

Excavation of Site A, Bailis & Monitoring, Alexander Reid, Navan



McGLADE & RUDDY

21/08/2019

16E449

NT/130058

SITE NAME

Alexander Reid & Bailis, Navan, Co. Meath

CLIENT

Grandbrind Ltd., 120 Rathgar Road, Dublin 6

RMP

N/a

PLANNING

Meath County Council NT/130058

LICENCE

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ABBREVIATIONS USED

DoAHRRGA	Dept. of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs
NMI	National Museum of Ireland
NMS	National Monuments Service
OS	Ordnance Survey
RMP	Record of Monuments and Places
NIAH	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage
LAP	Local Area Plan

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I would like to thank Antoine Giacometti for his advice and encouragement during the post-excavation process.

Finally I would like to thank the specialists who are currently working on the material from the site. I look forward to seeing your results.

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Section 1 Introduction

Report summary

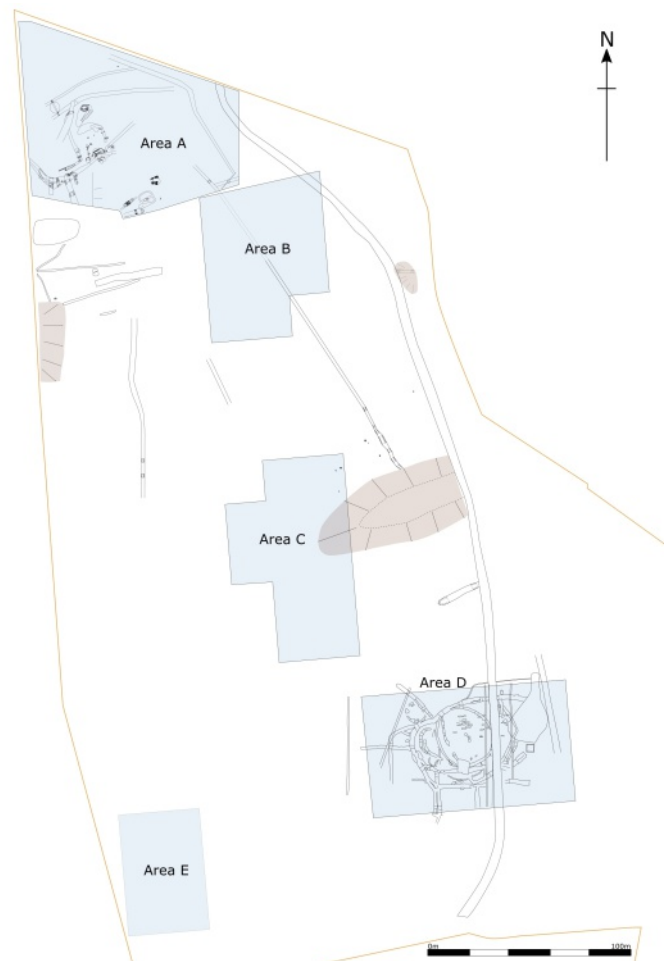
This report relates to the last of the required monitoring required for the development site at Alexander Reid and Bailis, carried out in three blocks in 2017, 2018 and 2019. It includes the preliminary findings for the 2019 excavation of Area A within the development.

An early medieval settlement was excavated during the earlier phase of the site in Area D (McGlade 2017). Some Late Iron Age features were uncovered on the site suggesting this location may have been a settlement prior to the creation of the ringfort. The earliest phase of the ringfort dated to 428-607AD and there was evidence for a number of later phases. After the abandonment of the ringfort the location was used as a burial ground in the 17th century. The post-excitation analyses of the Area D excavation are mostly complete. A Final Report on the findings of the excavation of Areas A and D will be issued once the post-excitation analysis of Area A is complete.

During the subsequent monitoring the continuation of a number of ditches identified during the Area D excavation were uncovered. These did not extend far from the settlement and a wider associated field system was not uncovered. A number of agricultural features were uncovered to the north and west of Area D as well as a small area of truncated pits on a ridge of higher ground to the north.

A phase of excavation was carried out in Area A in the north of the site in 2019. The remains

of a medieval field system and a post-medieval farmstead were uncovered in this area, with a clay-walled cottage, yard, kiln and processing area identified. A coin retrieved from the beaten floor of the cottage dated to the early 17th century and the ceramic assemblage suggested the farmstead went out of use by the early 18th century. There was evidence to suggest that more buildings were present originally, and that the farmstead had been intentionally levelled. The site formed part of the estate lands associated with Sion House to the south, which was constructed in 1838. There is evidence across the site for land improvement and levelling associated with the estate.



Overview of the findings of the monitoring programmes and excavations of Areas A and D in Alexander Reid and Bailis townlands



Site location, basemap from Bing Maps (top)

Site location, basemap from Ordnance Survey mapviewer (bottom)

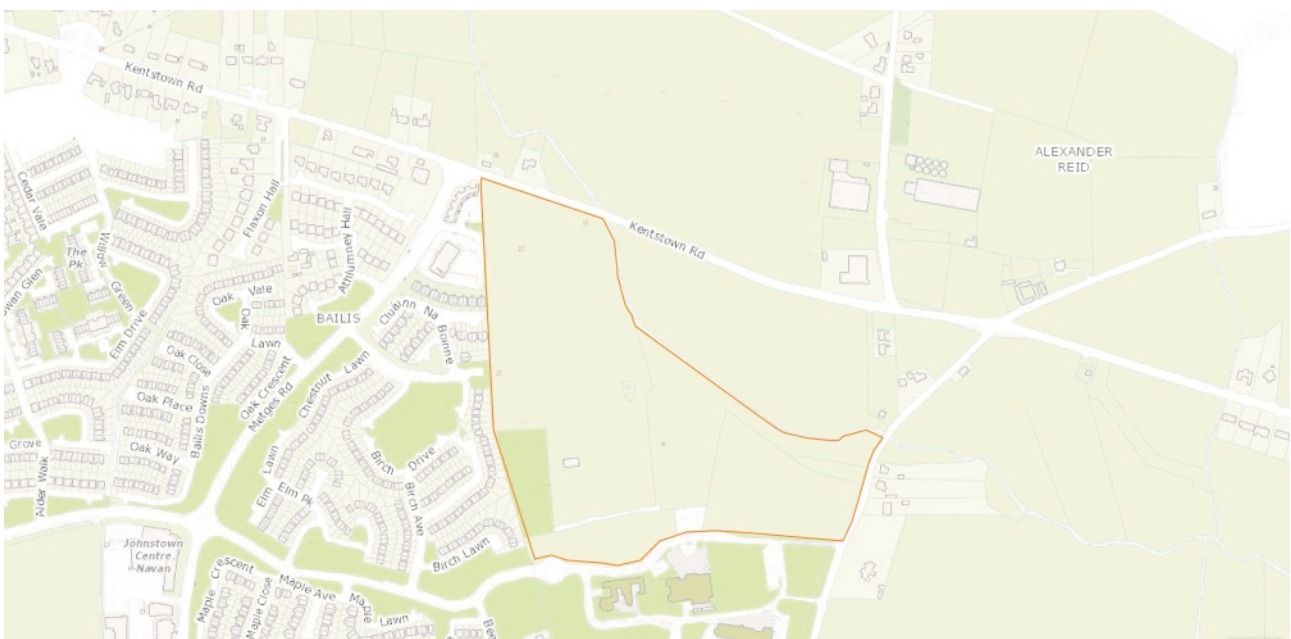
Site location

The archaeological excavation (Area A) extended over an area 105m by 95m within Bailis townland. Bailis is in the parish of Athlumney and the barony of Skreen. Area A is located in the northwest corner of a larger development site in Alexander Reid and Bailis townlands. The development site is located to the south of the R153 Kentstown Road and to the east of Navan, Co. Meath (689065/767300). St. Martha's College, formerly Sion House, is

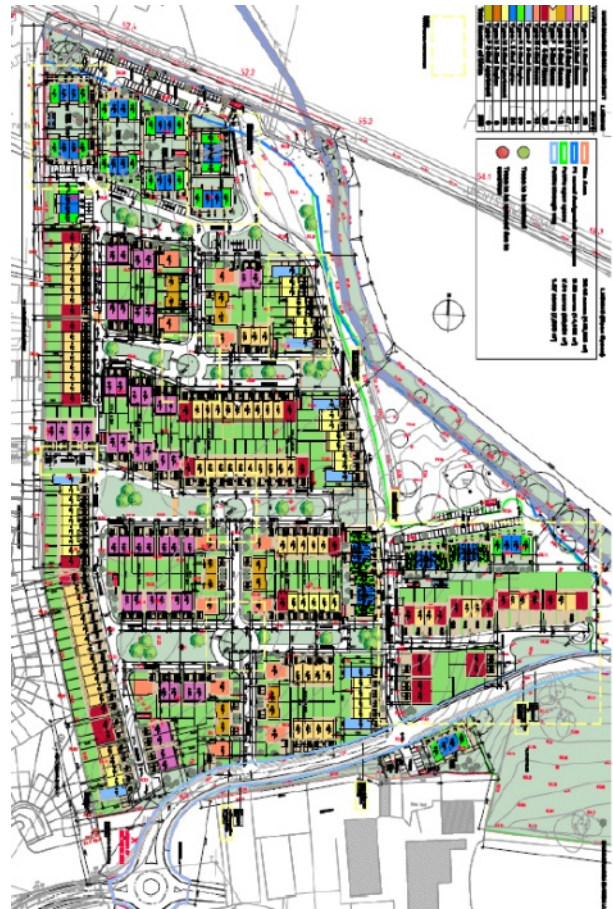
situated to the south, and the housing developments of Johnstown Wood and Athlumney Hall are to the west. The land to the east is presently undeveloped, and the site is bounded on that side by a small tributary stream of the River Nanny and the old Johnstown Road (L5050).

Development

The overall residential development site



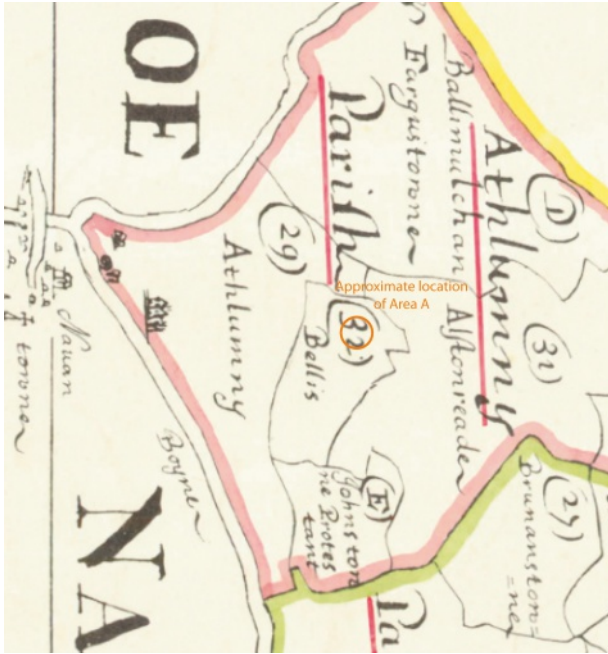
measures c.14.6ha in area and comprises 310 residential units and associated site development works. The development has been granted planning permission (Meath County Council Ref. NT1130058), with Condition 29 relating to archaeology. This condition required the archaeological monitoring of all groundworks on the site.



Aerial image of the site, from Google Earth, dated 12/07/2013 (top left)

Plan focused on the housing component of the development (top right)

Plan of the site indicating the areas of monitoring (blue) covered in this report. The results of the excavation of Area A to the north is also included in this report, while the results of the larger excavation in Area D were submitted previously (McGlade 2017; bottom right)



Approximate location of Area A on The Down Survey map of the Barony of Skreen, 1654-1656 (top left). The site is shown as being in 'Bellis' townland in the parish of Athlumney. Unfortunately the parish map for Athlumney does not survive. The Civil Survey, which was carried out at approximately the same time, lists Lawrence Dowdall as the proprietor of Athlumney parish in the 1650s and lists a castle, a large stone house, a tuck mill, a corn mill, two fishing weirs, a church and two open quarries as being within the parish at that time (Simington 1940, 62). Lawrence Dowdall is also listed as the proprietor of 'Allstonread' and 'Bellis', with the former containing a thatched farm house (ibid, 63) and the latter a thatched farm house and some cottages (ibid., 64). It is perhaps one of these cottages that was uncovered during the excavation of Area A.

Larkin's map of 1812 is the first detailed map of the county (from Horner, 2007, top right). There is no sign of the farmstead uncovered in Area A, or the burial ground previously excavated in Area D. The stream along the eastern boundary of the site is depicted as running across the site. It is possible that this is a mapping error, however it is also possible that the stream originally flowed directly west. A large infilled hollow was identified in this part of the site during the monitoring. It is possible this relates to a redirection of the stream.

The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1837 (centre right) shows the site as it was just prior to the laying out of the estate for Sion House, which was constructed the following year. The townland boundary between Bailis and Alexander Reid cuts across the site, and a number of field boundaries are depicted. A small feature can be seen to the northeast along the side of the townland boundary. This may be a small pool or an unlabelled quarry. This was encountered during the monitoring backfilled with modern material.



The Third Edition Ordnance Survey map 1910s (bottom right) shows the layout of the Sion House Estate, with the estate avenue to the north being the main feature encountered during the works. Landscaping and ground levelling works, which were identified across the site, are likely to date to the laying out of this estate, which was constructed in 1838.

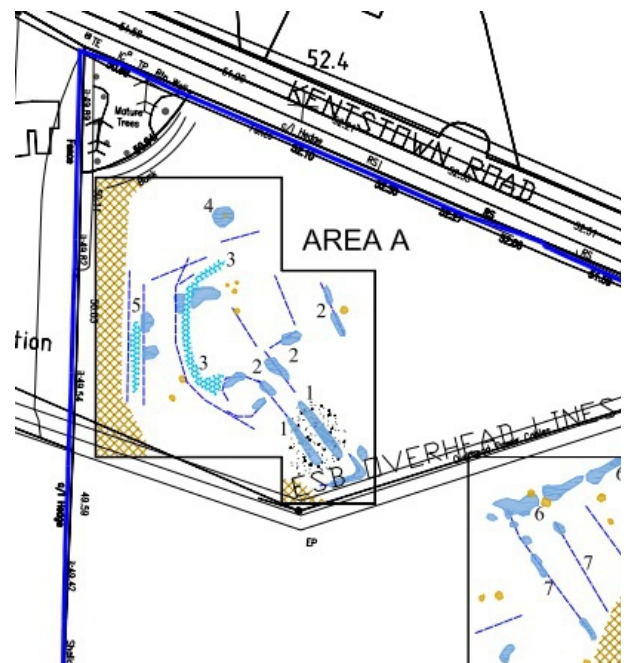
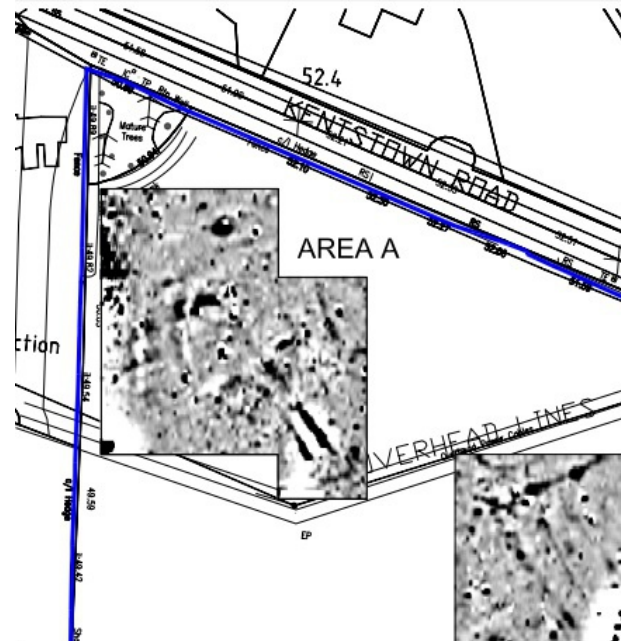
Section 2 Archaeological background

Geophysical Survey

An archaeological assessment of the site of the proposed development was carried out in 2011 (Courtney 2011). This included an archaeological geophysical survey (Leigh 2011, Licence No. 11R049). The geophysical survey identified five areas (A-E) within the development as having archaeological potential. The excavation described in this report relates to Area A. Areas B and C of the survey were also subsequently monitored.

A number of potential features were identified in Area A, however no clear archaeological pattern was evident. Two short parallel ditches were identified at the southern end of the surveyed area. A negative curvilinear response was identified in the centre of the surveyed area, which was suggested to be a former banked feature. A possible pit was identified to the north and another ditch to the west.

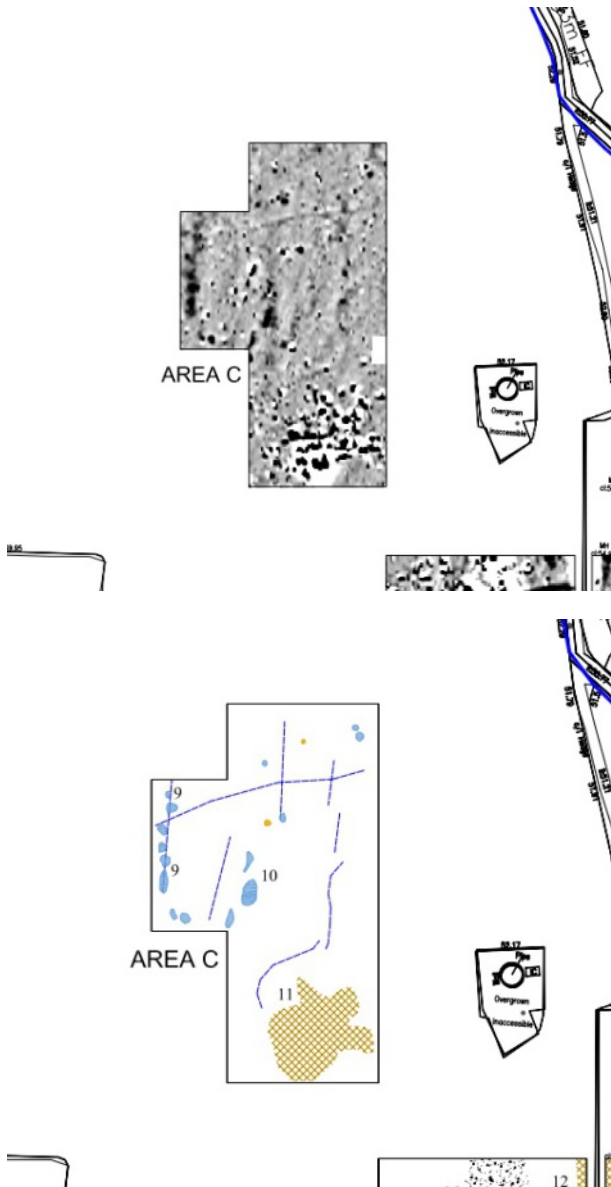
The excavation of Area D in 2017 identified substantially more archaeology than suggested by the geophysical survey of the area. The variation between underlying boulder clay and bedrock appears to have impacted the effectiveness of the survey equipment.



