserved by record

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## Appendix 1: Test trenches, Laughanstown

<b>Trench No. Centreline 1</b>	<b>Orientation: North-West/South-East</b>
<b>Length: 80m</b>	<b>Width: 2m</b>
Initially the centreline trench was dug through a large mound of material. This proved to be up-cast from the modern quarrying at Laughanstown East. Depth was on average greater than 2m. The material was mixed with a wide variety of modern finds such as glass bottles and tin cans. Decided to backfill immediately after opening up the trench because of safety considerations. No offset trenches were dug.	
40m gap left between centreline 1 and 2 due to overhead powerlines, (health and safety)	
<b>Trench No. Centreline 2</b>	<b>Orientation: North-West/South-East</b>
<b>Length: 185m</b>	<b>Width: 2m</b>
This was the continuation of the centreline line trench to the North of the modern mound. Depth on average was 0.50m–0.60m. A possible feature was noticed at the start of this centreline trench and it was decided to open up an area to define the extent. See (Site).	
<b>Trench No. Offset 1</b>	<b>Orientation: North- East/South-West</b>
<b>Length: 15m</b>	<b>Width: 2m</b>
This trench was only dug on the North of the centreline due to the power lines to the South. Depth on average 0.50m. Some small features were noted in this trench and it was decided to open up the area between offset trenches 1 and 2. See (Site)	
<b>Trench No. Offset 2</b>	<b>Orientation: North-West/South-East</b>
<b>Length: 23m</b>	<b>Width: 2m</b>
This trench was shortened due to the power lines to the South. Depth on average was 0.50m. Some small features were noted in this trench and it was decided to open up the area between offset trenches 3 and 4. (Site)	
<b>Trench No. Offset 3</b>	<b>Orientation: North-West/South-East</b>
<b>Length: 30m</b>	<b>Width: 2m</b>
This trench was dug the width of the c.p.o. Depth on average was 0.55m. No features uncovered.	
<b>Trench No. Offset 4</b>	<b>Orientation: North-West/South-East</b>
<b>Length: 30m</b>	<b>Width: 2m</b>
This trench was dug the width of the c.p.o. Depth on average was 0.65m. No features uncovered.	
<b>Trench No. Offset 5</b>	<b>Orientation: North-West/South-East</b>
<b>Length: 30m</b>	<b>Width: 2m</b>
This trench was dug the width of the c.p.o. Depth on average was 0.60m. No features uncovered.	
<b>Trench No. Offset 6</b>	<b>Orientation: North-West/South-East</b>
<b>Length: 30m</b>	<b>Width: 2m</b>
This trench was dug the width of the c.p.o. Depth on average was 0.58m. No features uncovered.	
<b>Trench No. Offset 7</b>	<b>Orientation: North-West/South-East</b>
<b>Length: 30m</b>	<b>Width: 2m</b>
This trench was dug the width of the c.p.o. Depth on average was 0.55m. No features uncovered.	
<b>Trench No. Offset 8</b>	<b>Orientation: North-West/South-East</b>
<b>Length: 30m</b>	<b>Width: 2m</b>
This trench was dug the width of the c.p.o. Depth on average was 0.60m. No features uncovered.	
<b>Trench No. Offset 9</b>	<b>Orientation: North-West/South-East</b>
<b>Length: 30m</b>	<b>Width: 2m</b>
This trench was dug the width of the c.p.o. Depth on average was 0.60m. No features uncovered.	



<b>Trench No. Offset 10</b>	<b>Orientation: North-West/South-East</b>
<b>Length: 30m</b>	<b>Width: 2m</b>
This trench was dug the width of the c.p.o. Depth on average was 0.55m. No features uncovered.	
<b>Trench No. Offset 11</b>	<b>Orientation: North-West/South-East</b>
<b>Length: 30m</b>	<b>Width: 2m</b>
This trench was dug the width of the c.p.o. Depth on average was 0.60m. No features uncovered.	
<b>Trench No. Offset 12</b>	<b>Orientation: North-West/South-East</b>
<b>Length: 30m</b>	<b>Width: 2m</b>
This trench was dug the width of the c.p.o. Depth on average was 0.65m. No features uncovered.	

### Appendix 2: Feature Register. Laughanstown 06E944.

F. No	Feature Type	Period	Max. Length	Max Width	Max Depth	Feature Description	Feature Interpretation
1	Deposit	Modern	10 m	16 m	0.10 m	Homogenous sod layer exposed across full extent of excavation. Very mixed soil mainly silty clay with sand inclusions. Roots. Grass. Moderate amount of pebbles and stones.	Sod layer related to cultivation.
2	Topsoil Deposit	Modern	10 m	16 m	0.20 m	Homogenous topsoil layer exposed across full extent of excavation. Very mixed soil mainly silty clay with sand inclusions. Roots. Grass. small amount of pebbles and stones	Topsoil layer related to cultivation.
3	Natural	No period	10 m	16 m	-	Natural consists of two types of natural. The main one is light yellow brown silty clay with sand inclusions. The other one is mid brown to dark brown with large amount of stones and gravel.	Natural subsoil deposit across extent of excavation.
4	Fill for F5	Unknown	0.64 m	0.56 m	0.21 m	The fill consists of mid brown sandy clay with a large amount of pebbles and stones. Dry and moderately sorted. No charcoal. One possibly burnt stone.	Fill of posthole or pit F5. The large amount of stones in the fill can suggest a deliberate filling of the feature.
5	Cut for a posthole or pit	Unknown	0.64 m	0.56 m	0.21 m	Possible posthole or pit. The feature has a subcircular shape with a concave profile and a flat base. The feature is oriented north west/south east. The feature was half sectioned.	Posthole or small pit. The large amount of stones in the fill can suggest a deliberate filling of the feature. This feature can be a part of an ensemble of pits and stakeholes.
6	Fill for F7	Unknown	0.15 m	0.15 m	0.15 m	The fill is mid brown silty clay with a small amount of pebbles. Dry and moderately sorted. No charcoal.	Fill for stakehole F7.
7	Cut for a stakehole	Unknown	0.15 m	0.15 m	0.15 m	Cut for a small stakehole with a concave profile and circular in shape.	This stakehole can be a part of an ensemble of pits and stakeholes.
8	Deposit Plough soil	Unknown	10 m	16 m	0.30 m	Layer of plough soil under F2. This layer consists of light brown silty clay. It contains occasional roots, pebbles and stones.	Plough soil layer related to cultivation.
9	Cut for a ditch	Unknown	2.25 m	1.00 m	0.40 m	Only 2.70 of this ditch were exposed due to overhead power lines. The shape in plan is linear and has a concave profile. It runs south/north and ends abruptly. Two small banks, F10 to the west and F11 to the east,	Linear ditch running south/north. The date and function cannot be determined yet.

F. No	Feature Type	Period	Max. Length	Max Width	Max Depth	Feature Description	Feature Interpretation
						can be seen on the section. This feature contains 5 fills: F27, F28, F29, F30 and F31. Two small sections have been dug in it, one at the terminus and another at the actual edge of the site.	
10	Small bank for F11	Unknown	1.40 m	0.65 m	0.14 m	F10 is the bank to east of ditch 9. It consists of light brown silty clay with a large amount of granite gravel and few cobbles. Dry and poorly sorted. Only 1.40 m long part of this bank was exposed due to overhead power lines.	Bank to the east of ditch F9. This feature is not fully exposed yet.
11	Small bank for F11	Unknown	2.50 m	0.60 m	0.14 m	F11 is the bank to west of ditch 9. It consists of light brown silty clay with a large amount of granite gravel and few cobbles. Dry and poorly sorted. Only 2.50 m long part of this bank was exposed due to overhead power lines.	Bank to the west of ditch F9. This feature is not fully exposed yet. This feature has the same fill as F10 and is associated with it.
12	Fill for F13.	Possibly Prehistoric	1.75 m	0.20 m	n/a	The fill is dark brown silty clay with a moderate amount of charcoal and a bit of burnt clay. Dry and moderately sorted. One possible Bronze Age pottery sherd was found in it when cleaning it.	Fill for possible pit or slot trench F13. The function cannot be determined yet.
13	Cut for possible pit or slot trench.	Possibly Prehistoric	1.75 m	0.20 m	n/a	This feature is curvy linear in plan and can be a slot trench or a pit. The feature is not tested. Its edges and relationships with F26 are not clear.	Possible prehistoric slot trench or pit. One possible Bronze Age pottery sherd was found in it when cleaning it. The function and date cannot be determined for sure yet.
14	Fill for F15	Unknown	0.10 m	0.08 m	n/a-	The fill is mid brown silty clay.	Fill for posthole or stakehole F15. Not tested yet. The date and function cannot be determined yet.
15	Cut for posthole or stakehole	Unknown	0.10 m	0.08 m	n/a-	The feature has a subcircular shape in plan. The feature is not tested yet.	Posthole or stakehole F15. Not tested yet. The date and function cannot be determined yet. This feature can be a part of an ensemble of pits and stakeholes.
16	Fill for F16	Unknown	0.11 m	0.07 m	n/a-	The fill is mid brown silty clay.	Fill for posthole or stakehole F17. Not tested yet. The date and function cannot be determined yet.

