



# **LUAS B1 Sandyford to Cherrywood Extension**

## **Metal Detection Survey Preliminary Report**



**Laughanstown**

**Co. Dublin**

**06R178**

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May 2007



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- |                        |                    |
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**Project** Metal detection survey report  
**Excavation Licence No.** 06E944  
**Metal Detection Consent No.** 06R178  
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**Project** LUAS B1, Sandyford to Cherrywood Extension

**Townland** Laughanstown  
**Civil Parish** Tully  
**County** South County Dublin.

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

**Project Duration** 2 Weeks  
**Survey Start Date** 1<sup>st</sup> November 2006  
**Report Date** 31<sup>st</sup> May 2007

Report signed off by,

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## Abstract

The following is a preliminary report on metal detecting carried out in association with archaeological excavations at Laughanstown. Test excavations were carried out as part of a program of targeted pre-development archaeological assessments in advance of the proposed LUAS B1 Sandyford to Cherrywood extension. Funding was provided by the Railway Procurement Agency. The metal detection survey took place over two weeks from the 1<sup>st</sup> November 2006. The purpose of the survey was to locate potential archaeologically significant metallic objects that may otherwise have been lost during the course of development works. The survey entailed the systematic investigation of spoil produced during archaeological testing and excavation in accordance with directions from the National Museum of Ireland and National Monuments Section of the DOEHLG. This report should be read in conjunction with the Laughanstown excavation report, (06E944ext).

The early modern Laughanstown/Loughlinstown military camp (DU026:127), is located c. 60m to the east of the excavation. The remains of Tully church (DU026:023), an ecclesiastical site of early medieval origin, are also located c. 200m to the west of the LUAS corridor.

The development applications unit of the NMS, recommended that a metal detection strategy be implemented during the archaeological works due to the proximity to Laughanstown Military Camp, a recorded monument (DU026:127). The consent to use a metal detection device was granted, (06R178) as part of the conditions attached to the license to excavate (06E944) within the development corridor in Laughanstown.

Pre-development testing commenced in September 2006. A small number of archaeological features of likely prehistoric and modern date were identified, concentrated in a single area. The site was subsequently excavated between October and December 2006 under an extension to the testing licence (06E944).

The development footprint in Laughanstown encompasses an area measuring c. 25m by 350m, around 8750m<sup>2</sup>. The area is currently undeveloped. Fourteen exploratory test trenches covered a total area of c. 1206m<sup>2</sup> extending along 265m of the development corridor. Features of potential archaeological significance were identified in three of these trenches. A section of the development corridor c. 40m in length could not be tested due to the presence of overhead power lines. The site which was later expanded around these archaeological features, measured c. 62m in length by 21m in width; additional test trenches to the south brought the area of excavation to c.1350m<sup>2</sup>. Overall c. 2556m<sup>2</sup> was systematically investigated by metal detection and visual checking of the spoil generated from the excavation and testing.

A range of significant artefacts were recovered through metal-detecting of topsoil removed during the excavation; the majority are likely to have originated from Laughanstown Army Camp (DU026:127). The finds included 10 tokens, three buttons, two cap badges, 17 musket balls and other military paraphernalia. The significant range of military finds, the majority datable to the c. 18<sup>th</sup> century, suggests activity associated with the camp extended over a larger area than that defined by the constraint ring depicted in the maps of the Record of Monuments and Places. The westernmost boundary of the zone of archaeological potential for the 18<sup>th</sup> century army camp (DU026:127) depicted on the maps of the Record of Monuments and Places corresponds exactly with the Old Harcourt street Railway line which ran north-west to south-east, c. 60m to the east of the excavation, but the files of the Record of Monuments and Places do not indicate on what basis this boundary was chosen. The results of the metal detection survey would suggest that activity associated with the military camp may have extended over a broader area encompassing the current site; this would explain the significant number of military artefacts recovered during metal detection.

## **1. Introduction**

### **1.1. Site Location**

The site is located in the townland of Laughanstown, c. 1.5km to the south-east of Carrickmines and c. 1km north of Junction 16 on the M50 motorway, in the Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown area of South County Dublin (NGR 323307E, 223739N; See Figure 1). Laughanstown or Lehaunstown, as the area is also known, is located in the civil parish of Tully and the Barony of Rathdown, and is situated c. 56.80 metres above sea level. The route of the proposed development is c. 60m to the west of the zone of archaeological potential for Laughanstown/Loughlinstown military camp (DU026:127) depicted in the maps of the Record of Monuments and Places. The remains of Tully church (DU026:023), an ecclesiastical site of early medieval origin are located c. 200m to the west.

### **1.2. The nature of the 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, authorised 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. The construction of the LUAS track will involve digging a trench at least 7m wide and 1.20m deep. The working width of the construction corridor will measure c. 15m to 25m.

### **1.3. Circumstances and dates of fieldwork**

This report concerns a pre-development metal detection survey carried out over two weeks in November 2006. This survey was carried out in conjunction with excavation and testing which took place between 18<sup>th</sup> October and 8<sup>th</sup> December 2006, on a section of the development corridor for the LUAS B1 line, extending between Laughanstown Lane and Cherrywood Estate. During this period the site was exposed and extended back to the edge of the development footprint. The site was located on a flat area of pasture-land and is currently undeveloped. The development footprint in this area measures c. 25m in width by 350m in length, comprising an area of c. 8750m<sup>2</sup>. The total area surveyed during excavation and testing was c. 2556m<sup>2</sup>. The survey team at various times consisted of a site assistant, a surveyor and the director.

## **2. Geology and Topography**

### **2.1. Solid Geology and soils**

The geology of the general area consisted of granite bedrock overlain by late Pleistocene glacial tills; mainly grey brown podzolic soils with frequent limestone fragments. The ground conditions along the route were influenced by the last major glaciation, in which typically, between 1m and 20m of glacial till overly the bedrock. The granite bedrock, when decayed, leads to acidic soils which create a poor environment for preservation of bone and faunal material. The site is located on flat undeveloped green-field which has generally been intensively farmed.

### **2.2. Topography and Landscape**

Topographically, the landscape of the LUAS route through Laughanstown townland can be described as a low-lying river valley, located c. 2km from the coast at Dalkey Bay. The site is located on a flat area of pastureland which is undeveloped. The land rises to the south-west to a ridge at 74.00 metres above sea level, upon which is located Tully Church. The land slopes gently down to the coast in the east. The site is c. 500m south of the Carrickmines stream; a tributary of the Loughlinstown River which is located c. 500m to the east of the site. The site has been under intensive agricultural usage for at least the last two centuries and the topsoil/ploughsoil layer is relatively deep, (c. 0.50m - 0.60m). The surrounding area of Cherrywood and the M50 motorway has been heavily developed over the past decade, with major quarrying activity related to these modern building developments.



### 3. Archaeological and Historical Background

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

Previous archaeological investigations are the most substantial source of information about prehistoric activity in the townland of Laughanstown. Excavations have uncovered evidence from throughout the entire prehistoric period. Amongst the most notable of these were the series of excavations by Matthew Seaver which took place in advance of the construction of the M50 Motorway c. 1km south of the current site and revealed a range of sites dating from throughout the prehistoric period. These included a possible Middle to Late Bronze Age settlement c.750m to the south of the current site as well as cairns, burnt mounds, pits, quarries and banks. Artefacts recovered from the excavations included: a microlith and small number of blades from the Mesolithic, stone axes, concave and hollow scrapers, leaf-shaped arrow heads, blades, cores and potsherds from the Neolithic and pottery sherds, flint implements, scrapers, blades, hammerstones, a porphyry axe, a stone spindle-whorl, a large portion of a saddle quern stone built into a drystone wall, a cup-marked stone, a polished dolerite axe and human remains from the Bronze Age. Seaver also conducted excavations and a resistivity survey around an Early Bronze Age wedge tomb (DU026:024) located c.700m south of the present development which had been defined by a low earthen bank, capped with a ring of stones and was situated on top of a large trivallate enclosure. Seaver suggested that the earthworks surrounding the tomb may indicate its importance not only as a depositional site for human remains, but also as a place of ritual significance. (Seaver, 00E0880 ext.; 00E0283; 02E1133 see Appendix 2) (Seaver 2001, 8-10; Seaver 2004, 8-12). For more information on these and all the other investigations which have uncovered prehistoric material please refer to Appendix 2.

#### 3.2. Early Medieval Period (c. AD 500 - 1170)

Ringforts are one of the most prominent monument types in Ireland and are generally dated to the early medieval period. In its simplest form a ringfort is essentially a circular space surrounded by a bank and fosse or perhaps by a rampart of stone. While they vary considerably in size, they are generally thought to have been enclosed farmsteads, some may even have simply functioned as cattle enclosures. Their defensive capacity is generally considered to have been of secondary importance (Power *et al.* 1992, 131; Stout 1997, 14, 32-34). Despite the frequency of their occurrence throughout Ireland, Stout describes Leinster as an area of low ringfort density. However, although there may never have been as many in this part of the country as elsewhere, it is generally accepted that surviving ringforts are unlikely to represent the monument's original numbers and are therefore not an accurate representation of the density of early medieval settlement (Stout 1997, 59-63). There is a ringfort located c. 400m southwest of the current development in the townland of Laughanstown (DU026:006)

One of the most important recorded monuments in Laughanstown is a small, ruined church known as Tully Church (DU026:023), dedicated to St Brigid. Research indicates that it may date originally to the early 6<sup>th</sup> century, although it was extended some time between the 11<sup>th</sup> and the 12<sup>th</sup> century (Joyce 1912, 7). A charter of King John's confirming the priory's possessions in 1202, lists Sighrahe, son of Thorkill as the original grantor, ceding lands centred on Laughanstown, an area between Carrickmines and Loughlinstown, to the priory before the Norman invasion (Ball 1995, 103; O'Byrne 2002, 230). Amongst the numerous crosses and cross slabs in and around the church is a 12<sup>th</sup> century cross located to the north of the graveyard which possibly marked the outer boundary of the *tearmann*, the sacred area around the church. Three stone crosses dating to between the 8<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> centuries, and two of the Rathdown 'leacs' (or decorated cross slabs) are located near the church. Archaeological investigations of Tully Church were undertaken by O'Donovan in 1998 and uncovered part of the

boundary ditch associated with the outer enclosure (O'Donovan, 97E0279). The Church was in ruins by 1615; despite repairs in 1630, it fell out of use altogether after the 1641 Rebellion (Deery and Halpin 2005, 53)

Archaeological evidence uncovered by Seaver indicates that the area around Laughanstown was used for cereal cultivation in the early medieval period. This evidence consisted of features such as furrows and field drains as well as a number of medieval artefacts in the plough soils, including plough pebbles and local pottery, the latter of which would have been deposited when the long fields were manured during this period (Seaver 2001, 8-12). Finally, four earth-cut cereal kilns containing oats, wheat and barley, an associated structure and field hedges indicate large-scale crop growth and processing at the site in the medieval period (Seaver 2004, 11).

### **3.3. Late Medieval Period (c. AD 1170 - 1570)**

The area around Laughanstown was part of a small manor during the medieval period. It was probably administered from a farm centre on the site presently occupied by Laughanstown Park House (Seaver 2001, 9). For most of the 12<sup>th</sup> century it was under the rule of the Meic Torcaill, the kings of Dublin, whose reign ended in 1171 when they were dispossessed of their lands by the Anglo-Normans (O'Byrne 2002, 230-5). Laughanstown is located just outside the Pale - the area under Anglo-Norman control, making it a disputed marchland from the late 13<sup>th</sup> until the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The Welsh and Anglo-Normans who settled in the region were subject to frequent attacks from the native O'Byrnes and the O'Tooles of Wicklow (O'Byrne 2003, 237-241).

Approximately 1km west of the current development (and outside the study area) are the remains of Carrickmines Castle, which was used as a stronghold in the fight against the Wicklow tribes (O'Byrne 2003, 237-241). Approximately 500m to the south southwest of the site stood a second castle, known as Lehaunstown Castle (DU026:093) which was leased by the powerful Ostman family of Archbold who along with other families such as the Walshes and the Goodmans had settled the land to protect the southern barriers of the Pale (Swan 1998, 165). However, in 1566 the Archbolds sided with the native Irish and were consequently dispossessed of their lands. The remains of this castle survive as the core of the present private dwelling at Lehaunstown House (Swan 1998, 165).

### **3.4. Post Medieval Period to Early Modern Period (c. AD 1570 - 1800)**

During the rebellion of 1641 many of the Old English lords of the Pale sided with the native Irish so that by the end of that year the whole of south Dublin was under rebel control. At this time, Lehaunstown Castle was attacked and burnt by the rebels as it had become the refuge place for the vicar of Rathmichael, Rev. Simon Swayne and his companions (Ball 1902, 96; Goodbody 1993, 34-35). Despite all this conflict, at the time of the Restoration, a good thatched castle was recorded to have stood in Laughanstown (Ball 1905, 104).

In 1690, during the Williamite wars, the army of James II camped at Laughanstown. The original camp appears to have been centred on a hill to the north of Tully Church, which consequently became known as Gun and Drum Hill (Deery and Halpin 2005, 48). The second, more extensive and important military camp was established in Laughanstown by the British government in 1795. The camp was set up to defend Killiney Bay from a possible French landing (Seaver 2004, 12) and was later used as a garrison during the 1798 rebellion. At its peak the military camp covered over 120 acres and billeted up to 4000 troops (Deery and Halpin 2005, 48). The section of the current development corridor passes c. 60m south-west of the historic army camp site (DU026:127).

This later camp had two lines of encampment. The first was located on the original site of Gun and Drum Hill, but probably extended further south towards the current development, while the second was

probably located to the east, on a line west of and parallel to the current N11. A communication route, which soldiers probably used for field manoeuvres may have run across the site to Bride's Glen and is possibly shown on Rocque's map of 1760 (Seaver 2001, 9). The camp was said to have been a sight unparalleled in Ireland at the time with its wooden housing, ballroom and coffee room which supplied Irish and foreign newspapers and hosted public breakfasts. The camp was finally dismantled and its troops moved elsewhere at the close of the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Ball 1902, 104; Ferrar 1796; Deery and Halpin 2005, 48).

The site of the military camp has been the subject of archaeological investigations which have identified associated archaeological remains and recovered a range of significant artefacts. Excavations carried out in Cherrywood, Laughanstown and Loughlinstown by O'Donovan in 1997-8 produced large quantities of 18<sup>th</sup> century material associated with both an Inn and the military fort (O'Donovan 97E0279). Matthew Seaver's excavations in Laughanstown recovered a range of 18<sup>th</sup> century military artefacts including musket shots, gunflint, badges and buttons bearing the insignia of the Louth Militia and a number of Scottish regiments, coins of George III and commercial tokens from the Associated Irish Mines Company of Camac, Kyan and Camac. Seaver explains that such tokens would have been used as payment to the soldiers so that they could purchase goods at the weekly markets which took place at the camp (Seaver 2001 9; Seaver 2004, 8-12).

## 4. Archaeological metal detection survey

### 4.1. Methodology

The archaeological assessment process for the Laughanstown area included a deskbased study, fieldwalking, geophysical survey, and a full test excavation programme. Geophysical survey of the area (06R069, Elliott 2006), identified a minimum of 20 ferrous concentrations randomly located across the proposed LUAS development corridor in Laughanstown. These would seem to roughly correspond with the ferrous artefacts recovered during the metal detection survey (06R178).

The initial testing programme consisted of the excavation of a central test trench extending along the length of the Laughanstown development corridor with offset trenches excavated at 15m intervals extending to the full width of the wayleave. The archaeological recommendations by the development applications unit of the NMS required a metal detection strategy to be implemented due to the proximity to the site of Laughanstown Military Camp, a site listed in the Record of Monuments and Places (DU026-127) as part of the archaeological mitigation for this portion of the scheme (ref. no. G2005/510). The western boundary of the constraint ring for the site is located c. 60m to the east of the site of excavation, as shown on the RMP map (Figure 3); the exact extent of the site is uncertain. The National Museum of Ireland required that a find retrieval strategy be drawn up to allow for the spoil material from the excavated test trenches to be spread and searched for archaeological objects and a metal detector used should the need arise.

