



Luas B1 Sandyford to Cherrywood Extension

Archaeological Monitoring Final Report



**Sandyford to Cherrywood
Co. Dublin
07E0095**

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Project	Archaeological monitoring of groundwork on LUAS B1 Sandyford to Cherrywood extension
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Client	Railway Procurement Agency
Project	Luas B1, Sandyford to Cherrywood Extension
Townlands	Tipperstown, Carmanhall/Leopardstown, Murphystown, Kilgobbin, Ballyogan, Jamestown, Carrickmines Little, Brenanstown, Laughanstown and Cherrywood.
Civil Parishes	Kill, Tully and Killiney.
County	South County Dublin.
Nat. Grid Ref.	Sandyford NGR 319900E, 226600N; To Cherrywood NGR 324200E, 222800N
Project Duration	24 Weeks
Excavation Start Date	12 th March 2007
Report Date	July 2009

Report signed off by,

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Abstract

The following is a final report on archaeological monitoring of ground works associated with the Luas B1 development. The works were carried out by Aaron Johnston of CRDS on behalf of the Railway Procurement Agency. The development extends for 7.6km between Sandyford and Cherrywood in County Dublin, crossing the townlands of Tipperstown, Carmanhall/Leopardstown, Murphystown, Kilgobbin, Ballyogan, Jamestown, Carrickmines Little, Brenanstown, Laughanstown and Cherrywood.

Monitoring of ground-works was undertaken to determine if any archaeological features were located within the development area which would be impacted upon by ground works associated with the development. Funding was provided by the Railway Procurement Agency. The works were carried out under a licence issued by the National Monuments Section of the Department of the Environment (07E0095).

An initial desk-based assessment selected areas of higher archaeological potential where archaeological monitoring was deemed appropriate; groundworks across c. 3.9km or approximately fifty-one per cent of the proposed route were monitored. The areas selected were either previously undeveloped greenfield, or areas considered to be of higher archaeological potential based on proximity to known archaeological sites.

A number of previous 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. This report should be read in conjunction with the pre-development testing and excavation reports previously submitted for the same project (06E944 Laughanstown, 06E227 Murphystown, 06E214 Brenanstown, 06E213 Ballyogan; Johnston 2006, 2007).

The archaeological monitoring programme identified fifteen sites of potential archaeological significance. Excavation/investigation of all fifteen sites was carried out under a single monitoring excavation licence (07E0095) by a team of up to four archaeologists between March and October 2007. Of the fifteen sites investigated, only two proved to be of archaeological significance, twelve were deemed to be of very limited importance and a single site was resolved as non-archaeological. All archaeologically significant features identified were fully excavated and recorded.

The most significant archaeological site exposed during monitoring consisted of a small number of prehistoric features identified in Brenanstown townland. This site was termed 'Brenanstown Site 3' to distinguish from two sites previously identified and excavated within the same townland. The majority of the current report is devoted to a description of these features.

The archaeological features exposed at Brenanstown 3 consisted of a concentration of fourteen individual pits, postholes and stake holes centred on a shallow pit or 'hearth'; The features identified were provisionally dated to the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age, (c. 2800BC to 1500BC). The features extended across an area of c. 35m² within the wayleave. Though no structural pattern has been identified the features are assumed to have had a structural function. Finds recovered included: 99 pottery fragments of Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date, three fragments of flint debitage, a single flint thumbnail scraper and a possible quartz arrowhead.

1. Introduction

1.1. Site location

The route of the proposed Luas B1 line will extend from the current terminus of the Luas Green Line at Blackthorn Avenue in Sandyford Industrial Estate through the townlands of Tipperstown, Carmanhall/Leopardstown, Murphystown, Kilgobbin, Ballyogan, Jamestown, Carrickmines Little, Brenanstown, Laughanstown and Cherrywood, in the civil parishes of Kill, Tully and Killiney in the barony of Rathdown. The route extends from Sandyford NGR 319900E, 226600N; to Cherrywood NGR 324200E, 222800N; (Figure 1). The proposed development extends through the constraint rings of three sites listed in the Record of Monuments and Places: the remains of a Medieval tower house at Murphystown (DU023:025), a possible enclosure (DU026:001) near Ballyogan (of which no visible traces remain) and the site of an early modern military encampment at Laughanstown (DU026:127).

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, granted by the Minister in 2007, authorised the RPA to construct, operate and maintain 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 would involve the excavation of a trench at least 7m wide and 1.2m deep. The working width of the construction corridor would measure c. 15m to 25m. CRDS Ltd have been retained by the RPA as consultant archaeologists for the project and have undertaken a program of assessments and excavations in advance of the Luas B1 at a number of sites. The monitoring programme covered the areas shown in Figure 3.

1.3. Circumstances and dates of fieldwork

This report concerns archaeological monitoring of ground works associated with the Luas B1 development. The monitoring programme exposed fifteen possible sites. Excavation and investigation of these sites were carried out under monitoring excavation licence (07E0095) by a team of up to four archaeologists between March and October 2007. All archaeological features were fully excavated and recorded.

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 soil sampling strategies during monitoring and excavation took this fact into account.

2.2. Topography and landscape

Topographically, the landscape which the Luas B1 route passes through can be described as relatively flat and low-lying with occasional river valleys. The eastern terminus of the route is located c. 2km from the coast at Dalkey Bay. The development footprint consists of the Luas B1 corridor (c. 15m wide by 7.6km long), any temporary works area, widening of the Ballyogan Road by about 10m to accommodate the Luas, and ancillary works including temporary access roads at Leopardstown Rd. and Glenamuck Rd., electrical substations, culverts and services. The proposed area for development is currently a mix of wooded areas, green space in front of housing developments, road side including the Ballyogan Rd. (approximately 28% of the total route), and the old Harcourt Street Line (approximately 15% of the total route). The surrounding area of Cherrywood and the M50 motorway has been heavily developed over the past decade, with large-scale quarrying activity related to these modern building developments.

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1. Baseline survey

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. For reference to a detailed historical and archaeological background of the Luas B1 development, consult the Environmental Impact Statement, (Deery & Halpin 2005).

The Record of Monuments and Places was consulted for the relevant parts of County 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 1.

3.1.1. 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 1970. The available *Excavations* publications for 2002 and 2003 were also consulted (Bennett 2002 & 2003). Details of previous excavations are listed in Appendix 3.

3.1.2. Recorded archaeological finds

The topographical files in the National Museum of Ireland were consulted to determine if any archaeological artefacts had been recorded from the area. This is the national archive of all known finds recorded by the National Museum. It relates primarily to artefacts but also includes references to monuments and has a unique archive of records of previous excavations. Other published catalogues of prehistoric material were also studied: Raftery (1983 - Iron Age antiquities), Eogan (1965; 1983; 1994 - bronze swords, Bronze Age hoards and goldwork), Harbison (1968; 1969a; 1969b - bronze axes, halberds and daggers) and the Irish Stone Axe Project Database (Archaeology Dept., U.C.D.). All townlands within the study area were assessed. A list of recorded finds from the area is given in Appendix 2.

3.1.3. *Cartographic sources*

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

3.1.4. *Historical research*

Primary historical sources consulted included *The Civil Survey for the County of Dublin 1654-56* (Simington 1945), *Calendar of Archbishop Alen's Register 1172-1534* (McNeill 1950) and *Account Roll of the Priory of the Holy Trinity, Dublin 1337-1346* (Mills 1890-91; reprint 1996). Secondary sources included Francis Elrington Ball's *Loughlinstown and its History* and *A History of the County of Dublin: the people, parishes and antiquities from the earliest times to the close of the eighteenth century* and Goodbody's *On the Borders of the Pale: a history of the Kilgobbin, Stepaside, and Sandyford Area*.

3.2. **Previous archaeological work in the vicinity of the development**

A large number of archaeological studies have been carried out since 1994 in the townlands of Laughanstown, Murphystown, Carmanhall, Cherrywood, Jamestown and Ballyogan including those in advance of the construction of the Dublin M50, South-Eastern Motorway (Appendix 3).

A total of 38 trenches, between 20m and 50m in length, were excavated across the site of 18th-century military camp at Lehaunstown by Linzi Simpson. The location of the camp was suggested by the concentration of stray finds (i.e. glass, pottery, red brick, and metal). (**94E201**).

A possible house structure was one of two sites in adjoining townlands which were investigated by Thaddeus C. Breen in advance of the construction of the South-eastern Motorway. No traces of any ancient activity were found and there were no pre-twentieth-century finds. (**96E265**)

Prehistoric and post-medieval features were exposed by Edmond O'Donovan during archaeological monitoring in advance of housing development across an extensive area in Cherrywood, Laughanstown and Loughlinstown. Sites included an 18th-century rubbish deposit/road surface, prehistoric pits/settlement activity, and an Early Christian 'ditch', at Tully Church (**97E0279**).

Archaeological test-trenching in Carrickmines was undertaken in advance of a gas pipeline. Seven trenches were mechanically excavated by Eoin Sullivan and a possible pit was exposed. (**97E0360**)

Topsoil-stripping associated with a new foul sewer outfall in the Ballyogan area, exposed archaeological features including pits, fulachta fiadh were excavated by Niall Brady and the Pale Ditch later excavated by Martin Reid (**98E0119**).

Bronze Age pottery and a miniature adze of porcellanite were recovered by Christine Grant during a test excavation, carried out in Laughanstown in advance of road-building for the Southern Cross Motorway (**98E0261**).

A number of sites, including 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 were identified and excavated by John Ó Néill during the construction of a Bord Gáis Éireann pipeline in September-November 1998 (**98E0445**).

Various multi-period sites were identified and excavated by John Ó Néill during topsoil-stripping in Cherrywood in advance of the science and technology park. The sites included a prehistoric round house, two Fulacht fiadh, eight troughs, a ring-barrow, a burnt pit, burnt pit/cremation, a pit with animal bones and a burnt pit/hearth **(98E0526)**.

A multi-period archaeological landscape was identified and excavated by John Ó Néill in advance of the science and technology park at Cherrywood. Sites included an Iron Age ring-barrow, an early medieval inhumation cemetery, a Norse settlement and a medieval drying kiln. **(98E0526, 99E0517, 99E0518, 99E0519, 99E0523)**.

Ten trenches were excavated on the site of the proposed Waste Management Centre in Jamestown townland by Niall Brady. Two trenches exposed sections of the Pale Ditch. **(99E0456)**.

An area of 16,157m² was monitored within the 18th-century army camp site at Laughanstown in advance of the South-Eastern Motorway, by Matthew Seaver, Sylvia Desmond and Patricia Lynch **(00E0880)**.

Four trial trenches were excavated in Laughanstown in advance of the South-Eastern Motorway by Sylvia Desmond. A small amount of medieval pottery was recovered, but no archaeological features were noted **(00E0085)**.

A site in Murphystown was excavated by Sylvia Desmond in advance of the proposed route-way for the South-Eastern Motorway. The investigations revealed a series of cultivation ridges which were post-medieval in date **(00E0099)**.

Five trial trenches were excavated by Sylvia Desmond to determine the date and function of a stone structure demolished in the 1960s. Investigations showed that the structure was possibly a labourer's cottage which may have been associated with the general farm outbuildings that surround the tower-house known as Lehaunstown house in Laughanstown townland, **(00E0100)**.

A test excavation was carried out by Teresa Bolger to assess the impact on a section of the Pale defences by a sewer pipeline near Ballyogan Road, Kilgobbin. This section of the possible Pale defences was found to be a natural landscape feature with no evidence of human interference **(00E0247 and 00E0248)**.

A series of sites in Laughanstown were excavated by Matt Seaver in advance of the construction of the South-Eastern Motorway. They included a large, oval, stone ring cairn, two rock outcrops with prehistoric artefact assemblages, cremations with ceramics, a cluster of probable post-built structures, pits containing saddle querns, probable fence-lines, and a number of earth-cut drying kilns and a post-hole complex. **(02E0283)**.

Excavations at Carrickmines Castle by Mark Clinton from August 2000 until August 2002 covered over 20 acres, while the area of the castle interior amounts to 3 acres. Associated medieval settlement and related industrial and agricultural activities in the immediate vicinity of the castle are also investigated along with six prehistoric sites. **(00E0525)**

Further geophysics and testing were carried out by John Ó Néill as part of an ongoing development at the Science and Technology Park, in Cherrywood. **(00E0565)**

A Prehistoric site including several Bronze Age burials with associated artefacts and features were excavated by Fiona Reilly during topsoil-stripping in Carmanhall to north of Glencairn House on the line of the South-Eastern Motorway (**01E0076**).

A section of the 'Pale ditch', located within Jamestown on land due to be developed as part of the development of Ballyogan Recycling Park was identified by Ellen O'Carroll during pre-development testing. The Pale Ditch itself consisted of a wooded bank flanked by a double ditch running some 55m east-west in a straight line, (**01E0413**).

The stripping of a number of fields adjacent to the 15th-century Pale ditch was monitored in Jamestown by John O'Connor before the construction of the Ballyogan Recycling Park. A previously unrecorded portion of the Pale ditch was revealed, but preserved in-situ (**01E0413**).

A possible medieval boundary ditch and pits were excavated in Carmanhall by Fiona Reilly during topsoil-stripping on the line of the South-Eastern Motorway (**02E0074**).

Fourteen features including a cemetery, a destroyed fulacht fiadh, and several charcoal filled hearths were excavated in Murphystown by Thaddeus C. Breen during topsoil-stripping on the line of the South-Eastern Motorway (**02E0153**).

A fulacht fiadh was excavated by Thaddeus C. Breen in Carmanhall/Leopardstown during topsoil-stripping on the line of the South-Eastern Motorway (**02E0330**).

Two possible fulachta fia were excavated by Thaddeus C. Breen alongside a stream in Ballyogan during topsoil-stripping on the line of the South-Eastern Motorway (**02E0481**).

An assessment was undertaken of a field adjoining part of the Pale boundary ditch by John O' Neill at Ballyogan Road, in Jamestown. However no archaeologically significant features were identified (**02E0535**).

A fulacht fiadh was excavated by Thaddeus C. Breen in Murphystown during topsoil-stripping on the line of the South-Eastern Motorway (**02E0699**).

A single archaeological feature, possible pit was excavated by Gary Conboy in Cherrywood during monitoring of the South-Eastern Motorway (**02E0885**).

Monitoring of topsoil-stripping by Ines Hagen in the townlands of Newtown Little and Kilgobbin, exposed various landscape features including field boundaries, agricultural activity, land drains, and sections of modern disturbance (**02E0906**).

A ditch type feature possibly from the medieval period was excavated by Gary Conboy in Laughanstown townland during monitoring on the South-Eastern Motorway. (**02E1131**).

A series of multi-period sites in Laughanstown were excavated by Matt Seaver in advance of the rerouting of a water main required by the construction of the South-Eastern Motorway. 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. Artefacts and features dating from the prehistoric to the post-medieval period were uncovered (**02E1133**).

Medieval and post-medieval ditches and field boundaries were excavated by Ines Hagen in Kilgobbin in advance of service trenches associated with a residential development at Stepside. **(02E1173)**.

Monitoring of topsoil-stripping by Ines Hagen in the townland of Kilgobbin exposed a Bronze Age cremation-burial complex and associated stakehole features. **(02E1196)**.

Monitoring of topsoil-stripping by Ines Hagen in the townlands of Kilgobbin, exposed a variety of post-medieval activity including burnt spreads, field boundaries and stone drains **(02E1220)**.

A possible fulacht fiadh was excavated by Gary Conboy in Ballyogan, during monitoring in advance of the South-Eastern Motorway **(02E1276)**.

Monitoring of groundworks by Tara O'Neill in advance of a proposed communications development was undertaken in the townland of Laughanstown, but no archaeological features were exposed **(03E0210)**.

Monitoring of groundworks by Melanie McQuade in advance of the development of the Science and Technology Park in Cherrywood and Laughanstown revealed six potential archaeological sites, including burnt mounds and a military field kitchen from the 18th-century army camp in Laughanstown. **(03E1471 03E1182, 03E1365, 03E1366, 03E0839, 03E1370)**.

A possible prehistoric site in Cherrywood excavated by Christine Baker contained four possible ditches a small charcoal spread and an area of burning **(03E0910)**.

A pit with charcoal rich deposits was excavated by Gary Conboy during monitoring of the South Eastern Motorway in Murphystown **(03E1082)**.

A brick making facility was exposed by Stuart D. Elder in Brenanstown, in advance of a residential development comprising 230 dwelling units **(03E 1494)**.

A post-medieval brick clamp was excavated by Brian Halpin in advance of the construction of a large housing development in Brenanstown **(03E 1681)**.

3.3. Previous archaeological work in advance of the Luas B1 extension

A significant amount of archaeological survey and excavation was carried out in advance of the present Luas B1 development. The Route Selection Study (Deery 2001) and the Environmental Impact Statement (Deery & Halpin 2005) contained archaeological assessments of the Luas B1 line. An archaeological assessment of the Park and Ride at Carrickmines (05E0010) and the area around Murphystown Castle (05E0011) was carried out in 2005 (Cryerhall 2005). CRDS Ltd prepared an archaeological management plan for the Luas B1 project in February 2006 (O'Connor 2006).

Pre-development testing was carried out by Aaron Johnston of CRDS Ltd in 2006 at Laughanstown (06E944), Ballyogan (06E213), Murphystown (06E227) and Brenanstown (06E214: site 2, 3a & 3b). Full excavation was undertaken by Aaron Johnston at Murphystown (06E227ext), Brenanstown Site 2 (06E214ext) and Laughanstown (06E944ext). In addition, a licensed geophysical survey was carried out at Brenanstown and Laughanstown by Ian Elliott (06R69). Licensed metal detecting was also carried out by Aaron Johnston at Laughanstown (06R178). Short descriptive summaries are provided below:

3.3.1. *Brenanstown & Laughanstown geophysics (06R69) NGR 323307E, 223739N*

A geophysical survey of sections of the development corridor within Brenanstown and Laughanstown corridor was carried out by Ian Elliott in advance of pre-development testing. The survey was carried out with a fluxgate magnetometer. An area measuring 1.7 hectares was surveyed. No clear evidence of archaeologically-significant structures was identified in the surveyed area at Brenanstown and Laughanstown. However, a number of small isolated pit-like anomalies were identified during the geophysical survey; it was recommended that these be investigated.

3.3.2. *Laughanstown pre-development testing and excavation (06E944ext.) NGR 323307E, 223739N*

Pre-development test excavations were carried out in Laughanstown by three archaeologists over two days in September 2006. Further excavations were carried out in Laughanstown townland by up to 12 archaeologists and two machines over eight weeks from October to December 2006. The works were undertaken due to the proximity of the proposed Luas B1 route to Laughanstown/Loughlinstown military camp (DU026:025).

Two concentrations of prehistoric features (pits, postholes and stake-holes), were exposed during excavation. These were provisionally interpreted as the structural remains of two ephemeral Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age campsites. Artefacts recovered included 13 Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery sherds, and approximately 48 stone/flint tools. A number of minor structural features of early modern date were also identified; these were provisionally interpreted as the remains of structures associated with Laughanstown military camp. Licensed metal detecting carried out during the excavation also recovered a substantial assemblage of artefacts associated with the military camp (see section 3.3.3).

3.3.3. *Laughanstown metal detecting (06R178) NGR 323307E, 223739N*

The metal detection survey was carried out during September to October 2006 by one archaeologist over a four week period during test trenching and excavation in Laughanstown townland because of the proximity of the proposed Luas B1 route to the site of the historic Laughanstown/Loughlinstown military camp, listed in the Record of Monuments and Places (DU026:025). The exact find spots of sixty seven artefacts were recorded from the test trench excavation area, measuring c.1206m². One-hundred-and-seventy-six metal artefacts, mainly iron, copper and lead were collected from separate quadrants, over an area measuring c.1350m². A total of 144 possible flint artefacts were collected from the topsoil extending across an area of the development corridor area measuring c.2556m², but the exact find spot locations were not recorded.

3.3.4. *Ballyogan temporary works compound test excavation (06E213) NGR 320900E, 224400N*

Pre-development testing in advance of Luas B1 works in Ballyogan townland was carried out by two archaeologists and one machine over the course of a single day, Monday 12 June 2006. The site was tested due to its proximity to a recorded enclosure (DU026:001) located 150m to the southwest. Testing indicated the area had been heavily disturbed during the construction of the adjacent road and housing estate. No archaeological remains were exposed.

3.3.5. *Murphystown pre-development testing and excavation (06E227ext.) NGR 319530E, 225560N*

Pre-development testing and further excavation in advance of Luas B1 works in Murphystown townland was carried out by up to five archaeologists and one machine over four weeks from May to June 2006.

The site was located within 28m of Murphystown Castle (DU023:025), a ruined towerhouse listed in the Record of Monuments and Places. A number of wide shallow granite quarry trenches of likely medieval date - possibly associated with the construction of the nearby tower house - were identified; the fills of these cuts contained fragments of medieval pottery. A number of quarry pits of modern date were also identified; these were backfilled with granite fragments, modern glass and modern ceramic fragments. A garden landscaping feature, likely to be nineteenth century in date, was also exposed at the southernmost edge of the site. The extent of modern quarrying was such that it may have destroyed features associated with the adjacent towerhouse.

3.3.6. *Brenanstown temporary compound (06E214 site 2, 3a & 3b). NGR 322885E, 223968N*

Pre-development testing of the proposed site in advance of Luas B1 works in Brenanstown was carried out over one week in June 2006 by three archaeologists and one machine. The proposed compound site and the adjacent sections of the development corridor are close to three sites listed in the Record of Monuments and Places: a portal tomb c. 75-150m to the northeast (DU026:007), a mill site c. 300m to the west (DU026:0080) and an enclosure (DU026:006) to the south.

Three concentrations of features of possible archaeological significance were identified within the test trenches; these were stripped to confirm their full extent. Each of the three areas was assigned a separate 'site' number: 2, 3A and 3B. A significant number of features of possible prehistoric date were exposed at Sites 3A and 3B and a mitigation management plan was drafted by CRDS Ltd. in order to allow the features at Sites 3A-B to be preserved *in situ* (O'Connor 2006).

3.4. Prehistoric period (c. 7000 BC - AD 500)

The only prehistoric monument within the study area is a portal tomb (DU026:007 – a National Monument), probably dating to the early Neolithic in the townland of Brenanstown (Waddell 1998, 88-92) located between 75m and 100m north of the development corridor. In the townland of Jamestown a flat cemetery was found during sand-quarrying operations in the early part of the twentieth century. Associated with this was an encrusted urn and two cist burials, one with a vase food vessel and another with a bowl food vessel, which date the burial to the Bronze Age (Corlett 1999, 114).

Due to the paucity of monumental evidence, previous archaeological investigations are the most substantial source of information about prehistoric activity in the study area. The vast amount of evidence dating to the prehistoric period uncovered in these excavations demonstrates that this area was well settled and exploited throughout prehistory. The numerous excavations are detailed in Appendix 3, but some of the most important findings are discussed below.

Significant archaeological remains, the majority of apparent Bronze Age date, were exposed and excavated prior to the construction of the M50 motorway (SEM) by Thaddeus Breen and Fiona Reilly in the townlands of Murphystown, Carmanhall and Leopardstown. Breen exposed a number of pits containing burnt clay, charcoal and burnt animal bone, and in one case, skeletal remains. Breen also uncovered an inhumation cemetery containing seven intact skeletons with an additional thirteen areas containing fragmented skeletal remains. A deposit interpreted as a possible Bronze Age Fulacht Fiadh was also exposed. These features and deposits were located c. 500m southeast of junction 14 on the SEM (Breen, 02E0153). A second Fulacht Fiadh was excavated c. 260m southeast of junction with the SEM in the townlands of Carmanhall and Leopardstown (Breen, 02E0330; see Appendix 3). Further Bronze Age remains were also found less than 100m west of the junction with the SEM, once again in the townland of Carmanhall. These consisted of three Bronze Age cremation pits, two of which

contained associated vessels dating from the start of the 2nd Millennium BC included in the burials (Reilly, 01E0076; see Appendix 3).

A series of excavations carried out in the townlands of Laughanstown and Glebe by Matthew Seaver in advance of the construction of the M50 Motorway revealed a range of sites dating from throughout the prehistoric period. These included a possible Middle to Late Bronze Age settlement as well as cairns, burnt mounds, pits, quarries and banks. Artefacts recovered from Seaver's excavations date from the Mesolithic through to the Bronze Age (Seaver, 00E0880 ext.; 00E0283; 02E1133; see Appendix 3) (Seaver 2001, 8-10; Seaver 2004, 8-12).

In the townland of Kilgobbin a small Bronze Age cremation-burial complex was excavated in advance of a mixed residential development. The site was on north-east-sloping ground overlooking the valley of Kilgobbin stream, with rising ground to the north-west. The features revealed included two cremation burials, one of which contained a coarse pottery vessel, two further pits, and a complex of post-holes and stake-holes (Hagen 02E1196; see Appendix 3).

In Cherrywood excavations carried out on part of the site for the Science and Technology Park revealed evidence for the use of the site from the Neolithic onwards. The earlier evidence mainly consisted of Neolithic and Beaker settlement. From the Bronze Age we begin to see evidence of burial and this continues into the Iron Age, when a ring-barrow and a larger barrow (Site 18) were constructed. In the Later Iron Age Site 18 was reused as an inhumation cemetery. A possible drying kiln and another structure (also within the enclosure) appear to be contemporary with this cemetery. This enclosure was later re-used as a settlement site (see below; Ó Néill 98E0526, 99E0517, 99E0519, 99E0523; see Appendix 3).

3.5. Early medieval period (c. AD 500 - 1170)

The beginning of the early medieval period is marked by Ireland's conversion to Christianity in the 5th century AD. The new religion prompted the construction of churches and monasteries throughout the country. Although few of the original churches survive, later churches may have been built on the sites of earlier ones. One such monument is located in the townland of Laughanstown is a small, ruined church known as Tully Church (DU026:023). It is dedicated to, and is said to have been founded by, St Brigid although it was extended some time between the 11th and the 12th century (Joyce 1912, 7). Three stone crosses dating to between the 8th and 11th centuries, and two of the Rathdown 'leacs' (decorated cross slabs) are located near the church. Archaeological investigations of Tully Church, undertaken by O'Donovan in 1998, uncovered part of the boundary ditch associated with the outer enclosure (O'Donovan, 97E0279; see Appendix 3).

Another Early Christian foundation located within the study area is the site of Kilgobbin Church (DU025-016). The name of the church refers to St Gobban, though several saints of this name are known from the historical sources. The church was also referred to as *tech na Bretnach*, 'the house of the Welshmen', leading to suggestions it may have been dedicated to a nephew of St David of Wales named St Gobban (Corlett 1999, 128). Two examples of Rathdown slabs have been found at Kilgobbin, one of them complete. These slabs, named for the fact that they are only found at churches in the Barony of Rathdown, feature a distinctive type of decoration not found elsewhere in Christian Ireland, which frequently does not fit readily within the traditional range of Christian symbols. They are generally regarded as having been influenced by Viking art styles and as representing the burials of local Viking Christians (Corlett 1999, 54-5). The distribution of Rathdown slabs indicates the extent of Viking settlement in this area and excavations carried out in the late nineties in advance of the construction of Cherrywood Science and Technology Park uncovered archaeological evidence of a

Scandinavian settlement on the site of an earlier Iron Age cemetery (Ó Néill 98E0526, 99E0517, 99E0519, 99E0523; see Appendix 3; Ó Néill 2006). This area was ruled by the *Meic Torcaill* Norse kings of Dublin in the 12th century and Cherrywood is likely to have formed part of the lands around Tully church which were donated to Christ Church by Sitric Mac Torcaill (Ó Néill 2006, 86).

Ringforts are the characteristic settlement site of this 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 (Power *et al.* 1992, 131; Stout 1997, 14, 32-34). Despite the monument's general abundance throughout Ireland, Stout describes Leinster as an area of low ringfort density. Although there may never have been as many ringforts in this part of the country as elsewhere, it is generally accepted that surviving examples are unlikely to represent the monument's original numbers and are therefore not an accurate indication of the early medieval settlement density (Stout 1997, 59-63). This low density is represented in the study area as there is only one recorded ringfort, located in the townland of Laughanstown (DU026:006).

A ringfort was excavated by Matthew Seaver in the townland of Glebe in advance of the construction of the Southeastern Motorway. The evidence from this excavation revealed details of the lifestyle and economy of its inhabitants; cattle, sheep, and pig were butchered on-site, other animals as well as shell fish were exploited as a source of food. A burnt rotary quern was found on the site and paleo-environmental investigation revealed charred oats, wheat and barley (Seaver 2004, 11-12). In the neighbouring townland of Laughanstown, excavations revealed substantial evidence for cereal cultivation during this 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 evidence for field hedges indicate large-scale crop growth and processing at the site in the medieval period (Seaver 2004, 11).

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

The development corridor cuts through an area which was densely settled from the late medieval period on. For most of the 12th 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 2003, 230-5). From the late 13th century into the modern period the study area was a disputed marchland. Its Welsh and Anglo-Norman settlers were subject to frequent attacks from the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles of Wicklow (O'Byrne 2003, 237-241). This unrest continued into the post medieval and indeed into the early modern period.

Various branches of the Walsh family came into possession of large tracts of land in south-east Co. Dublin during the medieval period and they were responsible for the building of a number of castles in the area. They also occupied some castles built by their predecessors and therefore held an almost continuous line of castles that included Balally, Kilgobbin, Carrickmines, Brenanstown, Shanganagh, Corke and Old Connacht (Goodbody 1993, 19).

The earliest Anglo-Norman castle in the vicinity of the development is the castle at Carrickmines Great (DU026-00501). The castle may have originated in the mid-13th century (Clinton, 00E0525, see Appendix 3) and it was occupied up to the seventeenth century after which it was reportedly destroyed following the 1641 rebellion (see below). The area around Carrickmines Castle was excavated in

advance of construction of the M50 South Eastern Motorway. Archaeological features uncovered as a result of these excavations included a revetted fosse (217m long), two outer earthen banks and fosses, an earlier, ringwork castle-type enclosure featuring a massive fosse, in addition to an outer fosse and attendant banks, a millpond and mill-race, house sites, kilns, an industrial area, agrarian enclosures, the main castle entrance feature (with foundation levels of attendant towers), the ramp entrance to the gate, the Fair Green, an associated medieval village, and the course of the medieval road (Clinton 2002, 00E0525).

Later in this period, following the Gaelic revival in the fourteenth century, tower houses were constructed as a natural response to the dangerous and insecure nature of the area. Tower houses were fortified residences rather than castles, occupied by the Gaelic and Anglo-Norman gentry and often effectively functioned as defended farm houses and possibly even as manorial centres or as the centre of a small village settlement (Leask 1951, 76; O’Keeffe 1992). In the 15th century, the construction of these was subsidised by the crown in order to establish fortifications and strongholds (Barry 1987, 186). Two such tower houses survive within the study area at Murphystown (DU023-025) and Kilgobbin (DU025-01701).

In 1494 an Act of Parliament was passed requiring landowners to construct a new line of defence along the borders of the Pale, the area of land under English control. It is unlikely that this defensive work was ever fully completed. However, some sections have been identified within the study area. A section of the pale ditch (DU026:115) extends parallel to Ballyogan Road, c. 200m to the south of the development, 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 that it consisted of two parallel and adjoining ditches divided by a denuded bank (O’Carroll 2003, 123-124).

There is no definitive date for the conclusion of the medieval period in Ireland; for the purpose of this report it is taken as 1540AD, the year the monasteries of Ireland were suppressed. This is a convenient date for illustrating the increasing influences the Tudor administration of King Henry VIII was playing in Irish affairs. This process came to a head by the middle of the 17th century, with the Rebellion, confederacy and arrival of Cromwell, between 1641 and 1652.

By the end of 1641 the whole of south Co. Dublin was in rebel hands. The first moves by the English to retaliate against the rebels took place in the middle of January 1642 and Dundrum Castle was one of the first to be retaken. On the same day, a force of cavalry moved on Kilgobbin Castle. Matthew Talbot, the tenant at Kilgobbin, was a captain in the rebel army and it is believed that a number of the rebel leaders were in Kilgobbin at the time. The precise extent of the battle at Kilgobbin is not known, but a field to the north of the castle is known by local tradition as “the battlefield” and it is said that canon balls have been dug up here from time to time (Goodbody 1993, 35). Following the defeat of the rebels at Deansgrange they fell back on Carrickmines Castle which was their stronghold in south Dublin. On Saturday 26 March 1642 the castle at Carrickmines was besieged by a troop of horse and infantry from Dublin, under the command of Sir Simon Harcourt and Lieutenant-Colonel Gibson, who brought reinforcements with two great cannon. The next day a breach was made in the wall of the castle, all those in the castle were slaughtered, and the walls were blown up and levelled (Corlett 1999, 83).

Kilgobbin Castle was taken and held by government forces for a time, and a list of garrisons of the Marquis of Ormonde’s regiment in August 1642 included Lehaunstown and Kilgobbin, under the command of General Monck. In July of the following year there is a report that Ormonde, as Lieutenant

General, ordered Captain William Parsons to march with his horse troop to Kilgobbin (Goodbody 1993, 35).

3.6.1. *Townland boundaries (c. AD 1170 - 1900)*

The following section will briefly outline the basic boundaries, tenure and history of the individual townlands which have been the subject of this investigation from the earlier part of this period into the early modern era. More information on individual townlands can be found in the relevant excavation reports (Johnston 2006, 2007).

Brenanstown

Brenanstown is located within the civil parish of Tully and the barony of Rathdown, Co. Dublin. The townland name originates from the Irish *Baile na mBretnach*, meaning 'the town of the Welsh'. The first mention of the lands under their present name is in the fourteenth century when they belonged to the Priory of the Holy Trinity and were included in the manor of Kill-of-the-Grange. Towards the end of the fourteenth century a tower house was built here and the lands leased to one of the Walshes, who was Chaplain of Tully church. In the mid-seventeenth century the population was returned as four English and fourteen Irish, inhabiting ten houses, and in addition to the castle there was a mill for cleaning wool and one for grinding corn (Ball 1902, 105-106).

Ballyogan

Ballyogan is located within the civil parish of Tully, in the barony of Rathdown, Co. Dublin. Ballyogan appears to have been part of a unit of land which was in the possession of the Archbishop of Dublin before 1169 known as *Ballemochain*. This has been interpreted as also encompassing the two townlands of Jamestown in the different parishes of Kilgobbin and Tully and possibly Carrickmines as well. Alternatively, McNeill suggests *Ballemochain* was similar in extent to the modern Ballyogan (O'Byrne 2003, 230, 236; McNeill 1950, 3, 4, 10). The lands of *Ballyoghane* were listed among the properties of Christchurch in 1504 (McNeill 1950, 256). A 1664 lease of *Ballymolghan* also mentions *Ballyogan alias Tinekilly* (McEnergy & Refausse 1999, 1666).

Murphystown

Murphystown is located within the civil parish of Tully in the barony of Rathdown, Co. Dublin. The modern townland of Murphystown appears to have been broadly contained within the medieval townland of 'Ballymolghan', (also 'Ballymolchan' or 'Ballymorthan'). This townland is identifiable as a possession of the Priory of the Holy Trinity, Christchurch in the late medieval period, but was probably held prior to the arrival of the Normans, having been granted to Holy Trinity by a ruler of the Ui Chennselaig, shortly before 1087 (O'Byrne 2003, 230; McNeill 1950, 28). It is not known who built the castle, or tower house, at Murphystown. It appears under the name 'Mulchanstown' on the Down Survey map of the area which was produced in the 1650s but was not mentioned in the Civil Survey of 1654 (Goodbody 1993, 23).

Laughanstown

Laughanstown is located within the civil parish of Tully in the barony of Rathdown, Co. Dublin. The townland of Laughanstown originally came under the denomination of Tully. The early medieval church of Tully, and lands surrounding it, were donated to the Priory of the Holy Trinity by Sitric Mac Torcaill in the twelfth century (Ó Néill 2006, 86; Ball 1902, 103). The area around Laughanstown was part of a small manor during the later medieval period. It was probably administered from a farm centre on the site presently occupied by Laughanstown Park House (Seaver 2001, 9). During the rebellion of 1641 the castle, which had been built here in the 15th century, was attacked and burnt by the rebels (Ball 1902, 96; Goodbody 1993, 34-35).

In 1690 Laughanstown once again became a site of unrest when the army of James II was encamped there. 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 to defend Killiney Bay from a possible French landing (Seaver 2004, 12) and was later used as a garrison during the 1798 rebellion. The section of the current development corridor passes c. 60m south-west of the historic army camp site (DU026:127).

The site of the military camp has been the subject of archaeological investigations which have identified associated archaeological remains and recovered a range of military artefacts (O'Donovan 97E0279; Seaver 2001, 9; Seaver 2004, 8-12).

Jamestown

Jamestown is located within the civil parish of Tully in the barony of Rathdown, Co. Dublin. In the medieval period Jamestown may have formed part of the lands known as *Balemochain* which were in the possession of the Archbishop of Dublin before 1169 (O' Byrne 2003, 230, 236). Ball includes the modern townland in his list of lands represented by the townlands of *Carrickmaine and Glanamuck* on the 1657 Down Survey map (Ball 1902, 98).

Tipperstown

Tipperstown is located within the civil parish of Killiney in the barony of Rathdown, Co. Dublin. The lands of Tipperstown, an Anglicisation of *Baile an Tobair* meaning the 'Town of the Well', formed part of the property of the Holy Trinity and were included in the Manor of the Kill-of-the-Grange, but were always occupied by tenants. In the fourteenth century the lands were disputed over between The Priory of the Holy Trinity and the Leper's Hospital of Leperstown with the Priory recovering part of the lands of Tipperstown from the hospital (Ball 1902, 109).

Cherrywood

Cherrywood is located within the civil parish of Killiney in the barony of Rathdown, Co. Dublin. During the medieval period it formed part of the lands known as Loughnanstown, as depicted on the 1657 Down Survey maps, now represented by the townlands of Loughlinstown, Ballybrack, part of Kilbogget and Cherrywood.

Carrickmines Little

Carrickmines Little is located within the civil parish of Tully and the barony of Rathdown, Co. Dublin. The lands of Carrickmines belonged in the later medieval period to a branch of the Walsh family, who built the castle at Carrickmines Great. By the sixteenth century the Walshes were in occupation, either as tenants or owners, of large tracts of lands in south county Dublin. At Carrickmines there was a hamlet near the castle called Ballinrow and a watermill (Ball 1902, 99). A description from the end of the sixteenth century records that the Castle of Carrickmines was surrounded by an orchard and garden, and, so far as possible, its lands had been subjected to the plough (Ball 1902, 100). Following the Rebellions and the siege of Carrickmines Castle (see above) the property of the Walshes at Carrickmines was awarded to the earl of Meath and was subsequently assigned by him to Sir Joshua Allen of Stillorgan.

Kilgobbin

Kilgobbin is located within the civil parish of Kilgobbin in the barony of Rathdown, Co. Dublin. As noted above, Kilgobbin was the site of early medieval church. In a regal visitation of 1615 it was noted that the church and chancel were in ruins (D'Alton 1838, 827). The present church dates from the

eighteenth century but it appears to stand on the site of the pre-Norman church. In the thirteenth century Sir John Harold was known to have been in possession of the lands at Kilgobbin. The Harold family were of Norse origin and it is generally believed that much of the area around the foothills of the Dublin Mountains was held by the descendants of Viking families at this time (Goodbody 1993, 15). In the later medieval period Kilgobbin was occupied by the Walsh family and it is generally presumed that a member of this family built the tower house here. It was occupied by Morris Walsh in 1482. In 1654 the castle was roofed with thatch. The Walsh family were landowners at Kilgobbin until the mid seventeenth century when Sir Adam Loftus acquired the land. At that time the castle was occupied by one of the rebels, Matthew Talbot. The Loftus family never occupied Kilgobbin but were based at Rathfarnham Castle. The census of 1659 lists three new names as occupiers of Kilgobbin, namely Dr John Harding, Anthony Straughton and his son William Straughton. The Civil Survey of 1654 had listed the castle, a garden and the ruins of the church. The Loftus family's descendants sold the estate in the 1720s and it was subsequently acquired by Thomas Conolly, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons. The Conolly family remained the head landlords at Kilgobbin for many generations, but they had no direct involvement in the area as it was all subject to long term leases. Eighteenth century sources refer to the town of Kilgobbin, although the settlement may have been in decline by this date. It is likely that the origins of the town lie during the period when Kilgobbin castle was in its prime between the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries. From the evidence of eighteenth century deeds it would appear that the town included a castle, an inn, a village green, a pound and several houses or cabins. There was also a church, but the town was adjacent to the castle and the church lay at some distance from them.

Carmanhall and Leopardstown

Carmanhall and Leopardstown is located within the civil parish of Tully in the barony of Rathdown, Co. Dublin. These lands were known until the eighteenth century as Leparstown. This name was derived from the owner in the medieval period, the Lepar Hospital of St. Stephen. In 1230 the lands, then called Balygyregan, was surrendered to the hospital by Geoffry Tyrrel and his wife Sara (Ball 1902, 109). A church, known as the Church of St. Stephen, was established at Leparstown in the fourteenth century. In the seventeenth century there was a castle and two substantial houses on the lands of Leparstown, but Ball reported that no trace of them, or of the chapel, survived (Ball 1902, 109-110).

At the end of the eighteenth century Leparstown came into the possession of Colonel Charles Henry Coote, M.P. for Maryborough, who built the house and laid out the demesne of Leopardstown Park (Ball 1902, 111).

4. Stratigraphic Report on results of Archaeological Excavation

4.1. Introduction

Archaeological monitoring of ground-works associated with the construction of the Luas B1 development was undertaken by Aaron Johnston of CRDS Ltd on behalf of the Railway Procurement Agency. Archaeological monitoring extended along 3.9km or approximately 51% of the proposed route. The remainder of the development will extend across grounds disturbed by previous developments, including the existing Harcourt Street line, identified in the archaeological management plan prepared for the development (O'Connor, 2006).