Overview of geophysical survey area locations (Leigh 2011; left)

Close-up of geophysical survey results for Area A (Leigh 2011; top right)

Close-up of geophysical survey interpretation for Area A (Leigh 2011; bottom right)

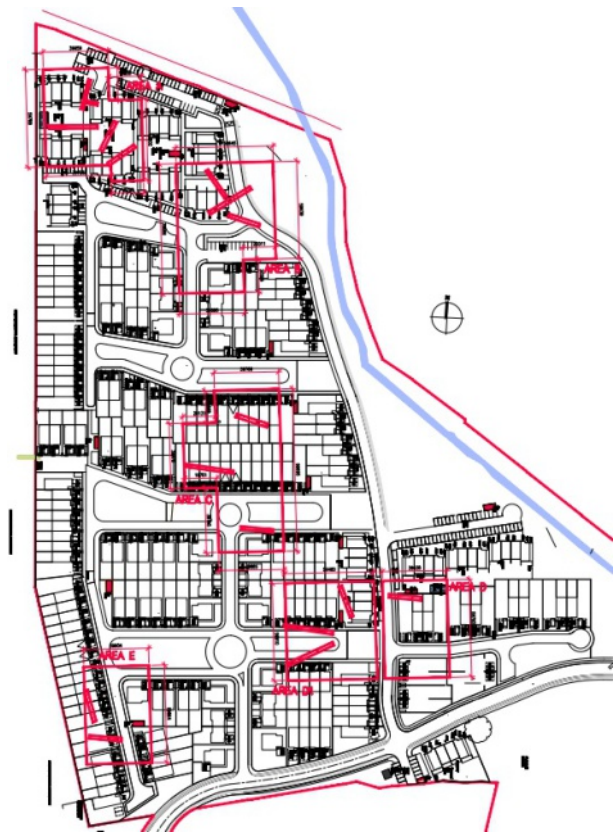


Two anomalies in the northeast of Area C may relate to features uncovered during the 2018 monitoring programme (see below).

Testing

Seventeen test trenches were excavated across the proposed development site targeting features highlighted by the geophysical survey in the five areas (A-E) of archaeological potential (Walsh 2011, Licence No. 11E240). Within Area A, four test trenches were excavated, Trenches 1-4.

These identified the remains of a small post-medieval plot with at least one building. The



Location of test-trenches excavated in 2011 (Walsh 2011; right)

Close-up of the geophysical survey results for Area C (Leigh 2011, top left)

Close-up of the geophysical survey interpretation for Area C (Leigh 2011; bottom left)

building identified in Trench 3 of the testing corresponds with the kiln excavated during the 2019 works. It was noted that the geophysical survey had not indicated a structure in this location. A deposit was identified to the south of the structure, which correlates with the waste deposits associated with the kiln that were encountered during the excavation. An east-west running ditch was identified to the north of the kiln, which corresponds with the ditch along the southern side of the trackway.

A large deposit of rubble was encountered in Trench 2, which may relate to the backfill of the hollow in which the processing area was uncovered during the excavation.

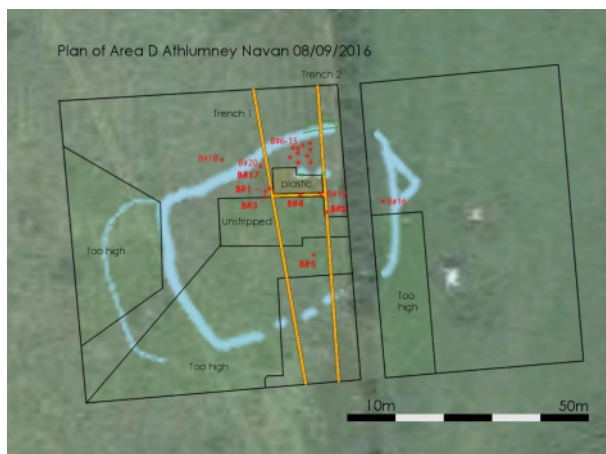
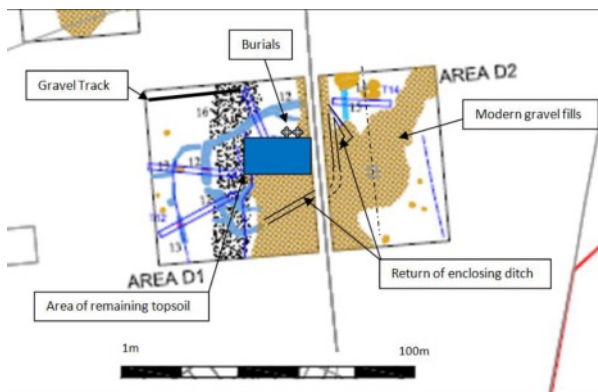
Monitoring

In July 2016 archaeological monitoring of Areas D and E was carried out (Clancy 2016, Licence No. 16E268). The townland boundary and a field boundary were encountered in Area E. Both of these were tested and found to have been cut (or re-cut) in the post-medieval period with no evidence for earlier material surviving within them. The monitoring in Area D confirmed the presence of an enclosure, with the majority of the enclosure lying to the west of the field boundary. During the monitoring the remains of two burials were exposed and the monitored stripping of the central portion (28m by 12m) of the enclosure was halted. The two burials were identified at a depth of 150-200mm below the PGL (present ground level).

Plan of the results of the monitoring in Area D (Clancy 2016; top left)

Plan of the results of the additional testing and survey of exposed bone in Area D (McGlade 2016a; bottom left)

Extent of 2016 monitoring within the development (right)



Additional testing

An additional phase of testing was carried by the author in August 2016 to further assess the unstripped section in the centre of the enclosure, to assess whether the site represented the remains of a graveyard, and to identify whether additional grave cuts were present within the stripped portion of the site (McGlade 2016a).

Two hand dug trenches were excavated across the remaining topsoil of the central area of the site. A systematic survey of exposed bone on the site was also carried out by an archaeologist with osteological experience. A further five very fragmentary shallow burials were identified during the testing programme. These were resting on the surface of the underlying bedrock or in very shallow cuts. The testing indicated that the burials were in a poor state of preservation, and due to the shallow nature of the grave cuts were vulnerable to erosion. The potential of further damage to the burials in the future was considered high. Following liaison with Tom Condit of the National Monuments Service, it was decided that the site would be excavated and preserved by record.

Monitoring

Monitoring in the southern end of the development was carried out in November and December 2016 (McGlade 2016b). A number of post-medieval and modern drains were

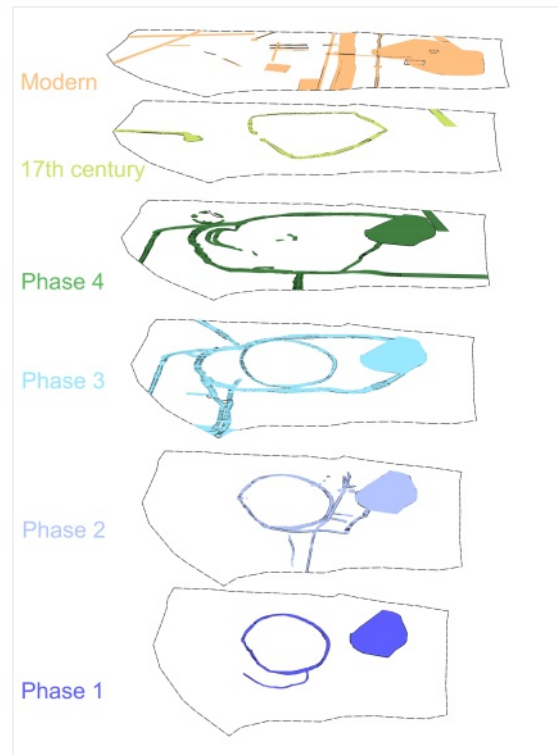


uncovered along with two lanes associated with Sion House to the south. A section of the townland boundary between Alexander Reid and Bailis was also encountered and tested, with the fill found to contain modern backfill from when it was backfilled between the 1950s and the 1990s.

Excavation of Area D

An archaeological excavation was carried out in Area D from February to May 2017. A Late Iron Age kiln radiocarbon dated to 244-382AD was the earliest evidence for settlement in the area, though some residual flint artefacts hint at an earlier phase of human activity in the vicinity of the site. The main phase of activity within the site was in the early medieval period, when a sub-circular settlement enclosure or small ringfort measuring 29m by 26m in diameter was constructed encircling the low hillock. The ditch defining the enclosure was narrow and shallow, though it is likely the top of the hillock was truncated in landscaping works in the 19th century. A number of annexes enclosed spaces to the east, south and west of the ringfort, and further ditches probably demarked field systems to the west, southwest and south.

The early medieval settlement at Alexander Reid had a number of phases of evolution, with alterations to the enclosed spaces, layout,



Schematic view of the phasing and evolution of the site uncovered in Area D. Some changes in this will be made based on the findings of the specialist analyses in the final report (top right)

Overhead aerial image of the excavation of Area D with north to the top (bottom)



approaches and entrances. Evidence for metalworking, cereal production, weaving and animal husbandry indicate this was a self-sufficient community. Four phases of early medieval settlement were identified. The initial sub-circular settlement ringfort was radiocarbon dated to 428-607AD. It was expanded in Phase 2 to include an annex to the east. A wetland area or pond formed the eastern edge of the annex. In Phase 3, radiocarbon dated to 646-732AD, additional annexes were added to the west and south. Phase 4 saw the settlement evolve further, with the original circular ringfort being amalgamated with the eastern annex and the inner western annex to form an irregularly-shaped central enclosure measuring 50m by 41m in size. This phase has been tentatively dated to the 10th to 11th century through the associated finds, however an additional radiocarbon date is being sought to confirm this.

Three early medieval structures were identified on the site. A small hut c. 2.7m in internal diameter was identified in the southern end of the ringfort. A second structure c. 4.5m in diameter was uncovered in the western annex and related to a kiln within the annex ditch to its south. The dated to the second phase of activity on the site. Outside of the ringfort a double-walled roundhouse measuring 7m in internal diameter was uncovered, which was contemporary with the establishment of the ringfort.

During the 17th century a burial ground and possible chapel were established over the former early medieval settlement. The burial ground enclosure measured 37m by 33m and did not encircle the low hillock, nor did it correlate directly with the Phase 1-3 ringfort. The burial ground enclosure lay within the large Phase 4 enclosure, suggesting visible elements of this enclosure survived at this time, possibly along with the memory of the former settlement.

Thirty-eight burials were uncovered during the excavation, with a number found to be cut into the early medieval features. Adults, juveniles and infants were present. One of the burials had a partial stone lining,

however most were in simple shallow grave cuts. A simple silver ring with a turquoise stone setting was associated with one of the burials and a lead ingot or weight was found within another of the grave cuts.

The burial site may relate to a 17th century Catholic chapel granted by a Lady Dowdall of Athlumney in the townland of Alexander Reid or Bailis and used until c. 1691 (Cogan 1867, 242). While the exact location of this chapel is unknown, the presence of the small burial ground on this site may suggest that the chapel was located here also. A sunken structure measuring 3.6m by 3m was identified to the west of the burial ground cut into one of the backfilled early medieval ditches. It had drystone masonry lower walls, with the upper sections likely to have been mud-walled.

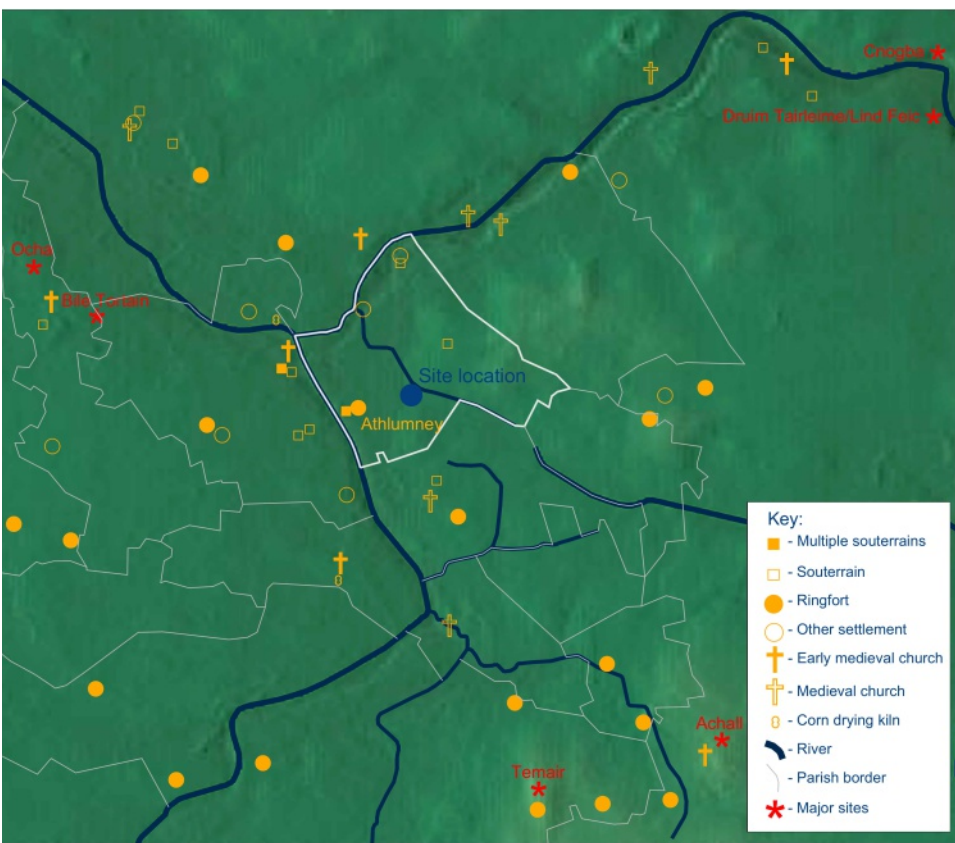
The burial ground was truncated by a field boundary ditch, with the later estate avenue following along the same line. A number of semi- and dis-articulated burials were identified in pits to the north of the site and it is probable that burials were disturbed during the setting out of new field boundaries or the avenue and that these were reinterred nearby. The truncation of the burial ground during the laying out of estate fields is indicative of the staunch differences in society in the country at the time and the oppression of the Catholic religion in the 18th century, with later generations appearing to have forgotten that a burial ground had been located here.

Satellite image of the excavation under way in Area D, from Google Earth, image taken 7-5-2017





Aerial image of the site showing the location of the closest RMP sites. The cluster to the south relate to Johnstown Church and various architectural fragments now stored there. To the north is a souterrain and to the southwest a cluster of four souterrains uncovered during the excavation of a large settlement site in Athlumney, which had settlement evidence from the Bronze Age, Iron Age and a substantial early medieval phase. The cluster of monuments associated with Athlumney Castle is just to the west of the image, with a Motte, castle, 16th/17th century house, church, graveyard and various ecclesiastic architecture recorded (top)



Map showing the surrounding early medieval sites along with the later parish boundaries and rivers. The proximity of the sites at Alexander Reid and Athlumney appears significant, coupled with them lying within the southern end of the same parish (bottom)

Section 3 Monitoring programmes

2017 monitoring

A short phase of additional monitoring was carried out in 2017 immediately after the excavation in Area D. This covered a strip across the site from the western site boundary to the junction of Alexander Reid and Bailis townlands to the north of Area D. A number of features were encountered during this phase of monitoring.

The continuations of a number of features excavated in Area D were uncovered. To the north Ditch C33 continued for an additional 4m before petering out to the northwest. It was suggested that this ditch may have defined an approach to the ringfort from the northwest (McGlade 2017, 87). This may still be the case as the ditch did not continue beyond the vicinity of the ringfort or form a field boundary.

To the east of this a small gully (C6) curved to the northeast of the outer enclosure ditch of the ringfort within Area D. To the north of this it turned to the east running towards the wetland area in the northeastern corner of Area D. The wetland area extended further to the north also, by approximately 10m.

Further to the east ditch C551 was recorded continuing towards the southeast corner of Bailis townland. This ditch does not appear on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map, however the latest phase of the ditch was post-medieval in date. It may relate to the 17th century graveyard phase within Area D. There was no surviving evidence to indicate it related to the early medieval phases within Area D, though it did lie to the east of the wetland area within the hollow so it is possible the hollow was extant and intentionally avoided when the ditch was laid out.