The finds retrieval strategy involved all metal detection hits to be marked and surveyed, allowing any concentrations of metal artefacts to be identified. All hits were then investigated. The results were then incorporated into the final excavation strategy for the site. The detection device used for this survey was a Pulse diver 950 metal detector.

### 4.2. Survey

All of the spoil excavated from the test trenches was subject to a visual search along with survey by metal detection. All resulting hits using the metal detector were investigated and the exact location of each artefact recovered was recorded using G.P.S. equipment (Figure 5). Sixty ferrous objects and five copper alloy objects were recovered from the test trenches excavated along c. 180m of the Laughanstown development corridor, (Appendix 4, 06E944:2:1 – 06E944:2:67). The positions of the artefacts suggested no immediately obvious concentrations. The finds seemed to be spread throughout the topsoil within the test trenches. The metal detection survey was confined to the excavated area within the test trenches; the rest of the undisturbed pastureland within the development corridor in Laughanstown was not checked. All of the soil from the test trench excavation was searched to investigate any hits produced by the metal detector.

A single site of archaeological significance was exposed during test trenching of Laughanstown townland; it was presumed that additional archaeological features would be located in the adjacent areas of the development corridor (Figure 4). This site was expanded and excavated from October to December 2006 under an extension to the testing excavation licence (06E944). The expanded site measured 62m in length by 21m in width. The excavation necessitated the bulk removal of soil by machine; retrieval positions for each artefact group are located by quadrant, (Figure 6).

A total of 387 artefacts were recovered from the topsoil during the survey. The exact find spots of 67 artefacts were recorded from the test trench excavation area, measuring c.1206m<sup>2</sup> (Figure 5). One-hundred-and-seventy-six metal artefacts, mainly iron, copper and lead were collected from separate quadrants, over an area measuring c.1350m<sup>2</sup> (Figure 6). 144 possible flint artefacts were collected from the topsoil after heavy showers of rain within the development corridor area measuring c.2556m<sup>2</sup>, but the exact find spot locations were not recorded (Figure 4).

## 5. Archaeological Finds

### 5.1. Overview

A total of 387 finds were recovered during the course of the metal detection survey (**06R178**). All the finds were recovered from unstratified topsoil (**F2**), which was removed by machine during Laughanstown testing and excavation (**06E944**).

- 143 lithics (32 prehistoric/111 unknown)
- 1 pottery sherd (early modern to modern)
- 185 ferrous finds (28 early modern to modern/157 unknown)
- 31 copper alloy finds (early modern)
- 22 lead finds (21 early modern to modern/1 unknown)
- 2 clay pipe fragments (early modern to modern)
- 1 silver plated fork (early modern to modern)
- 2 possible steel finds (modern)

The finds were subject to limited remedial conservation on site, where necessary, bagged according to material and suggested date, and forwarded to the post excavation facility in Dundrum for processing, storage and labelling. The services of a professional conservator (Ms. Susannah Kelly, School of Archaeology, U.C.D.) were available when necessary. Certain artefacts will need to be subject to specialist analysis for proper identification.

All of the 143 flint artefacts will be sent to a lithics specialist for analysis, to provide a suggested date. Conservation and cleaning may be needed before a specialist can identify the majority of the metal artefacts. Initially 98 metal artefacts will need some sort of specialist identification and at least 31 copper alloy objects will need to be fully cleaned and conserved.

The artefacts can also be subdivided by suggested date: 32 possible prehistoric flints, 86 early modern/modern finds and 269 finds of unknown date. Where appropriate the artefacts will be forwarded to a specialist for further analysis. All finds are listed in the Finds Register (Appendix 4). This is broken down by columns indicating material type, suggested period, width, length, feature number, finds number, specialist analysis, and conservation. Only a brief summary is included here:

A total of 241 metal objects were recovered at the site, 185 of which were ferrous and 56 non-ferrous.

Even though all ferrous objects are encrusted and corroded, it was possible to preliminary identify them based on their shape (Appendix 4). A full report will be made following the X-ray and/or conservation.

Seven tokens and one coin were found during the metal detection survey.

Three out of seven tokens are Conder tokens.

Conder tokens are named after James Conder, an 18<sup>th</sup> century cataloguer who also issued tokens to advertise his drapery business in Ipswich. Tokens were made in thousands of varieties and designs. Royal copper coinage was issued sporadically from the late 17<sup>th</sup> to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and it stopped altogether. Tokens circulated freely but did not meet the increasing need for copper coins to pay wages and make change as the industrial revolution accelerated.

One of the conder tokens recovered is Camac Kyan and Camac (Dublin) copper Conder halfpenny token dated 1792.

The Camac Kyan and Camac tokens were issued by The Hibernian Mine Company, which was started in 1790 and incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1792. The partners at the time of the token's issue were Turner Camac, John Howard Kyan and John Camac.

The other two Conder tokens are Cronebane (Wicklow) copper Conder halfpenny tokens dated 1794.

The two tokens recovered are issued by Parys Mine Company at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

One token is heavily worn with a lion under fleur de lis, possibly with crown on an edged shield on the reverse.

The last token from this assemblage is heavily worn. No detail is visible.

The only coin found on site is George III (1760-1820) copper halfpenny, London Coinage (1766-82). The coin is heavily worn and very few details are visible.

There were four buttons and two cap badges recovered during the survey.

Some of the buttons are heavily encrusted and no details are visible. However two small buttons have a visible design: harp in centre encircled with writing KILKENNY REGIMENT.

Two badges are tin-plated cap badges in the shape of folded-over feather. These finds are possibly related to Scottish Perthshire Fencibles.

Fifteen lead musket shots were recovered at the site. All of them were unearthened from the topsoil (F2). Seven have the diameter of 15.5mm. Five musket shots are 16mm in diameter, and the remaining three measure 12.5mm, 14mm and 18.5mm in diameter. This most likely indicates the calibre of the muskets.

Six amorphous lead objects were also recovered from the topsoil. They were probably used as the material for making musket shots and other lead weaponry or were by-products of lead melting.

Seventeen copper/copper alloy finds recovered from the Laughanstown site make up a miscellaneous category. These finds include a thimble, a small padlock, a fragment of a keyhole, a fragment of a chain, a hinge, a fork and various unidentified objects including two fragments of a possible harmonica reed-plate. All these finds are post medieval in date.

Two fragments of clay pipe were recovered: one stem and a fragment of a clay pipe bowl with rest. The bowl was identified based on the shape, size and maker's mark as dating from the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

One pottery fragment was recovered; a sherd of stoneware ink bottle, dated to 19<sup>th</sup> century.

## **5.2. Prehistoric Finds (c. 7000 BC-AD500)**

A total of 32 flint finds of likely Neolithic to Early Bronze age (c. 4000BC to 1500BC) date were recovered during the course of the survey, the entire assemblage of flint finds may need specialist identification to obtain suggested dates.

### **5.2.1. Prehistoric Lithics**

Thirty two possible prehistoric lithics were recovered during the metal detection survey; these were all located from unstratified topsoil along the general corridor area. A specialist will have to analyse the entire flint assemblage to give a more precise identification and possible date.

The flint assemblage as provisionally identified as prehistoric in date contains: five flint scrapers (06E944:2:245), (06E944:2:358), (06E944:2:374), (06E944:2:375), (06E944:2:380), sixteen fragments of flint debitage (06E944:2:247), (06E944:2:253), (06E944:2:333), (06E944:2:334), (06E944:2:335), (06E944:2:336), (06E944:2:342), (06E944:2:345), (06E944:2:347), (06E944:2:349), (06E944:2:351), (06E944:2:353), (06E944:2:361), (06E944:2:362), (06E944:2:384), (06E944:2:386), eight flint cores (06E944:2:256), (06E944:2:337), (06E944:2:338), (06E944:2:341), (06E944:2:343), (06E944:2:348), (06E944:2:352), (06E944:2:363), one flint thumb scraper (06E944:2:332), one possible rubbing stone (06E944:2:364) and one flint blade (06E944:339).

### **5.3. Medieval Finds**

No finds of medieval origin have been identified from the assemblage.

### **5.4. Early Modern to Modern Finds (c AD 1700-2000)**

A total of 86 finds of likely early modern to modern date were recovered during the course of the metal detection survey including:

#### **5.4.1. Ceramics:**

A total of three early modern to modern ceramic fragments were recovered during the metal detection survey. Two clay pipe fragments were recovered, one bowl fragment (06E944:2:244) and one clay pipe stem (06E944:2:107). One fragment of brown glazed pottery (06E944:2:218) was also recovered.

#### **5.4.2. Lead:**

A total of twenty one lead objects, provisionally of early modern to modern date, were recovered during the metal detection survey:

These consisted of fifteen musketballs of various sizes: (06E944:2:82), (06E944:2:87), (06E944:2:119), (06E944:2:121), (06E944:2:136), (06E944:2:157), (06E944:2:158), (06E944:2:159), (06E944:2:160), (06E944:2:179), (06E944:2:180), (06E944:2:190), (06E944:2:191), (06E944:2:216), (06E944:2:217), three lead sheets (06E944:2:89), (06E944:2:134), (06E944:2:214); two inscribed lead sheets (06E944:2:88), (06E944:2:123); and one lead disc (06E944:2:137).

#### **5.4.3. Ferrous Objects:**

A total of twenty eight ferrous objects have been provisionally identified as being early modern to modern in date:

Five horseshoe fragments (06E944:2:85), (06E944:2:125), (06E944:2:220), (06E944:2:223), (06E944:2:226), two mechanisms (06E944:2:102), (06E944:2:197), one spanner (06E944:2:173), four bolts (06E944:2:196), (06E944:2:199), (06E944:2:200), (06E944:2:201), seven iron objects (06E944:2:202), (06E944:2:221), (06E944:2:222), (06E944:2:225), (06E944:2:227), (06E944:2:232), (06E944:2:233), two iron hooks (06E944:2:203), (06E944:2:219), two iron rivets (06E944:2:224), (06E944:2:231) one iron nail (06E944:2:228), one iron plough (06E944:2:229), one iron bolt (06E944:2:230), one iron disc (06E944:2:242), one iron sheet (06E944:2:243).

#### **5.4.4. Copper alloy:**

A total of thirty one copper alloy objects which have been provisionally identified of being early modern to modern in date:

Eight copper tokens (06E944:2:10), (06E944:2:75), (06E944:2:77), (06E944:2:81), (06E944:2:106), (06E944:2:120), (06E944:2:124), (06E944:2:198), one copper strap end (06E944:2:18), five copper buttons (06E944:2:35), (06E944:2:83), (06E944:2:103), (06E944:2:122), (06E944:2:162), one copper door hinge (06E944:2:50), one gun fragment (06E944:2:57), two military insignia (06E944:2:68), (06E944:2:105) one copper knob (06E944:2:74), one copper lock (06E944:2:76), one copper chain

(06E944:2:78), one copper keyhole (06E944:2:79), one copper thimble (06E944:2:80), one copper nut cover (06E944:2:86), two copper/lead harmonica's (06E944:2:104), (06E944:2:138), one copper alloy tube (06E944:2:161), two copper alloy objects (06E944:2:212), (06E944:2:215), one copper funnel (06E944:2:213), one copper plate (06E944:2:241).

**5.4.5. Silver plated:**

One copper possible silver plated fork (06E944:2:193), was recovered and provisionally identified as early modern to modern in date.

**5.4.6. Steel:**

Two possible modern steel objects were recovered, a piece of steel or lead wire (06E944:2:84) and an agricultural hoe blade (06E944:2:28).

**5.5. Finds of Unknown Date**

Specialist analysis of the one hundred and forty three flints, may distinguish the worked artefacts from naturally occurring flint which has been plough-struck. Analysis may also be required on many of the one hundred and fifty nine metal artefacts of unknown date, some of which have proven difficult to identify due to the amount of corrosion.



## 6. Locations of finds recovered during metal detection

### 6.1. *Unstratified finds from topsoil with accurate location record*

During the survey of the archaeological test trenches, 67 hits (06E944:2:1 – 06E944:2:67), were traced to their source and recovered (Appendix 4). The location of these artefacts was recorded using a GPS system, but no definite concentrations were observed (Figure 5).

### 6.2. *Unstratified finds from topsoil with approximate location record*

During the survey of the spoil generated from archaeological excavation of the Laughanstown site, 176 artefacts were recovered from topsoil (**F2**); the majority of these were metal. The excavation necessitated the bulk removal of soil by machine; retrieval positions for each artefact group are located by quadrant, (Figure 6).

While the majority of artefacts require specialist examination before identification and dating can proceed, it has been possible to provisionally identify a number of artefacts which may be associated with the 18th century military camp.

Area 1. (06E944:2:1 – 06E944:2:82) and (06E944:2:216 – 06E944:2:244)

Metal Artefacts included six iron nails (06E944:2:69, 06E944:2:70, 06E944:2:71, 06E944:2:72, 06E944:2:221 and 06E944:2:228), three horseshoe fragments (06E944:2:220, 06E944:2:223 and 06E944:2:226), two rivets or bolts (06E944:2:224 and 06E944:2:230), one rivet or washer (06E944:2:231), one square cube of iron (06E944:2:225), one possible chisel (06E944:2:227), one fragment of a plough (06E944:2:229) and five unidentifiable iron objects (06E944:2:73, 06E944:2:219, 06E944:2:222, 06E944:2:232 and 06E944:2:233) all came from the northern part of the site and are all undated. A copper knob (06E944:2:74), was from the southern area, and its original function is unknown, (Plate 9). This artefact appears to be either the bottom of a piece of furniture or a rounded end of a military staff or flagpole, which would date it to the military occupation of the site. Three tokens were recorded in this area, two with illegible inscriptions came from the southern area (06E944:2:75 and 06E944:2:77) and one came from the northern area (06E944:2:81). The obverse of this token is an edged shield with a *fleur-de-lis* over a lion rampant, (Plate 3). This coin has been identified as either a 1792 or 1794 "John of Gaunt" Lancaster Halfpenny or Condor token, one variation of which was payable in Dublin. The northern half of this area yielded one small undated padlock (06E944:2:76); (Plate 2), a copper alloy chain (06E944:2:78); (Plate 15) and a U-shaped copper object (06E944:2:79), believed to be part of a keyhole related to the padlock. Other artefacts included a thimble (06E944:2:80); (Plate 10) which appears post 17<sup>th</sup> century due to the small rim around the base, and a musket ball (06E944:2:82), both from the southern area.

Area 2. (06E944:2:83 – 06E944:2:85)

The artefacts from this area were one small copper button (06E944:2:83) with an illegible inscription, a fragment of a horseshoe (06E944:2:85), and a piece of steel or lead wire (06E944:2:84).

### Area 3. (06E944:2:86 – 06E944:2:94)

A few of the artefacts from this area have a modern origin, including one hexagonal copper alloy object (06E944:2:86); (Plate 11) with threads on the inside which appears to be the cover of a wheel nut from a vehicle, and an iron rod with a corroded bolt (06E944:2:94). The artefacts dating from the military camp include one musket ball (06E944:2:87); (Plate 13), possibly one horseshoe fragment (06E944:2:85), and one L-shaped fragment of lead or tin (06E944:2:88) inscribed with triangular indentations, possibly the serif from an inscribed letter. Another fragment of this artefact was recovered from 100E, 55N, and this piece was inscribed with small decorations and either a letter or part of a letter (06E944:2:123). The other artefacts from this area remain undated, and include a piece of lead (06E944:2:88), folded over into roughly a triangular shape, three iron nails (06E944:2:90, 06E944:2:91 and 06E944:2:92) and one unidentified iron object (06E944:2:93).

### Area 4. (06E944:2:95 – 06E944:2:102)

The artefacts from this area are all undated, and include two iron rods (06E944:2:96 and 06E944:2:97), an extremely corroded iron blade or chisel (06E944:2:99), one iron nail (06E944:2:101), a large, triangular block of iron (06E944:2:95) which is possibly missing a handle and a large iron rod ending in a rectangular block, with two small extensions forming an X-shape (06E944:2:102) which possibly belongs to a yoke. Both these objects are considered to be part of agricultural implements. Two iron objects (06E944:2:98 and 06E944:2:100) are too corroded for any identification.