Monitoring of the initial ground-works took place over a period of 24 weeks from March 2007. Monitoring was carried out at intervals, timed to coincide with each phase of the construction programme. Daily report sheets, location plans and site photos were recorded for each section of the development monitored, but only areas which contained possible archaeological features are reproduced within the report.

When features of likely archaeological significance were identified an appropriate area was cordoned off to give a safe area of work for the archaeologists and to prevent any disturbance of the exposed features. Any potential archaeological features were then investigated to determine their nature and extent. The National Monuments Service of the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DoEHLG) were kept informed by Sylvia Desmond, the Project Archaeologist for the Rail Procurement Agency (RPA) of the discovery of any archaeological features and the mitigating strategy needed to resolve the sites.

All of the potential archaeological sites exposed during monitoring were located within the boundaries of active machinery haul routes; there was no option for preservation in-situ of any archaeological remains. The sites investigated mainly consisted of groups of small features of limited archaeological significance. The sites were cordoned off for sufficient time to allow the features to be, cleaned by hand, recorded and excavated by a team of archaeologists. All features deemed to be archaeologically significant were excavated after being fully recorded. Where initial investigation indicated features were of likely natural or modern origin no further work was undertaken. Each archaeological feature on site was recorded using a system of consecutive feature numbers assigned to each separate event which could be recognised during excavation. These features/deposits/cuts were referenced using individual numbers, complete with full descriptions, plans, sections and photographs.

The following stratigraphic report consists of a brief interpretative description of the archaeological deposits exposed on each of the sites, focusing on those considered most significant. A feature register is contained in Appendix 4. This provides a more detailed description of the composition, shape, suggested dating, associations and interpretation of each individual feature.

4.2. Results

Fifteen sites containing features of potential archaeological significance were identified during archaeological monitoring during groundworks for the Luas B1. All fifteen sites were exposed, investigated/excavated and recorded under a single licence issued by the National Monuments Service, (07E0095).

Two sites were determined to be of archaeological significance, twelve sites of very limited archaeological significance and one site was resolved as non-archaeological (Figure 3). All fifteen sites are described below.

Each group of features were assigned a unique 'site' name for recording purposes: townland and site number. Each of the potential sites was issued with a block of 100 consecutive feature numbers to avoid double numbering of features from different sites.

4.3. Sites of low significance/Importance

4.3.1. Brenanstown Site 1

A single feature of potential archaeological potential was identified on 26 March 2007 during archaeological monitoring in Brenanstown townland (National Grid Coordinates 322935, 223995). The feature was exposed immediately east of a low rise in the landscape, within an undeveloped greenfield area, previously subject to heavy agricultural tillage.

The charcoal rich fill (**F100**) was contained in a shallow oval depression or pit (**F101**), measuring 1m length, 0.7m width and 0.05m in maximum depth with a shallow profile and a flat base.

The feature was interpreted either as a shallow natural depression or a heavily truncated pit. It contained a single fill, consisting of charcoal rich soil. No evidence of *in situ* burning was identified (Plate 6). No other features were exposed in proximity to this feature and no finds were recovered. A single ten litre sample of charcoal rich soil was taken to provide radiocarbon dating.

Two features, a firespot and a possible posthole, exposed c. 25m to the northwest (*Brenanstown Site 2* - below) may be related to the above features. However without dateable artefacts no association between the two can be assumed. The feature was located within the boundaries of an active machine haul route, so preservation *in situ* was not possible. The feature was deemed of low archaeological significance. The feature was fully excavated and recorded; no further mitigation is required within this section of the haul route.

4.3.2. Brenanstown Site 2

Two features of possible archaeological potential were uncovered on 26 March 2007 during archaeological monitoring in Brenanstown townland at (National Grid Coordinates: 322915, 224000). The features were exposed immediately east of a low rise in the landscape within an undeveloped green-field area, previously subject to heavy agricultural tillage. A small oval patch of burnt natural subsoil (**F200**), measuring 0.4-1.1m in diameter and 0.13m in depth, was exposed adjacent to a possible posthole (**F201**) 0.2-33m in diameter and 0.15m deep (Plate 7). The possible posthole was roughly oval in plan with a "U" shaped profile, steeply sloping sides and a flat base. No other features were identified in this area and no finds were recovered. A single ten litre sample of burnt soil was taken to provide a radiocarbon date (still to be processed). These features were located c. 25m northwest of the small oval pit (**F100**) at (*Brenanstown site 1*) and were c. 60m to the east of the prehistoric features located at *Brenanstown site 3*. No corresponding features are identifiable on the 19th Century Ordnance Survey maps. The features were located within the boundaries of an active machine haul route, necessitating excavation. The features were deemed of low archaeological significance. Both features were fully excavated and recorded; no further mitigation is required within this section of the haul route.

4.3.3. *Brenanstown Site 4*

A small firespot, consisting of a single burnt patch of natural subsoil (**F300**) was exposed on 29 March 2007 during archaeological monitoring of ground-works for the Luas B1 scheme in Brenanstown townland (National Grid Coordinates 322840, 224010). The feature was exposed immediately north of a low rise in the landscape within an undeveloped greenfield area, previously subject to heavy agricultural tillage. The firespot (**F300**) consisted of a small oval burnt patch of natural subsoil, 0.12-0.18m in width and 0.06m deep. It was located 15m to the west of Brenanstown site 3 (above). It is possible it may represent the truncated remains of a hearth (Plate 8). No other features were identified in this area and no finds were recovered. Therefore the feature was excavated and recorded. No further mitigation is required.

The three potential archaeological features (sites 1, 2, and 4) exposed during monitoring in Brenanstown townland cannot be directly linked to one another as no dateable artefacts were recovered. The lack of dateable or diagnostic evidence limits any interpretation, but there is a chance that these small isolated features may belong to a single phase of prehistoric activity.

4.3.4. *Brenanstown Site 5*

Another firespot was exposed on 26 April 2007 within Brenanstown (National Grid Coordinates 323105, 223865). It consisted of a single large patch of burnt soil (**F1000**) 1.4-2.8m in diameter and 0.08m in depth, exposed close to Laughanstown Lane. Excavation/investigation confirmed the feature was confined to the topsoil layer and was thus of relatively modern date (Plate 13). No further mitigation is required in this area.

4.3.5. *Brenanstown Site 6*

A possible culvert was exposed on 23 October 2007 during archaeological monitoring in Brenanstown townland (National Grid Coordinates 322053.52, 224216.50). The culvert consisted of a linear channel. The feature was 1.00m long by 1.00m wide and 5m+ deep. The feature was exposed adjacent to the Old Harcourt Street railway embankment just to the north of Carrickmines House; the entire area is extremely flat and seems to have been previously truncated by landscaping. The culvert type feature (**F1400**) was constructed with roughly dressed rectangular granite blocks bonded together with a compact white mortar (Plate 23). The fill (**F1401**) consisted of compact brown/orange silty clay. The original cut (**F1402**) for the culvert construction is visible in section (Plate 24). The 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey maps show the area of the site as having been developed as part of the Old Harcourt Railway Line (1854-1959), suggesting this feature may be of similar date. The feature was photographed and recorded. No further mitigation is required in this area.

4.3.6. *Ballyogan Site 1*

A small feature of possible archaeological potential – a possible posthole - was identified on 13 April 2007 during archaeological monitoring in Ballyogan townland, immediately north of Ballyogan Road (National Grid Coordinates 320750, 224410). It consisted of a roughly circular cut (**F401**), 0.4m in diameter and 0.1m deep with a 'U'-Shaped profile and a flat base. The feature was exposed immediately south of a football ground; the entire area is extremely flat and may have been scarped during landscaping associated with the adjacent road and or football pitch. The posthole contained a single fill (**F400**) charcoal was identified within (Plate 1). No other features were identified in the vicinity and no finds were recovered. No further mitigation is required in this section of the development corridor.

4.3.7. *Ballyogan Site 2*

A single feature of possible archaeological significance was exposed on 13 April 2007 in Ballyogan townland (National Grid Coordinates 320790, 224400). The feature was exposed immediately south of a football ground and north of Ballyogan Road; the entire area is extremely flat and seems to have been previously truncated by landscaping. The feature was a linear stone lined field drain (**F501**). The section exposed was 10m long, 0.4m wide and c. 0.2m deep. The drain was orientated east west, broadly parallel to the adjacent road (Plate 2). No other features were identified in the vicinity and no finds were recovered. Modern material was visible throughout the fill (**F500**) of the drain. The 19th Century Ordnance Survey maps depict the site location within an enclosed field of undeveloped pasture, suggesting the feature was a field drain or is of more recent date. No further mitigation is required in this section of the development corridor.

4.3.8. *Ballyogan Site 3*

A sub-rectangular pit of possible archaeological significance was exposed on 25 March 2007 in Ballyogan townland (National Grid Coordinates 320650, 224455). The feature was exposed immediately south of a football ground and north of Ballyogan Road; the entire area is extremely flat and seems to have been previously truncated by landscaping. The pit (**F703**) was roughly sub-rectangular in plan, 1.9m long, 1.1m wide and 0.25m deep, with steep to moderately sloping sides and a flat base (Plates 3-4). The pit contained a single fill, a charcoal rich silt with frequent angular burnt stones (**F702**). The pit was truncated by a later field drain (**F705**), similar to - and possibly associated with - that identified at Ballyogan Site 2 (**F501** above). No other features were identified in the vicinity and no finds were recovered. It is suggested that the pit may be the truncated remains of the 'trough' of a burnt mound or fulachta fiadh; the 'burnt mound' deposit may be located outside the development area or may simply have already been destroyed/erased by modern impacts. A single 7 litre sample of charcoal rich soil was taken for dating purposes. The 19th Century Ordnance Survey maps depict the site located within an enclosed field of undeveloped pasture. No further mitigation is required in this section of the development corridor.

4.3.9. *Ballyogan Site 4*

A stone-lined drain was exposed on 21 August 2007 in Ballyogan Townland (National Grid Coordinates 320815 224373). The feature was exposed immediately south of a football ground and north of Ballyogan Road; the entire area is extremely flat and seems to have been previously truncated by landscaping. The feature was a linear, stone lined, field drain (**F1301**), 30m long, 1m wide and 0.4m deep (Plate 5). The drain was orientated east-west, broadly parallel to Ballyogan Road. No other features were identified in the vicinity and no finds were recovered. Modern material was visible throughout the fill (**F1300**). The 19th Century Ordnance Survey maps depict the site located within an enclosed field of undeveloped pasture. No further mitigation is required in this section of the development corridor.

4.3.10. *Laughanstown Site 1*

Two features of possible archaeological significance – a firespot and a possible posthole - were uncovered on 23 April 2007 in Laughanstown townland (National Grid Coordinates 323145 223855). There is no evidence of significant modern impacts on this greenfield area. A small patch of burnt natural subsoil (**F800**) 0.4-0.8m in diameter and 0.13m deep was exposed beside a possible post-hole (**F801**), consisting of an oval cut, 0.4-0.5m in diameter and 0.22m deep with a U-shaped regular profile (Plate 22). No other features were identified in the vicinity and no finds were recovered. The features were similar to the undated features exposed at Brenanstown Site 2 (Above **F200**). The 19th Century

Ordnance Survey maps show the site location within an enclosed pasture field east of Laughanstown Lane. No further mitigation is required in this section of the development corridor.

4.3.11. *Carmanhall Site 1*

Several features of possible archaeological potential were exposed on 2 April 2007 in Carmanhall Townland (National Grid Coordinates 319882, 226271). The features were located immediately south of Brewery Road/Blackthorn Avenue in a small flat area of landscaped grassland within an industrial estate. A series of shallow pits were dug to support foundations for a boundary fence to enclose a temporary compound. Several possible dry-stone wall foundations (**F900**), were visible within five pits out of a total of forty small rectangular pits, excavated for fence hoardings in a linear strip orientated east-west, 60m in length, 1m in width and 0.4m depth (Plate 15). Further investigation would be needed to further determine the nature, extent and date of these possible dry-stone granite wall foundations, (Plate 16). The drystone wall remains are either part of the foundations of a structure or a field boundary wall; they are likely to be of relatively modern date, although no finds were recovered to confirm this. The adjacent area to the north stripped of topsoil under archaeological supervision and no further remains were exposed. The 19th Century Ordnance Survey depicts the site location an enclosed pasture field, immediately east of Burton Hall and adjacent to a gate lodge. The remains are most likely those of a stone wall forming a field boundary.

The features are located *c.* 2m to the south of the boundary of a temporary works compound. The remains have been preserved *in-situ*; therefore the features were not excavated and only partially recorded. In the absence of further development south of the present boundary, no further mitigation is required.

4.3.12. *Kilgobbin Site 2*

A ditch of possible archaeological significance was uncovered on 23 May 2007 during monitoring in Kilgobbin Townland (National Grid Coordinates 320260, 224566). The ditch (**F1100**) was located in a flat slightly marshy greenfield area immediately south of the Ballyogan road and was orientated roughly east-west. It consisted of a linear cut, extending east-west, parallel to the road, measuring 8m in exposed length, 0.85m wide and 0.3m deep (Plate 14). No other features were identified in the vicinity, no finds were recovered from within the feature and no charcoal was visible within the fill

The section of ditch partially excavated at Kilgobbin Site 2 is similar and possibly contemporary to ditch exposed at Kilgobbin Site 1 (**F601**); both extend adjacent and parallel to Ballyogan Road. The 19th Century Ordnance Survey maps depict the site location within a tree lined field boundary immediately south of Ballyogan Road. No further mitigation is required in this section of the development corridor.

4.3.13. *Kilgobbin Site 3*

A stone-lined drain of limited archaeological significance was uncovered on 23 May 2007 during archaeological monitoring of groundworks in Kilgobbin Townland (National Grid Coordinates 319757, 224881).

The drain (**F1201**) was exposed in a flat area of waterlogged greenfield immediately south of Ballyogan Road. The drain extended east-west, broadly parallel to Ballyogan Road (Plate 21).

The field drain was stone lined, and was relatively narrow and shallow with maximum dimensions (exposed) of 30m in length, 1.05m in width, and 0.33m in depth. No other features were identified in the vicinity and no finds were recovered. The feature may have originated during the same modern land improvements represented by other field drains exposed in Ballyogan and Jamestown townlands. The 19th Century Ordnance Survey maps depict a number of adjacent field boundaries with a similar orientation to the field drain immediately south of Ballyogan Road and north of Elmfield farm. No further mitigation is required.

4.4. Sites of significance

Only two of the sites (Brenanstown Site 3 and Kilgobbin Site 1) exposed during archaeological monitoring were characterised as sites of significant archaeological potential. This characterisation was based on the frequency of definable features and the quantity of dateable artefactual evidence. The following overview provides a brief description of all the features. Appendix 4 contains a greater detail including their composition, shape, suggested dating, associations and interpretation.

4.4.1. Brenanstown Site 3

This excavation was carried out by four archaeologists over a period of two days from 27 March 2007 to 29 March 2007 at coordinates NGR E322855, N224005. The site was fully exposed during a soil strip to provide a haul road for machinery. The features were contained within an area of c. 35m². The site measured c. 7m in length and 5m in width, with an average topsoil depth of 1.2-1.3m. The features (**F3, F5, F9, F19, F20, F21, F22, F23, F24, F25, F26, F27, and F28**) consisted of twelve small shallow cuts, which were provisionally interpreted as pits, postholes and slot trenches; evidence of in-situ burning was exposed within, possibly suggesting a habitation site (Figures 5,6, + 7). Abundant evidence of prehistoric activity was recovered, with 101 sherds of prehistoric pottery. The majority were body sherds; all were of similar style, lacking decoration with a red/black fabric dated to the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date (2800 -1500BC). The prehistoric pottery and a number of associated lithic artefacts were recovered from within the features and from the surrounding area. The site seemed to have survived agriculture and fairly modern disturbance up until the present development, likely due to its location near the base of a slope under c. 1.3m of topsoil surmounted by a modern field boundary wall. The features would also have been sheltered from agriculture by an outcrop of granite bedrock 2m to the southeast. There was no option to preserve the site in-situ as it was located in the middle of the ongoing development route for the Luas B1 line.

The entire area was cleaned by hand and photographed. All the features deemed to be of archaeological significance were completely excavated after being fully recorded. Where investigation indicated features were of apparent natural origin no further work was undertaken. Each archaeological feature on site was recorded using a system of consecutive feature numbers assigned to each separate event which could be recognised during excavation. These features/deposits/cuts were referenced using individual numbers, complete with full descriptions, plans, sections and photographs. A total of 29 numbers were assigned during the excavation. A post-excavation plan of the cut features is provided in Figure 5. A series of profiles of the same cuts are provided in Figure 7.

The archaeological features exposed at Brenanstown Site 3 appeared to be centred on a small oval firespot (**F3**) 0.62-0.94m in diameter and 0.1m deep. It is tentatively suggested that this feature represents the remains of a hearth, with the adjacent features forming the remains of an associated structure. The eastern extent of the firespot/hearth was truncated by a large shallow pit (**F5**). The pit was an irregular sub-oval shape in plan, measuring 2.5m long, 0.8m wide and 0.4m deep. Its roughly 'U' shaped profile was clearly defined, with sharp breaks of slope at the top of the cut, near vertical sides and a slightly concave base. The feature contained a single fill (**F4**) consisting of light brown compact silty clay. Ten sherds of prehistoric pottery and a single fragment of flint were recovered from within. The pottery is similar in style (red/black fabric) to that recovered from other features (**F12, F14, F16, and F17**) and has been dated to the late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, (2800BC to 1500BC), suggesting that the features are of associated date and function. The profile and fill of the pit (**F5**) suggested it may have truncated the fill (**F17**) of an earlier pit (**F27**); however it was difficult to confirm a clear distinction in the fill.

A second smaller pit (**F9**) was exposed immediately to the north of the central hearth/firespot (**F3**). This pit was sub-rectangular in plan, measuring 0.44-0.6m in diameter and 0.16m in depth. The profile was clearly defined, with a sharp break of slope at the top, near vertical sides and a concave base. The pit contained a single fill (**F10**) consisting of light brown compact silty clay with occasional rounded stones and charcoal inclusions. The proximity of the pit and the possible hearth suggests they are contemporary (Figure 7h).

Immediately to the north of pit (**F9**), a second pit (**F26**) was exposed. The pit was sub-circular in shape, 0.94-0.98m in diameter and 0.18m deep. The pit was relatively shallow with a gently rounded profile (Figure 7h). A single contained within (**F12**), consisting of mid-brown silty clay in yielded 31 sherds of prehistoric pottery, dated approximately to the late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, (2800BC to 1500BC) and a single flint fragment. The pottery fabric is similar to that recovered from other features (**F4**, **F14**, **F16** and **F17**) again suggesting a common origin and function. The relationship between (**F10**) and (**F12**) was unclear, due to the presence of a large compact concretion separating the two features but their proximity suggests they are contemporary (Figure 7h).

An irregular deposit (**F16**), provisionally interpreted as an occupation layer was identified immediately to the east of the central hearth (**F3**), apparently cut by two pits and a possible posthole (**F5**, **F27**, and **F28**). This layer was difficult to distinguish during excavation due to the similarities in colour and composition with the underlying natural soils (Figures 4 & 7j). The conjectured deposit was irregular oval in shape, 5m length, 4m width and 0.28m deep. It consisted of light brown silty clay. Fourteen sherds of pottery were recovered from within; the pottery fabric is similar to examples recovered from other features (**F4**, **F12**, **F14**, and **F17**) and is late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date (2800BC to 1500BC). This would suggest the features are of associated date and origin. The occupation layer/deposit was most clearly visible in section (Fig 7i). This layer/deposit appeared to be cut by three later features (**F5**, **F27**, **F28**; Figure 7j) two of which (**F5**, **F27**) were interpreted as pits. However it was difficult to distinguish the fills of the three cuts from the deposit itself during excavation.

The largest of the three features cutting this 'occupation layer' was an irregular pit (**F27**). The cut was irregular sub-oval in plan 1.2-1.35m in diameter and 0.28m deep. The profile was well-defined with a sharp break of slope at the top, moderately sloping sides and a slightly concave base. It contained a single fill (**F17**) consisting of mid brown compact silty clay; nine sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered from within. The pottery fabric was similar to that exposed in other features dating it to the late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, (2800BC to 1500BC). The pottery is similar to that recovered from other features (**F4**, **F12**, **F14**, and **F16**) suggesting a common origin and function.

The possible posthole (**F28**), was located just to the eastern edge of the main feature group. The posthole was a roughly oval shape in plan, with a sharp break of slope at the top, moderately sloping sides, and a slightly concave base, measured 0.40m long, 0.24m wide and 0.35m deep. The fill (**F18**) was a mid to light brown silty clay, in which no finds were recovered. It is possible that this feature represents one element in part of the remains of a small prehistoric structure or campsite.

Possible posthole (**F19**) was exposed c. 1m to the southwest of the central hearth/firespot (**F3**). This posthole was oval in plan, 0.21-0.34m in diameter and 0.2m deep. It had a well-defined profile with sharp breaks of slope at the top of the cut, near vertical sides and a concave base (Figures 5 & 7b). The possible posthole contained a single fill (**F6**) consisting of dark orange/brown moderately compact silty clay with occasional small rounded stones; no finds were recovered within. It is suggested that the posthole (**F19**) together with three similar features (**F22**, **F24**, and **F28**) exposed to the north and east of the central hearth may have been components of a single structure.

A linear cut (**F20**), tentatively interpreted as a possible structural 'slot trench' was exposed c. 1.5m to the west of the central hearth/firespot. The cut was 1.22m in length, 0.25m wide and 0.6m deep. Its profile was relatively shallow with a moderate break of slope at top and a concave profile (Figure 7c). The cut contained a single fill (**F7**), consisting of light orange/brown compact silty clay. No finds were recovered from within. A similar and possibly associated feature (**F23**) was exposed c. 1.5m to the north. This again consisted of a linear cut, 0.9m long, 0.17m wide and 0.1m deep. The profile of this linear cut was comparatively deeper and more clearly defined (Figure 7e) than its neighbour to the south (**F20**). The fill (**F13**) of this cut was also similar to that of (**F20**).

Located a short distance to the north-west of the central possible hearth (**F3**) was a small shallow sub-circular cut (**F22**); this was possibly the truncated remains of a posthole, though it is quite shallow. The cut measured 0.4-0.42m in diameter and 0.06m in depth. A single fill identified within (**F11**) consisted of light orange brown silty clay. The feature contained no finds. The cut may perhaps be associated with the other postholes described above (**F19**, **F24**, and **F28**). Its proximity to two possible slot trenches (**F20**, **F23**) suggests it may have formed part of a single structure.

An irregular pit cut (**F21**) was exposed 1.5m to the southwest of the central hearth/firespot. The pit was sub-oval in plan, measuring 1.96m long 0.84m wide and 0.12m depth, with a relatively shallow, gently curving profile (Figure 7a). The feature contained a single fill (**F8**) consisting of dark orange brown silty clay. No finds were recovered within. The profile of the pit was so shallow, and the shape so irregular, that no structural function could clearly be inferred. The origins of the pit are uncertain; however its proximity to the other features described above (**F5**, **F27**, **F25**, and **F26**) suggests it is of similar date, and no structural function could be conferred.

A linear cut (**F23**), tentatively interpreted as a possible structural 'slot trench' was exposed c. 2m to the northwest of the central hearth/firespot (**F3**). The cut was 0.90m in length, 0.17m wide and 0.10m depth. Its profile was relatively shallow with a moderate break of slope at top and a concave profile (Figure 7e). The cut contained a single fill (**F13**), consisting of light orange/brown compact silty clay. No finds were recovered from within. A similar and possibly associated feature (**F20**) was exposed c. 1.5m to the south. This again consisted of a linear cut, 1.22m in length, 0.25m wide and 0.6m deep. The similar linear slot trench type features (**F20** and **F23**) may perhaps have possessed a structural function.

A fourth possible post hole (**F24**) was exposed to the north of the firespot (**F3**). The cut of the feature was oval in plan 0.26-0.32m in diameter and 0.23m deep. The profile of the cut was perhaps the most convincing of the possible postholes, relatively with a sharp break of slope at the top, near vertical sides and a slightly concave base (Figure 7f). A single fill (**F15**) identified within consisted of mid grey brown, compact silty clay. No finds were recovered within. This posthole may have had a possible structural function, similar to and associated the three possible postholes (**F22**, **F28**, **F19**) and two possible slot trenches (**F20**, **F23**) described above.

At the northernmost extent of this group of features (c. 2.5m to the north of the firespot, a shallow sub-oval pit was exposed (**F25**). The cut measured 1.14-1.2m in diameter and 0.23m deep, with a shallow concave profile (Figure 7g). A single fill (**F14**) identified within consisted of mid orange brown moderately compact silty clay with occasional small rounded stones. Thirty-four sherds of Late Neolithic to Bronze Age pottery (2800BC to 1500BC) were recovered from within this fill. The pottery is similar in style to that recovered from other features (**F4**, **F12**, **F16**, and **F17**) again suggesting the features are linked in origin and function.

The group of features exposed at Brenanstown Site 3 may have been associated with similar features exposed during pre-development testing in the same townland in 2006, (06E214 Brenanstown site 3A and 3B, Johnston 2006). Those features were situated on top of the low rise 40m to the south (Figure 6); the site preserved *in-situ*.

The presence of other two other sites where similar features of likely prehistoric date were identified, in Brenanstown Site 3 and in Laughanstown (06E944ext. Johnston 2006) suggests a focus of activity in the general area in the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age (2800BC to 1500BC); it seems likely the various exposed features cumulatively indicate the presence of a significant prehistoric settlement in close proximity.

The three other sites containing features of possible prehistoric date were exposed during the current works in Brenanstown townland (Brenanstown 1, 2, and 4).

The features of possible prehistoric date at Brenanstown Site 3 were concentrated within a limited area, centred on a single hearth or fire-spot. The features have been dated by fragments of prehistoric pottery and worked lithics recovered within their fills. The finds can be divided into two categories; those from stratified contexts within fills or deposits and those likely to be residual finds in layers and deposits. There is a higher probability that finds recovered from the primary fills of a cut were deposited at the time of, or shortly after, its use or creation; they may be used to suggest a date for the feature. Conversely, finds recovered from the exposed surface of a feature, for instance an occupation layer, of limited use in dating the feature's use or creation. A relatively large number of finds with a Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date (2800BC to 1500BC), were found within several features across the site. Where these artefacts were recovered from secure contexts, a corresponding date was assigned to that feature. The distribution of prehistoric finds from across the site corresponded with the location of the features; suggested to be a collection of shallow pits, post-holes and stake-holes, which have may have represented traces of a temporary structure or campsite. The features were fully excavated and recorded; no further mitigation is required for this section of the haul route.

Prehistoric artefacts from secure contexts

Feature Number	Total finds from within feature number
F4 (fill of pit F5)	1 flint find and 10 pottery sherds
F12 (fill of pit F26)	1 flint find and 31 pottery sherds
F14 (fill of pit F25)	34 pottery sherds
F17 (fill of pit F27)	1 flint find and 9 pottery sherds
Total:-	3 flint finds, and 84 pottery sherds

Residual prehistoric material from unsure contexts:-

Feature Number	Total finds from within feature number
F16 (occupation layer)	2 flint finds, 1 quartz find and 17 pottery sherds
Total:-	2 flint finds, 1 quartz find and 17 pottery sherds

4.4.2. Kilgobbin Site 1

Archaeological monitoring of groundworks in this area was carried out over 16-30 April 2007. Excavation of a single small group of features at Kilgobbin Site 1 was carried out from the 2nd to the

14th of May 2007. The site was located near the boundary of Kilgobbin and Jamestown townlands (National Grid Coordinates 323145, 223855). The features were located in narrow strip on a flat slightly marshy green-field area immediately south of Ballyogan Road. The features recorded were contained within an area of c. 280m². The site measured c. 40-60m in length and 7m in width, with an average topsoil depth of 0.4m (Figure 9, Plate 17).

The features included two possible roadside boundary ditches (**F601**, **F609**) extending roughly parallel to Ballyogan Road. Two small sub-circular pits (**F606**, **F618**) were exposed adjacent to the south-east of the two ditches measuring 0.9-1.03m in maximum diameter and 0.45m in maximum depth. A possible metallised surface (**F604**) was exposed immediately to the east. The exposed section measured 7m length, 6m in width and 0.1m deep (Plate 18). A single find was recovered from within; a flint core which is likely to be residual. Immediately to the east of this surface a possible wall foundation (**F615**) was exposed, apparently contained within a flat bottomed foundation trench or ditch (**F614**), (Plate 19). A possible wall foundation (**F615**) was truncated at the western end by a modern pipe trench (**F611**, **F622**) cutting through the area from north to south (Plate 20).

A modern ditch (**F609**) extended along the southern road boundary. This measured over 40m long, 1m width and 0.3m deep. An accompanying adjacent earthen bank 1m in height ran alongside the ditch. The ditch and bank extended parallel and immediately south of Ballyogan Road. No investigation was attempted; the ditch obviously still functioned as a drainage feature and appeared to have been cleaned on a regular basis.

A second linear ditch cut (**F601**) was exposed immediately south – and extended parallel to – the ditch described above. The cut measured 40m long, 0.8m wide and 0.33m deep (Figure 11a). It contained three fills (**F600**, **F607**, and **F620**) visible in various sections excavated across the ditch. The primary fill (**F607**) consisted of compacted small rounded stones; 0.1m deep. The secondary fill (**F600**) consisted of dark grey/brown compact silty clay. A single small heavily abraded pottery sherd was recovered within; the pottery had an orange fabric, but no glaze could be identified. The pottery sherd is the only find of possible dateable value recovered from the Kilgobbin site; although too small to positively identify ware type and date. The upper/tertiary fill (**F620**) of the ditch consisted of mid grey/brown silty clay.

The presence of possibly associated features at the eastern terminus of the ditch, including a metallised surface (**F604**), two pits (**F606** and **F618**), a wall foundation (**F615**) and a foundation trench (**F614**) suggests that the ditch may be part of a group of features from a now disused entrance/exit way onto Ballyogan Road. The existing road is dotted in as a 'new road' on Taylor's map of 1816; this could suggest a 19th century date for the ditch as it is roughly parallel to the existing road.

A possible metallised surface (**F604**) was exposed at the eastern terminus of the ditch. This consisted of a roughly rectangular area of compacted small stone (**F604**) 6-7m in diameter and 0.1m deep (Figure 10). This may have functioned as a surface or, alternatively a pathway/entrance way (Plate 18). Initially the surface was presumed to be associated with an entrance or pathway onto Ballyogan Road, and an attempt to consolidate an area of waterlogged ground. A disused entrance way is still visible 2m to the north of the surface; the remains consist of a single granite gate post and a granite and mortar stone wall.

Two sub-circular pits (**F606** and **F618**) were exposed cutting through the possible metallised surface (**F604**). The western pit (**F606**) measured 0.7-0.75m in diameter and 0.6m deep. The cut was sub-circular in plan, with a well-defined profile, a steep break of slope at the top of the cut, near-vertical sides and a relatively flat base (Figure 11f). A single fill was identified within (**F605**) consisting of mid to dark grey/brown silty clay. A second shallower pit (**F618**) was exposed c. 2m to the east; this measured 0.9-1.03m in diameter, 0.45m deep. The cut was sub-circular in plan, with sharp breaks of slope at the

top, nearly vertical sides and a flat base (Figure 11b). Two fills were identified within. The primary fill (**F619**) consisted of mid grey loose silty clay with fine gravel inclusions. The second fill (**F617**) consisted of light grey-brown loose clayey silt with occasional large sub-angular stones. The proximity of the two pits and the similarity of their size and profile suggest a common origin and function. Both clearly postdate the possible metallated surface (**F604**). No finds or dateable or diagnostic material were recovered from within either pit.

A ditch or foundation trench (**F614**) was exposed to the east of the possible metallated surface (**F604**) described above. The foundation trench and metallated surface were truncated by a modern pipe trench cut (**F611**), and any stratigraphical relationship was lost. The cut for the foundation trench, 9m in exposed length, 0.8m wide and 0.17m deep, was broad but relatively shallow (Figures 11e, 11g, 11h). It extended northwest-southeast, diverging slightly in its orientation from the roadside ditch to the north (**F609**). An 8m wide cutting was excavated across the ditch. Two fills (**F612**, **F613**) were identified within and a wall foundation (**F615**) was exposed along the southern edge of the cut. The wall (**F615**) measured 9m long, 0.80m wide 0.17m high (Plates 19-20; Figure 11d). It was of dry-stone construction, comprised of medium to large sub-angular stones. The presence of the wall foundation suggests that the ditch was actually a foundation trench created to contain the base of the wall. Two fills were exposed within the linear cut. The primary fill (**F613**) consisted of mid to light brown silty clay and was relatively shallow. The upper fill (**F612**), a dark brown grey; moderately compact clayey silt, occupied most of the cut. No finds were recovered from within either fill. A redeposited layer of ploughsoil (**F616**) extended across and sealed the eastern end of the cut.

The remains of a gatepost and granite boundary wall to the north would strongly suggest the features exposed at Kilgobbin 1 were components of an entranceway and field boundary system predating that currently visible along Ballyogan Road, (Figure 10). The small complex of features has been provisionally interpreted as an entrance/exit from the now disused Larkfield farm onto the Ballyogan Road perhaps dating to the 18th to 19th century. The features were excavated and fully recorded; No further mitigation is required for this section of the haul route.

Residual material from unsure contexts:-

Feature Number	Total finds from within feature number
F600	1 pottery sherds (medieval?) -residual
F604	1 flint find-residual
Total:-	1 flint find, 1 pottery sherd (medieval?)

5. Archaeological Finds

5.1. Overview

A total of 108 finds were recovered during archaeological monitoring, of which 106 finds were recovered from Brenanstown Site 3. The finds assemblage consists mainly of prehistoric pottery and several flint artefacts.

The finds were subject to limited remedial conservation on site where necessary, bagged according to material and suggested date, and then forwarded to the post excavation facility in Dundrum for processing, storage and labelling.

Where appropriate the artefacts will be forwarded to a specialist for further analysis. All finds are listed in the Finds Register (Appendix 6). According to material type, suggested period, feature number, finds number, and whether they need conservation and specialist analysis. A brief summary is included here:

A total of 106 finds were recovered from Brenanstown Site 3:

- 5 lithics (5 Prehistoric)
- 101 pottery sherds (101 Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age)

Two finds were recovered from Kilgobbin Site 1:

- 1 lithic (Possible Prehistoric/Residual)
- 1 pottery sherd (Possible Medieval)

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

A total of 106 finds of likely prehistoric date were recovered during the course of archaeological monitoring, consisting of five lithic artefacts and 101 prehistoric pottery sherds:

5.2.1. Prehistoric Lithics from Brenanstown Site 3

Five possible prehistoric lithics were recovered during the excavation of Brenanstown Site 3; four of these are flint:

Lithic finds recovered from secure contexts:

Two unidentified flints, possibly debitage (07E0095:4:1; 07E0095:12:1) were recovered from pits (F4 and F12).

Lithic finds recovered from residual contexts:

A flint thumbnail scraper (07E0095:16:2), and a possible flint awl (07E0095:16:17) were recovered from a possible occupation layer/deposit (F16), which could not be fully defined but seemed to be roughly contemporary with the surrounding group of features centred on a hearth/firespot.

A fragment of quartz (07E0095:16:1) which appears to have been crudely worked into an arrowhead shape was recovered from the same deposit.

Specialist analysis of the lithics assemblage may be able to provide a more precise identification and date.

5.2.2. *Prehistoric Ceramics from Brenanstown Site 3*

101 sherds of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age (2800BC to 1500BC), pottery were recovered during the excavation of Brenanstown Site 3 (Figure 4). All of the pottery sherds were of fairly small size and slightly varying thickness with a similar colour and fabric, (either black or red body sherds) and no visible stylistic variations or decoration:

Prehistoric Ceramics from secure contexts:

- Ten sherds (07E0095:4:2 – 4:11) were recovered from a shallow pit (**F4**) of possible structural origin.
- Thirty one sherds (07E0095:12:2–32) were recovered from a sub-circular pit (**F12**) with frequent charcoal flecks within the fill
- Thirty four (07E0095:14:1 – 14:34) were recovered from a sub-circular pit (**F14**).
- Nine sherds (07E0095:17:1 – 17:9) were recovered from a sub-circular pit (**F17**).

Prehistoric Ceramics from residual contexts:

Seventeen pottery sherds (07E0095:16:3 - 16:16, and 07E0095:16:18 – 16:20) were recovered from a single shallow loosely defined deposit provisionally interpreted as a possible occupation layer (**F16**). This layer which was difficult to distinguish from the surrounding natural subsoil was probably contemporary and associated with the surrounding features at Brenanstown Site 3. A single rim sherd (07E0095:16:3) was identified; the remainder were body sherds. These finds were not recovered from a single defined secure context, but they are likely to have originated roughly in the same phase of activity as those recovered from cut features.

5.2.3. *Kilgobbin Site 1*

One small sherds of pottery (07E0095:600:1) was recovered from the secondary fill (**F600**) of a roadside ditch. The pottery fragment is a small abraded body sherd with an orange/cream fabric exterior with occasional mica and quartz grains visible. Upon initial inspection it was thought to be a sherd of Leinster cooking ware (late 12th-15th Century), but the sherd is too small to positively identify the ware type and date. The pottery sherd is most likely a residual find and therefore is of limited use in dating the feature.

A single flint fragment (07E0095:604:1), red/brown in colour was recovered from within the metallated surface (**F604**). Several notches of retouch are visible; the fragment may be a flint core. This find has been identified as residual and is of limited use in dating the feature.

6. Archaeological samples

6.1. Bulk soil samples

Brenanstown Site 3: One bulk sample (*Sample 1*), was recovered from the charcoal rich fill (**F12**) of the pit cut (**F26**), a sub-circular pit cut at the centre of the possible prehistoric structure. The 15 litre bulk sample consisted of soil which may contain small fragments of bone, pottery or flint debitage of prehistoric date.

6.2. Soil samples

A total of eight targeted soil samples (*Samples 1-8*) were retained from the monitoring project from seven separate sites of excavation for further analysis. These samples were mainly taken from primary and secondary fills of features the majority of which provided no other dateable material.

6.3. Stone samples

Kilgobbin Site 1: A single possible worked stone fragment (*Sample 6*), was retained for further analysis and possible illustration. The small rounded and smoothed block of limestone was recovered from a shallow linear ditch (**F600**) parallel and adjacent to Ballyogan Road, and may possibly have been used as some sort of rubbing stone.

7. Discussion

7.1. *The archaeological evidence*

Background research, previous excavations and the evidence compiled for the Environmental Impact Statement (Deery & Halpin 2005), suggests that the region bisected by the proposed Luas B1 line has a rich archaeological and historical background. Archaeological monitoring identified, investigated and where necessary excavated a range of features of varying significance. The most significant features were those of likely prehistoric date exposed at Brenanstown Site 3. The features identified within the site and the artefacts recovered can be placed within the context of a range of prehistoric sites – both those exposed during pre-development testing for the current project and sites identified or excavated during previous archaeological works. Direct comparisons can be made with features exposed during pre-development works in the immediate vicinity at Brenanstown Sites 3A, 3B, (06E214, Johnston 2006). This assessment exposed an entire complex of features of possible Bronze Age or Neolithic date, provisionally interpreted as being the remains of a possible habitation site; preserved in-situ under the Luas temporary works compound.

7.1.1. *A prehistoric settlement/activity area in Brenanstown townland*

The archaeological evidence from the feature group exposed during monitoring in Brenanstown would suggest a single possible prehistoric structure was located on the site. A total of 101 fragments of prehistoric pottery, all of similar fabric and broadly similar colour were recovered from within five of the features. These could be the remains of one or two vessels. The pottery would suggest that the structures were of Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date (2800BC - 1500BC).

Due to the homogenous colour and composition of the various fills and deposits excavated within the features, only a single definite phase of occupation was identified; the relatively simple stratigraphy suggests the site was occupied over a relatively short period of time. Activity in this area appeared to be centred on a hearth or firespot. Evidence of burning was visible in the localised area around the hearth with a sub-circular pit located just to the north in which frequent charcoal flecks were visible in the upper fill. Datable evidence from the upper fill within this pit included a single fragment of flint debitage, and 31 sherds of prehistoric pottery.

Brenanstown Site 3 is likely to be a component of a larger area of prehistoric settlement activity. A short distance c. 40m to the south on top of a low rise, a significant range of features of likely prehistoric date were exposed during pre-development testing for the current project (Brenanstown Site 3A, 3B - 06E214). These features were preserved *in-situ*, preventing the recovery of any dateable material from a secure context, but the features were similar in character and composition to those exposed during monitoring.

The group of features exposed at Brenanstown has been described as a 'Structure' due to the profile of excavated features generally interpreted as traces left by possible postholes, pits and linear slot trenches. However, a clear and definite structural form could not be identified, hampering any further interpretation of their function. Brenanstown Portal tomb (DU026:007) is located, across a small stream valley a couple of hundred metres to the northeast of the excavated site (National Grid Coordinates 32290, 22419). Portal tombs are generally dated to c. 4000-3000 BC and have been so named because two tall portal stones flanked the entrance to the chamber, the capstone is very large and roughly square, estimated weight 40 - 60 tons.

A similar prehistoric site was previously excavated in advance of the Luas B1 line 06E944 in Laughanstown townland (Johnston, 2006), located c. 500m to the southeast of Brenanstown Site 3. Here another possible structure was identified, from which similar Late Neolithic or Early Bronze pottery was recovered.

Other sites of prehistoric date or possible prehistoric date include a number of burnt mounds, hearths and token cremations which have been identified or excavated within the broader study area. In some of these sites prehistoric pottery also appears to have been deposited.

7.1.2. Modern field boundaries/gateway in Kilgobbin townland

Several features exposed at Kilgobbin Site 1, appear to represent traces of modern field boundaries and a possible gateway onto the Ballyogan Road, but given the limited nature of these remains and the absence of any securely dated artefacts any interpretation is speculative.

The features provisionally dated to the modern period consist of two linear ditches, a broad shallow trench containing the remains of a wall foundation, two sub-circular pits which may have had a structural function and a possible metallised surface. Their location adjacent to Ballyogan Road and the presence of a possible metallised surface suggests at least some of these features were deliberately created as part of a gateway providing access across field boundaries along an earlier phase of the Ballyogan Road.