F. No	Feature Type	Period	Max. Length	Max Width	Max Depth	Feature Description	Feature Interpretation
17	Cut for posthole or stakehole	Unknown	0.11 m	0.07 m	n/a-	The feature has a subcircular shape in plan. The feature is not tested yet.	Posthole or stakehole F17. Not tested yet. The date and function cannot be determined yet. This feature can be a part of an ensemble of pits and stakeholes.
18	Fill for F19	Unknown	0.13 m	0.08 m	n/a-	The fill is mid brown silty clay.	Fill for posthole or stakehole F19. Not tested yet. The date and function cannot be determined yet.
19	Cut for posthole or stakehole	Unknown	0.13 m	0.08 m	n/a-	The feature has a subcircular shape in plan. The feature is not tested yet.	Posthole or stakehole F19. Not tested yet. The date and function cannot be determined yet. This feature can be a part of an ensemble of pits and stakeholes.
20	Fill of F21	Unknown	0.90 m	0.55 m	n/a-	The fill consists of mid brown silty clay. It also contains occasional charcoal.	Fill for pit F21. The date function cannot be determined yet. This feature can be a part of an ensemble of pits and stakeholes.
21	Cut for pit	Unknown	0.90 m	0.55 m	n/a-	The feature has a sub oval shape in plan. The feature was not tested yet. The orientation is north/south.	Pit F19. Not tested yet. The date and function cannot be determined yet. This feature can be a part of an ensemble of pits and stakeholes
22	Fill for F23	Unknown	1.55 m	0.50 m	n/a-	The fill consists of light brown silty clay.	Fill for pit F23. The date and function cannot be determined yet. This feature can be a part of an ensemble of pits and stakeholes
23	Cut for possible pit	Unknown	1.55 m	0.50 m	n/a-	It is an irregular/linear feature, possibly another pit. The feature is not tested yet.	Possible pit F23. The date and function cannot be determined yet. This feature can be a part of an ensemble of pits and stakeholes
24	Fill for F25	Unknown	1.00 m	0.55 m	-	The fill consists of light brown silty clay.	Fill for pit F25. The date and function cannot be determined yet. This feature can be a part of an ensemble of pits and stakeholes

F. No	Feature Type	Period	Max. Length	Max Width	Max Depth	Feature Description	Feature Interpretation
25	Cut for pit	Unknown	1.00 m	0.55 m	-	It is a sub oval feature, possibly another pit. The feature is not tested yet.	Possible pit F23. The date and function cannot be determined yet. This feature can be a part of an ensemble of pits and stakehole.
26	Deposit	Unknown	2.50 m	2.00 m	-	Fill for a possible depression or feature. Irregular in plan and not well defined yet. The orientation is north west/south east. The deposit consists of light brown clayey silt with a moderate amount of pebbles and cobbles. There are also some occasional charcoals.	Possible deposit but the edges are not well defined. This could be a cut as well. F13 seems to cut it but the relationships between the two are not clear yet. If archaeological, the date and function cannot be determined yet.
27	Upper fill for cut 9	Unknown	-	0.92 m	0.16 m	Upper fill for cut F9. The fill consists of mid to dark brown clayey silt with a large amount of gravel. It is dry, poorly sorted and contains occasional pebbles and cobbles.	Upper fill for cut F9, possibly a part of the collapse of the bank F11. This fill appears on the section and may continue under the actual limit of the site.
28	Fill for cut 9	Unknown	-	0.50 m	0.10 m	Fill for cut F9. The fill consists of light brown/ white clayey silt with a large amount of gravel. It is dry, poorly sorted and contains occasional pebbles and cobbles	Fill for cut F9, possibly the result of the collapse of the bank F11 in the ditch F9. This fill appears on the section and may continue under the actual limit of the site.
29	Fill for cut 9	Unknown	-	1.00 m	0.30 m	The fill consists of mid brown silty clay. Occasional pebbles. Moderately sorted, dry, and compact.	Original upper fill of the ditch F9.
30	Fill for cut 9	Unknown	2.25 m	0.95 m	0.35 m	The fill consists of dark brown silty clay with occasional pebbles. Moderately sorted, dry, and compact.	Fill in ditch F9.
31	Fill for cut 9	Unknown	-	0.70 m	0.07 m	The fill consists of mid brown orange silty clay with occasional pebbles. Moderately sorted, dry.	Lower fill in ditch F9, situated on the eastern edge and at the base of the feature.
32	Fill for cut 33	Unknown	-	0.20m	n/a-	The fill is mid brown silty clay.	Fill for posthole or stakehole F33. Not tested yet. The date and function cannot be determined yet.
33	Cut for fill 32	Unkown	-	0.20m	n/a-	The fill is mid brown silty clay.	Cut for posthole or stakehole F32. Not tested yet. The date and function cannot be determined yet.

F. No	Feature Type	Period	Max. Length	Max Width	Max Depth	Feature Description	Feature Interpretation
34	Fill of cut F35	Unknown	2.00m+	0.90m	n/a-	The fill consists of mid brown orange silty clay with occasional pebbles.	Fill of possible ditch.
35	Cut of F34	Unknown	2.00m+	0.90m	n/a-	Not excavated.	Cut of possible ditch terminus

**Appendix 3: Finds Register. Laughanstown 06E944**

Archaeological Finds Recovered from testing Laughanstown 06E944

<b>Find</b>	<b>Feature</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Description</b>
06E944.12:1	F12	Pottery	Body sherd	Possibly Bronze Age	Body sherd with red orangey fabric on one side and black on the other side. Containing Mica inclusions.

## Appendix 4: Recorded Archaeological Sites and Monuments

The recorded archaeological sites within c. 500m of the site are listed below, all noted in the Record of Monuments and Places for Co. Dublin. All monuments are listed in a standard format as follows:

### List of Recorded Monuments

Mon. No.		ngr x	ngr y	Townland	Classification
Description					

DU026:006		32278	22378	Laughanstown	Earthwork
Marked 'Enclosure' on first edition of Ordnance Survey 1837. This is likely to have been a ringfort-type earthwork and therefore approximately 30-50m in diameter with a surrounding area of interest of approx. 20m.					

DU026:023		32331	22345	Laughanstown	Ecclesiastical remains
This is the site of Tully church and graveyard. It has two associated high crosses, one possible cross and a fragment of a fourth, four grave slabs and a cross-inscribed stone. The remains of the church include a chancel with a round-headed arch. The nave does not survive but its outline can be seen as narrower than the chancel which was a later addition, probably in the 11th or 12th centuries. The church is associated with St. Brigid and one of the crosses shows a female figure holding a crosier. Three stone crosses dating to between the 8th and 11th centuries include two of the Rathdown 'leacs', decorated cross-slabs. The third slab is decorated with three concentric circles. There appear to have been two enclosures, an inner and outer one noted from aerial photographs by Leo Swan (1994). The inner enclosure may have been the line of the graveyard wall. The outer enclosure ditch was located on the northwestern side of the church during monitoring of an adjacent development area (Ed O'Donovan, pers. comm.). A trench, excavated immediately inside a gate adjacent to Tully church to prevent unauthorised access to the development site, revealed the ditch of the enclosure in section. The gate is located on the northwestern side of the graveyard with good views over Lehaunstown. The trench revealed the inner edge of the ditch, however neither the base of the ditch or its outer edge was revealed. The ditch was located 7.60m from the present graveyard wall and was cut into layers of banded compact gravel and sand. At this location it was at least 1.80m wide and 0.60m deep. The lowest fill evident in the ditch was a grey/tan plastic clay. A grey/brown silty clay was identified above the plastic clay. Bone was evident in silty clay layer, however nothing datable was identified during the cleaning of the section. All the features were sealed by a thick (0.68m) deposit of modern spoil (Ed O'Donovan pers. comm.). A substantial exclusion zone around this complex will have to be observed to ensure that features associated with this complex will not be damaged.					

DU026:127		32331	22345	Laughanstown	Military Camp (Site of)
The eastern part of the camp (the first line of encampment) was extensively trenched in an assessment which formed part of an EIS prepared in respect of residential development on the eastern side of the Lehaunstown lands in 1995 (M. Gowen & Co. Ltd. 1995). Only the most ephemeral remains of two large middens were located and were easily identified after circa ten years of ploughing. It would appear that deep ploughing had removed all traces of the structural aspects of the camp. Apart from occasional monitoring during construction stages, the area was cleared for development. The second line of the camp may have extended quite far south from Tully Church. (Also see historical section in report)					



## Appendix 5: Archaeological Finds

The recorded archaeological finds in the vicinity of the site are listed below, all noted in the National Museum of Ireland files, Kildare Street, Dublin 2, in local journals, or in other published catalogues of prehistoric material: Raftery (1983), Eogan (1965; 1983; 1994), Harbison (1968; 1969a; 1969b) and the Irish Stone Axe Project Database. The following townlands were assessed; LAUGHANSTOWN

The finds are listed below in a standard format as follows:

Museum No. / Reg-No.	Townland
Classification	
Notes	

### List of Finds:

1999: 132	Laughanstown
Potsherds	
Five sherds of Medieval potter consisting of three sherds of unglazed Leinster cooking ware and two glazed ware.	
1995: 1995	Laughanstown
Penny Token	
1995: 1985	Laughanstown
Coin	
Irish groat portion.	
1995:1984	Laughanstown
Coin	
Elizabeth I penny 1602.	
1995: 1982	Laughanstown
Coin	
William III six pence.	
1995: 1981	Laughanstown
Coin	
Dates from 1694-1702.	
1995: 44	Laughanstown
Bronze Moulding	
1995: 43	Laughanstown
Strap Tag	
1995: 42	Laughanstown
Mount	
Bronze fitting.	
1995: 41	Laughanstown
Military Button	