### Area 5. (06E944:2:103 – 06E944:2:118)

Artefacts recovered from this area included nine nails (06E944:2:108, 06E944:2:109, 06E944:2:110, 06E944:2:111, 06E944:2:112, 06E944:2:113, 06E944:2:114, 06E944:2:115 and 06E944:2:116), one horseshoe fragment (06E944:2:118) and one fragment of lead (06E944:2:117), all of which remain undated. The more significant items are likely to date from the period of military use. These include a copper token (06E944:2:106) requiring specialist cleaning before the inscription can be read. A large copper alloy button (06E944:2:103); (Plate 4), and two military insignias in the shape of a feather, folded over to the right (06E944:2:68, 06E944:2:105); (Plate 7, 14). Research has shown that the Perthshire fencibles wore ostrich feathers as hackles, as demonstrated in Henry Raeburn's painting "The MacNab", showing the uniform worn by the Breadalbane fencibles and the badge may be associated with this uniform, (Plate 16). A second, less plausible hypothesis is that the badges represent the right-hand feather in the Prince of Wales' insignia, assuming that the other two have been lost over the course of time. In this case, the badge could represent that worn by the Royal Leinster infantry, a battalion which had incorporated the Westmeath militia by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Finally, the reed-plate of a harmonica or accordion (06E944:2:104); (Plate 1), which, although currently undated, could not pre-date the invention of these instruments at the start of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and a stem fragment from a clay pipe (06E944:2:107) were also recovered.

### Area 6. (06E944:2:119 – 06E944:2:135)

Artefacts recovered from this area included six nails (06E944:2:126, 06E944:2:127, 06E944:2:129, 06E944:2:130, 06E944:2:131 and 06E944:2:132), one reed-plate of a harmonica or accordion (06E944:2:123); (Plate 6), one horseshoe fragment (06E944:2:125), part of a possible broken chisel (06E944:2:135), one small strip of folded over lead (06E944:2:134) and two unidentifiable pieces of iron (06E944:2:128 and 06E944:2:133), all of which remain undated. Two copper tokens were also recovered (06E944:2:120 and 06E944:2:124), both of which require specialist cleaning before the inscription can be revealed. Three artefacts of obvious military origin were recovered: two lead musket balls (06E944:2:119 and 06E944:2:121) and one small copper alloy button (06E944:2:122).

#### Area 7. (06E944:2:136 – 06E944:2:150)

Artefacts recovered from this area included five nails (06E944:2:139, 06E944:2:140, 06E944:2:141, 06E944:2:142 and 06E944:2:143), two iron rods (06E944:2:145 and 06E944:2:148), one possible chisel (06E944:2:146) and two unidentifiable pieces of iron (06E944:2:144 and 06E944:2:149), all of which remain undated. Two artefacts, a piece of thin, triangular iron (06E944:2:147) and a curved sheet of iron (06E944:2:150) may be part of a broken plough, or other agricultural implements relating to a later period on this site. Two artefacts were recovered which may be related to the military occupation of the area: one musket ball (06E944:2:136), and one oval disc of lead (06E944:2:137), folded up at one end and down at the other, and which is possibly a musket part. One other artefact recovered was initially believed to be a belt buckle (06E944:2:138); (Plate 5), but upon closer inspection it appears to be the reed plate for an accordion. This could provide an approximate date of 1830, when the modern accordion was invented.

#### Area 8. (06E944:2:151 – 06E944:2:156)

Artefacts recovered from this area included two nails (06E944:2:153 and 06E944:2:154), one iron bar (06E944:2:156), one iron blade or chisel (06E944:2:155), one link from a chain (06E944:2:152) and one unidentifiable lump of iron (06E944:2:151), all of which are currently undated.

#### Area 9. (06E944:2:157 – 06E944:2:177)

It was not possible to metal detect the spoil from this area until after it had been deposited in a spoil heap outside the area of excavation. Artefacts recovered included seven nails (06E944:2:164, 06E944:2:166, 06E944:2:167, 06E944:2:168, 06E944:2:169 and 06E944:2:170), one possible piece of wire (06E944:2:174), one iron bolt with a corroded nut (06E944:2:176), two L-shaped pieces of metal (06E944:2:171 and 06E944:2:172), one iron bar (06E944:2:163), one crumbled sheet of iron (06E944:2:165), one U-shaped piece of iron (06E944:2:175) and one unidentified bullet-shaped lump of iron (06E944:2:177), all of which are currently undated. One modern tyre spanner (06E944:2:173) was also recovered. Four musket balls were recovered; three of these were standard musket balls (06E944:2:158, 06E944:2:159, and 06E944:2:160), but the fourth (06E944:2:157) shows evidence of having been fired. Two other undated artefacts were recovered, one small undated button or “pop-stud” (06E944:2:162) similar to (06E944:2:83), which will require specialist cleaning before the inscription can be read, and one copper tube (06E944:2:161) which may have formed part of a musket ram-rod.

#### Area 10. (06E944:2:178 – 06E944:2:189)

Artefacts recovered from this area included two iron nails (06E944:2:186 and 06E944:2:187), one iron belt buckle (06E944:2:181), one iron pin (06E944:2:178), half of a broken, circular iron object (06E944:2:189), an iron rod (06E944:2:184) with a small projection extending from half-way down, a broken iron chisel (06E944:2:188), a rectangular iron object (06E944:2:182) with a hole in the centre, and two unidentified pieces of iron (06E944:2:183 and 06E944:2:185), all of which are currently undated. Two musket balls were recovered; one standard musket ball (06E944:2:179), and a second, smaller musket ball (06E944:2:180), possibly for a pistol.

Area 11. (06E944:2:190 – 06E944:2:197)

Artefacts recovered from this area included one iron nail (06E944:2:193), an iron bolt with a corroded nut (06E944:2:196), a broken iron chisel (06E944:2:194) a rectangular piece of iron with two holes drilled through at opposite ends (06E944:2:197) and a small circular disc of iron (06E944:2:192), all of which are currently undated. Other items recovered included two musket balls (06E944:2:190 and 06E944:2:191) and a silver plated fork (06R178:2:193); (Plate 12). The latter item had very distinctive hallmarks: four hallmarks of “NS” in a heart-shaped box, an intertwined “LS” in a square box, a cross with a ball at each point in a square box and a *Fleur de Lis* in a diamond box. It has proved difficult to identify a date from the hallmarks as unlike sterling silver hallmarks, silver plate hallmarks differ extensively between manufacturers.

Area 12. (06E944:2:198 – 06E944:2:203)

It was not possible to metal detect the spoil from this area until after it had been deposited in a spoil heap outside the area of excavation. One token (06E944:2:198) with a partly legible inscription reading “BONO” was recovered from this area. This token has been identified as one of a variety of *RLT & Co* Condor token dating from 1792 with an inscription of “*PRO BONO PUBLICO*” around a stylised “*RLT & Co*”. The obverse is an inscription of “*INDUSTRY HAS ITS SURE REWARDS 1792*” around a seated woman with either a harp or an anchor. Although the obverse of this token requires cleaning before the inscription is legible, it appears that the obverse is upside-down in relation to the reverse, suggesting a hand-struck coin where the die was misaligned. Other artefacts recovered from this area included three iron rivets (06E944:2:199, 06E944:2:200 and 06E944:2:201), an oval-shaped iron object (06E944:2:202) and an iron hook (06E944:2:203), all of which are currently undated.

Area 13. (06E944:2:204 – 06E944:2:215)

Metal detection did not start on this area until after it had been deposited in a spoil heap outside the area of excavation. One unidentified sheet of copper or lead alloy (06E944:2:215) and one small lead sheet (06E944:2:214) was recovered. A small copper alloy cap (06E944:2:212) and a copper alloy funnel (06E944:2:213); (Plate 8), were also recovered from this area, but function is unclear. Iron objects (06E944:2:205-211) were a mixture of badly corroded nails and bolts with one possible chisel, (06E944:2:204).

### **6.3. Unstratified finds from topsoil with no location record**

One hundred and forty three unstratified, possible flint artefacts (06E944:2:245 – 06E944:2:388) were located from topsoil (**F2**) from within the development corridor area, (Figure 4).

## 7. Discussion

### 7.1. *The Archaeological and Artefactual Evidence*

#### 7.1.1. *A prehistoric settlement/activity area*

Two groups of features were exposed on the Laughanstown excavation and provisionally described as 'Structures' due to the presence of postholes and stakeholes. During the Laughanstown excavation 65 lithic (mainly flint), artefacts were recovered; 35 of these were retrieved from secure contexts within features provisionally dated to the prehistoric period. A number of prehistoric burnt mounds, hearths and token cremations have previously been identified or excavated within the broader study area. In some of these sites flint and other lithic artefacts feature prominently in the finds assemblage.

During the metal detection survey, 143 possible flint artefacts were noticed within the topsoil during periods of heavy rain. No accurate locations were recorded for these find spots, but all the flint artefacts were retrieved from within the boundaries of the development corridor, over an area measuring approximately 2556m<sup>2</sup>.

Out of the 143 unstratified possible flint artefacts collected from the topsoil; a high percentage may be of possible natural/plough struck origin. Only 32 flints were identified as being of possible prehistoric provenance. No 18<sup>th</sup> century gun flints were positively identified within the assemblage (Appendix 4).

#### 7.1.2. *17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> Century army camp activity.*

During the Laughanstown excavation several features were exposed that may represent traces of the historic army camp, but given the very limited nature of these remains any interpretation is speculative.

The features provisionally dated to this phase consist of small foundation blocks and shallow trenches and pits which appear to have been deliberately packed with stone. Their small scale, rectangular shape and the compacted nature of their contents suggests at least some of these features were deliberately created postpads or plinths.

No structures are indicated in this area on the 19<sup>th</sup> century Ordnance Survey maps; if the features exposed are of structural origin those structures would appear to have passed out of existence before 1837. In addition a wide range of military finds of late 18<sup>th</sup> century date were recovered from metal-detecting of the development corridor in the immediate vicinity, suggesting activity associated with the camp extended over a significantly larger area than that suggested by the constraint ring on the maps of the Record of Monuments and Places, and is likely to have incorporated the area of excavation.

Finds retrieved during metal detection from this period include a gun-shaped composite of different metals (06E944:2:57), two military cap badges (06E944:2:68 and 06E944:2:105), four small copper alloy buttons; two of which (06E944:2:83, 06E944:2:162) had hand stamped markings of "KILKENNY REGIMENT". Twelve musket balls were recovered from topsoil, including two which appear fired (06E944:2:82 and 06E944:2:157) and two smaller sized musket balls probably from pistols (06E944:2:119 and 06E944:2:180). Eight copper alloy tokens were also recovered in various stages of preservation. While motifs and designs could be identified on some tokens (06E944:2:81, for example), an inscription was only visible on one token (06E944:2:198). Two fragments of a musical instruments were also recovered (06E944:2:104 and 06E944:2:138), but as these must post-date the invention of the harmonica or accordion, they must date from after *circa* 1830, and possibly represent a

temporary occupation period. Numerous nails and horseshoe fragments were found, but it is difficult to date such a generic artefact without specialist expertise. Other notable finds included two undated, but inscribed pieces of lead (06E944:2:88 and 06E944:2:123), an inscribed clay pipe, found during the course of the metal detection (06E944:2:224) and a fork, possibly related to the military activity of the 18<sup>th</sup> century (06E944:2:193). Other diagnostic artefacts included two small copper alloy buttons; (06E944:2:83, 06E944:2:162) with a hand stamped face design that includes a harp in centre encircled with writing "KILKENNY REGIMENT" were recovered during the metal detection.

*7.1.3. 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> Century agricultural and land improvement activity.*

Some evidence for agricultural activity was exposed across the site. Shallow linear features running north-east to south-west along the western edge of excavation were clearly the remains of ridge and furrow agriculture. It is presumed that the extensive pastoral agricultural activity along with natural disturbance from tree roots may have erased much of the evidence for earlier archaeological features. Artefacts representing agricultural activity on the site, were also retrieved during the metal detection survey, including part of a plough (06E944:2:229) and a hoe (06E944:2:28).

## 8. Conclusion

Background research suggests that the region bisected by the proposed LUAS line in Laughanstown, has a rich archaeological and historical background. The excavation exposed a range of features; the most significant are those of likely prehistoric date and a limited number of features of likely 18<sup>th</sup> century date, which have been provisionally interpreted as structural remains associated the occupation of Laughanstown military camp at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. A range of prehistoric and modern finds were recovered. As yet, no artefact of clear 17<sup>th</sup> century date has been identified amongst the assemblage.

The prehistoric evidence can be placed within the context of a range of prehistoric sites exposed within the broader study area.

Previously excavated sites in Laughanstown townland are listed in Appendix 2. Large quantities of post medieval and 18<sup>th</sup> century material associated with both Kilruddery Inn and the nearby military camp were recovered during excavations carried out by Matthew Seaver, Sylvia Desmond and Patricia Lynch, between 2000 and 2002 (00E0880, 00E0283, 02E1133) in advance of the South Eastern Motorway revealed a range of sites and artefacts ranging in date from the Neolithic to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Of interest is the metal detection survey carried out by Sylvia Desmond (00R008) at Laughanstown, E323140 N233140, which uncovered a varied finds assemblage which included various military artefacts including coins/tokens, and military buttons as well as possible prehistoric lithics.

The 18<sup>th</sup> century army camp, described by Ferrar in 1796, is the obvious origin for the range of military artefacts recovered during metal detection of the topsoil. Various regiments are recorded as being stationed at the Laughanstown/Loughlinstown army camp including the Westmeath militia, the Drogheda militia and the Scottish Perthshire fencibles, the Louth militia, the Kildare militia and the Royal Irish Artillery Regiment. Two military insignias in the shape of a feather, folded over to the right (06E944:2:68, 06E944:2:105) were recovered while metal detecting. These diagnostic artefacts may represent cap badges, perhaps associated with the Perthshire fencibles who wore ostrich feathers as hackles, as demonstrated in Henry Raeburn's painting "The MacNab", showing the uniform worn by the Breadalbane fencibles, (Plate 16). There is also mention of a painting of a highland regiment encamped at Loughlinstown in 1798. (Hayes-McCoy, G.A, & Danaher, K. (ed.) (1959-1960) Vol. 4. (*The Irish Sword*). Other diagnostic artefacts included two small copper alloy buttons; (06E944:2:83, 06E944:2:162) with a hand stamped face design that includes a harp in centre encircled with writing "KILKENNY REGIMENT" were recovered during the metal detection. The archaeological evidence for traces of the army camp on site was tenuous, but the artefacts recovered from the metal detection survey, give a clear indication of the possible extent of the military camp and give some context to the building foundation features identified as being of similar date. The final Laughanstown excavation report (06E944) will provide a more thorough assessment of all of the artefacts recovered from topsoil during the metal detection survey, (06R178).

Intensive agriculture across this area seems to have effectively spread the artefacts throughout the topsoil and also may have erased much of the evidence associated with the army camp, particularly considering that many of the structures would not have had substantial foundations.

A more complete assessment of the Laughanstown site will be undertaken following the completion of the specialist reports and further associated research.

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## Appendix 1: Recorded archaeological sites and monuments in the vicinity

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
<b>Description</b>					
<b>DU026:006</b>		<b>32278</b>	<b>22378</b>	<b>Laughanstown</b>	<b>Earthwork</b>
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.					
<b>DU026:023</b>		<b>32331</b>	<b>22345</b>	<b>Laughanstown</b>	<b>Ecclesiastical remains</b>
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.					
<b>DU026:127</b>		<b>32331</b>	<b>22345</b>	<b>Laughlinstown</b>	<b>Military Camp (Site of)</b>
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 2: Previous excavations relevant to the current excavation.

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)	Year: Excavation No. National Grid
Description	
<b>CHERRYWOOD AND LAUGHANSTOWN</b> Prehistoric/post-medieval Edmond O'Donovan	97E0279 O24 0235
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Site 1 (18th-century rubbish deposit/road surface)</p> <p>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,</p>	

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>LAUGHAUNSTOWN</b> <b>Prehistoric/early historic/medieval</b> <b>Christine Grant</b>	<b>98E0261</b>
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.	

