



**LUAS B1 Sandyford to Cherrywood
Extension**

Archaeological Test Excavation

Ballyogan Temporary Works Compound

06E213

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Project LUAS B1, Sandyford to Cherrywood Extension

Site Compound
Townlands Ballyogan
Parish Tully
County South County Dublin.

Nat. Grid Ref. NGR 320900E, 224400N

Project Duration 1 Day
Excavation Start Date 12/06/2006
Report Date 12/09/2006

Report signed off by,



Donal Fallon MA
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Executive Summary

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

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

Archaeological pre-development testing was carried out within the area of a proposed temporary works compound adjacent to the route for the LUAS line passing Ballyogan. Test trenching was completed within a single day, Monday 12 June 2006. The trenches were backfilled the same day.

Testing consisted of the excavation of a series of linear test trenches within a single field, extending parallel to its western boundary.

No archaeological features were identified and no archaeologically significant finds were recovered; the development area can be considered archaeologically sterile. No further mitigation is recommended.

Summary of findings:

06E 213 Ballyogan Compound Site

Eight test trenches of varying length were excavated by a mechanical excavator to the surface of natural subsoil. The trenches were extended across the proposed location of the LUAS temporary works compound. Topsoil was particularly shallow, varying between 0.05m to 0.20m. There was evidence for extensive previous ground disturbance across the full extent of the proposed compound site, presumably related to the adjacent housing developments.

Summary of mitigation:

06E 213 Ballyogan Compound Site

This site has proved to be of no archaeological significance and presents no problem for future development. No further work is required in this particular area.

1 Introduction

1.1 Site location

The site is located in the townland of Ballyogan, c. 2.5km to the southeast of Sandyford village, Co. Dublin, in the civil parish of Tully and the Barony of Rathdown (NGR 320900E, 224400N; Figure 1). The route of the proposed development extends c. 150m northeast of a listed RMP (DU026:001), a possible enclosure. The area subjected to pre-development testing lies within a single large landscaped field or park immediately to the north of Ballyogan Road. It is currently under grass.

1.2 Solid geology and soils

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

1.3 Characteristic of the proposed development

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

This report concerns pre-development testing of the area of a proposed temporary compound to the north of Ballyogan Road. The area which will be subject to pre-development testing encompasses the location of the proposed compound covering an irregular area of 9665m², extending north from the Ballyogan Road. This is currently a landscaped grass area to the south of a modern housing estate (Figure 2).

1.4 Purpose of assessment

Pre-development testing was used to determine whether there were any archaeological deposits within the area to be impacted upon by construction of this section of the LUAS corridor. Test trenches were used to determine if any archaeological deposits were present and to identify their nature and extent. This will inform an appropriate mitigation strategy for the proposed development. Features of likely archaeological significance identified during testing were fully exposed in plan (where possible), assessed and recorded. Limited hand excavation was undertaken to clarify the depth and nature of any such deposits. Where no archaeological features were exposed trenches were excavated to the surface of natural soils.

2 Baseline Survey

2.1 Introduction

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

2.2 Recorded archaeological sites and monuments

The Record of Monuments and Places was consulted for the relevant parts of Dublin. This is a list of archaeological sites known to the National Monuments Service. The relevant files for these sites contain details of documentary sources and aerial photographs, early maps, OS memoirs, OPW Archaeological Survey notes and other relevant publications. These were studied in the Sites and Monuments Records Office. All sites within a radius of c. 500m of the proposed development were identified. These monuments are listed in Appendix 2.

2.3 Recorded archaeological finds

The topographical files in the National Museum of Ireland were consulted to determine if any archaeological artefacts had been recorded from Ballyogan townland. This is the national archive of all known finds recorded by the National Museum. It relates primarily to artefacts but also includes references to monuments and has a unique archive of records of previous excavations. Other published catalogues of prehistoric material were also studied: Raftery (1983 - Iron Age antiquities), Eogan (1965; 1993; 1994 - bronze swords, Bronze Age hoards and goldwork), Harbison (1968; 1969a; 1969b - bronze axes, halberds and daggers) and the Irish Stone Axe Project Database (Archaeology Dept., U.C.D.). All townlands within the study area were assessed. There are no recorded archaeological finds from within the townland.