1995: 40	Laughanstown
Military Button	
1995: 39	Laughanstown
Military Button	
1995: 38	Laughanstown
Military Button	
1995: 37	Laughanstown
Military Button	
1995:36	Laughanstown
Coin Georgian halfpenny	
1995:35	Laughanstown
Coin Georgian halfpenny	
1995: 34	Laughanstown
Coin Georgian halfpenny	
1995: 33	Laughanstown
Coin Georgian halfpenny	
1995: 32	Laughanstown
Token Halfpenny	
1995: 31	Laughanstown
Token Halfpenny	
1995: 30	Laughanstown
Token Halfpenny	
1995: 29	Laughanstown
Token Halfpenny	
1995: 28	Laughanstown
Token Halfpenny	
1995: 27	Laughanstown
Token Halfpenny	

1989: 25	Laughanstown
<b>Pottery</b> Base-sherd of trialed slipware.	
1989: 24	Laughanstown
<b>Flint</b> Five waste flints.	
1989: 23	Laughanstown
<b>Flint Scraper</b>	
1989: 18	Laughanstown
<b>Strap Tag</b> Strap end of copper alloy. The surfaces are badly worn and pitted. The object is flat with rounded edges.	
1981: 10	Laughanstown
<b>Medieval Potsherd</b> Body sherd of a glazed vessel. It has an orange wall with a pale green external glaze. It was found on the surface inside a churchyard.	
1975: 247	Laughanstown
<b>Medieval Basewall sherd</b> Made from fairly coarse, hard, quartzite ware. The core is grey and the outer and inner surfaces are dull buff in colour.	
98E0261:174	Laughanstown
<b>Stone Axehead</b> Miniature axe.	

## Appendix 6: Previous excavations

Previously published archaeological excavations in the area from 1969 to 2003 ([www.excavations.ie](http://www.excavations.ie)) are summarised below. These are listed in a standardised format as follows:

### List of excavations:

Townland Site type Author (Publication) Description	Year: Excavation No. National Grid
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<b>CHERRYWOOD AND LAUGHANSTOWN</b> Prehistoric/post-medieval Edmond O'Donovan	97E0279 O24 0235
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Archaeological monitoring was carried out in advance of housing development across an extensive area in Cherrywood, Laughanstown and Loughlinstown, Co. Dublin. The monitoring forms part of the mitigation arising out of an EIS prepared by Margaret Gowen, which included archaeological test excavation by Linzi Simpson (Excavations 1995, 27, 94E201). All of the fields within the development site have been extensively ploughed in the past fifteen years, with the exception of the flood-plain of the Shanganagh River and its steep-sided valley, which remained in pasture.

The site is located in an area of some considerable archaeological interest. Tully Church and graveyard, with its associated crosses and enclosure, lie to the west of the development site, while a group of prehistoric burial cairns, including one with a well-preserved wedge tomb, lie to the south-west, again outside the area in question. The site of the 'Kilruddery Inn', a hostelry founded in the 17th century (SMR 26:28), is located on the south-eastern boundary. It was excavated by Thaddeus Breen (Excavations 1996, 37, 96E265). A very large military camp was set up in the late 18th century and is thought to have been situated to the west of the development area on Drum and Gun Hill, north of Tully Church. It is very well recorded in documentary sources, but test excavation indicated that the site has been ploughed out.

The area monitored in the first phase consisted of the main field that lies along the site's eastern boundary, parallel to the N11 motorway, and a smaller field of sloping ground, to the south. No features of significance were revealed. The depth (average) of the ploughsoil was c. 0.3m. This contained occasional flakes of charcoal, flakes of reddened clay and coal fragments, all of modern derivation.

The second phase of monitoring was carried out on the land immediately adjacent to and south-east of the Phase I area, on the east side of the Shanganagh River. The depth of topsoil removed varied in relation to the topography of the site, but averaged between 0.3m and 0.4m. The topsoil contained occasional flecks of charcoal, flakes of reddened clay and stone fragments, similar to those noted during Phase I, all of which were identified as being small (spread over an area 0.2m in diameter), discrete and of modern origin. Stockpiling of the topsoil reduced the areas available for monitoring.

The third phase of monitoring was associated with the construction of the access road for the housing. The road ran from the N11 into the lands between Tully Church and the Shanganagh River. The archaeological monitoring uncovered two previously unrecorded archaeological sites. In addition, a trench excavated to prevent unauthorised access to the site at a gate adjacent to Tully Church revealed the 'enclosure ditch' in section.

#### Site 1 (18th-century rubbish deposit/road surface)

A large linear deposit/dump of post-medieval rubbish was located during the re-diverting of the Shanganagh River. The surface of the deposits was cleaned down and a section was cut back into the new riverbank to investigate the site. The dump appeared to be rubbish from the 'Kilruddery Inn' and dated from the 18th century. It consisted of a linear spread of dumped material made up of layers of dark reddish-brown friable sandy clay, measuring 4m in width and 0.7m deep. The feature contained a quantity of post-medieval pottery, glass, butchered animal bone and clay pipe fragments. The deposits were interpreted as the foundation for a road or path.

#### Site 2 (prehistoric pits/settlement activity)

Two truncated prehistoric pits were identified on the summit of a ridge located to the north of Tully Church. The siting of the pits within areas of rock outcrop is likely to have protected the features from removal during ploughing.

The pits were c. 0.75m in diameter and 0.2m deep, roughly circular in plan, and had bowl-shaped profiles. They were filled with silty gravelly sands banded with charcoal. No fossil cereal remains were identified, but the floats did provide charcoal for dating. The presence of two saddle querns, flint scrapers and hammerstones suggests that the pits were settlement-related and likely to be associated with early agriculture.

**Site 3 (Early Christian 'ditch', Tully Church)**

An 'enclosure ditch' was located on the north-western side of Tully Church (SMR 28:23). A trench was fortuitously excavated immediately inside a gate adjacent to the graveyard to prevent unauthorised access to the development site. It uncovered the inner edge of a cut feature, but neither its base nor outer edge were revealed. The ditch was located 7.6m from the present graveyard wall and revealed a feature at least 1.8m wide and 0.6m deep.

<b>LAUGHANSTOWN</b> <b>Prehistoric/early historic/medieval</b> <b>Christine Grant</b>	<b>98E0261</b>
<p>Test excavation was carried out in advance of road-building for the Southern Cross Motorway. Several potential archaeological features were investigated. A mixture of prehistoric and medieval material was recovered from the site. Several features were identified, but few had artefacts directly associated. Among the material recovered were sherds of Bronze Age pottery and a miniature adze of porcellanite. These were associated with a stone field boundary. Also recovered were pieces of worked flint, fragments of medieval pottery and copper fragments. A full excavation of the site will be undertaken.</p>	

<b>CARRICKMINESGREAT/LAUGHANSTOWN/TIKNICK</b> <b>/RATHMICHAEL/SHANKILL/BALLYMAN</b> <b>Field systems and road crossings.</b> <b>John O' Néill</b>	<b>98E0445</b> (Dublin SMR 26:71)
<p>A number of sites were identified and excavated during the construction of a Bord Gáis Éireann pipeline in September-November 1998. The proposed route of the pipeline ran roughly north-south from Carrickmines to Bray. The townlands that the pipeline passed through included Carrickmines Great, Laughanstown, Tiknick, Rathmichael, Shankill and Ballyman in County Dublin, and Fassaroe, Kilbride, Kilcrouney, Wingfield, Hollybrook and Ballywaltrin in County Wicklow.</p> <p>Previously testing had been carried out by Eoin Sullivan on field systems (Dublin SMR 26:71) identified in Laughanstown/Tiknick townlands (Excavations 1997, 24-5, 97E360). As much of the area contained a stand of mature conifers any potential archaeological remains appear to have been disturbed during ground preparation and the planting of the trees.</p> <p>In a number of areas narrow (less than 1m wide) roadside trenches were dug for the pipes, while on cross-country sections a c. 10m-wide corridor was stripped for construction. The roadside trenches were generally dug through deposits disturbed during the original road construction. There was no evidence that archaeological remains were disturbed by these sections of the pipelines. Pipes were laid alongside the roadway in Rathmichael townland and for practically all of the County Wicklow sections of the route.</p> <p>On the cross-country sections six discrete archaeological sites were identified along with a number of early modern field drains. There had been no previous surface expression of any of the sites, which were identified during topsoil removal and then excavated to the limits of the pipeline corridor. The sites included four fulachta fiadh, a hearth of unknown date and a multi-period site that saw three phases of use including one that involved the construction of a wedge tomb.</p> <p>Other areas of potential archaeological interest were two road crossings over the upper portion of Heronsford Lane (in Laughanstown/Tiknick townlands). As this runs to Tully Church, it may follow the line of an earlier road. It has been suggested that the upland (cross-country) portion of Heronsford Lane (which the pipe-trench cuts) dates to this period. Much of the surface had been eroded in the area of the road crossing and had been subsequently damaged by agricultural machinery. There appeared to be little chance of recovering any information from the two damaged sections.</p>	