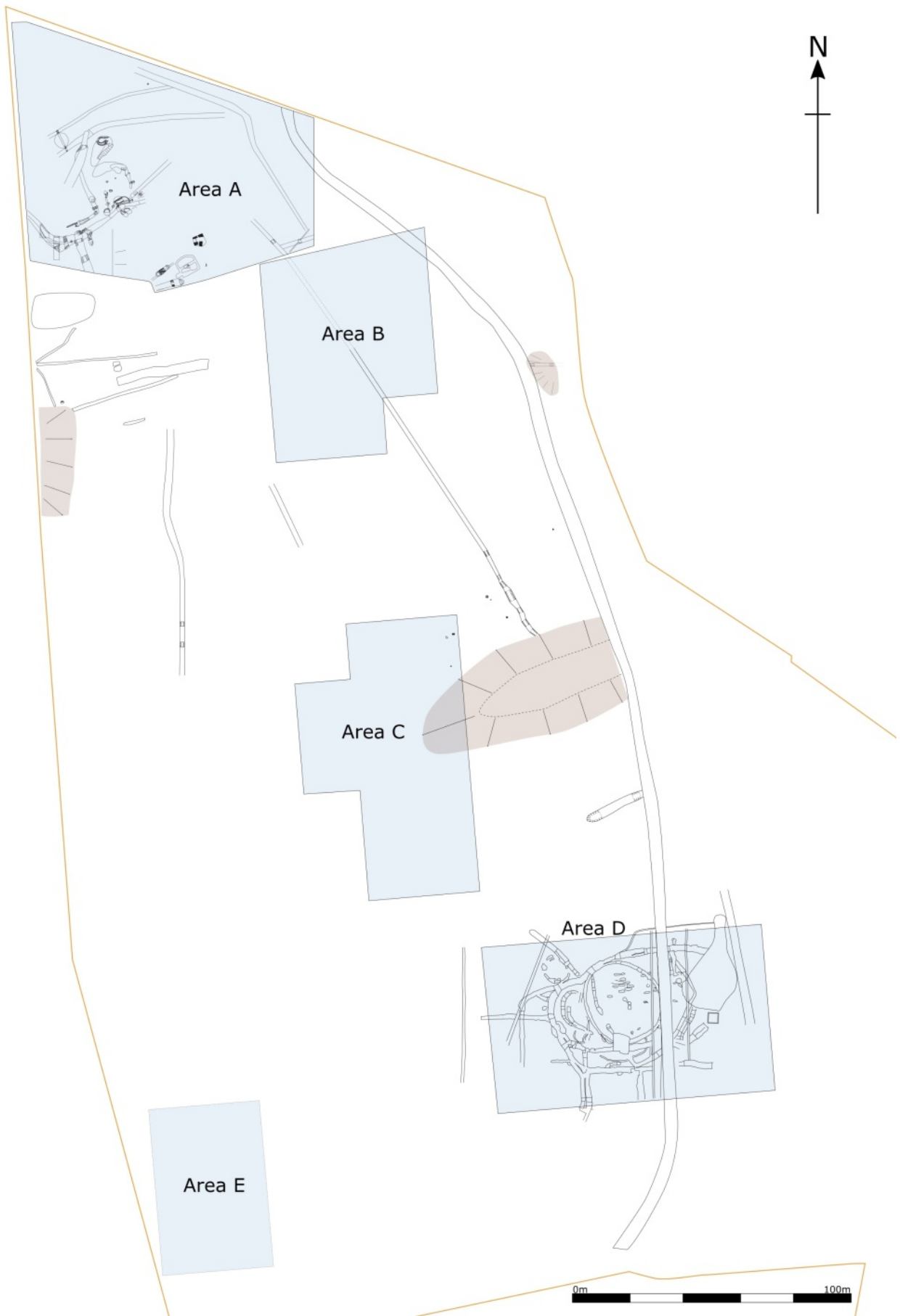
To the west of Area D the continuation of the

17th century pathway (C63) was recorded for 5m. The base of the pathway was rising to the west and beyond this point it petered out.

A north-south running shallow linear ditch was uncovered to the west of Area D. This appeared to be a modern drainage feature associated with the gardens depicted on the 1950s Ordnance Survey map of the site. A shallow northeast-southwest running ditch was identified to the north of Area D close to the townland boundary. It ran to the edge of the estate avenue (C182) and contained fragments of clay pipe as well as modern plastic. It is also likely to relate to the gardens.

Extent of the continuation of features from Area D encountered during the 2017 monitoring programme





Overall plan of the features identified during the monitoring programmes and the excavation of Areas A and D

Location of the cluster of pits uncovered during the 2018 monitoring programme (top right)

Mid-excavation view of pit C800, looking north (bottom right)

To the south a triangular area beside the compound was also monitored during this phase. No features were uncovered.

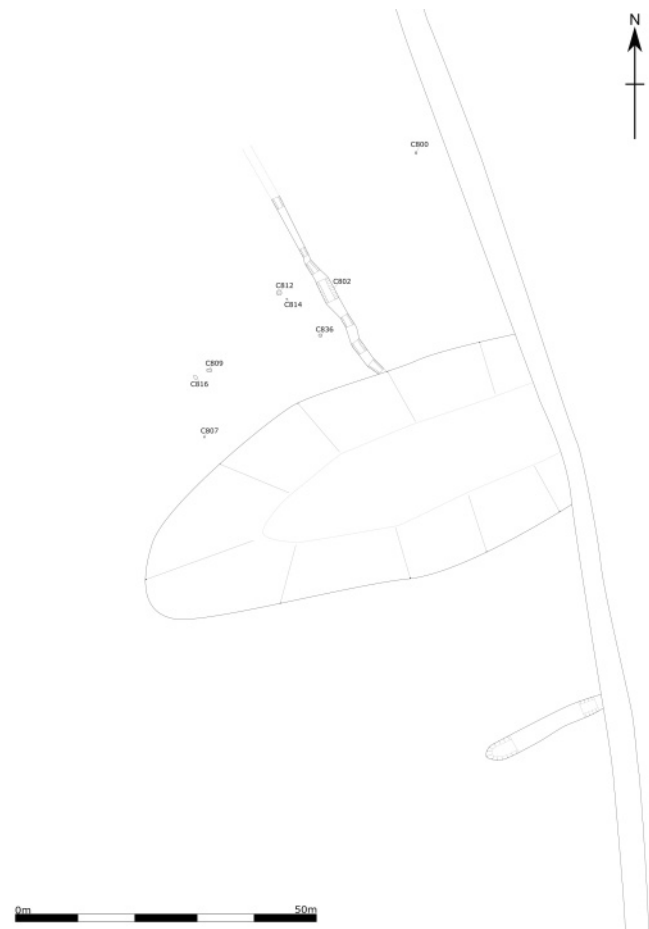
2018 monitoring

A phase of archaeological monitoring was carried out intermittently in 2018 in the area to the north of Area D and south of the powerlines at the northern end of the site. This part of the site included the previously tested Area C and part of Area B.

Along the eastern side of the site a continuation of the avenue (C182) identified in Area D was encountered running parallel to the eastern field boundary. This was also encountered to the north in Area A and was recorded as C1150.

An isolated oval probable fire-pit (C800) was identified towards the eastern end of the monitored area between the laneway and the field boundary ditch to the east. Concentrations of charcoal were identified within the fill (C819) along the edges and base and in situ burning of the underlying subsoil was also noted.

Towards the northern end of the field at the point where the laneway started to move more to the west an infill deposit (C817) was identified to the east of the laneway. This was found to contain post-medieval ceramics and filled a low-lying area that sloped down towards the field boundary to the east. It was partially overlaid by the laneway itself and it is likely the hollow was infilled as part of landscaping prior to the laying out of the estate lane. At the northern end of the monitored area a drainage ditch (C818) was identified running east-west.



This ditch is likely to have been inserted when the hollow to the south was infilled to aid drainage. The First Edition Ordnance Survey map shows a feature approximately in this location and extending to the north into the green space. This feature may represent a quarry or pond based on the depiction, though it is not labelled. The ceramics contained within the backfill of the feature would correspond with a 19th century date for the infilling.

Close up plan of the pits to the north of Area D

Mid-excavation view of southern end of ditch C802, looking northwest (centre)

Mid-excavation view of northern end of Ditch C802, looking northwest (bottom)

Towards the centre of the monitored area a northeast-southwest running ridge of higher ground was identified, running in a similar direction to the ridge upon which the early medieval settlement was located in Area D to the south. Another large hollow was identified to the southeast of this ridge, which appears to have been filled in during landscaping works associated with the laying out of the estate. Running into this hollow a northwest-southeast running ditch (C802) was identified. This ditch continued across the site for some distance. At its southern end three fills were identified. This section of the ditch was 23.5m in length before terminating. The ditch restarted after this point along the same alignment, however only one fill (C806) was present to the north of the gap in the ditch. The upper fill to the south (C805) contained fragments of burnt bone, burnt stone and charcoal. The lower fills were both water-laid silts with occasional charcoal flecking and no other inclusions. To the north of the gap a single animal bone was retrieved. The lower two silt fills (C803 & C804) were present in the low-lying portion of the ditch where drainage would have been poorer and may relate to standing water in this section of the ditch. While it was initially considered that the ditch may have been archaeological, as it continued across the monitored area it became apparent that the ditch is more likely to be agricultural, possibly a former field boundary. The presence of the burnt bone in the upper fill to the south may indicate the ditch truncated an earlier feature, with the material initially being located in the bank of the ditch. Alternately when the ditch was being backfilled a nearby feature may have been disturbed and dumped in the ditch.

A cluster of poorly-surviving pits were uncovered on top of the ridge within the monitored area. These were identified in the



vicinity of a possible enclosure visible on a 1995 aerial image of the site published by the Ordnance Survey, and also encroaches on Area C of the geophysical survey. No enclosure was identified in this location, the anomaly in the aerial image may relate to the change in underlying geology of the ridge that the pits are located on, and the backfilled hollow to the southeast of the ridge. It is probable that the two potential features in the northeast corner of Area C identified during the geophysical survey (Leigh 2011, Fig. 4) relate to the pits identified during the 2018 monitoring.

The most easterly of these was a posthole (C836) located 4.8m from Ditch C802. Only the base of the posthole survived however the former post pipe was evident as a concentration of charcoal within the fill (C837) towards the northern end of the posthole measuring c. 0.3m in diameter and was surrounded by packing stones to the north and southeast.

Further to the west and on the higher ground of the ridgetop the base of another posthole (C814) was identified 6m to the east of the ditch and northwest of the previous posthole. The fill (C815) of this posthole also had frequent charcoal.

To the northwest of posthole C815 a broad flat-bottomed pit (C812) was identified at a distance of 1.2m. It too had a charcoal-rich fill (C813) and some in situ burning of the bedrock below suggested it may have been a fire-pit.

To the southwest of posthole C815 another posthole (C809) was identified, also with a charcoal-filled post socket (C810). Packing stones were again apparent within the fill (C811) to the east and west of the post socket, with one large stone to the west and a number of smaller stones to the east.

A patch of scorched natural (C816) was identified 2.1m to the west-southwest of posthole C809, likely to be the base of a feature that did not survive.

The last feature identified on the higher ground of the ridge was another pit or posthole (C807) directly south of the scorched patch and 34m

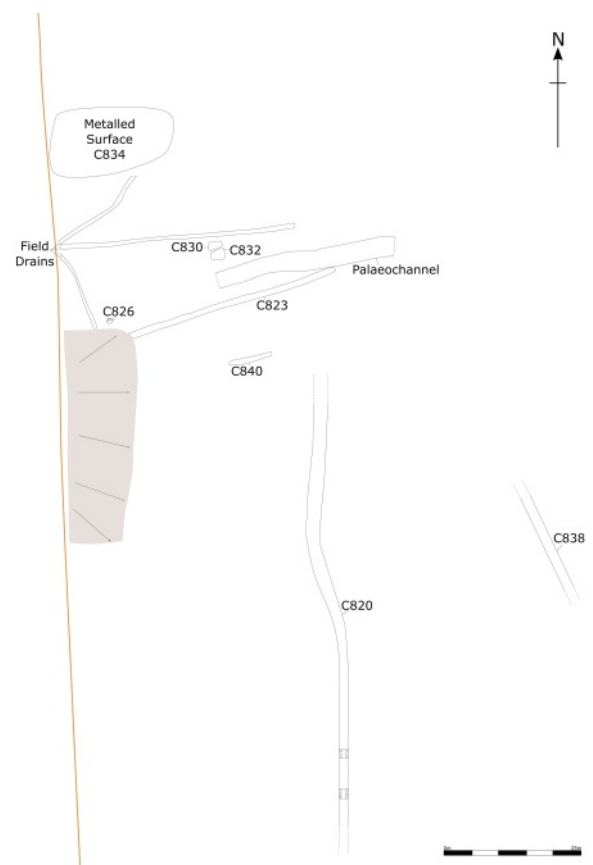
west of Ditch C802. One possible packing stone in the fill (C808) was located along the western side of the feature, and frequent charcoal was also present. In situ burning was noted on the base, possibly from the post being burnt in situ. This feature was overlaid by the modern build-up layer noted further to the east within the hollow that overlay the southern end of Ditch C802.

It was clear that these features were heavily truncated during landscaping relating to the laying out of the estate grounds with the lower-lying hollow being filled in and the top of the ridge being truncated down. It is possible they represent the remains of a structure, however no clear pattern was identified.

2019 Monitoring

A number of features were identified near the western boundary of the site during the 2019 phase of monitoring.

A north-south orientated agricultural ditch



Plan of feature to the west identified in monitoring



View of backfill (C822) within hollow to the west of the site, looking north (top)

View of section through Ditch C823, looking west (upper centre)

View of section through field drain (left) and Ditch C823 (left) cutting through paleochannel, looking east (lower centre)

View of section through pits C830 and C832 with feature C828 in the background, looking north (bottom)



(C820) was identified at a distance of 52m from the western boundary. This had a single sterile fill (C821) and is likely to have been a drainage ditch.

An east-west orientated ditch (C840) was identified to the west of this and is likely to be related to the same field drainage system. The fill (C841) of this ditch contained early modern material indicating these ditches relate to recent agricultural activity on the site.



Further to the east approximately 85m from the western boundary a north-northwest to south-southeast orientated ditch (C838) was uncovered cutting through a section of bedrock. This ditch was broader than the later ditch and on a slightly different orientation. It is possible this ditch related to ditch C802 further to the east, which followed a similar alignment.



Along the western side of the field another large hollow was identified that had been filled in with a homogenous clay (C822) with occasional larger stones. This is likely to have taken place at the same time as the laying out of the estate grounds when an effort appears to have been made to level out the fields. At the northern end of this hollow an east-northeast to west-southwest running ditch (C823) was identified, which was partially overlaid by the fill within the hollow. This ditch also appeared to be post-medieval in date, which suggests that an earlier field drainage system ran on a more diagonal axis prior to the laying out of the estate. Two fills were recorded within the ditch (C824 and C825) with the upper fill (C824) being well compacted after the ditch was

infilled. The ditch truncated a natural paleo-channel to the northeast, and was also associated with a French drain at this point.

To the north of ditch C823 three pits were uncovered. The westernmost (C826) was an isolated pit with steep sides and a flat base. It contained a single sterile fill (C827). To the northeast of this two associated pits (C830 and C832) were investigated. Both were oval in plan with concave sides and appeared to be intercutting. A direct relationship between the pits could not be identified as the pit fills (C831 and C833) were identical. They likely to have been filled through the same process. The purpose of the pits was unclear. A shallow sub-rectangular feature (C828) beside the intercutting pits was initially interpreted as a possible pit however too little of the feature survived to say this with certainty and it may be a slight dip in the natural.

To the north of the infilled hollow along the western boundary of the site a metallised surface (C834) was identified. The surface consisted of unworked limestone measuring an average of 0.08 x 0.05 x 0.02m in size, which survived patchily across the area. This may be related to the post-medieval farmstead identified to the northeast in Area A. A shallow deposit (C835)



overlay the metallising and may be similar to the deposit (C822) within the hollow to the south.

A number of field drains were also identified during the monitoring but are not recorded here.

A green space is proposed in the northeast corner of the development. This was not stripped during the works. Other green spaces to the south of the development were also left unstripped and as such no monitoring was required.

Discussion



The main area of archaeological interest identified during the monitoring in this part of the site lay on the ridge of higher ground to the north of Area D. The cluster of postholes here may represent the poorly surviving remains of a structure or structures, with at least two fire-pits also uncovered. The landscaping works associated with the laying out of the estate heavily truncated these features, with only the base of the features surviving, which makes any further interpretation of the features difficult.

The continuation of a number of the features excavated in Area D were encountered. What was most interesting was that the majority of these petered out in close proximity to the excavated area. Additional features relating to the early medieval settlement were not encountered. There was no surviving evidence for a ditched field system associated with the settlement. It is likely that an associated field system for animal husbandry would have been associated with such a settlement and the quantity of animal bone retrieved from the site indicates that the settlement had access to meat. The lack of ditches relating to such a field system would imply that the fields were marked in some other way, perhaps by hedgerows, the

evidence for which has not survived in the archaeological record. The settlement in Area D was nucleated around the ringfort and did not spread out into the surrounding space.

A number of large hollows were identified, both in the excavation of Areas A and D, and during the monitoring programme. They all appear to relate to the variations in the underlying natural, which had a number of ridges of bedrock outcrop interspersed with tracts of boulder clay, with the hollows located where the two met. It is likely that they were formed by water pooling in these areas, and that they would have been marshy patches, or even have contained small ponds. Part of the outer enclosure of the ringfort in Area D made use of the wetland in one of the hollows, with it forming part of the outer boundary of the site. The landscape within the site would have been much more undulating prior to the infilling of the hollows, which were all backfilled by the time the estate relating to Sion House was laid out in the late 1830s.