2.4 Cartographic sources

Reference to cartographic sources is important in tracing land use development within the development area as well as providing important topographical information on sites and areas of archaeological potential. Primary cartographic sources consulted consisted of the Ordnance Survey 6" maps, first and later editions (T.C.D. Map Library). Earlier cartographic sources consisted of the Down Survey map of the Barony of Tully dating from c. 1655 (Government of Ireland 1980), Taylor's map of the Environs of Dublin dating from 1816 (Phoenix Maps) and the First Edition Ordnance Survey map

2.5 Previous Excavations

The excavation bulletin website (www.excavations.ie) was consulted to identify previous excavations that may have been carried out within the study area. This database contains summary accounts of excavations carried out in Ireland from 1985. The available *Excavations* publications for 2002 and 2003 were also consulted (Bennett 2004, 2006). Details of previous excavations are listed in appendix 3.

2.6 Historical research

Primary historical sources consulted included Primary historical sources consulted included the *Christ Church Deeds* (McEnery and Refausse 1999), the *Calendar of Archbishop Alen's Register 1172-1534* (McNeill 1950), *The first Chapter Act book of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin 1574-1634* (Gillespie 1997) and *The Account Roll of the Priory of the Holy Trinity, Dublin, 1337-1346* (Mills 1890-91) and the

Civil Survey AD1654-56: Volume VII County of Dublin (Simington 1945). The most useful secondary source consulted concerning the general history of the area was 'A much disputed land: Carrickmines and the Dublin marches' (O'Byrne 2003).

3 Archaeological and Historical Background (by Donal Fallon)

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

A possible enclosure (DU026:001) listed in the Record of Monuments and places is located c. 150m to the southwest of the development, in Jamestown townland on the southern side of the Ballyogan Road. This site is identifiable as a tree ring on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey maps (1843). The site has since been built on. The EIS compiled for the current development (Deery & Halpin 2005) incorrectly identified this as a site resolved as non-archaeological during pre-development test excavations (97E0476) carried out by Martin Reid in 1997 (possibly based on some confusion in the original bulletin: 97:080).¹ The same test excavations exposed possible structural remains and a linear ditch with associated cultivation features some distance further to the southwest. A range of flint scrapers of Bronze Age date and sherds of late medieval pottery were recovered from the site (Reid 1998a, Reid 1998b).

At the start of the Late Medieval Period, Ballyogan appears to have been part of 'Ballemochain' which has been interpreted as also encompassing the two townlands of Jamestown in the different parishes of Kilgobbin and Tully. Carrickmines may also have originally been part of this unit, which was in the possession of the Archbishop of Dublin before 1169. Alternatively, McNeill suggests 'Ballemochain' was similar in extent to modern Ballyogan. The lands appear to have passed to Christchurch around 1185 (O' Byrne 2003, 230, 236; McNeill 1950, 3,4,10). Ballyogan Road forms a section of the existing boundary between the townlands of Ballyogan and Jamestown; however this road is marked as 'new Ballyogan road' on John Taylor's *Map of the Environs of Dublin* (1816), suggesting that the boundary between the two may not have been clearly defined prior to this.

Otway Ruthven also suggests that lands held by Christchurch in the medieval townland of Ballyogan may subsequently have been incorporated into the modern townland of Murphystown (Otway Ruthven 1961, 68). There is other evidence to support this. The lands of 'Ballyoghane' were listed among the properties of Christchurch in 1504 (McNeill 1950, 256). A 1664 lease of 'Ballymolghan' also mentions 'Balliogan alias Tinekilly' (McEnery & Refausse 1999, 1666); the Civil Survey of 1654-56 describes 'Molhanstowne & Tynecilly' as a single unit, within the Parish of Kill, but does not mention Ballyogan (Simington 1945, 266, 282). The townland does not appear to be depicted on the Down Survey Barony map of Rathdown.