<b>LAUGHANSTOWN</b> Medieval, possible field boundaries/enclosures Sylvia Desmond	<b>00E0085</b> 322303 22274
<p>Four investigation trenches were excavated on this site before the commencement of the South-Eastern Motorway, to establish if any archaeological remains were located within the road-take of the motorway. Research and geophysical survey had indicated a possible enclosure or field boundary in close proximity to the south-western edge of the proposed route. The trenches were laid out to incorporate the north-eastern edge of this possible enclosure/ boundary.</p> <p>The investigation did not reveal any archaeological remains. However, a small amount of medieval pottery was retrieved from the trenches, indicating a medieval presence in the area. This may be connected with SMR 26:093, a recently recognised tower-house, incorporated within Lehaunstown Park House, Cabinteely, Co. Dublin, which is located 260m to the north-east of the site</p>	

<b>LAUGHAUNSTOWN</b> 18th-century army camp site with earlier features Sylvia Desmond	<b>00E0880</b> 32314 23314
<p>Site 28 Laughanstown is on the route of the South-Eastern Motorway and is in an area that was utilised as an 18th-century army camp. A licensed metal detection survey was carried out and a large number of finds were retrieved, 69% of which were metal, with 22% ceramics and 9% lithics. Within a defined area, 316 pieces of metal were located, together with twelve metallic artefacts, which included some lead shot, a silver ring, possibly 18th-century in date, and a rowel spur. A small number of coins/tokens and military buttons were also recovered. The majority of the ferrous finds were miscellaneous nails, horseshoes and stakes.</p> <p>Following the metal detection survey an area 20m by 40m was excavated and a number of archaeological features were revealed. The area of excavation incorporated a series of test-trenches located throughout the site and excavated by Patricia Lynch (<i>Excavations 2000</i>, No. 318). During excavation three furrows, two drains (one of which is a French drain) and several pits were revealed together with some charcoal-flecked soil.</p> <p>There would appear to be three phases of use of the site. The first seems to date from the prehistoric period. A pit, with a struck flint, was located at the extreme western edge of the site. The second phase may date from the medieval or late medieval period, with the use of the land for cultivation, as is evidenced by the remains of three furrows. The line of the furrows is very much at odds with the present field layout and this would suggest that they may have been part of medieval strip cultivation. The site is near SMR 26:93, Lehaunstown House, which incorporates a medieval tower-house. A small amount of medieval pottery was recovered from the site. The two drains would appear to be post-medieval in date and represent the third stage of usage of the site. A very narrow straight drain, which ran north—south for 9m in the south-western portion of the site, may be related to the occupation of the area by the 18th-century army camp. A large nodule of bloom and portions of a knife were recovered from this feature. A cobbled area with a drain may also be related to the post-medieval period of the site. The cobbles and drain may have formed the floor of a flimsy wooden structure, possibly an animal shelter. Further work may reveal a considerable amount of activity associated with the camp of the 18th century. In 1795 a large army camp of upwards of 5000 men was established at Laughanstown, following a perceived threat to King George III. This camp covered an area of some 120 acres. Although the main part of the camp was located close to Tully Church, 600m to the north-east, it is very likely that the area under excavation and metal detection was utilised for military manoeuvres. It is also reputed that King James's army encamped in the area for five days after their defeat at the Boyne in 1690.</p>	

<b>LAUGHAUNSTOWN</b> Prehistoric Matthew Seaver	<b>00E0880 ext.</b> 322892 223026
<p>An area of 16,157m<sup>2</sup> was monitored in Site 28 on the South-Eastern Motorway. It was one possible location of a brief military encampment by the retreating Jacobite army. The area had previously been metal-detected under licence 00R008, tested by Patricia Lynch, and an area of 45m by 25m was excavated by Sylvia Desmond but revealed no features that could be related to military occupation. The spoil was metal-detected under licence 02R067. No artefacts of provable military origin were found. A spread of burnt material was revealed during monitoring in the north-western corner of the site and was subsequently excavated under licence 02E1133 (No. 619 below). This revealed a significant Bronze Age complex.</p>	

<b>LAUGHANSTOWN</b> <b>18th-century army camp</b> <b>Patricia Lynch</b>	<b>00E0880</b> 32314 22314
<p>Historical records have revealed that a large 18th-century army encampment was located in Laughanstown, Co. Dublin. Because of the historical background of this area a metal-detection survey was carried out, which resulted in over 1000 readings. The highest distribution of the readings appeared to lie to the north of the site. The site, which was 280m by 80m, will be directly affected by the construction of the Dublin South-Eastern Motorway. Six test-trenches were hand-dug in order to identify the encampment area.</p> <p>In Trenches 1 and 3–6 the topsoil lay directly on top of the subsoil. No archaeological features or artefacts were identified. All measured either 4m or 2m by 1m. In Trench 2 (8m x 1m) a small bank and ditch were identified. The ditch was filled with silt and contained a small deposit of charcoal on the eastern side.</p> <p>Because of the size of the field, the small amount of trenches and the lack of archaeological features and artefacts identified, it has been recommended that further test-trenching be carried out.</p>	

<b>LAUGHANSTOWN</b> <b>Medieval stone structure</b> <b>Sylvia Desmond</b>	<b>00E0100</b> 32304 22286
<p>This site is located to the immediate north of No. 317 above. Five test-trenches were excavated to determine the date of a stone structure (labourer's cottage) demolished in the 1960s and to ensure that no earlier remains underlay the present foundations. The location of the stone structure, to the south of SMR 26:93, a recently identified tower-house (Swan 1998, 163–8), suggested that the cottage may be related to the general farm outbuildings that surround the tower-house.</p> <p>The trenches were laid out to cut across what appeared to be the external walls and to investigate any foundations on the site. Initial clearing back of the overgrowth and brambles revealed that what had appeared to be the external walls of the structure were in fact the boundary walls surrounding a much smaller structure with outhouses and paving.</p> <p>There was little evidence for the actual stonework or red brick that would have made up the fabric of the building, and it can only be concluded that this may have been robbed out and removed from the site. Likewise, there was scant evidence for the foundations of the stone structure. Apart from some stone paving to the rear of the demolished building and a stone door-jamb and steps that would have led into a small shed to the side of the building, no structural remains were found, possibly having been dug out by JCB at the time of demolition. The stone paving, door-jamb and steps all appear to date from the post-medieval period.</p> <p>A small quantity of medieval pottery was found at the eastern end of the site, that nearest to the tower-house, and this suggests medieval activity in the general area of the site and associated with the tower-house known as Lehaunstown House.</p>	

<b>LAUGHANSTOWN</b> <b>Prehistoric</b> <b>Matthew Seaver</b>	<b>00E0283</b> 222814	323490
<p>Thirteen known sites were scheduled to be excavated within the Laughanstown/Glebe complex as a result of a comprehensive archaeological assessment process as part of the South-Eastern Motorway. The excavations are focused on an area close to the known wedge tomb and cairn sites. To date, excavation has proceeded on four sites: Site 35D (large embanked enclosure), Site 36E (topographical anomaly), Site 23 (area between Site 36E and the wedge tomb) and the present site. A further large site is currently being excavated in Glebe townland (see above No. 300). In addition, following a request by Dun Laoghaire–Rathdown County Council, an area around the site was stripped using machine-assisted archaeological mitigation.</p> <p>Site 35D</p> <p>A low oval enclosure was visible from the results of a close-contoured topographical survey. Test-trenching confirmed the presence of an embanked monument. An area of 2500m<sup>2</sup> was targeted for excavation on this site. Sod and topsoil up to 0.5m deep were removed across the site. Flint debitage was located sporadically through the disturbed topsoil, along with modern and medieval pottery. A significant number of 18th-century coins and tokens have been located, along with a metal badge bearing a bugle insignia, a gun flint and a blue glass intaglio</p>		

bearing the image of a gentleman with wig and ruff on one side and a family crest on the other. In addition, a number of copper-alloy buttons of a number of regiments were located, including the Kildare Militia, the Louth Militia and the Royal Irish Artillery Regiment. Considerable numbers of musket shot, gun flints and a weight bearing the official Crown measure were also found. These finds are related to intensive military activity at the nearby Laughanstown military camp in the 18th century (Murray 1945). A medieval gold finger ring with a semi-precious stone (an onyx) mounted in it was also located in the plough material. Prehistoric artefacts from immediately over the enclosure in the ploughsoil included hammerstones, hollow scrapers, end scrapers, blades and pottery.

The monument was created by scarping an area in the centre and heaping material externally to form wide banks. The bank material was distinguished as a red-brown clay from the grey-brown subsoil. A substantial quantity of stone, mostly granite and quartz of varying sizes, was subsequently heaped over the banks. The stone was in greater concentrations on the eastern side of the monument and had been clearly disturbed elsewhere. A fragment of a porphyry stone axe was located within this material (identification by Gabriel Cooney and Emmet Byrnes, Irish Stone Axe Project).

A large number of plough furrows running north-west/south-east were excavated. These furrows cut the subsoil and partially cut bank material. It is clear that the banks formed a formidable obstacle to ploughing as many ploughlines stop on either side of the bank. The artefacts located in these furrows suggest an 18th-century date. In addition, a number of intrusive cuts containing stone, presumably from the banks, were excavated and clearly post-date the monument.