<b>CARRICKMINESGREAT/LAUGHANSTOWN/TIKNIC</b> <b>K/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, Kilcorney, 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.</p>	

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.

<b>LAUGHANSTOWN</b> <b>Medieval, possible field boundaries/enclosures</b> <b>Sylvia Desmond</b>	<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> <b>18th-century army camp site with earlier features</b> <b>Sylvia Desmond</b>	<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> <b>Prehistoric</b> <b>Matthew Seaver</b>	<b>00E0880 ext.</b> 322892 223026
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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.

**LAUGHANSTOWN**  
**18th-century army camp**  
**Patricia Lynch**

**00E0880**  
 32314 22314

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.

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.

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.

**LAUGHANSTOWN**  
**Medieval stone structure**  
**Sylvia Desmond**

**00E0100**  
 32304 22286

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.

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.

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.

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.

**LAUGHANSTOWN**  
**Prehistoric**  
**Matthew Seaver**

**00E0283**  
 222814 323490

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.

#### Site 35D

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 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 metal 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> SITE 76
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.	

<b>LAUGHANSTOWN</b> <b>Prehistoric</b> <b>Mathew Seaver</b>	<b>02E1133</b> 322809 223146
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 O' 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 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> 323530 222500
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>Monitoring; pit</b> <b>Melanie McQuade</b>	<b>03E0839</b> 32337 22340 to 32344 22288
<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 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 orangey-brown ploughsoil (0.3—0.5m in depth). The underlying natural subsoil varied from grey stony soil to yellow sandy soil.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Finds from monitoring include post-medieval ceramics, glass, a clay pipe, some non-diagnostic fragments of metal and a flint scraper.</p>	

<b>CHERRYWOOD</b> <b>Possible prehistoric</b> <b>Christine Baker</b>	<b>03E0910</b> 3232872 222819
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	

<b>CHERRYWOOD</b> <b>No archaeological significance</b> <b>Melanie McQuade</b>	<b>03E1182</b> 323872 222819
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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><i>Burnt Mound 1</i>  A layer of redeposited natural and/or hill wash (up to 1m deep) was removed to expose the full northern</p>	

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.

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.

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 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) and district lands in Cherrywood and Laughanstown was undertaken between 21 July and 25 August 2003 [No. 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 10 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 of the late 17th-century military camp at Laughanstown (SMR 26:127). The stratigraphy comprised c. 0.28m of ploughsoil</p>	

overlying natural ground.

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 0.6m 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.

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 two fills. The lower fill was dark-brown clay with much charcoal and some 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.

### Appendix 3: Recorded archaeological finds relevant to the current excavation

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
<b>Classification</b>	
Notes	

#### List of Finds:

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

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

<b>1989: 25</b>	<b>Laughanstown</b>
<b>Pottery</b> Base-shoulder of trialed slipware.	
<b>1989: 24</b>	<b>Laughanstown</b>
<b>Flint</b> Five waste flints.	
<b>1989: 23</b>	<b>Laughanstown</b>
<b>Flint Scraper</b>	
<b>1989: 18</b>	<b>Laughanstown</b>
<b>Strap Tag</b> Strap end of copper alloy. The surfaces are badly worn and pitted. The object is flat with rounded edges.	
<b>1981: 10</b>	<b>Laughanstown</b>
<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.	
<b>1975: 247</b>	<b>Laughanstown</b>
<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.	
<b>98E0261:174</b>	<b>Laughanstown</b>
<b>Stone Axehead</b> Miniature axe.	

### Appendix 4: Metal detection survey 06R178, Excavation no. 06E944: Finds Register

Each of the artefacts has been cleaned and/or washed (where appropriate) and has had a number assigned to it. Where appropriate, the finds number has been written on the find (as per the National Museum of Ireland directions, using the chemical solution *Ercalene*, and a *Rotring* pen, with black or white ink. The artefacts were numbered in the following fashion:

Excavation number: feature number: find number.

Find 06E944:2:1 is the first find from topsoil (**F2**), surveyed during metal detection under consent 06R178 and recovered under excavation licence 06E944.

The pottery, glass and flint artefacts were all bagged on site according to material type, period and feature number and given a bagged finds number. They were then forwarded to the post-excavation office in Dundrum. Here they were cleaned, labelled and re-bagged. The artefacts are all placed in plastic bags, and/or boxes, according to their feature number and are sorted by type in preparation for specialist analysis.

The finds below are listed in broadly sequential order, by feature number and then by finds number.

All of the metal artefacts were allowed to dry on site. Silica gel, (of roughly equivalent weight to the object) was placed in a small perforated finds bag and included within the same airtight plastic container as the object. An appropriate range of metal artefacts have been selected for conservation, and a conservator has been appointed.

All the finds listed in the table below, were recovered from unstratified topsoil (**F2**), during licensed metal detection survey **06R178** from spoil generated from the excavation and testing of the Laughanstown site. The finds were labelled using the excavation licence number **06E944**, to comply with the conditions relating to the grant of consent to use a metal detector.

Find Number	Find Type	Period	Length (m)	Width (m)	Description	Conservation	Specialist analysis
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Find Number	Find Type	Period	Length (m)	Width (m)	Description	Conservation	Specialist Analysis
06E944:2:1	Ferrous Obj: Possible large bolt.	Unknown	0.07	0.01	Cylindrical iron object. (Possible bolt).	No	No
06E944:2:2	Ferrous Obj:	Unknown	0.02	0.02	Lump of iron (Unidentified).	No	No



Find Number	Find Type	Period	Length (m)	Width (m)	Description	Conservation	Specialist Analysis
	Possible lump.						
06E944:2:3	Ferrous Obj: Corroded lump.	Unknown	0.07	0.06	Corroded lump of iron. (Unidentified).	No	Yes
06E944:2:4	Ferrous Obj: Triangular blade.	Unknown	0.075	0.065	Corroded triangular iron blade.	No	Yes
06E944:2:5	Ferrous Obj: Possible stirrup or handle.	Unknown	0.11	0.017	Corroded "u" shaped iron. (Possible stirrup).	No	Yes
06E944:2:6	Ferrous Obj: Possible belt buckle.	Unknown	0.04	0.035	Corroded Iron belt buckle.	No	Yes
06E944:2:7	Ferrous Obj: Possible lump.	Unknown	0.035	0.30	Corroded flat iron object (Unidentified).	No	Yes
06E944:2:8	Ferrous Obj: Possible large bolt	Unknown	0.06	0.01	Cylindrical iron object (Possible bolt)	No	No
06E944:2:9	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.06	0.01	Iron nail.	No	No
06E944:2:10	Copper Obj: Possible coin or token.	Unknown	0.027	0.027	Camac Kyan and Camac (Dublin) copper Conder halfpenny token dated 1792. Obverse: Hibernia seated to the left with her right hand on her knee and the left supporting an eight-stringed harp: "INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT 1792". Reverse: Cypher of "H M Co", (Hibernian Mine Company), "CAMAC KYAN AND CAMAC HALFPENNY". Plain edge. Issued by The Hibernian Mine Company, which was started in 1790 and incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1792. The partners at the time of the token's issue were Turner Camac, John Howard Kyan and John Camac. Dim: 27.5mm, thickness: 2mm.	Yes	No
06E944:2:11	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.035	0.01	Iron nail.	No	No
06E944:2:12	Ferrous Obj: Unidentified lump.	Unknown	0.07	0.03	Iron lump (Unidentified).	No	Yes
06E944:2:13	Ferrous Obj: Iron bolt.	Unknown	0.18	0.25	Iron bolt.	No	No

Find Number	Find Type	Period	Length (m)	Width (m)	Description	Conservation	Specialist Analysis
06E944:2:14	Ferrous Obj: Unidentified Lump.	Unknown	0.05	0.10	Corroded iron lump (Unidentified).	No	Yes
06E944:2:15	Ferrous Obj: Possible hinge.	Unknown	0.09	0.06	Corroded iron rectangle (Unidentified).	No	Yes
06E944:2:16	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.025	0.013	Iron nail.	No	No
06E944:2:17	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.055	0.015	Iron nail.	No	No
06E944:2:18	Copper Obj: Possible strap end.	Unknown	0.04	0.10	Copper alloy strap end.	Yes	Yes
06E944:2:19	Ferrous Obj: Possible iron blade.	Unknown	0.1	0.03	Iron object. (Possible blade)	No	Yes
06E944:2:20	Ferrous Obj: Possible belt buckle.	Unknown	0.35	0.03	Possible belt buckle.	No	No
06E944:2:21	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.028	0.017	Iron nail.	No	No
06E944:2:22	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.043	0.005	Iron nail, slightly bent.	No	No
06E944:2:23	Ferrous Obj: Unidentified lump.	Unknown	0.03	0.025	Corroded lump of iron. (Unidentified).	No	Yes
06E944:2:24	Ferrous Obj: Possible lump or bolt.	Unknown	0.025	0.025	Corroded square lump of iron (Unidentified).	No	Yes
06E944:2:25	Ferrous Obj: Unidentified lump.	Unknown	0.1	0.05	Corroded lump of iron. (Unidentified).	No	Yes
06E944:2:26	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.045	0.01	Iron nail.	No	No
06E944:2:27	Ferrous Obj: Unidentified lump.	Unknown	0.04	0.015	Corroded lump of iron (Unidentified).	No	Yes
06E944:2:28	Steel? Obj: Possible agricultural	Modern	0.15	0.055	Bent hoe blade. (Agricultural)?	No	No

Find Number	Find Type	Period	Length (m)	Width (m)	Description	Conservation	Specialist Analysis
	implement.						
06E944:2:29	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.08	0.01	Iron Nail.	No	No
06E944:2:30	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.03	0.007	Iron Nail.	No	No
06E944:2:31	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.04	0.005	Iron Nail.	No	No
06E944:2:32	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.05	0.005	Iron Nail.	No	No
06E944:2:33	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.05	0.008	Iron nail, slightly bent.	No	No
06E944:2:34	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.05	0.004	Iron Nail.	No	No
06E944:2:35	Copper Obj: Possible button.	Early Modern to Modern: 19thC	0.02	0.02	Copper/copper alloy button. Plane front. Concave back. Poorly soldered eye. 19thC. Dim: 20mm, thickness: 10mm.	Yes	No
06E944:2:36	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.022	0.003	Iron Nail.	No	No
06E944:2:37	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.03	0.005	Iron Nail.	No	No
06E944:2:38	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.065	0.008	Iron Nail.	No	No
06E944:2:39	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.015	0.008	Iron Nail.	No	No
06E944:2:40	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.02	0.006	Iron Nail.	No	No
06E944:2:41	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.035	0.006	Iron Nail.	No	No
06E944:2:42	Ferrous Obj: Possible iron tent peg.	Unknown	0.11	0.01	Possible Iron tent peg. (Military)?	No	Yes
06E944:2:43	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.055	0.005	Iron Nail.	No	No
06E944:2:44	Ferrous Obj: Possible iron blade.	Unknown	0.06	0.012	Possible Curved iron blade.	No	Yes
06E944:2:45	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.055	0.005	Iron nail.	No	No
06E944:2:46	Ferrous Obj: Possible iron	Unknown	0.21	0.025	Iron bolt.	No	No

Find Number	Find Type	Period	Length (m)	Width (m)	Description	Conservation	Specialist Analysis
	bolt.						
06E944:2:47	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.035	0.005	Iron nail.	No	No
06E944:2:48	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.035	0.007	Iron nail.	No	No
06E944:2:49	Ferrous Obj: Bull ring.	Unknown	0.025	0.005	Possible Iron bull ring.	No	No
06E944:2:50	Copper Obj: Possible door hinge.	Unknown	0.075	0.040	Possible copper alloy door/chest hinge.	Yes	Yes
06E944:2:51	Ferrous Obj: Possible iron bolt.	Unknown	0.21	0.015	Iron bolt.	No	No
06E944:2:52	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.045	0.006	Iron nail.	No	No
06E944:2:53	Ferrous Obj: Unidentified iron lump.	Unknown	0.045	0.038	Unidentified iron sub-circular lump.	No	Yes
06E944:2:54	Ferrous Obj: Possible iron bolt.	Unknown	0.06	0.015	Iron bolt.	No	No
06E944:2:55	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.035	0.01	Iron nail.	No	No
06E944:2:56	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.03	0.01	Iron nail.	No	No
06E944:2:57	Copper Obj: Possible gun fragment.	Early Modern to Modern	0.06	0.03	Composite artifact possible gun fragment.	Yes	Yes
06E944:2:58	Ferrous Obj: Hammer head.	Unknown	0.13	0.02	Possible iron, hammer head.	No	Yes
06E944:2:59	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.06	0.008	Iron nail.	No	No
06E944:2:60	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.04	0.007	Iron nail.	No	No
06E944:2:61	Ferrous Obj: Unidentified iron lump.	Unknown	0.035	0.025	Unidentified iron lump.	No	Yes
06E944:2:62	Ferrous Obj: Possible iron nail.	Unknown	0.05	0.01	Iron nail.	No	No

Find Number	Find Type	Period	Length (m)	Width (m)	Description	Conservation	Specialist Analysis
06E944:2:63	Ferrous Obj: Possible iron nail.	Unknown	0.03	0.004	Iron nail.	No	No
06E944:2:64	Ferrous Obj: Possible iron nail.	Unknown	0.11	0.01	Iron nail.	No	No
06E944:2:65	Ferrous Obj: Unidentified iron lump.	Unknown	0.09	0.05	Unidentified iron lump.	No	Yes
06E944:2:66	Ferrous Obj: Hook.	Unknown	0.14	0.025	Possible Iron hook/blade.	No	Yes
06E944:2:67	Ferrous Obj: Possible iron nail.	Unknown	0.03	0.007	Iron nail.	No	No
06E944:2:68	Silver or tin /Copper Obj: Military Insignia.	Early Modern to Modern: 18th-19thC	0.023	0.02	Copper/copper alloy poss. tin-plated cap badge in the shape of folded-over feather. Possibly related to Scottish Perthshire Fencibles (Military). Length: 30mm, width: 20mm.	Yes	No
06E944:2:69	Ferrous Obj: Possible iron nail.	Unknown	0.06	0.007	Iron nail.	No	No
06E944:2:70	Ferrous Obj: Possible iron nail.	Unknown	0.07	0.008	Curved iron object, possible nail.	No	No
06E944:2:71	Ferrous Obj: Possible iron nail.	Unknown	0.06	0.007	Iron nail.	No	No
06E944:2:72	Ferrous Obj: Possible iron nail.	Unknown	0.07	0.007	Iron nail.	No	No
06E944:2:73	Ferrous Obj: Iron object?	Unknown	0.055	0.006	Iron object ending in circular projection.	No	Yes
06E944:2:74	Copper Obj: Knob of staff or furniture.	Early Modern to Modern	0.096	0.03	Copper alloy knob from bottom of wooden object. Possibly of military origin.	Yes	Yes
06E944:2:75	Copper Obj: Coin or token.	Early Modern to Modern	0.027	0.027	Copper alloy coin or token - inscription ineligible under dirt.	Yes	Yes
06E944:2:76	Copper alloy: Lock.	Early Modern to Modern	0.05	0.032	Copper alloy, small padlock.	Yes	Yes
06E944:2:77	Copper Obj:	Early Modern to Modern:	0.027	0.027	Copper/copper alloy token by Parys Mine Company from	Yes	No