It appears that Ballyogan was in the immediate hinterland of Carrickmines, and possibly part of the same unit at some point. From the late 13th century into the modern period the area surrounding Ballyogan and Carrickmines was a disputed marchland. Its Welsh and Anglo-Norman settlers were subject to frequent attacks from the O'Byrnes and the O'Tooles of Wicklow. Maurice Howel held Carrickmines castle (DU026:005 located c. 1km to the east of the current section of the development), a substantial castle which was central to the defence of the region, for much of the first half of the 14th Century. Despite his stewardship much of the area was laid waste by O'Byrne raids. Carrickmines was refortified in 1359, besieged by Gaelic forces the same year, relieved by the forces of the Earl of Ormond, garrisoned with a cavalry force in 1360 and was besieged twice more in the same century. By 1388 the castle was housing a standing cavalry force which carried out punitive raids into the lands of the Wicklow tribes. Carrickmines was in the possession of the Walsh family by 1400 (O'Byrne 2003, 237-241).

¹ The original bulletin (in both published format and on www.excavations.ie) incorrectly identified the Pale ditch as 'DU026:1' - the Pale Ditch is 'DU026:115' It also suggested both monuments were located in Ballyogan townland; the correct townland is Jamestown.

A section of the pale ditch (RMP DU026:115) extends parallel to Ballyogan Road, c. 200m to the south of the current site, possibly originally intended to join the castles at Kilgobbin and Carrickmines, indicating the frontier of this area during the late medieval period. Testing and excavation of sections of the ditch undertaken by Ellen O'Carroll in 2001 established it consisted of two parallel and adjoining ditches, less than 2.5m in width, divided by a denuded bank c. 4m in width (Ellen O'Carroll, 2003, 123-124). This section of the ditch appears to have been excavated to the broad specifications of the 1494 Act which specified a 'double ditch of six foot of earth above the ground' (O'Keefe 1992).

3.2 *Archaeological significance of the sites*

The site is located in an area of high archaeological potential, proximate to two monuments listed in the Record of Monuments and places and within an area densely settled during the medieval period.

4 Archaeological Assessment

4.1 Methodology

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

There are several areas where temporary construction compounds are to be located beside the main LUAS development corridor. These were subject to pre-development testing.

Groundworks for the development along the route of the existing Ballyogan Road (to be realigned to the south as part of the development) will be subject to licensed monitoring (this will be subject to a separate licence application).

Testing of this area will consist of the excavation of a series of test trenches extending parallel to the western boundary. Each trench will measure c. 2m in width. In total they will cover over 200 linear metres or c. 400m². The trenches will be excavated with a tracked digger equipped with a 2m ditching bucket (Figure 2). The proposed trenching diagram may be altered slightly if significant archaeological features are exposed or powerlines obstruct access.

Should potential archaeological features be encountered they will be investigated, assessed and recorded. Should features of likely archaeological significance be identified during testing they will be fully exposed in plan (where possible), assessed and recorded. Limited hand excavation may be undertaken to clarify the depth and nature of any such deposits. The features will then be secured from any further impact or intrusion pending the production of a report and consultation with the National Monuments Service on appropriate mitigation. Should features of very limited archaeological significance be exposed a decision may be taken to excavate them under the existing licence.

Where no archaeological features are exposed trenches will be excavated to the depth of natural soils.

4.2 Results

No features or sites of archaeological significance were identified during pre-development testing. A detailed description of the test trenches is contained in Appendix 1. In summary testing indicated the entire area of the compound appears had been subject to extensive previous disturbances, presumably associated with the construction of the adjacent housing estate, and possibly to provide embankments along Ballyogan Road. This level of ground disturbance would have likely destroyed any possible archaeological remains within.

5 Archaeological Impact Assessment

No archaeological remains were identified within the area of the proposed temporary works compound which would be impacted upon by the development.

6 Recommended Avoidance, Remedial or Reductive Measures

No archaeological features were identified within the development area and no finds of archaeological significance were recovered during pre-development testing. No further mitigation is required.

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- The Irish Stone Axe Project Database. Department of Archaeology: University College Dublin.