Following removal of the stone from the banks, the entire monument was cleaned. A large number of intrusive features were visible. These represent a number of processes—tree growth, animal burrowing, old fence lines and original pits contemporary with construction and/or use. Clusters of small circular pits were located on the bank. Many of these contained charcoal, charcoal-stained clay, flint debitage and sherds of pottery. The pottery is present in the form of broken sherds of different vessels. One sherd, which has a buff-red fabric, has chevron decoration and is clearly Early Bronze Age in date. A number of fragments of cremated human bone were located scattered across the top of the banks. A large oval pit, flanked by post-holes, was excavated in the north-east of the enclosure. This contained a charcoal-rich clay, frequent burnt stones, sparse fragments of burnt bone and a number of undecorated pottery sherds. The remainder of this pit lies under the intersection of baulks.

The enclosure bears some parallels to both the pond barrow and ring-cairn monument forms in its construction (Lynch 1979; Woodward 2000) and may form a local expression of these types. Activity involving burnt stone, charcoal-filled pits, deposition of shattered pottery fragments and token cremations is a common theme among many of these monument types. It equally has affinities with some small, unexcavated embanked enclosures such as those documented in the Lee Valley (Connolly and Condit 1998). Its significance will probably change in the context of excavations in the area. Its position between the cluster of monuments suggests interesting possibilities, which will require further exploration in the post-excavation phase.

Excavation is continuing into 2001.

#### Site 36E

Four 10m x 10m squares were opened over a topographical anomaly. A large granite outcrop was located underneath a layer of post-medieval clearance material. This low outcrop was orientated north-east/south-west (the same axis as the wedge tomb). Impressions of wooden wedges show quarrying of unknown date. Owing to slippage of artefacts from all periods through cavities in the rock, it was not possible reliably to date this quarrying. However, it seems very likely that some of the quarrying was carried out for the wedge tomb. A number of sherds of probable Early Bronze Age pottery were located close to the rock outcrop under the clearance material.

Modern and medieval ploughing penetrating up to 0.5m below sod level was seen through artefact distributions. The ploughsoil overlies a thin layer of mottled grey-brown, sandy clay, which contained no artefacts. Two patches of red burnt clay on the surface of this layer in the two easterly cuttings may represent highly truncated hearth sites. This overlay natural, unaltered, grey-brown boulder clay. A number of features have been located cut into natural in the north-western cutting. A linear feature, 0.9m in diameter and 0.12m in depth, filled with light brown, sandy clay with frequent charcoal flecks, was uncovered running north-south in the extreme east of the cutting. This was probably a plough furrow. To the west of this a subcircular pit with irregular base and charcoal-rich fill was located. This contained a number of struck flint flakes. The latter feature is probably prehistoric, and bulk samples are being retained. The remainder of the area has been cleared to natural bedrock and scree. A rectangular pit was located to the east of the rock outcrop and was filled with stone and loose, mid-brown soil. It



contained sherds of blackware and a copper-alloy button and was of probable 18th-century date.

In the south-eastern cutting a low bank 3m in diameter was uncovered running south-east from the clearance cairn. This appears to be entirely composed of ploughsoil and is not on any maps of the area. It is clear from topographical survey that this runs across the field, connecting with an existing field boundary outside the archaeological area. The modern cultivation furrows run at odds with this feature and cross it in places. It is possible that it represents a medieval or post-medieval plough headland. The area has now been cleared to natural soil.

#### Site 23

Site 23 is the name given to the area north of Site 36E. It comprises two full 10m x 10m squares and portions of two others running to the edge of the road-take. It is located quite close to the wedge tomb. Following excavation of sod and ploughsoil, a rubble-built wall standing up to 0.3m in height was uncovered running south-east to north-west. In the same cutting a number of metallised patches, one containing cattle teeth and an iron horseshoe, were excavated to the east of the wall. This may represent a routeway that ran across the site from Tully Lane close to the wedge tomb. This is depicted on Rocque's 1760 map of the area. Both these features were located on the surface of a grey-brown, sandy clay that has been located throughout the field. A patch of red burnt clay was also recorded on the surface of this layer. A considerable number of relatively evenly spaced plough furrows were recorded below the ploughsoil and cut the light grey-brown subsoil. Artefacts found within them suggest that they probably date to the 18th century. A finely polished, broken stone axe with pecking on its sides, possibly of dolerite, was found on the subsoil.

#### Haul route

A substantial number of features were uncovered during machine-assisted archaeological mitigation on the haul route both in Glebe and Laughanstown townlands. These were investigated following consultation with Dúchas The Heritage Service. Most of these were linear drainage courses of relatively recent date or sterile, orange, silty patches in natural soil, which probably represent tree-root cavities. There were two small pits containing charcoal-rich soil and no artefacts.

<b>LAUGHAUNSTOWN</b> <b>Ditch</b> <b>Gary Conboy</b>	<b>02E1131</b> <b>SITE 76</b>
<p>This site was discovered during monitoring on the South-Eastern Motorway. Three possible archaeological features were revealed when the site had been cleaned back. The first was a linear feature oriented north—south; it varied in width from 0.25m to 0.98m, was up to 0.37m deep and ran for a length of 9m. The ditch was similar in form to boundary ditches revealed nearby that have been dated to the medieval period. The second feature proved to be non-archaeological. The third feature proved to be a modern stone dump; the shape of the cut suggested that it was dug by machine. One flint knife, along with a number of modern finds, was discovered.</p>	

<b>LAUGHANSTOWN</b> <b>Prehistoric</b> <b>Mathew Seaver</b>	<b>02E1133</b> <b>322809 223146</b>
<p>This site was excavated before the rerouting of a water main required by the construction of the South-Eastern Motorway. It lay between two fields sown with crops. This site was monitored under licence 00E0880 ext. as it was in an area of Laughanstown adjacent to a disused routeway linking Carrickmines with Heronford Lane that has its origins in the medieval period. It may also have been the temporary camping ground of the retreating Jacobite army. The site lies near a number of sites excavated on the South-Eastern Motorway in Carrickmines Great: Sites 56, 79 and 75, burnt mounds excavated by Fiona Reilly and Gary Conboy; Sites 59—62, a collection of rectangular and circular structures and pits excavated by Coilm 6 Drisceoil; and Site 63, a significant Early Bronze Age flint-knapping site excavated by Gary Conboy. All of the sites were on the edge of a large marshy basin that runs down to the Shanganagh River and marks the end of the rocky upland. This area was known in recent times as Tracy's Bog. The site consisted of three areas, 1-3. All were cut by interconnecting stone-lined drains that are probably post-medieval. Later, deep, French drains filled with stones were dug, cutting the site and running from south-east to north-west. Two types of plough furrows were also excavated. The first ran from south-east to north-west and were evenly spaced. They were 0.4-0.6m wide and 0.07m deep. They were associated with a George III penny coin of 1797. Areas 1 and 2 were separated from Area 3 by a field boundary ditch with a stone-lined drain in its base. This boundary post-dates the plough furrows, which continue</p>	

across it. Other narrow cultivation features were detected intermittently in all areas and post-dated the first-mentioned furrows. Area 1 sloped down from west to east. The eastern end had archaeological deposits and boulder clay at a relatively shallow depth under ploughsoil, which was 0.3m deep. This included a spread of dark silty sand measuring 3m by 3m and up to 0.25m deep. It was surrounded by a thin silt deposit on the southern and western sides. Both deposits yielded significant quantities of split flint pebbles, debitage, round scrapers, Beaker pottery and Cordoned Urn sherds. Five deep stake-holes were present, but it was unclear whether they were associated with this phase or with the subsequent burnt mounds. A wide, post-medieval, stone-lined, drain cut the area. An unaccompanied cremation with charcoal was found 3m to the south-east in a small, circular pit; it was 0.44m in diameter and 0.25m deep.

A rectangular trough measuring 1.7m by 1.1m by 0.4m deep was excavated in this area. It was filled with burnt stone and had two post-holes at one end. It was cut between this higher area and the silt deposits to the west. To the west a considerable area of burnt stone and blackened soil was uncovered. In order to reveal the full extent of this, up to 1m of silt had to be removed (deepening in increments to the west). It was clear that the burnt mound had been damaged by the water action that had created the silts. The silts also sealed a very large, subrectangular cut (5m by 3m by 1.5m deep) and a further, smaller, subrectangular cut c. 3.7m to the south (2.6m by 1.3m by 0.68m deep). The smaller cut contained a number of sherds of vase food vessel. Both were filled with a combination of silts and marls. The upper fills of both contained burnt stones, suggesting that they were open but heavily silted as the burnt-mound material was being eroded and washed in, either during or after the use of the burnt mound. They both filled naturally with water and therefore are deeper than the current water table. They are being interpreted, at present, as waterholes. Animal teeth were found in the silt fills.

Near the large waterhole, a scatter of c. 100 potsherds, representing a bucket-shaped Middle-Late Bronze Age smashed pot, was found on the compacted silt and gravels through which the waterhole was cut. A number of tree bowls were found at this level, suggesting tree growth at some time before silting. A cup-marked stone was also found in this area. The silts and archaeological deposits continued beyond the western edge of the area delimited for the water-main construction.