Find Number	Find Type	Period	Length (m)	Width (m)	Description	Conservation	Specialist Analysis
	Coin or token.	L18thC			the L18thC. Obverse: stylized initial letters PMCo, heavily worn. Reverse: seated Hibernia, heavily worn. Dim: 27.5mm, thickness: 2.5mm.		
06E944:2:78	Copper alloy: Chain or necklace.	Early Modern to Modern	0.018	0.006	Length of chain. Possibly from military uniform?	Yes	Yes
06E944:2:79	Copper Obj: Possible keyhole.	Unknown	0.018	0.015	U-shaped Copper alloy object, possible keyhole.	Yes	Yes
06E944:2:80	Copper Alloy: Thimble.	Early Modern to Modern	0.02	0.02	Thimble, badly dented.	Yes	Yes
06E944:2:81	Copper Obj: Coin or token.	Early Modern to Modern	0.028	0.028	Copper/copper alloy token. Obverse heavily worn no detail visible. Reverse: lion under fleur de lis, possibly with crown on an edged shield. Inscription illegible. Dim: 27.5mm, thickness: 1.5mm.	Yes	No
06E944:2:82	Lead Obj: Musketball.	Early Modern to Modern	0.018	0.018	Diameter of lead musket ball. Possibly fired.	No	No
06E944:2:83	Copper Obj: Button.	Early Modern to Modern: L18thC	0.017	0.017	Small copper/copper alloy button. Flat disc. Hand stamped face design: harp in centre encircled with writing KILKENNY REGIMENT. Flat back. Well soldered eye. Poss. L18thC. Dim: 15mm.	No	No
06E944:2:84	Steel or lead Obj: Wire.	Early Modern to Modern	0.08	0.003	Steel or lead wire.	No	No
06E944:2:85	Ferrous Obj: Horseshoe.	Early Modern to Modern	0.105	0.025	Half horseshoe.	No	No
06E944:2:86	Copper Alloy: Possible nut cover.	Early Modern to Modern	0.035	0.020	Hexagonal/cylindrical copper alloy object, possible for covering nut.	No	Yes
06E944:2:87	Lead Obj: Musketball.	Early Modern to Modern	0.018	0.018	Diameter of large lead musket ball. Slightly "pear"-shaped at one end.	No	No
06E944:2:88	Copper/Lead? Obj: Possible metal cover.	Unknown	0.051	0.015	L shaped slab of Lead or Copper alloy. Possibly related with similar fragment, (06E944:2:123).	Yes	Yes
06E944:2:89	Lead Obj: Triangular object.	Unknown	0.05	0.035	Triangular object, possibly folded sheets of lead.	No	Yes
06E944:2:90	Ferrous Obj: Possible nail.	Unknown	0.052	0.005	Iron nail.	No	No
06E944:2:91	Ferrous Obj: Possible nail.	Unknown	0.06	0.006	Possible flat iron nail.	No	No

Find Number	Find Type	Period	Length (m)	Width (m)	Description	Conservation	Specialist Analysis
06E944:2:92	Ferrous Obj: Possible nail.	Unknown	0.097	0.006	Bent long nail.	No	No
06E944:2:93	Ferrous Obj: Iron object.	Unknown	0.07	0.01	Irregular piece of iron. Heavily corroded.	No	No
06E944:2:94	Ferrous Obj: Possible iron bolt.	Unknown	0.096	0.012	Heavily corroded iron bolt.	No	No
06E944:2:95	Ferrous Obj: Iron object.	Unknown	0.1	0.08	Heavy, thick and rectangular iron object. May have a groove on one side. Flat on the other side.	No	Yes
06E944:2:96	Ferrous Obj: Iron rod.	Unknown	0.11	0.008	Iron rod. Corroded.	No	No
06E944:2:97	Ferrous Obj: Iron rod.	Unknown	0.09	0.012	Iron rod. Corroded.	No	No
06E944:2:98	Ferrous Obj: Iron wire?	Unknown	0.11	0.007	Iron wire? Heavily corroded.	No	No
06E944:2:99	Ferrous Obj: Iron blade or chisel.	Unknown	0.14	0.02	Iron blade for a knife or chisel. Extremely corroded.	No	Yes
06E944:2:100	Ferrous Obj: Iron lump.	Unknown	0.07	0.03	Iron lump. (Unidentified).	No	Yes
06E944:2:101	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.093	0.005	Iron nail.	No	No
06E944:2:102	Ferrous Obj: Part of a mechanism?	Early Modern to Modern	0.145	0.075	Complex piece made of a rod finishing in a wider rectangular end. Two symmetrical small arms are attached to the rod. Probably a part of a mechanism?	No	Yes
06E944:2:103	Copper Alloy: Button	Early Modern to Modern: 19thC	0.027	0.027	Large copper/copper alloy heavily encrusted military coat button. Concave back with an illegible machine stamp. Poorly soldered eye. Poss. 19thC. Dim: 26mm	Yes	No
06E944:2:104	Copper /Lead: Piece of Harmonica?	Early Modern to Modern	0.035	0.025	Rectangle of copper alloy, with lead strips attached. Possibly a harmonica reed-piece	Yes	Yes
06E944:2:105	Copper Obj: Possible Military Insignia	Early Modern to Modern	0.027	0.02	Cooper/copper alloy poss. tin-plated cap badge in the shape of folded-over feather. Possibly related to Scottish Perthshire Fencibles (Military). Length: 30mm, width: 20mm.	Yes	No
06E944:2:106	Copper Alloy: Coin or token.	Early Modern to Modern	0.028	0.028	George III (1760-1820) copper halfpenny, London Coinage (1766-82), date not visible. The coin is heavily worn and very few details are visible. However, if the coin were in mint condition it would read: Obverse: Bust to right: "GEORGIVS * III * REX*". Reverse: Crowned	Yes	No

Find Number	Find Type	Period	Length (m)	Width (m)	Description	Conservation	Specialist Analysis
					Irish harp: "HIBERNIA" date below". Dim: 27.5mm,		
06E944:2:107	Ceramic: Clay pipe.	Early Modern to Modern	0.03	0.006	Fragment of clay pipe stem.	No	No
06E944:2:108	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.059	0.008	Iron Nail.	No	No
06E944:2:109	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.038	0.01	Iron Nail.	No	No
06E944:2:110	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.078	0.007	Iron Nail.	No	No
06E944:2:111	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.055	0.008	Iron Nail.	No	No
06E944:2:112	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.081	0.005	Iron Nail.	No	No
06E944:2:113	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.053	0.007	Iron Nail.	No	No
06E944:2:114	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.071	0.007	Iron Nail.	No	No
06E944:2:115	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.105	0.01	Iron Nail.	No	No
06E944:2:116	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.056	0.006	Iron Nail.	No	No
06E944:2:117	Lead Obj: Unidentified lump.	Unknown	0.33	0.015	Lead lump. (Unidentified).	No	Yes
06E944:2:118	Fe Obj: Horseshoe.	Unknown	0.145	0.03	Broken horseshoe.	No	No
06E944:2:119	Lead Obj: Musketball.	Early Modern to Modern	0.014	0.014	Lead Musket ball. Smaller size than site average.	No	No
06E944:2:120	Copper Obj: Coin or token.	Early Modern to Modern	0.028	0.028	Cronebane (Wicklow) copper Conder halfpenny token dated 1795. Obverse: Bust of Bishop Blaze to right: "CRONEBANE HALFPENNY.". Reverse: Shield of arms with a windlass crest: "ASSOCIATED IRISH MINERS ARMS * 1794". Edge inscription: "PAYABLE AT DUBLIN CORK OR BELFAST". Dim: 28mm, thickness: 2.5mm.	Yes	No
06E944:2:121	Pb Obj: Musketball.	Early Modern to Modern	0.017	0.017	Lead musket ball.	No	No
06E944:2:122	Copper Obj: Button.	Unknown	0.02	0.02	Copper/copper alloy button. Cast in two pieces. Front with check decoration. Back flat. Cast with eye in place. Poss. L18thC. Dim: 18.5mm	Yes	Yes
06E944:2:123	Lead Obj:	Unknown	0.05	0.032	Rectangular slab of Lead or Copper alloy. Engraved	Yes	Yes



Find Number	Find Type	Period	Length (m)	Width (m)	Description	Conservation	Specialist Analysis
	Possible metal cover.				with letter N, and small arrow. Possibly related with similar fragment, (06E944:2:88).		
06E944:2:124	Copper Obj: Coin or token.	Early Modern to Modern	0.028	0.028	Cronebane (Wicklow) copper Conder halfpenny token, date not visible. Heavily worn. If in good condition, obverse would show Bust of Bishop Blaze to right: "CRONEBANE HALFPENNY." and reverse shield of arms with a windlass crest: "ASSOCIATED IRISH MINERS ARMS". Edge inscription: "PAYABLE AT DUBLIN CORK OR BELFAST". Dim: 28mm, thickness: 2.5mm.	Yes	No
06E944:2:125	Ferrous Obj: Horseshoe.	Early Modern to Modern	0.068	0.025	Horseshoe fragment.	No	No
06E944:2:126	Ferrous Obj: Possible Iron nail.	Unknown	0.042	0.006	Iron nail. Heavily corroded.	No	No
06E944:2:127	Ferrous Obj: Possible Iron nail.	Unknown	0.054	0.006	Iron nail. Heavily corroded.	No	No
06E944:2:128	Ferrous Obj: Iron object.	Unknown	0.066	0.01	Small iron strip. Heavily corroded.	No	Yes
06E944:2:129	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.046	0.006	Iron nail. Heavily corroded.	No	No
06E944:2:130	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.047	0.01	Iron nail. Heavily corroded.	No	No
06E944:2:131	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.049	0.004	Bent iron nail.	No	No
06E944:2:132	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.048	0.007	Iron nail. Heavily corroded.	No	No
06E944:2:133	Ferrous Obj: Iron object.	Unknown	0.12	0.01	Thick bent iron strip. (Hook)? Heavily corroded.	No	No
06E944:2:134	Lead Obj: Unidentified object.	Unknown	0.018	0.014	Small folded slab of Lead.	No	Yes
06E944:2:135	Ferrous Obj: Iron object.	Unknown	0.073	0.021	Rectangular slab of Fe. Heavily corroded. Possible part of a broken chisel.	No	Yes
06E944:2:136	Lead Obj: Musketball.	Early Modern to Modern	0.015	0.015	Lead Musketball.	No	No
06E944:2:137	Lead Obj: Disc.	Unknown	0.05	0.027	Oval disc of metal, possibly lead.	No	Yes
06E944:2:138	Copper Alloy:	Unknown	0.053	0.02	Rectangular piece of Cu alloy, with two parallel slits.	Yes	Yes

Find Number	Find Type	Period	Length (m)	Width (m)	Description	Conservation	Specialist Analysis
	Buckle, or part of harmonica reedplate.				Fusing at the end of the slits appears similar to other harmonica piece.		
06E944:2:139	Ferrous Obj: Nail	Unknown	0.07	0.007	Corroded iron nail.	No	No
06E944:2:140	Ferrous Obj: Nail.	Unknown	0.08	0.005	Slightly bent corroded iron nail.	No	No
06E944:2:141	Ferrous Obj: Nail.	Unknown	0.05	0.005	Corroded iron nail.	No	No
06E944:2:142	Ferrous Obj: Nail.	Unknown	0.09	0.005	Slightly bent corroded iron nail.	No	No
06E944:2:143	Ferrous Obj: Nail.	Unknown	0.03	0.007	Small piece of heavily corroded iron. Possibly a nail.	No	No
06E944:2:144	Ferrous Obj: Chisel.	Unknown	0.09	0.03	Rectangular and thick iron piece with a groove on one side. Possibly a broken part of a tool.	No	Yes
06E944:2:145	Ferrous Obj: Iron rod.	Unknown	0.19	0.012	Iron rod.	No	Yes
06E944:2:146	Ferrous Obj: Iron rod.	Unknown	0.15	0.008	Iron rod. Pointed at one end. Possibly a tool.	No	Yes
06E944:2:147	Ferrous Obj: Iron sheet	Unknown	0.16	0.06	Thick and rectangular iron sheet. Possibly a broken part of a bigger piece.	No	Yes
06E944:2:148	Ferrous Obj: Iron rod.	Unknown	0.083	0.015	Thick, long and rectangular iron rod.	No	Yes
06E944:2:149	Ferrous Obj: Iron buckle	Unknown	0.05	0.035	Iron buckle. Extremely corroded.	No	Yes
06E944:2:150	Ferrous Obj: Iron sheet.	Unknown	0.092	0.07	Slightly bent, rectangular piece of iron. Possibly a broken part of a bigger piece.	No	Yes
06E944:2:151	Ferrous Obj: Unidentified Iron lump	Unknown	0.03	0.018	Iron lump. (Unidentified).	No	Yes
06E944:2:152	Ferrous Obj: possibly part of a chain.	Unknown	0.085	0.03	8-shaped object. Possibly two links of a chain.	No	Yes
06E944:2:153	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.045	0.007	Iron nail.	No	No
06E944:2:154	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.36	0.006	Broken iron nail.	No	No
06E944:2:155	Ferrous Obj: Chisel.	Unknown	0.123	0.017	Possible iron chisel?	No	Yes
06E944:2:156	Ferrous Obj:	Unknown	0.15	0.024	Iron bar with a groove on one side.	No	Yes

Find Number	Find Type	Period	Length (m)	Width (m)	Description	Conservation	Specialist Analysis
	Iron bar.						
06E944:2:157	Lead Obj: Musketball.	Early Modern to Modern	0.016	0.016	Lead musketball. Definitely fired - Damaged on one side	No	No
06E944:2:158	Lead Obj: Musketball.	Early Modern to Modern	0.018	0.018	Lead musketball	No	No
06E944:2:159	Pb Obj: Musketball.	Early Modern to Modern	0.016	0.016	Lead musketball	No	No
06E944:2:160	Lead Obj: Musketball.	Early Modern to Modern	0.016	0.016	Lead musket ball. Darker colour than other musketballs.	No	No
06E944:2:161	Copper Alloy: Tube.	Early Modern to Modern	0.024	0.012	Length of copper alloy cylindrical tube. Slight bulge towards one end.	Yes	Yes
06E944:2:162	Copper Obj: Button.	Early Modern to Modern: L18thC	0.017	0.017	Small copper/copper alloy button. Flat disc. Hand stamped face design: harp in centre encircled with writing KILKENNY REGIMENT. Flat back. Well soldered eye. Poss. L18thC. Dim: 15mm	No	No
06E944:2:163	Ferrous Obj: Iron bar.	Unknown	0.095	0.025	Rectangular iron bar.	No	Yes
06E944:2:164	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.058	0.008	Iron nail.	No	No
06E944:2:165	Ferrous Obj: Iron Sheet.	Unknown	0.12	0.07	Folded iron sheet.	No	No
06E944:2:166	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.085	0.005	Iron nail.	No	No
06E944:2:167	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.062	0.008	Iron nail.	No	No
06E944:2:168	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.093	0.008	Iron nail.	No	No
06E944:2:169	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.36	0.007	Iron nail.	No	No
06E944:2:170	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.074	0.008	Iron nail.	No	No
06E944:2:171	Ferrous Obj: 'L'-shaped object.	Unknown	0.094	0.02	'L'-shaped iron object.	No	Yes
06E944:2:172	Ferrous Obj: 'L'-shaped object	Unknown	0.11	0.015	'L'-shaped iron object	No	Yes
06E944:2:173	Ferrous Obj: Spanner.	Early Modern to Modern	0.17	0.01	Iron Spanner.	No	No
06E944:2:174	Ferrous Obj:	Unknown	0.13	0.005	Iron object. (Unidentified).	No	Yes