Appendix 1: Brenanstown 06E213 – Archaeological Test Trenches

| | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Trench No. 1 | Orientation: North-East/South-West |
| Length: 60m | Width: 2m |
| This trench was dug roughly the width of the c.p.o. Depth on average was 0.20m. | |
| Trench No. 2 | Orientation: North-East/South-West |
| Length: 73m | Width: 2m |
| This trench was dug roughly the width of the c.p.o. Depth on average was 0.20m. No features uncovered. | |
| Trench No. 3 | Orientation: North-East/South-West |
| Length: 60m | Width: 2m |
| This trench was dug roughly the width of the c.p.o. Depth on average was 0.80m. No features uncovered. | |
| Trench No. 4 | Orientation: North-East/South-West |
| Length: 60m | Width: 2m |
| This trench was dug roughly the width of the c.p.o. Depth on average was 0.20m. No features uncovered. | |
| Trench No. 5 | Orientation: North-East/South-West |
| Length: 30m | Width: 2m |
| This trench was dug the width of the c.p.o. Depth on average was 0.10m. No features uncovered. | |
| Trench No. 6 | Orientation: North-East/South-West |
| Length: 16m | Width: 2m |
| This trench was dug roughly the width of the c.p.o. Depth on average was 0.05m. No features uncovered. | |
| Trench No. 7 | Orientation: North-West/South-East |
| Length: 30m | Width: 2m |
| This trench was dug partially the width of the c.p.o. Depth on average was 0.05m. No features uncovered. | |
| Trench No. 8 | Orientation: East/West |
| Length: 90m | Width: 2m |
| This trench was dug the length of the c.p.o. Depth on average was 0.20m. No features uncovered. | |

Appendix 2: Recorded Archaeological Sites and Monuments

The recorded archaeological sites within the nearby vicinity of the proposed development are listed below, all noted in the Record of Monuments and Places for South County Dublin. The monuments are listed in a standard format as follows:

List of Recorded Monuments

| Mon. No. | Inv. No. | ngr x | ngr y | Townland | Classification |
|--------------------|----------|-------|-------|----------|----------------|
| Description | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|--|-------|-------|-----------|---------------------------|
| DU026:001 | | 32071 | 22436 | Jamestown | Enclosure site (possible) |
| Marked as a tree ring on the 1 st (1843) O.S. six-inch map (diameter c.22m), the site is now built on; therefore, there is no visible trace. | | | | | |

Appendix 3: Previous Excavations

Previously published archaeological excavations in the area from 1969 to 2003 (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 | |

| | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Ballyogan (Jamestown) Pale ditch <i>Ellen OCarroll</i> | 01E0413 32110 22415 |
| <p>The site is located on land due to be developed as part of the development of Ballyogan Recycling Park. The Pale Ditch itself appears as a wooded bank flanked by a double ditch running some 55m east-west in a straight line. It is situated between a sloping meadow to the north and a flat marshy area bounded by the Ballyogan Stream to the south. The earthwork was built at the point where the slope ends and the wetland begins, the northern inner side being on higher ground than the southern outer one.</p> <p>The area has seen much development in recent years and is bordered to the south and east by the Ballyogan Landfill site. Two of the three existing trackways which breached the Pale Ditch were due to be developed into roadways. This entailed the machine excavation of a 7m-wide strip through the centre of the gaps, which would destroy the existing features. They were therefore hand-excavated prior to the commencement of road construction. Two cuttings of 7m by 15m were proposed. Cutting 1 was at the western end of the preserved stretch and Cutting 2 was at the easternmost breach near the centre of the stretch.</p> <p>The stretch of the Ditch at Jamestown, the subject of this investigation, was built by the Walsh family to connect their castles at Kilgobbin and Carrickmines (currently under excavation by Mark Clinton; see above, No. 335), which were some 3km apart. Local historian Rob Goodbody has identified traces of the Ditch close to Carrickmines Castle, and documentary and cartographic evidence suggests that it also existed near Kilgobbin Castle. It would seem, therefore, that this part of the Pale Ditch was completed and much of it has subsequently been levelled.</p> <p>Cutting 1 (16m x 7m) was established through the middle of the western gap through the Ditch. This was the area investigated by Laurence Dunne and Martin Reid in 1998 (<i>Excavations 1998</i>, Nos 203-4, 98E0119) and was very disturbed, with a recently constructed sewer pipe running through it. Despite the disturbances here it is still possible that traces of the fosses still exist since the ground level has been built up to the south, above the level of the low-lying marshy ground. The area was wet and foul and it was established that this was due to raw sewage draining into it from a damaged septic tank upslope. On being informed of the situation, Duchas requested that the work on this cutting be discontinued on Health and Safety grounds. However, future construction work here should be monitored.</p> <p>Cutting 2 was excavated through the centre of the third breach, 235m east of Cutting 1. It measured 14m by 7m, the northern limit being c. 1.5m higher than the southern. The surface consisted of a very compact mixture of stones, clay and topsoil which had recently been laid down to provide a firm surface. Owing to the compacted nature of this deposit it was decided to remove it by machine. Once this was done, the line of the two east-west fosses could be discerned, interrupted by a leachate pipe trench and the previous archaeological test-trench, running parallel to each other north-south through the centre of the cutting. The excavation then proceeded by hand, the test-trench being emptied first in order to establish the precise location of the features and their stratigraphic sequence. These features were then fully excavated within the limits of the cutting.</p> <p>Both fosses were cut through a compact, moderately stony, yellowish-orange natural clay which had some iron flecking. The bases were cut into an underlying moderately stony, medium brown, natural silty clay. The north fosse was the smaller of the two ditches, being 1.8-2.2m wide and reaching a depth below the modern ground surface of 1.1m. It was straight and fairly regular and was V-shaped in section with steep sides and a rounded narrow base. The lowest fill was disturbed, particularly by tree roots, contained modern finds and must also be relatively modern in origin.</p> <p>The south fosse was straight and fairly regular with a width of 2.2-2.4m. The sides were steeper and more substantial to the north and had a longer, gentler slope to the south. The base was narrow and rounded. It reached a depth of 1.2m from the modern ground surface. The lowest fill was disturbed by roots and flecked with yellowish sand derived from the subsoil. Modern pottery and metal were found in this fill, which was similar to that above it. The dimensions of the southern fosse accord well with those previously recorded on other parts of the Ditch. This is the only part of the Pale Ditch where the north fosse has been</p> | |

excavated.

All the fills of the fosses were modern in origin, and despite the fact that the bank was well eroded, no traces of early silting were observed. This is probably due to the use of the fosses as a field boundary and drainage ditches and the need to clean them periodically. The fosses are cut into hard boulder clay, and digging out by hand of their soft silts may have hardly altered their contours. The north fosse in particular drains a large area and the bank prevents this water from draining away naturally into the wetland and stream. The action of floodwaters could therefore have washed out deposits at times.

Although the bank had been destroyed within the bounds of the cutting, its base still existed between the double ditch. It was 4m wide at ground level, where it had been cut off. This falls within the range already recorded in other places, but the different levels at which these measurements were taken do not allow a direct comparison. The existing bank lay just outside the area of the cutting and the opportunity was taken to record it. It reached 1.05m above ground level on the north side and 1.75m above ground level to the south. This contrast was also observed when measuring from the top of the bank to the bottom of the fosses. On the north side this gave a difference of 1.95m and to the south 2.9m. The bank has steeply sloping, rounded sides and a rounded top offset to the northern side with a flat slope towards the south. It was very eroded and thickly overgrown with trees and shrubs. No evidence of a palisade trench was observed but this could have been destroyed by erosion and the tree root activity.

The fact that the Ditch is well built here shows that the Walsh family took its construction seriously and were able to apply themselves to it effectively. This part of the Pale was close to the Wicklow Mountains, haven of the O'Byrnes and the O'Tooles, who frequently raided the south Dublin area, and a defensive barrier here was probably a priority.

Apart from the three openings that have been made through it, this stretch of Pale Ditch is very well preserved, with the bank standing to a height of 2m in places. The earthwork conforms well to the building specification of 1494 which called for a double ditch with a high bank between them, 6 feet high. The outer fosse is more substantial than the inner one. The ditch is a good example of using natural defences to boost the man-made ones. The slope enhances the height of the bank and the marshy ground and stream augment its defensive qualities. The view from the bank to the south and east would have been far more extensive before the landfill site was established.