The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (1843) depicts a small path or road and gateway on the approximate location of the site, suggesting an 18th or 19th century date for the features exposed. The road/pathway leads from a small disused farmstead - named Larkfield on the 1st and 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey maps of the area - a short distance south of the existing Ballyogan Road (Figure 8). The medieval Pale Ditch, (Recorded Monument No: DU026-115); passes immediately the south of the now disused Larkfield farmstead.

7.1.3. 18th – 19th Century agricultural and land improvement activity in Ballyogan/Kilgobbin.

Some evidence for agricultural activity and land improvement was exposed along the route of the proposed Luas B1 in Kilgobbin and Ballyogan. Several shallow linear features were exposed running roughly east to west along the same alignment as the existing Ballyogan road. After investigation the features were interpreted as the remains of stone lined field drains and field boundary or roadside drainage ditches, of probable 18th to 19th century date. It appears that the extensive landscaping activity along the Ballyogan Road over the past few centuries, along with agriculture and natural disturbance from tree roots, may have erased much of the evidence for any earlier archaeological features.

8. Recommended Avoidance, Remedial or Reductive Measures

All significant archaeological features exposed during monitoring of ground-works for the Sandyford to Cherrywood extension to the Luas B1 line have now been resolved. No further mitigation measures are necessary for the current development. The results of these excavations will be presented in a fully researched and illustrated final report and published in an appropriate format.

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Appendix 1: Recorded archaeological sites and monuments in the vicinity

The recorded archaeological sites within c. 500m of the development 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:

Mon. No.		ngr x	ngr y	Townland / Location	Classification
Description					

List of Recorded Monuments and Places:

DU023-025		31956	22556	Murphystown Road	Tower House
The remains consist of two mortared granite walls, with traces of a vaulted ceiling, covered with ivy. There are corbels in the interior, possibly indicating the former presence of wooden upper floors. The remains of the castle are situated in the grounds of Glencairn, the former residence of the British Ambassador to Ireland. Marked 'Murphystown Castle (in Ruins)' on the 1936–37 edition OS 6-inch map.					

DU025-017		31933	22469	Kilgobbin	Settlement
There is documentary evidence for a town of Kilgobbin which was dying out in the early 18 th century and must have dated from an earlier period. The location is reasonably clear, based on the area around Kilgobbin Castle and Oldtown House, at a distance from Kilgobbin Church (Goodbody 1993, 70-76).					

DU025-01701		31928	22474	Kilgobbin	Tower House
In the 15 th century a branch of the Walshes of Carrickmines occupied Kilgobbin, and it was probably this family who built the castle. By 1641 the ownership had passed to Sir Adam Loftus and the castle was occupied by Matthew Talbot. He was an officer in the Irish army and held it on behalf of the Catholic Confederation, but it was shortly after taken over by General Monk who left a garrison there. It appears to have been occupied down to the 18 th century, but when it was visited by Austin Cooper, the antiquary, in 1780 he found it out of repair. A drawing done by George Petrie in 1819 shows the walls complete. A considerable part of the castle fell down in 1834. Kilgobbin Castle is a typical rectangular tower house with a stone vault over the ground floor, a winding stone stairs in a square projection at one corner. A wide entrance gateway led right through the northern end of the building and probably gave access to an enclosed yard or garden. The description in the Civil Survey of 1654 does not mention any bawn but only 'a castle thatcht and a garden plot'. There was a doorway from the main chamber on the ground floor into the entrance passage and another leading out through the west wall. This suggests that the enclosed garden plot was on the western side of the castle. D'Alton in 1838 described the castle as destitute of outworks, and there is no indication at present of any enclosure attached to it.					

DU025-01702		31929	22458	Kilgobbin	Inn
Oldtown House Situating on the Kilgobbin Road, this house was built in the 1690s as an inn known as the White House of Kilgobbin (Goodbody 1993, 72-75).					

DU026-001.		32071	22436	Jamestown (Rathdown By.)	Enclosure Site Possible
Marked as a tree ring on the 1 st (1843) edition OS 6-inch map (diameter c. 22m); the site is now built on, therefore there is no visible trace.					

List of Recorded Monuments and Places continued:

DU026-005		32182	22407	Carrickmines Great	Settlement Deserted
<p>The fragmentary remains of Carrickmines Castle comprise a section of wall, c. 4m high, which has been incorporated into farm out-buildings. This portion of wall is built of randomly coursed blocks of granite. It contains a square-headed window under a round segmental arch.</p> <p>The fields south-west of the castle remains are uneven with much rock outcrop and there are a series of irregular ditches which correspond to those marked on the OS 1937 edition. These have been interpreted as outer defences by Mr. Paddy Healy in a report submitted by him to Dublin County Council in 1983. Because of the meagre nature of the remains it is difficult to date. The documentary evidence indicates that there was a castle here from the 14th century and the castle was involved in the 1641 Rebellion (<i>JRSAI</i> 1901, 198-203). It is said that the castle was blown up and levelled following the battle (Goodbody 1993, 16-17).</p> <p>The area around Carrickmines Castle was excavated in advance of construction of the M50 South Eastern Motorway. Archaeological features uncovered as a result of these excavations included a revetted fosse (217m long); two outer earthen banks and fosses; an earlier, ringwork castle-type enclosure featuring a massive fosse, in addition to an outer fosse and attendant banks; a millpond and mill-race; house sites; kilns; an industrial area; agrarian enclosures; the main castle entrance feature (with foundation levels of attendant towers); the ramp entrance to the gate; the Fair Green, an associated medieval village; and the course of the medieval road (Clinton 2002, No. 479, 00E0525).</p>					
DU026-00501		32185	22404	Carrickmines Great	Castle Site
See description above under DU026-005					
DU026-00502		32188	22404	Carrickmines Great	Bawn
See description above under DU026-005					
DU026-00503		32176	22405	Carrickmines Great	Earthworks
See description above under DU026-005					
DU026-00504		32189	22417	Carrickmines Great	Mill Race Possible
See description above under DU026-005					
DU026:006		32278	22378	Laughanstown	Earthwork
Marked 'Enclosure' on first edition of Ordnance Survey 1837. This is likely to have been a ringfort-type earthwork and therefore approximately 30-50m in diameter with a surrounding area of interest of approx. 20m.					
DU026:007		32290	22419	Brenanstown	Megalithic Tomb
Portal tomb (National Monument) with portal stones, each 1.53m in height, and a full door-stone. The tomb comprises a portico, a chamber and a suggestion of another chamber at the rear. The capstone is very large and roughly square, estimated weight 40-60 tons.					
DU026-01401		32601	22380	Seafield Road, Killiney	Martello Tower
Marked on the 1837 and 1937 editions of the OS 6" map. No further information available.					
DU026-01402		32601	22380	Seafield Road, Killiney	Earthwork Unclassified
No further information available.					

List of Recorded Monuments and Places continued:

DU026-023		32331	22345	Laughanstown	Ecclesiastical remains
<p>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.</p>					
DU026-02301		32335	22342	Laughanstown	Church
See description under DU026-023 above.					
DU026-02302		32335	22342	Laughanstown	Graveyard
See description under DU026-023 above.					
DU026-02303		32327	22350	Laughanstown	High Cross
See description under DU026-023 above.					
DU026-02304		32333	22341	Laughanstown	High Cross
See description under DU026-023 above.					
DU026-02305		32327	22346	Laughanstown	Cross Possible
See description under DU026-023 above.					
DU026-02306		32335	22342	Laughanstown	Grave-Slabs
See description under DU026-023 above.					
DU026-02307		32333	22344	Laughanstown	Cross Base
See description under DU026-023 above.					
DU026-02308		32333	22343	Laughanstown	Cross Inscripted Pillar
See description under DU026-023 above.					
DU026-02309		32338	22340	Laughanstown	Ecclesiastical Enclosures
See description under DU026-023 above.					

List of Recorded Monuments and Places continued:

DU026-025		32367	22286	Glebe (Rathmichael E.D.)	Cairn Site
This is an area of rock outcrop with some loose stones probably resulting from land clearance lying about though the area is marked as a 'cairn' on the 1 st edition OS map (1843) there was some doubt expressed in the OS Memoranda as to whether it was in fact a site. It was described as an area that was too stony to tell.					
DU026-027		32429	22317	Cherrywood	Enclosure Site
An aerial photograph (Faurey Survey of Ireland Oct. 1971 3.698/9) shows part of an enclosure c. 23m in diameter. There was no visible trace of this site at the time of the site visit by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland on 29/06/1993.					
DU026-08001		32249	22396	Brenanstown, Carrickmines Great	Watermill site
Marked on the 1837 Ordnance Survey map as the 'Site of an Ancient Mill'. The site is also marked on the Down Survey Map of 1655. Ordnance Survey letters (1837) include sketches which show foundations of rectangular buildings and a feature marked as an 'Old Quern' a series of enclosures are marked to the south of these.					
DU026-08002		32250	22395	Brenanstown, Carrickmines Great	Watermill site
Marked on the 1837 Ordnance Survey map as the 'Site of an Ancient Mill'. The site is also marked on the Down Survey Map of 1655. Ordnance Survey letters (1837) include sketches which show foundations of rectangular buildings and a feature marked as an 'Old Quern' a series of enclosures are marked to the south of these.					
DU026-08003		32250	22395	Brenanstown	Millstone
The reference to the 'Old Quern' in the OS Letters may refer to the water-mill marked on the Down Survey map (see DU026-00801-02 above)					
DU026:08601		32413	22257	Shankill	Mill Site
The 1 st edition (1837) OS 6-inch map marks an area as the site of a 'tuck mill'. It is not mentioned in the 1937 edition but the house named 'Mullinastill' indicates the presence of a mill. Mentioned in the Civil Survey (1654).					
DU026:08602		32413	22257	Shankill	Mill Race
Indicated on the 1 st edition (1837) OS 6-inch map within an area marked as the site of a 'tuck mill'.					
DU026:087		31973	22457	Kilgobbin	Linear Earthwork Possible
This well preserved section of the Pale Ditch runs roughly on a line between Kilgobbin Castle and Carrickmines Castle, for a distance of c. 500m. It comprises a flat-topped, c. 2-3m wide and 2m high bank with external ditches running contiguous to both sides. These are c. 2m wide and 0.80m deep. The bank is planted on both sides with mature trees. This earthwork probably continued further west to Kilgobbin Castle but a Dublin County Council Tiphead and ESB Power Station are located on this stretch.					
DU026:115		32060	22419	Jamestown (Kilgobbin Civil Parish)	Linear Earthwork
Possible 400m westward continuation of the Pale Ditch onto the land occupied by the Ballyogan tiphead (Goodbody 1993, 30).					
DU026:12101		31939	22465	Kilgobbin	Settlement Site
See description of this site under DU025-017 above.					

List of Recorded Monuments and Places continued:

DU026:12102		31945	22473	Kilgobbin	Linear Earthwork
<p>A reference in an 18th century deed to a laneway 'where the old ditch was to be thrown down' is suggestive of a section of the Pale Ditch, given that the alignment of the ditch would have been a continuation of the section from Ballyogan towards Kilgobbin Castle. Changes in direction of both the lane and the nearby river are difficult to understand but this could be explained in terms of the previous existence of a large bank.</p>					

DU026:127		32331	22345	Laughanstown, Cherrywood	Military Camp (Site of)
<p>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 <i>historical section in report</i>)</p>					

Appendix 2: Recorded archaeological finds in the vicinity

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 townlands of Ballyogan, Brenanstown, Carmanhall and Leopardstown, Carrickmines Little, Cherrywood, Jamestown, Kilgobbin, Laughanstown, Murphystown and Tipperstown were assessed.

Of these, archaeological finds have been recorded from Jamestown, Kilgobbin, Laughanstown and Murphystown.

List of recorded archaeological finds:

NMI 1927:64	Jamestown
Food vessel	
The NMI Topographical files notes that this record could refer to Jamestown in the parish of Cruagh.	
NMI 1927:45	Jamestown
Sherds of Encrusted Urn	
Fragments of clacined bones and cinders found in the urn.	
The NMI Topographical files notes that this record could refer to Jamestown in the parish of Cruagh.	
NMI 1972:18	Kilgobbin
Broken iron tube	
Post-medieval in date.	
NMI 1972:17	Kilgobbin
Pottery	
Stoneware potsherd.	
NMI 1972:16	Kilgobbin
Pottery	
Neck of Bellarmine jar.	
NMI 1971:1126	Kilgobbin
Pottery	
Sherd of Bellarmine jar. From the surface soil of "the battlefield".	
NMI 1971:1050	Kilgobbin
Ring	
Bronze ring. Surface find.	
NMI 1999: 132	Laughanstown
Potsherds	
Five sherds of medieval pottery consisting of three sherds of unglazed Leinster cooking ware and two glazed ware.	
NMI 1995: 1995	Laughanstown
Penny Token	
NMI 1995: 1985	Laughanstown
Coin	
Irish groat portion.	

List of recorded archaeological finds continued:

NMI 1995:1984	Laughanstown
Coin Elizabeth I penny 1602.	
NMI 1995: 1982	Laughanstown
Coin William III six pence.	
NMI 1995: 1981	Laughanstown
Coin Dates from 1694-1702.	
NMI 1995: 44	Laughanstown
Bronze Moulding	
NMI 1995: 43	Laughanstown
Strap Tag	
NMI 1995: 42	Laughanstown
Mount Bronze fitting.	
NMI 1995: 41	Laughanstown
Military Button	
NMI 1995: 40	Laughanstown
Military Button	
NMI 1995: 39	Laughanstown
Military Button	
NMI 1995: 38	Laughanstown
Military Button	
NMI 1995: 37	Laughanstown
Military Button	
NMI 1995:36	Laughanstown
Coin Georgian halfpenny	
NMI 1995:35	Laughanstown
Coin Georgian halfpenny	

List of recorded archaeological finds continued:

NMI 1995: 34	Laughanstown
Coin Georgian halfpenny	
NMI 1995: 33	Laughanstown
Coin Georgian halfpenny	
NMI 1995: 32	Laughanstown
Token Halfpenny	
NMI 1995: 31	Laughanstown
Token Halfpenny	
NMI 1995: 30	Laughanstown
Token Halfpenny	
NMI 1995: 29	Laughanstown
Token Halfpenny	
NMI 1995: 28	Laughanstown
Token Halfpenny	
NMI 1995: 27	Laughanstown
Token Halfpenny	
NMI 1989: 25	Laughanstown
Pottery Base-herd of trialed slipware.	
NMI 1989: 24	Laughanstown
Flint Five waste flints.	
NMI 1989: 23	Laughanstown
Flint Scraper	
NMI 1989: 18	Laughanstown
Strap Tag Strap end of copper alloy. The surfaces are badly worn and pitted. The object is flat with rounded edges.	
NMI 1981: 10	Laughanstown
Medieval Potsherd 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.	

List of recorded archaeological finds continued:

NMI 1975: 247	Laughanstown
Medieval Basewall sherd	
Made from fairly coarse, hard, quartzite ware. The core is grey and the outer and inner surfaces are dull buff in colour.	
98E0261:174	Laughanstown
Stone Axehead	
Miniature axe.	
NMI Record	Murphystown
Bronze Flat Axe	
Heavily corroded flat bronze axe of Ballyvalley type. The object has a pointed oval long section and a rounded rectangular cross-section. The axe narrows from the flanged cutting edge to a thin rounded butt.	
NMI 1979: 73	Murphystown
Polished Stone Axehead	
Portion of a polished stone axe head. Broken at the right angles to its long axis. Plano-convex in cross-section. The face is broad being almost flat and only partially polished. The narrow sides are faceted and convex in profile towards the shallow augmented cutting edge.	

Appendix 3: Previous excavations relevant to the current project.

Previously published archaeological excavations in the area from 1970 to 2004 (www.excavations.ie; Bennett 2006; Bennett 2007) are summarised below. The following townlands were assessed; Ballyogan, Brenanstown, Carmanhall and Leopardstown, Carrickmines Little, Cherrywood, Jamestown, Kilgobbin, Laughanstown, Murphystown and Tipperstown. Summaries of the excavations carried out at Carrickmines Castle, in the townland of Carrickmines Great, were also included as they are mentioned in the historical background of the area above.

The summaries are listed in a standard format as follows:

Excavation Bulletin No.:

Location:

National Grid Reference:

Site Type:

Excavation Licence No.:

Summary:

Archaeological Licensee:

Previous archaeological excavations:

1995:102

Lehaunstown Military Camp, Lehaunstown/ Cherrywood

18th-century military camp

O238235

94E201

The site encompasses a large area of over 120 acres, part of which is the known site of the military camp at Lehaunstown. The archaeological assessment of the site is based on test-trenching which was supervised by Linzi Simpson.

The military camp was established in 1794 in response to an unsettled political climate and a fear of a Napoleonic invasion. It was formed as part of a comprehensive military strategy designed to repel a seaward invasion. It held from 2,000 to 4,000 men and was close to Killiney beach, identified as the most likely landing spot for such an invasion. A series of military roads was then constructed to the beach, where at least two forts were built, one of which still survives at Rathallagh, Shankill. A portion of the military road to this fort survives in a housing estate (Shanganagh Cliffs) as a linear tree-covered earthwork with low banks. A second road, Military Rd., led to a similar fort further north, where the remains of a stone wall in the cliff face may mark its location. A third military road still leads to the site via the Druids' Glen.

The camp became the focus of society in the area and had a weekly fair and weekend balls. The soldiers were housed in canvas tents but after six months these began to be replaced with wooden huts, each with a stove. John Ferrars, who drew the camp in 1796, described the 'tents of canvas, wooden taverns, wooden huts and buildings of brick'. He tells of 125 houses in total, with five main lines spread along two 'hilly ridges'. The first ridge lies within the development site, with the second ridge, identified as Drum-gun Hill (at Tully church), outside the site to the west. The depiction shows two uniform lines of tents/huts with Tully church to the west, the Shanganagh River to the east and the village of Loughlinstown to the south-east.

The site has been farmed as one unit in recent years. The testing was concentrated along the prominent ridge, identified as the location of the camp by the concentration of stray finds (i.e. glass, pottery, red brick, and metal). In addition, a series of large middens had been noted twelve years ago when the fields were first ploughed. These consisted of large spreads of charcoal and coal up to 3m in diameter and between 0.4m and 0.6m deep. Finds included fragments of green bottles, post-medieval pottery, red brick and whole oyster shells.

To the west of the ridge the remains of a stone-lined drain, which had been opened up in recent years, may be all that remains of the spring noted by Ferrar in the late 18th century.

A total of 38 trenches, between 20m and 50m in length, were excavated along the top of the ridge. In all a total of five midden sites were located but these represented the base of the pits cut into boulder clay. They measured on average 1m wide and were 0.1-0.2m in depth, filled with charcoal and coal (as above). The deep ploughing had spread the upper levels of coal and charcoal over a wide area and fragments of glass and oyster shells were readily identifiable. No other features or structures were identified.

Cropmark SMR 26:8

This possible site was identified during an examination of vertical aerial photography by the Office of Public Works. Three trenches, measuring between 40m and 60m long, were excavated across the supposed feature but nothing of archaeological significance was found.

Margaret Gowen, Rath House, Ferndale Rd, Rathmichael, Co. Dublin.

1996:065

Ballyogan

Possible house

O215242

96E265

This was one of two sites in adjoining townlands which were investigated in advance of the construction of the South-eastern Motorway. It initially appeared as an uncultivated patch in a field. Some stone was present. There was also a curved depression which appeared to be part of a fosse. The Down Survey shows a house (SMR 26:79) in this area, and it was thought that this may have been the site.

Three cuttings were excavated, two in a cruciform arrangement across the ditch, and one across the 'fosse'. No traces of any ancient activity were found. A natural rock outcrop was present, which had evidently been used as a dump in the last twenty years. There were no pre-twentieth-century finds.

Thaddeus C. Breen, 13 Wainsfort Crescent, Dublin 6W, for Project Director Valerie J. Keeley.

1997:085

CHERRYWOOD/LEHAUNSTOWN/ LOUGHLINSTOWN

Neolithic/post-medieval

O240235

97E0279

Archaeological monitoring was carried out in advance of housing development across an extensive area in Cherrywood, Laughanstown and Loughlinstown, Co. Dublin. The monitoring forms part of the mitigation arising out of an EIS prepared by Margaret Gowen, which included archaeological test excavation by Linzi Simpson (Excavations 1995, 27, 94E201). All of the fields within the development site have been extensively ploughed in the past fifteen years, with the exception of the flood-plain of the Shanganagh River and its steep-sided valley, which remained in pasture.

The site is located in an area of some considerable archaeological interest. Tully Church and graveyard, with its associated crosses and enclosure, lie to the west of the development site, while a group of prehistoric burial cairns, including one with a well-preserved wedge tomb, lie to the south-west, again outside the area in question. The site of the 'Kilruddery Inn', a hostelry founded

in the 17th century (SMR 26:28), is located on the south-eastern boundary. It was excavated by Thaddeus Breen (Excavations 1996, 37, 96E265). A very large military camp was set up in the late 18th century and is thought to have been situated to the west of the development area on Drum and Gun Hill, north of Tully Church. It is very well recorded in documentary sources, but test excavation indicated that the site has been ploughed out.

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

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

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

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

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

Site 2 (prehistoric pits/settlement activity)

Two truncated prehistoric pits were identified on the summit of a ridge located to the north of Tully Church. The siting of the pits within areas of rock outcrop is likely to have protected the features from removal during ploughing. The pits were c. 0.75m in diameter and 0.2m deep, roughly circular in plan, and had bowl-shaped profiles. They were filled with silty gravelly sands banded with charcoal. No fossil cereal remains were identified, but the floats did provide charcoal for dating. The presence of two saddle querns, flint scrapers and hammerstones suggests that the pits were settlement-related and likely to be associated with early agriculture.

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

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

Edmond O'Donovan, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, Rath House, Ferndale Road, Rathmichael, Co. Dublin.

1998:128

CHERRYWOOD AND LAUGHANSTOWN

O240 235

Prehistoric/post-medieval

97E0279

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Edmond O'Donovan, for Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd

1997:084

HERENFORD LANE, CARRICKMINES

Possible field system

323037 222614

SMR 26:71

97E0360

Archaeological test-trenching at Herenford Lane, Carrickmines, Co. Dublin, took place between 29 September and 1 October 1997. The site is at the northern end of Herenford Lane within the townland of Ticknock and Laughanstown, within the valley of the Loughlinstown River, on agricultural land. The Loughlinstown River is known for its extensive range of sites, which indicate settlement from the early prehistoric period up to medieval times, as indicated by the 16th-century Puck's Castle. Herenford Lane is regarded as the old road to Bray and an important highway in medieval times.

A substantial portion of the SMR site was planted with mature forest. The site is within the proposed line of a gas pipeline. All trenches were 22m in length to correspond to the width of the pipeline corridor, and were oriented in an east-west direction.

The site under assessment was located within a field system identified through aerial photography. The archaeological assessment was undertaken to identify whether there were any remains of field walls, archaeological soils or features along the line of the proposed gas pipeline. There were no surface indications of a field system at the time of the trenching.

Seven trenches were mechanically excavated in open land along the proposed line of the pipeline. They were excavated to a depth of 0.8m and had a similar stratigraphy, consisting of poor-quality topsoil underlain by a compact silt/clay which covered the stony subsoil. Trench 2 contained a small U-shaped pit which was cut into the natural brown clay to a maximum depth of 0.18m. The basal fill of the pit consisted of a thin layer of charcoal, overlain by a light brown clay. No artefacts were discovered within the fill.

Trenches 2, 3, 4 and 7 contained sizeable outcrops of granite which were visible throughout the field. In Trench 7 the granite outcrop measured 2m in width. These features were natural and were of no archaeological significance.

The excavated test-trenches failed to produce any indications of the presence of field boundaries along the proposed pipeline route. It was impossible to identify a date for the pit in Trench 2 on the basis of test-trenching. No further excavation was deemed necessary, but licensed monitoring was recommended should any further ground disturbance occur at the north-east of the site.

E. Eoin Sullivan, c/o Margaret Gowan, Rath House, Ferndale Road, Rathmichael, Co. Dublin.

1998:126

CARRICKMINES AND JAMESTOWN

O21352429, O21192400, O20502433

Pits, fulachta fiadh and Pale Ditch

98E0119

Topsoil-stripping associated with a new foul sewer outfall in the Ballyogan Tiphead area of County Dublin between 20 April and 8 June 1998 uncovered two new archaeological features and occasioned an assessment of the Pale Ditch. The first feature lay in Carrickmines townland and comprised two small pits, one of which was associated with burnt bone (O21352429). The second feature, in the adjacent townland of Jamestown, was a fulacht fiadh (O21192400). Both sites were excavated. A sample of timber from the fulacht fiadh returned a dendrochronological date of 2852 BC±9. A test-trench was opened across the Pale Ditch in advance of the sewer pipe that crosses it in Jamestown (O20502433). modern laneway. It was subsequently fully excavated by Martin Reid under the same licence (see No. 204 below)

Niall Brady, for Valerie J. Keeley Ltd.

1998:203

BALLYOGAN ROAD, JAMESTOWN

O320224

SMR 26:1

Pale Ditch

98E0119

All aspects of ground disturbance in the development of a sewage outfall at Ballyogan Road, Jamestown, Stepaside, Co. Dublin, were monitored from 23 March to 23 April 1998, when sewage pipe-laying was undertaken over c. 150m. The licence was transferred to Martin Reid for the remainder of the works (see No. 204 below).

A section of the Pale Ditch runs east-west, parallel to the proposed development, and is manifest as a linear earthen bank with an internal and external fosse. The Pale boundary was constructed under an act of Poyning's Parliament in 1494 to defend the rapidly receding Anglo-Irish heartland against increasing encroachments from the Gaelic Irish. The Pale Ditch survives as an interrupted linear earthwork, and archaeological investigation has shown that it also varies morphologically.

Development works on this site commenced on the northern side of the Ballyogan Road. The topsoil was stripped with a track machine using a flat grading bucket. No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were recorded. Trench excavations for the sewage pipe commenced at the eastern end of the field, on the southern bank of the Ballyogan Stream. In general the trench was 3.5m deep, and no archaeological stratigraphy, features or artefacts were recorded. The stratigraphy consisted of grey/brown and orange/brown, sandy clays that in places overlay granite bedrock.

Laurence Dunne, for Eachtra Archaeological Projects

1998:204

BALLYOGAN, JAMESTOWN

O320224

SMR 26:1

Pale ditch**98E0119**

An archaeological investigation was carried out in tandem with the laying of sewage pipes along a laneway within the Ballyogan tiphead on 24 and 25 June 1998. The excavation was undertaken as a part of the overall monitoring for the Ballyogan Sewer Outfall Project. The laneway crosses the line of the Pale Ditch.

The investigation involved a topographic survey and the controlled excavation of the sewer trench. The profile of the base of the Pale Ditch was revealed in the section of the sewer trench and was 1.6m wide and up to 1.2m deep. The bank was less clear as construction disturbance had taken place in the area of the laneway. No finds were recovered from the clay ditch fill.

Martin Reid, for Valerie J. Keeley Ltd

2001:441

LAUGHAUNSTOWN**Prehistoric/early historic/medieval****98E0261**

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.

Christine Grant

1998:125

CARRICKMINESGREAT/LAUGHANSTOWN/TIKNICK/RATHMICHAEL/SHANKILL/BALLYMAN

(Dublin SMR 26:71)

Field systems and road crossings.

98E0445

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, Kilcronee, Wingfield, Hollybrook and Ballywaltrin in County Wicklow.

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.

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.

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.

Other areas of potential archaeological interest were two road crossings over the upper portion of Heronsford Lane (in Laughanstown/Tiknick townlands). As this runs to Tully Church, it may follow the line of an earlier road. It has been suggested that the upland (cross-country) portion of Heronsford Lane (which the pipe-trench cuts) dates to this period. Much of the surface had been eroded in the area of the road crossing and had been subsequently damaged by agricultural machinery. There appeared to be little chance of recovering any information from the two damaged sections.

John O' Néill, for Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd

1998:127

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PARK, CHERRYWOOD

Multi-period

32425 22322

SMR 26:27

98E0526

This work was carried out at the location of part of the proposed Science and Technology Park at Cherrywood, Co. Dublin. An enclosure had previously been identified on the site from an aerial photograph. As part of pre-development assessment of this area of the site, geophysical survey and testing was carried out to identify the location of this enclosure.

Five test-trenches were opened across a number of anomalies identified in a magnetometer survey, which was carried out by GeoArc Ltd. These anomalies were almost all geological or modern in nature. There was no evidence of an enclosure such as that identified on the aerial photograph. Ten discrete archaeological features and sites were examined in the area subsequently stripped for construction. These were numbered Cherrywood 1 to Cherrywood 10. Two were non-archaeological in nature (Sites 1 and 9). Four were isolated features, mostly of unknown date. The four other sites included two fulachta fiadh, two burials within an enclosing ditch, and a group of post-holes probably representing a structure. The sites were mainly identified during topsoil-stripping, although Sites 2 and 3 were revealed in a test-trench. Many of the archaeological sites, such as Sites 5, 6, 7 and 10, were probably too small to have shown up on the geophysical survey.

The area examined focused on a low hill overlooking the N11 and the Shanaganagh River to the east and the eastern side of a narrow glen down to the Loughlinstown River to the west. The area to the north had been developed previously and had been examined by Linzi Simpson (Excavations 1995, 27, 94E201) and Ed O'Donovan (Excavations 1997, 25, 97E279). The area to the south is bounded by the Loughlinstown River.

Geophysical surveys and testing are to take place in 1999 in other areas of the Science and Technology Park.

Site 2: prehistoric round house?

Site 2 was discovered during manual test-trenching in the western part of Test-trench 2. Three post-holes were revealed under the topsoil, and the trench was expanded to the south, south-west and north, where eighteen more post-holes were found. The structure measured 8m x 6m, at 36.3m OD. The eastern part of the structure proved to have been destroyed by later disturbance, leaving three truncated post-holes. An elongated and irregularly shaped pit lay to the east of the semicircle of post-holes. A deposit of stones disturbed the northern part of the structure, where no further post-holes could be found. The remaining post-holes form a semicircle around a central post-hole, with a gap between two post-holes in the south-east, possibly indicating an entrance into the structure. No evidence of date or finds were recovered from the features associated with this site.

A number of finds were recovered from the topsoil, mostly burnt and unburnt flint (no artefacts), as well as two fragments of prehistoric pottery and a broken rubbing stone. Some modern sherds of pottery and nails were also found in the vicinity of the site.

Site 3: Fulacht fiadh

On a west-facing slope in the south-western corner of the field a 24m (north-south) by 9m fulacht fiadh was identified along with features relating to the Loughlinstown military camp. The site was immediately west of geophysical anomaly D, initially identified as a linear feature, which may have been a shadow image of the eastern limits of the site. The site was disturbed along its western side by a former lane dating back to at least the 1790s, when the military camp was in use. The site lay between c. 34.2m and 35.82m OD.

An 8ft by 6ft rectangular platform was uncovered just to the east of the fulacht fiadh. The platform had been dug into the slope, and only two shale flagstones and a narrow gully at the rear remained of what may have been a timber guard-post. This would have been an outpost along the lane leading into the camp, which is supposed to have lain further north of the development. The sunken base of the platform had been backfilled with topsoil that contained some fragments of animal bone and a 1792 Duke of Lancaster halfpenny token. The mound of the fulacht fiadh had been levelled at this time, as a midden of material, including animal bone, was scattered amongst material that overlay a deposit of topsoil, sealing parts of the fulacht fiadh. This included another 1792 halfpenny token, from Camac, Ryan and Camac. The main deposit of burnt material, F81, overlay a series of features related to the use of the site as a fulacht fiadh. Two deposits below F81, F82 and F83 (below F82) were also identified, although they were no more than a few centimetres deep. A number of other features were recorded below F81, including a series of lines of stake-holes, and post-holes and a shallow gully. It is unclear whether any of these should be seen as structural. It is likely that F83 and F82 were the same layer, with F83 only occurring at the interface between F82 and the natural. The area around the site appears to have been stripped of topsoil at the time of use, so these deposits are likely to be contemporary with the use of the site, as is F81.

Eight troughs were identified on the site, along with two possible troughs disturbed by the lane. All were circular or subcircular and unlined. The diameters ranged from 1.2m to 2m, and they were 0.3-0.8m deep. Several appeared to have been cut into natural springs. Hearths were identified as a number of circular areas of burnt clay beside the troughs. Two field drains had been dug through the site (north-south), removing any direct stratigraphic relationship between F81, F82 and F83 and the troughs. Most of the trough had been backfilled with material indistinguishable from F81.

A series of finds was recovered from F81, F82 and F83. Only undecorated coarseware (Lough Gur Class II) was recovered from the lowest level (F83). Both decorated and undecorated pottery was recovered from F82, along with some worked flint. The pottery was mainly Lough Gur Class II-style undecorated coarseware with simple rims, a tulip-shaped profile and flat bases (Knockadoon variant). A single sherd of decorated (Beaker?) pottery was recovered at this level. The main deposit of burnt material (F81) contained a number of sherds of AOC comb-incised Beaker pottery, along with more of the Lough Gur Class II ware.

Flint flakes, debitage and hammerstones were also recovered from this deposit. A number of flint artefacts were recovered from the disturbed area of the lane and the interface between F81 and the natural at the north of the site. These included three intact javelinheads (62mm, 78mm and 118mm long), a broken and unfinished one and a leaf-shaped arrowhead (45mm long). A side-scraper and a double-ended scraper/hollow scraper were also recovered from this area. Butchered animal bone was recovered from the upper (midden and topsoil) levels of the site. In only one instance could bone (an ovicaprid tooth) be associated with the fulacht fiadh phase.

Site 4: ring-barrow

This site was discovered during stripping of topsoil in the northern part of the site. It lies on the flat ridge, to the west of Site 5. The barrow is circular, while the width of the ring-ditch varies owing to the irregular outer edge of the ditch. It has an internal diameter of c. 8.5m. The site lies at 39.05m OD. The barrow had been built by creating a mound (F71) in the centre of a ring-ditch (F51), probably using the material excavated from the ditch. The mound was up to 0.3m deep, and the ditch was up to 0.6m deep. There were no surviving traces of an external bank.

A rectangular cut in the ground surface below F71 was orientated north-north-west/south-south-east, measured 2.35m by 0.7m and was up to 0.3m deep. This was filled by the same material that had been mounded up in the centre (F71). Within the mound was a supine juvenile inhumation, lying alongside the rectangular cut and parallel to it. The burial was in poor condition, and there was no indication of a formal grave-cut.

A sub-square pit (F77) had also been dug into F71, measuring c. 0.8m² and c. 0.6m deep. At the base of this pit was a circle of stones containing five cattle teeth. The central mound was capped with a layer of clay that contained a pit cremation and a number of small spreads of charcoal. There was a small amount of fragmentary burnt human bone in the cremation, suggesting token deposition. Within the ring-ditch the primary fill was a discontinuous lens of charcoal that also contained a large number of fragments of burnt bone, including some immediately identifiable skull and long bone fragments. The quantity of this material suggests that it may represent pyre debris. Burnt human and animal bone and disarticulated animal bone was distributed irregularly but appeared in various densities throughout the ring-ditch. The faunal remains include cattle teeth and shed antler. Pieces of struck flint were found (mainly at the four cardinal points), including two thumbnail scrapers, which suggest a possible Bronze Age date.

Site 5: Burnt pit

This site was revealed during topsoil-stripping on 20 November 1998 as a subcircular feature, 0.58m east-west by 0.5m. The depth was 0.18m, at 37.82m OD. The pit had shallow, sloping sides and a concave and irregular base, defined by fire-hardened/heated red clay, showing in situ burning. The fill contained dark brown/black, peaty clay with lumps of charcoal and staining. The fill was mottled with yellow/brown clay and particles of fired, red clay. Some unburnt limestone was also found in the fill. The date of the site is unknown. Three pieces of flint were recovered, one of which had been burnt.

Site 6: burnt pit/cremation

This site was discovered during topsoil-stripping on 27 November 1998 and lies at the flat top of the gentle ridge. It is subcircular in plan, 0.15m in diameter and 0.09m deep, at 40.04m OD. The sides of the pit are shallow, and the base is concave. The fill contains a moderate amount of burnt bone in charcoal-stained, grey/black, silty clay and some small stones and grits. The stones appear unburnt. Directly to the south of the pit is an area of fire-reddened clay as a surface spread, measuring 0.15m x 0.2m. The date of the site is unknown, although it is likely to be Bronze Age.

Site 7: pit with animal bones

Site 7 was discovered during stripping of topsoil on the flat ridge that forms the upper part of the field. A crescent-shaped pit was uncovered, which contained some disarticulated animal bone and charcoal. The crescent-shaped feature measures 0.6-0.7m (north-south) by 2.7m and is 0.48m deep, cutting into natural. Occasional flecks of charcoal occurred in the top of the fill, which consisted of brown clay overlying brown/orange, silty clay. The date of this feature is unknown.

The fill contained a large amount of unburnt animal bone and teeth of mixed species, one piece of struck flint and one piece of worked chert.

Site 8: Fulacht fiadh

Site 8 lies on a west-facing slope and appeared as an irregularly shaped deposit of burnt stone (100% granite, up to 0.25m long) and charcoal. The site was sealed by topsoil and overlies natural. The overall dimensions of the spread are 7.1m (north-south) by 3.6m; the depth was up to 0.23m at 33.95m OD. Later disturbance was apparent to the east of the site, and in the west a cobble-filled field drain cuts the site in a north-south direction.

A trough lay below the north-eastern corner of the burnt spread. It had been truncated in the north-eastern corner by original removal of topsoil for the drain-cut. The trough had two phases of use: the original trough and the later recut. The original trough measures 1.8m (south-west/north-east) by 0.5m and is up to 0.8m deep. It was filled with a deposit of sticky, grey clay, which contained burnt granite, charcoal and other burnt stone fragments. The stone was consistently <15-20% of the matrix. Four surviving post-holes appeared in the corners of the trough. The recut trough measured 2.05m (north-east/south-west) by 1.35m and was up to 0.6m deep. Post-holes from the original lining were visible along the long sides of the trough, five on each side.

A number of topsoil finds were recovered from the vicinity of the site, of which the cattle bone appeared to represent the most recent interment. There were no datable finds, but the site is probably Bronze Age in date.

Site 10: burnt pit/hearth

This single pit was discovered during topsoil-stripping. An oval feature was set into natural and appears to have been burnt in situ. It measures 2m (north-north-east/south-south-west) by 0.9m and 0.12m deep, at 38.54m OD. The base is concave, and the sides are shallow with a gradual break in slope. The fill was mixed, with grey/brown, silty clay, charcoal-rich clay and fired/heated, orange/red clay. A number of large burnt/heated stones (<0.2m), mostly granite and smaller fragments of rotted limestone, were found in the fill. Fragments of burnt bone and a possible quemstone were found in the fill.

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1999:169

CHERRYWOOD SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PARK, CHERRYWOOD

Archaeological landscape

32425 22322

98E0526, 99E0517, 99E0518, 99E0519, 99E0523

The Science and Technology Park at Cherrywood and Laughanstown is divided into a number of components, known as Park One, Park Two and the District Centre lands. A link road from the N11 to the proposed M50 motorway also goes through the Park. The works carried out to date are within the area of Science and Technology Park One.

Initially, geophysical analysis was carried out across most of the area, which was to be landscaped and developed during the construction of Park One. This work was undertaken by GeoArc Ltd and GSB Bradford and identified several potential archaeological features. Testing of these features revealed that many were simply geological variations in the subsoil and glacial till. Two of the sites, Sites 3 and 18, were identified during testing of the anomalies uncovered during the geophysical surveys. Most of the archaeological sites were identified during monitoring of ground disturbance works, carried out as part of the landscaping phase of the Park One development. In total, 21 locations were designated as archaeological sites for the purpose of recording during the on-site works. A number of these were subsequently dismissed as non-archaeological, although the site numbers were retained to avoid confusion.

After the initial testing and monitoring a number of sites were investigated and published in Excavations 1998 (40-2). The locations around these sites were reassigned licence numbers this year to distinguish the separate landscape units that they represent. The areas were labelled A, B, C and D and are described as such below. All investigations in these areas are now complete.

A number of other features, including the remaining 19th-century agricultural fabric such as field walls, banks and drains, were recorded as part of the pre-development and monitoring works, as was a footbridge crossing over the old Harcourt Street-Shankill railway line, which was laid through the site in the 1850s and closed down in 1958.

The Park One area of the Science and Technology Park lay within lands belonging to the Domville estate, which took in much of Loughlinstown and the surrounding area. In 1179 Tully Church, which is immediately to the north-west of the development, was donated by a Hiberno-Norse family, the MacTorcaills, to Christchurch. It is likely that the lands on which the Science and Technology Park is being built were also under the control of the MacTorcaills.

The area comprises a reasonably discrete landscape unit, as it crosses two low hills (at 40m and 48m OD) separated by a glen and bordered by the Loughlinstown River to the south and the Shanaganagh River to the east. The confluence of the two rivers lay to the south-east of the development, from where the Shanaganagh River flows on out into Killiney Bay.

The area to the north was monitored by Ed O'Donovan during a previous development (Excavations 1997, 25, 97E0279), when a number of isolated cremations were uncovered. Tully Church and the Laughanstown wedge tomb are to the north-west and west of the development respectively. There are also portal tombs nearby at Ballybrack and Brennanstown.

In overall terms the area has now produced evidence for the use of the lands from the Neolithic onwards. The earlier evidence is mainly of settlement, primarily within the glen or on a terrace on an east-facing slope in the glen (Area B, Site 11). This includes Neolithic and Beaker material. From the Bronze Age we begin to get evidence of burial, associated with cordoned urns or unaccompanied, on top of the low hills. This continues into the Iron Age, when a ring-barrow (Area A, Site 4) and a larger barrow (Area C, Site 18) were constructed on both hills. To date, no evidence of Iron Age settlement has been identified within the glen. The use of the hilltops for burial continues into the Later Iron Age, when Site 18 was reused as an inhumation cemetery. A possible drying kiln and another structure (also within the enclosure) appear to be contemporary with this cemetery.