Introduction

Close-up of the Area location plan from the geophysical survey, which includes a contour map of the site. This shows the ridge of higher ground upon which the cluster of pits were uncovered to the north of Area D (bottom left)

Plan of the infilled hollows (in brown) identified across the site (bottom right)



Section 4 Excavation of Area A

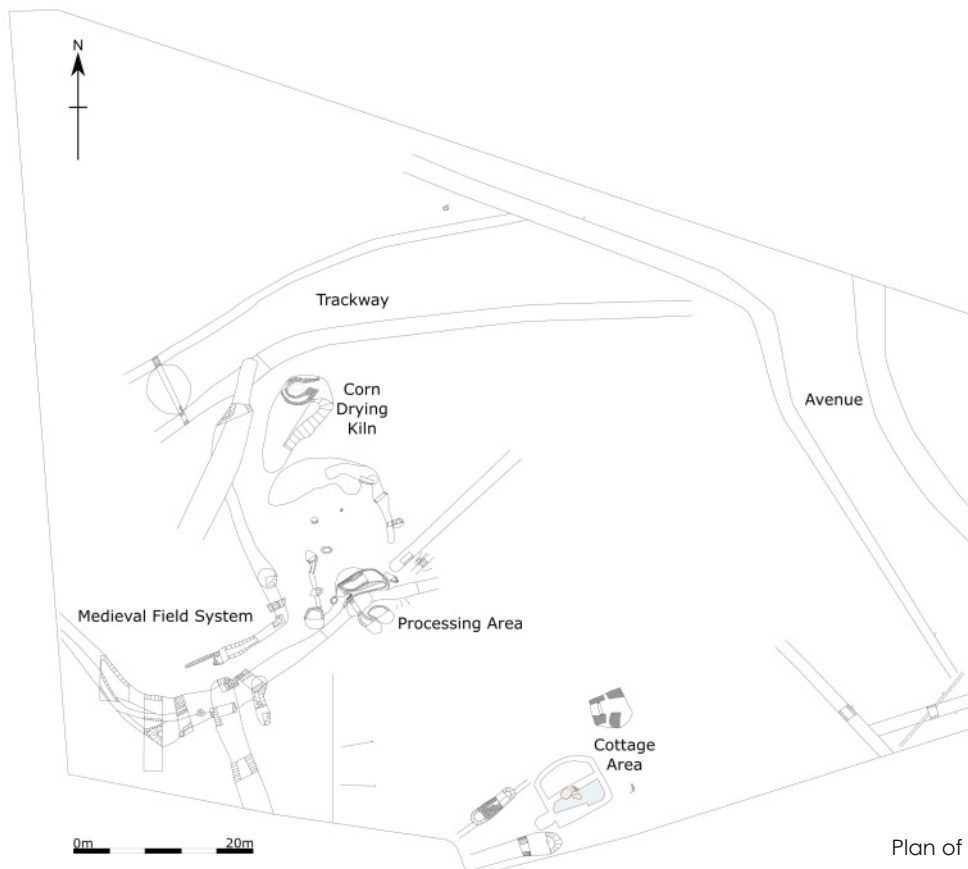
Area A comprised the northern end of the development site excluding the northeastern corner which is to be left as a green area. The road R153 runs east-southeast to west-northwest along the northern boundary of the site and a field boundary running north-south forms the western limit of excavation. The limits of excavation of Area A to the south and east are within the development site and were defined during the monitoring program. The area covered the top and western side of a low rise that ran downslope to the west. The rise was formed by an outcropping of bedrock and the low-lying areas were of a pale brownish yellow boulder clay. The topsoil was composed of mid brown clayey silt that ranged in depth from 0.15m on top of the hill to 0.45m over the low-lying area. The field had no above-ground evidence of archaeological or historic features

and had been used as pasture in the recent past.

Archaeology was identified here during the geophysical survey (Leigh, 2011, licence no. 11R049) and subsequent archaeological testing (Walsh, 2011 licence no. 11E240) and was designated Area A.

Most of the archaeological features investigated and excavated were linear ditches and drains associated with historic field systems. Also uncovered were the remains of a clay-walled cottage, a cereal drying kiln and a complex of pits and channels. Plough furrows were evident criss-crossing all areas of the site and particularly visible in the low-lying clay subsoil.

Post-medieval farmstead



Plan of features excavated in Area A

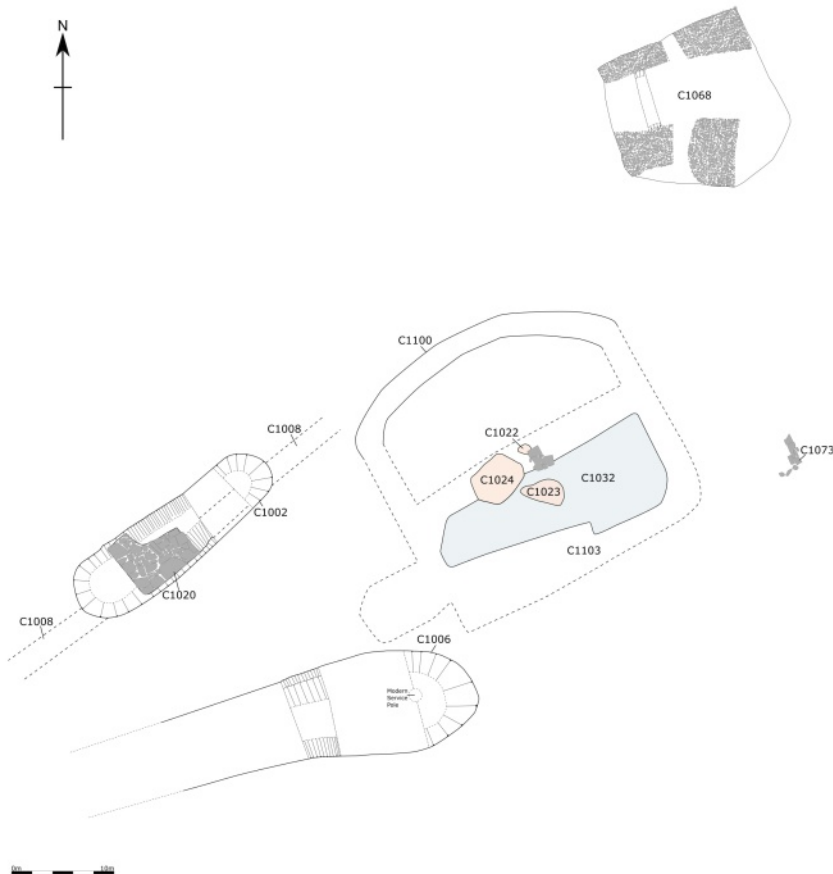
Cottage Area

Near the southern extent of Area A and close to the crest of the rise the remains of a clay-walled cottage were uncovered. The cottage did not have any stone or masonry wall foundations and the footprint of the dwelling was determined by the presence of a beaten clay floor (C1032) scorched flagstones indicating the location of the hearth (C1028) and a shallow trench outlining the northern side (C1100). The cottage had two rooms, one north and one south identified by a beaten earth floor, hearth and a shallow trench, with each room being roughly rectangular in plan. The south room had a beaten clay floor surface (C1032) the southern extent of which was disturbed by later ploughing. The hearth was located on the north side of this room and the northern extent of the clay floor indicated the division between the rooms. No floor surface was identified in



the north room, which was defined by a shallow trench, (C1100) that had rounded corners. The trench had a single fill (C1103) that contained noticeable amounts of pale cream coloured lime-based material that resembled mortar. This is interpreted as plaster, render or whitewash that had covered the clay walls of the cottage. The same material was also present around the edges of the southern room, but a distinct trench was not discernible due to ploughing activity.

The beaten clay floor (C1032) was laid directly onto bedrock and



View of the remains of the yellow beaten clay floor (C1032), the scorched flagstone hearth (C1028) of the cottage with scorching (C1024) in the foreground, looking northeast (top)

Plan of the post-medieval cottage and associated features (bottom)



View of southern room of the cottage, looking north (top)

View of east-facing section through floor (C1032) showing it sitting directly over bedrock (centre)

View of cobbled surface (C1068), looking northeast (bottom)

contained numerous sherds of post-medieval pottery, glass fragments, an iron tool and a copper alloy coin. The coin was identified as an Angel of Charles I, dating from 1625 to 1649, that held a value of 10 shillings.

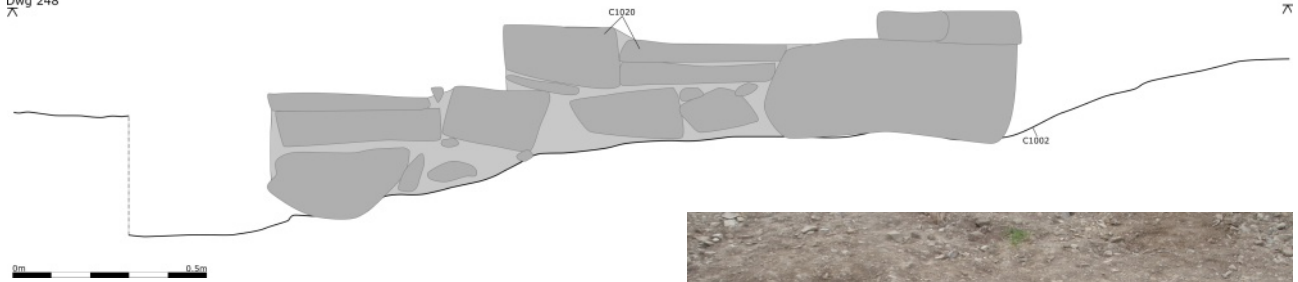
Flagstones (C1028) were laid upon a bedding material of charcoal rich sandy silt (C1029) and partially overlapped the clay floor. The flagstones appeared to delineate the north side of the hearth and presumably there would have been corresponding flagstones to the south. This would have placed the hearth in a central location against the partition wall within the south room of the cottage.

The floor had three separate areas of scorching (C1022, C1023 and C1024). The scorched area C1023 was to the west of and abutting the hearth flagstones (C1028). The two other patches of scorching were located off-centre also within the south room of the cottage. (C1024) and (C1022) may have been earlier hearth locations although there is no stratigraphic evidence to support this. The burnt material of (C1024) produced post-medieval pottery sherds and a fragment of glass.

To the north and east of the cottage a stone cobbled surface (C1068) covered an area roughly square area. It was heavily truncated by plough scars running north-south and east-west. The cobbles consisted of rounded and sub-rounded stones and a couple of rectangular kerbstones survived on the eastern edge of the surface. The cobbles had been set within a shallow cut (C1048) over a loose sandy bedding material, (C1049). Numerous sherds of post-medieval pottery, several small iron nails, glass fragments and a clay pipe stem were retrieved from above and between the cobbles. A furrow (C1045) filled by loose sandy silt (C1046) ran east-west and truncated the southern extent of the cobbled surface. A second furrow (C1047) ran south of and parallel to (C1045).

To the south of the cobbled surface (C1068) and east of the cottage several stones had been laid down that appeared to form a kerb (C1073). A deposit of sandy silt (C1072) surrounded the stones but did not appear to have an associated cut. Frequent ploughing and

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Elevation of southeast face of masonry structure (C1020; top)

View of northeast-southwest running section of masonry structure (C1020) within linear pit (C1002). The rock-cut sides of the pit are apparent as well as the wider and rougher foundations of the wall fragment along with the bottom two course of the wall itself, looking southeast (upper centre)



View of the northeast end of masonry structure (C1020) within linear pit (C1002). The wall is clearly faced at this point (lower centre)



Section through pit C1002 along northeast end of masonry structure C1020 (bottom)

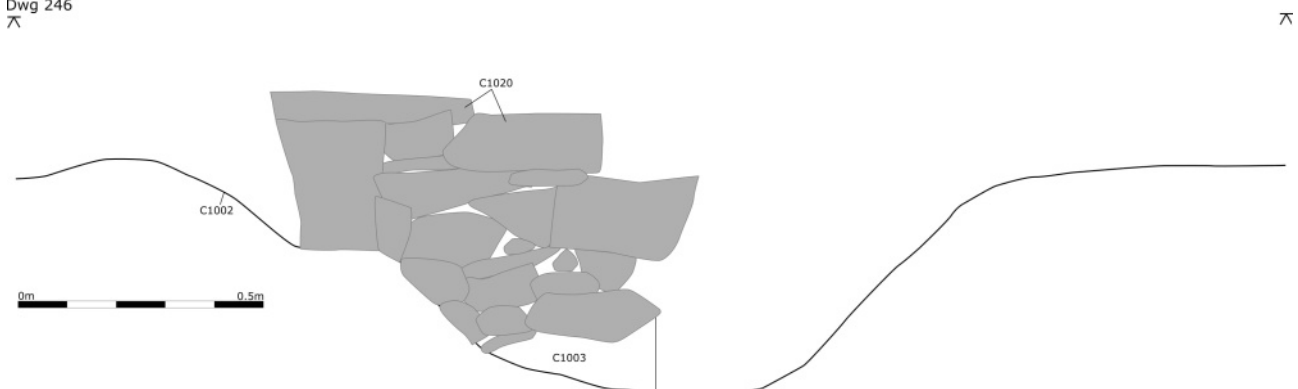
the fragmented nature of the bedrock appear to have destroyed most of this feature, which is probably associated, or at least contemporary, with the cottage and cobbled surface.

Immediately southwest of the cottage the terminus of a ditch (C1006) was heavily disturbed by the insertion of an electrical pole and, more recently, its removal. The ditch had a single very stony backfill (C1007) that contained several artefacts including an undated copper-alloy coin and a fragment of medieval pottery.

Also recovered were post-medieval potsherds, metal objects and nails and a fragment of glass. The ditch terminated to the northeast and ran beyond the southern limit of excavation.

Immediately northwest of the cottage a large

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Southwest-facing section of pit C1002 with cut for wall trench C1008 visible (top)

Overview of the scant remains of the cottage (centre), the masonry structure (right) and the cobbled surface (left) with the underlying bedrock clearly visible throughout, looking southeast (bottom)

elongated oval pit (C1002) was uncovered which contained a masonry structure (C1020). The primary fill of the pit (C1003 and C1025) appear to be the result of natural accumulation of silt that also contained domestic debris such as seashells and animal bone. A metal object was recovered from the northeastern end of the deposit (C1003) and red brick fragments from the southwestern end (C1025). This deposit was cut by a foundation trench (C1026) which was located centrally within the pit. A masonry structure (C1020) was built within the trench. This structure was L-shaped in plan with a roughly laid foundation topped by a straight-faced wall. It was constructed with angular

stones and survived to two courses and was bonded with earth mortar composed primarily of pale brownish yellow sand. The two ends of the wall were faced. The backfill of the foundation trench (C1021 / C1027) contained red brick fragments and post-medieval potsherds. The deposits covered the foundation of the structure (C1020). To the northeast of the structure a deposit of large stones (C1004) resembled rubble although there was no mortar within the deposit and the stones were sub-rounded unlike the stones forming the structure. This deposit contained a clay pipe stem and post-medieval potsherd and was confined to the area of the pit northeast of the masonry structure suggesting that it was placed there after the structure had been built.

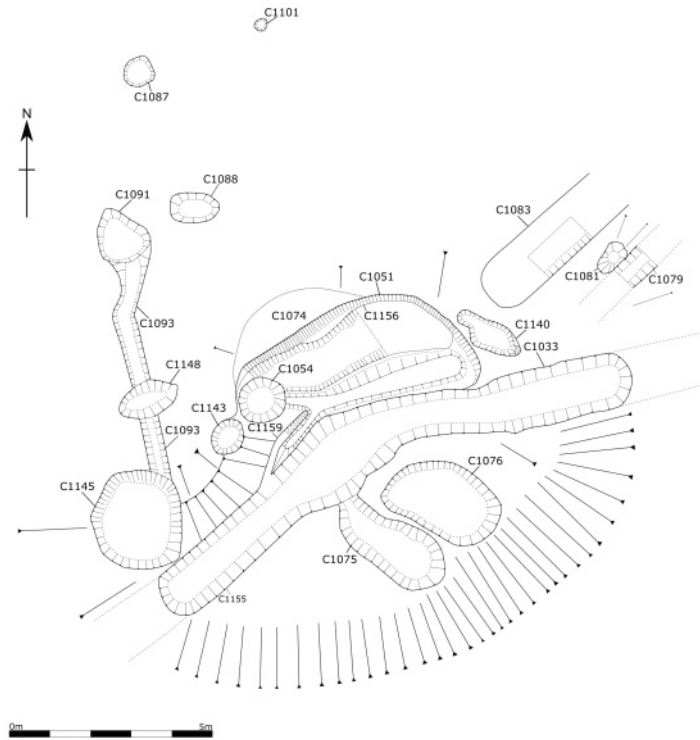
A shallow wall trench (C1008) ran northeast-southwest in alignment with the longer section of the structure (C1020). This was filled by loose silty material (C1005, C1009) that contained a button carved from animal bone, a small iron key, a clay pipe stem, post-medieval potsherds and a single piece of medieval pottery. There were no surviving termini nor returns on either end of this wall trench.

Processing Area



Plan of processing area C1051 (top)

Overview of processing area C1051 with the stone infill within the hollow (C1052) visible in section, looking north (bottom)

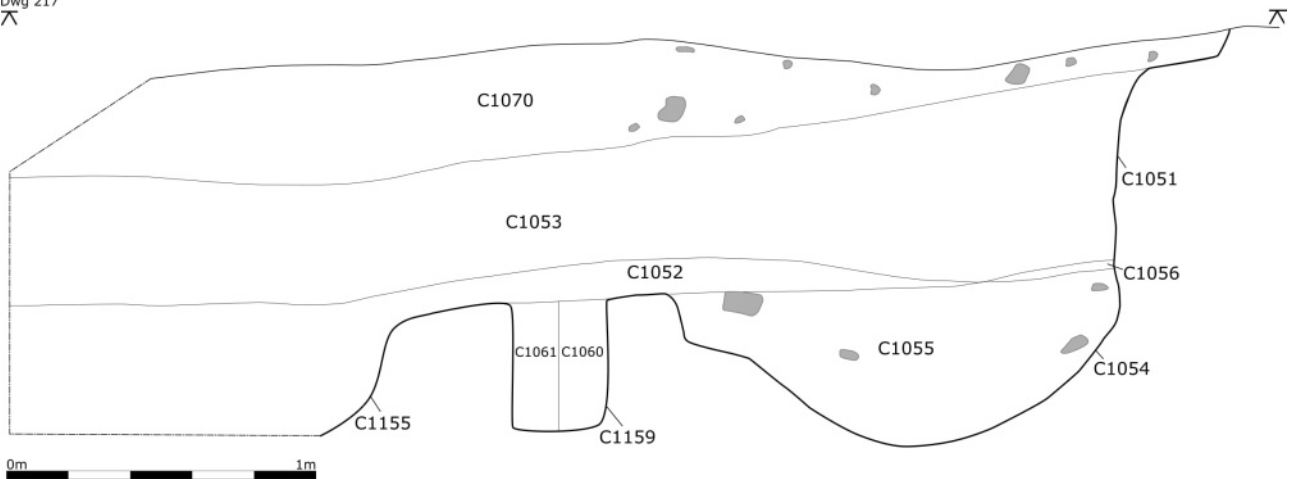


Downslope to the northwest of the cottage a natural hollow that was open to the west and enclosed on all other sides was uncovered. The base was bedrock to the south and bolder clay to the north and this change in the underlying geology is likely to have formed the hollow. At the base of the hollow a processing area was uncovered (C1051) consisting of a series of pits and channels. They were centred around a linear cut (C1155) that ran through the hollow in an east-west direction cutting a section of an earlier ditch (C1033) within the hollow. The pits and channels were all dug into the softer boulder clay and straddled both sides of the linear (C1152). On the north side of the linear (C1155) the edge of the hollow was cut by several pits. This gave the pits a much deeper edge on their north side than on the south.