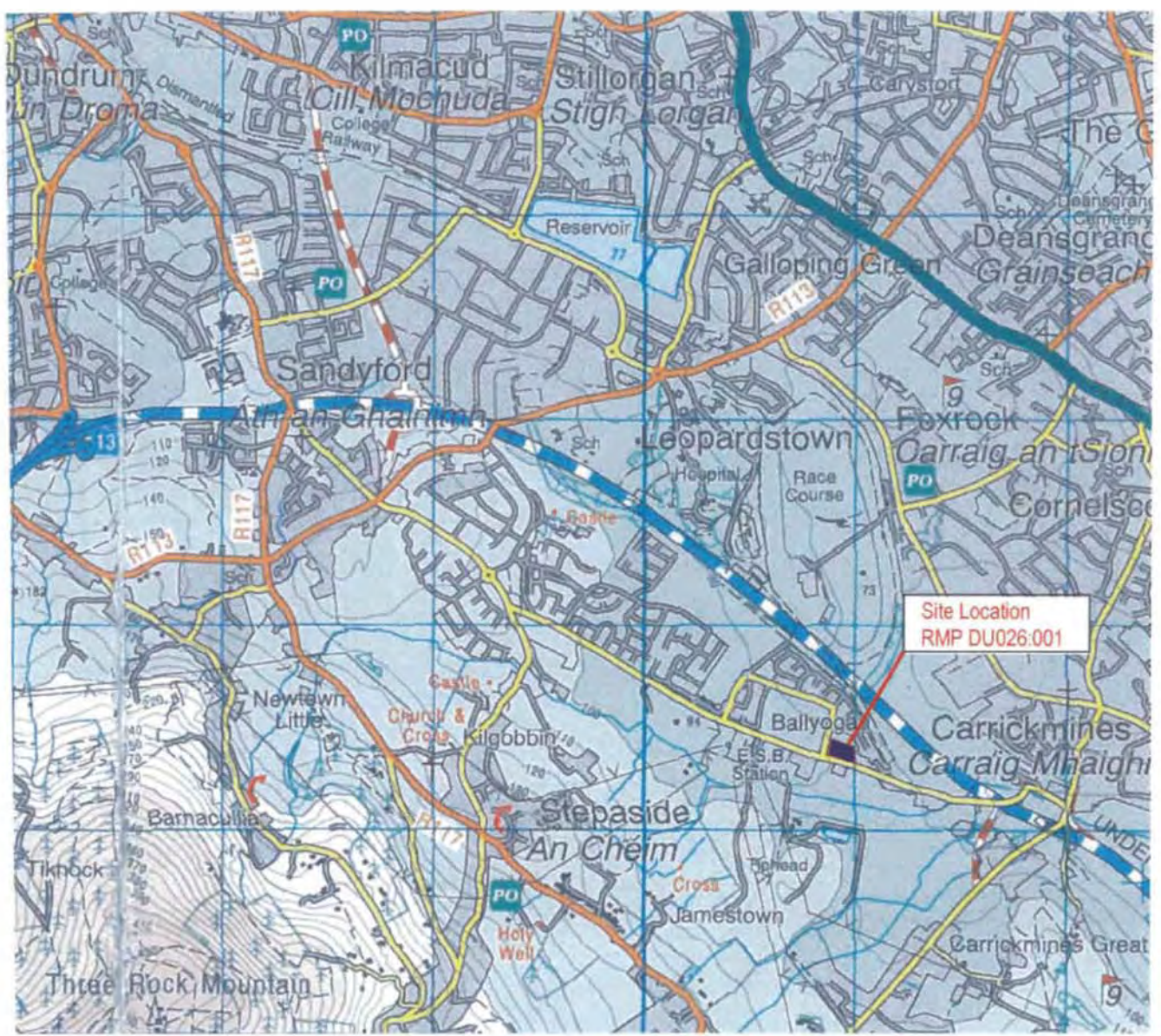
Unfortunately, little information about the fosses could be gained from their fills, which had been disturbed in modern times. The excavation took place on a disturbed part of the Ditch and some undisturbed fills may exist elsewhere along this stretch. Although the Pale Ditch is a well-known monument which has even given a common phrase to the English language, relatively little is known of its extent, line and degree of completion. It is to be expected that monitoring of the increasing development in the commuter belt around Dublin in the future will identify further stretches of this important monument.


| | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| BALLYOGAN Possible <i>fulacht fiadh</i> <i>Thaddeus C. Breen</i> | 02E0481 321618 224225 |
| A group of five patches of black to dark brown soil, Features A-E, were found alongside a stream during topsoil-stripping on the line of the South-Eastern Motorway. Two of these, Features C and E, proved to be patches of natural oxidised soil, although a little charcoal was present in C. The other three were coloured black or grey by charcoal. Feature A contained some small (0.2-0.3m) pieces of friable granite, possibly burnt, but a relatively small amount of charcoal. Feature B contained less charcoal. Feature D consisted mostly of charcoal but appeared to be modern. A line of stones, 4.6m long, was found nearby, lining the old bank of the stream (which was widened in the early 19th century). Features A and B may represent waste material from a destroyed <i>fulacht fiadh</i> . Finds consisted mainly of post-medieval pottery, glass and clay pipes. | |

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| BALLYOGAN Possible <i>fulacht fiadh</i> <i>Gary Conboy</i> | 02E1276 SITE 80 |
| This site was discovered during monitoring of the South-Eastern Motorway. It had been badly damaged by drainage works and had suffered severe tree-root damage. It covered an area of c. 10m by 10m. A number of possible features were identified but were found to be very damaged. The fill of these features consisted mainly of burnt stone and charcoal-rich soil. The shape of one feature suggested that it may have been a trough, but it was truncated and damaged by roots, and so it is impossible to be sure of its true nature. | |


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| BALLYOGAN ROAD, JAMESTOWN Pale ditch <i>John O'Connor</i> | 01E0413 03211022415 |
| <p>The stripping of a number of fields adjacent to the 15th-century Pale ditch was monitored before the construction of the Ballyogan Recycling Park. Topsoil was stripped using a machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket and a bulldozer, from topsoil onto the top of archaeological features or undisturbed subsoil. Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered in the fields on either side of the Pale ditch. However, a previously unrecorded portion of the Pale ditch itself was revealed at an existing crossing of the ditch. Despite severe disturbance resulting from previous pipe-laying activity and the construction of the gap itself, evidence, albeit fragmentary, of the northern and southern fosses and the bank survived. These features were not excavated; instead, the exposed portions of the bank and fosses were recorded in plan and in section and then preserved <i>in situ</i>. The fills of the fosses were made up entirely of modern materials.</p> | |

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| BALLYOGAN ROAD, JAMESTOWN Drain <i>John O' Neill</i> | 02E0535 32060 22419 |
| <p>An assessment was undertaken of a field adjoining part of the Pale boundary ditch (SMR 26:115) at Ballyogan Road, during the preparation of an impact statement for a proposed development of the site. The Pale ditch runs across the northern boundary of the field, and the peculiar topography of the land to the south-east of the field suggested that it may represent a continuation of the Pale ditch. A geodetic survey of the boundaries to the south-east was inconclusive, and it was proposed that topsoil be removed from three trenches in the centre of the field to determine whether the Pale ditch included a section that joined the south-eastern boundary of the field.</p> <p>Traces of a cut were noted where topsoil was removed close to the existing Pale ditch. This feature is likely to be part of the upper fill of a culverted drain. There was no evidence to suggest that a ditch or banked feature may have crossed the field diagonally toward the south-east.</p> | |



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|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Figure No: LA 1 | Client: RPA |
| Title: Site Location | Drawn By: DF |
| Job No: 679 Ballyogan | Date: February 2006 |

 Approximate location of proposed site compound

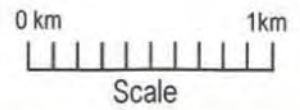


Figure 1: Site Location: LUAS B1 Line archaeological testing - Ballyogan Road 06E213