Sometime after the cemetery went out of use, and was no longer recognised as a burial-ground, the large enclosure was reused as a settlement site. A large rectangular building and then two smaller buildings were erected within the enclosure. The finds associated with this phase have strong Norse and Hiberno-Norse affinities.

The later evidence from the area is mainly agricultural, such as furrows, drains and field walls, although traces of the hut sites contemporary with the Loughlinstown Military Camp (1791-9) were also uncovered.

A summary of each area of the Science and Technology Park is given below.

Area A (99E0517)

Area A lay on top of a low hill overlooking the confluence of the Loughlinstown and Shanaganagh rivers and measured c. 40m (north-south) by 40m. The top of the hill was at around 40m OD. Three archaeological sites (Sites 4, 5 and 7) were identified in Area A during the monitoring phase. The first (Site 4) consisted of a late prehistoric, probably Iron Age, ring-barrow. The other two sites were single features in the vicinity of the ring-barrow. Site 7, at least, appears to be contemporary with the ring-barrow. These sites are summarised in Excavations 1998, 41, and no new features were uncovered during further monitoring this year.

Area B (99E0518)

Area B lay in a glen between Area A and another low hill to the west, overlooking the Loughlinstown River, and measured c. 100m (north-south) by 80m. The base of the glen was at about 33m OD, c. 7m lower than the top of the hill containing Area A, to the east, and c. 15m lower than the hill to the west containing Areas C and D. The glen was between 30m and 50m wide with two fairly steep slopes on either side.

Four archaeological sites (Sites 2, 3, 8 and 11) were identified in Area B during the monitoring. A range of evidence was uncovered in this area, including fulachta fiadh (Sites 3, 8 and 11) and occupation material from the Neolithic (Sites 3 and 11) through to the Bronze Age (Sites 2 and 11). There was also evidence of later activity from two sites dating to the 1790s military camp (Sites 3 and 11). Sites 2, 3 and 8 were summarised in Excavations 1998, 40-2, and so only Site 11 is described below.

Site 11: multi-period

The earliest phases of Site 11 were cut into and below a soil level (F278) below a deposit of fulacht fiadh-firing debris (F215). The buried soil level was up to 0.15m deep in places. Some sherds of modified carinated bowls were uncovered from F278, along with a javelinhead, a leaf-shaped arrowhead, scrapers and knapping debris. A series of features was recorded within the subsoil below F278, including some stake-holes and four small cobbled surfaces.

A number of post- and stake-holes cut through F278 also appeared to substantially pre-date F215. Some of these features appeared to represent the remains of a subrectangular structure, 5m east-west by 3.5m. This survived mostly as a series of post- and stake-holes with two large post-holes at the south-east, possibly indicating an entrance. This interpretation is somewhat conjectural.

Another group of features was assigned a date immediately preceding the fulacht fiadh phase. These features included two possible hearths, a substantial pit and further possible structural remains. These probably date to the Bronze Age. The remains of two 3.5m-diameter circles of post-holes could be identified on the ground, with the two possible hearths at c. 1.5-2m outside of each. Again, the condition of the surviving remains makes this interpretation conjectural.

Ardmarks were also preserved beneath the main fulacht fiadh deposit (F215), which seem to represent activity associated with the initial ground-stripping for the construction/use of the fulacht fiadh.

The fulacht fiadh covered most of the area of the site and survived as an oval, unlined trough and a large spread of burnt stone and charcoal.

A series of furrows had been excavated through the burnt spread. A small number of sherds of medieval pottery (green-glazed local wares) probably dating to the 13th/14th century or later were recovered from the topsoil on the site and may be contemporary with the furrows. At the very least, the furrows pre-date the 1790s, and they may be substantially earlier.

The site was reoccupied during the military camp phase in the 1790s, with evidence of possible hut platforms and a cobbled area. A field bank from an 1812 land sale was built over the site, and a number of drains and pipes were also laid through the site in the 19th century and later.

Area C (99E0523)

Area C lay to the south-west of Area D and measured c. 60m north-south by 80m. Both areas lay on a low hill to the west of Area B, at around 47m OD. The southern end of the hill overlooks the Loughlinstown River. Two sites were identified during a geophysical survey and test-trenching in the area. The larger site (Site 18) was a 41m-diameter circular enclosure. This provided evidence of its use from the later prehistoric period through to the 11th/12th century. A small Early Bronze Age flat cemetery (Site 19) was found 20m east of the enclosure.

Site 18: multi-period

Later prehistoric/Iron Age

A 43m-diameter subcircular enclosure was identified on the site, c. 20m west of the earlier cremation cemetery (Site 19, below). The enclosure was defined by a continuous 2-3m-wide ditch, which was between 4m and 8m deep.

Cremations were identified at various depths within the ditch or even scattered along the sides, suggesting that the use of the enclosure as a burial site took place over an extended period of time. At the western side of the site, in two places, a setting of stones had been placed in the ditch and cremated bone placed on top of it. Two pits were also inserted into the silted-up ditch fill and covered over with a large boulder.

A small quantity of struck flint was recovered from the site, including a thumbnail scraper. Some blue glass beads, a bronze fragment, a bone pin and an iron pin from separate deposits of burnt bone suggest that the site was probably constructed in the Iron Age. Only one cremation was found intact in the centre of the site, and the fragments of burnt human bone in the grave fills of a later inhumation cemetery probably derive from cremation burials disturbed during the later interments.

It is unclear whether any of the post-holes in the centre of the site are associated with this phase.

The inhumation cemetery

In the later Iron Age (possibly the 6th and/or 7th century) the interior was reused as a cemetery. Thirty-eight burials were recovered, although around half were disarticulated or badly disturbed. Adult male and female burials were present, as were child burials. Most were laid in earth-dug graves orientated roughly east-west, with the head to the west. In the burials where the skull area survived intact, some 76% had the head protected by a number of stones. This generally took the form of a large stone placed on either side of the skull.

In two instances buckles, one a D-shaped belt-buckle, were found, as were a fragment of an iron pin and another iron fragment. These indicate at least some clothed burials; otherwise, grave-goods were absent. Animal bone was found in one or two graves, as was burnt bone, but this material may be intrusive. An iron spade shoe was uncovered from one of the grave fills, along with a second iron object.

Early occupation phase

In the period before the Norse occupation of the site two structures were built at the southern end, away from the burials on the site (although one burial, an isolated, badly disturbed inhumation, lay between the two). The eastern structure appears to be some form of keyhole-shaped drying kiln. The western structure (Structure 4) was described by an oval setting of post-holes containing a sunken area. A bone pin/needle was recovered from the sunken area.

These two structures appear to represent some form of use of the site broadly contemporary with the inhumation cemetery.

Two parts of the ditch, at the east and west, were deliberately backfilled as entrances, possibly at this time. Some sherds of an unidentified type of coarse pottery were recovered from the eastern entrance. A single sherd of B ware has also been identified from topsoil finds on the site. Other finds that may date to this phase include some tiny bone comb fragments and a lignite bracelet.

The Norse settlement

At least two phases of Norse settlement were also present on the site. These were associated with a long house (Structure 1) and at least two later structures (Structures 2 and 3) and pits. A number of Norse artefacts were found in the fill of the ditch, including an amber bead, an 11th/12th-century bone comb and some ferrous artefacts that were paralleled in more secure Norse features. A three-pronged object and a number of knives were among the iron objects recovered from the ditch.

The earlier Norse phase saw the construction of a long house (Structure 1), 17.5m long and between 5.75m and 6.8m wide, which was roughly trapezoidal in outline. The entrance of a later house (Structure 2) overlay the north-eastern corner, and portions of the walls had been destroyed by 19th-century field drains.

The long house was followed by a more dispersed settlement consisting of two buildings (Structures 2 and 3), at either end of a north-south axis through the site. A large rectangular pit, west of the two structures, was also contemporary with this stage.

The northern structure (Structure 2) was an aisled house 8.15m by 5.4m with a single entrance, at the north. The outer walls were slightly bow-sided. There were pairs of opposing roof supports at either end of the building and a number of larger post-holes along the side-walls and internally, which must also have supported the roof. A number of finds were recovered from cobbling associated with the entranceway, including a ringed pin, bone comb fragments and other small metal finds.

The second structure (3) was rectangular and measured 9.4m by 5.3m. This survived as a rough setting of post-holes.

The large rectangular pit contained a bronze ringed pin, a three-pronged object, other fragmentary bronze and iron objects and a decorated whale bone plaque. Whale bone plaques are typically associated with wealthy Norse women and suggest Norse settlement here in the 9th/10th century.

Site 19: cremation cemetery

A small, unenclosed cremation cemetery was also identified beyond the eastern limits of the site. Two cremations contained some body and rimsherds of a cordoned urn (or urns) and are very much of a token nature; they date to the Early or Middle Bronze Age. The largest cremation contained no pottery but was inserted within a pit slightly larger than the actual cremation deposit. The pit containing the cremated bone was 0.7m in diameter and 0.27m deep.

Area D (99E0519)

Area D contained a single site (Site 21). This survived as a circular paved area that may represent the remains of some form of drying kiln. This site is medieval in date.

The paved area was 2.6m in diameter, and the paving itself was fairly irregular, although it was generally a single course deep. The ground surface had been deliberately lowered by 0.2m for the paving to be put in place. A fragment of a millstone was used as part of the stone surface. Some of the other stones may also have been reused from elsewhere. Another stone had a concave depression on one side (a pivot stone?).

Some other small finds were recovered between the stones and the topsoil overlying the feature, including a small number of sherds of local cooking and glazed wares.

There was a small, 0.8m by 0.5m, rectangular area of paving attached to the main area, perhaps marking the location of a flue. There was a single post-hole at the opposite side to the 'flue'.

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1999:249

JAMESTOWN

Pale ditch

32110 22415

99E0456

Ten trenches were investigated on the site of the proposed Waste Management Centre in Jamestown townland, Co. Dublin. The work was carried out to resolve some requirements of Dúchas before the issuing of an EPA licence for the centre.

Trenches 1-3 investigated sections of substantial field boundaries that run at right angles to the Pale Ditch earthwork on its northern side. Trench 1 revealed a flint thumb scraper in a disturbed context to the west of this field bank. A selection of late medieval and post-medieval potsherds was uncovered within the matrix of the bank material, indicating that the bank is of relatively recent origin. A field drain was observed in Trench 2. No archaeological material was observed in Trench 3.

Trenches 4 and 5 were across existing gaps in the Pale Ditch. These confirmed the survival of the Ditch below the gaps but did not produce objects of archaeological interest. A recent field drain cut into the north fosse in Trench 4.

The remaining Trenches 6-10 were opened c. 7-10m south of the Pale Ditch and ran parallel to it. No archaeological material was observed in these trenches.

Niall Brady, 2 Vale Terrace, Lower Dargle Road, Bray, Co. Wicklow, for Valerie J. Keeley Ltd.

2000:0317

LAUGHANSTOWN

Medieval, possible field boundaries/enclosures

322303 22274

00E0085

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.

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

Sylvia Desmond, for Valerie J. Keeley Ltd

2000:0330

SITE 6, MURPHYSTOWN

Post-medieval ridge and furrow

32014 22540

00E0099

This site is on the proposed routeway of the South-Eastern Motorway and is to the south-west of Leopardstown racecourse. Topographical survey had revealed a series of cultivation ridges, which were investigated by hand prior to the stripping of soil for the new roadway.

The subsequent investigations revealed that the cultivation ridges were post-medieval in date. No archaeological features or stratigraphy were revealed. A series of post-medieval drains were discovered during the period of investigations.

Sylvia Desmond, 25 Rowan Hall, Millbrook Court, Milltown, Dublin 6, for Valerie J. Keeley Ltd.

2000:0319

LAUGHANSTOWN

32304 22286

Medieval stone structure

00E0100

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.

Sylvia Desmond, for Valerie J. Keeley Ltd

2000:0306

KILGOBBIN

31973 22457

SMR 26:87

Pale defences

00E0247 and 00E0248

A test excavation was carried out to assess the potential negative impact on the archaeological record of a sewer pipeline proposed to service the Meadowfield Lodge housing development on the Ballyogan Road, Kilgobbin, Co. Dublin.

The excavation involved the opening of two trenches, one at the site of a possible linear feature identified from an aerial photograph in the course of a desktop assessment of the development. This potential feature was located towards the southern end of the development. No evidence for the feature was uncovered, and the trench revealed only natural geological layers.

The second trench was located at the point at which the pipeline corridor intersected a section of the Pale defences. The upstanding remains in this area comprised a scarp over 2m in height with a small watercourse near its base. Upon investigation, the scarp was found to be a natural landscape feature with no evidence of human interference. It was not possible to investigate the watercourse at this time, and this was subsequently undertaken during monitoring of the insertion of the pipeline.

Monitoring of all topsoil removal associated with the development was undertaken, and this included monitoring of the insertion of the pipeline across the Pale defences. No further archaeological material was identified, and there were no indications that the scarp and watercourse that form the Pale defences are anything other than natural formations

Teresa Bolger, for Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd

2000:0320

LAUGHANSTOWN

222814 323490

Prehistoric

00E0283

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 2500m² 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 metallised patches, one containing cattle teeth and an iron horseshoe, were excavated to the east of the wall. This may represent a routeway that ran across the site from Tully Lane close to the wedge tomb. This is depicted on Rocque's 1760 map of the area. Both these features were located on the surface of a grey-brown, sandy clay that has been located throughout the field. A patch of red burnt clay was also recorded on the surface of this layer. A considerable number of relatively evenly spaced plough furrows were recorded below the ploughsoil and cut the light grey-brown subsoil. Artefacts found within them suggest that they probably date to the 18th century. A finely polished, broken stone axe with pecking on its sides, possibly of dolerite, was found

on the subsoil.

Haul route

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

Matthew Seaver, for Valerie J. Keeley Ltd

2001:335

Carrickmines Great

Medieval castle/manorial centre/prehistoric landscape

332185 222404

SMR 26:5

00E0525

Excavation at Carrickmines Great commenced on 28 August 2000. Work is scheduled to conclude in the autumn of 2002. The total area under investigation covers 20 acres, while the area of the castle interior amounts to 3 acres. Associated settlement and related industrial and agricultural activities in the immediate vicinity of the castle are also under investigation.

The background

Previous writers have noted that 'Carrickmines Castle is one of the more neglected of the historic sites in south Dublin as little now remains...' but that the number of medieval references 'quite clearly paints a picture of a castle of considerably greater size and importance than the later tower-houses such as Kilgobbin and Murphystown' (Goodbody 1993, 16), and that 'Carrickmines Castle was an important outpost, and although little survives of the building, the earthworks are quite exceptional and worthy of preservation' (Healy 1983, 3).

The earliest known references to the castle come from the 14th century. Its exact foundation point has yet to be established. It is known that while the castle was recorded as being 'in waste' in 1326, it was subsequently warded (and thus re-founded) in 1355–6. Unfortunately all known references to the castle are in relation to events that occurred there and thus do not provide any structural knowledge per se. The termination of the active phase of occupation of the castle is precisely known. In short, an English force from Dublin led by Sir Simon Harcourt, having become aware of the fact that Carrickmines was being used as the main base of operations in south County Dublin by the combined Old English/Gaelic forces, advanced on the castle on 26 March 1642. Upon the mortal wounding of Sir Simon, command was assumed by Lieutenant-Colonel Gibson, who successfully pressed home the attack on the following day.

The generally held view, both locally and in the archaeological literature, is that the castle was then razed to the ground. This issue has not as yet been satisfactorily resolved. Indeed, at least two of the approximately contemporary accounts do not describe any such event. Furthermore, there is a description in the Civil Survey of the 'Walles of a castle' as being extant in the mid-1650s. In addition, the Down Survey map would seem to indicate the presence of an apparently complex structure at the site. Again, Rocque's 1760 map of the area illustrated the site as containing a fairly substantial building with two forward-projecting end-wings. Our research has also uncovered the existence of the transcript of a 1798 court martial held at the military camp at Laughanstown. The document records the defendants as being accused of attempting to rob and burn down the house of James Mooney at Carrickmines. Suffice it to say that the Mooney family remained in possession of the house at the castle site until the summer of 2000. The existing farmyard complex dates in the main from the late 18th or early 19th century.

The site

It is quite apparent that the castle went through at least three stages of development. It is clear that little or no time passed before the castle was supplanted by a large country manor-house with attendant gardens and a formally laid-out entrance avenue. This avenue was flanked by a broad (and deep) 'canal', which might suggest that there was some post-medieval milling activity in progress; alternatively, this may simply have been a landscaping feature. The final phase of activity led to the construction of a working farmyard complex (with attendant utilitarian pond — for keeping ducks/geese?). In other words, it can be said with certainty that the Carrickmines Castle site has, with brief interruptions, been in constant use from (at least) the 13th/14th century up to the present time.

Supportive evidence uncovered during the course of current excavations

At least two, if not three, phases of construction are now becoming apparent:

- (a) an earthen bank/fosse-defended enclosure (possibly an irregularly shaped ringwork castle?), and
- (b) a revetted rock-cut fosse-enclosed area of angular form (apparently connected to the original enclosure by a causeway — undoubtedly featuring a timber-built gatehouse and drawbridge). It is not unlikely that the latter enclosure represents the 1355–6 reoccupation of the site. In addition, it is also being tentatively proposed that the standing masonry block (with slit-window) represents the surviving element of a third phase of construction (within the Phase 1 area).

The two linear fosses discovered c. 60m to the south of the castle site may represent some form of outer line of defence. Interestingly, these fosses have produced the only examples (to date) of imported ware from the Continent (Saintonge).

The prevailing hostile environment is currently represented by the following discoveries:

- (a) a number of disarticulated human leg bones in the inner fosse along the western flank of the primary enclosure;
- (b) a skull in the northern area of the site;
- (c) two crudely cut burial pits containing up to 18 individuals (preliminary examination has suggested that all were female) within the interior of the primary enclosure. The latter interments could be closely dated to the early 17th century by the presence amongst the remains of a dozen coins (all late Elizabeth I except for one James I).

Information received courtesy of the NMI has revealed that a second cache of coins (mostly William III) was uncovered (illegally) within the eastern confines of the revetted fosse area. Significantly, their place of discovery has been determined by a recent geophysical survey as being one of intense activity (structural remains).

Other dimensions

There is a growing body of evidence that Carrickmines also functioned as a major centre of commercial and agricultural pursuits. To date (March 2002) some 10,000 medieval potsherds have been catalogued. There are even greater numbers of post-medieval sherds. Also found have been an iron axehead of woodworking type, linen-rubbing stones, spindle-whorls, leather shoes and cut fragments of leather, rotary quernstones and iron keys, nails, buckles and sundry implements. Other structures found were a corn-drying kiln (keyhole type) and the site of a possible (not yet fully resolved) watermill. There is also the prospect of an ecclesiastical dimension yet to come, given the 1178 reference in the medieval sources to a 'church at Carrickmayne'.

Overview

To put the growing importance of Carrickmines Castle in its proper perspective, one might refer to the monograph on Medieval rural settlement in Ireland prepared by Dr K.D. O'Connor and issued by the Discovery Programme. The report states that among the priorities for future research on medieval rural settlement is the need to prove that castles were not purely militaristic in function but were also the centres of working farms and rural administration. It is in fact stressed that 'very little archaeological work has been carried out in Ireland on the nature and layout of the farm buildings around, beside and within castles of all sorts' (O'Connor 1998, 28), and furthermore that 'the archaeological evidence for most castles functioning as the centres of demesne farms on manors or as the agricultural cores of later freehold estates is minimal' (ibid.).

As indicated above, preliminary findings at Carrickmines would seem to suggest that all of the key elements may be in evidence: buildings (both domestic and utilitarian), a corn-drying kiln/quernstones, field boundaries/field systems, old watercourses, a possible watermill and documented annual fairs (indicative of trade).

On a grander scale, it is now hoped that a recognisable sequence of development (from medieval to modern) will emerge at the site. In short, at Carrickmines it may prove possible to illustrate that the evolving castle site was not just a fortified position (the documented centre for 'fire-brigade' forces in the south Dublin area), but the primary focus of rural administration, farming and commercial pursuits in the general area.

Prehistoric landscape

There is also an equally important further dimension emerging at the Carrickmines site. In retrospect it was almost inevitable, given the vast extent of the area under investigation, that the vestigial traces of previous epochs of occupation would manifest themselves. This is now being realised in a most spectacular fashion.

What is emerging can only be described as the complete prehistoric landscape of the 'Little Plain of Rocks' (Carraig Máighín). This result could only have been achieved by the use of total excavation/total resolution methods. Thus we can state with certainty that the prehistoric landscape is being uncovered and recorded in its entirety. Elements identified (to date) and subsequently resolved/partially resolved (work in progress) include a flint-knapping site on a knoll by the riverbank, a transition-phase 'dwelling' (Cordoned Ware/Early Beaker) by a former rivercourse, prehistoric activity (stake-hole concentration focused on former 'lagoon'), rock art (three small boulders featuring cup-marks), a concentrated prehistoric pottery spread (close to river) and an impressive assemblage of associated pottery and flints as well as good charcoal samples, all in tandem with a growing body of stray finds (flints/pottery).

When all of these elements have been integrated into the known and projected topographical features, a significant contribution will have been made to any study pertaining to prehistoric settlement in Ireland (with special regard to lowland settlement as opposed to the better-documented upland concentrations).

References

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Mark Clinton, Valerie J. Keeley Ltd, Brehon House, Kilkenny Road, Castlecomer, Co. Kilkenny.

2002:0479

Carrickmines Castle, Carrickmines Great

Prehistoric/medieval castle and landscape/ post-medieval

32185 22404

SMR 26:5

00E0525

The agreed programme of works at Carrickmines Castle was brought to a conclusion on 30 August 2002. The excavation had been in progress for two years and two days. In all, c. 8ha was investigated. The team, which had started out quite modestly (consisting of two site supervisors and twenty assistants), reached a peak of nine site supervisors and 140 assistants over the final two months.

Given the size of the area under investigation, it was not surprising that six prehistoric sites came to light. These included a flint-knapping site of Late Neolithic date, an occupation site of the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age transition period and a pit/post-hole feature of Late Mesolithic date. Two adjacently set cup-marked boulders were also uncovered. These were especially significant given the paucity of examples of rock art in the Dublin area. All of these sites were fully excavated.

The main focus of work was on the medieval complex at Carrickmines. In terms of size and complexity, the castle is unprecedented, and most of the elements were uncovered and excavated. These included a revetted fosse (217m long); two outer earthen banks and fosses; an earlier, ringwork castle-type enclosure featuring a massive fosse, in addition to an outer fosse and attendant banks; a millpond and mill-race; house sites; kilns; an industrial area; agrarian enclosures; the main castle entrance feature (with foundation levels of attendant towers); the ramp entrance to the gate; the Fair Green, an associated medieval village; and the course of the medieval road. In other words, the site contained all of the elements of a medieval landscape. The only missing element of the castle was the central hall or keep. Its remains undoubtedly lie at the heart of the site, in the immediate vicinity of the late 18th-century farmhouse. As this area lay outside the boundaries of the excavation, the opportunity to explore it never arose.

The foundation date for Carrickmines has been tentatively set in the mid-13th century (this may be adjusted on the completion of the 24 specialist reports now in various stages of advancement). Provisional analysis suggests that there were three major stages of development: (1) an irregular ringwork castle; (2) the revetted fosse-delineated enclosure; (3) masonry constructions within the confines of the earlier enclosure. In addition, there were a number of ancillary enclosures related to agrarian and industrial activities. Indeed it should be remembered that Carrickmines functioned as a manorial centre as well as a key military outpost.

It is beyond doubt that the castle ceased to function in late March 1642, when it was overrun by Dublin forces under the command of Sir Simon Harcourt (who was mortally wounded in the attack). It has now been more or less established that the skeletal remains excavated on-site constitute the slain defenders and their dependants. This adds to the importance of the site, given that no other massacre sites of the mid-17th century have been excavated.

The research programme is epic, given that this is a site that was continuously occupied for 400 years, indeed, in a reduced state, until summer 2000! In its prime the site constituted one of the main hubs of military, agrarian, trade and civil administration in south County Dublin. Furthermore, this study cannot be simply site specific. Carrickmines Castle was very much integrated in a closely related network of castles, estates, 'hamlets' and ports. To understand fully and interpret the occupation and material remains of the site, one must appreciate and expound the

archaeology and history of the archaeological landscape that constitutes south County Dublin in the designated period. Needless to say, this narrative will be further complicated by the radically evolving political machinations that occurred throughout the period in question and especially in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Mark Clinton, St Lawrence Cottage, Strand Road, Sutton, Co. Dublin, on behalf of Valerie J. Keeley Ltd.

2000:0221

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PARK, CHERRYWOOD

Non-archaeological

O235240

00E0565

As part of an ongoing development at the Science and Technology Park, Cherrywood, further geophysics and testing were carried out prior to an additional planning application.

A number of anomalies were noted in a geophysical survey of the lands proposed for the Park Two and District Centre phases of the Science and Technology Park. The geophysics extended as far as Tully Church, which lay beyond the development but was very close to the northern boundary.

An outer ditch and a number of internal features were noted at Tully Church. The field system noted on Rocque's map of the area was also visible. Further anomalies were noted around the wedge tomb in Laughanstown, at the south-western corner of the development. It is hoped to incorporate this area into a green belt within the development.

None of the above features was tested, but a further anomaly in the north-east of the development was tested by inserting two test-trenches across the area. The test-trenches measured 37m and 47m in length and exposed glacial tills and heavily scarred tills, suggesting that the ground surface here may have been modified during construction of the Harcourt Street to Shankill railway line to the north in the 1850s.

John Ó Néill, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, 2 Killiney View, Albert Road Lower, Glenageary, Co. Dublin

2000:0318

LAUGHANSTOWN

18th-century army camp

32314 22314

00E0880

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.

Patricia Lynch, for Valerie J. Keeley Ltd

2001:443

LAUGHAUNSTOWN**18th-century army camp site with earlier features**

32314 23314

00E0880

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.

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 [*Excavations 2000*, 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.

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.

Sylvia Desmond, for Valerie J. Keeley Ltd.

2002:0617

LAUGHAUNSTOWN**Prehistoric**

322892 223026

00E0880 ext.

An area of 16,157m² 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.

Matthew Seaver, for Valerie J. Keeley Ltd

2002:0476

Site 54, CARMANHALL

319658, 225724

Bronze Age burials

01E0076

This site was identified north of Glencairn House in south County Dublin during monitoring of topsoil-stripping for the South-Eastern Motorway under licence 01E1229. The land was flat to the north and east but on the south-western side sloped steeply downward to a wide stream in a mixed wooded area. This stream fed the artificial lake that bordered Leopardstown and Murphystown to the south-east. At this point in the landscape the stream marked the boundary between Carmanhall and Murphystown townlands.

An area measuring 40m on its south-western and north-eastern sides, 15m on its south-eastern side and 10m on its north-western side was fenced off after the area was identified during topsoil-stripping. It is very likely that more burials are situated beyond the CPO line to the south-west.

Contexts were divided into three groups. The first group exclusively comprises the burials. Contexts were assigned to the second and third groups according to their location on the site: those in Group 2 were near the burials in the south-eastern section of the site, and those in Group 3 were in the north-western section. No features were found in the central area. All features except the suspected plough furrow in the extreme east of the area are regarded as contemporaneous until the results of 14C dating are received.

Burial 1 contained a single vessel, and Burial 2 two vessels. Burial 3 did not contain any vessel; the cremated remains were placed in a stone-lined circular pit. The pits were found in the southern area of the site, within 7m of each other and close to an area of weathered granite bedrock that may have been exposed at the time of interment. The bedrock nearby to the north was not weathered and may never have been exposed to the elements.

Burial-pit 1 was found 4.3m to the north-west of the weathered bedrock in the south-east corner of the site. A vase urn was placed centrally, upside down in the cut. The vessel was filled with cremated human remains. It was not possible to record the cut fully, as the sides had to be removed during the removal of the vase urn. At the top it was almost circular and very slightly angular in plan, measuring 0.44m by 0.39m, and it tapered gently inward from top to base on the north-western side. The sides were nearly vertical on the north and slightly overhung on the east. The base of the vessel was 0.12m below the top of the cut. The cremated remains in the vessel were very clean, with little or no charcoal. Brown unburnt soil could be seen adhering to some of the bone fragments. They may have been washed before they were placed in the vessel. The fill of the pit was mostly a soft, black, silty charcoal with a blue hue. Less than 5% was brown silty sand. This also contained very soft charcoal lumps and occasional small granite stones. Occasional flecks of burnt bone were found in the fill but were more concentrated toward the base. This fill may have been the by-product of the cremation process. It contrasts with the fill of the other cremation pits because of its high concentration of charcoal.

Burial-pit 2 was 0.5m north-east of the weathered bedrock. It contained two vessels placed in a cut and covered by two fills. Again, it was not possible to record the cut of the pit fully because of the method used to remove the vessels intact; however, as the vessels were off-centre in the pit, a fairly good record was achieved. The cut was oval, measuring 0.55m east-west by 0.57m, and had a maximum depth of 0.24m. The sides were concave or collapsed, as on the north-eastern side. The base was stony and concave, with a dip in the centre. The vessels were placed on the north-eastern side of the pit. This side of the pit had slumped on top of the vessels in the past, so it is likely that the pit was bigger when the vessels were inserted, and therefore they were not necessarily placed off-centre at that time.

The two vessels were found inverted in this pit. Vessel 9, the larger, was first noticed sticking out from under a flat stone (possible capstone). Vessel 10 was found a few centimetres lower, to the east. It was leaning on the first vessel at an angle and looked like it was inserted in the pit at an angle, although the slumping of the pit side may have accentuated the tilt. The weight of the flat stone on the larger vessel had resulted in cracking of the fabric and had caused it to slump slightly downward onto itself and to one side. Vessel 10 was smaller and better made and so did not collapse under its own weight but was damaged where it had contact with the larger vessel, suggesting that it fell over in the pit in antiquity or perhaps when it was being inserted. The cremated remains in the vessels were very clean, and the pieces of bone were large. Again, they may have been washed before being put in the vessels.

A flat granite stone measuring 0.34m by 0.22m by 0.05m thick lay south-east/north-west across the north-eastern part of the pit, partly over Vessel 9 and completely over the area where Vessel 10 was. This unworked slab was similar in shape and size to a saddle quern and may have been used in this context because of that.

Burial 3 was adjacent to the bedrock, 1.7m south-west of Burial 2. It was stone lined and had a fill of loose, mid-brown, sandy silt with inclusions of small pieces of cremated bone and stones; there were some darker patches of charcoal in the fill. The cut was circular with concave to vertical sides and an uneven stony base. It measured 0.5m by 0.45m and had a maximum depth of 0.16m. It was lined with seven granite stones. The largest was flat, 0.28m by 0.18m by 0.08m thick. It was set on the south-western side of the pit with its concave face facing inward. Stones 2–6 had an average size of 0.13m by 0.09m by 0.05m; the smallest (7) was 60mm by 50mm by 30mm. At the base of the pit, on flat but tilted granite bedrock, was loose black charcoal and silt

with very occasional pebbles, 0.14m by 0.12m and a maximum of 0.05m deep; it was distinctive from the main fill.

Eighteen contexts in five features were assigned to Group 2. They were in the south-eastern part of the site, near the burials. It is not known whether they are associated with them. C64, a linear pit, was c. 2m to the north of Burial 1. It was 1.64m long, 0.4m wide at the northern end and 0.52m at the southern, narrowing to 0.3m in the centre. It was 0.4–0.5m deep; the sides were mostly undercut, especially at the east and west, and were nearly vertical at the north and south. The undercutting was probably the result of slumping. The base sloped slightly downward from the southern end. It had two fills.

The second linear pit was c. 2m to the north of C64. Two cuts were excavated, C67 and C72. The latter was adjacent to C67, on the northern side. C67 was 2.22m long, 1.57m wide at its northern end and 1.04m at its southern. It varied in depth from 0.44m in the centre of the northern end to 0.17m in the southern part. The northern, deepest part of the cut was circular with almost vertical sides and resembled a pit, while the southern extension was much shallower and linear with concave sides. It looked as if the circular section had been deliberately dug deeper. On the base of the circular area of the cut there was evidence of in situ scorching in the form of patches of reddened areas. There were four further fills in this cut. C72 was a shallow, irregularly shaped depression, measuring 0.94m by 0.2–0.4m and 0.03–0.12m deep, adjacent to the northern end of C67. It was filled with C68 and probably related to the larger cut, C67.

Sixteen contexts in five features were assigned to Group 3, in the south-western end of the site. The features were two hearths, two pits and a doughnut-shaped feature.

Post-excavation work is continuing, and therefore detailed discussion is not possible at present. Several other Bronze Age sites are in the vicinity, including the Bronze Age cemetery site at Edmondstown. Anna Brindley has identified the vessels as two vase urns and a vase dated to between 2000 BC and 1850 BC. Other specialist reports are pending.

Fiona Reilly, for Valerie J. Keeley Ltd.

2001:434

Ballyogan (Jamestown)

32110 22415

Pale ditch

01E0413

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.

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.

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.

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 [*Excavations 1998*, 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.

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.

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.

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 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.

Ellen OCarroll, for ADS Ltd

2002:0601

BALLYOGAN ROAD, JAMESTOWN

03211022415

Pale ditch

01E0413

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 *in situ*. The fills of the fosses were made up entirely of modern materials.

John O'Connor, for ADS Ltd

2002:0477

Site 55, CARMANHALL

319600, 225808

Boundary ditch and pits

02E0074

This site was identified during monitoring of topsoil-stripping of the South-Eastern Motorway under licence 01E1229. The land was relatively flat in the immediate vicinity. On the 1843 and 1937 OS maps the land in this area was divided between the estates of Rocklands, Leopardstown and Murphystown (Glencairn on the 1937 map), with gardens, isolated trees, water features, large tree plantations, avenues and farmland. The boundaries of the field in which the site lay had not changed between the 1843 and 1937 map editions.

An area measuring c. 50m north-east/south-west by 30m was fenced off after being identified during topsoil-stripping. The site consisted of a ditch with evidence of a collapsed wall or stone bank, several fire-pits and post-holes.

The ditch, C55, meandered roughly north-north-eastward through the site and continued past the north-, east- and south-west-facing baulks. The excavated section was c. 40m long. It varied in form, depth (0.15–0.6m) and width (0.4–1.5m). It was on average 1m wide and generally U-shaped. The primary fill, C45, was identified at the base of most of the ditch but was absent from the northern end, where fills differed. Above this was C23. There were many large stones in this fill, along the entire length of the ditch; the stones were more densely concentrated in some places. They varied from angular to sub-round and from 0.1m to 0.4m long. They have been interpreted as collapsed wall rubble. About midway along the ditch on the western side, a single stone stands on the surface of the ground and may be the only stone of the wall to survive in situ. The soil component of this fill built up over and among the stones after the wall collapsed. A possible medieval pottery sherd and three pieces of flint were found in this fill. The fills in the northern part were different from those in the rest of the ditch as they contained more charcoal. This may have something to do with the burnt deposits associated with an area of burning, C99, to the west.

The ditch was not marked on the first-edition or later OS maps. Its use and destruction therefore pre-date the early 19th century. It can be suggested that it had an accompanying wall on its western side that collapsed or was dismantled into the ditch before the early 19th century. It may have been a medieval field boundary infilled in the 18th century during land works and parkland creation, perhaps associated with Rocklands or Leopardstown houses. It can also be suggested that the charcoal-rich deposit C64 was left here by the activities carried out in the burnt feature C99 to the east.

C99 was an irregular linear cut, with a maximum length of 2.84m, a width of 2m and a depth of 0.61m; the northern end of the cut was the deeper. Its fills had been burnt in situ.

C77 was a circular depression that had experienced burning. The scorching and charcoal content suggested that it had been a fire-pit.

Detailed discussion of the site is not possible at present as post-excavation work is in progress. The ditch running through the site is likely to date to the medieval period. At least one of the areas of scorching is contemporary with the silting up of the ditch.

Fiona Reilly, for Valerie J. Keeley Ltd.

2002:0631

Murphystown

32014 22540

Cemetery, destroyed fulacht fiadh, hearths etc.

02E0153

The site was discovered during pre-development topsoil-stripping. Fourteen potential features (A-N) were discovered. L and M were subsequently excavated as Site 65M under a separate licence (see No. 478 above, 02E0330); A and D were found to have no archaeological significance. The site comprised part of the valley of a stream, which had been straightened in the 19th and 20th centuries, with the surroundings landscaped as ornamental grounds.

B, C and F were pits containing burnt clay, charcoal and fragments of burnt animal bone. F was the most complete, the other two being truncated. It was approximately circular, 1.15m in diameter and 0.24m deep. At the top of this pit was an incomplete human skeleton. Only the skull, upper arms and upper thorax were present. It lay on top of the pit fill but was entirely within the circumference of the pit and appeared to be associated with it.

E was a possible hill-wash deposit near the base of the slope of the valley side. It consisted of grey silty soil containing some charcoal and pieces of waste flint.

G, on a flat area above the slope, was an inhumation cemetery. Seven wholly or partly intact skeletons were found, along with thirteen isolated bones or groups of bone. The burials were extended inhumations without grave-goods, oriented east-west, with the heads toward the west. One, however, was oriented north-east/south-west.

H, a dark spread at the base of the slope, measured 14m by 10m and consisted of layers of grey/black, charcoal-rich soil and some decayed granite. It resembled a fulacht fiadh deposit, but no pits or troughs were found underneath or nearby. Two parallel gullies or drains were found near this. One was 7.5m long, 0.75—1.1m wide and 0.7m deep. It ran along the northern side of the second gully, with only a narrow strip of 0.05m separating them. The second gully was 10m long, 0.9m wide and 0.5m deep. They were both filled with dark grey/black, charcoal-rich, sandy soil mixed with charcoal and decayed stones.

Feature I was a stone-filled drain at the top of the slope. It was 12.87m long, c. 0.6m wide and 0.1-0.14m deep. The finds included the base of a glass bottle and two sherds of white china, suggesting a recent date. Nearby was a shallow depression, approximately oval and measuring 1.84m by 1.12m, with charcoal present in the fill.

J was a double pit at the top of the slope and had a figure-of-eight plan. It was 2.24m long and oriented approximately north-south. The eastern half was 1.12m in diameter and 0.25m deep. The western half was 0.84m in diameter and 0.1m deep. The fill comprised burnt red clay and black, charcoal-rich, silty soil containing some fragments of burnt animal bone. A patch of grey silty soil with charcoal was found 7m farther east, also on top of the slope, but on excavation it was found to overlie a modern stone drain.

K was a strip of dark, charcoal-rich soil with decayed granite, running along the south bank of the stream. It was up to 0.3m deep and overlay the natural subsoil. To the south it was cut by a French drain in which a sherd of modern china was found.

N was on the slope and contained four dark patches of charcoal. Two of these represented circular pits, 1.5m and 0.92m in diameter. The other two were natural hollows. All four contained soil with charcoal fragments. There was no trace of in situ burning, and no finds were recovered.

Thaddeus C. Breen, for Valerie J. Keeley Ltd.

2002:0616

Laughanstown

Prehistoric/early historic/medieval

323490 222814

00E0283

A number of sites were excavated between 2000 and 2002 in this townland before the construction of one of the major interchanges on the South-Eastern Motorway. The interchange covers four fields. The sites were near a wedge tomb, SMR 26:24, and the site of a cairn, SMR 26:26. They included a large, oval, stone ring cairn (Site 35D), two rock outcrops with prehistoric artefact assemblages (Sites 39I and 36E), cremations with ceramics (Site 38H), a cluster of probable post-built structures, pits containing saddle querns, probable fence-lines (Site 40), and a number of earth-cut drying kilns and a post-hole complex (Site 42) (Excavations 2001, No. 442).

Site 25C

323534 222759

This site was a substantial area of outcropping rock that had been subject to deep and extensive quarrying. It is listed as SMR 26:26. The area is marked 'Carn' on the 1843 and 1912 editions of the 6-inch OS map and 'Cairn (Site of)' on later maps. The 1912 map places the cairn on the southern side of what was then a significant rock outcrop and what subsequently became the southern side of the quarry. Local people noted that there had been a pile of stones that were not natural in origin at this location before quarrying (Grant 1999). A small area was tested in 1999 with inconclusive results, and therefore a more extensive series of areas was opened as part of the excavations. Five trenches measuring 9m by 2m, one measuring 8m by 2m and one measuring 14m by 2m were excavated in this area. Rock debris, bedrock and natural soil were uncovered, but no features of archaeological importance were found.

Site 37F

323390 222802

In 2002 work focused on a low cairn in the south-west corner of the field containing the wedge tomb. The cairn measured 15m by 15m and was one stone deep. A number of large, glacial, granite erratic boulders were also present in the natural, orange/brown boulder clay. The cairn had been damaged by south-west/north-east plough furrows, which were clear up until the edge of the stones. In the south-east the cairn was truncated by a rectangular pit, 3m by 2.07m by 0.5m deep, which had a heavily scorched interior. Its charcoal-rich fill contained large quantities of carbonised wheat, oats and barley, along with weed seeds and charcoal. This palaeoenvironmental assemblage suggested a historic date for the pit. A fuller chronology will be provided by radiocarbon dating. Stones were subsequently thrown into the pit and became scorched.

In the south of the site, within and around the cairn stones in a localised area, a cluster of broken cordoned urn sherds was found. These comprised the complete decorated part of a cordoned urn and fragments of another. Neither was associated with burnt bone. Situated 2m east of the cairn material was a stone-lined cist, 1m in diameter and 0.23m deep, containing the cremated remains of one adult. The bone was heavily cremated and was in small fragments. There was no capstone.

Underlying the cairn material, the natural boulder clay was orange/brown, contrasting with the darker boulder clay surrounding it. This may have been the result of mineral leaching from the stones. Under the cairn material was a significant quantity of worked flint: debitage that included leaf-shaped arrowheads, fine concave scrapers and a broken axe that has been identified as having strong affinities with Group VI Great Langdale axes from Cumbria (Irish Stone Axe Project). A number of sherds of Western Neolithic pottery were found associated with a hollow interpreted as a stone socket underlying the cairn. A number of other sherds of vase food vessel were found in the cairn matrix.