Find Number	Find Type	Period	Length (m)	Width (m)	Description	Conservation	Specialist Analysis
	Unidentified Object.						
06E944:2:175	Ferrous Obj: Iron object.	Unknown	0.05	0.008	U-shaped iron object.	No	No
06E944:2:176	Ferrous Obj: Iron bolt.	Unknown	0.125	0.01	Iron bolt.	No	No
06E944:2:177	Ferrous Obj: Iron lump.	Unknown	0.07	0.015	Iron lump.	No	Yes
06E944:2:178	Ferrous Obj: Possible nail.	Unknown	0.045	0.004	Iron nail.	No	No
06E944:2:179	Lead Obj: Musketball.	Early Modern to Modern	0.014	0.014	Lead musket ball.	No	No
06E944:2:180	Lead Obj: Musketball.	Early Modern to Modern	0.01	0.01	Lead musket ball. Smaller size than site average.	No	No
06E944:2:181	Ferrous Obj: Iron Belt Buckle.	Unknown	0.06	0.035	Iron partially corroded belt buckle.	No	Yes
06E944:2:182	Ferrous Obj: Iron plate	Unknown	0.04	0.04	Small and square sheet of iron with a circular hole in its middle	No	No
06E944:2:183	Ferrous Obj: Iron object	Unknown	0.05	0.043	Slightly twisted sheet of iron. Very corroded.	No	Yes
06E944:2:184	Ferrous Obj: Iron tool.	Unknown	0.22	0.013	Long rod with a projection in its middle. Wide round finish on one end and pointed on the other end. Some sort of tool.	No	Yes
06E944:2:185	Ferrous Obj: Iron sheet.	Unknown	0.06	0.045	Small, thick and rectangular sheet of iron.	No	Yes
06E944:2:186	Ferrous Obj: Pin or nail.	Unknown	0.071	0.004	Iron, long and slightly twisted nail or pin. Very corroded.	No	No
06E944:2:187	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.08	0.005	Twisted nail.	No	No
06E944:2:188	Ferrous Obj: Iron chisel.	Unknown	0.145	0.013	Broken iron chisel.	No	No
06E944:2:189	Ferrous Obj: Half circle of iron.	Unknown	0.055	0.012	Half circle of a flat iron rod. Possibly broken part of a full circle.	No	Yes
06E944:2:190	Lead Obj: Musketball.	Early Modern to Modern	0.017	0.017	Lead musketball.	No	No
06E944:2:191	Lead Obj: Musketball.	Early Modern to Modern	0.016	0.016	Lead musketball.	No	No
06E944:2:192	Ferrous Obj:	Unknown	0.023	0.023	Heavily corroded disc of iron.	No	Yes

Find Number	Find Type	Period	Length (m)	Width (m)	Description	Conservation	Specialist Analysis
	Disc.						
06E944:2:193	Silver plated: Fork.	Early Modern to Modern	0.18	0.025	Bent pewter fork. Maker's mark with "NS" in heart-shaped box, intertwined "LS" and cross with balls, both in circular boxes. Also fleur de lis in diamond box. Four tines, one broken off. Length: 180mm.	Yes	Yes
06E944:2:194	Ferrous Obj: Possible broken chisel.	Unknown	0.93	0.017	Possible broken iron chisel. The top is missing.	No	Yes
06E944:2:195	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.054	0.004	Iron nail.	No	No
06E944:2:196	Ferrous Obj: Bolt.	Early Modern to Modern	0.083	0.007	Iron bolt.	No	No
06E944:2:197	Ferrous Obj: Part of a mechanism.	Early Modern to Modern	0.081	0.037	Small iron slate pierced of two symmetrical holes. One side is pierced by a semi circular hole.	No	Yes
06E944:2:198	Copper Obj: Coin or token.	Early Modern to Modern	0.028	0.028	Copper/copper alloy token by Parys Mine Company from 1792. Obverse: stylized initial letters PMCo, heavily worn. Reverse: seated Hibernia to the left with her right hand on her knee and the left supporting the six-string harp, the date under. Dim: 27mm, thickness: 2mm.	Yes	No
06E944:2:199	Ferrous Obj: iron bolt.	Early Modern to Modern	0.09	0.008	Iron bolt.	No	No
06E944:2:200	Ferrous Obj: iron bolt.	Early Modern to Modern	0.095	0.01	Iron bolt.	No	No
06E944:2:201	Ferrous Obj: iron bolt.	Early Modern to Modern	0.058	0.01	Iron bolt.	No	No
06E944:2:202	Ferrous Obj: Iron Object.	Early Modern to Modern	0.048	0.005	U-shaped object.	No	Yes
06E944:2:203	Ferrous Obj: Possible hook.	Early Modern to Modern	0.094	0.01	Iron slightly U-shaped object. Possibly a hook.	No	Yes
06E944:2:204	Ferrous Object: Chisel.	Unknown	0.2	0.02	Possibly an iron chisel.	No	Yes
06E944:2:205	Ferrous Object: Iron rod.	Unknown	0.09	0.015	Small rectangular rod. Made of iron. Very corroded.	No	Yes
06E944:2:206	Ferrous Object:: Bolt	Unknown	0.16	0.02	Long iron bolt.	No	No
06E944:2:207	Ferrous Obj: Possible Iron nail.	Unknown	0.072	0.005	Iron nail. Heavily corroded.	No	No

Find Number	Find Type	Period	Length (m)	Width (m)	Description	Conservation	Specialist Analysis
06E944:2:208	Ferrous Obj: Possible Iron nail.	Unknown	0.05	0.006	Iron nail. Heavily corroded.	No	No
06E944:2:209	Ferrous Obj: Iron object.	Unknown	0.085	0.04	Small and slightly rectangular slab of Iron. Round metal projection on one side.	No	Yes
06E944:2:210	Ferrous Obj: Iron hook.	Unknown	0.054	0.025	Small iron hook. Very corroded.	No	Yes
06E944:2:211	Ferrous Object: Iron lump.	Unknown	0.076	0.05	Rectangular piece of iron. Very corroded.	No	Yes
06E944:2:212	Copper object: Possible cap.	Unknown	0.044	0.044	Small and circular piece of copper alloy. Two symmetrical projections on one side. Possibly hollow on the other side. May be a kind of cap.	Yes	Yes
06E944:2:213	Copper Obj: Possible funnel.	Early Modern to Modern	0.043	0.043	Conical shaped copper alloy object	Yes	Yes
06E944:2:214	Lead Obj: Sheet.	Unknown	0.046	0.035	Thin sheet of lead, folded over into rectangle.	Yes	Yes
06E944:2:215	Copper Alloy: Triangle.	Unknown	0.039	0.03	Triangular piece of crumpled up copper alloy.	Yes	Yes
06E944:2:216	Lead: Musketball.	Early Modern to Modern	0.014	0.014	Lead musketball.	No	No
06E944:2:217	Lead: Musketball	Early Modern to Modern	0.012	0.012	Lead musketball.	No	No
06E944:2:218	Ceramic: Pottery fragment.	Early Modern to Modern: 19thC	0.04	0.02	Ink bottle, stoneware, 19thC. Rim fragment of brown glazed pottery.	No	No
06E944:2:219	Ferrous Obj: Hook.	Early Modern to Modern	0.08	0.01	Probable iron hook.	No	No
06E944:2:220	Ferrous Obj: Horseshoe.	Early Modern to Modern	0.14	0.03	Possible horseshoe fragment.	No	No
06E944:2:221	Ferrous Obj: Iron object.	Early Modern to Modern	0.04	0.007	Badly corroded Iron nail.	No	No
06E944:2:222	Ferrous Obj: Unidentified Iron lump.	Early Modern to Modern	0.04	0.03	Unidentifiable lump of Iron.	No	No
06E944:2:223	Ferrous Obj: Horseshoe.	Early Modern to Modern	0.14	0.28	Iron Horseshoe fragment.	No	No
06E944:2:224	Ferrous Obj: Rivet.	Early Modern to Modern	0.09	0.015	Large Iron rivet or bolt.	No	No

Find Number	Find Type	Period	Length (m)	Width (m)	Description	Conservation	Specialist Analysis
06E944:2:225	Ferrous Obj: Cube.	Early Modern to Modern	0.03	0.025	Square cube of iron.	No	Yes
06E944:2:226	Ferrous Obj: Horseshoe.	Early Modern to Modern	0.14	0.03	Iron horseshoe fragment.	No	No
06E944:2:227	Ferrous Obj: Bolt.	Early Modern to Modern	0.065	0.01	Nail-like, iron object with large rounded head. Bolt?	No	No
06E944:2:228	Ferrous Obj: Iron nail.	Early Modern to Modern	0.06	0.005	Iron nail.	No	No
06E944:2:229	Ferrous Obj: Plough?	Early Modern to Modern	0.13	0.055	Iron prong from plough or other agricultural implement.	No	No
06E944:2:230	Ferrous Obj: Bolt.	Early Modern to Modern	0.065	0.02	Iron bolt or rivet.	No	No
06E944:2:231	Ferrous Obj: Rivet or washer.	Early Modern to Modern	0.08	0.08	Square of iron with 2.5cm hole in centre. Rivet or washer.	No	No
06E944:2:232	Ferrous Obj: Strip.	Early Modern to Modern	0.14	0.25	'J'-shaped strip of iron, function unknown.	No	No
06E944:2:233	Ferrous Obj: Pipe.	Early Modern to Modern	0.13	0.025	Coiled iron pipe.	No	No
06E944:2:234	Ferrous Obj: Plate.	Unknown	0.062	0.037	Small corroded iron plate. Broken at one end.	No	Yes
06E944:2:235	Ferrous Obj: Rod.	Unknown	0.136	0.035	Iron rod finishing in a larger rectangular piece which is pierced with a circular hole.	No	Yes
06E944:2:236	Ferrous obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.084	0.01	Bent Iron nail.	No	No
06E944:2:237	Ferrous obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.068	0.005	Iron nail.	No	No
06E944:2:238	Ferrous obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.084	0.005	Bent Iron nail.	No	No
06E944:2:239	Ferrous obj: Iron nail.	Unknown	0.121	0.011	Bent iron rod.	No	Yes
06E944:2:240	Ferrous obj: Iron plate.	Unknown	0.11	0.10	Corroded iron plate.	No	No
06E944:2:241	Copper Obj: Small copper plate. Part of a mechanism.	Early Modern to Modern	0.038	0.015	Small copper plate. Rectangular with a circular hole in the middle.	Yes	Yes
06E944:2:242	Ferrous Obj: Iron disc.	Early Modern to Modern	0.06	0.05	Iron disc with a circular hole in the middle.	No	Yes
06E944:2:243	Ferrous Obj:	Early Modern to Modern	0.04	0.035	Square iron sheet with a circular hole in its middle.	No	No

Find Number	Find Type	Period	Length (m)	Width (m)	Description	Conservation	Specialist Analysis
	Iron sheet.				Slightly bent.		
06E944:2:244	Ceramic: clay pipe.	Early Modern to Modern: 19thC	0.05	0.025	Clay pipe bowl fragment with rest, dot decoration round the bowl rim and a half of makers mark reading "INGHAM...ST". 19thC	No	No
06E944:2:245	Lithic: Scraper or debitage.	Prehistoric	0.028	0.018	Possible scraper or debitage.	No	Yes
06E944:2:246	Lithic: Flint core.	Unknown	0.04	0.025	Possible core.	No	Yes
06E944:2:247	Lithic: Burnt flint?	Prehistoric	0.045	0.025	Burnt flint. Possibly debitage	No	Yes
06E944:2:248	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.03	0.03	Triangular piece of flint, with rounded edges. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:249	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.028	0.025	Possible piece of debitage. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:250	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.027	0.014	Rectangular piece of flint. Possible debitage. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:251	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.04	0.03	Possible piece of debitage. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:252	Lithic: Flint	Unknown	0.028	0.015	Small fragment of mineralized flint. Natural?	No	Yes
06E944:2:253	Lithic: Burnt flint?	Prehistoric	0.028	0.02	Possible piece of burnt flint debitage.	No	Yes
06E944:2:254	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.041	0.024	Possible core. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:255	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.03	0.02	Piece of mineralized flint. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:256	Lithic: Flint.	Prehistoric	0.03	0.02	Flint with cortex. Slight possibility of striking platform and percussion ripples.	No	Yes
06E944:2:257	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.024	0.015	Flint fragment. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:258	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.043	0.028	Piece of mineralized flint. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:259	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.036	0.02	Piece of flint with rounded edges. Appears to be river-washed natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:260	Lithic: Burnt flint?	Unknown	0.06	0.035	Angular fragment of flint. Possible burnt, but no evidence of working.	No	Yes
06E944:2:261	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.025	0.017	Possible piece of debitage. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:262	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.012	0.01	Flint fragment. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:263	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.038	0.017	Flint fragment. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:264	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.05	0.04	Piece of mineralized flint. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:265	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.041	0.02	Piece of rounded flint. Appears to be river-washed natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:266	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.03	0.025	Triangular piece of flint. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:267	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.025	0.01	Piece of mineralized flint. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:268	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.045	0.025	Rectangular piece of flint. Possible evidence of burning. Possibly worked and badly weathered. More likely just natural.	No	Yes



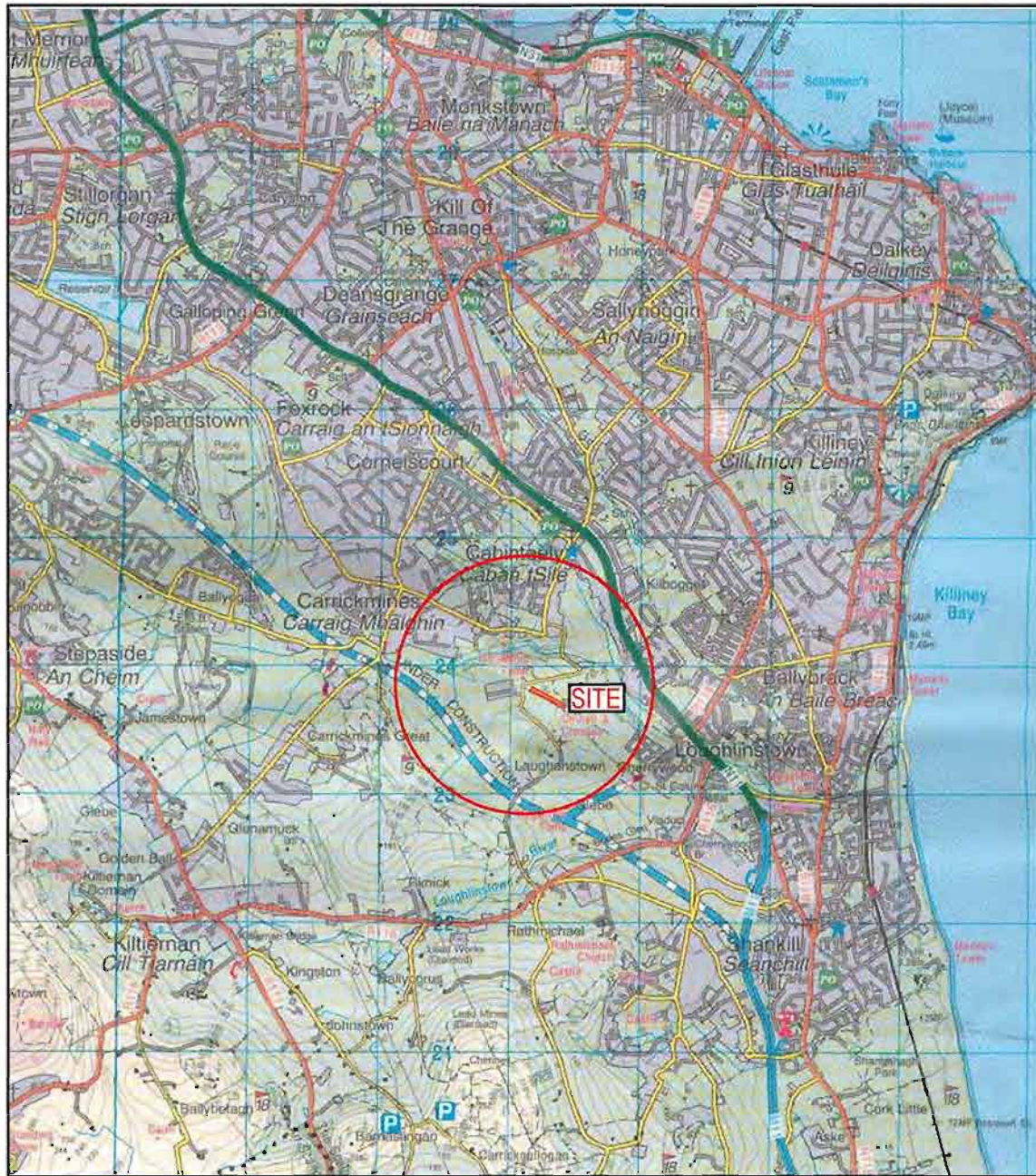
Find Number	Find Type	Period	Length (m)	Width (m)	Description	Conservation	Specialist Analysis
06E944:2:269	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.032	0.015	Fragment. Appears natural water rolled stone.	No	Yes
06E944:2:270	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.035	0.03	Rectangular piece of water rolled flint. Natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:271	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.033	0.02	Fragment of flint. No apparent sign of working.	No	Yes
06E944:2:272	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.04	0.02	Outer fragment of orange, mineralized flint. Very slight possibility of retouch on one edge.	No	Yes
06E944:2:273	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.025	0.02	Fragment of flint with rounded edges. Appears natural water rolled stone.	No	Yes
06E944:2:274	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.03	0.025	Fragment of badly weathered flint. No evidence of working. May be burnt.	No	Yes
06E944:2:275	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.02	0.02	Rounded pebble of very badly mineralized flint.	No	Yes
06E944:2:276	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.02	0.01	Flint fragment. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:277	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.03	0.02	Poor quality flint pebble with cortex. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:278	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.03	0.025	Flint fragment. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:279	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.01	0.005	Small fragment of natural flint.	No	Yes
06E944:2:280	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.028	0.016	Triangular fragment of flint. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:281	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.05	0.035	Angular lump of poor quality flint.	No	Yes
06E944:2:282	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.035	0.025	Possible flint core. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:283	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.02	0.035	Poor quality flint pebble with cortex. Some possibility of burning, but appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:284	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.045	0.025	Possible flint core, but appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:285	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.035	0.02	Fragment of mineralized flint. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:286	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.018	0.01	Small fragment of flint. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:287	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.033	0.03	Sub-rectangular piece of river-washed flint. Possibly worked, but appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:288	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.022	0.015	Small fragment of flint. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:289	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.05	0.035	Irregular lump of flint. Un-worked.	No	Yes
06E944:2:290	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.025	0.02	Small fragment of poor quality flint. Appears natural	No	Yes
06E944:2:291	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.03	0.02	Triangular lump of poor quality flint. Possible strike mark on long face, but appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:292	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.03	0.02	Possible flint core. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:293	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.02	0.01	Small fragment of flint. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:294	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.019	0.015	Small fragment of flint. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:295	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.017	0.01	Small fragment of flint. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:296	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.035	0.02	Possibledebitage. Possibly work, but appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:297	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.02	0.01	Small fragment of flint. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:298	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.015	0.01	Possibledebitage. Possibly work, but appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:299	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.045	0.04	Large water-rolled flint. Natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:300	Lithic: Unidentified	Unknown	0.05	0.025	Possible hammer stone.	No	Yes