Area 2 was artificially divided from Area 1 to the south by a modern fence-line. Once again the silts had to be excavated. The latest artefacts within the upper silt deposits were medieval pottery and a club-headed copper-alloy stick-pin. This is significant, given the proximity of the site to the current castle site at Lehaunstown Park House to the north-east. The lower silt deposits contained no medieval material and only sparse prehistoric artefacts and sheep and cattle teeth. Removal of the silts revealed a further spread of burnt stone material and a damaged, stone-built, rectangular trough measuring 3.75m by 1.4m by 0.2m deep. It was constructed from one course of squared, granite stones (some of which were quarried) laid on edge. This trough was in the same position as the rectangular (probably wood-lined) trough in Area 1 (*between the higher, natural boulder clay and the silts*). Some larger mammal bone was found in the fill, and a flat granite burnishing stone was found nearby, along with some coarse Bronze Age pottery. Area 3 was to the north-west of Areas 1 and 2. The area of the burnt mound, which measured at *least 20m by 20m, caused discoloration of the crops* before excavation and continued beyond the western limit of the site. The natural deposits here had changed from silty, orange/brown clays with decayed limestone to silt deposits that did not retain water. The burnt spread was up to 0.3m thick, and two underlying circular troughs measured 1.9m and 1.64 in diameter and were 0.59m deep. One of these cut the other. To the east a further large waterhole was excavated, measuring 3.5m north-south by 3.25m; it was 0.8m deep and was associated with a flint slug knife. It did not contain any burnt stone. A number of stake-holes representing a fence-line and an oval pit surrounded by stake-holes and measuring 1.19m by 1.07m and 0.23m deep were also revealed. A four-poster structure measuring 2m by 1m was found in the north-east of the area. A number of other shallow oval pits were also found. Artefacts were few in this area but included a small assemblage of flint scrapers.

<b>LAUGHANSTOWN</b> <b>No archaeological significance</b> <b>Tara O'Neill</b>	<b>03E0210</b> <b>323530 222500</b>
Monitoring of groundworks associated with a proposed communications development site in the townland of Laughanstown, Shankill, Co. Dublin, was carried out on 27 March 2003. This development required topsoil-stripping of an access route (3m by 70m) and the area of a compound and monopole (10m by 20m). No archaeological deposits were exposed.	

<b>CHERRYWOOD AND LAUGHANSTOWN</b>	<b>03E0839</b>
<b>Monitoring: pit</b>	32337 22340 to 32344 22288
<b>Melanie McQuade</b>	
Monitoring of groundworks associated with the development of the Science and Technology Park (II) and district lands in Cherrywood and Laughanstown (c. 26.7ha) was undertaken between 21 July and 25 August 2003. The stratigraphy over most of the site comprised dark-brown topsoil (0.1-0.2m in depth) overlying an orange-brown ploughsoil (0.3—0.5m in depth). The underlying natural subsoil varied from grey stony soil to yellow sandy soil.	
Six potential archaeological sites and an isolated post-hole were identified during monitoring. The latter was investigated under the monitoring licence and separate licences were obtained for each of the other areas of archaeological potential (Nos 623, 03E1145; 470, 03E1182; 634, 03E1365; 625, 03E1366; 626 and 627, 03E1471).	
The post-hole uncovered in the south of the site had a diameter of 0.16m and was a U-shaped cut in the natural ground. Its fill was brown sandy clay with frequent inclusions of charcoal and burnt clay, 0.18m deep. There were no finds from this feature and its date has not been determined.	
Plough furrows and a series of stone-lined land drains were uncovered across the site and are a clear indication of agricultural activity here from the post-medieval period to the recent past. Two main types of drain were identified. The first was 0.5-0.6m wide and was lined with granite and limestones (0.2m on average). The second type was a narrow drain (0.4m wide) lined with cobbles.	
Finds from monitoring include post-medieval ceramics, glass, a clay pipe, some non-diagnostic fragments of metal and a flint scraper.	

<b>CHERRYWOOD</b>	<b>03E0910</b>
<b>Possible prehistoric</b>	3232872 222819
<b>Christine Baker</b>	
The site is located within a rich archaeological landscape, possibly dating back as far as the Mesolithic period. The programme was determined by a geophysical survey undertaken by GSB in 2001. In order to establish the veracity of these results, eight test-trenches were opened mechanically over three areas of positive anomalies to the top of possible archaeological features.	
Area A contained four possible ditches (cut into natural subsoil), a small charcoal spread and an area of burning (1.2m by 1.1m), possibly indicating habitation. A possible enclosure identified by the geophysics programme in Area B was not apparent on the ground.	
Area C, which was located c. 120m north-east of cairn SMR 26-25, was characterised by drainage activity, except for a single linear feature which extended downslope for c. 13m and measured 0.8m in width. The excavation of a sondage revealed it to be U-shaped in profile with a maximum depth of 0.24m. It contained a charcoal-rich fill and a fragment of burnt bone. No datable artefacts were recovered during the testing programme.	

<b>CHERRYWOOD</b>	<b>03E1182</b>
<b>No archaeological significance</b>	323872 222819
<b>Melanie McQuade</b>	
Monitoring of groundworks associated with the development of the Science and Technology Park (II) and district lands in Cherrywood and Laughanstown (No. 468 above, 03E0839) uncovered six potential archaeological sites. Separate licences were obtained for each of these; the following refers to Site 1, which presented as a spread of charcoal.	
Excavation of this feature showed that it did not have a distinct cut or fill and no finds were recovered. It was concluded that the charcoal was probably a result of burnt-out vegetation, which had no archaeological significance.	

<b>LAUGHANSTOWN</b> <b>Pits and a hearth</b> <b>Melanie McQuade</b>	<b>03E1365</b> 323378 222931
<p>Monitoring of groundworks associated with the development of the Science and Technology Park (II) and district lands in Cherrywood and Laughanstown (No. 468 above, 03E0839) uncovered six potential archaeological sites. Separate licences were obtained for each of these (Nos 623, 03E1145; 470, 03E1182; 634, 03E1365; 625, 03E1366; 626 and 627, 03E1471). The following refers to Site No. 3, a series of burnt features on the western slope of a valley at 64.7m OD. There was no stratigraphic relationship between any of the features on this site, but it is likely, given their proximity to each other, that they may have been contemporary.</p> <p>In the north of the site was a subcircular pit (0.44m by 0.32m). It was filled with blackish-brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of charcoal (40mm deep). The ground in the base of the pit was burnt and pieces of iron slag from the fill suggest that this feature may have served as a smelting pit.</p> <p>About 20.6m to the south-east of the smelting pit was a spread of burnt earth and charcoal (0.6m by 0.9m), contained within a cut (0.13m deep). About 11m to the north-east of this hearth and 31.6m to the east of the smelting pit was an oblong pit, 0.96m long, 0.54m wide and 0.38m deep. It was filled with mid-brown sandy clay with very frequent inclusions of charcoal.</p> <p>The only indication of the date of the features was the presence of iron slag recovered from one of the pits, which indicates that it dates from some time during or after the Iron Age.</p>	

<b>LAUGHANSTOWN</b> <b>No archaeological significance</b> <b>Melanie McQuade,</b>	<b>03E1366</b> 323323.56 223172.55
<p>Monitoring of groundworks associated with the development of the Science and Technology Park (II) and district lands in Cherrywood and Laughanstown (No. 468 above, 03E0839) uncovered six potential archaeological sites. Separate licences were obtained for each of these (Nos 623, 03E1145; 470, 03E1182; 634, 03E1365; 625, 03E1366; 626 and 627, 03E1471). The following refers to Site No. 4, a concentration of charcoal and a patch of <i>in situ</i> burning, located on an area of high ground overlooking a valley in which two burnt mounds (Site No. 5, No. 626 below, 03E1370) were uncovered.</p> <p>Excavation of this feature showed that it did not have a distinct cut or fill. No finds were recovered during the excavation. It was concluded that the burning and charcoal found here were probably the remains of a burnt-out tree bole and had no archaeological significance.</p>	

<b>LAUGHANSTOWN</b> <b>Burnt mounds</b> <b>Melanie McQuade,</b>	<b>03E1370</b> 323351.22 2223043.22
<p>Monitoring of groundworks associated with the development of the Science and Technology Park (II) and district lands in Cherrywood and Laughanstown (c. 26.7ha) was undertaken during 21 July to 25 August 2003 (No. 468 above, 03E0839). Six areas of archaeological potential were uncovered and separate licences were obtained for each (Nos 623, 03E1145;470, 03E1182;634, 03E1365;625,03E1366; 626 and 627, 03E1471). The following refers to Site 5: two burnt mounds, which were tested between 21 and 26 August 2003. The works proposed for this area of the development were modified in order to facilitate the preservation <i>in situ</i> of the burnt mounds.</p> <p><b>Burnt Mound 1</b></p> <p>A layer of redeposited natural and/or hill wash (up to 1m deep) was removed to expose the full northern extent of the mound and its eastern extent was uncovered in a test-trench. The burnt mound measured 16.6m by 27.5m. Sections were excavated through the mound. The trough was located in one of these sections.</p> <p>A pit (0.9m long and 0.35m deep) was identified, in section, below the mound material. It was filled with blackish-brown sandy silt with much charcoal and orangey-brown sandy silt with little charcoal. A sherd of pottery, possibly Bronze Age coarseware, was recovered from the pit.</p> <p>The trough was evident as a darker area of mound material with a high concentration of stone. It was subrectangular in shape and its size has been estimated from the excavated section as 1.6m long, 0.8m wide and 0.4m deep. Four fills were evident and there were five possible stake-holes along its southern edge. The lowest fill of the trough (50–100mm deep) was loosely compacted black silty sand with much charcoal and granite. Above this was a thin layer (30mm) of pale-grey sand with crushed granite, overlying which was black silty sand with</p>	

much charcoal and gravel (20-50mm). The upper fill (0.1-0.26m deep) was black sand with many large stones (0.3m by 0.2m by 0.1m).