Apart from the rectangular pit, the cairn was heavily disturbed during the construction of the probable medieval field boundaries immediately to the south (see Ditch C below).

Site 42

323396 222843

This site, in the south-west corner of the field containing the wedge tomb, consisted of two earth-cut drying kilns 22m apart and both 2.2m long. Both were figure-of-eight shaped and consisted of a lower, scorched bowl with a higher, unscorched bowl. In both instances the northern, lower chambers were scorched and contained considerable amounts of large granite stones. The fills were found to contain wheat, oats and barley, with a relatively low weed-seed count, suggesting that cleaning and threshing had taken place before drying. The kilns are identical to one found associated with Site 40. In between the kilns was a cluster of twelve post-holes and stake-holes. Nine of these were grouped together in groups of three, consisting of a post-hole and two stake-holes angled away from the post. The complex covered an area of 2m by 2.5m and may have supported an above-ground structure or platform.

At the northern limit of the site three pits were excavated. Two were intercut oval pits containing burnt hazelnut shells. The third pit measured 1.05m by 0.65m and was 0.25m deep. It contained a broken, large, coarse, prehistoric pot that was not associated with burnt bone. There were a number of large stones within the pit, which may have collapsed from above the pit.

Site 48

323561 222836

A number of pits were found in this area in the field containing the wedge tomb, close to the townland boundary. The first was sub-oval with rounded corners, measuring 0.55m east-west by 0.45m by 0.06m deep, and was truncated by a furrow. This shallow pit contained a smashed Bronze Age vessel. It was not associated with burnt bone. The second pit, also truncated by a furrow, was situated c. 9m to the west. It was subcircular with rounded corners and measured 0.93m north-south by 0.7m by 0.07m deep. It produced seven sherds of prehistoric pottery. No burnt bone was recorded within the fill. The third oval pit measured 0.61m east-west by 0.53m and had a depth of 0.36m; it contained thirteen sherds of Bronze Age pottery.

A further pit was found 35m south of this group. It was an irregularly shaped feature with rounded corners measuring 0.6m north-south by 0.18m by 0.14m deep. It contained a quantity of burnt bone and charcoal and may constitute a disturbed cremation. All of these pits cut the natural boulder clay.

Field system

A linear field system was found in the three fields of Laughanstown. It was delimited by seven non-continuous ditches forming a long, curving strip 100m wide and up to 267m long. Part of the boundary ditch forming the southern part of the system (G) was excavated as part of Site 40. It ran outside the edge of the road-take. A curve in the modern farm laneway may reflect the continuation of this ditch. On the northern side Ditch A ran for 24m and was on average 1.3m wide and 0.7m deep. It stopped at a rounded terminal, and there was a gap of 1m before Ditch B continued. Ditch B was 106m long, averaged 1.3m wide and 0.8m deep, and ran up to a modern field boundary, where it stopped at a rounded terminal. Both of these ditches were clearly visible before excavation, after removal of ploughsoil, indicated by quantities of large granite blocks, which were presumably part of degraded field walls/banks. Ditch D was uncovered emerging from under the modern southern field boundary; it was 45m long and averaged 1.5m wide and 0.8m deep. Here also there were large quantities of granite blocks both within the ditch

and to the north of it, suggesting a substantial earth-and-stone boundary probably incorporating stone from the damaged Bronze Age cairn at Site 37F to the north (see above). There was then a gap of 8m before Ditch E continued south-eastward. At this point a further ditch continued southward from Ditch E for 35m and clearly ran under the modern southern boundary of the field (present on the OS first-edition map) containing the wedge tomb. An 11m section of Ditch E was revetted by stone. It was 71m long, 1.16m wide and 1m deep and stopped 11m short of the rock outcrop. A further short stretch of curving ditch (F), 11m long, was found running into the townland boundary farther to the south-east.

In general the ditches were filled with alternating deposits of silt and redeposited natural, along with the large stones that suggested a bank on the northern side. Indeed in places along Ditch D a low bank was present. Artefacts from these ditches were few; however, a quantity of local medieval pottery, a glass fragment, a horseshoe fragment, a plough pebble and residual flint artefacts were recovered. It is unclear why the ditches were not continuous, although they may have formed a drainage system for terraced fields. The presence of substantial banks suggests that they were constructed to keep livestock either in or out. They clearly pre-date the boundaries on the 1843 OS map.

Excavation at all sites was completed in April 2002. A full post-excavation programme is now under way.

Reference

Grant, C. 1999 Archaeological assessment, Laughanstown, Co. Dublin, 98E0261. Unpublished report for Valerie J. Keeley Ltd.

Matthew Seaver, for Valerie J. Keeley Ltd, Brehon House, Kilkenny Road, Castlecomer, Co. Kilkenny.

2002:0478

Site 65M, CARMANHALL and LEOPARDSTOWN

320009, 225551

Fulacht fiadh

02E0330

Topsoil-stripping on the line of the South-Eastern Motorway uncovered a spread of black charcoal-rich soil measuring 12m by 10m beside an ornamental pond of 18th- or 19th-century date. When this was cleaned back, it proved to be the higher, central part of a more extensive spread; the lower part had been covered with clay containing pottery and glass of recent date. This clay layer was probably deposited as part of the landscaping works associated with the pond, in order to provide a level surface. A wall footing was later dug into this, forming three sides of a rectangle, measuring 7m by 4.5m.

The burnt spread was found to consist of a number of distinct layers and lenses and overlay four shallow depressions, which may have been artificial, and one approximately rectangular pit, measuring 2.56m by 1.2m by 0.8m deep.

The site appears to be a fulacht fiadh, levelled and partly built on during 18th- or 19th-century landscaping. The only find was a single flint flake, possibly waste from artefact manufacture.

Thaddeus C. Breen, for Valerie J. Keeley Ltd.

2002:0466

BALLYOGAN

321618 224225

Possible fulacht fiadh

02E0481

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 *fulacht fiadh*. Finds consisted mainly of post-medieval pottery, glass and clay pipes.

Thaddeus C. Breen, for Valerie J. Keeley Ltd.

2002:0602

BALLYOGAN ROAD, JAMESTOWN

32060 22419

Drain

02E0535

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.

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.

John O' Neill, for Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd

2002:0632

MURPHYSTOWN

318819 226033

Fulacht fiadh

02E0699

Topsoil-stripping on the South-Eastern Motorway uncovered a spread of black to dark brown soil with traces of charcoal and decayed stone near where a fulacht fiadh had previously been excavated (Site 53M). The deposit was discontinuously spread over an area measuring c. 18m by 15m and had been cut through by a number of recent drains. It had been further disturbed by the erection of an electricity pole. An oval pit, 2m long and 0.7m deep, was found, mostly filled with similar burnt material. Peat had grown on the surface of this pit and the surrounding area. One other possible pit was present. Four pieces of flint were found, three of which had been worked.

Thaddeus C. Breen, for Valerie J. Keeley Ltd.

2002:0493

Site 74, Cherrywood

Pit

02E0885

This site was discovered during monitoring of the South-Eastern Motorway. It consisted of three possible archaeological features. Two proved to be tree hollows, which showed evidence of burning. The third feature was a possible pit, 0.55m wide and 0.1m deep. It had a regular cut, but no finds were discovered.

Further cleaning on the site revealed no additional features.

Gary Conboy, 98 Watson Park, Killiney, Co. Dublin, for Valerie J. Keeley Ltd.

2002:0608

Kilgobbin/Newtown Little

318770 224750

Monitoring

02E0906

Monitoring of topsoil-stripping took place between 1 July and 29 November 2002 in the townlands of Newtown Little and Kilgobbin, Co. Dublin. The lands comprise a 19.6ha site that is being developed for mixed residential use. The site, used for pasture before the start of development works, is generally bounded by Enniskerry Road to the south-west, by Kilgobbin Lane and Lansdowne/Old Wesley Rugby Club to the south and south-east, and by Kilgobbin stream and Sandyford Hall housing estate to the north. Topsoil-stripping was monitored along the internal road network joining the new roundabout at Enniskerry Road, along the wayleave of associated services south of Kilgobbin stream, and in an area reserved for the construction of residential buildings.

Two sites of archaeological interest lie near the development site: an enclosure in Woodland (SMR 22:69) and Kilgobbin ecclesiastical remains (SMR 25:16). The protected area forming the settlement of Kilgobbin (SMR 25:17, 26:121(01)) is partially included in the proposed development. Within this zone lie Kilgobbin Castle (SMR 25:17(01)) and Oldtown House, a former inn (SMR 25:17(02)). This area was subject to separate archaeological investigation (No. 605 above, 02E1173). During the monitoring, three areas of archaeological interest were uncovered, which were excavated under separate licences (Nos 606 and 607 above, 02E1196 and 02E1220, and No. 638 below, 02E1104).

The lands, on the lower southern slopes of Three Rock Mountain, slope gently toward Kilgobbin stream. Low, natural terraces occur alongside Enniskerry Road, overlooking the sloping ground and the stream valley. Several areas of wetland occur both near the stream and along the sloping ground. A large number of drains were uncovered during the monitoring works, and some of these belong to a phase of land drainage dating to the mid-19th century. Several areas of rock were also present, with outcropping granite boulders occurring in large numbers throughout the site, except near the stream. Although some attempts have been made to remove stones from the fields, no evidence of ploughing was uncovered along the slopes. A comparison of the 1843 and 1875 OS 6-inch maps shows that a large tract of land was reclaimed along the central and western parts of the site. Some field boundaries and a small structure in the north-west were also removed during this period.

Field boundaries

Most of the present field boundaries in the area contain both earth and stone, and there is evidence of stone facing, particularly along the townland boundary between Newtown Little and Kilgobbin. Where breached in the south, this boundary measured 6m in overall width. The earthen bank (3m wide) was accompanied by a ditch, 3m wide and 0.9m deep, in the south-west. The bank of redeposited, yellow/brown, dry, compact, sandy clay stood 0.8m above the field surface and 1.8m above the base of the ditch. A further boundary, oriented north-south, on the northern side of the site and joining onto Kilgobbin stream, comprised two earthen banks with an intervening waterlogged ditch (2.4m wide). Both banks were flat topped; the western bank was 2.8m wide and 0.8m high, and the eastern was 1.4m wide and 0.4m high.

Agricultural activity

Two further possible boundary ditches were uncovered in the north-eastern part of the site, in the vicinity of the stream. Both were revealed at 0.25–0.3m below the topsoil and were 1.7–2m wide. These were associated with several cultivation furrows, oriented north-south and 0.4–0.65m wide. All features produced artefacts dating to the late 18th/early 19th century.

Land drains

Many cobble and French drains, some of which were still active, were uncovered during the removal of topsoil. In most cases the stone fill was exposed immediately below the topsoil, at a depth of 0.1–0.35m. The French drains along Enniskerry Road were considerably deeper, the stones being exposed at 0.6–1.2m below present ground level. The host trench was on average

0.45m wide; the stone drain was 0.45m high; and the covering layer of redeposited gravelly clay was 0.4m deep. Cobble drains along the stream and the townland boundary were 0.5–0.6m wide and 0.4m deep, and the host trench was filled with tightly packed, small to medium-sized granite boulders. The French drains near the stream were 0.5–1m wide and up to 0.8m deep. Angular granite boulders were used for the side stones and were capped by large, flat, granite slabs. Artefacts dating to the 18th and 19th centuries were retrieved from most of these features.

Modern disturbance

Two areas of modern disturbance were encountered, both related to farm access to the fields. The first was a layer of compacted gravel at a gap in a field boundary. The second area was at a gap in the field boundary bordering Kilgobbin Castle House in the west. A farm track adjoins this area, providing access from Kilgobbin Road in the east. The area exposed in the pipe corridor measured c. 15m east–west by 5m and consisted of dumped building material 0.4–0.45m deep. The dumped material included brick, mortar, tiles and wooden planks.

Artefacts

A small amount of medieval pottery was retrieved during the monitoring, including Leinster cooking ware, Dublin-type ware and local ware. The vast bulk, however, dated to the early modern period and comprised pottery, including stoneware, creamware, pearlware, black-glazed red earthenware, china and shell-edged ware.

Ines Hagen, for Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd

2002:0618

LAUGHAUNSTOWN

SITE 76

Ditch

02E1131

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.

Gary Conboy, for Valerie J. Keeley Ltd

2002:0619

LAUGHANSTOWN

322809 223146

Prehistoric

02E1133

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.

Mathew Seaver, for Valerie J. Keeley Ltd

2002:0605

KILGOBBIN Dublin

319280 224815

SMR 25:17, 26:121(01)

Medieval and post-medieval

02E1173 and ext.

Several archaeological investigations relating to proposed service trenches associated with a residential development at Stepside were carried out in July, October and December 2002. The site is in the field to the north of Kilgobbin tower-house (SMR 25:17(01)), which forms part of the SMR constraint area of the settlement of Kilgobbin. The field is in a low-lying area adjoining Kilgobbin stream, which is now culverted and covered by the boundary wall of Sandyford Hall housing estate.

Two trenches were opened in July 2002, which were not further investigated because of the relocation of the pipeline corridor. Four further trenches were opened in October along the revised corridor on the northern side of the field. Several post-medieval features were revealed, as well as a small number of sherds of medieval pottery.

The proposed pipeline corridor was subsequently investigated during excavations in December 2002. The corridor measured c. 110m east-west by c. 13m. Although the vast majority of features uncovered dated to the post-medieval period, a small number of medieval features were also revealed.

Evidence of post-medieval activity was found throughout the investigated area, comprising plough furrows, several stone drains and drainage ditches, and two field boundaries, oriented north-south. Only the foundation courses of these well-built drystone walls survived, constructed of large facing-stones with a central rubble infill. The wall at the western side of the excavated area had been partially disturbed when a stone drain was inserted along its western side and through a 2m-wide entrance gap toward the northern side of the wall. Some of the facing-stones were reused as capping for the stone drain itself, which terminates in a ditch along the eastern side of the wall. The entrance gap was blocked off with material that included a fragment of a granite quernstone. The stone wall at the eastern side of the investigated area is c. 2m west of the present field boundary. Two further wall sections run toward the present boundary in the east. A cobbled area was revealed along the southern side of the wall, overlying a post-medieval ditch.

Two heavily truncated medieval pits were partially uncovered along the southern limits of the investigated area. They were 0.75m and 1.45m long (east-west) and 0.15–0.2m deep. A set of furrows oriented east-west along the western side of the excavated area was disturbed by post-medieval ploughing activity running perpendicular to it. The earlier activity was bounded in the east by a north-south-running ditch and in the west by a further substantial ditch. Both of these ditches may date to the medieval period.

The western ditch runs adjacent to the present field boundary, which is a continuation of the beech-lined boundary to the west of Kilgobbin tower-house. Although there is a ditch alongside this boundary in the west, no evidence of the eastern ditch uncovered during excavation was visible at modern field level. Two cuttings were excavated, but only about half of the width of the eastern ditch was revealed within the investigated corridor. Apart from some unburnt animal bone, two small sherds of medieval pottery were recovered. Further investigations of this ditch will be carried out in 2003

Ines Hagen, for Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd

2002:0606

KILGOBBIN

318789 224552

Bronze Age cremation burials

02E1196

This site was revealed during monitoring of topsoil-stripping (No. 608 below, 02E0906) associated with construction works for a mixed residential development at Kilgobbin, Stepside, Co. Dublin. The small Bronze Age cremation-burial complex was uncovered, along with post-medieval activity (No. 607 below, 02E1220), in an area reserved for residential buildings, bounded to the south-west and north-west by the townland boundary between Kilgobbin and Newtown Little. The area of activity measured 3m east-west by 3.5m. Excavation took place from 22 to 31 July 2002.

The site was on north-east-sloping ground overlooking the valley of Kilgobbin stream, with rising ground to the north-west. The features revealed included two cremation burials (F1 and F3), one of which (F1) contained a coarse pottery vessel, two further pits (F5 and F19), and a complex of post-holes and stake-holes, concentrated to the south-west of it.

Although most of the features were identified after the removal of the overlying topsoil, some were defined only after successive trowelling and the combination of rainfall and watering. This applied particularly to some of the small stake-holes (F15–17) and pit F19 to the south-west of the stake-hole complex F6–7. F2, however, though first appearing as a valid feature, proved to be a soil discoloration, possibly originating from the adjacent cremation burial, F1. All features in this area cut into the natural, yellow/brown, gravelly boulder clay and were revealed immediately below the thin topsoil cover, which reached a depth of 0.15–0.2m.

Cremation burials

Cremation burial F1 was oval, oriented north-south, and measured 0.8m by 0.6m by 0.28m deep. Before excavation, cremated bone was visible in the charcoal-rich fill of loose, brown, sandy clay. An examination of the southern half of the feature revealed a number of broken sherds of coarse pottery throughout the depth of the pit. These are likely to be of Middle to Late Bronze Age date. A granite boulder was situated at the base of the pit, set into the natural, yellow/brown, gravelly boulder clay. Examination of the northern half of the feature indicated that a largely intact vessel was present. The remainder of the burial was removed for excavation by Cathy Daly of Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd. The interior of the vessel was filled with burnt bone and charcoal-rich soil. Directly beneath the base of the vessel was a thin layer of redeposited natural. Below this again was a deposit of charcoal and burnt bone, c. 0.05–0.06m deep. Within the vessel the concentration of bone appeared to be closer to the surface along the south- to south-west-facing sides and slightly deeper along the other sides, suggesting that the vessel may have been buried at a slight angle. The ceramic vessel is circular with a flat base and was buried in an upright position. The base was slightly convex owing to post-deposition distortion. Although the base is complete, the sides are fragmentary and none of the rimsherds is in situ. The vessel has pressure cracks and distortion that occurred during burial, including movement of broken pieces. The minimum height of the vessel is 140mm, and the maximum internal diameter is 200mm.

Cremation burial F3 was 1.8m north-west of F1. This pit was roughly oval, oriented north-west/south-east, and measured 0.46m by 0.4m by 0.36m deep. The single fill was a charcoal-rich, grey/brown, sandy clay with small fragments of cremated bone mixed throughout its depth. A round flint scraper was retrieved at the centre of the pit, 0.14m below the surface of the feature. The truncated remains of a small stake-hole (F4), 0.15m in diameter and 0.09m deep, were found 0.55m north-east of this burial. An oval pit, oriented north-west/south-east and measuring 0.5m by 0.3m by 0.14m deep, was situated 0.25m west of F3.

Stake-hole complex

This complex was 1.3m south-west of burial F1 and 1.5m south-east of burial F3. F7 originally appeared as a curvilinear feature east of F6, which was oval in plan. Four further features were uncovered to the south-west of this complex, including three small stake-holes (F15–17) and a post-hole (F19). After excavation, F6 and F7 were found to represent a collection of eight small stake-holes with a post-hole (F18) at the south-east side. The stake-holes averaged 0.15m in diameter and 0.1m deep. The fill was a moderately compact, grey/brown, sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks. Post-hole F18 was 0.3m in diameter and 0.11m deep. Its fill was a mid-brown, dry, compact, sandy clay with charcoal flecking. This complex was oriented north-west/south-east and measured 1.4m by 0.9m. It may have been part of some form of ritual related to the burials.

Features to the south-west of the stake-hole complex

Three small stake-holes (F15–17) were found 0.2m south-west of the stake-hole complex. These were set in a north-west/south-east alignment, c. 0.8m long, and were 0.08–0.12m in diameter and 0.05–0.1m deep. The fills were identical to those of the stake-holes described above. F19 was a pit, 0.2m west of F16–17. It measured 0.38m east-west by 0.3m and contained a post-hole, 0.18m in diameter and 0.11m deep, on its eastern side. All features described are most likely to be associated with the stake-hole complex nearby.

Ines Hagen, for Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd

2002:0607

KILGOBBIN Dublin

318710 224615

Post-medieval activity

02E1220

This site was revealed during monitoring of topsoil-stripping (No. 608 below, 02E0906) associated with construction works for a mixed residential development at Kilgobbin, Stepside, Co. Dublin. Evidence of 18th-/19th-century land reclamation was uncovered in an area reserved for residential buildings bounded to the south-west and north-west by the townland boundary between Kilgobbin and Newtown Little. An area measuring c. 40m by 30m was fenced off, and excavation took place from 22 to 31 July 2002.

The site is on north-west-sloping ground overlooking the valley of Kilgobbin stream, with rising ground to the north-west. The features identified comprised two burnt spreads, two possible field boundaries and a system of four stone drains. The site was covered by a thin layer of topsoil, 0.15–0.2m deep. The natural subsoil varied considerably in colour and composition, and there were a large number of granite boulders throughout the field. Some attempts had been made in the past to remove stones, as evident from the large number of stone sockets revealed across

the area. In the areas monitored along the sloping ground, no evidence of tillage was revealed, the fields having been in use for pasture up to the start of construction. The OS 1843 and 1875 6-inch maps show that the central and western parts of the area saw some land reclamation in the mid-19th-century, and the activity uncovered may also belong to this period.

Burnt spreads

Two charcoal spreads, possibly representing the truncated basal remains of hearths, were found along the south-western side of the excavated area. The smaller one was oval, measuring 0.73m north-west/south-east by 0.6m, and was 0.08m deep. A layer of fire-reddened, burnt stone (granite and sandstone) and burnt clay was revealed at the base of this feature in the south-east. This was partly overlain by a charcoal-rich deposit in the north-west, which contained some small, angular stones. Both basal deposits were 0.02–0.04m deep. A small patch of fine yellow clay overlay both deposits at the centre of the feature. This deposit, 0.02m deep, was loose and contained some burnt clay. The larger spread was subcircular, measuring 1.15m east–west by 1m, with a maximum depth of 0.2m. A layer of orange/red oxidised clay, 0.02m deep, containing some burnt sandstone, was revealed at the base of the feature. This was overlain by a loose, dry, charcoal-rich deposit, which contained several larger pieces of charred wood.

Field boundaries

Two possible field boundaries existed on similar axes (north-east/south-west) south-east of the main area of drainage. Both features cut into the natural, yellow/brown, gravelly clay. The north-eastern cut (F15) extended beyond the limits of the excavated area and was 10.5m long, 0.7–1m wide and 0.2m deep. It was U-shaped in profile, with a flat base and almost vertical sides. A step at the base of the feature in one location may indicate that a spade was used in its creation. The fill was a mid-brown sandy clay of moderate compaction containing some small to medium-sized granite boulders and occasional charcoal flecks. The second cut was c. 12m south-west of the first and c. 2m south-east of F15. It was 8.5m long, 0.5–0.8m wide, 0.15m deep and U-shaped, with a flat to concave base. In some areas the base was uneven, and a large granite boulder (0.6m by 0.2m), set in the natural soils, was partly exposed in the fill. The fill was identical to that of F15. This cut terminated on either side in two features (F4 in the south-west and F12 in the north-east), which may be interpreted as evidence of the former location of trees or shrubs at these points. F4 measured c. 1m by 0.8m, and F12 was c. 1.5m in diameter. Both were shallow and irregular in shape, with several root strands extending from the main disturbance.

Stone drains

The four drains lay in the north-eastern sector of the excavated area, their location corresponding to a change in the underlying subsoil. The subsoil in this area contained a high amount of sand and gravel, and a heavier, less permeable, sandy boulder clay dominated along the upper slopes, resulting in drainage problems in this sector. F14, F18 and F19 were cobble drains, and F21 was a French drain. Granite dominated in all drains, but occasional sandstone, limestone and shale were also present. The cuts of all drains were well defined, U-shaped in section with straight, almost vertical sides and flat bases. There was no surviving evidence of adjoining hedgerows along any of the drains, indicating that these were internal field drains facilitating the removal of excess water. All drains ran toward the field boundary in the north-east.

F14, oriented north-west/south-east, was 35m long, 0.5m wide, 0.3–0.7m deep and still active. F18 was a curvilinear drain, running north-west for 18m before curving toward the north-east, where it continued for a further 7.5m. This drain was 0.5–0.6m wide and 0.3–0.5m deep. It emptied into F14 and belonged to the same period of construction. It was joined by F19 and cut through the earliest drain in the sequence (F21). Both F14 and F18 were filled with small, rounded, tightly packed cobbles (50–150mm), comprising a mixture of granite, limestone, sandstone and shale of local origin. Cobble drain F19 may be only slightly later in date than F14 and F18. It was oriented north-west/south-east, 12.5m long, 0.5–0.6m wide and 0.25–0.5m deep. The stones used to fill the drainage cut were larger (150–400mm) and more angular than those in F14 and F18. The stone fill was overlain by a thin, yellow, gravelly clay capping, 0.05–0.1m deep. Like F14, this drain was still active. French drain F21 was preserved largely intact below a redeposited, yellow clay capping (0.2–0.3m deep). It ran for a distance of 16m north–south, turning toward the south-east, where it continued for a further 13.5m. The drainage cut was 0.5–0.6m wide, and the stone drain was 0.35m deep. Angular granite and sandstone blocks were used for side/capstones. The cavity so created measured 0.2m by 0.2m and remained in reasonable condition in the section excavated. The drain was still active. Like F14, the starting point of F21 was along the rising ground in the south-east

Ines Hagen, for Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd

2002:0467
BALLYOGAN

SITE 80

Possible *fulacht fiadh***02E1276**

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.

Gary Conboy, for Valerie J. Keeley Ltd

2003:622

LAUGHANSTOWN

323530 222500

No archaeological significance**03E0210**

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.

Tara O'Neill, for ACS Ltd

2003:468

CHERRYWOOD AND LAUGHANSTOWN

32337 22340 to 32344 22288

Monitoring; pit**03E0839**

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.

Six potential archaeological sites and an isolated post-hole were identified during monitoring. The latter was investigated under the monitoring licence and separate licences were obtained for each of the other areas of archaeological potential (Nos 623, 03E1145; 470, 03E1182; 634, 03E1365; 625, 03E1366; 626 and 627, 03E1471).

The post-hole uncovered in the south of the site had a diameter of 0.16m and was a U-shaped cut in the natural ground. Its fill was brown sandy clay with frequent inclusions of charcoal and burnt clay, 0.18m deep. There were no finds from this feature and its date has not been determined.

Plough furrows and a series of stone-lined land drains were uncovered across the site and are a clear indication of agricultural activity here from the post-medieval period to the recent past. Two main types of drain were identified. The first was 0.5-0.6m wide and was lined with granite and limestones (0.2m on average). The second type was a narrow drain (0.4m wide) lined with cobbles.

Finds from monitoring include post-medieval ceramics, glass, a clay pipe, some non-diagnostic fragments of metal and a flint scraper.

Melanie McQuade, for Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd

2003:469

CHERRYWOOD

3232872 222819

Possible prehistoric

03E0910

The site is located within a rich archaeological landscape, possibly dating back as far as the Mesolithic period. The programme was determined by a geophysical survey undertaken by GSB in 2001. In order to establish the veracity of these results, eight test-trenches were opened mechanically over three areas of positive anomalies to the top of possible archaeological features.

Area A contained four possible ditches (cut into natural subsoil), a small charcoal spread and an area of burning (1.2m by 1.1m), possibly indicating habitation. A possible enclosure identified by the geophysics programme in Area B was not apparent on the ground.

Area C, which was located c. 120m north-east of cairn SMR 26:25, was characterised by drainage activity, except for a single linear feature which extended downslope for c. 13m and measured 0.8m in width. The excavation of a sondage revealed it to be U-shaped in profile with a maximum depth of 0.24m. It contained a charcoal-rich fill and a fragment of burnt bone. No datable artefacts were recovered during the testing programme.

Christine Baker, for Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd

2003:647

MURPHYSTOWN

SITE 81

Pit

03E1082

The site was discovered during monitoring of the South Eastern Motorway, Co. Dublin. The site consisted of one large charcoal-rich pit measuring 1.2m by 0.6m and was up to 0.55m in depth. It contained two fills, both dark charcoal-rich deposits.

No finds were discovered during the excavation. The shape and fill of the pit are similar to charcoal-making pits excavated at the multi-period site in Laughanstown.

Charcoal from the feature should provide a date for the site.

Gary Conboy, for Valerie J. Keeley Ltd.

2003:470

CHERRYWOOD

323872 222819

No archaeological significance

03E1182

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.

Melanie McQuade, for Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd

2003:624

LAUGHANSTOWN

323378 222931

Pits and a hearth

03E1365

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.

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.

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.

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.

Melanie McQuade, for Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd

2003:625

LAUGHANSTOWN

323323.56 223172.55

No archaeological significance

03E1366

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 *in situ* 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.

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.

Melanie McQuade, for Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd

2003:626

LAUGHANSTOWN

323351.22 2223043.22

Burnt mounds

03E1370

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 in situ of the burnt mounds.

Burnt Mound 1

A layer of redeposited natural and/or hill wash (up to 1m deep) was removed to expose the full northern extent of the mound and its eastern extent was uncovered in a test-trench. The burnt mound measured 16.6m by 27.5m. Sections were excavated through the mound. The trough was located in one of these sections.

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 orangy-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 northwest/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 sub-circular 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.

Melanie McQuade, for Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd

2003:627

LAUGHANSTOWN

323797.6 223350.36

Post-medieval (industrial?)**03E1471**

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.

The site covered an area of 70.5m² 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 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.

Melanie McQuade, for Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd

2003:462

BRENNANSTOWN, CABINTEELY

32374 22453

Brick making facility SMR 26:119

03E 1494.

Testing was carried out between 8 and 11 September 2003 on an 11.5-acre site in Brennanstown, Cabinteely, in advance of a residential development comprising 230 dwelling units.

The method of testing employed was a series of long strip trenches, excavated mechanically, with perpendicular offshoots at regular intervals, to cover an area of approximately 3700 m². Due to a propensity of services towards the eastern site boundary, it was not possible to test in this location.

Testing revealed a brick-making facility, measuring approximately 625m², within the footprint of the proposed underground carpark, and a fulacht fiadh of 8-10m in diameter on the eastern side of the stream. The former site will be directly affected by the development, whereas the latter site will not be impacted upon.

It was recommended that the brickworks site be excavated in advance of construction, and that monitoring of the eastern entrance and footpaths be undertaken.

Stuart D. Elder, for the Archaeology Company

2003:463

BRENNANSTOWN, CABINTEELY

809590 130523

Post-medieval brick clamp SMR 26:119

03E1681

This site was excavated from 13 to 25 October 2003 in advance of the construction of a large housing development. The site was the levelled remains of a post-medieval brick clamp. It was located in a greenfield site on relatively flat ground on a slight rise in the natural topography approximately 400m west of the Loughlinstown/Cabinteely River. The site was characterised by a long linear feature running 33.75m north-south by 8.25m. This feature contained almost continual rows or columns containing different fills, which were the result of firing activities within the clamp which would have produced a fairly high number of rough bricks in a relatively short time. Although there is no visible above-ground remains of the clamp itself, the columns of scorching and remnant brick debris scattered throughout the site are clearly visible. The area surrounding the site was cleaned back by mechanical digger and no further evidence of brick deposits or associated structures was encountered.

The clamp is believed to have been constructed in a fairly simple fashion. A shallow concave depression/pit was laid out on a fairly level area. This was filled with large amounts of wood for burning. It is believed to have been gorse, which was readily available on the surrounding hillsides and was known to have been used in clamps in the Dublin area. Interspersed throughout the columns of brick was a dedicated column of coke specially prepared and placed within the columns of brick due to its unique ability for sustained burning after the heat from the underlying wood had lost its intensity. The coke inclusions would continue burning for an extended period of time and eventually be transformed into a very hard concrete/slag-like material when the fuel completed its firing cycle. The coke, being close to the columns of brick, would in some instances have brick burnt into its fabric, so that it was difficult to distinguish entirely between the coke and the remnant brick. Although these columns were well defined and visible at the surface, the true nature of the site was revealed below the surface with a series of exploratory trenches excavated by hand through the length and width of the site.

Trench 1 ran north-south (1m by 36m) through the length of the site from surface to subsoil. Trench 2 ran east-west (1m by 10m) through the width of the site from the surface to the subsoil.

As the clamp was by its very nature an inefficient way to make bricks, there would inevitably have been a high degree of brick loss within the structure. This was the result of highly fluctuating degrees of heat in the clamp at two specific points. The edges of the clamp would realise too little heat, which would not see the bricks thoroughly fired, rendering them of little use. At the centre of the clamp the great concentration of heat would render the bricks into one permanent mould, which would again be of no use.

Upon removal of the bricks, which are believed to have numbered roughly between 3-5000, the feature was then abandoned, as it was usually only made for one specific building project and not for long-term manufacture such as would be seen in a brick kiln. The sample of brick remaining, while poorly made and discarded as a viable building material, does provide a good example of the brick which was manufactured in the clamp. The bricks retain their traditional rectangular shape, with dimensions of 0.24m by 0.1m by 0.07m. It would appear that the bricks, although maintaining a uniform size, were not machine-moulded, as they were very rough-hewn with poor tempering material of silica flecks with small- and medium-sized gravel and with

possible coke inclusions, which would help the brick to self fire in the heating process. There are no maker's Q marks on any of the bricks.

There were nine finds recovered from the site, of which eight are from the 18th and 19th century, which is believed to be the date of this site. These included partially corroded iron nails, a clay-pipe stem, an unidentified metal object and several fragments of modern ceramics. A flint side scraper was also recovered. This find is believed to be from a prehistoric period and was mixed in with the feature, bearing no relationship to it. All the finds were recovered from the surface. No finds were recovered from within the clamp itself.

Brian Halpin, for IAC Ltd

Unpublished

Ballyogan

32090 22440

No Archaeological Significance

06E0213

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 developer: the Railway Procurement Agency. The excavation was carried out c. 150m northeast of a possible enclosure (DU026:001), on the site of a proposed temporary works compound, on a single day in June 2006. Eight test trenches, each 2m wide and ranging in length from 16m to 90m, were excavated by a mechanical excavator to the surface of natural subsoil. The topsoil was particularly shallow, varying between 0.05m to 0.20m. The excavation showed evidence for extensive recent ground disturbance across the full extent of the proposed compound site, presumably related to the adjacent housing and road developments. No archaeological features were identified and no archaeologically significant finds were recovered.

Aaron Johnston, for Cultural Resource Development Services Ltd.

Unpublished

Brenanstown

32288 22396

Possible prehistoric activity

06E0214

An archaeological test excavation was carried on a section of the proposed LUAS B1 line and an associated temporary works compound in June 2006. The excavation was funded by the Railway Procurement Agency. The excavation took place between the old Harcourt street line and Laughanstown lane. The development footprint in this area measured c. 12600m². The area is currently undeveloped. Testing consisted of the excavation of a centre-line test trench offset trenches at 15m intervals extending to the full 30m width of the development corridor. Two areas of archaeology (Sites 2 and 3) were discovered and excavated under an extension to the test excavation license.

Site 2

In the initial testing phase a rectangular area of 14m by 16m was opened up to investigate possible archaeological activity noticed in the test trenches. Four features of potential archaeological significance were identified. Further excavation in August concluded that these features were natural – possibly a series of root systems and tree boles – and not archaeologically significant.

Site 3A

An "L" shaped area measuring 22m by 20m was stripped to expose possible archaeological features noticed in the test trenches. The topsoil depth measured from 0.30m to 0.50m. The archaeological features identified consisted of a small possible post pit with packing stones, possible slot trenches, post holes, pits and associated burnt patches. This may be a small part of a much larger site not fully exposed yet. Although no datable artifacts were retrieved the feature types suggest a possibly prehistoric date. The possibility of unexposed archaeological remains is

very high.

Site 3B

An area of 6m by 7m was exposed to investigate a burnt patch which was exposed in the test trench. There seemed to be possible pit or posthole type features surrounding the burnt patch. The features exposed are generally similar to those uncovered in site 3A. A small flint core was uncovered while cleaning back one of the features which could suggest a possible prehistoric date. It would appear that this was part of the same archaeological complex of features of Site 3A. The possibility of unexposed archaeological remains is very high. The general landscape setting of the site on top of a low flat hill with good surrounding views, the proximity to the nearby river and fertile soils would have made a suitable settlement area. The possibilities of unexposed archaeological remains in this area are quite high. A geophysical survey carried out by Ian Elliott in May (Elliott 2006) suggested at least 30 small possible pit or posthole type anomalies randomly located across the proposed area of the temporary works compound. These would seem to roughly correspond with the feature-types exposed in testing and indicate that the possible archaeological remains continue outside the area tested. A management plan has been drafted to preserve the remains *in-situ* beneath the temporary works compound during the construction of the Luas.

Aaron Johnston, for Cultural Resource Development Services Ltd.

Unpublished

Murphystown

31953, 22556

SMR 023:025

Rural medieval and modern quarrying; modern demesne features

06E0227

Excavations were undertaken in advance of the proposed Luas B1 line – an extension of the Luas Green Line from Sandyford to Cherrywood. The work was funded by the Railway Procurement Agency and consisted of a test excavation in May 2006, followed by full excavation in July and August 2006. The development passes within 28m to the west of Murphystown castle (DU023:025) in the vicinity of the Glencairn estate. The castle is in ruins: only three walls of the 15th century tower house survive. Given the proximity of Murphystown Castle to the development corridor and the potential for associated archaeology, a decision was made to assess the entire width of the development corridor in this area: c. 4800m². The archaeological features identified in this area were subsequently excavated. These excavations exposed various phases of possible archaeological remains: 13th to 14th century quarrying activity, 18th to 19th century demesne landscaping activity, 18th century agricultural furrows, and 19th century quarrying.

The earliest features exposed on site were medieval quarry trenches, which measured 4.50m to 5m long, 2m to 3m wide and 0.50m to 0.60m in depth, and which followed exposed seams of underlying granite bedrock. These trenches were filled up with greyish brown, silty clay that contained residual pottery sherds from around the 13th to 14th centuries. A single tool mark was found on the granite bedrock which may have been made by a thin circular spike or chisel type tool.

Murphystown castle was of a tower house type which is roughly dated to the 15th century; this seems to post date the quarrying trenches containing the 13th- 14th medieval pottery. The pottery evidence from the quarrying trenches may indicate that there could have been earlier activity in the area which required a source of building stone, possibly a residence or perhaps a previous proto-tower house. Another interpretation could be that there were already residual sherds of medieval pottery in the surrounding topsoil which could have been mixed in with the back-fill of the trenches after quarrying had taken place in the 15th century.

Shallow linear features, mainly located in the northern half of the site, were interpreted as 18th century agricultural furrows. These furrows were mostly orientated NW/SE and they were all linear, with straight parallel sides gently sloping to a flat base.

Evidence of demesne landscaping activity was located at the southernmost edge of the Glencairn estate, directly under a stand of mature trees. This area, although heavily overgrown, revealed a minor landscaped earthwork feature. It was roughly 'U' shaped in plan and consisted of small mounded gravel banks with drainage ditches on one side; one of the ditches was lined with roughly rectangular stones one course high. The earthwork measured at least 19m in length, 15m in width and the banks are 0.80m in height from the base. Underneath the bank a copper alloy token was found, which dated to 1794. This find, along with the general topography of the feature, suggests 18th to 19th century demesne landscaping activity connected with the estate house and lands, c. 90m to the south-east at Glencairn.

At least five large 19th century quarrying pits measuring up to 7m to 8m in length, 2m to 5m in width and 2m to 3m in depth were identified during the testing phase and found to have been

backfilled with rubble and debris from the quarrying operation. These included frequent angular granite cobbles, Black Ware pottery fragments, dark brown bottle glass, earthenware plant pot fragments, cream-ware and bone china pottery fragments and the occasional iron object.

Relatively limited arrays of archaeological features were exposed at Murphystown. Granite bedrock lies close to the surface in this area, with the result that the surviving cut features apart from the more modern quarry pits are fairly shallow. While additional structures and agricultural enclosures may have been attached to the castle, they could not have penetrated to a great depth and are more likely to have been entirely erased by quarrying, agricultural clearance and demesne landscaping in the 19th century.

Aaron Johnston, for Cultural Resource Development Services Ltd.

Unpublished

Laughanstown

32330 22373

SMR 026:025

Prehistoric pits and early modern army camp.

06E0944

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. Testing at Laughanstown took place in September 2006. A small area of prehistoric archaeology was discovered. This site was excavated from October to December 2006 under an extension to the test excavation licence. The site measured 62m in length by 21m in width; additional test trenches to the south brought the area of excavation to c.1350m². The excavation revealed three separate phases of archaeological remains; prehistoric activity, 18th to 19th century agricultural activity, and 18th to 19th century military camp activity. The early modern Laughanstown/Loughlinstown military camp (DU026:025), is located c. 60m to the east of the excavation. The remains of Tully church (DU026:023), an ecclesiastical site of possible early medieval origin, is also located c. 200m to the west of the proposed LUAS corridor.

Two possible prehistoric structures were discovered during excavation. The northern half of the site possessed a concentration of postholes, pits and stake holes covering an area measuring c. 25m², centred on a shallow pit. Prehistoric pottery, flint scrapers and charcoal were recovered from the primary fill of this pit. Another possible structure located 40m away in the southern half of the site, covering an area measuring c. 25m², was centred on two larger pits. A possible "hearth" stone and *in-situ* burning on the surface of the westernmost pit, related to charcoal and burnt bone in the adjacent pit, which also contained a stone axe fragment, a rubbing stone and various flint flakes throughout the upper fills. Nearby, a small possible posthole contained a sherd of prehistoric pottery. A line of stake-holes forming a possible "wind-break" was orientated north-south from the northern end of the largest pit and may have been connected with the *in-situ* burning activity.

Other possible interpretations for the features could be ritual, cooking, heating, shelter, or rubbish pits. Due to their relatively small scale and association, both possible concentrations of features may have been remains of a temporary prehistoric camp site. Further evidence of possible prehistoric date was discovered throughout the topsoil around the general area of the site, where a large number of worked flint was recovered while metal detecting (06R178).

Various phases of agricultural activity dating to the 18th to 19th century consisted of the remains of ridge and furrow, a 'French' drain running across the site and a large buried granite boulder, perhaps buried to avoid breaking plough blades. During metal detection of the soil-heaps many plough blades and other agricultural implements were discovered.