The most easterly pit (C1156) on the north side was elongated oval in shape. A short channel ran from the west of the pit (C1156) to a circular pit (C1054). This pit contained a silty clay basal deposit (C1055) that was partially covered by a thin layer of slumped material (C1056).

Immediately west of (C1054) another circular pit (C1143) was of similar dimensions but did not have any interconnecting channel. The fill of this pit (C1144) contained post-medieval pottery and glass fragments as well as charcoal and a piece of burnt bone. This fill was identical





the overlying deposit C1052 but was given a separate context number to distinguish the finds.

To the southwest of (C1143) a much larger circular pit (C1145) abutted or ran into, the north side of the central cut (C1155). This pit contained two fills, a basal deposit (C1146), which contained a fragment of medieval pottery, under a backfill of large sub-rounded stones in clay (C1147). The composition of the fill was similar to the overlying (C1052) but much stonier. The pit (C1145) was connected to pit (C1091) 5.3m to the north, via a channel (C1093). This channel was truncated by a later shallow pit (C1148) with a single fill (C1149) that contained animal bone.

Pit (C1091) was located on the higher ground above the hollow to the north. It was subcircular in plan and had a single clay fill (C1092). The channel (C1093) connected (C1091) and (C1145) and sloped down slightly to the north by 0.1m. The slope in the channel

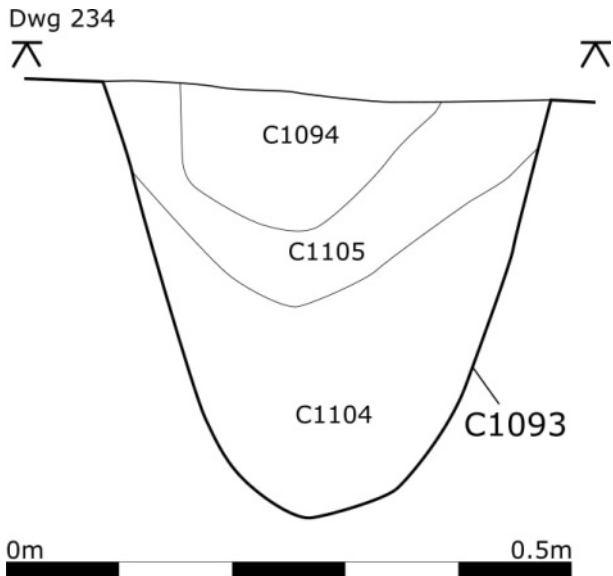


Northeast facing section through hollow and processing area C1051 including pits C1155 and C1054, and slot C1159 (top)

Northeast-facing section through pit C1155 with pit C1054 to the right and infill deposit C1052 visible over the lower fills of the pit, looking southwest (centre left)

View of pit C1054 along the northern side of the hollow. Note the drop in height from north to south, looking southwest (centre right)

Mid-excavation view of pit C1091, looking northwest (bottom right)



implies that water was taken from the deeper pit (C1145) in the hollow to the south and sluiced through the channel to the pit (C1091). This suggests that the southern pit acted as a well and that the northern pit was used to hold water. The bottom fill (C1104) suggests that the channel had been backfilled at some point to make it shallower and it was deeper at the north where it ran into (C1091) than at the south where it ran into (C1145). The middle fill (C1105) was a clay lining to improve its ability to hold water. The final fill (C1094) was a slightly sandy clay that was sterile.

The central linear cut (C1155) followed the direction and dimensions of the earlier east-west ditch (C1033) but at the central point the linear was distinctly widened. A vertically sided slot trench (C1159) curved around the north-western side of the widened section of the cut (C1155). Its relationship with the cut (C1155) could not be determined however it may relate to a wooden structure associated with the widened section of the cut and the other pits within the processing area. It terminated directly to the south of pit (C1054). It was filled with pale grey clay (C1160) packing material along its northern side and brownish grey silty clay backfill (C1161) along the southern side.

On the south side of the central cut (C1155) were two oval shaped pits (C1075) and (C1076).



North-facing section of channel C1093 (top left)

Mid-excavation view of channel (C1093) running from pit C1091 in foreground with later pit (C1148) truncating it in the background. The channel continued beyond this to connect with pit C1145 within the hollow, looking south (top right)

View of northeast-facing section showing edge of C1155 to left, slot C1159 in centre and pit C1054 to right. The deep, straight-sided slot may have held a wooden structure, looking southwest (centre)

(C1076) was the easternmost pit on the southern side and did not have a connecting channel to any of the other features within the processing area. It contained a shallow basal deposit (C1106). The western pit (C1075) had a short channel extending from its northern side and connecting it to the widened part of the cut (C1155). The pit contained a shallow deposit (C1078), that was present only on one side and probably represents slumping.

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Northeast-facing section through pits C1075 and C1076 (top)

Mid-excavation view of pits C1075 and C1076 on the southern side of the hollow, looking southeast (centre left)

View of northeastern end of processing area, looking north (upper centre right)

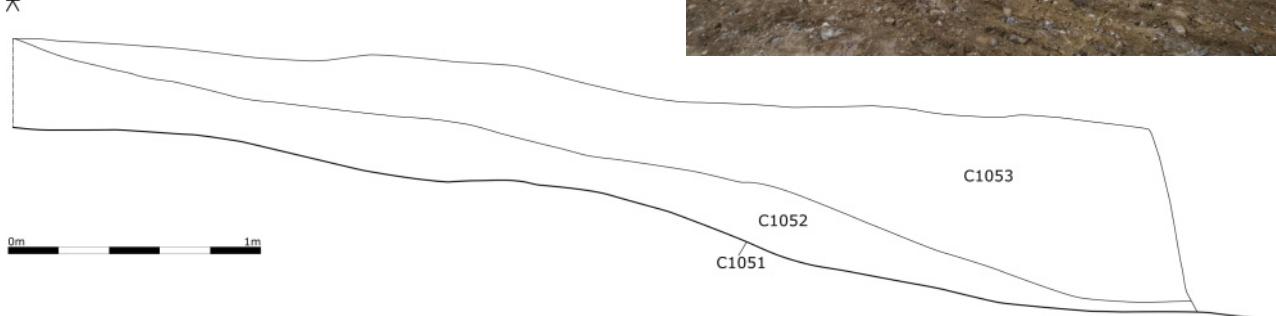
View of post-excavation of northeastern end of processing area, looking southwest (centre right)

View of southeast facing section through stone infill C1053 within hollow overlying processing area, looking northwest (lower centre right)

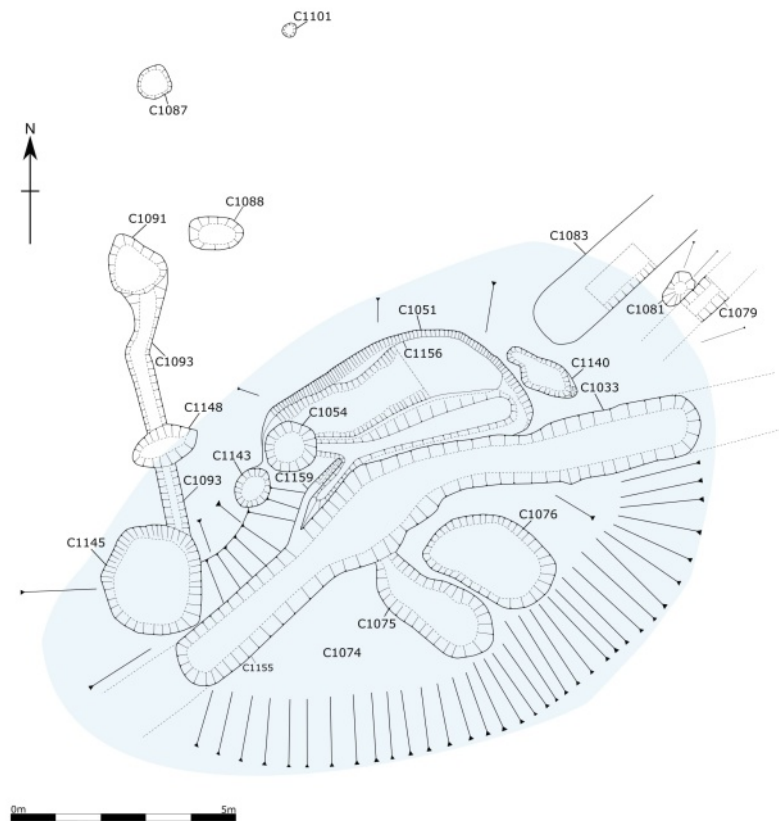
Southwest-facing section through infill layers within processing area C1051 (bottom)



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Plan showing extent of spread C1074 overlying hollow and processing area in blue, with features to the north of the hollow also shown



To the west of (C1075), and opposite the pit (C1145), a shallow linear extended to the east from the cut (C1155). It terminated or petered out where the natural clay subsoil met the ascending bedrock of the hill.

All the features comprising (C1051) were backfilled at the same time by the clay deposit (C1052) which formed either the entire fill or upper fill of each feature. Beyond the edges of the hollow this deposit extended and was recorded as a spread (C1074). It contained animal bone, charcoal, red brick fragments, post-medieval pottery sherds, glass bottle fragments and a metal object. After the cuts had been backfilled the entire hollow was filled with a large deposit of loose subangular stones (C1053). This deposit contained animal bone, red brick fragments, post-medieval potsherds and a piece of medieval pottery.

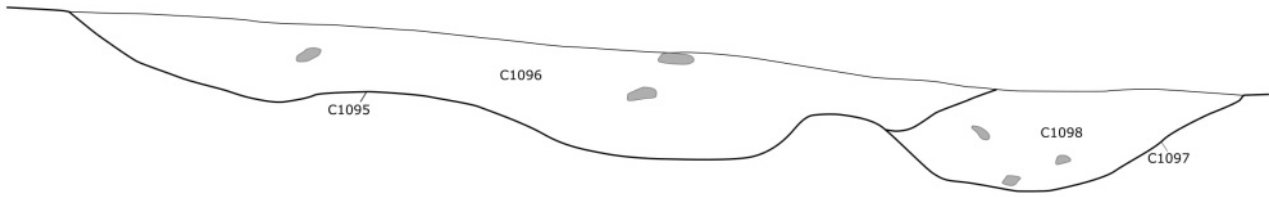
The final phase of this complex was a topsoil-like deposit (C1070/C1062) which overlay the stone backfill. This material would have been deposited over the stone backfill (C1053) to provide a layer of topsoil and level surface for agriculture. The deposit contained several post-medieval potsherds, one medieval potsherd, three metal objects, red brick fragments and a shard of glass.

Features to north of hollow

To the north of the processing area (C1051) several other features were recorded that may have been associated with it, but no physical relationships were evident. Most of these

features were cut into the clay subsoil that was surrounded on the north and east by gently rising bedrock. On this higher ground to the north of the hollow a shallow spread extended from the bedrock over the clay subsoil. This spread (C1090) was sterile and interpreted as hillwash. A shallow curvilinear ditch or drain (C1097) followed the natural variation in the geology, cutting the spread (C1090) then following the interface of bedrock and clay to the south where it terminated. The cut of the ditch (C1097) was quite narrow and shallow and was filled by a single deposit (C1098). It was cut near its south-eastern terminus by a shallow oval shaped pit (C1095). The pit was deeper at the west and had a slight step to the east. It had a single fill (C1096) that contained a small amount of charcoal flecking. At the point where curvilinear ditch (C1097) arced from the south to the west it was cut again by another pit (C1134). This pit was also quite shallow and the fill (C1135) contained chunks of charcoal. This pit may have been for waste material from the nearby kiln (C1099).

A shallow oval pit (C1088) was located 0.7m east of the pit (C1091) which formed part of



North-facing section of pit C1095 and ditch C1097 (top)

Post-ex plan of kiln C1099 and construction cut C1118 (bottom)

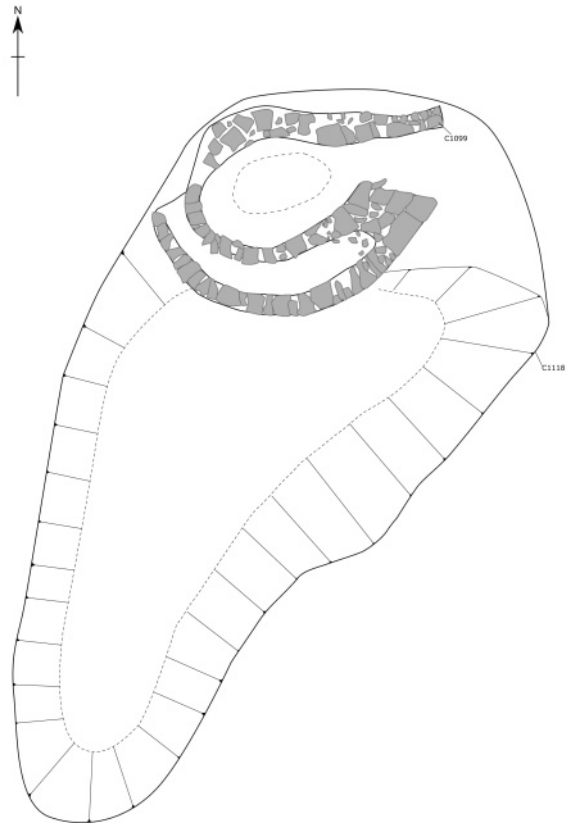
the processing area to the south. The fill (C1089) was sterile and the function of the pit could not be determined. Further the north of these a small circular sterile deposit (C1087) was uncovered. This deposit too was sterile. To the east of (C1087) a small circular feature (C1101) filled by (C1102) is interpreted as the base of a truncated posthole.

To the east of the processing area (C1051) a small irregular shaped pit (C1130) held one fill (C1131) containing a small amount of animal bone. To the northeast a linear (C1083) terminated just 0.6m from the pit (C1133). This linear was orientated northeast-southwest and had three separate fills (C1084) (C1085) and (C1086). This linear was later in date than the backfilling of the complex and cut the associated spread (C1074). The north-eastern extent of the linear faded out as it moved upslope and into the bedrock of the rise.

To the east of the pit (C1133) and very close to the south-eastern side of the linear (C1083) a feature (C1081) was investigated over the bedrock. It was filled by a deposit (C1082) containing some charcoal, burnt seeds and a piece of animal bone. The cut was shallow and not very distinct and a plough furrow (C1079) ran northeast-southwest along its southern edge. The furrow is later than the backfilling of the complex to the west and it is possible that this feature (C1081) is simply a result of a plough blade catching and dislodging a fragment of bedrock.

Kiln

A kiln was identified during the testing phase (Walsh, 2011, 'Trench 3') to the north of the site. The kiln comprised of a large irregular shaped cut (C1118) into which a stone structure (C1099) was constructed at its northern end. The northern end of the kiln was cut into the bank material (C1163) associated with the trackway. The cut (C1118) was rock cut at the base to the north but into boulder clay to the south. The stone structure of the kiln was subcircular in plan with a narrow flue or stoke-hole opening to the east. The northern side of





Post-excitation views of kiln C1099, looking west (top) and east (centre). Note the double-faced wall with earth and stone core to the south where the kiln was free-standing within the cut C1118. The scorched natural can be seen centrally located within the chamber



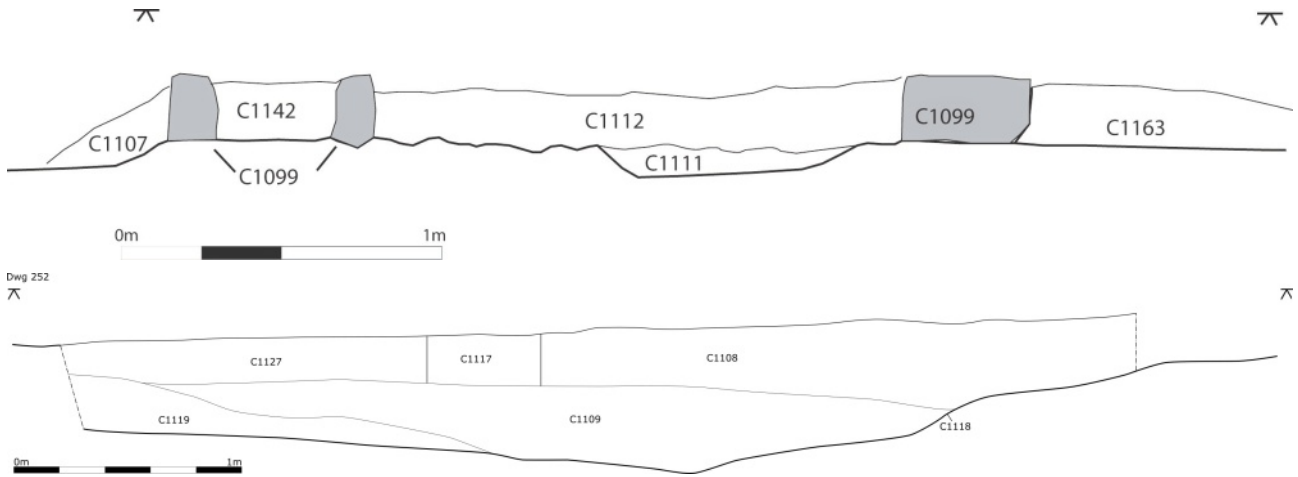
South-facing section of fills of cut C1118 with deposit C1107 lying up against the wall of the kiln on the left (bottom)



the structure (C1099) was drystone and single-walled and built flush to the edge of the cut. The southern side of the structure was a double-walled drystone construction faced on both sides with a stone and earth infill (C1142), which contained animal bone. The structure had been disturbed by ploughing and much of it survived to just a single course, although the remains of two courses survived in places. The outer face of the southern side of the structure had a deposit of clay (C1107) packed up against it. This may have been an additional structural support or possibly the remains of a clay lining that had initially covered the exterior of the drywall construction.