The mound material was concentrated in the north, east and west and a gravelly deposit between the spreads is thought to be a dried-out watercourse. A section excavated through the mound material revealed several deposits and lenses with much charcoal and granite, ranging in size from pebbles to boulders. These lenses suggest that the mounds built up gradually, but there was no clear evidence to suggest a period of disuse on-site. The northern spread was the shallowest (0.2m), but the other spreads were up to 0.8m deep.

A ditch 0.6-1m wide and 0.25m deep had been cut through the mound and a stone-lined drain was uncovered to the south-west. These features probably result from land improvement and agricultural activity carried out during post-medieval times.

#### *Burnt Mound 2*

A second burnt mound was located c. 90m to the north-west of Burnt Mound 1. This mound had been truncated by a series of drains inserted during the post-medieval period in an attempt to drain the land. Two sections were excavated, approximately north-west/south-east and east-west, through the mound material, and three phases of activity were uncovered.

Three pits and two linear features were identified in section, beneath the mound material. The first fill was filled with stony soil with some charcoal (0.32m deep). A second probable pit (0.6m by 0.3m) was uncovered to its south-east and a third pit (1.3m wide and 0.4m deep) was uncovered to the south. A north west/south-east linear feature (2-3m wide) was uncovered to the north and a second linear feature was uncovered to the south. The latter was aligned north-east/south-west and was 1.4m wide and 0.45m deep. Since these features were not fully investigated, it is difficult to interpret their date and function. Their presence, however, indicates that there was a significant amount of activity on this site prior to the build-up of the mound.

The mound (c. 54m north-south by 17m) was located on a south-west-facing slope. It was composed of one main deposit of material (0.1-0.3m deep). This was loosely compacted blackish-brown sandy clay with stone (50mm) and charcoal. No evidence for a trough was identified during testing.

Four subcircular patches (0.3-1.1m) of burn earth were uncovered. These most likely functioned as hearths for firing material during the use of the site.

Several features resulting from activity post dating the build-up of the burnt mound were identified. Some of these were stratigraphically linked and it was possible to determine a number of phases of post-mound activity.

A north-south ditch cut through the centre of the mound material and the burnt spread was truncated to the west by three stone-lined drains. The largest of these was 1.2m wide and 0.5m deep. Cutting through one of the drains was a ditch 1.25m wide and 0.4m deep. This may be the remains of an earlier field boundary. It was truncated by another of the stone lined drains.

<b>LAUGHANSTOWN</b> <b>Post-medieval (industrial?)</b> <b>Melanie McQuade</b>	<b>03E1471</b> 323797.6 223350.36
<p>Monitoring of ground works associated with the development of the Science and Technology Park (II) district lands in Cherrywood and Laughanstown is undertaken between 21 July and 25 August 2003 (o. 468 above, 03E0839). Six areas of archaeological potential were uncovered and investigated under separate licences (Nos 623, 03E1145; 470, 03E1182; 4, 03E1365; 625, 03E1366; 626 and 627, 03E1471). The following refers to Site 6, a circular arrangement pits, an enclosing ditch and a linear feature. The excavation of this site was carried out between 2 and 1 September 2003.</p> <p>The site covered an area of 70.5m<sup>2</sup> and was located on a west-facing slope 42.6-41.9m OD, west the late 17th-century military camp at Laughanstown (SMR 26:127). The stratigraphy comprised c. 0.28m of ploughsoil overlying natural mound.</p> <p>A total of 29 pits formed an unbroken circle with an internal diameter of 7.5m. The pits were subrectangular - trapezoidal in shape with straight sides and a flat base. They ranged in size from 0.28 to 6m long, 0.28 to 0.5m wide externally and 0.23 to 0.28m wide internally. Their depths ranged from 0.06 to 0.62m and the average distance between the pits was 0.37m. The pits opened into an enclosing ditch. The enclosing ditch had a circumference of 23.5m and was 0.65-0.85m wide and 0.27-0.4m deep, there was no evidence for a break or entrance in the ditch.</p> <p>A linear feature extended for 1.5m from the west of the ditch and appeared to be contemporary. It was steep-sided cut 0.3m wide and 0.15m deep, with no fills. The lower fill was dark-brown clay with much charcoal and some</p>	

burnt earth and stone. The upper fill was yellowish-brown silty clay with some tone and little charcoal.

The sides of each pit were burnt, and burning extended from the opening of the pits along the inner edge of the enclosing ditch. Burning had apparently taken place within the pits simultaneously, but there was minimal burning within the ditch. The fills of the ditch and pits result from the burning that took place on-site. The pits were filled with the same material as that within the upper levels of the enclosing ditch.

Three main fills were identified within the ditch. The primary fill was black silt with very frequent inclusions of charcoal and very occasional inclusions of burnt bone. In the south-east of the ditch a thin layer of redeposited natural was found between the primary and secondary fills. The secondary fill was a black, charcoal-rich silty deposit with some burnt earth and very occasional inclusions of burnt bone, the upper fill of the ditch was a greyish-black silty soil with a very high frequency of charcoal, some stones and very occasional inclusions of burnt bone. This fill was identical to the fills of the pits, suggesting that it had spilled out from them.

The accumulations of fills on this site probably result from a series of burning episodes related to its use. One pit, which had been cut at a higher level than the others, did not open into the encircling ditch, but there was evidence that burning had taken place within it. The pits and the ditch were sealed by moderately compacted yellowish-brown silty clay. This was 0.09-0.24m deep and was similar to natural subsoil, but with occasional charcoal flecks. This material may have built up as a result of agricultural activity carried out after the site had gone out of use. It was cut by a number of early modern plough furrows. The majority of finds from this site, in particular a coin or token from the middle ditch fill, indicate that it dates from the mid- to late 18th century. Two residual sherds of Leinster cooking ware were also recovered. Finds from the uppermost fill and ploughsoil broadly date from the 17th to early 20th centuries. The presence of finds contemporary with the use of the site may be due to the disturbance of ground resulting from later agricultural activity.




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Figure No: 1	Client: RPA
Title: Site Location	Drawn By: CT
Job No: 679	Date: August 2006

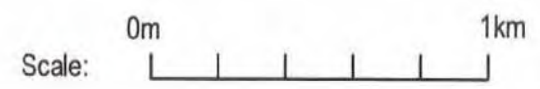
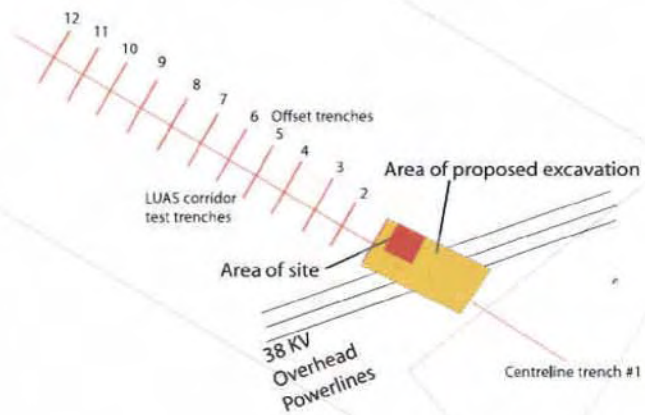


Figure 1: Site Location Map (extract from OS Discovery Series Sheet 50)



Area of proposed excavation  
60m by 30m by 0.40m



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Figure No: 2	Client: RPA
Title: Test Trenches	Drawn By: AJ
Job No: 679	Date: 2/10/06

Scale c. 1:9000

Figure 2: Approximate area of proposed excavation.