Traces were found of the historic 18th century army camp. Four possible post-pad or foundation blocks/pits were uncovered on the southern half of the site; these may have been used to support the central pole of a tent structure frequently used in army camps. A large granite block with notches along one side was also located next to one of the post-pads and may have been part of the structure. Finds from metal detection of the spoil (06R178) also suggests military activity connected with the nearby army camp. Artefacts recovered included 10 tokens, 3 buttons, 2 cap badges, 17 musket balls and other military paraphernalia. The traces exposed on the excavated site may represent some sort of temporary accommodation or overspill from the main Laughanstown/Loughlinstown army camp. A geophysical survey of the area (Elliott 2006) suggested at least 40 small possible pit or posthole type anomalies and 20 ferrous concentrations randomly located across the proposed Luas development corridor. These would seem to roughly correspond with the feature types and artefacts exposed during excavation and metal detection.

Aaron Johnston, for Cultural Resource Development Services Ltd.

Appendix 4: Monitoring 07E0095: feature register

Feature numbers were assigned to each defined unit exposed on site as required. A *feature* is an archaeological unit which represents a single episode or event: whether the excavation of a pit, the construction of a wall or a deliberate dump of organic waste. This allows each unit to be defined separately and its relationship with other units - whether earlier, later or contemporary to be defined.

A unit can be a positive feature – such as a wall or a deposit, or a negative feature such as the imprint left on an underlying deposit by the excavation of a pit. Such negative features are termed *cuts*. For instance a foundation trench is a *negative* feature or *cut*, designed to contain a wall, which is a *positive* feature.

Features are generally described either as cuts, fills or deposits. A cut is a negative feature as described above - an imprint or cavity left on an underlying deposit by the removal of material. A fill is a feature clearly contained within a cut – such as the organic dump deliberately placed in a medieval refuse pit. A deposit is a positive feature not necessarily contained within a defined cut - whether a general dump of waste or a structural surface – which represents one event. Structural features such as walls are often left outside these categories and just termed structural features.

Negative features such as cuts are generally given a description encompassing their shape and dimensions in plan and profile. With fills, the primary information of significance is depth, consistency and content. Deposits or structural features can be described using shape and dimensions, colour, consistency and content.

The process of excavating a site consists of the identification of these distinct units or *features* which are then recorded, excavated and interpreted.

A brief attempt is made in the register to interpret individual units or features on site – both to assign a date and function and to determine their relationship – if any – to other features exposed on site. The finds register lists finds from each individual feature allowing further interpretation of the feature's date and function.

For ease of reference, cuts are labelled in [square] brackets, fills and deposits are labelled in (curved) brackets.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Feature Period	Site Name	Feature Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill of Cut
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BRENANSTOWN SITE 3

Feature No.	Feature Type	Feature Period	Site Name	Feature Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill of Cut
1	Deposit	Topsoil	Brenanstown Site 3	Feature 1, a layer of sod and topsoil covered the entire site to a depth of between 1.20m and 1.30m. The layer was dark brown, silty sand with frequent grass roots in the upper layer. The dimensions of the area monitored while topsoil was stripped to natural subsoil for the purposes of the construction of a haul route for machinery monitored were 7m long by 5m wide.	Feature 1 is a layer of topsoil which covers the entire site and was created by heavy agricultural tillage over the past centuries. Machine stripped.	7	5	1.30	
2	Deposit	Geological	Brenanstown Site 3	Feature 2, a natural subsoil layer, was found across the entire site. The deposit is generally a light brownish yellow to mid-brownish yellow, compact clay, and contains frequent limestone fragments.	Feature 2 is the result of natural glacial drift, and is lying over mostly granite bedrock. Not excavated.	n/a	n/a	n/a	
3	Deposit	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Brenanstown Site 3	Feature 3, is a small roughly oval shaped in-situ burnt patch characterised by light pinkish orange soil, which measured 0.94m long by 0.62m wide, and 0.10m deep. Occasional charcoal inclusions were evident but no artefacts were recovered from within the burnt layer.	Feature 3 has been interpreted as the remains of a hearth as it is centrally located within a group of surrounding features possibly the remains of a structure. Also adjacent, located a short distance to the north was a possible pit [26] with a single fill rich in charcoal, which may represent a refuse pit, used to dump remains from the hearth.	0.94	0.62	0.10	
4	Fill	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Brenanstown Site 3	Feature 4, the single fill of pit [5], which measured 2.50m long by 0.80m wide, with a depth of 0.40m. The feature was irregular sub-oval shape in plan, and contained light brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional large rounded stones moderately sorted. The fill contained ten sherds of Prehistoric pottery and one fragment of flint debitage.	Feature 4 is the only fill of irregular shaped pit [5]. It was possibly created by backfilling of structural/refuse features or a natural accumulation within the cut, and is dated by artefacts to the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, (2800BC to 1500BC). Fill similar to that in surrounding features suggests single phase of activity. The feature is in close proximity to a series of pits and postholes which may represent the remains of a small structure or camp site.	2.50	0.80	0.40	5
5	Cut	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Brenanstown Site 3	Feature 5, the cut of a pit with a single fill (4), measured 2.50m long by 0.80m wide, with a depth of 0.40m. The feature was irregular sub-oval shape in plan, with sharp breaks of slope at the top, steeply sloping, almost vertical sides, a moderate break of slope at the base and a concave base.	Feature 5 is the cut of a pit with one fill, (4), and is cut into the natural (2). Prehistoric human activity created this feature possibly associated with a structural or refuse function. The feature was located adjacent to in-situ burnt patch (3) and is part of the same general phase of activity as surrounding features and dates to the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, (2800BC to 1500BC).	2.50	0.80	0.40	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Feature Period	Site Name	Feature Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill of Cut
6	Fill	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Brenanstown Site 3	Feature 6, single fill of a possible posthole [19], measured 0.34m long by 0.21m wide, with a depth of 0.20m. The feature was irregular oval shape in plan, dark orange brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional small rounded stones moderately sorted.	Feature 6, is the only fill of small irregular oval shaped possible posthole [19]. It was possibly created by deliberate backfilling of structural/refuse features or a natural accumulation within the cut. Fill similar to that in surrounding features suggests single phase of activity. The feature was located adjacent to in-situ burnt patch (3) and seems to be part of the same general phase of activity as surrounding features and dates by association to the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, (2800BC to 1500BC).	0.34	0.21	0.20	19
7	Fill	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Brenanstown Site 3	Feature 7, the only fill of a possible slot trench type feature [20], measured 1.22m long by 0.25m wide, with a depth of 0.06m. The feature was slightly curved linear shape in plan, light orange brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional small rounded stones moderately sorted.	Feature 7, is the only fill of shallow linear possible slot type feature [20]. It was possibly created by deliberate backfilling of structural/refuse features or a natural accumulation within the cut. Fill similar to that in surrounding features suggests single phase of activity. The feature was located nearby to the in-situ burnt patch (3) interpreted as a hearth and seems to be part of the same general phase of activity as surrounding features and dates by association to the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, (2800BC to 1500BC).	1.22	0.25	0.06	20
8	Fill	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Brenanstown Site 3	Feature 8, the only fill of a pit type feature [21], measured 1.96m long by 0.84m wide, with a depth of 0.12m. The feature was an irregular oval shape in plan, dark orange brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional small rounded stones moderately sorted.	Feature 8, is the only fill of irregular possible slot type feature [21]. It was possibly created by deliberate backfilling of structural/refuse features or a natural accumulation within the cut. Fill similar to that in surrounding features suggests single phase of activity. The feature was located nearby to the in-situ burnt patch (3) interpreted as a hearth and is part of the same general phase of activity as surrounding features and dates by association to the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, (2800BC to 1500BC).	1.96	0.84	0.12	21
9	Cut	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Brenanstown Site 3	Feature 9, the cut of a pit with a single fill (10), measured 0.60m long by 0.44m wide, with a depth of 0.16m. The feature was roughly oval, with sharp breaks of slope at the top, steeply sloping, almost vertical sides, a moderate break of slope at the base and a concave base. The relationship with in-situ burning (3) and pit [26] is unclear.	Feature 9, is the cut of a pit with one fill, (10), and is cut into the natural (2). Prehistoric human activity created this feature possibly associated with a structural or refuse function. The feature was located adjacent to in-situ burnt patch (3) and small pit [26] and is part of the same general phase of activity as the surrounding features and dates by association to the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, (2800BC to 1500BC).	0.60	0.44	0.16	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Feature Period	Site Name	Feature Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill of Cut
10	Fill	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Brenanstown Site 3	Feature 10, the only fill of a pit type feature [9], measured 0.60m long by 0.44m wide, with a depth of 0.16m. The feature was an irregular shape oval in plan, light brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional small rounded stones and larger rounded stones with in-frequent charcoal inclusions.	Feature 10, is the only fill of irregular possible pit type feature [9]. It was possibly created by deliberate backfilling of structural/refuse features or a natural accumulation within the cut. Fill similar to that in surrounding features suggests single phase of activity. The feature was located adjacent to in-situ burnt patch (3) and seems to be part of the same general phase of activity as surrounding features and dates by association to the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, (2800BC to 1500BC).	0.60	0.44	0.16	9
11	Fill	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Brenanstown Site 3	Feature 11, the single fill of a posthole type feature [22], measured 0.42m long by 0.40m wide, with a depth of 0.06m. The feature was roughly circular in shape, light orange brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional small rounded stones.	Feature 11, is the only fill of a possible posthole type feature [22]. It was possibly created by deliberate backfilling of structural/refuse features or a natural accumulation within the cut. Fill similar to that in surrounding features suggests single phase of activity. The feature was located nearby to in-situ burnt patch (3) interpreted as a hearth and seemed to be part of the same general phase of activity as surrounding features and dates by association to the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, (2800BC to 1500BC).	0.42	0.40	0.06	22
12	Fill	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Brenanstown Site 3	Feature 12, the single fill of a possible pit type feature [26], measured 0.98m long by 0.94m wide, with a depth of 0.18m. The feature was roughly circular in shape, mid to dark brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional small rounded pebbles and stones, and also including a moderate amount of charcoal inclusions. 31 sherds of prehistoric pottery and one fragment of flint debitage were recovered from this feature.	Feature 12, is the single fill of a possible pit type feature [26]. It was possibly created by deliberate backfilling of structural/refuse features or a natural accumulation within the cut. Fill similar to that in surrounding features suggests single phase of activity. The feature was located nearby to in-situ burnt patch (3) interpreted as a hearth and is part of the same general phase of activity as surrounding features and dates by artefacts to the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, (2800BC to 1500BC).	0.98	0.94	0.18	26

Feature No.	Feature Type	Feature Period	Site Name	Feature Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill of Cut
13	Fill	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Brenanstown Site 3	Feature 13, the single fill of a possible slot type feature [23], measured 0.90m long by 0.17m wide, with a depth of 0.10m. The feature was slightly curved linear shape in plan, light orange brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional small rounded stones moderately sorted.	Feature 13 is the only fill of shallow linear possible slot type feature [23]. It was possibly created by deliberate backfilling of structural/refuse features or a natural accumulation within the cut. Fill similar to that in surrounding features suggests single phase of activity. The feature was located nearby to in-situ burnt patch (3) and is part of the same general phase of activity as surrounding features and dates by association to the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, (2800BC to 1500BC).	0.90	0.17	0.10	23
14	Fill	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Brenanstown Site 3	Feature 14, the single fill of a possible pit type feature [25], measured 1.20m long by 1.14m wide, with a depth of 0.23m. The feature was roughly circular in shape, mid orange brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional small to mid sized rounded pebbles and stones, and also including an infrequent amount of charcoal inclusions. 34 sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered from this feature.	Feature 14 is the only fill of a possible pit type feature [25]. It was possibly created by deliberate backfilling of structural/refuse features or a natural accumulation within the cut. Fill similar to that in surrounding features suggests single phase of activity. The feature was located nearby to in-situ burnt patch (3) and is part of the same general phase of activity as surrounding features and dates by artefacts to the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, (2800BC to 1500BC).	1.20	1.14	0.23	25
15	Fill	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Brenanstown Site 3	Feature 15, the single fill of a possible posthole [24], which measured 0.32m long by 0.26m wide, with a depth of 0.16m. The feature was oval shape in plan, mid brown grey, moderately compact silty clay with occasional small rounded stones moderately sorted.	Feature 15 is the only fill of small irregular oval shaped possible posthole [19] It was possibly created by deliberate backfilling of structural/refuse features or a natural accumulation within the cut. Fill similar to that in surrounding features suggests single phase of activity. The feature was located adjacent to in-situ burnt patch (3) and is part of the same general phase of activity as surrounding features and dates by association to the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, (2800BC to 1500BC).	0.32	0.26	0.16	24
16	Deposit	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Brenanstown Site 3	Feature 16, possible occupation layer, was found across the immediate area surrounding the feature group. The deposit was difficult to define but was generally light brownish silty clay, from which 17 sherds of prehistoric pottery, 2 flints and 1 fragment of possible worked quartz were recovered.	Feature 16 is the result of prehistoric human activity and possible occupation. Deposit is similar to fills in surrounding features which suggests a single phase of activity. This is part of the same general phase of activity as the surrounding features and dated by artefacts to the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, (2800BC to 1500BC).	5?	4?	0.10	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Feature Period	Site Name	Feature Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill of Cut
17	Fill	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Brenanstown Site 3	Feature 17, the single fill of a possible pit [27], measured 1.35m long by 1.20m wide, with a depth of 0.28m. The feature was roughly oval, mid brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional large rounded stones moderately sorted. The fill contained nine sherds of Prehistoric pottery. The fill seemed to be truncated by the pit cut [5].	Feature 17 is the only fill of roughly oval shaped pit [27]. Fill similar to that in surrounding features suggests single phase of activity. It was possibly created by a natural accumulation within the cut, and is dated by artefacts to the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, (2800BC to 1500BC). The feature is in close proximity to a series of pits and postholes which may represent the remains of a small structure.	1.35	1.20	0.28	
18	Fill	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Brenanstown Site 3	Feature 18, the single fill of a possible posthole [28], measured 0.40m long by 0.24m wide, with a depth of 0.35m. The feature was oval shape in plan, mid-light brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional small rounded stones moderately sorted.	Feature 18 is the only fill of small irregular oval shaped possible posthole [28]. It was possibly created by deliberate backfilling of structural/refuse features or a natural accumulation within the cut. Fill similar to that in surrounding features suggests single phase of activity. The feature was located adjacent to in-situ burnt patch (3) and is part of the same general phase of activity as surrounding features and dates by association to the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, (2800BC to 1500BC).	0.40	0.24	0.35	28
19	Cut	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Brenanstown Site 3	Feature 19, the cut of a small irregular oval shaped possible posthole, measured 0.34m long by 0.21m wide, with a depth of 0.20m. The feature was roughly oval, with sharp breaks of slope at the top, steeply sloping, almost vertical sides, a moderate break of slope at the base and a concave base.	Feature 19 is the cut of a pit with one fill, (6), and is cut into the natural (2). Prehistoric human activity created this feature possibly associated with a structural or refuse function. The feature was located adjacent to in-situ burnt patch (3) and is part of the same general phase of activity as surrounding features and dates by association to the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, (2800BC to 1500BC).	0.34	0.21	0.20	
20	Cut	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Brenanstown Site 3	Feature 20, the cut of a possible slot trench feature, measured 1.22m long by 0.25m wide, with a depth of 0.06m. The feature was slightly curved linear shape, with moderate breaks of slope at the top, moderately sloping sides, a moderate break of slope at the base and a concave base.	Feature 20 is the cut of a linear slot trench feature with one fill (7), and is cut into the natural (2). Prehistoric human activity created this feature possibly associated with a structural or refuse function. The feature was located nearby to in-situ burnt patch (3) and is part of the same general phase of activity as surrounding features and dates by association to the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, (2800BC to 1500BC).	1.22	0.25	0.06	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Feature Period	Site Name	Feature Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill of Cut
21	Cut	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Brenanstown Site 3	Feature 21, the cut of an irregular oval shaped pit type feature, measured 1.96m long by 0.84m wide, with a depth of 0.12m. The feature was irregular oval shape in plan, with moderate breaks of slope at the top, moderately sloping sides, a imperceptible break of slope at the base and a concave base.	Feature 21 is the cut of an irregular oval shaped pit type feature with one fill, (8), and is cut into the natural (2). Prehistoric human activity created this feature possibly associated with a structural or refuse function. The feature was located nearby to in-situ burnt patch (3) and is possibly part of the same general phase of activity as surrounding features and dates by association to the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, (2800BC to 1500BC).	1.96	0.84	0.12	
22	Cut	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Brenanstown Site 3	Feature 22, the cut of a possible shallow posthole type feature, measured. 0.42m long by 0.40m wide, with a depth of 0.06m. The feature was roughly circular shape in plan, with gentle to moderate breaks of slope at the top, moderately sloping sides, a gentle to moderate break of slope at the base and a concave base.	Feature 22 is the cut of a roughly circular shaped possible shallow posthole type feature and is cut into the natural (2). Prehistoric human activity created this feature possibly associated with a structural function. The feature was located nearby to in-situ burnt patch (3) and is possibly part of the same general phase of activity as surrounding features and dates by association to the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, (2800BC to 1500BC).	0.42	0.40	0.06	
23	Cut	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Brenanstown Site 3	Feature 23, the cut of a possible slot trench feature, measured 0.90m long by 0.17m wide, with a depth of 0.10m. The feature was linear shape in plan, with moderate breaks of slope at the top, moderately sloping sides, a moderate break of slope at the base and a concave base.	Feature 23 is the cut of a shallow linear possible slot type feature and is cut into the natural (2). Prehistoric human activity created this feature possibly associated with a structural function. The feature was located nearby to in-situ burnt patch (3) and is possibly part of the same general phase of activity as surrounding features and dates by association to the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, (2800BC to 1500BC).	0.90	0.17	0.10	
24	Cut	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Brenanstown Site 3	Feature 24, the cut of a possible posthole feature, measured 0.32m long by 0.26m wide, with a depth of 0.16m. The feature was irregular oval shape in plan, with moderate to sharp break of slope at the top, moderately to steeply sloping sides, a moderate break of slope at the base and a concave base.	Feature 24 is the cut of a small oval shaped possible posthole type feature and is cut into the natural (2). Prehistoric human activity created this feature possibly associated with a structural or refuse function. The feature was located nearby to in-situ burnt patch (3) and is possibly part of the same general phase of activity as surrounding features and dates by association to the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, (2800BC to 1500BC).	0.32	0.26	0.16	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Feature Period	Site Name	Feature Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill of Cut
25	Cut	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Brenanstown Site 3	Feature 25, the cut of a possible pit type feature, measured 1.20m long by 1.14m wide, with a depth of 0.23m. The feature was roughly circular shape in plan, with moderate to sharp breaks of slope at the top, moderately sloping sides, a moderate break of slope at the base and a slightly concave base.	Feature 25 is the cut of a roughly circular shaped possible pit type feature and is cut into the natural (2). Prehistoric human activity created this feature possibly associated with a structural or refuse function. The feature was located nearby to in-situ burnt patch (3) and is possibly part of the same general phase of activity as surrounding features. Dated by artefacts to the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, (2800BC to 1500BC).	1.20	1.14	0.23	
26	Cut	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Brenanstown Site 3	Feature 26, the cut of a possible pit type feature, measured 0.98m long by 0.94m wide, with a depth of 0.18m. The feature was irregular oval shape in plan, with gentle to moderate breaks of slope at the top, gentle to moderately sloping sides, a moderate break of slope at the base and a slightly concave base. Unsure relationship with pit [9] possibly contemporary.	Feature 26 is the cut of a roughly circular shaped possible pit type feature and is cut into the natural (2). Prehistoric human activity created this feature possibly associated with a structural or refuse function. The feature was located nearby to in-situ burnt patch (3) and is possibly part of the same general phase of activity as surrounding features and dated by artefacts to the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age, (2800BC to 1500BC).	0.98	0.94	0.18	
27	Cut	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Brenanstown Site 3	Feature 27, the cut of a possible pit type feature, measured 1.35m long by 1.20m wide, with a depth of 0.28m. The feature was roughly oval shape in plan, with moderate breaks of slope at the top, moderately sloping sides, a moderate break of slope at the base and a slightly concave base.	Feature 27 is the cut of an irregular oval shaped possible pit type feature and is cut into the natural (2). Prehistoric human activity created this feature possibly associated with a structural or refuse function. The feature was located nearby to in-situ burnt patch (3) and is possibly part of the same general phase of activity as surrounding features. Dated by artefact evidence recovered in fill (17) to the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age, (2800BC to 1500BC).	1.35	1.20	0.28	
28	Cut	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Brenanstown Site 3	Feature 28, the cut of a possible posthole feature measured 0.40m long by 0.24m wide, with a depth of 0.35m. The feature was irregular oval shape in plan, with sharp breaks of slope at the top, steep almost vertical sloping sides, a moderate break of slope at the base and a concave base. It was not entirely clear if it was cut into either the natural (2) or occupation deposit (16).	Feature 28, is the cut of a possible posthole type feature. Prehistoric human activity created this feature possibly associated with a structural function. The feature was located nearby to in-situ burnt patch (3) and is seems to be part of the same general phase of activity as surrounding features and dates by association to the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, (2800BC to 1500BC).	0.40	0.24	0.35	
50	Deposit	Modern	Brenanstown Site 3	Feature 50, is the remains of the Harcourt street railway line is located c. 2m to the north of the prehistoric remains exposed at Brenanstown site 3. Extensive landscaping during construction of the railway line would have removed any further traces of archaeological remains in this area.	Feature 50, the remains of the old Harcourt street line, out of use in the 1950's.	30+	2+	0.30+	

BRENANSTOWN SITE 1

Feature No.	Feature Type	Feature Period	Site Name	Feature Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill of Cut
100	Fill	Unknown	Brenanstown Site 1	Feature 100, is the single fill of a very shallow depression/truncated pit [101], measured 1.00m long by 0.70m wide, and 0.05m deep. The feature was oval in shape, dark grey brown, friable sandy silt and with a high frequency of charcoal inclusions and contained no artefacts.	Feature 100 is the only fill of a very shallow depression/truncated pit [101].	1.00	0.70	0.05	101
101	Cut	Unknown	Brenanstown Site 1	Feature 101, is a shallow depression or heavily truncated base of a shallow pit, which measured 1.00m long by 0.70m wide, and 0.05m deep and contained a single fill (100) of charcoal rich soil.	Feature 101 is the cut of very shallow oval depression or the base of a heavily truncated pit.	1.00	0.70	0.05	
102	Deposit	Topsoil	Brenanstown Site 1	Feature 102, a layer of sod covered the entire site to a depth of between 0.40m and 0.50m. The layer was dark brown, silty sand with frequent inclusions of grass roots. The dimensions of the area monitored while topsoil was stripped to natural subsoil for the purposes of the construction of a haul route for machinery monitored were 60m long by 5.40m wide.	Feature 102 is a layer of topsoil which covers the entire site and was created by heavy agricultural tillage over the past centuries. Machine stripped.	60	5.40	0.50	
103	Deposit	Geological	Brenanstown Site 1	Feature 103, natural subsoil layer, was found across the entire site. The deposit is generally a light brownish yellow to mid-brownish yellow, compact clay, and contains frequent limestone fragments.	Feature 103 is the result of natural glacial drift, and is lying over mostly granite bedrock. Not excavated.	n/a	n/a	n/a	

BRENANSTOWN SITE 2

Feature No.	Feature Type	Feature Period	Site Name	Feature Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill of Cut
200	Deposit	Unknown	Brenanstown Site 2	Feature 200, is a small irregular oval shaped in-situ burnt patch characterised by light pinkish soil, which measured 1.10m long by 0.40m wide, and 0.13m deep. No charcoal inclusions were evident and no artefacts were recovered.	Feature 200 is perhaps the remains of a truncated hearth or the remains of a burnt tree root. However it is located adjacent to a possible posthole [201].	1.10	0.40	0.13	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Feature Period	Site Name	Feature Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill of Cut
201	Fill	Unknown	Brenanstown Site 2	Feature 201, is the single fill of a small shallow possible posthole, which measured 0.33m long by 0.20m wide, and 0.15m deep. The feature was sub-oval, mid brown, moderately compact silty sand with only few small pebbles inclusions.	Feature 201 is the only fill of small possible posthole [F202]. It was created by a natural accumulation within the cut and is of unknown date. The feature is in close proximity to a small burnt patch (F200)	0.33	0.20	0.15	202
202	Cut	Unknown	Brenanstown Site 2	Feature 202, is the cut of a possible posthole with primary fill (201), measured 0.33m long by 0.20m wide, with a depth of 0.15m. The feature was roughly oval, with sharp breaks of slope at the top, steeply sloping, almost vertical sides, a moderate break of slope at the base and a concave base.	Feature 202 is the cut of a possible posthole with one fill, (201), and is cut into the natural (204). It is unclear what process created this feature, and it may possibly be a natural hollow	0.33	0.20	0.15	
203	Deposit	Topsoil	Brenanstown Site 2	Feature 203, a layer of sod covered the entire site to a depth of between 0.40m and 0.50m. The layer was dark brown, silty sand with frequent inclusions of grass roots. The dimensions of the area monitored while topsoil was stripped to natural subsoil for the purposes of the construction of a haul route for machinery monitored were 60m long by 5.40m wide.	Feature 203 is a layer of topsoil which covers the entire site and was created by heavy agricultural tillage over the past centuries. Machine stripped.	60	5.40	0.20	
204	Deposit	Geological	Brenanstown Site 2	Feature 204, natural subsoil layer, was found across the entire site. The deposit is generally a light brownish yellow to mid-brownish yellow, compact clay, and contains frequent limestone fragments.	Feature 204 is the result of natural glacial drift, and is lying over mostly granite bedrock. Not excavated.	n/a	n/a	n/a	

BRENANSTOWN SITE 4

Feature No.	Feature Type	Feature Period	Site Name	Feature Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill of Cut
300	Deposit	Unknown	Brenanstown Site 4	Feature 300, is a small oval shaped in-situ burnt patch characterised by light pinkish soil, which measured 0.18m long by 0.12m wide, and 0.06m deep. No charcoal inclusions were evident and no artefacts were recovered.	Feature 300 is perhaps the remains of a truncated hearth or the remains of a burnt tree root. It is located 140m directly to the west of Brenanstown site 3.	0.18	0.12	0.06	
301	Deposit	Topsoil	Brenanstown Site 4	Feature 301, a layer of sod covered the entire site to a depth of between 0.40m and 0.50m. The layer was dark brown, silty sand with frequent inclusions of grass roots. The dimensions of the area monitored while topsoil was stripped to natural subsoil for the purposes of the construction of a haul route for machinery monitored were 60m long by 5.40m wide.	Feature 301 is a layer of topsoil which covers the entire site and was created by heavy agricultural tillage over the past centuries. Machine stripped.	60	5.40	0.20	
302	Deposit	Geological	Brenanstown Site 4	Feature 302, natural subsoil layer, was found across the entire site. The deposit is generally a light brownish yellow to mid-brownish yellow, compact clay, and contains frequent limestone fragments.	Feature 302 is the result of natural glacial drift, and is lying over mostly granite bedrock. Not excavated.	n/a	n/a	n/a	

BALLYOGAN SITE 1

Feature No.	Feature Type	Feature Period	Site Name	Feature Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill of Cut
400	Fill	Unknown	Ballyogan Site 1	Feature 400, is the single fill of a small shallow possible posthole, which measured 0.40m long by 0.25m wide, and 0.10m deep. The feature was sub-oval, dark brown, moderately compact silty sand with only few small pebbles inclusions and frequent charcoal and orange flecks.	Feature 400 is the only fill of small possible posthole [F401]. It was possibly created by a natural accumulation within the cut and is of unknown date. No other features were noticed in the vicinity.	0.40	0.25	0.10	401
401	Cut	Unknown	Ballyogan Site 1	Feature 401, is the cut of a possible posthole with primary fill (400), measured 0.40m long by 0.25m wide, with a depth of 0.10m. The feature was roughly oval, with sharp breaks of slope at the top, steeply sloping, sides, a moderate break of slope at the base and a slightly concave base.	Feature 401, is the cut of a possible posthole with one fill, (400), and is cut into the natural (404). It is unclear what process created this feature, and it may possibly be a natural hollow	0.40	0.25	0.10	
402	Deposit	Topsoil	Ballyogan Site 1	Feature 402, a layer of sod covered the entire site to a depth of between 0.40m and 0.50m. The layer was dark brown, silty sand with frequent inclusions of grass roots. The dimensions of the area monitored while topsoil was stripped to natural subsoil for the purposes of the construction of a haul route for machinery monitored were 60m long by 5.40m wide.	Feature 402 is a layer of topsoil which covers the entire site and was created by heavy agricultural tillage over the past centuries. Machine stripped.	60	5.40	0.20	
403	Deposit	Geological	Ballyogan Site 1	Feature 403, natural subsoil layer, was found across the entire site. The deposit is generally a light brownish yellow to mid-brownish yellow, compact clay, and contains frequent limestone fragments.	Feature 403 is the result of natural glacial drift, and is lying over mostly granite bedrock. Not excavated.	n/a	n/a	n/a	

BALLYOGAN SITE 2

Feature No.	Feature Type	Feature Period	Site Name	Feature Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill of Cut
500	Fill	Modern	Ballyogan Site 2	Feature 500, is the single fill of a linear stone lined drain, which measured 6m+ long by 0.50m wide, and 0.20m deep. The feature was linear, mid brown, moderately compact clayey silt with frequent large angular and sub angular stones.	Feature 500 is the single fill of linear stone lined drain [F501]. This feature was created for drainage/land improvement purposes running parallel to Ballyogan road. No other features were noticed in the vicinity.	6+	0.50	0.20	501
501	Cut	Modern	Ballyogan Site 2	Feature 501, is the cut of a linear stone lined drain with single fill (500), measured 6m+ long by 0.50m wide, with a depth of 0.20m. The feature was linear, with sharp breaks of slope at the top, steeply sloping, sides, a moderate break of slope at the base and a slightly concave base.	Feature 501, is the cut of a linear "French Drain" with one fill, (500), and is cut into the natural (504). This feature was created for drainage/land improvement purposes.	6+	0.50	0.20	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Feature Period	Site Name	Feature Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill of Cut
502	Deposit	Topsoil	Ballyogan Site 2	Feature 502, a layer of sod covered the entire site to a depth of between 0.40m. The layer was dark brown, silty sand with frequent inclusions of grass roots. The dimensions of the area monitored while topsoil was stripped to natural subsoil for the purposes of the construction of a haul route for machinery monitored were 60m long by 5.40m wide.	Feature 502 is a layer of topsoil which covers the entire site and was created by heavy agricultural tillage over the past centuries. Machine stripped.	60	5.40	0.40	
503	Deposit	Geological	Ballyogan Site 2	Feature 503, natural subsoil layer, was found across the entire site. The deposit is generally a light brownish yellow to mid-brownish yellow, compact clay, and contains frequent limestone fragments.	Feature 503 is the result of natural glacial drift, and is lying over mostly granite bedrock. Not excavated.	n/a	n/a	n/a	

KILGOBBIN SITE 1

Feature No.	Feature Type	Feature Period	Site Name	Feature Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill of Cut
600	Fill	Unknown	Kilgobbin Site 1	Feature 600, is one of the primary fills of a linear ditch which measured 40m+ long by 0.80m wide, and 0.20m deep. The feature was relatively linear in shape, with mid to dark greyish brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional large angular and sub angular stones. A single small abraded sherd of unidentified ceramic was recovered from the fill.	Feature 600 is one of the primary fills of linear ditch [F601]. This feature was possibly created for field boundary or drainage/land improvement purposes and is located adjacent to and running roughly parallel to, the east-west orientated modern Ballyogan road. The single small abraded sherd of unidentified ceramic which was recovered may have been medieval in date.	40	0.80	0.20	601
601	Cut	Unknown	Kilgobbin Site 1	Feature 601, is the cut of a linear ditch with three fills (600, 607, 620), which measured 40m+ long by 0.80m wide, with a depth of 0.20m. The feature was relatively linear with occasional kinks, with sharp breaks of slope at the top, moderately sloping, sides, a moderate break of slope at the base and a slightly concave base.	Feature 601, is the cut of a linear ditch with three fills, (600, 607, 620), and is cut into the natural (602). This feature was possibly created for field boundary or drainage/land improvement purposes and may be associated with an earlier phase of the present Ballyogan road. Orientated roughly east-west and parallel to modern roadside ditch [609] and Ballyogan road.	40	0.80	0.33	
602	Deposit	Geological	Kilgobbin Site 1	Feature 602, natural subsoil layer, was found across the entire site. The deposit is generally a light brownish yellow to mid-brownish yellow, compact clay, and contains frequent limestone fragments.	Feature 602 is the result of natural glacial drift, and is lying over granite bedrock. Not excavated.	n/a	n/a	n/a	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Feature Period	Site Name	Feature Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill of Cut
603	Deposit	Topsoil	Kilgobbin Site 1	Feature 603, a layer of sod covered the entire site to a depth of between 0.40m. The layer was dark brown, silty sand with frequent inclusions of grass roots. The dimensions of the area monitored while topsoil was stripped to natural subsoil for the purposes of the construction of a haul route for machinery monitored were c. 60m long by 5m wide.	Feature 603 is a layer of topsoil which covers the entire site and was created by heavy agricultural tillage and natural deposition over the past centuries. Machine stripped.	40	7	0.40	
604	Deposit	Unknown	Kilgobbin Site 1	Feature 604, a roughly rectangular shaped layer of compacted small and medium sized stones, measuring 7.00m long by 6.00m wide and with a depth of 0.10m possibly representing a metallated surface. Cut by pits [606, 618] and [611]	Feature 604, a roughly rectangular shaped layer of compacted small and medium sized stones, possibly representing a metallated surface associated with a nearby entrance/exit to Ballyogan road.	7	6	0.10	
605	Fill	Unknown	Kilgobbin Site 1	Feature 605, is the single fill of a sub-circular pit, which measured 0.75m long by 0.70m wide, and 0.60m deep. The feature contained a mid to dark brown, moderately compact clayey silt. Most of the fill was constituted of large angular and sub angular stones (mainly granite but also occasional limestone). No finds recovered.	Feature 605 is the primary fill of a sub-circular pit [F606]. This feature was created for unknown purposes possibly structural or refuse.	0.75	0.70	0.60	606
606	Cut	Unknown	Kilgobbin Site 1	Feature 606, the cut of a sub-circular shaped possible pit type feature, measured 0.75m long by 0.70m wide, with a depth of 0.60m. The feature was sub-circular shape in plan, with sharp breaks of slope at the top, steeply sloping sides, a moderate break of slope at the base and a flat base. Similar in shape/profile to pit [618].	Feature 606 is the cut of a roughly circular shaped possible pit type feature filled by (604) and is cut into the possible metallated surface (604). Human activity created this feature possibly associated with a structural or refuse function. Similar to pit [618].	0.75	0.70	0.60	
607	Fill	Unknown	Kilgobbin Site 1	Feature 607, is the primary fill of a linear road-side ditch, which measured 1.40m+ long by 0.60m wide, and 0.10m deep. The fill was a mid to dark grey; moderately compact silt with frequent small rounded and sub angular stones. Similar to metallated layer (604). No finds recovered.	Feature 607 is the primary fill of linear ditch [F601]. This feature was created for drainage/land improvement purposes running parallel to Ballyogan road.	1.40+	0.60	0.10	601
608	Fill	Unknown	Kilgobbin Site 1	Feature 608, is the primary fill of a linear road-side ditch, which measured 2.60m+ long by 0.20m+ wide, and 0.30m+ deep. The ditch contained, a light brown; soft, clayey silt with frequent small rounded and sub angular stones. Not excavated.	Feature 608 is the primary fill of linear ditch [F609]. This feature was created for drainage/land improvement purposes running parallel to Ballyogan road. Not excavated.	40+	1.00+	0.30+	609

Feature No.	Feature Type	Feature Period	Site Name	Feature Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill of Cut
609	Cut	Unknown	Kilgobbin Site 1	Feature 609, is the cut of a linear road-side ditch with single fill (608), measured 2.60m+ long by 0.20m wide, with a depth of 0.30m. The feature was linear, with sharp breaks of slope at the top, moderately sloping, sides, a moderate break of slope at the base and a slightly concave base. Filled by (608). Not excavated.	Feature 609, is the cut of a linear ditch with a single fill, (608), and is cut into the natural (602). This feature was possibly created for drainage/land improvement purposes and is assumed to be modern in date and associated with the present Ballyogan road. Not excavated.	40+	1.00+	0.30+	
610	Fill	Unknown	Kilgobbin Site 1	Feature 610, is the primary fill of a linear modern pipe cut, which measured 3.80m+ long by 1.70m+ wide, and 0.55m+ deep. The feature was linear, with dark brown; soft and wet, organic clayey silt with occasional pebbles and cobbles. A disused ceramic pipe was found within. Only partially excavated.	Feature 610 is the primary fill of modern pipe trench [F622]. This feature was created for drainage/sewerage and land improvement purposes. Only partially excavated.	3.80+	1.70	0.55	622
611	Cut	Unknown	Kilgobbin Site 1	Feature 611, is the cut of a linear ditch two fills (621, 610), measured 3.80m+ long by 1.90m wide, with a depth of 0.55m. The feature was linear, orientated roughly north to south with sharp breaks of slope at the top, moderately sloping, sides, a moderate break of slope at the base and a slightly concave base.	Feature 611, is the cut of a linear ditch with two fills, (621, 610), and is cut into the natural (602). This feature was created for drainage/sewerage and land improvement purposes and is running perpendicular with Ballyogan road.	3.80+	1.90	0.55	
612	Fill	Unknown	Kilgobbin Site 1	Feature 612, is the upper fill of a linear foundation trench, which measured 9.20m long by 2.15m wide, and 0.40m deep. The feature was roughly linear, with light to mid brown; moderately compact silty clay with moderate pebbles, cobbles and rare stones.	Feature 612 is the upper fill of linear ditch [F614]. This feature was possibly created as a foundation trench for wall (615) purposes orientated roughly NE-SW to Ballyogan road. Only partially excavated.	9.20	2.75	0.40	614
613	Fill	Unknown	Kilgobbin Site 1	Feature 613, is the primary fill of a relatively linear foundation trench, which measured 9.20m long by 2.15m wide, and 0.48m deep. The feature contained dark brown grey; moderately compact clayey silt with occasional small rounded and sub angular pebbles and cobbles. No finds recovered.	Feature 613 is the primary fill of linear ditch [F614]. This feature was possibly created as a foundation trench for wall (615), orientated roughly NE-SW to Ballyogan road. Only partially excavated.	9.20	1.73	0.10	614
614	Cut	Unknown	Kilgobbin Site 1	Feature 614, is the cut of a relatively linear ditch with two fills (612, 613), measured 9.20m+ long by 2.15m wide, with a depth of 0.48m. The feature was linear, with sharp breaks of slope at the top, moderately sloping, sides, a moderate break of slope at the base and a slightly uneven flat base. . No finds recovered.	Feature 614, is the cut of a linear ditch with a two fills, (612, 613), and is cut into the natural (602). This feature was possibly created as a foundation trench for wall (615), possibly part of a structure or field boundary wall.	9.20	2.15	0.48	
615	Deposit	Unknown	Kilgobbin Site 1	Feature 615, is a possible stone wall foundation, which measured 9m+ long by 0.80m wide, and 0.17m high. The feature was linear, orientated NW to SE with frequent medium to large angular and sub angular stones.	Feature 615 is a possible wall foundation associated with linear ditch [F614]. This feature was created for boundary or structural purposes orientated roughly NE-SW to Ballyogan road. Only partially excavated.	9+	0.80	0.17	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Feature Period	Site Name	Feature Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill of Cut
616	Deposit	Unknown	Kilgobbin Site 1	Feature 616, an irregular shaped layer of redeposited ploughsoil, yellowish brown clayey silt with occasional sandy inclusions measuring approximately 13m long by 1.10m wide and with a depth of 0.08m. Modern pottery noticed. Cut by [614].	Feature 616, an irregular shaped layer of redeposited ploughsoil, possibly associated with disturbance or flooding in the general area.	13	1.10	0.08	
617	Fill	Unknown	Kilgobbin Site 1	Feature 617, is the upper fill of a sub-circular pit, [618] which measured 1.03m long by 0.90m wide, and 0.45m deep. The pit feature contained light greyish brown, loose, soft clayey silt with occasional large sub angular stones.	Feature 617 is the upper fill of a sub-circular pit [F618]. This feature was created for unknown purposes possibly structural or refuse.	1.03	0.90	0.45	618
618	Cut	Unknown	Kilgobbin Site 1	Feature 618, the cut of a roughly circular shaped possible pit type feature, measured 1.03m long by 0.90m wide, with a depth of 0.45m. The feature was sub-circular shape in plan, with sharp breaks of slope at the top, steeply sloping sides, a moderate break of slope at the base and a flat base. Similar in nature to [606].	Feature 618 is the cut of a roughly circular shaped possible pit type feature and is cut into the possible metallised surface (604). Human activity created this feature possibly associated with a structural or refuse function similar to pit [606].	1.03	0.90	0.45	
619	Fill	Unknown	Kilgobbin Site 1	Feature 619, is the primary fill of a sub-circular pit, [618] which measured 1.03m long by 0.90m wide, and 0.45m deep. The feature was sub-circular, was mid grey, loose, soft silty clay with fine gravel inclusions.	Feature 619 is the primary fill of a sub-circular pit [F618]. This feature was created for unknown purposes possibly structural or refuses. Similar to (605).	0.80	0.75	0.15	618
620	Fill	Unknown	Kilgobbin Site 1	Feature 620, is the upper fill of a linear ditch, which measured 24.40m+ long by 0.80m wide, and 0.20m deep. The feature was linear, with yellowish light to mid brown, moderately compact clayey silt with moderate pebbles, cobbles and rare stones.	Feature 620 is the upper fill of linear ditch [F601]. This feature was created for drainage/land improvement purposes running parallel to Ballyogan road.	24.40	0.80	0.13	601
621	Fill	Unknown	Kilgobbin Site 1	Feature 621 is a fill of modern pipe trench [611]. The fill measured 3.60m long by 1.60m wide and 0.40m deep. The feature was linear and roughly concave in profile. It consisted of mid to dark brown with orange flecks, moderately compact silty clay. The inclusions were roots, occasional pebbles and cobbles.	Feature 621 is the primary fill of ditch 611. It results from a natural accumulation at the base of the ditch.	3.60	1.60	0.40	611
622	Cut	Unknown	Kilgobbin Site 1	Feature 622 is a recut in the ditch [F622]. The feature measured 3.80m long, but that was not its full length as it was not fully exposed, by 1.70m wide and 0.55m deep. The feature was linear, with gradual breaks of slope at the top, concave sloping sides, a gradual break of slope at the base and a slightly concave base.	Feature 622 is a recut in the ditch [F622]. The recut was only partially excavated and was created in the purpose to house a modern ceramic pipe. The pipe was linked to a rectangular stone and mortar structure that might have been a part of 19 th /20 th century sewage system. Running perpendicular to Ballyogan road.	3.60	1.60	0.40	611