Centrally within the structure the natural bedrock base had been scorched red and black by heat measuring 1.35m in diameter. Overlying the scorched natural within the structure had been covered by a thin layer of silty clay (C1111) that had inclusions of two post-medieval potsherds, glass, animal bone and occasional charcoal. This deposit was bulk sampled for the retrieval of charred cereal grains. The secondary deposit within the kiln structure (C1112) that contained a sherd of medieval pottery and some animal bone. The upper layer within the kiln structure C1113 contained no finds. The upper two fills were loosely compacted silty clay deposits and possibly were the result of sedimentation after the disuse of the kiln.

To the south of the structure, to the south, and within the cut (C1118), several deposits of charcoal-rich material were



Composite east-facing section through kiln C1099 (top)

East-facing section through kiln waste fills to the south of kiln C1099 within kiln cut C1118 (upper centre)

View of east-facing section through kiln waste fills to the south of kiln C1099 within kiln cut C1118, looking west (centre)

Composite view of disturbed ground enclosed by ditch C1063 (highlighted in green), looking south (lower centre)

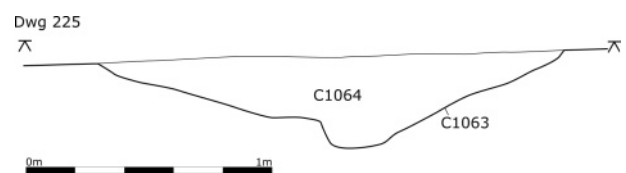
North-facing section of ditch C1063 (bottom)

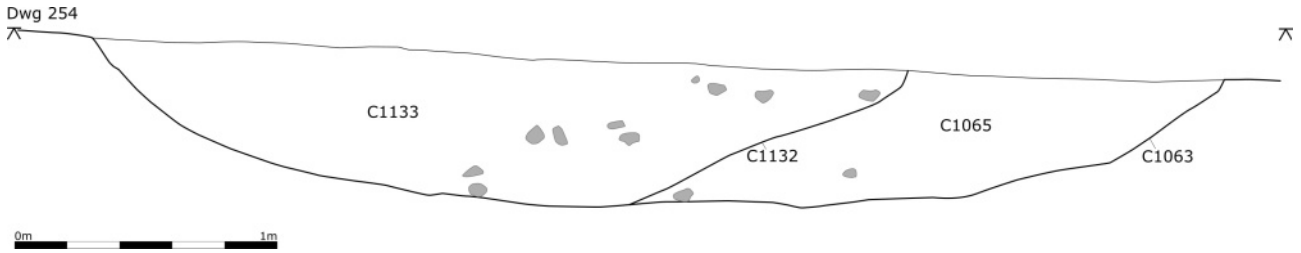


recorded. The earliest deposit (C1119) was a waste pile and located at the southern end of the cut and set back from the structure. This is likely to have been waste material from the firing of the kiln. A later waste deposit (C1109) filled the area between the structure and the waste pile (C1119) and this contained a piece of medieval pottery. The upper fills of the kiln cut (C1108) and (C1127) were cut through by the test trench and were probably the same deposit.

Enclosure

To the west of the processing area (C1051) a shallow L-shaped gully (C1063) is interpreted as the remains of a rectangular enclosure. The gully has a terminus at the west, runs east for 10m, then turns at a right angle and terminates 48m to the north. It had a





single fill (C1065) which contained a clay pipe stem and a metal object. Within the area defined by the gully the subsoil was very disturbed, but no distinct features or cuts could be determined nor a northern or western extent to the enclosure. This is interpreted as a possible vegetable plot or, more likely, an animal pen, due to the disturbed nature of the interior. A plough furrow (C1064), running east-west, truncated the western terminus and the fill of the furrow (C1066) contained a single sherd of medieval pottery. The north-south running side of the gully was cut by a subcircular pit (C1140) 3m north of the return. The pit had a single fill (C1141) was sterile. Close to the northern terminus the gully was truncated by another ditch (C1132) that ran northeast-southwest and terminated to the northeast. The ditch had a single fill (C1133) which contained animal bone and charcoal and a clay pipe stem.



Trackways

A metalled avenue (C1150) was recorded in the northeastern corner of the site and is shown on the 25" ordnance survey map of 1910. It provided access to Sion House, to the south of the site, which



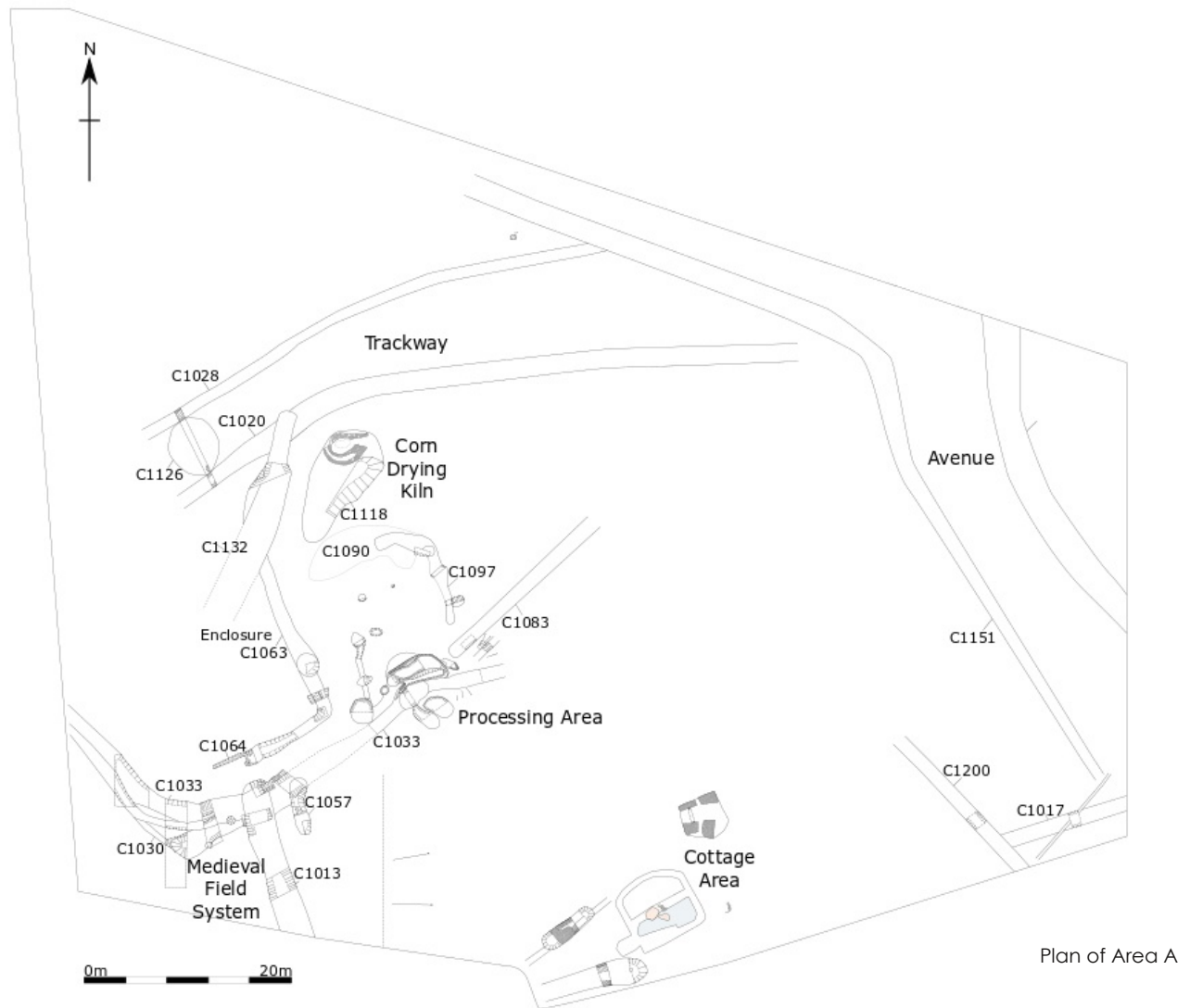
North-facing section of ditch C1132 cutting enclosure ditch C1063 (top)

View of 19th century estate avenue associated with Sion House, looking northwest (upper centre)

View of post-medieval trackway to north of kiln (C1099) with stony deposit C1126 visible to the left (lower centre)

Northeast-facing section through linears C1120 and C1128, which define the post-medieval trackway (bottom)





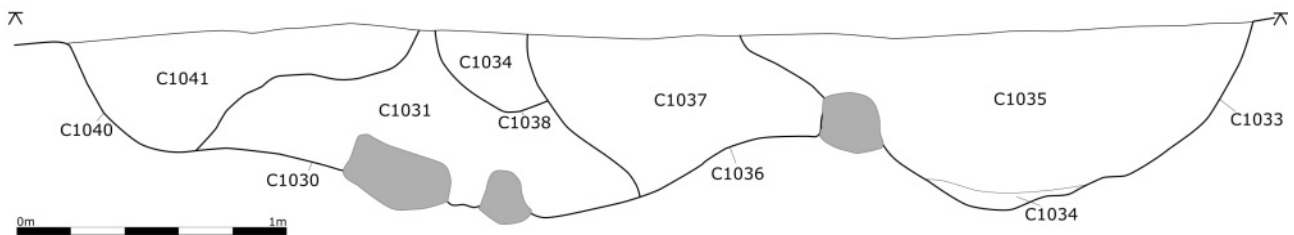
was constructed in 1838. The avenue originally linked Sion house to the Kentstown Road to the north. The avenue was recorded further south during the archaeological excavation of Area D (recorded as C182) and additionally during monitoring briefs. The avenue ran approximately north-south for most of its length but as it neared the Navan-Kentstown road it arced to the northwest, avoiding a bridge crossing and higher ground in that direction. A modern field access is located at the point where the avenue met the main road.

Two parallel linears (1120) and (C1128) with level ground between them ran northeast-southwest from the northern boundary of the site, cutting bedrock as they moved downslope and then clay subsoil before running beyond the western boundary. They were 5m apart and appear to define a trackway with drainage gullies

running along either side. The partial remains of a clay and stone bank (C1163) survive to the south of, and parallel to, the southernmost linear (C1120). This linear had been recut after the trackway had gone out of use and contained five separate fills, none of which produced any artefacts or dateable material. Two slumped deposits (C1121) and (C1122) were identified at the base of the ditch on either side. Overlying these was a natural accumulation of silt (C1123). This was covered by (C1124) followed by (C1125), both of which are deliberate backfilling deposits. The northern linear (C1128) contained a basal fill (C1129) that appeared to be the result of a natural accumulation of silt rather than being deliberately backfilled.

Near the western extent of the trackway a large deposit of sub-rounded stones of various sizes

Dwg 210



East-facing section of ditches C1033, C1036, C1030 and pit C1040 (top)

Overview of medieval ditches with processing area in hollow in the background, looking northeast (centre)

Overview of medieval ditches, looking west (bottom)



(C1126) filled the upper level of the northern linear (C1128) and extended south to cover the area between the two linears. The stones are probably another example of land clearance and a horseshoe was recovered from the base of the deposit. The southern linear (C1120) cut the southern extent of the stone deposit (C1126) indicating it was in use after the infilling of the northern linear and the abandonment of the trackway. The southern ditch (C1120) and bank (C1163) were in turn truncated by the terminus of another ditch (C1132).



Medieval field system

Three phases of an east-west running ditch were identified. The latest phase (C1033) was cut by the linear pit (C1155) to the east and was discussed above. The ditch followed the natural contour of the landscape, running southwest from the hollow then curving west and northwest beyond the western limit of excavation. The earliest cut of the ditch (C1030) had a well compacted grey clay (C1031) as the main fill. This had been cut by a small pit (C1040) on its southern side, which contained a single fill (C1041). On its northern side the original cut (C1030) had been truncated

by a plough furrow (C1038) which had a single fill (C1039).

Cutting the plough furrow (C1039) was a later re-cutting of the east-west ditch (C1036). The ditch (C1036) was filled by (C1037) that did not produce any dateable material or artefacts. To the east, towards the processing area (C1051), a secondary fill (C1060) was recorded. The final fill of the ditch (C1036) was a fill (C1059) which contained two fragments of medieval pottery. An isolated patch of charcoal-rich material

Dwg 220
X



East-facing section of ditches C1033 and C1036 with pit C1057 and channel C1157 (top)

View of east-facing section of ditches C1033 and C1036 with pit C1057 and channel C1157, looking west (upper centre)

Mid-excavation view of fill C1050 in firepit C1162 cutting ditch C1033 (lower centre)

Southwest-facing section of firepit C1162 cutting ditches C1033 and C1036 (bottom)



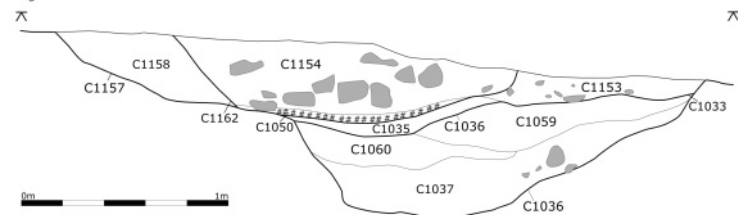
(C1012) was also identified overlying the main fill (C1037) of the ditch further to the west. There was no in situ burning and the deposit lay on the ground surface and was interpreted as a small dump.

Running along the northern edge of the ditch to the west a narrow channel (C1157) was recorded and had a single fill (C1158). This channel was cut by the latest recut of the ditch (C1033).

The latest re-cutting of the east-west ditch (C1033) had a basal fill (C1034) that was very shallow and did not extend to the east. It did not contain any animal bone or artefacts. The secondary fill (C1035) was the most substantial and was recorded throughout the ditch to the west of the linear pit C1155. It produced a single fragment of medieval pottery. A very shallow fill (C1043) overlay this at the western end of the ditch but did not continue to the east. At the mouth of the hollow, close to the processing area (C1051), the ditch had another upper fill (C1061/C1153) which contained a fragment of medieval pottery. A firepit (C1162) was cut into the upper fill (C1153) of the ditch (C1033) with a scorched base



Dwg 226
X



Mid-excavation view of Ditch C1013 cutting Ditches C1033 and C1036 (top)

South-facing section of ditch C1013 cutting Ditches C1033 and C1036 (bottom)

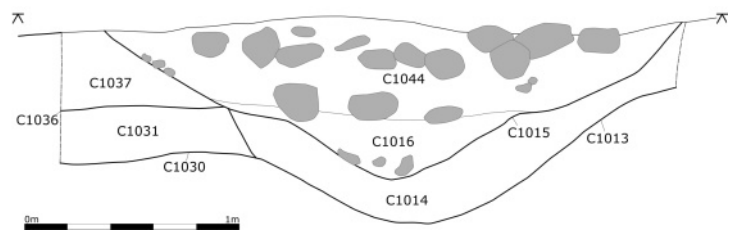


covered by a layer of charcoal (C1050) and backfilled with a stony clay deposit (C1154). The upper fill (C1153) was also truncated to the east, within the hollow, by the large linear pit (C1155).

A large elongated oval pit (C1057) orientated north-south was located to the south of the ditch (C1033) the northern end of which truncated the ditch. The basal fill (C1058) contained two sherds of medieval pottery, a partial flint blade and a composite knife-handle of wood with copper rivets. A concentration of large and medium sized stones (C1067) to the south of the pit appeared to be a deliberate backfilling event. The upper fill (C1071) did not contain any artefacts or animal bone.

To the east of the pit (C1057) a large ditch (C1013) (2.5m wide x 0.66m deep) running approximately north-south truncated the east-west ditch (C1033). This ditch (C1013) terminated to the north of the east-west ditch (C1033) just beyond the channel (C1157). It continued 17m to the south where it ran beyond the southern limit of excavation. It contained a single fill with inclusions of animal bone. The ditch was recut (C1015) for the whole length with animal bone and a clay pipe retrieved from the main fill (1016). A deposit of large stones (C1044) was the final deposit within the ditch and localised to the terminus only. Among the stones, both medieval and post-medieval potsherds were recovered as well as glass bottle fragments, clay pipe stems, animal bone and an iron object.

Dwg 213



Agricultural linears & isolated pits

There were numerous furrows crossing the site in all directions that were clearly the result of ploughing. These furrows were not recorded except where they truncated an archaeological feature. No distinct regular direction of ploughing could be identified. In addition to these, several small ditches also crossed the bedrock in the east of the site in varying directions and these are likely to be shallow field boundaries or field drains. The longest of these (C1151) southeast to the northwest and turned to the west to run almost parallel to the road. The ditch had a single fill (C1152) that contained animal bone and an iron nail.

An isolated firepit (C1136) was located just south of where (C1151) ran beyond the northern limit of excavation. This small shallow pit contained layers of charcoal and ash and a scorched clay base. The basal deposit (C1137) a thin layer of charcoal lying above the burnt clay natural. The middle fill (C1138) was a mix of charcoal, ash and burnt clay fragments. The final fill (C1139) was similar but mixed with a more topsoil-like material mixed through due

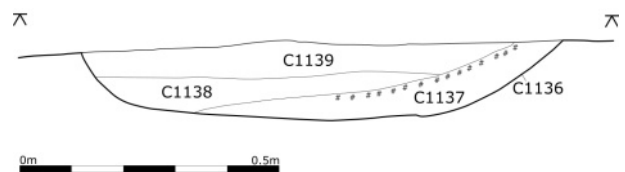


either to ploughing activity or bioturbation. No dateable artefacts were recovered from the pit.