Find Number	Find Type	Period	Length (m)	Width (m)	Description	Conservation	Specialist Analysis
	stone type						
06E944:2:301	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.045	0.025	Possible burnt core, although little evidence of working.	No	Yes
06E944:2:302	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.045	0.025	Possible core of poor quality flint, although appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:303	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.02	0.01	Small fragment of flint. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:304	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.048	0.025	Possible core, although poor quality flint and appears un-worked.	No	Yes
06E944:2:305	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.025	0.020	Small fragment of flint. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:306	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.05	0.04	Possible core, with possibility evidence of burning. Could be un-worked natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:307	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.035	0.02	Fragment of poor quality flint. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:308	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.022	0.015	Small fragment of flint. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:309	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.05	0.035	Irregular lump of flint. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:310	VOID				VOID		
06E944:2:311	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.035	0.024	Small fragment of poor quality flint. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:312	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.03	0.02	Irregular shaped piece of flint. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:313	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.01	0.005	Small fragment of flint. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:314	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.02	0.01	Small fragment of flint. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:315	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.024	0.02	Small fragment of water-rolled flint. Possibly once worked, but severely weathered.	No	Yes
06E944:2:316	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.028	0.012	Possible core. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:317	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.024	0.02	Small fragment of flint. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:318	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.03	0.02	Fragment of poor quality flint. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:319	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.025	0.02	Rectangular piece of water rolled flint. Possibility of striking in one corner, but probably natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:320	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.035	0.02	Piece of poor quality, water rolled flint. Un-worked.	No	Yes
06E944:2:321	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.015	0.012	Irregular cube of un-worked flint.	No	Yes
06E944:2:322	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.02	0.015	Small fragment of poor quality flint. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:323	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.04	0.017	Possible core of poor quality flint, although appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:324	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.037	0.03	Possible core of poor quality flint, although appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:325	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.03	0.021	Possible core of poor quality flint, although appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:326	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.043	0.02	Possible core of poor quality flint, although appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:327	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.03	0.02	Piece of water rolled flint. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:328	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.035	0.025	Piece of water rolled flint. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:329	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.02	0.017	Broken piece of natural flint.	No	Yes

Find Number	Find Type	Period	Length (m)	Width (m)	Description	Conservation	Specialist Analysis
06E944:2:330	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.01	0.01	Small fragment of flint. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:331	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.015	0.008	Small fragment of flint. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:332	Lithic: Flint .thumb scraper	Prehistoric	0.04	0.03	Possible thumb scraper with slight evidence of retouch.	No	Yes
06E944:2:333	Lithic: Flint debitage.	Prehistoric	0.018	0.015	Possible piece ofdebitage. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:334	Lithic: Flint debitage or core.	Prehistoric	0.035	0.02	Possible piece ofdebitage, or core. Appears water rolled, and possibly slightly fire damaged.	No	Yes
06E944:2:335	Lithic: Flint debitage.	Prehistoric	0.022	0.015	Flint fragment. Evidence of striking platform on flat side.	No	Yes
06E944:2:336	Lithic: Flint debitage.	Prehistoric	0.02	0.01	Flint fragment. Possibly worked.	No	Yes
06E944:2:337	Lithic: Flint.	Prehistoric	0.045	0.02	Possible flint core or struck flint.	No	Yes
06E944:2:338	Lithic: Flint.	Prehistoric	0.035	0.02	Possible flint core.	No	Yes
06E944:2:339	Lithic: Burnt flint?	Prehistoric	0.017	0.009	Flint blade, possibly burnt.	No	Yes
06E944:2:340	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.02	0.015	Possible flintdebitage. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:341	Lithic: Flint core.	Prehistoric	0.035	0.03	Possible flint core.	No	Yes
06E944:2:342	Lithic: Flint debitage.	Prehistoric	0.08	0.008	Fragment of flintdebitage.	No	Yes
06E944:2:343	Lithic: Flint core.	Prehistoric	0.045	0.02	Fragment of flint core? Possibly several blades taken off one side.	No	Yes
06E944:2:344	Lithic: Debitage.	Unknown	0.028	0.012	Possible piece of flintdebitage. Could be natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:345	Lithic: Debitage.	Prehistoric	0.036	0.025	Large fragment of flintdebitage, with percussion ripples.	No	Yes
06E944:2:346	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.034	0.025	Possible flint core. Only marginal evidence could still be natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:347	Lithic: Flint debitage.	Prehistoric	0.028	0.02	Possible piece of flintdebitage.	No	Yes
06E944:2:348	Lithic: Flint core.	Prehistoric	0.055	0.03	Flint core, with possible evidence for striking on one side.	No	Yes
06E944:2:349	Lithic: Flint debitage.	Prehistoric	0.03	0.02	Possible piece of flintdebitage.	No	Yes
06E944:2:350	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.04	0.025	Possible flint core	No	Yes
06E944:2:351	Lithic: Flint blade or debitage.	Prehistoric	0.04	0.02	Struck flint, either blade or piece ofdebitage.	No	Yes


Find Number	Find Type	Period	Length (m)	Width (m)	Description	Conservation	Specialist Analysis
06E944:2:352	Lithic: Flint core.	Prehistoric	0.033	0.015	Possible flint core. Some evidence of striking.	No	Yes
06E944:2:353	Lithic: Flint..	Prehistoric	0.03	0.02	Possible debitage. May be worked on one side.	No	Yes
06E944:2:354	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.07	0.035	Possible core. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:355	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.08	0.05	Possible core. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:356	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.09	0.06	Possible core. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:357	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.11	0.06	Possible core. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:358	Lithic: Flint scraper.	Prehistoric	0.024	0.03	Possible part of broken scraper.	No	Yes
06E944:2:359	Lithic: Flint	Unknown	0.04	0.015	Possible core. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:360	Lithic: Flint fragment.	Unknown	0.028	0.02	Rounded piece of river-washed flint.	No	Yes
06E944:2:361	Lithic: Flint fragment.	Prehistoric	0.026	0.013	Piece of possible debitage. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:362	Lithic: Flint fragment.	Prehistoric	0.023	0.015	Piece of possible debitage. Appears natural	No	Yes
06E944:2:363	Lithic: Flint core.	Prehistoric	0.055	0.025	Possible core.	No	Yes
06E944:2:364	Lithic: Flint rubbing stone?	Prehistoric	0.033	0.025	Broken stone axe, or possible rubbing stone?	No	Yes
06E944:2:365	Lithic: Flint fragment.	Unknown	0.018	0.015	Piece of possible debitage. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:366	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.05	0.04	Possible core.	No	Yes
06E944:2:367	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.07	0.055	Possible core. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:368	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.06	0.035	Possible core. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:369	Lithic: Flint	Unknown	0.063	0.04	Possible core. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:370	Lithic: Flint	Unknown	0.08	0.06	Possible core. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:371	Lithic: Flint	Unknown	0.066	0.045	Possible core. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:372	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.03	0.012	Rounded piece of river-washed flint.	No	Yes
06E944:2:373	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.023	0.015	Rounded piece of river-washed flint.	No	Yes
06E944:2:374	Lithic: Flint scraper.	Prehistoric	0.024	0.02	Flint scraper possibly burnt.	No	Yes
06E944:2:375	Lithic: Flint scraper.	Prehistoric	0.033	0.023	Flint scraper? Possible retouch on one edge.	No	Yes
06E944:2:376	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.06	0.05	Possible flint core. Badly weathered, and appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:377	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.03	0.012	Possible flint core.	No	Yes
06E944:2:378	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.03	0.015	Possible flint core.	No	Yes
06E944:2:379	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.035	0.02	Possible flint core.	No	Yes
06E944:2:380	Lithic: Flint	Prehistoric	0.035	0.017	Flint scraper with retouch along cutting edge.	No	Yes

Find Number	Find Type	Period	Length (m)	Width (m)	Description	Conservation	Specialist Analysis
	scraper.						
06E944:2:381	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.04	0.03	Possible core. Badly weathered, and appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:382	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.07	0.045	Possible core. Little sign of having been worked.	No	Yes
06E944:2:383	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.03	0.017	Possible piece of debitage. Appears natural.	No	Yes
06E944:2:384	Lithic: Flint.	Prehistoric	0.028	0.015	Piece of debitage, or possible scraper	No	Yes
06E944:2:385	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.025	0.02	Small fragment of flint. Appears natural	No	Yes
06E944:2:386	Lithic: Flint.	Prehistoric	0.035	0.02	Unusually scarred piece of flint. Possibly debitage. Evidence of striking platform on one side	No	Yes
06E944:2:387	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.04	0.025	Flint fragment. Appears subject to frost damage	No	Yes
06E944:2:388	Lithic: Flint.	Unknown	0.02	0.015	Small fragment of flint. Appears natural	No	Yes



0 Scale 1:50000 2km

Site: Laughtonstown  
Licence No. 06R178  
Job No. 679  
Date: January 2007  
Client: R.P.A.  
Drawn by: AJ

 Area of Laughtonstown detection survey



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Figure 1: Extract from Discovery Series Map, Sheet 50, showing approximate location of metal detection survey 06R178, Laughtonstown, County Dublin.

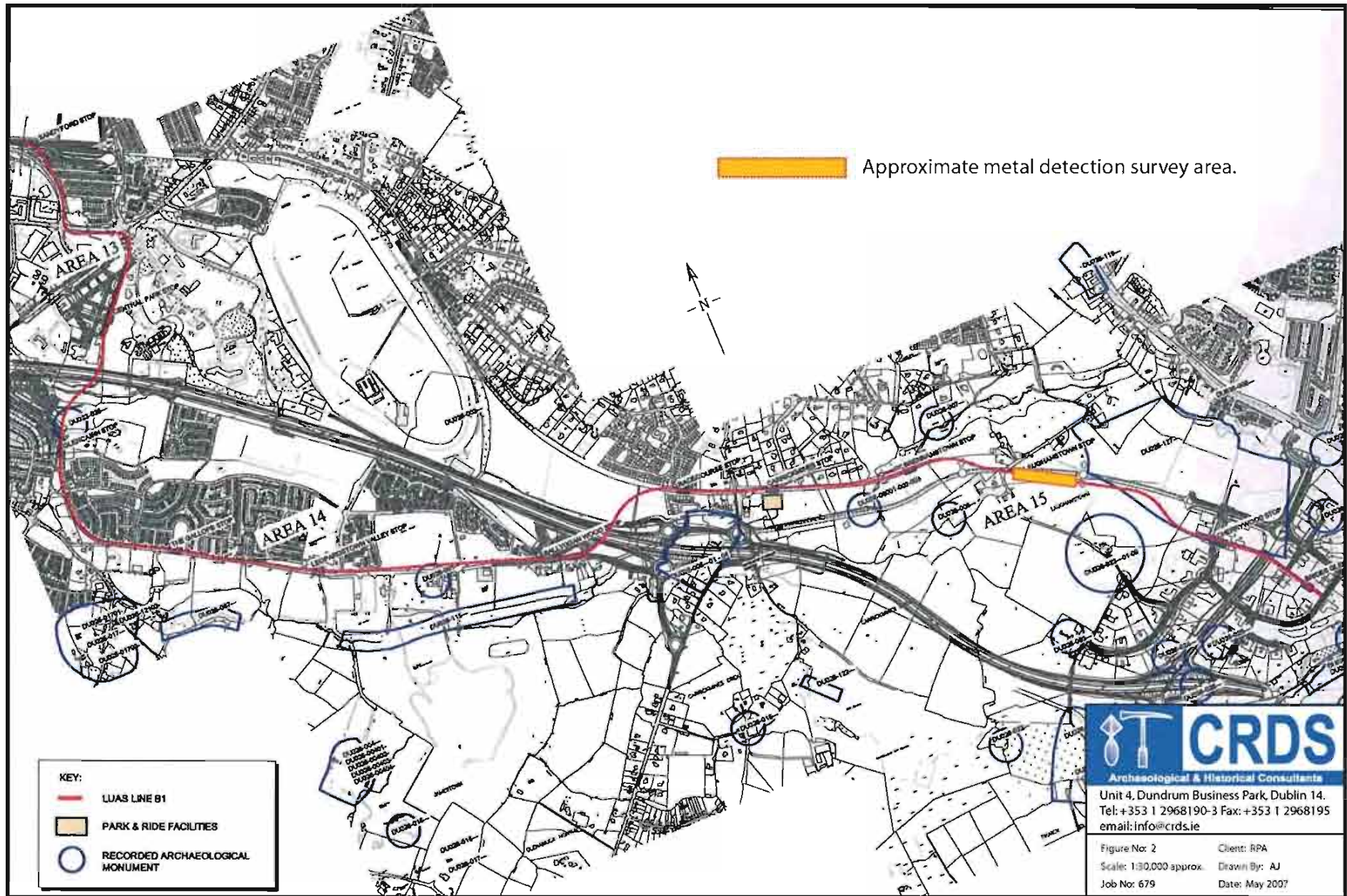


Figure 2: Laughanstown, Co. Dublin. Overall view of LUAS B1 development, showing approximate location of metal detection survey 06R178.