BALLYOGAN SITE 3

Feature No.	Feature Type	Feature Period	Site Name	Feature Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill of Cut
700	Deposit	Topsoil	Ballyogan Site 3	Feature 700, a layer of sod covered the entire site to a depth of between 0.40m. The layer was dark brown, silty sand with frequent inclusions of grass roots. The dimensions of the area monitored while topsoil was stripped to natural subsoil for the purposes of the construction of a haul route for machinery monitored were 60m long by 5.40m wide.	Feature 700 is a layer of topsoil which covers the entire site and was created by heavy agricultural tillage over the past centuries. Machine stripped.	60	5.40	0.40	
701	Deposit	Geological	Ballyogan Site 3	Feature 701, natural subsoil layer, was found across the entire site. The deposit is generally a light brownish yellow to mid-brownish yellow, compact clay, and contains frequent limestone fragments.	Feature 701 is the result of natural glacial drift, and is lying over mostly granite bedrock. Not excavated.	n/a	n/a	n/a	
702	Fill	Unknown	Ballyogan Site 3	Feature 702, the only fill of a sub-rectangular shaped possible pit type feature [703], measured 1.90m long by 1.10m wide, with a depth of 0.25m. The feature was roughly sub-rectangular in shape, dark grey black with, moderately compact silty clay with occasional small to mid sized burnt angular pebbles and stones, and also including a frequent amount of charcoal inclusions. Fill is cut by modern stone lined drain [705]	Feature 702 is the only fill of a possible pit type feature [703]. Human activity possibly created this feature which may be associated with a cooking or refuse function. The feature was possibly part of the trough of a previously truncated burnt mound.	1.90	1.10	0.25	703
703	Cut	Unknown	Ballyogan Site 3	Feature 703, the cut of a sub-rectangular possible pit type feature, measured 1.90m long by 1.10m wide, with a depth of 0.25m. The feature was irregular oval shape in plan, with sharp breaks of slope at the top, moderately sloping sides, a moderate break of slope at the base and a slightly concave base.	Feature 703, is the cut of a sub-rectangular shaped possible pit type feature and is cut into the natural (701). Human activity possibly created this feature which may be associated with a cooking or refuse function. The feature may possibly have been part of the trough of a previously truncated burnt mound. No other features were noticed in the vicinity.	1.90	1.10	0.25	
704	Fill	Modern	Ballyogan Site 3	Feature 704, is the single fill of a linear stone lined drain, which measured 3.90+ long by 0.70m wide, and 0.29m deep. The feature was linear, mid brown, moderately compact clayey silt with frequent large angular and sub angular stones.	Feature 704 is the single fill of linear stone lined drain [F705]. This feature was created for drainage/land improvement purposes running parallel to Ballyogan road. No other features were noticed in the vicinity.	3.90	0.70	0.29	705
705	Cut	Modern	Ballyogan Site 3	Feature 705, is the cut of a linear stone lined drain with single fill (704), measured 3.90m+ long by 0.70m wide, with a depth of 0.29m. The feature was linear, with sharp breaks of slope at the top, steeply sloping, sides, a moderate break of slope at the base and a slightly concave base.	Feature 705, is the cut of a linear "French Drain" with one fill, (704), and is cut into the natural (701). This feature was created for drainage/land improvement purposes.	3.90+	0.70	0.29	

LAUGHANSTOWN SITE 1

Feature No.	Feature Type	Feature Period	Site Name	Feature Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill of Cut
800	Deposit	Unknown	Laughanstown Site 1	Feature 800, is a small oval shaped in-situ burnt patch characterised by light pinkish soil, which measured 0.80m long by 0.62m wide, and 0.10m deep. Occasional charcoal inclusions were evident but no artefacts were recovered.	Feature 800 is perhaps the remains of a hearth as it is located adjacent to a small possible posthole [802]. Another possible interpretation is a natural origin, such as burnt tree roots.	0.80	0.62	0.12	
801	Fill	Unknown	Laughanstown Site 1	Feature 801, is the single fill of a small shallow possible posthole, which measured 0.50m long by 0.25m wide, and 0.21m deep. The feature was sub-oval, mid to dark brown, moderately compact silty sand with only few small pebbles inclusions. No artefacts were recovered.	Feature 801 is the only fill of small possible posthole [802]. It was possibly created by a natural accumulation within the cut and is of unknown date. No other features apart from the burnt patch (800), were noticed in the vicinity.	0.5	0.25	0.21	801
802	Cut	Unknown	Laughanstown Site 1	Feature 802, is the cut of a possible posthole with primary fill (801), measured 0.5m long by 0.25m wide, with a depth of 0.21m. The feature was roughly oval, with sharp breaks of slope at the top, steeply sloping, almost vertical sides, a moderate break of slope at the base and a concave base.	Feature 802 is the cut of a possible posthole with one fill, (801), and is cut into the natural (204). It is unclear what process created this feature, and it may possibly be a natural hollow or else created by human activity associated with burnt patch (800)	0.5	0.25	0.21	
803	Deposit	Topsoil	Laughanstown Site 1	Feature 803, a layer of sod covered the entire site to a depth of between 0.40m. The layer was dark brown, silty sand with frequent inclusions of grass roots. The dimensions of the area monitored while topsoil was stripped to natural subsoil for the purposes of the construction of a haul route for machinery monitored were 60m long by 5m wide.	Feature 803 is a layer of topsoil which covers the entire site and was created by heavy agricultural tillage over the past centuries. Machine stripped.	60	5	0.40	
804	Deposit	Geological	Laughanstown Site 1	Feature 804, natural subsoil layer, was found across the entire site. The deposit is generally a light brownish yellow to mid-brownish yellow, compact clay, and contains frequent limestone fragments.	Feature 804 is the result of natural glacial drift, and is lying over mostly granite bedrock. Not excavated.	n/a	n/a	n/a	

CARMANHALL SITE 1

Feature No.	Feature Type	Feature Period	Site Name	Feature Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill of Cut
900	Deposit	Unknown	Carmanhall Site 1	Feature 900, is a small one to two course possible dry-stone wall foundation, orientated east-west and running for a length of approximately 12m. Small sections of possible wall foundation were noticed within six test pits out of a series of 42 test pits excavated for a modern fence foundation which measured 0.80m long by 0.62m wide, and 0.70m deep. No artefacts were recovered.	Feature 900 is perhaps the remains of a wall foundation located directly below topsoil.	12	0.62	0.70	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Feature Period	Site Name	Feature Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill of Cut
901	Deposit	Topsoil	Carmanhall Site 1	Feature 901, a layer of sod covered the entire site to a depth of between 0.20m and 0.40m. The layer was dark brown, silty sand with frequent inclusions of grass roots. The dimensions of the area monitored while topsoil was stripped to natural subsoil for the purposes of the construction of a haul route for machinery monitored were 60m long by 5.40m wide.	Feature 901 is a layer of topsoil which covers the entire site and was created by heavy agricultural tillage over the past centuries. Machine stripped.	60	5.40	0.40	
902	Deposit	Geological	Carmanhall Site 1	Feature 902, natural subsoil layer, was found across the entire site. The deposit is generally a light brownish yellow to mid-brownish yellow, compact clay, and contains frequent limestone fragments.	Feature 902 is the result of natural glacial drift, and is lying over mostly granite bedrock. Not excavated.	n/a	n/a	n/a	

BRENANSTOWN SITE 5

Feature No.	Feature Type	Feature Period	Site Name	Feature Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill of Cut
1000	Deposit	Unknown	Brenanstown Site 5	Feature 1000, is an in-situ burnt patch 2.80m long by 1.40m width and 0.08m deep. Only modern artefacts were noticed.	Feature 1000, perhaps the remains of a burnt tree root.	2.80	1.40	0.08	
1001	Deposit	Topsoil	Brenanstown Site 5	Feature 1001, a layer of sod covered the entire site to a depth of between 0.40m. The layer was dark brown, silty sand with frequent inclusions of grass roots. The dimensions of the area monitored while topsoil was stripped to natural subsoil for the purposes of the construction of a haul route for machinery monitored were 20m long by 5m wide.	Feature 1001 is a layer of topsoil which covers the entire site and was created by heavy agricultural tillage over the past centuries. Machine stripped.	20	5	0.40	
1002	Deposit	Geological	Brenanstown Site 5	Feature 1002, natural subsoil layer, was found across the entire site. The deposit is generally a light brownish yellow to mid-brownish yellow, compact clay, and contains frequent limestone fragments.	Feature 1002 is the result of natural glacial drift, and is lying over mostly granite bedrock. Not excavated.	n/a	n/a	n/a	

KILGOBBIN SITE 2

Feature No.	Feature Type	Feature Period	Site Name	Feature Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill of Cut
1100	Cut	Unknown	Kilgobbin Site 2	Feature 1100, is the cut of a linear ditch with two fills (1101, 1102), measured 100m+ long by 1.00m wide, with a depth of 0.30m. The feature was linear, with sharp breaks of slope at the top, moderate to steeply sloping, sides, a moderate break of slope at the base and a slightly concave base.	Feature 1100, is the cut of a linear ditch with two fills, (1101, 1102), and is cut into the natural (1105). This feature was possibly created for drainage/land improvement purposes and is assumed was associated with Ballyogan road.	100+	0.85	0.30	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Feature Period	Site Name	Feature Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill of Cut
1101	Fill	Unknown	Kilgobbin Site 2	Feature 1101, is the upper fill of a linear road-side ditch, which measured 100m+ long by 0.85m+ wide, and 0.15m+ deep. The feature was linear, with light grey; moderately compact sandy clay with occasional small rounded and sub angular stones.	Feature 1101 is the primary fill of linear ditch [F1100]. This feature was created for drainage/land improvement purposes running parallel to Ballyogan road. Only partially excavated.	100+	0.85	0.15	1100
1102	Fill	Unknown	Kilgobbin Site 2	Feature 1102, is the primary fill of a linear road-side ditch, which measured 100m+ long by 0.85m+ wide, and 0.15m+ deep. The feature was linear, with light grey; moderately compact silty clay with occasional small rounded and sub angular stones.	Feature 1102 is the primary fill of linear ditch [F1100]. This feature was created for drainage/land improvement purposes running parallel to Ballyogan road. Only partially excavated.	100+	0.85	0.25	1100
1103	Deposit	Topsoil	Kilgobbin Site 2	Feature 1103, a layer of sod covered the entire site to a depth of between 0.40m and 1.22m. The layer was dark brown, silty sand with frequent inclusions of grass roots. The dimensions of the area monitored while topsoil was stripped to natural subsoil for the purposes of the construction of a haul route for machinery monitored were 60m long by 5m wide.	Feature 1103 is a layer of topsoil which covers the entire site and was created by heavy agricultural tillage over the past centuries. Machine stripped.	60	5	1.22	
1104	Deposit	Subsoil/ Modern	Kilgobbin Site 2	Feature 1104, a subsoil layer, of redeposit which was found across the entire site. The deposit is generally a light to mid brown, compact clay, and contains occasional charcoal flecks, slate and red brick fragments.	Feature 1104 is the result of modern redeposit possibly due to flooding and other disturbance of the surrounding area and is lying over the natural subsoil. Not excavated.	n/a	n/a	n/a	
1105	Deposit	Geological	Kilgobbin Site 2	Feature 1105, natural subsoil layer, was found across the entire site. The deposit is generally a light brownish yellow to mid-brownish yellow, compact clay, and contains frequent limestone fragments.	Feature 1105 is the result of natural glacial drift, and is lying over mostly granite bedrock. Not excavated.	n/a	n/a	n/a	

KILGOBBIN SITE 3

Feature No.	Feature Type	Feature Period	Site Name	Feature Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill of Cut
1200	Fill	Modern	Kilgobbin Site 3	Feature 1200, is the stone lining of a linear "french" drain, which measured 30m+ long by 1.05m wide, and 0.33m deep. The feature was constructed with frequent large flat angular and sub angular stones, to line the edges and top of the drain. Sealed by a layer of redeposited ploughsoil (1205)	Feature 1200 is the single fill of linear stone lined drain [F1201]. This feature was created for drainage/land improvement purposes running parallel to Ballyogan road. No other features were noticed in the vicinity.	30+	1.05	0.30	1201

Feature No.	Feature Type	Feature Period	Site Name	Feature Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill of Cut
1201	Cut	Modern	Kilgobbin Site 3	Feature 1201, is the cut of a linear stone lined drain with three fills (1200, 1202, 1203), measured 30m+ long by 1.05m wide, with a depth of 0.33m. The feature was linear, with sharp breaks of slope at the top, steeply sloping, sides, a moderate break of slope at the base and a slightly concave base.	Feature 1201, is the cut of a linear "French Drain" with three fills, (1200, 1202, 1203), and is cut into the natural (1206). This feature was created for drainage/land improvement purposes.	30+	1.05	0.33	
1202	Fill	Modern	Kilgobbin Site 3	Feature 1202, is the upper fill of a linear stone lined drain, which measured 30m+ long by 1.05m wide, and 0.20m deep. The feature was linear, dark grey, moderately compact clayey silt with frequent large angular and sub angular stones.	Feature 1202 is the single fill of linear stone lined drain [F1201]. This feature was created for drainage/land improvement purposes running parallel to Ballyogan road. No other features were noticed in the vicinity.	30+	1.05	0.20	1201
1203	Fill	Modern	Kilgobbin Site 3	Feature 1203, is the lower fill of a linear stone lined drain, which measured 6m+ long by 0.65m wide, and 0.10m deep. The feature was linear, light brown grey, loosely compact silty sand with frequent large angular and sub angular stones.	Feature 1203 is the lower fill of linear stone lined drain [F1201]. This feature was created for drainage/land improvement purposes running parallel to Ballyogan road. No other features were noticed in the vicinity.	30	0.65	0.10	1201
1204	Deposit	Topsoil/ Modern	Kilgobbin Site 3	Feature 1204, a layer of sod covered the entire site to a depth of between 0.40m. The layer was dark brown, silty sand with frequent inclusions of grass roots. The dimensions of the area monitored while topsoil was stripped to natural subsoil for the purposes of the construction of a haul route for machinery monitored were 60m long by 5m wide.	Feature 1204 is a layer of topsoil which covers the entire site and was created by heavy agricultural tillage over the past centuries. Machine stripped.	60	5	0.40	
1205	Deposit	Ploughsoil/ Modern	Kilgobbin Site 3	Feature 1205, a ploughsoil layer, of redeposit which was found across the entire site including the upper fill of the "French drain". The deposit is generally a light to mid brown, compact clay, and contains occasional charcoal flecks, slate and red brick fragments.	Feature 1205 is the result of modern redeposit possibly due to flooding and agriculture of the surrounding area and is lying over the natural subsoil. Machine stripped.				
1206	Deposit	Geological	Kilgobbin Site 3	Feature 1206, natural subsoil layer, was found across the entire site. The deposit is generally a light brownish yellow to mid-brownish yellow, compact clay, and contains frequent limestone fragments.	Feature 1206 is the result of natural glacial drift, and is lying over mostly granite bedrock. Not excavated.	n/a	n/a	n/a	

BALLYOGAN SITE 4

Feature No.	Feature Type	Feature Period	Site Name	Feature Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill of Cut
1300	Fill	Modern	Ballyogan Site 4	Feature 1300, is the stone lining of a linear "French" drain, which measured 40m+ long by 1.00m wide, and 0.40m deep. The feature was constructed with frequent large flat angular and sub angular stones, to line the edges and top of the drain. Stone fill only visible running over a 10m stretch, but the linear drainage feature seem to run parallel to Ballyogan road	Feature 1300 is the single fill of linear stone lied drain [F1301]. This feature was created for drainage/land improvement purposes running parallel to Ballyogan road. No other features were noticed in the vicinity.	40	1.00	0.40	
1301	Cut	Modern	Ballyogan Site 4	Feature 1301, is the cut of a linear stone lines drain with one fill (1300), measured 40m+ long by 1.00m wide, with a depth of 0.40m. The feature was linear, with sharp breaks of slope at the top, steeply sloping, sides, a moderate break of slope at the base and a roughly flat base. Similar to or same as ditch cut [1304].	Feature 1301, is the cut of a linear "French Drain" with one fill (1300), and is cut into the natural (1305). This modern feature was created for drainage/land improvement purposes.	40	1.00	0.40	
1302	Deposit	Topsoil/ Modern	Ballyogan Site 4	Feature 1302, a layer of sod and topsoil covered the entire site up to a depth of between 0.40m to 0.90m. The layer was dark brown, silty sand with frequent inclusions of grass roots. The dimensions of the area monitored while topsoil was stripped to natural subsoil for the purposes of the construction of a haul route for machinery monitored were approximately 60m long by 5m wide.	Feature 1302 is a layer of topsoil which covers the entire site and was created by heavy agricultural tillage over the past centuries and modern ground-works connected with Ballyogan road. Machine stripped.	60	5	0.90	
1303	Fill	Modern	Ballyogan Site 4	Feature 1303, is the single fill of a linear road side ditch, which measured 40m+ long by 1.50m wide, and 0.23m deep. The feature was linear, mid greyish brown, moderately compact clayey silt with occasional large sub angular stones. (Similar if not the same as 1300).	Feature 1303 is the single fill of roadside ditch [F1304]. This feature was created for drainage/land improvement purposes running parallel to Ballyogan road. No other features were noticed in the vicinity.	40+	1.50	0.23	
1304	Cut	Modern	Ballyogan Site 4	Feature 1304, is the cut of a road side drainage ditch with a single fill (1303), measured 40m+ long by 1.05m wide, with a depth of 0.23m. The feature was linear, with gradual breaks of slope at the top, moderate sloping, sides, a moderate break of slope at the base and a slightly concave base.	Feature 1304, is the cut of a linear drainage ditch with a single fill, (1303), and is cut into the natural (1305). This feature was created for drainage/land improvement purposes. The feature is associated with and contemporary with stone lined drain (1300).	40+	1.50	0.23	
1305	Deposit	Geological	Ballyogan Site 4	Feature 1305, natural subsoil layer, was found across the entire site. The deposit is generally a light brownish yellow to mid-brownish yellow, compact clay, and contains frequent limestone fragments.	Feature 1305 is the result of natural glacial drift, and is lying over mostly granite bedrock. Not excavated.	n/a	n/a	n/a	

BRENANSTOWN SITE 6

Feature No.	Feature Type	Feature Period	Site Name	Feature Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill of Cut
1400	Structure	Modern	Brenanstown Site 6	Feature 1400, is a fairly modern stone lined culvert 1.00m height by 1.00m width and 5m+ deep. The stones were dressed granite blocks bonded with relatively compact white mortar, similar to that used on other structures such as the adjacent embankment wall, connected with the Old Harcourt St. Railway	Feature 1400, a granite stone lined culvert, possibly for drainage, associated with the construction of the old Harcourt street railway line (1854-1959)	1.00	1.00	5+	1402
1401	Fill	Redeposited Topsoil	Brenanstown Site 6	Feature 1401, a layer of redeposited topsoil covered the culvert to depth of between 2.00m. The layer was mid orangish brown, silty clay with frequent tree roots. This layer sealed the stone lined culvert	Feature 1401 is a layer of topsoil which covers the stone lined culvert.	3.00	3.00	2.60	1402
1402	Cut	Modern	Brenanstown Site 6	Feature 1402, is the cut for the modern stone culvert 1400.	Feature 1402 is the trench cut for the culvert. Not excavated.	2+	1.20	5+	
1403	Deposit	Geological	Brenanstown Site 6	Feature 1403, natural subsoil layer, was found across the entire site. The deposit is generally a dark brownish yellow to mid-brownish orange, compact clay, and contains frequent limestone fragments.	Feature 1403 is the result of natural glacial drift, and is lying over mostly granite bedrock. Not excavated.	n/a	n/a	n/a	

Appendix 5: Excavation 07E0095: 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 07E0095:12:1 is the first find from feature (F12), excavated under licence 07E0095. The majority of artefacts have been labelled as coming from fills or deposits.

The pottery and flint artefacts were all bagged on site according to material type, period and feature 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 delicate prehistoric pottery was allowed to dry and then wrapped carefully in acid-free tissue and stored in boxes until analysed by a specialist. The finds below are listed in broadly sequential order, by feature number and then by finds number.

Find Number	Feature Number	Site Name	Find Type	Period	Description	Conservation	Specialist analysis
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BRENANSTOWN SITE 3

Find No.	Feature No.	Site Name	Find Type	Period	Description
07E0095:4:1	4	Brenanstown Site 3	Lithic	Prehistoric?	Flint
07E0095:4:2	4	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:4:3	4	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Black body sherd.
07E0095:4:4	4	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/black body sherd.
07E0095:4:5	4	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/black body sherd.
07E0095:4:6	4	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/black body sherd.
07E0095:4:7	4	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:4:8	4	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:4:9	4	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:4:10	4	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/black body sherd.
07E0095:4:11	4	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:12:1	12	Brenanstown Site 3	Lithic	Prehistoric?	Flint debitage
07E0095:12:2	12	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:12:3	12	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.

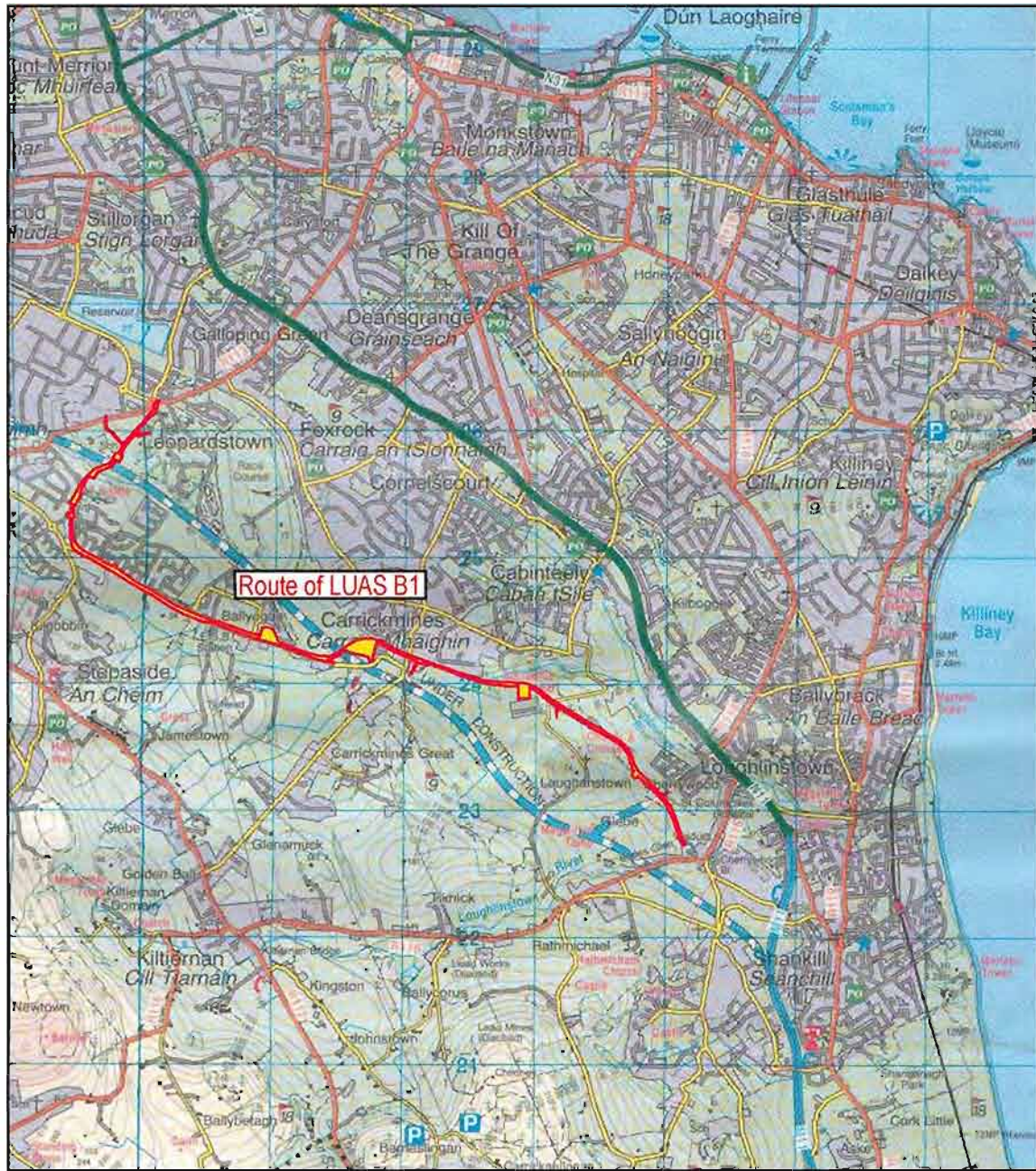
Find No.	Feature No.	Site Name	Find Type	Period	Description
07E0095:12:4	12	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:12:5	12	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/black body sherd.
07E0095:12:6	12	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:12:7	12	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:12:8	12	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:12:9	12	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:12:10	12	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/black body sherd.
07E0095:12:11	12	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:12:12	12	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:12:13	12	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/black body sherd.
07E0095:12:14	12	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/black body sherd.
07E0095:12:15	12	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/black body sherd.
07E0095:12:16	12	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:12:17	12	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:12:18	12	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:12:19	12	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/black body sherd.
07E0095:12:20	12	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:12:21	12	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:12:22	12	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:12:23	12	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:12:24	12	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:12:25	12	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:12:26	12	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:12:27	12	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:12:28	12	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:12:29	12	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:12:30	12	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/black body sherd.
07E0095:12:31	12	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:12:32	12	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:14:1	14	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:14:2	14	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:14:3	14	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:14:4	14	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:14:5	14	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:14:6	14	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.

Find No.	Feature No.	Site Name	Find Type	Period	Description
07E0095:14:7	14	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:14:8	14	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:14:9	14	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:14:10	14	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:14:11	14	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:14:12	14	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:14:13	14	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:14:14	14	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:14:15	14	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:14:16	14	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:14:17	14	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:14:18	14	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:14:19	14	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:14:20	14	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:14:21	14	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:14:22	14	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:14:23	14	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:14:24	14	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:14:25	14	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:14:26	14	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:14:27	14	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:14:28	14	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:14:29	14	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:14:30	14	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:14:31	14	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/black body sherd.
07E0095:14:32	14	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/black body sherd.
07E0095:14:33	14	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:14:34	14	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:16:1	16	Brenanstown Site 3	Lithic	Prehistoric	Scraper with retouch
07E0095:16:2	16	Brenanstown Site 3	Lithic	Prehistoric	Thumbnail scraper
07E0095:16:3	16	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/black rim sherd.
07E0095:16:4	16	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/black body sherd.
07E0095:16:5	16	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:16:6	16	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:16:7	16	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.

Find No.	Feature No.	Site Name	Find Type	Period	Description
07E0095:16:8	16	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:16:9	16	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:16:10	16	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:16:11	16	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:16:12	16	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/black body sherd.
07E0095:16:13	16	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:16:14	16	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:16:15	16	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/black body sherd.
07E0095:16:16	16	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/black body sherd.
07E0095:16:17	16	Brenanstown Site 3	Lithic	Prehistoric?	Flint debitage
07E0095:16:18	16	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/black body sherd.
07E0095:16:19	16	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/black body sherd.
07E0095:16:20	16	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:17:1	17	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:17:2	17	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:17:3	17	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:17:4	17	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/black body sherd.
07E0095:17:5	17	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/black body sherd.
07E0095:17:6	17	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/black body sherd.
07E0095:17:7	17	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/black body sherd.
07E0095:17:8	17	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/orange body sherd.
07E0095:17:9	17	Brenanstown Site 3	Ceramic	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: 2800BC - 1500BC	Red/black body sherd.
07E0095:600:1	600	Kilgobbin Site 1	Ceramic	Unidentified, possibly Medieval	Orange/cream body sherd
07E0095:604:1	604	Kilgobbin Site 1	Lithic	Unidentified, possibly Prehistoric	Flint core

Appendix 6: Excavation 07E0095: soil samples register

Sample Type	Sample Number	Feature Number	Site Name	Sample Container Type	No. of Containers
Soil	1	12	Brenanstown Site 3	Buckets (15 litres)	3
Soil	2	100	Brenanstown Site 1	Large bag (10 litres)	1
Soil	3	200	Brenanstown Site 2	Large bag (10 litres)	1
Soil	4	201	Brenanstown Site 2	Large bag (10 litres)	1
Soil	5	401	Ballyogan Site 1	Large bag (10 litres)	1
Soil	7	702	Ballyogan Site 3	Sample Bags (3.5 litres)	2
Soil	8	800	Laughanstown Site 1	Bucket (10 litres)	1



Scale 1:50000

0 2km

Sites: Kilgobbin, Brenanstown
Licence No. 07E0096
Job No. 679
Date January 2007
Client: RPA
Drawn by: AJ



Route of Luas B1



Temporary works
compounds along
route of Luas B1



Unit 4A
Oundrum Business Park,
Dublin 14
Tel. +353 1 2968190-3
Fax. +353 1 2968195
email: info@crds.ie

Figure 1: Extract from Discovery Series Map, Sheet 50, showing approximate location of the Luas B1 route, County Dublin.

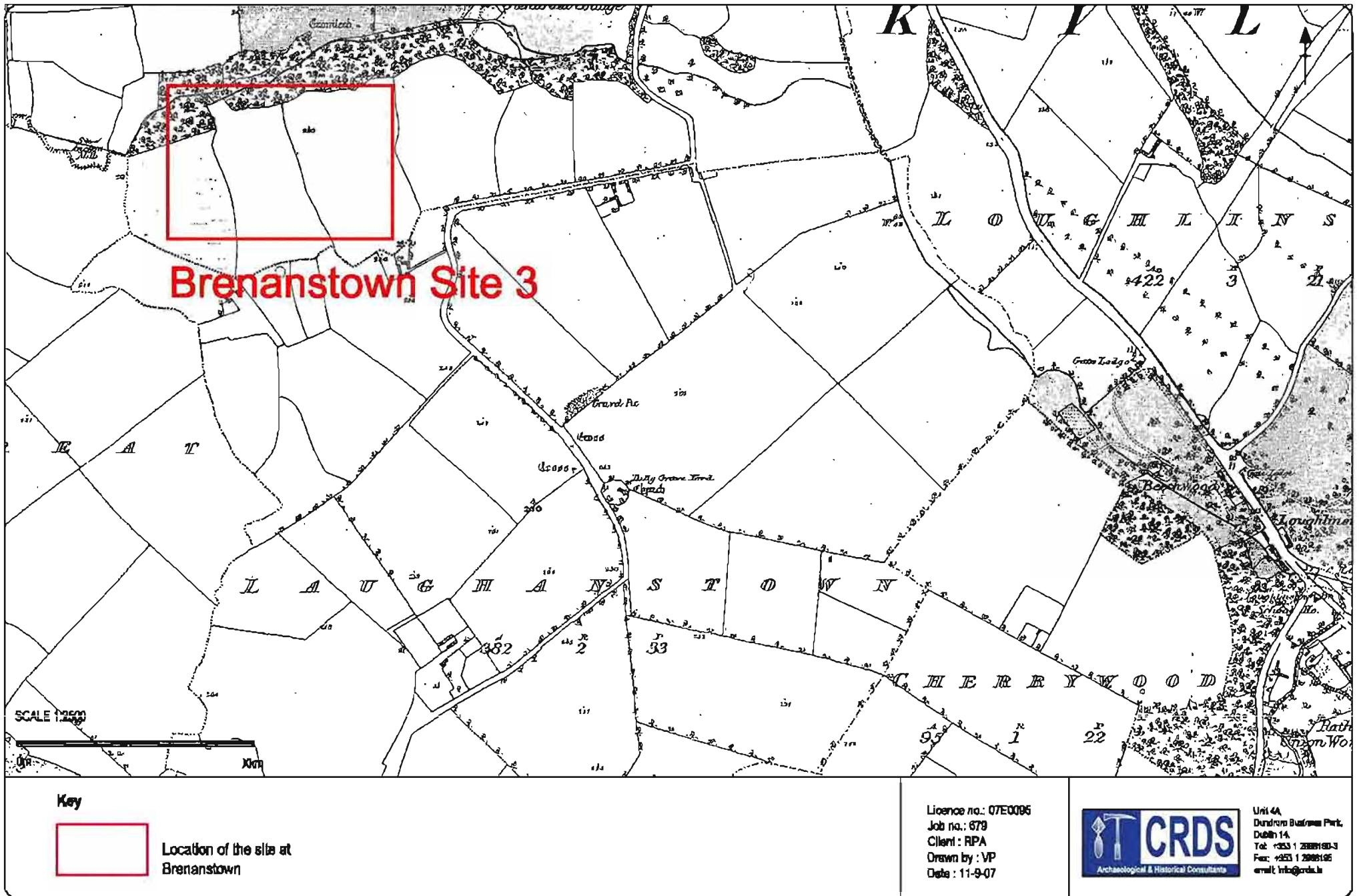
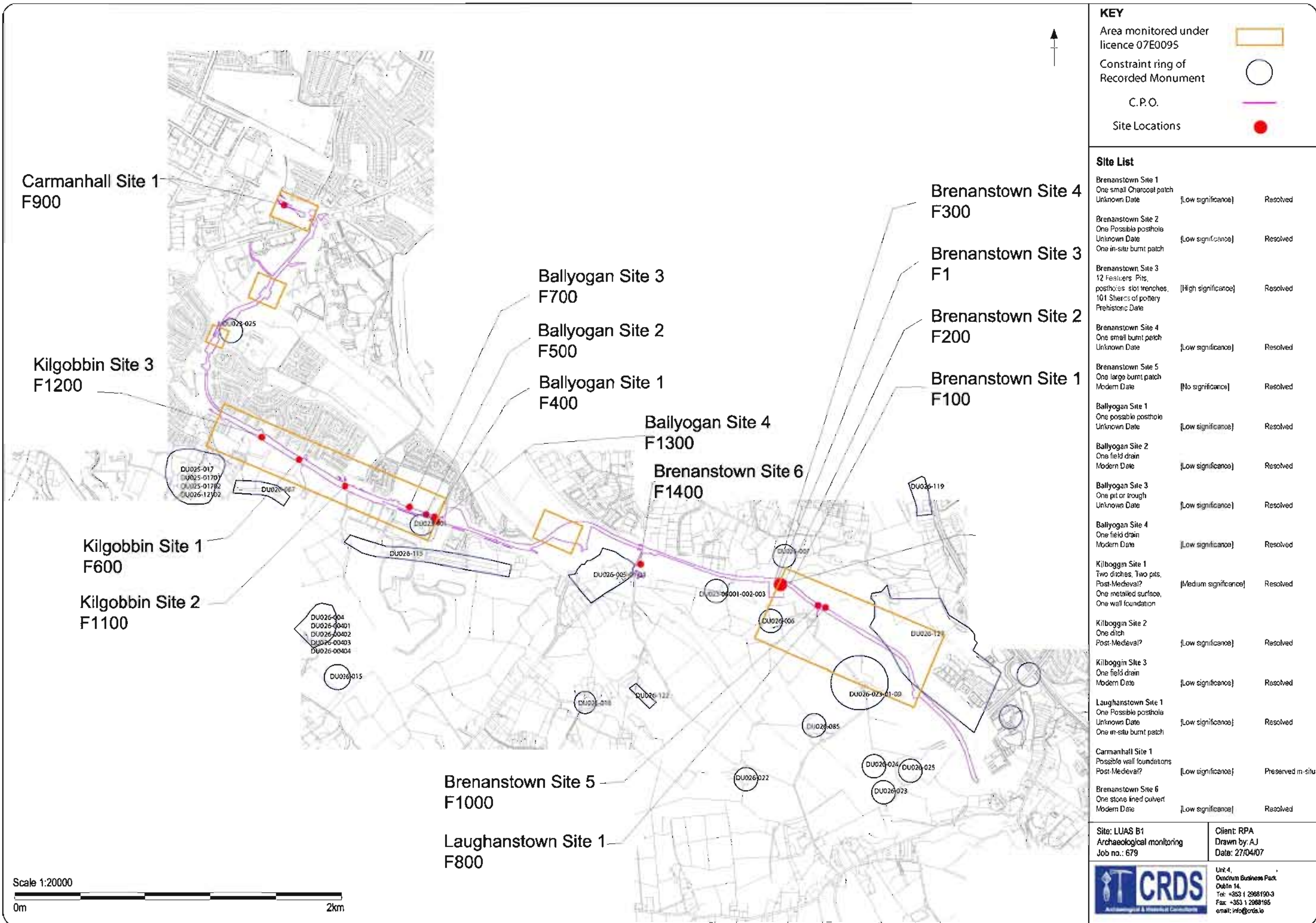


Figure 2: Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1843 map of the area of Site 1 at Brenanstown, Co. Dublin.