The eastern extent of Area A covered the highest ground level and there were no archaeological features identified in this area other than field drains and ditches and the 19th century avenue. An east-west running linear, (C1017) extended from the eastern limit of excavation and ran for just a few metres before disappearing beyond the southern limit. The basal fill (C1018) contained animal bone and oyster shell fragments. The upper fill (C1019) was loose with large amounts of stone, suggesting that it had been deliberately backfilled, and also contained post-medieval potsherds, animal bone and snail shells. It had been truncated by a plough furrow (C1201). It was also truncated at the southern limit of excavation by another linear (C1200) of similar dimensions and profile. This linear ran in a northwest-southeast direction continuing beyond the limit of excavation to the south and petering out into the bedrock to the northwest. It had a single fill (C1202) that contained post-medieval pottery, animal bone, an iron nail and a glass fragment. This ditch is likely to be a continuation of Ditch C802 encountered during the monitoring programme.



Dwg 255



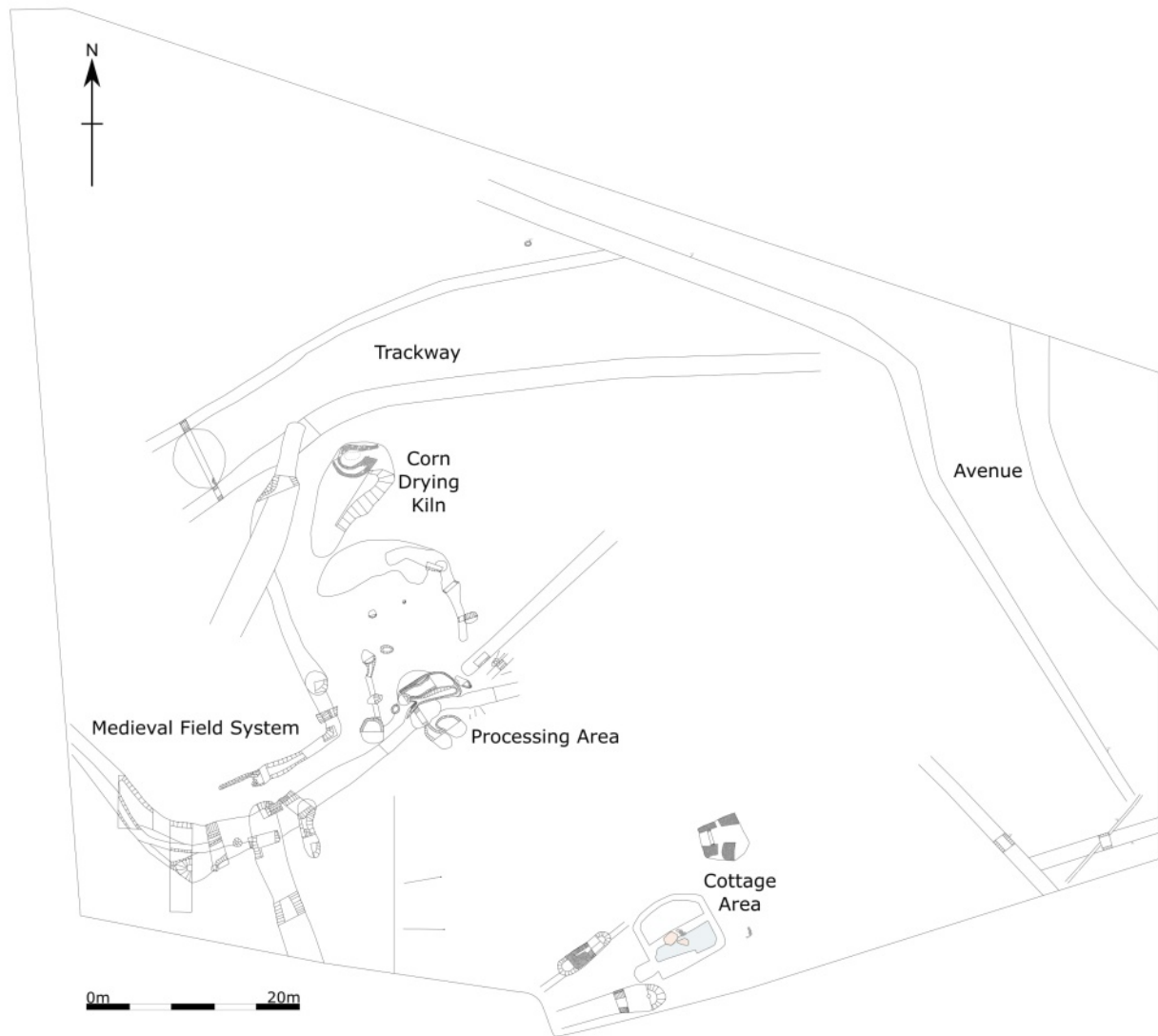
View of ditch C1151, looking northwest (top left)

South-facing section of isolated firepit (C1136), looking north (top right)

South-facing section of isolated firepit (C1136; bottom right)

Discussion

The archaeological remains within Area A represent agricultural and rural domestic activity dating from the medieval to modern era. The remains of a clay-walled cottage, and a nearby cobbled surface and a masonry pier were the remains of a small rural farmstead. A coin found in the beaten clay floor of the cottage, known as an Angel of Charles I, dating from 1625 to 1649, provides a mid-seventeenth century date for construction. Other artefacts retrieved from the farmstead features provide a pre-1720 date to the habitation of the cottage, particularly from the ceramic assemblage. An enclosure downslope of the cottage and at the west of the site, presumed to have been an animal pen or vegetable plot, is also of post-



medieval date and likely to have formed part of the farmstead. Ancillary activities to agriculture are represented by a cereal drying kiln and a processing area centred on a natural hollow and recut a medieval ditch which previously ran through the hollow. The pits and channels were all backfilled at the same time and can be assumed to be contemporaneous. These pits were used to access and store water and may have been involved in several processing activities. Post-medieval pottery and glass bottle fragments suggest that it was in use around the same time that the farmstead was occupied.

The remains of an earlier medieval field system were identified to the south west of the site of ditches that extended from the natural hollow to the west and beyond the western site boundary. These were dated by the presence of medieval potsherds and absence of any post-medieval

ceramics. This field system is most likely to relate to the medieval castle and estate of the Dowdall family who owned Athlumney since the 14th century. The orientation of the field system, which is at a diagonal to the current field layout, may relate to the former road system prior to the straight coach road that currently forms the northern boundary of the site. This straight road appears to have replaced a more circuitous road, the remains of which can be seen curving to the north and back to join with the Johnstown Road to the east of the site on Larkin's map of 1812 (see Section 1). The angle of this road would have been more on the diagonal and it is likely that the field system uncovered on the site reflects this.

Corresponding with the findings of the excavation of Area D to the south, small amounts of struck flint were collected but no

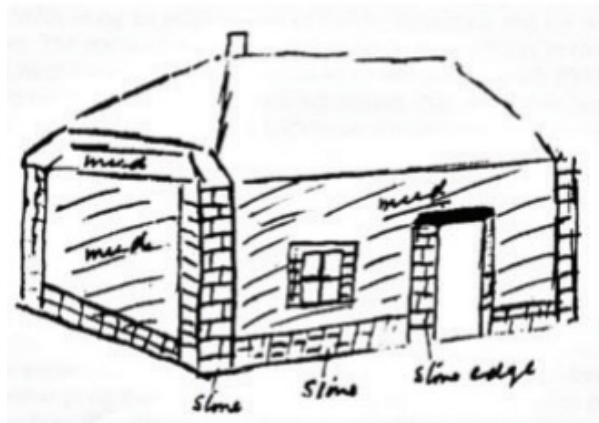
other evidence of prehistoric activity was uncovered.

The remains of the cottage are indicative of a type of construction known as clay-walled houses. These houses were popular in the drier east and southeast of Ireland as clay had better thermal qualities than stone and buildings in timber declined in the 16th and 17th centuries due to the destruction of the native forests (Fleming 2016, 91-92). The method of construction for clay-walled houses involved the erection of a timber framework into which clay was inserted and compacted. Openings for windows and doors were then cut out or formed under timber lintels. The walls were finished with a layer of lime render which kept the buildings more secure, drier and warmer and sealed the walls. Projection of the eaves beyond the walls also protected them from run-off rainwater (ibid.). The beaten clay floor of the cottage is also a typical feature of these types of buildings (ibid., 140). Some of the pits in the processing areas may have resulted from small-scale mining of the wet boulder clay at the base of the hollow for the purpose of construction of the farmstead (Fleming 2016, 95).

The cobbled surface to the northeast of the cottage is also a typical feature of small rural farmsteads. Cobbled surfaces were laid both as outer surfaces within the confines of the farmyard (Fleming 2016, 83) or as the flooring of a barn or byre (Murray & O'Reilly 2005, 14). As there was no surviving evidence for walls relating to this surface it is interpreted as a yard.

The stone structure or pier and associated wall slot to the west of the cottage indicate another building within the farmstead. Although very little of this building survived, the lack of a hearth suggests that this may have been an outbuilding. The well-built masonry pier was constructed at a point where the bedrock had previously been excavated and additional support was required.

There were scant surviving remains of the farmstead. The stone deposits recorded across the site may have been the result of the systematic destruction of the buildings and overall levelling out of the ground surface some



Sketch of a mud-walled cabin from near Abbeyfeale, Co. Limerick (NFC 1077, 23; cited in Fleming 2016, 96), with a stone foundations and corners depicted, which was noted to be unusual in the district (top)

Clay structure with lime render in Boolasallagh, Co. Kerry, image reproduced from Fleming 2016, 92 (centre)

time in the 18th century. The sheer volume of the stony deposits suggests that many more buildings were present.

Another feature of the seventeenth century farmstead was the kiln. This was keyhole-shaped and typical of the form used in post-medieval periods (Monk & Kelleher 2005). These types of kiln varied in size but the single purpose was to dry grain either for storage, to facilitate threshing or to enhance milling. These kilns consisted of three parts: the firing chamber or hearth, a flue to conduct heat from the fire, and a drying chamber or bowl in which the grain was dried and were occasionally stone lined. The kiln in Area A had a stone lined

firing chamber and short flue.

The archaeology of Area A demonstrates the elements of a small rural landholding dating to the late seventeenth/early eighteenth century with a domestic cottage and farmyard. The kiln points to the cultivation of cereal grains, probably wheat or barley, and the small enclosure was probably for keeping animals or growing vegetables. The noticeable lack of farmyard structures and the substantial stone deposits within other features indicates that this site was deliberately demolished and cleared rather than had been left to dereliction. The deliberate infilling of the processing area shows significant effort to level out the ground surface which would have made it more suitable for tillage. The ceramic evidence points to these events occurring at the turn of the 17th into the 18th century. This coincides with a change in the landlords of Athlumney from the Dowdalls to Eclin after 1691 and the end of the Williamite war (Cogan 1862b, 242).

The earliest detailed map of the area, William Larkin's map of County Meath from 1812, displays open farmland and no dwellings in the vicinity of Area A proving that the site had been re-organised prior to this date. This agricultural landscape is mirrored in the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1837. The Third Edition Ordnance Survey from 1913 varies little except for the avenue (C1150/C182) to Sion House built in 1838. The field layout itself has not changed from the 1836 representation up to the modern day except for some alteration to the southern boundary, far south of Area A.



Find No. 16E449:32:43 Angel of Charles I (1625-1649) found within the beaten clay floor of the cottage (top)

Find No. 16E449:1009:5 Iron key found in the slot trench associated with masonry structure C1020 (bottom)

Section 5 Post-excavation

The post-excavation analysis relating to the 2016 excavation of Area D is almost complete, with the final specialist reports due to be returned in the coming months.

The processing of the finds and samples taken from the excavation of Area A has also been completed. These will now be sent to various specialists for further analysis. As the assemblage is small it is not anticipated that this work will take long.

Once the specialist analysis of the Area A excavation is complete a Final Report will be compiled combining the results of the two excavations and reappraising the preliminary findings.

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APPENDIX A Context Register

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C800	Pit	n/a	C801	0.46	0.39	0.08	Firepit	Sub-circular pit, concave sides and base, sharp break of slope at top, gentle at base. In situ burning visible on sides.		C801	Nat	
C801	Fill	C800	n/a	0.46	0.39	0.08	Fill of firepit	Mid brown clayey silt with orange flecking and rare pebbles with charcoal concentrations along the edges and base of pit		C1	C800	
C802	Ditch	n/a	C803, C804, C805, C806	1.60	0.64-1.64	0.43-0.45	Ditch	NW-SE orientated ditch. Not completely straight or constant in shape. Generally U-shaped in profile though steeper sided to S end and broader to N. Ditch was generally 1.1-1.6m in width apart from 23.5m from S end the ditch terminated for 1m before continuing. This gap may have been an entrance feature		C803, C806	Nat	
C803	Fill	C802	n/a	23.5	0.5	0.06	Fill of ditch	Basal fill of S end of Ditch C802. Mottled orange and pale yellow clayey silt with occasional charcoal.		C804	C802	
C804	Fill	C802	n/a	23.5	0.8	0.07	Fill of ditch	Secondary fill of Ditch C802 to S. Light grey clayey silt with occasional pebbles and charcoal.		C805	C803	
C805	Fill	C802	n/a	23.5	1.16	0.3	Fill of ditch	Upper fill of S end of Ditch C802. Mottled greenish brown clayey silt with charcoal, burnt bone, burnt stone and pebbles. The upper portion of this fill was looser and contained chunkier burnt bone		C1	C804	
C806	Fill	C802	n/a	1.36	0.9-1.64	0.25-0.5	Fill of ditch	Fill of northern end of ditch C802. Only fill present at this end of the ditch. Brown silty clay with occasional stones and one fragment of animal bone		C1	C802	

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C807	Pit	n/a	C808	0.3	0.3	0.07	Pit	Circular base of pit or posthole with in situ burning along west side and base. U-shaped in profile with flat base and steep sides. Truncated by post-medieval levelling on the top of the higher ground to the west of ditch C802		C808	Nat	
C808	Fill	C807	n/a	0.3	0.3	0.07	Fill of pit	Fill of pit C807. Charcoal-rich dark grey clayey silt with occasional burnt stone at the base		C1	C807	
C809	Posthole	n/a	C810, C811	0.85	0.6	0.15	Posthole	Oval posthole with packing stones to the W and E and fewer to N. Pit is partially cut into bedrock. Sharp breaks of slope at the top, more gentle at base, concave sides		C811	Nat	
C810	Fill	C809	n/a	0.3	0.22	0.09	Post socket	Fill of posthole C809. Rectangular post socket set centrally within posthole. Did not extend to the base of the posthole. Straight vertical sides and slightly concave base and consisting completely of charcoal		C1	C811	
C811	Fill	C809	n/a	0.85	0.6	0.15	Fill	Fill of posthole C809, including packing stones. Packing stones were present to the W of the post socket (avg. dimensions 0.1 x 0.08 x 0.06m) with a larger stone present to the E (dimensions 0.24 x 0.22 x 0.18m). The packing stones were set within a mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks and chunks. A lens of charcoal was present at the base of the posthole spreading along the N side 0.01m thick. At least partially in place before the post was inserted		C810	C809	
C812	Pit	n/a	C813	0.9	0.83	0.08	Pit	Shallow circular pit with concave sides and base cutting into bedrock. Bedrock and stone in natural at base of pit scorched to white, yellow and red. Located to W of ditch C802		C813	Nat	

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C813	Fill	C812	n/a	0.9	0.83	0.08	Fill of pit	Fill of pit C812. Black charcoal-rich clayey silt with occasional to rare burnt stone and clay flecking		C1	C812	
C814	Pit	n/a	C815	0.3	0.28	0.1	Pit	Small circular pit or posthole with concave sides and base. Located on higher ground to 6m to W of ditch C802 and truncated by 19th century landscaping and levelling of field		C815	Nat	
C815	Fill	C814	n/a	0.3	0.28	0.1	Fill of pit	Fill of pit C814. Mottled black and mid-brown clayey silt with very frequent charcoal and occasional red flecks		C1	C814	
C816	Scorching	n/a	n/a	0.8	0.6	n/a	Scorched natural	Oval patch of scorched natural oporientated NW-SE. Base of truncated feature with no surviving fill overlying the burnt natural. Scorching was intense and had a depth of 0.1m. Possible remains of firepit or similar		C1	Nat	
C817	Deposit	n/a	n/a	40	24	1.2m max	Deposit	Deposit of redeposited topsoil and natural with inclusions of tin-glazed tile, other ceramics and animal bone used to level up a slope along the eastern side of the field between the laneway C182 and the field boundary. N-S running alignment of stone at the base of this likely the be associated with drainage		C182	Nat	
C818	Ditch	n/a	C819	24	3	1	Ditch	E-W orientated ditch at the N end of the monitored area to S of powerlines. Sharp break of slope at the top, more gentle at base, base has narrower concave channel at the bottom 0.25m in depth and c. 0.75m in width. Drainage ditch and possible former field boundary		C819	Nat	