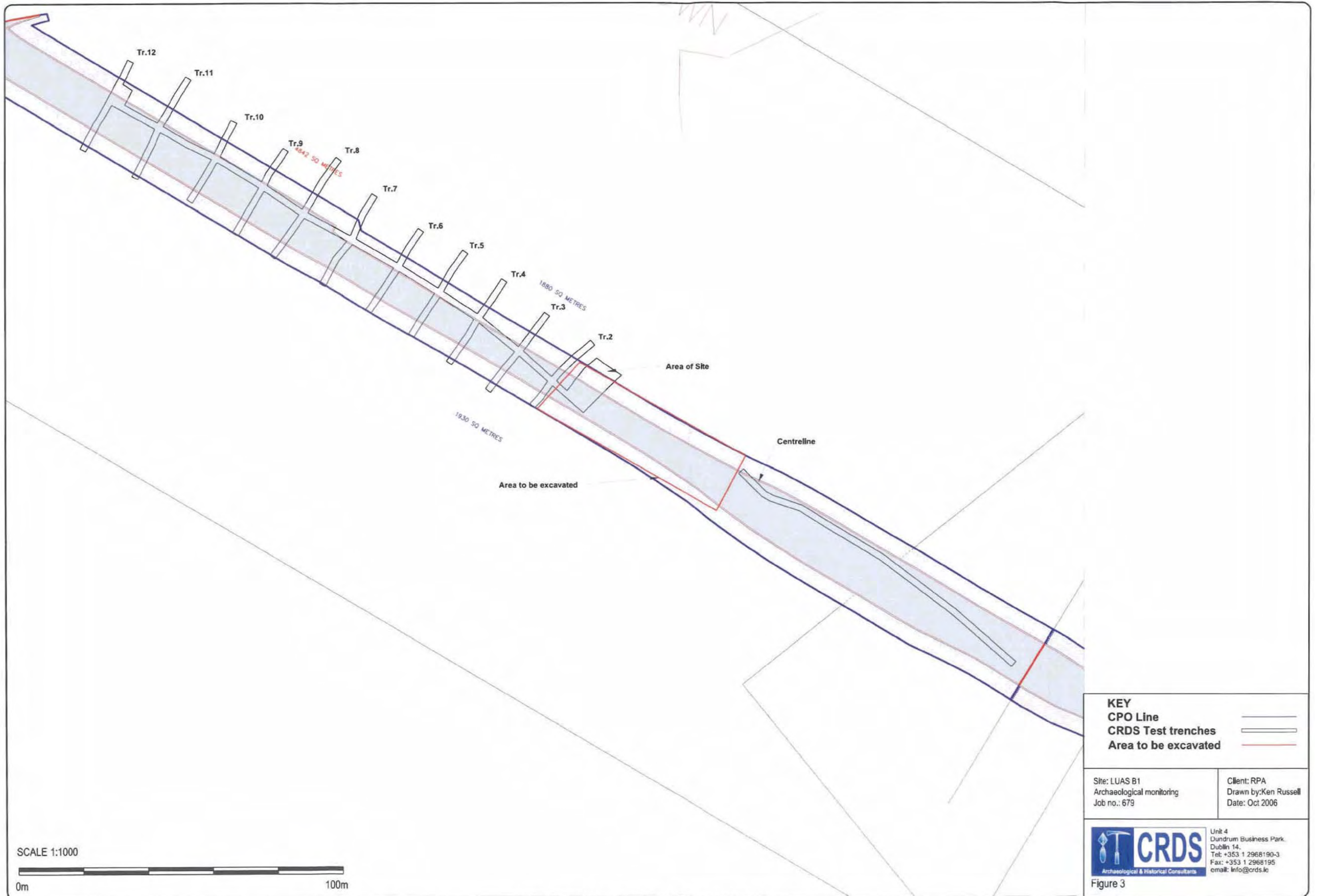
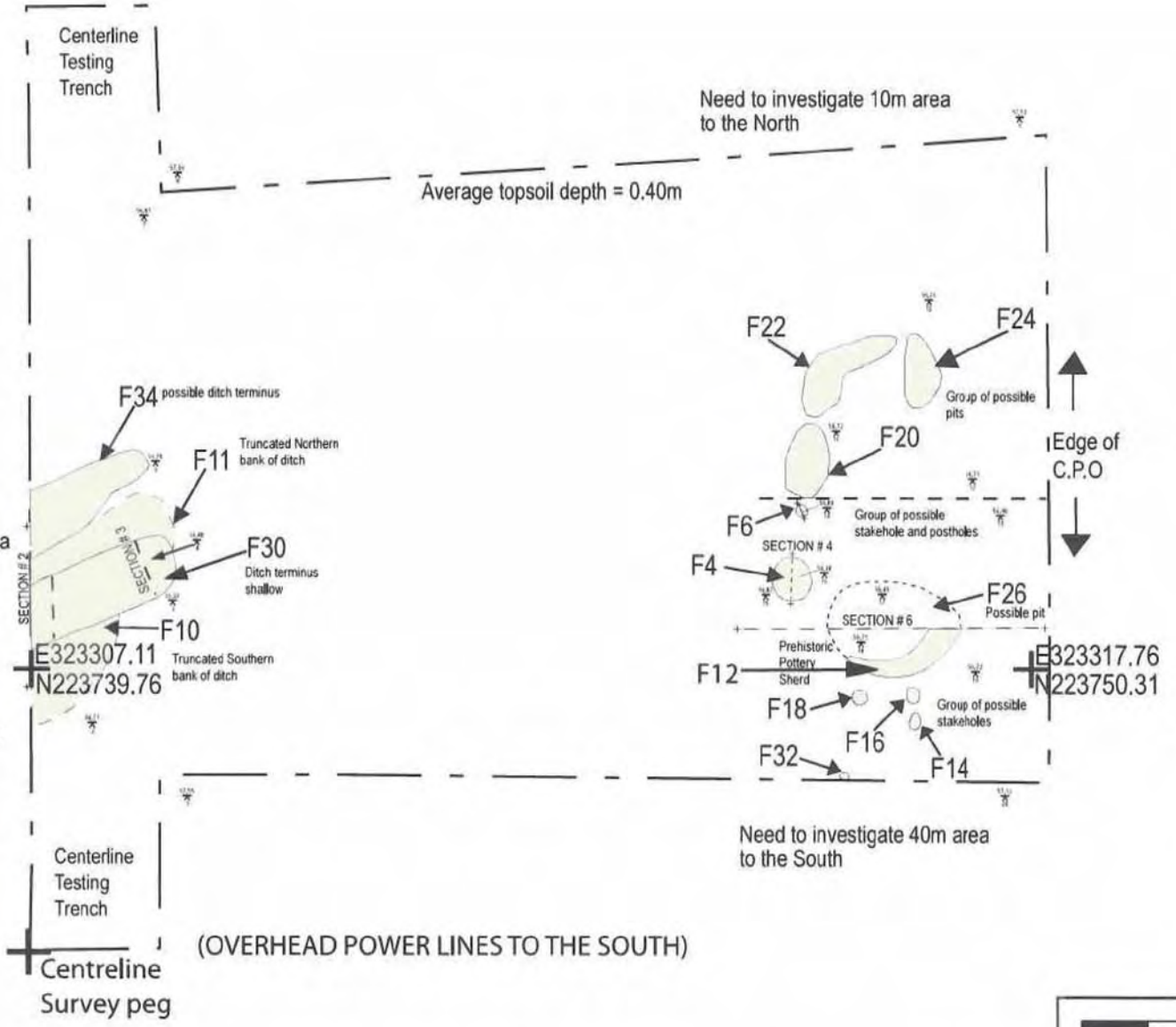
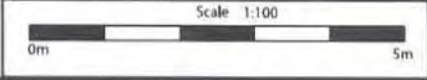


Figure 3 :LUAS B1 line showing CRDS test trenching at Laughanstown



Key

- Stones.
- Possible Archaeological Features.
- Grass.
- Natural Subsoil.
- Levels reduced to OD.
- Edge of excavation.
- Arbitrary grid coordinates.



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Figure No: 4 Client: R.P.A.  
Licence no: 06E944 Drawn By: AJ  
Job No: 679 Date: 02/10/06

Figure No: 4 Plan of archaeological features exposed.

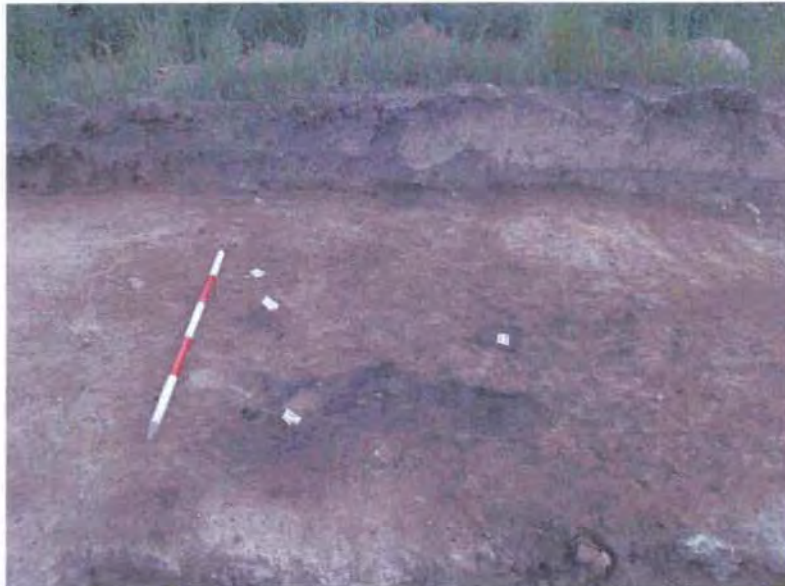


Plate 1: Possible Prehistoric structure.  
Possible stakeholes F18, F16, F32, F14 and possible pit F12. Facing South East.



Plate 2: Possible Prehistoric structure.  
Possible stakeholes F18, F16, F32, F14 and possible pit F12. Facing South West.



Plate 3: Possible Prehistoric structure  
Possible stakeholes F18, F16, F32, F14 and possible pit F12. Facing North West.



Plate 4: Possible double ditch terminus F30 and F34 with truncated banks F11 and F10 Facing South West.



Plate 5: Possible double ditch terminus F30 and F34 with truncated banks F11 and F10 Facing North West.



Plate 6: Possible double ditch terminus F30 and F34 with truncated banks F11 and F10 Facing South East.