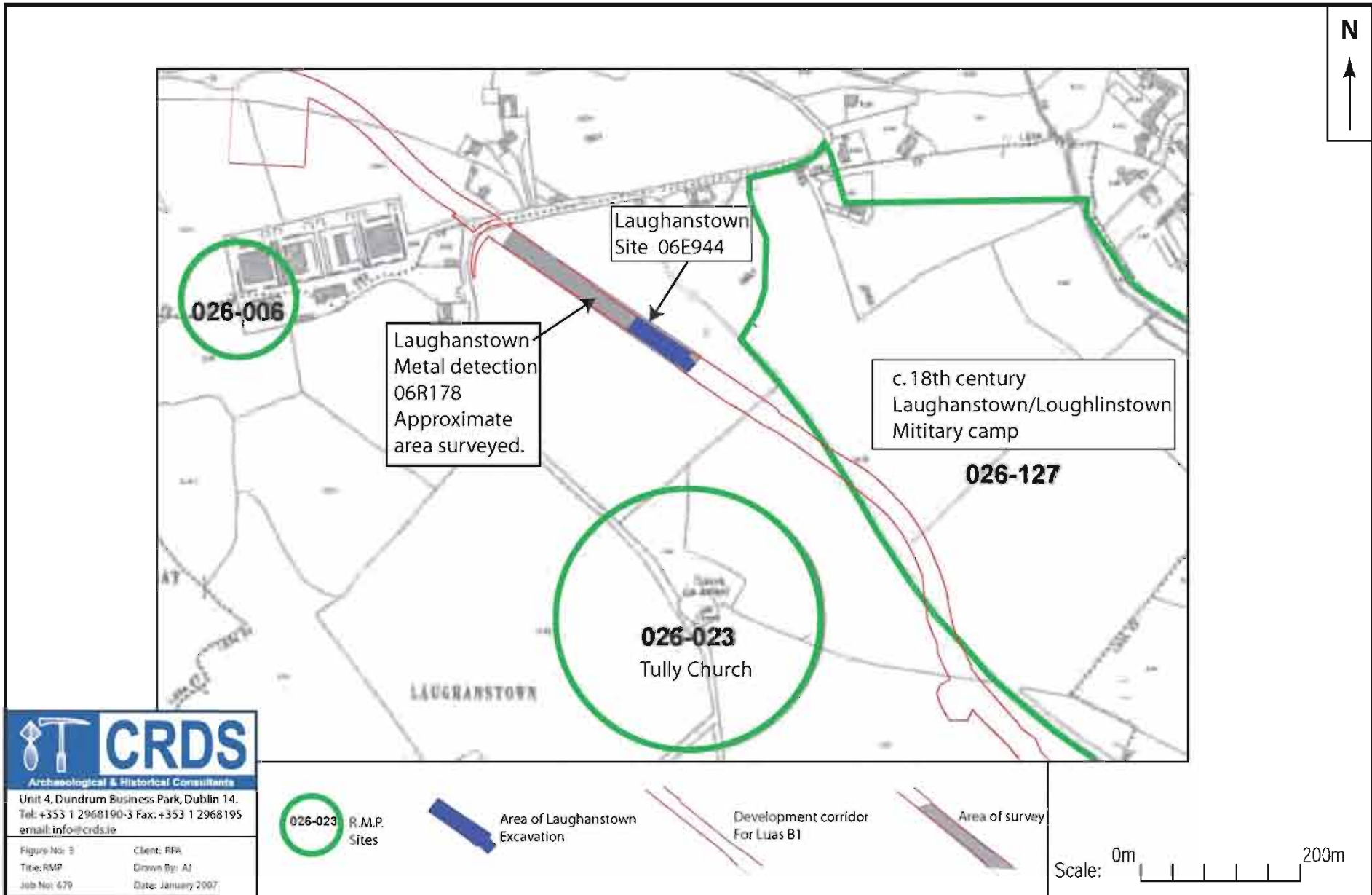







Figure 3: Extract from RMP map (Dublin Sheet 3456), showing approximate metal detection survey area, the proposed LUAS B1 line and adjacent recorded monuments.





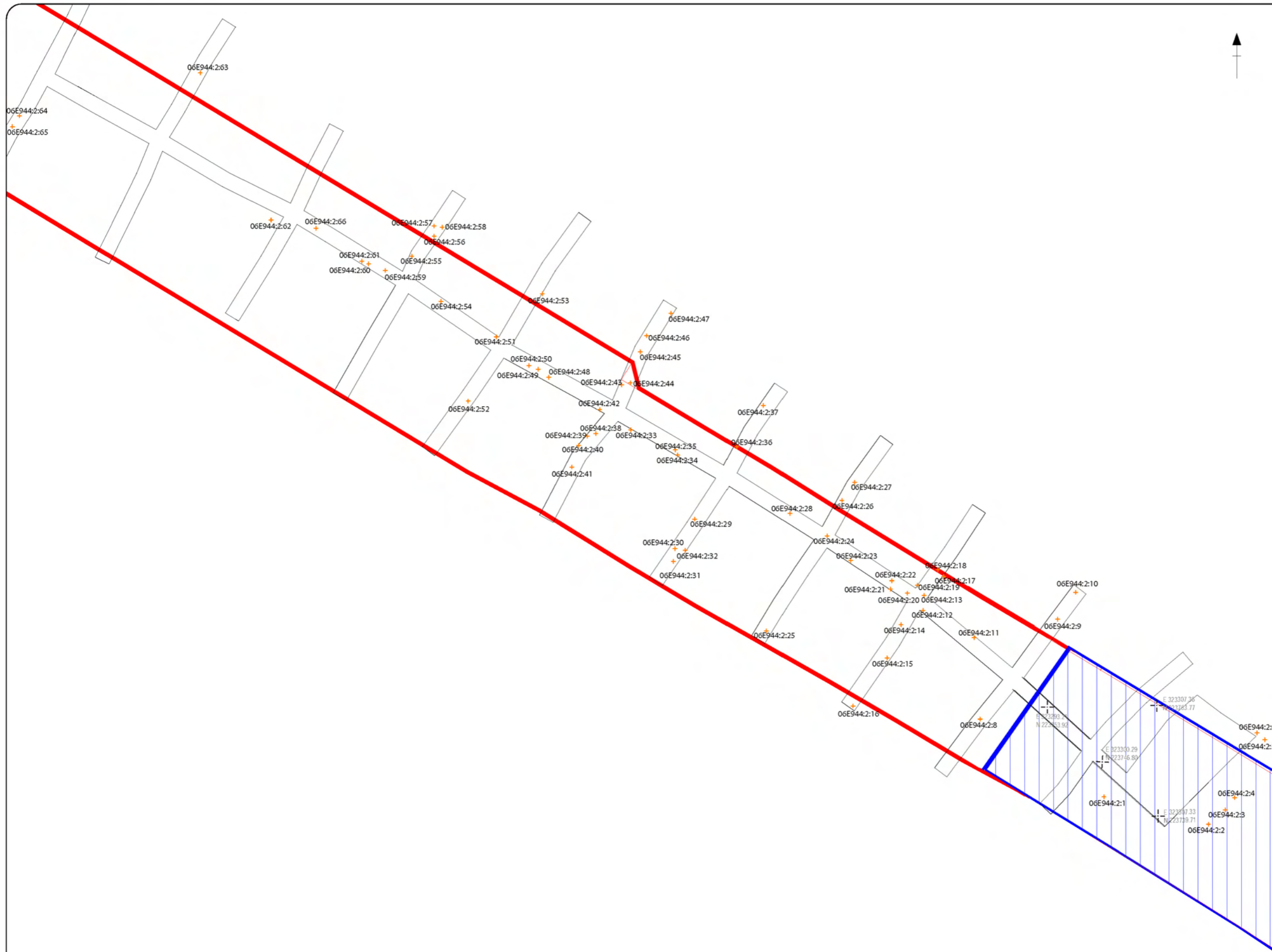
**KEY**

- C.P.O. 
- Site Of Excavation 
- Exact artefact findspot locations 
- Area Quadrant Locations : Finds 
- Test Trenches 



Site: LUAS B1 Archaeological monitoring Job no.: 679	Client: RPA Drawn by: NL / AJ Date: 27/04/07
	
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Figure 4: Metal detection survey 06R178: Overall plan of LUAS B1 development corridor showing location of artefact findspots and area of Laughanstown excavation.



**KEY**

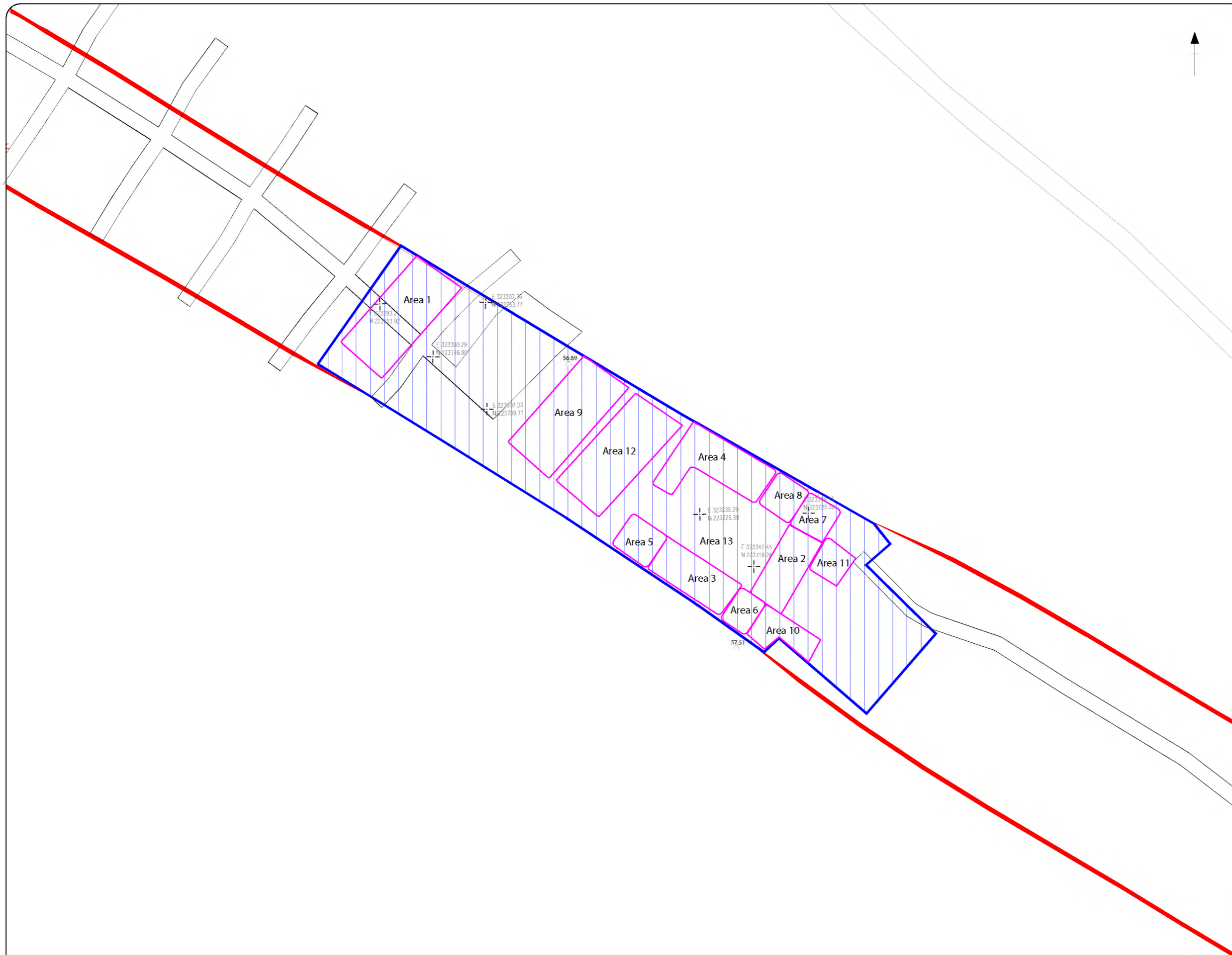
- C.P.O.
- Site Of Excavation
- Exact findspot positions
- Area Quadrant Locations : Finds
- Test Trenches








Site: LUAS B1 Archaeological monitoring Job no.: 679	Client: RPA Drawn by: NL/AJ Date: 27/04/07
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Figure 5: Metal detection survey 06R178: Plan of LUAS B1 development corridor showing location of artefact findspots within test trenches and Laughanstown excavation area.



**KEY**

- C.P.O. 
- Site Of Excavation 
- Exact findspot positions 
- Area Quadrant Locations : Finds 
- Test Trenches 

Scale 1:500  
 0m  50m

Site: LUAS B1 Archaeological monitoring Job no.: 679	Client: RPA Drawn by: NL / AJ Date: 27/04/07
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Figure 6: Metal detection survey 06R178: Overall plan of LUAS B1 development corridor showing approximate quadrant locations of artefact groups recovered from topsoil during Laughanstown excavation.

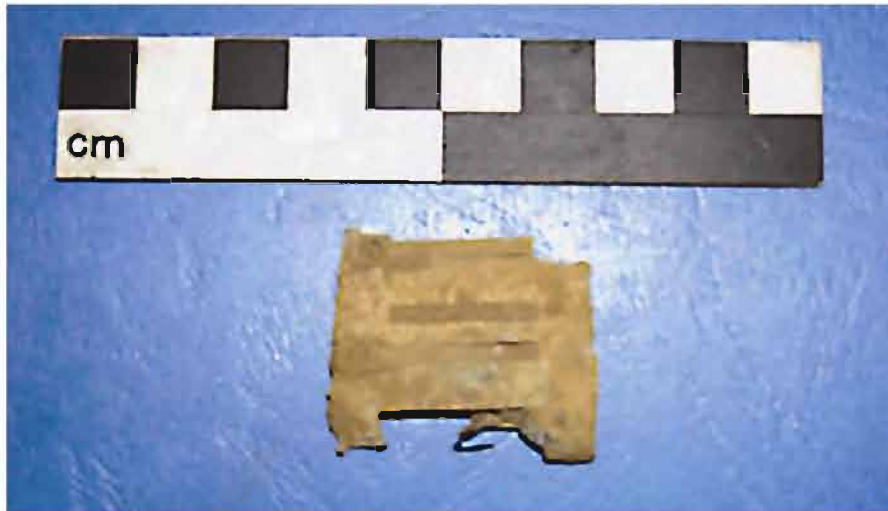


Plate 1: Harmonica (06E944:2:104).



Plate 2: Copper alloy lock (06E944:2:76).



Plate 3: Copper alloy token (06E944:2:81).



Plate 4: Copper alloy button (06E944:2:103).



Plate 5: Metal buckle or Harmonica reed plate? (06E944:2:138).



Plate 6: Inscribed Metal object (06E944:2:123).



Plate 7: Feather brooch (06E944:2:68).



Plate 8: Copper alloy object (06E944:2:213).



Plate 9: Copper alloy object (06E944: 2:74).



Plate 10: Copper alloy thimble (06E944:2:80).



Plate 11: Copper alloy bolt (06E944:2:86).



Plate 12: Silver plated/copper alloy fork (06E944:2:193).



Plate 13: Lead musketball (06E944:2:87).

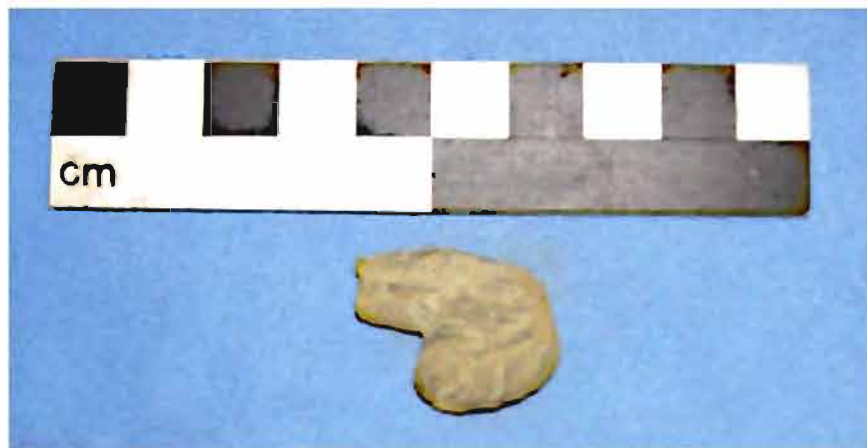


Plate 14: Copper alloy feather brooch (06E944:2:105).



Plate 15: Copper alloy chain (06E944:2:78).





Plate 16: Francis MacNab, "The MacNab", by Sir Henry Raeburn, (1802).

Plate No: 16  
Job No: 679  
Date: November 2006  
Client: RPA  
Photo By: AJ