KEY

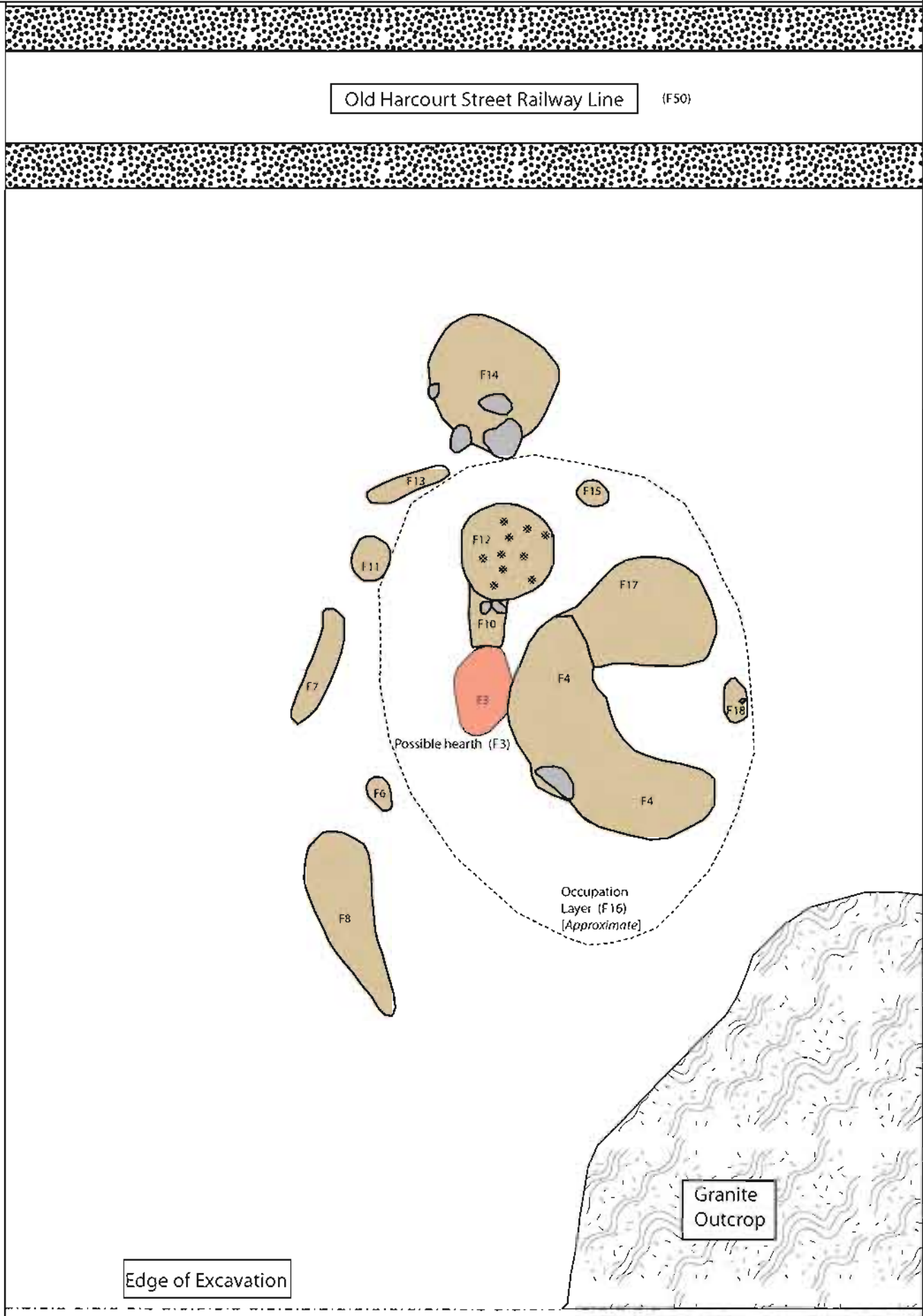
- Area monitored under licence 07E0095
- Constraint ring of Recorded Monument
- C.P.O.
- Site Locations

Site List

Brenanstown Site 1 One small Charcoal patch Unknown Date	[Low significance]	Resolved
Brenanstown Site 2 One Possible posthole Unknown Date	[Low significance]	Resolved
Brenanstown Site 3 One in-situ burnt patch	[Low significance]	Resolved
Brenanstown Site 3 12 Features: Pits, postholes, slot trenches, 101 Shards of pottery Prehistoric Date	[High significance]	Resolved
Brenanstown Site 4 One small burnt patch Unknown Date	[Low significance]	Resolved
Brenanstown Site 5 One large burnt patch Modern Date	[No significance]	Resolved
Ballyogan Site 1 One possible posthole Unknown Date	[Low significance]	Resolved
Ballyogan Site 2 One field drain Modern Date	[Low significance]	Resolved
Ballyogan Site 3 One pit or trough Unknown Date	[Low significance]	Resolved
Ballyogan Site 4 One field drain Modern Date	[Low significance]	Resolved
Kilgobbin Site 1 Two ditches, Two pits, Post-Medieval? One metalised surface, One wall foundation	[Medium significance]	Resolved
Kilgobbin Site 2 One ditch Post-Medieval?	[Low significance]	Resolved
Kilgobbin Site 3 One field drain Modern Date	[Low significance]	Resolved
Laughanstown Site 1 One Possible posthole Unknown Date	[Low significance]	Resolved
Carmanhall Site 1 Possible wall foundations Post-Medieval?	[Low significance]	Preserved in-situ
Brenanstown Site 6 One stone lined culvert Modern Date	[Low significance]	Resolved

Site: LUAS B1 Archaeological monitoring Job no.: 679	Client: RPA Drawn by: AJ Date: 27/04/07
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Figure 3 : Luas B1 archaeological monitoring locations of feature groups exposed



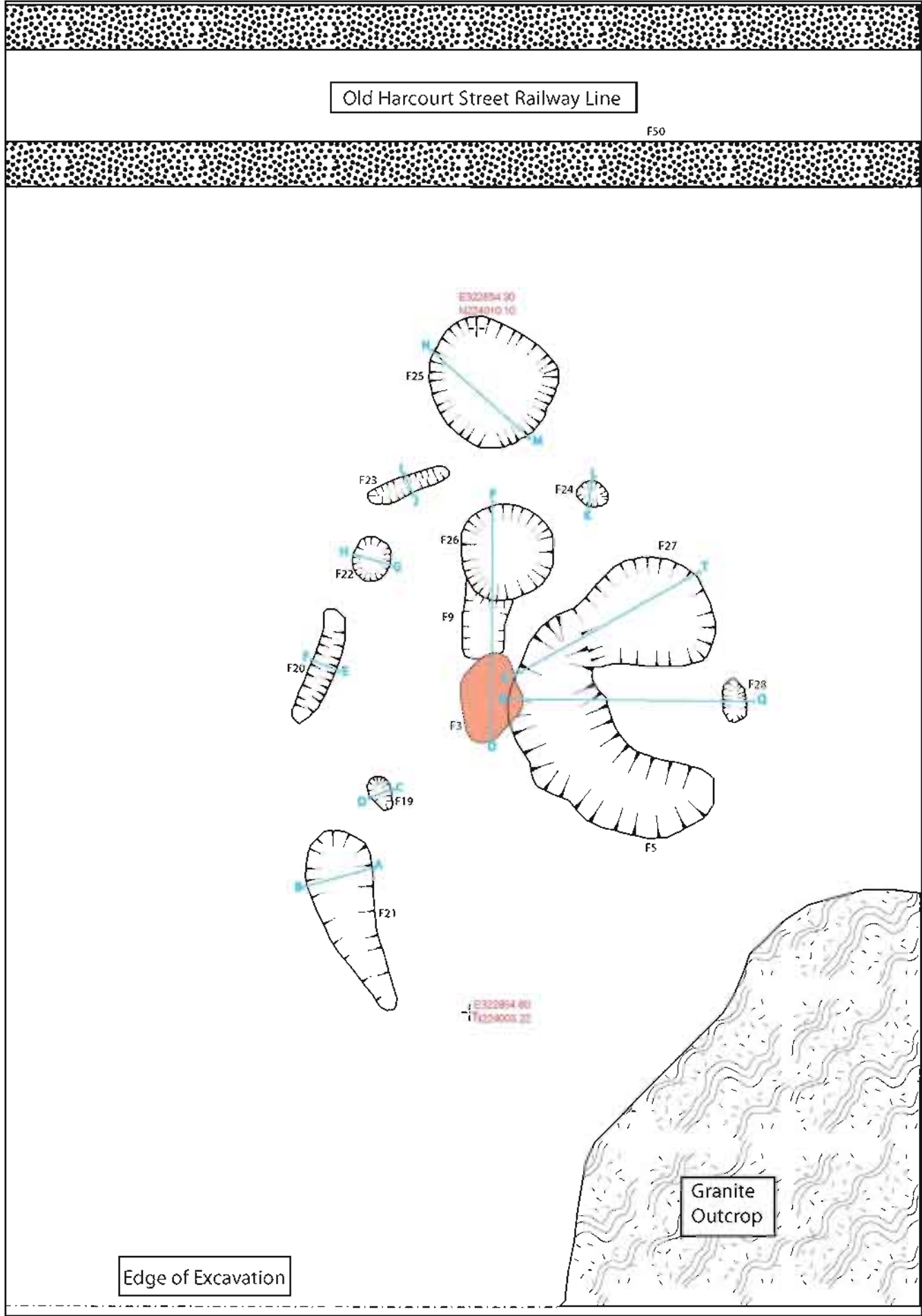
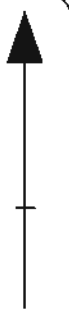
Finds	Contexts	Boundaries
* Charcoal	Brick	— Boundary of fill
☞ Bone	Wood	- - - Change in slope
☞ Burnt bone	Stone	— Boundary of cut
☞ Burnt stone	Pottery	— Section Line
	Stones	- - - Limit of excavation
	Slag	- - - Level line
	All other contexts	- - - Boundary unclear
		- - - Contain cut by other context

Site: Brenanstown Site 3
Job No. 679

Date: March 2007
Client: RPA
Drawn by: AJ

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email: info@crds.ie

Figure 4 : Pre-excavation plan, 07E0095 Brenanstown site 3, possible Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age structure.



SCALE 1:50
0m 2.5m

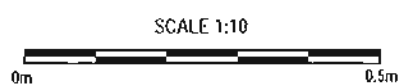
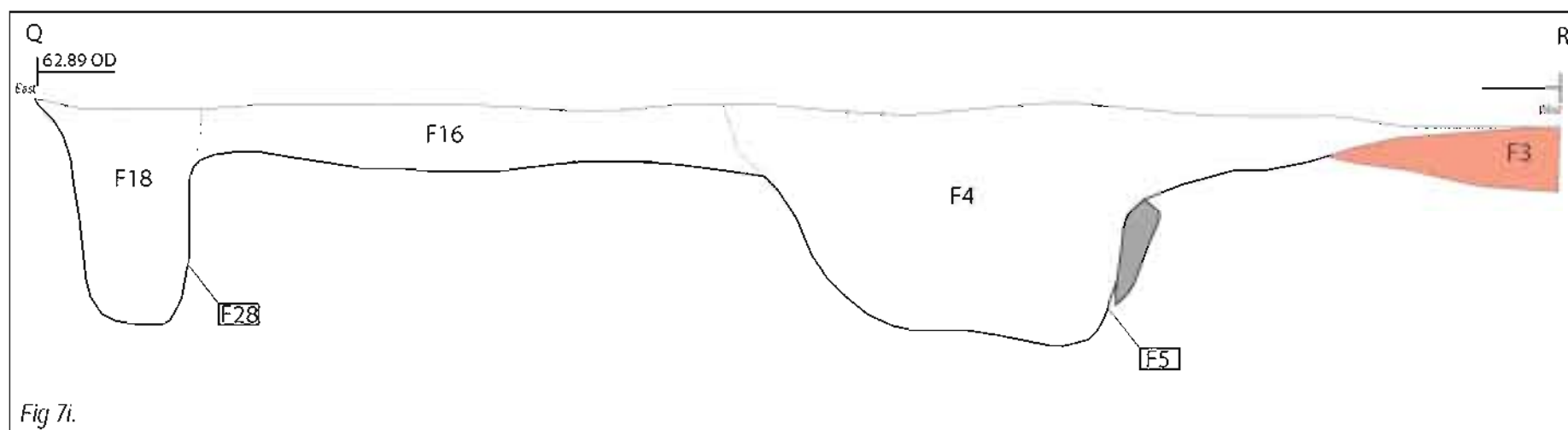
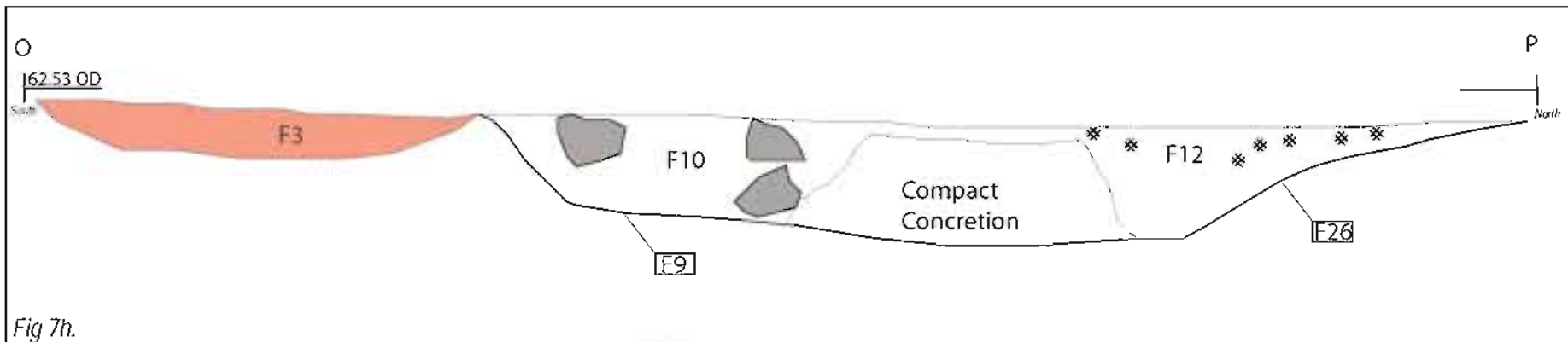
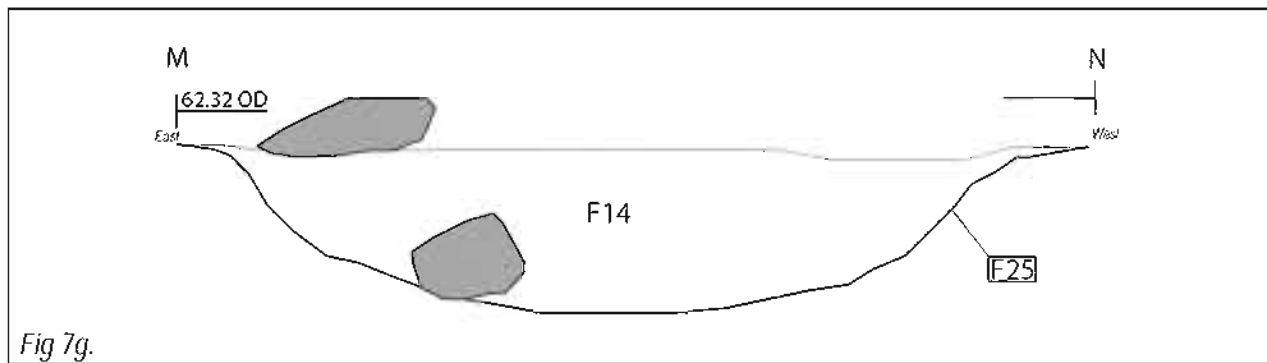
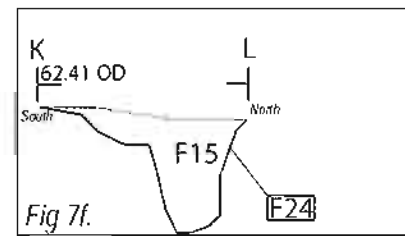
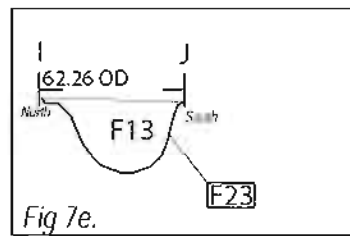
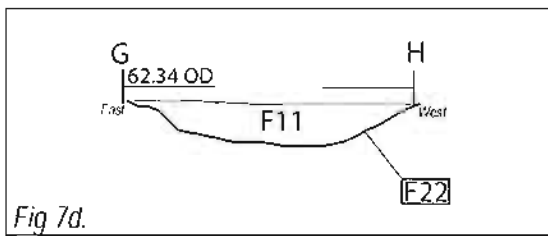
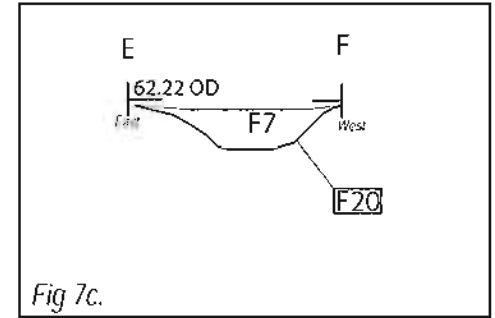
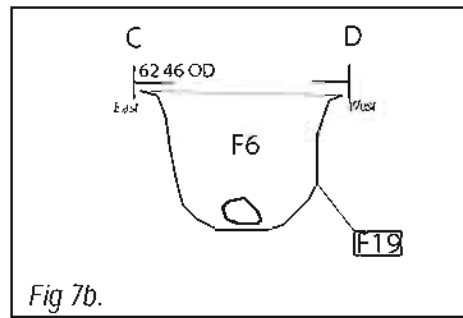
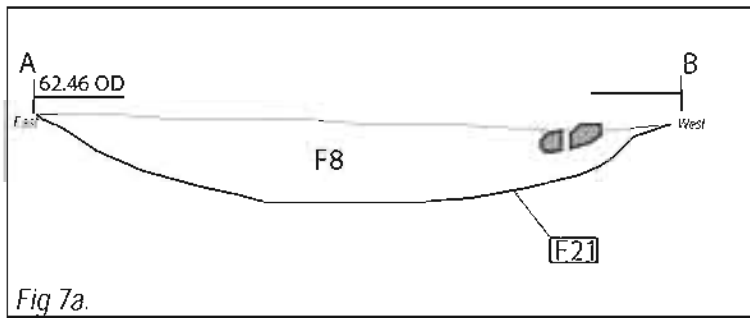
Finds	Contexts	Boundaries
Charcoal	Brick	Boundary of fill
Bone	Wood	Change in slope
Burnt bone	Stonewall	Boundary of cut
Burnt stone	Pottery	Section Line
	Slag	
	Features	Limit of excavation
	Burnt Patch	Level line
	Stones	Boundary unclear
	All other contexts	Context cut by other context

Site: Brenanstown Site 3
Job No: 679

Date: March 2007
Client: RPA
Drawn by: AJ

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Figure 5 : Post-excavation plan, 07E0095, Brenanstown site 3, Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, possible structure.



Finds	Contexts	Boundaries
* Charcoal	■ Burnt pitch	— Boundary of fill
□ Stone	□ All other contexts	— Boundary of cut
		+ Section Line

Site: Brenanstown
 Job No: 679
 Date: March 2007
 Client: RPA
 Drawn by: AJ

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Figure 7: 07E0095 Brenanstown Site 3, sections through features.

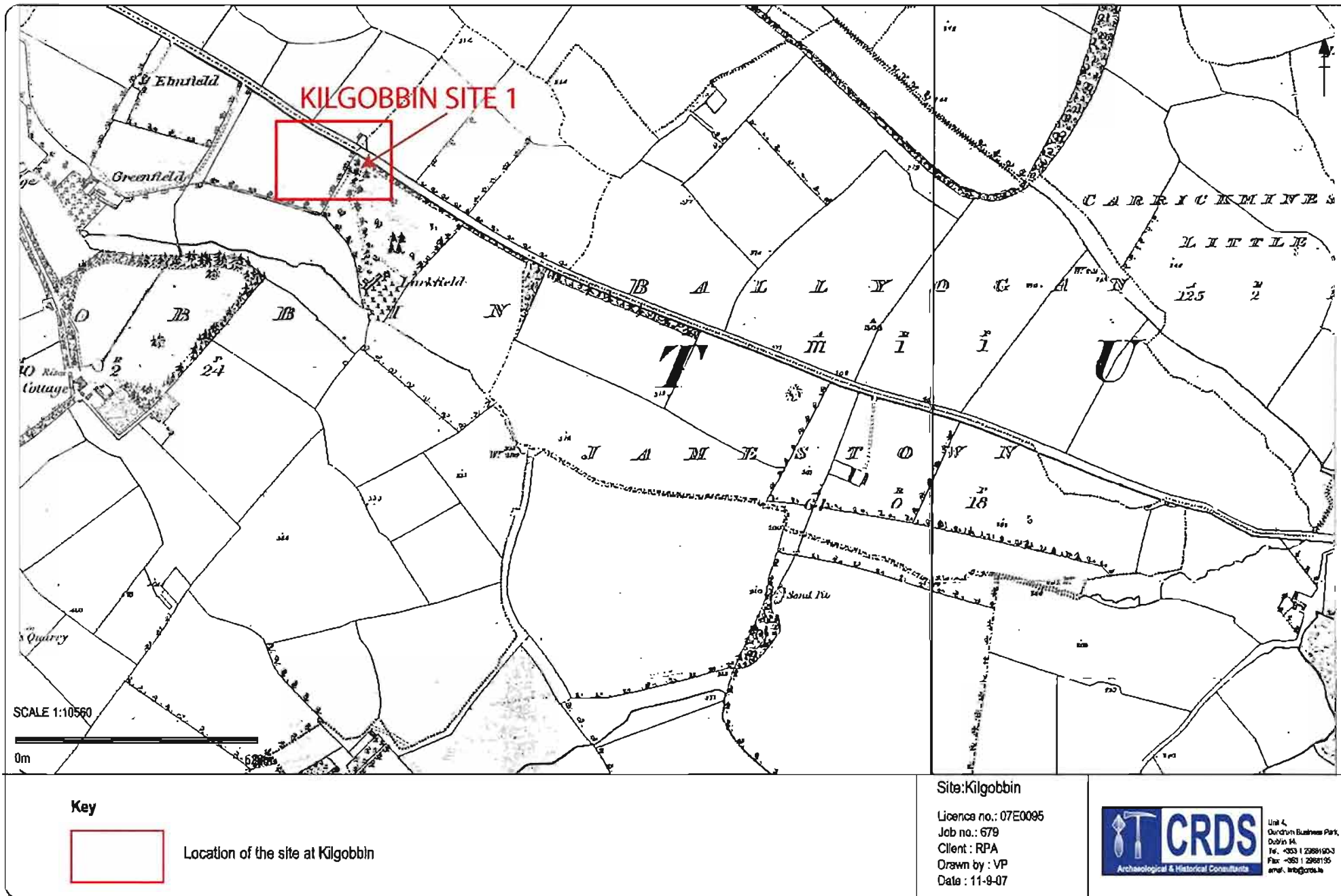
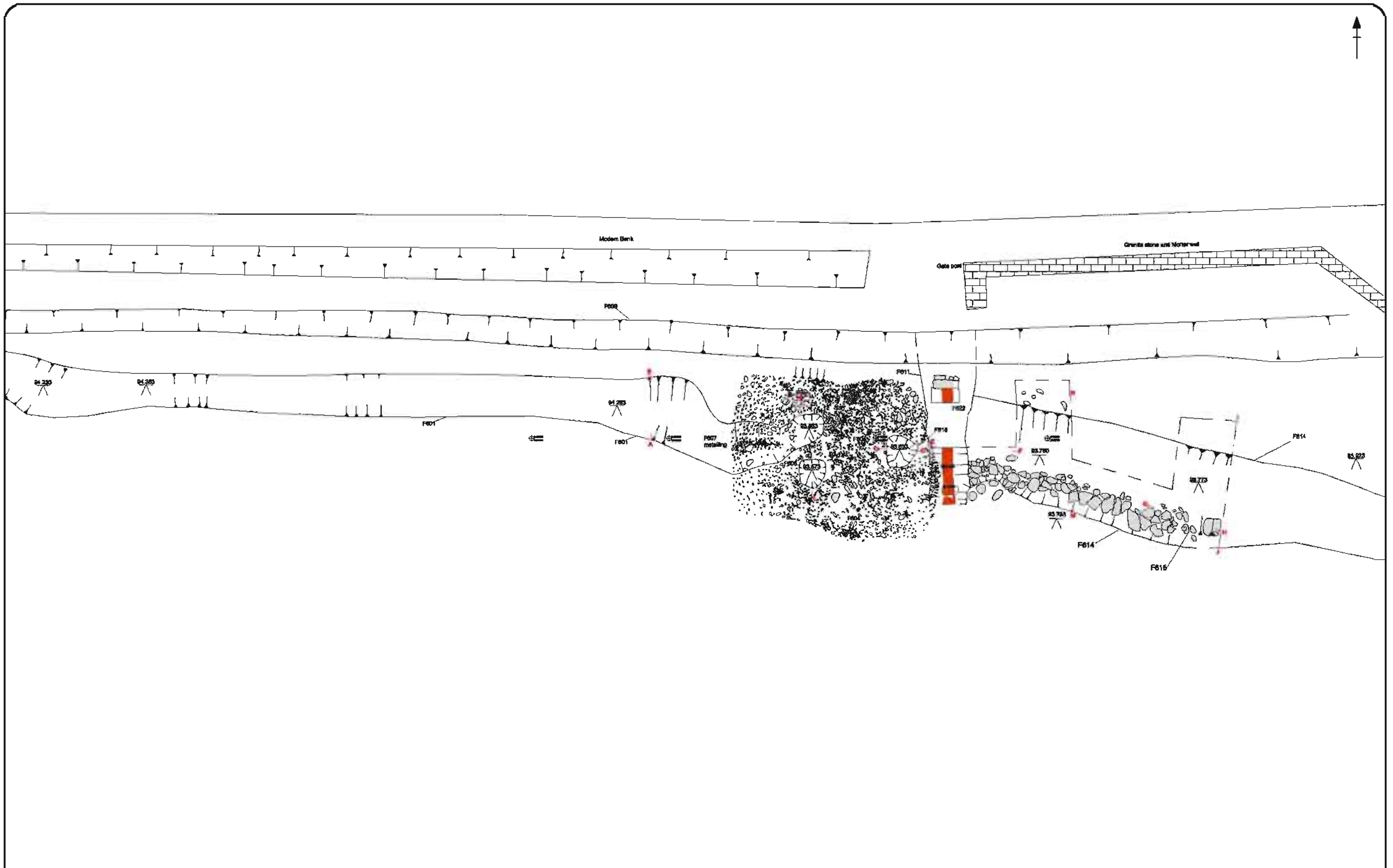


Figure 8: Ordnance survey map, 1st Edition (1843), of the area around Kilgobbin Site 1, Co. Dublin



0m 5m

Figure 9: Plan of site 1 Kilgobbin, showing the archaeological features uncovered.

Boundaries

- Boundary of fill
- • • Change in slope
- Boundary of cut
- Limit of excavation
- - - Context cut by other context
- - - Level line
- - - Boundary unclear
- - - Section line

Site: Kilgobbin

Licence no.: 07E0096
 Job no.: 878
 Client: RPA
 Drawn by: VP
 Date: 12-9-07



Figure 9

Unit 4,
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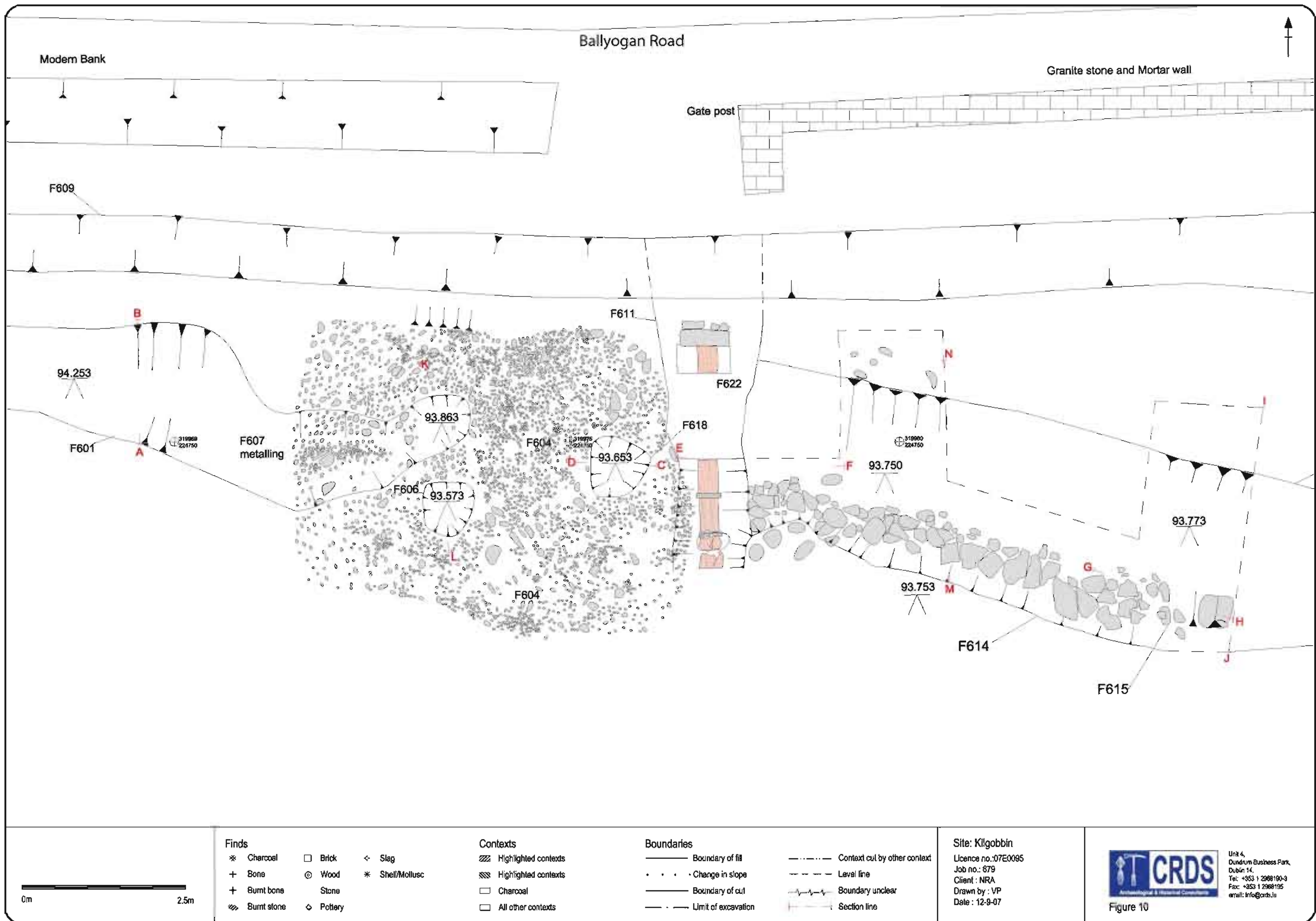


Figure 10: Plan of features exposed at Kilboggin Site 1 in relation to Ballyogan road.

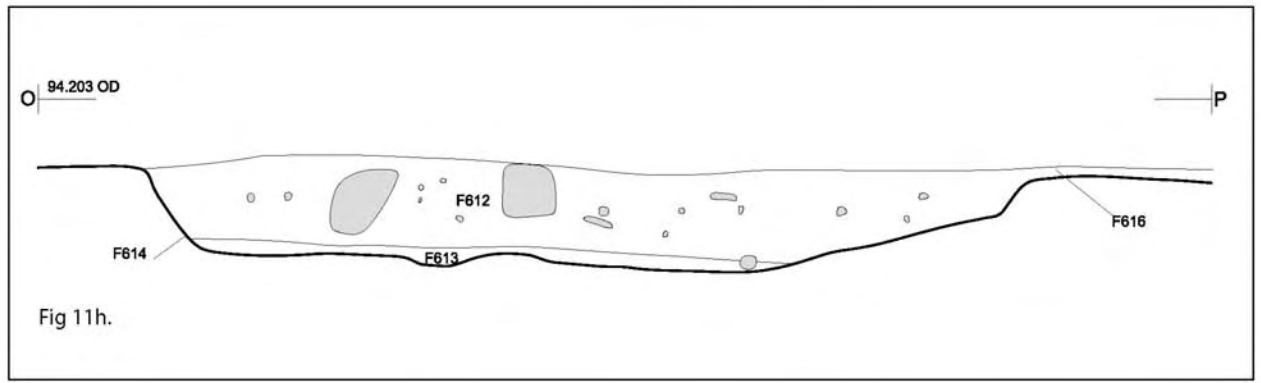
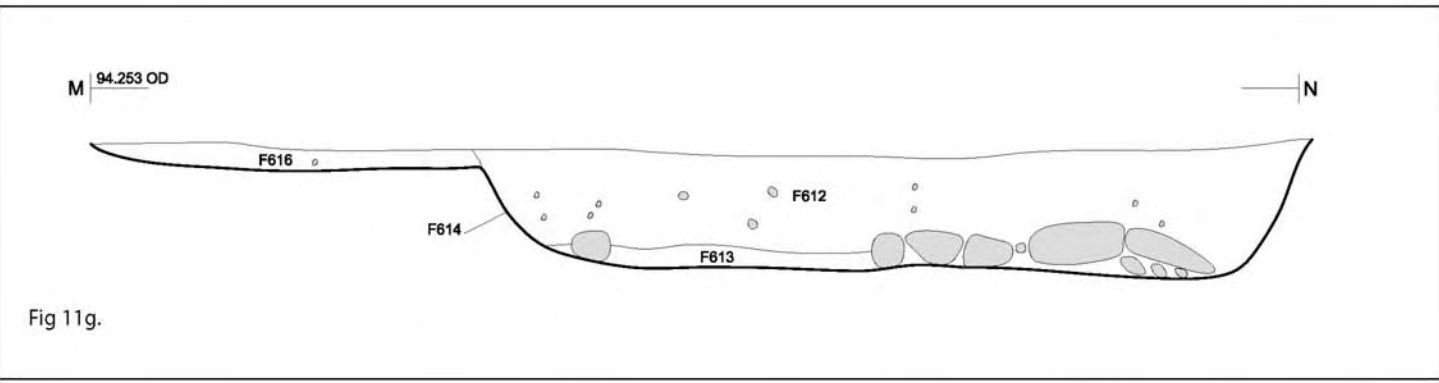
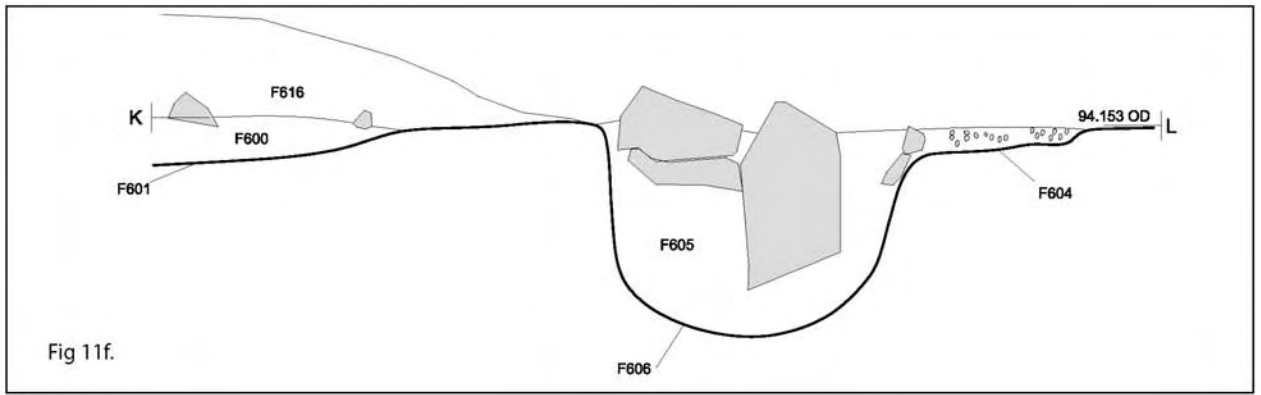
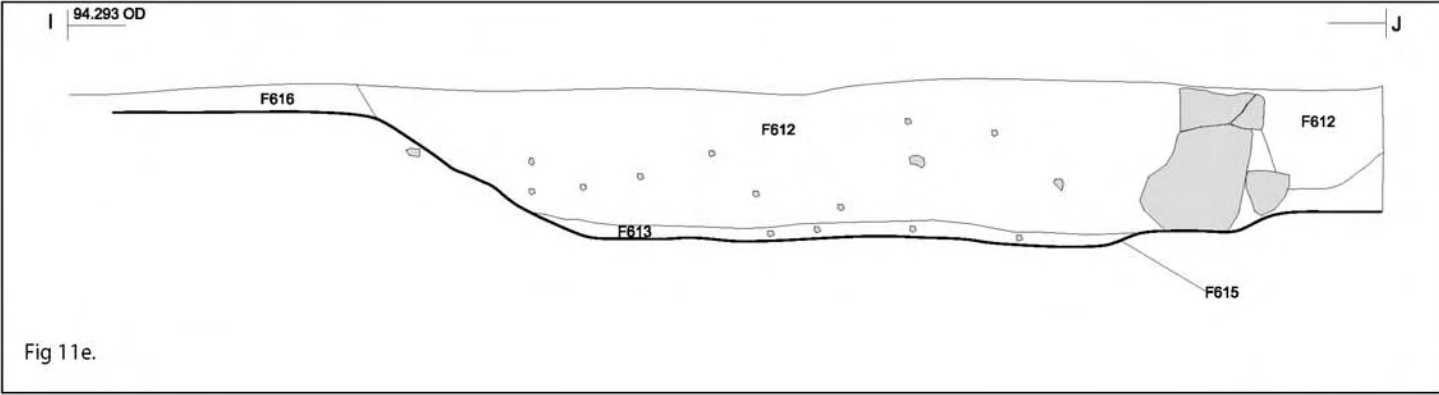
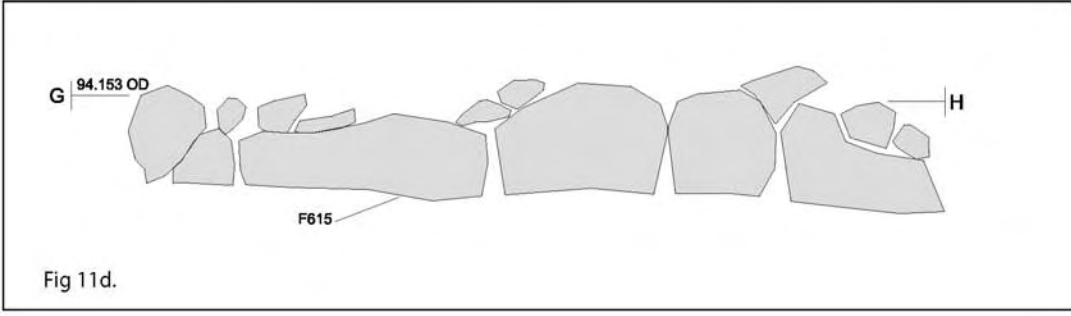
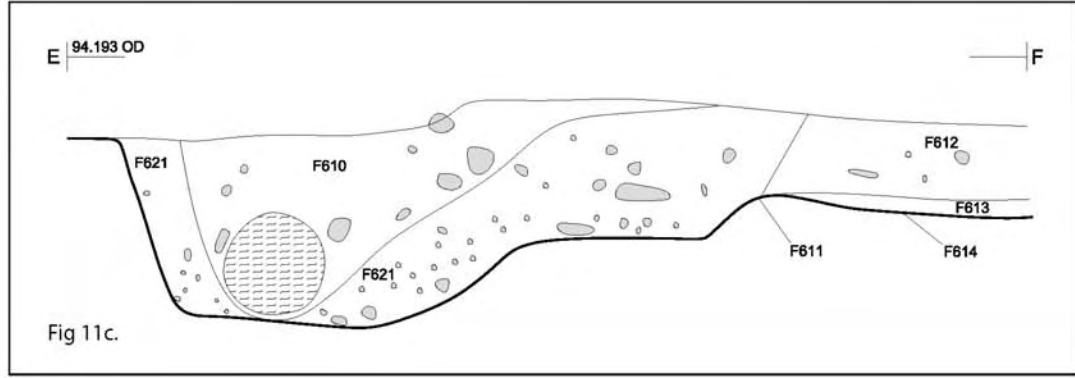
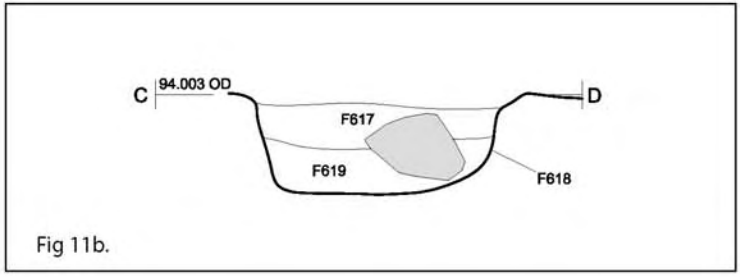
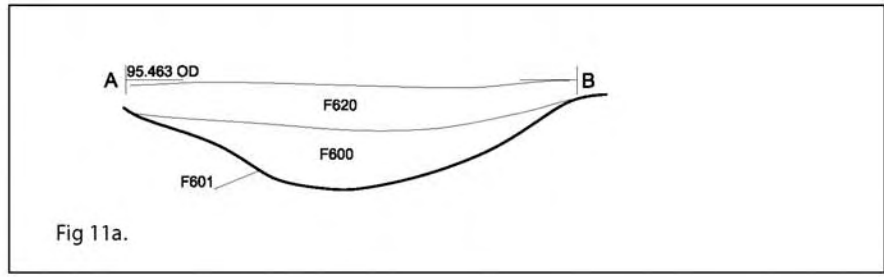


Figure 11: Sections of features uncovered at Site 1 Kilgobbin.

Finds			Boundaries		
* Charcoal	□ Brick	◇ Slag	— Boundary of fill	- - - - Context cut by other context	
+ Bone	⊙ Wood	* Shell/Mollusc	· · · Change in slope	- - - Level line	
+ Burnt bone	○ Stone		— Boundary of cut	- - - - Boundary unclear	
▨ Burnt stone	◇ Pottery		- - - Limit of excavation	— Section line	

Site: Kilgobbin
 Licence no.: 07E0095
 Job no.: 679
 Client: RPA
 Drawn by: VP
 Date: 12-9-07

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Plate 1: Ballyogan Site 1. Mid-excavation photograph showing possible posthole, (F400 & F401). Facing north.



Plate 2: Ballyogan Site 2. Pre-excavation photograph showing field drain, (F500). Facing east.

Plate No: 1+2
Job No: 679
Date: Oct. 2007-
Client: RPA
Photo By: AJ





Plate 3: Ballyogan Site 3. Mid-excavation photograph showing possible pit/trough, (F702 & F703). Facing east.



Plate 4: Ballyogan Site 3. Post-excavation photograph showing pit (F703) and field drain (F704). Facing east.



Plate 5: Ballyogan Site 4. Mid-excavation photograph showing field drain, (F1300). Facing north-east.



Plate 6: Brenanstown Site 1. Mid-excavation photograph showing charcoal patch, (F100). Facing east.



Plate 7: Brenanstown Site 2. Mid-excitation photograph showing possible posthole (F201, F202) and in-situ bunt patch, (F200). Facing west.



Plate 8: Brenanstown Site 4. Pre-excitation photograph showing small burnt patch, (F300). Facing south.



Plate 9: Brenanstown Site 3. Photograph of pre-excavation hand cleaning around features. Facing south-east.



Plate 10: Brenanstown Site 3. Mid-excavation photograph showing general area around site. Facing south-east.

Plate No: 9+10
Job No: 679
Date: Oct. 2007
Client: RPA
Photo By: AJ





Plate 11: Brenanstown Site 3. Mid-excavation photograph showing possible pit (F12, F23) and hearth (F3). Facing south.



Plate 12: Brenanstown Site 3. Mid-excavation photograph showing possible pit (F4, F5) and hearth (F3). Facing north.

Plate Nos: 11+12
Job No: 679
Date: Oct. 2007
Client: RPA
Photo By: AJ





Plate 13: Brenanstown Site 5. Pre-excavation photograph showing in-situ burnt patch (F1000). . Facing north.



Plate 14: Kilgobbin Site 2. Mid-excavation photograph showing possible ditch (F1100). Facing east.



Plate 15: Carmanhall Site 1. Pre-excitation photograph showing area of fence foundation pits. . Facing east.



Plate 16: Carmanhall Site 1. Mid-excitation photograph showing possible wall foundation (F900). Facing north.

Plate No: 1S+16
Job No: 679
Date: Oct. 2007
Client: RPA
Photo By: AJ





Plate 17: Kilgobbin Site 1. Mid-excavation photograph showing section of ditch, (F600, F601). Facing north-west.



Plate 18: Kilgobbin Site 1. Mid-excavation photograph showing possible metallurgical surface, (F604). Facing east.

Plate No: 17+18
Job No: 679
Date: Oct. 2007
Client: RPA
Photo By: AJ





Plate 19: Kilgobbin Site 1. Mid-excavation photograph showing section of wall foundation, (F615). Facing south-east.



Plate 20: Kilgobbin Site 1. Mid-excavation photograph showing possible wall foundation, (F615). Facing east.

Plate Nos: 19+20
Job No: 679
Date: Oct. 2007
Client: RPA
Photo By: AJ





Plate 21: Kilgobbin Site 3. Pre-excavation photograph showing field drain, (F1200). Facing east.



Plate 22: Laughanstown Site 1. Mid-excavation photograph showing possible posthole (F801, F802), and small in-situ burnt patch. Facing east.



Plate 23: Brenanstown Site 6. Photograph showing stone lined culvert, (F1400). Facing north.



Plate 24: Brenanstown Site 6. Photograph showing stone lined culvert behind embankment wall. Facing north.

Plate Nos: 23+24
Job No: 679
Date: Oct. 2007
Client: RPA
Photo By: AJ