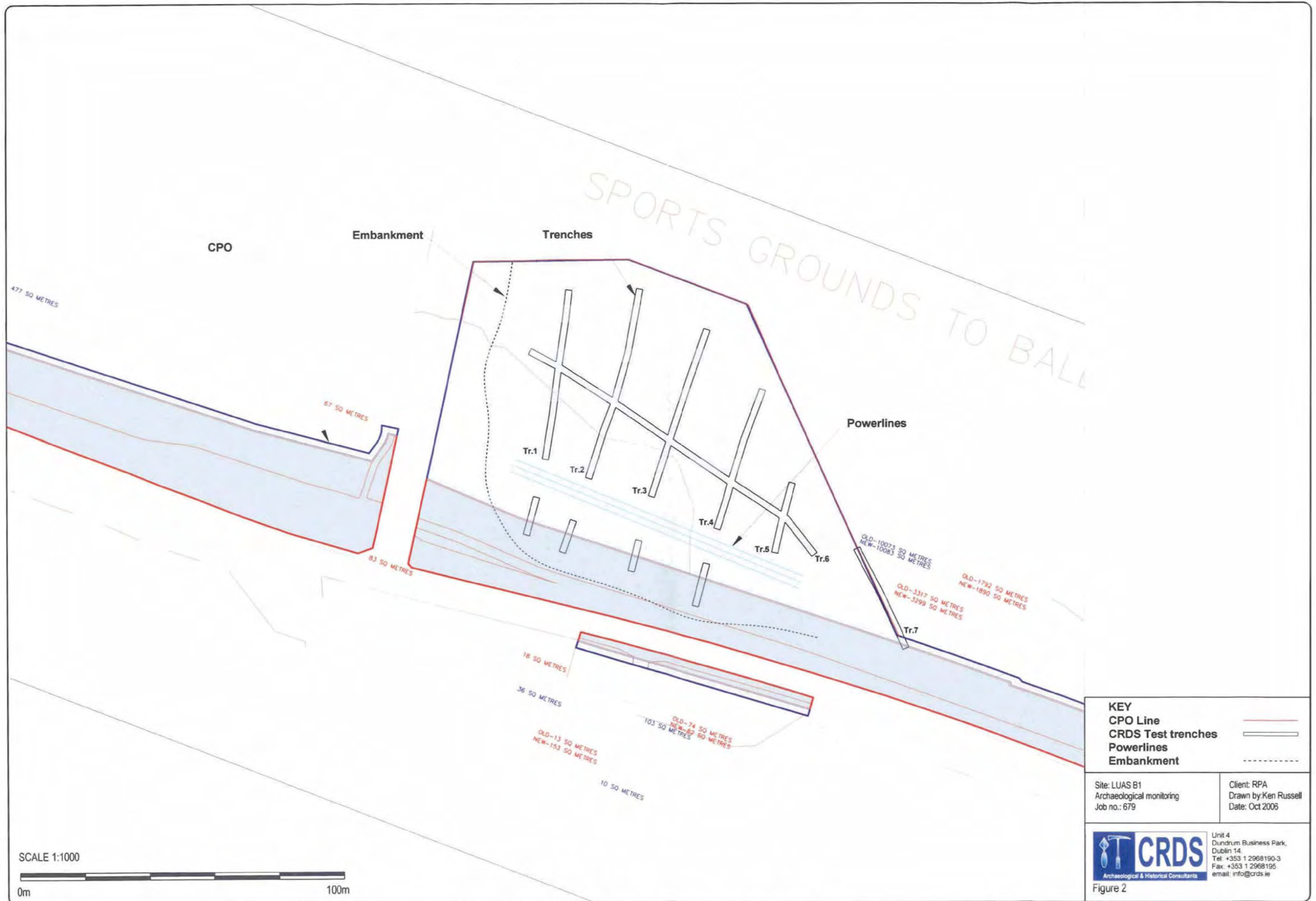


Figure 2 :LUAS B1 line showing CRDS test trenching at Ballyogan Raod



Plate 1: 06E 213, Ballyogan, General site shot, facing South
Not Archaeologically significant.



Plate 2: 06E 213, Ballyogan, Test trench 4, facing South
Not Archaeologically significant.



Plate 3: 06E 213, Ballyogan, Test trench 7, facing South
Not Archaeologically significant.