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C819	Fill	C818	n/a	24	3	1	Fill	Fill of ditch C818. Brownish grey silty clay with fine gravel and small stone inclusions and occasional larger stones in narrower channel at the base to aid with drainage		C1	C818	
C820	Ditch	n/a	C821	85	1.7	0.4	Ditch	N-S orientated ditch towards the W side of site. Broad U-shape in section with a slightly concave base and concave sides. Sharp break of slope at the top. Agricultural ditch		C821	Nat	
C821	Fill	C820	n/a	85	1.7	0.4	fill	Fill of ditch C820. Beige clayey silt with occasional stones		C1	C820	
C822	Deposit	n/a	n/a	65	12	0.2-0.36	Deposit	Mid greyish clay mottled with brown in places, with occasional large stones. Appears to relate to the infilling of a low-lying hollow within the western part of the site in the post-medieval or modern period		C1	C824	
C823	Ditch	n/a	C824, C825	43	2.05	0.55-0.78	Ditch	ENE-WSW orientated ditch to the west of the site. Steep-sided U-shaped ditch with concave base. Appears to have run into N end of hollow filled by deposit C822 to the west, with the deposit overlying the ditch. Post-medieval filled boundary ditch		C825	Nat	
C824	Fill	C823	n/a	43	2.05	0.46	Fill of ditch	Upper fill of Ditch C824. Very compact light brownish grey silty clay with occasional small stones. Rare animal bone towards the base of the fill		C822	C825	
C825	Fill	C823	n/a	43	1.8	0.09-0.28	Fill of ditch	Basal fill of Ditch C824. Loosely compacted mid-greyish clay mottled with brown with occasional small stones		C824	C823	
C826	Pit	n/a	C827	0.84	0.78	0.25	Pit	Sub-circular pit located to the N of hollow along W side of the site. Steep-sided with flat base. Sharp break of slope at the top and more concave towards the base		C827	Nat	
C827	Fill	C826	n/a	0.84	0.78	0.25	Fill of pit	Fill of pit C826. Compact light grey silty clay with rare stone inclusions and no additional inclusions		C1	C826	

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C828	Pit	n/a	C829	1.02	0.52	0.07	Pit	Shallow sub-rectangular pit located to the S of Area A. Imperceptible break of slope at the top and base with shallow sloping sides and flat base. Probably non-archaeological		C829	Nat	
C829	Fill	C828	n/a	1.02	0.52	0.07	Fill of pit	Fill of pit C828. Mid grey clay with brown mottling and no inclusions		C1	C828	
C830	Pit	n/a	C831	2.35	1.2	0.2	Pit	Oval pit orientated N-S with sharp break of slope at the top, concave sides and base, and gentle break of slope at the base. Relationship with pit C832 could not be ascertained		C831	Nat	
C831	Fill	C830	n/a	2.35	1.2	0.2	Fill of pit	Fill of pit C830 and same as C833. Grey silty clay with occasional large stones		C1	C830	
C832	Pit	n/a	C833	1.65	1.22	0.23	Pit	Oval pit to E of pit C830. The relationship between the pits could not be confirmed due to the fills being identical. They are likely to have been filled at the same time and through the same process. Sharp break of slope at the top, concave sides and base, and gentle break of slope at the base.		C833	Nat	
C833	Fill	C832	n/a	1.65	1.22	0.23	Fill of pit	Fill of pit C832 and same as C831. Grey silty clay with occasional large stones		C1	C832	
C834	Surface	n/a	n/a	9.6	8.8	0.08	Metalled surface	Metalled surface at western end of the site		C835	Nat	
C835	Deposit	n/a	n/a	9.6	8.8	0.01-0.1	Deposit	Deposit overlying metalled surface C834. Mid greyish brown silty clay		C1	C834	
C836	Posthole	n/a	C837	0.67	0.67	0.05	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole located 4.8m to W of ditch C802. Sharp break of slope at the top, more gentle at the base. Base relatively flat. Too little of sides survived		C837	Nat	

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
C837	Fill	C836	n/a	0.67	0.67	0.05	Fill of posthole	Fill of posthole C836. Greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. A charcoal-rich postsocket 0.3m in diameter was present towards the N end with three probable packing stones to the N and one to the SE.		C1	C836	
C838	Ditch	n/a	C839	10m min	2.2	0.3	Ditch	NNW-SSE running ditch located centrally within the site. Broad U-shaped ditch with sharp break of slope at the top and more gentle at base. Base rock cut so uneven		C839	Nat	
C839	Fill	C838	n/a	10m min	2.2	0.3	Fill of ditch	Fill of ditch C838. Sterile brown silty clay		C1	C838	
C840	Ditch	n/a	C841	4	0.8	0.3	Ditch	E-W orientated ditch to the W of ditch C820. Sharp break of slope at the top, more gentle at the base. Modern drainage feature		C841	Nat	
C841	Fill	C840	n/a	4	0.8	0.3	Fill of ditch	Fill of ditch C840. Brown silty clay topsoil-like material containing early modern ceramics		C1	C840	
1000	Deposit	N/A	N/A	16m	3.15m	0.15m	Hill wash	Greyish brown silty sand. Loosely compacted. Included very occasional charcoal flecks and small stones (20-30mm)	Charcoal	C1001	Nat	A
1001	Deposit	N/A	N/A	16m	2.2m	0.1m	Hill Wash	Dark greyish brown silty sand with loose compaction. Included animal bones, occasional charcoal flecks, frequent small to large stones (20-120mm).	Post medieval pottery, animal bone	C1116	C1000	A
1002	Cut	N/A	C1003	7.06m	1.67m	0.65m	Cut of pit	Oblong shape in plan, long axis NNE-SSW. Parallel to ditch C1006. Sharp break of slope at top, steep uneven sides and a sharp break of slope to an uneven but roughly concave base. Cut into the loose fragmented natural bedrock. Fills contained post med material.		C1003	Nat	A

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
1003	Fill	C1002	N/A	3.6m	1.4m	0.31m	Basal fill	Mid yellowish brown loose gravelly silty clay with frequent seashell inclusions. Probably a result of natural sedimentation while the cut was open and domestic waste deposits. Probably the same as C1025 which fills the cut C1002 on the other side of masonry feature C1020.	Shell, animal bone, metal object	C1026/ C1004	C1002	A
1004	Fill	C1002	N/A	3.6m	0.8m	0.4m	Deposit in pit C1002	Deposit of large stones that have the appearance of rubble although there was no evidence of other associated building material such as mortar. Could also have been the result of land clearance or deliberate backfilling of the cut. The stones were subangular and subrounded in shape and the maximum dimensions were 350x300x100mm. Filled the cut to the east of the stone structure C1020.	Seashell, animal bone, clay pipe stem, post-med pottery	C1005	C1003	A
1005	Fill	C1102	N/A	3.6m	1.23m	0.3m	Upper fill	Mid to dark brown moderately compacted silt. Contained seashells, animal bone and occasional red brick fragments.	Animal bone, seashell, charcoal, clay pipe stem, post-med pottery	C1116	C1004	A
1006	Cut	N/A	C1007	>15m	1.8m	0.6m	Cut of ditch	Linear shape in plan. Oriented NE- SW with rounded terminus at NE extent. Runs beyond LOE to S. Sharp bos at top, steep sides and narrow concave base. Cut into loose natural bedrock.		C1007	Nat	A
1007	Fill	C1006	N/A	>15m	1.8m	0.6m	Fill of ditch	Grey brown semi plastic sandy clay. Frequent angular stone inclusions up to 150mm diameter. Modern disturbance by electricity poles at terminus.	Red brick fragments, animal bone, charcoal, post-med pottery & glass, Coin, iron.	C1116	C1006	A

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
1008	Cut	N/A	C1009	>3m	0.6m	0.2m	Cut of slot trench	Linear shape in plan. Sharp bos at top and base with steep sides. Cut into fill C1025 of pit C1002. Did not visibly cut through the fill C1027 but that may be because it was prevented by the masonry structure C1020.		C1009	C1005	A
1009	Fill	C1008	N/A	>3m	0.6m	0.2m	Fill of slot trench	Brown grey semi plastic sandy clay with occasional angular stones up to 100mm.	animal bone, bone button, post-med pottery, clay pipe stem, small iron key	C1116	C1008	A
1010	Deposit	N/A	N/A	3.5m	1.3m	0.05m	Spread of domestic waste material	Grey brown semi plastic sandy clay. Charcoal and angular stone up to 100mm inclusions	Charcoal and animal bone	C1116	Nat	A
1011	VOID											A
1012	Deposit	NA	N/A	1m	0.8m	0.05m	Deposit	Light greyish brown, moderately compacted silty clay with moderate inclusions of charcoal. Probably a rubbish tip.	Charcoal, animal bone	C1116	C1037	A
1013	Cut	N/A	C1014	17m	2.46m	0.66m	Cut of ditch	Linear shape in plan. Orinted NW/SE. U-shape in profile with a flat base. Sharp break of slope at top and base. Recut later by C1015.		C1014	Nat	A
1014	Fill	C1013	N/A	17m	2.46m	0.66m	Fill of ditch	Dark greyish brown silty sand. Loosely compacted with 10-40mm stones. Included animal bones and occasional charcoal flecks.	Animal bone and charcoal	C1015	C1013	A
1015	Cut	N/A	C1016	17m	1.9m	0.55m	Recut in ditch	Linear shape in plan. U-shape in profile with a flat base. Sharp break of slope at top and base.		C1016	C1014	A
1016	Fill	C1015	N/A	17m	1.9m	0.55m	Fill of ditch recut	Greyish brown silty sand with pockets of greyish yellow silt. Loosely compacted with medium to large stones (40-90mm).	Animal bone, charcoal, burnt seeds, clay pipe	C1044	C1015	A

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
1017	Cut	N/A	C1018, C1019	>9m	1.5m	0.37m	Cut of ditch	Linear running E-W from the eastern limit of excavation in the southeast corner of the site into the southern limit of excavation in the same corner. Sharp break of slope at top, steep sides cut into bedrock and a sharp break of slope at the mostly flat base		C1018	Nat	A
1018	Fill	C1017	N/A	>9m	1m	0.2m	Basal fill of ditch	Mid reddish brown loosely compacted gravelly silt.	Seashell, animal bone	C1019, C1200	C1017	A
1019	Fill	C1017	N/A	4.5m	1.5m	0.25m	Stony backfill of ditch	Deposit of stones subangular and subrounded stones measuring, on average, 20x100x80mm. Surrounded by dark brown loosely compacted slightly clayey silt with frequent gravel inclusions.	Land snail shell, animal bone, post-med pottery	C1201	C1018	A
1020	Structure	C1026	N/A	1.93m	1.12m	0.52m	Masonry and mortar structure	L-shaped masonry and mortar structure constructed within the cut of C1026 which itself cuts the fills of C1002. The stones are angular in shape with a sandy earth mortar binding. There is a foundation layer that is wider than the upper, faced, courses. The upper courses stand proud of the level of the cut to a maximum height of 0.26m.		C1021, C1027	C1026	A
1021	Fill	C1026	N/A	1.34m	1.02m	0.82m	Fill of cut C1002	Medium brown friable clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions and pockets of sandy earth mortar. Same as C1027.	Shell, animal bone	C1116	C1020	A
1022	Deposit	N/A	N/A	1.1m	0.6m	0.05m	Scorching on cottage floor	Dark grey with patches of burnt clay. Semi plastic sandy clay with frequent charcoal.	Charcoal	C1116	C1032	A
1023	Deposit	N/A	N/A	0.4m	0.3m	0.05m	Remains of hearth	Dark grey semi plastic sandy clay with frequent charcoal sitting on the NW corner of the flagstone hearth C1028	Charcoal	C1116	C1028	A
1024	Deposit	N/A	N/A	1.4m	1.35m	0.1m	Scorching on cottage floor	Dark grey with patches of red burnt clay. Semi plastic sandy clay with frequent charcoal.	Land snail shell, coal?, charcoal, animal bone, post-med pottery, glass	C1116	C1032	A

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
1025	Deposit	C1002	N/A	1.1m	1.65m	0.4m	Fill of pit	Dark brown silty clay well compacted with frequent small and medium stone inclusions. Fill of C1002 to the west of the structure C1020 and cut by C1026. Same as C1003	Charcoal, animal bone, red brick fragments	C1026	C1002	A
1026	Cut	N/A	C1027, C1020, C1021	2.43m	1.65m	0.37m	Cut for masonry structure C1020	Only the southern side of this cut could be identified. The north and south sides follow the cut of the earlier feature C1002. Where it was visible the cut had a sharp break of slope at the top, steep side and sharp break of slope at the base. Foundation trench for the masonry structure C1020.		C1020	C1025/ C1003	A
1027	Fill	C1026	N/A	1.65m	0.51m	0.37m	Backfill of foundation trench	Yellowish brown firm clayey silt with occasional stone pebble inclusions and pockets of sandy earth mortar. Same as C1021.	animal bone, red brick fragments, post-med pottery	C1116	C1020	A
1028	Hearth	N/A	N/A	0.75m	0.56m	0.2m	Flagstone hearth in cottage	L-shaped in plan, composed of three large flat stones, one of which is heat cracked, and several smaller stones. Appears to be a later addition to the cottage as the bedding material for the hearth, C1029, contained frequent charcoal and burnt clay.		C1023	C1029	A
1029	Deposit	N/A	N/A	0.75m	0.56m	0.20m	Bedding material for flagstone hearth	Mixed brown grey and yellow semi plastic sandy clay with frequent charcoal.	Charcoal	C1028	C1032	A
1030	Cut	N/A	C1031, C1042	14m	1.6m	0.68m	Cut of ditch	Curvilinear shape in plan running from near the top of the hill to the west, through the complex C1051, and beyond the western limit of excavation. Recut by C1036.		C1042	Nat	A
1031	Fill	C1030	N/A	>14.3m	1.1m	0.34m	Basal fill of ditch	Mid grey with some orange mottling clay well compacted.	post-med pot	C1040, C1038	C1042	A

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
1032	Surface	N/A	N/A	6m	2.2m	0.2m	Packed clay floor of cottage	Oblong shape in plan, long axis NE-SW. Mid brownish yellow semi plastic sandy clay very well compacted. The clay was laid directly onto the natural bedrock and was present only in the southern room of cottage.	Egg shell, animal bone, glass frags, post-med pot, clay pipe stem, coin, iron object	C1023, C1024, C1028	Nat	A
1033	Cut	N/A	C1034, C1035, C1043, C1050, C1153, C1154, C1071, C1061	approx. 20m	0.6-1.6m	0.4-1.2m	Cut of ditch	Linear running from the eastern LOE to the SW-W-NW in a shallow arc. Sharp bos at the top, steep sides and a gradual bos to a concave base. Cut by recut C1036 along its northern side which runs in the same direction.		C1034	C1059	A
1034	Fill	C1033	N/A	15-20m	0.8-1.3m	0.2m	Basal fill of ditch	Brownish grey plastic silty clay with moderate inclusions of small pebbles (20mm-30mm dia.)		C1035	C1033	A
1035	Fill	C1033	N/A	approx. 20m	0.4-1.6	1m	Fill of ditch	Light brown moderately compacted silty clay. Upper fill of C1033	Medieval pot sherd	C1061	C1034	A
1036	Cut	N/A	C1037, C1060, C1059	approx. 20m	1-2m	1.2m	Recut of ditch C1030	Curvilinear shape in plan. Cuts ditch C1030. Break of slope at top is sharp with steeply sloping sides and concave base.		C1037	C1039	A
1037	Fill	C1036	N/A	approx. 20m	1-1.2m	1.2m	Fill of ditch	Greyish brown silty clay moderately compacted.	Sterile	C1060	C1036	A
1038	Cut	N/A	C1039	approx 1.6m	0.6m	0.3m	Cut of plough furrow	Linear shape in plan orientated E-W. Only southern side of cut remains, north side cut by C1036. Sharp break of slope at top, steep, shallow side and concave base..		C1039	C1031	A
1039	Fill	C1038	N/A	approx 1.6m	0.6m	0.3m	Fill of plough furrow	Yellowish brown silty clay, well compacted.	Sterile	C1036	C1038	A

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
1040	Cut	N/A	C1041	1.5m	1m	0.8m	Cut of pit	Oblong shape in plan, long axis E-W. Gradual break of slope at top and base. Cuts linear C1030. Evident in the E facing section of slot 3 but not in the W facing section.		C1041	C1031	A
1041	Fill	C1040	N/A	1.5m	1m	0.8m	Fill of pit	Yellowish brown sandy clay, moderately compacted. Single fill of cut C1040.	Sterile	C1116	C1040	A
1042	VOID											
1043	Fill	C1033	N/A	>0.5m	1.4m	0.12m	Upper fill of ditch	Brownish yellow semi-plastic sandy clay, moderately compacted.	Sterile	C1116	C1035	A
1044	Fill	C1015	N/A	3m	2.6m	0.6m	Upper fill of ditch	Light greyish brown silty clay of loose compaction and large subangular and subrounded stones (50:50). Stone dimensions are 200-300mm. Final fill of re-cut C1015 of ditch C1013. Located at the northern terminus of that cut.	Animal bone. Medieval pot sherd, post-med pot sherds, glass, clay pipe, iron	C1116	C1016	A
1045	Cut	N/A	C1046	>2.6m	0.6m	0.21m	Plough furrow	Linear shape in plan orientated NE-SW. Cut on both sides by C1047 and C1048. Sharp break of slope on top and base of northern side with a convex side. South side disturbed. Irregular, uneven base into loose fragmented bedrock.		C1046	Nat	A
1046	Fill	C1045	N/A	>2.6m	0.6m	0.21	Fill of plough furrow	Medium greyish brown sandy silt moderately compacted. Occasional angular stone inclusions poorly sorted with dimensions of 40-70mm.	Animal bone	C1048/ C1049	C1045	A
1047	Cut	N/A	C1047	3.8m	0.9m	0.07m	Plough furrow	Shallow but wide plough furrow running NE-SW and cut into loose fragmented bedrock. Filled by loose dark brown clayey silt with frequent angular stone inclusions of 20-60mm dimensions.	Animal bone, post-med pot sherds	C1116	C1046	A
1048	Cut	N/A	C1049, C1068	5.7m	4.7m	0.18m	Cut for cobbled surface	Sharp break of slope at top and base with shallow convex sides and uneven base. Cut into loose fragmented bedrock		C1049	Nat	A

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
1049	Fill	C1048	N/A	5.7m	4.7m	0.18m	Bedding material for cobbled surface	Medium brownish grey silty sand loosely compacted with frequent small angular stones poorly sorted (25:25:50)		C1068	C1048	A
1050	Fill	C1162		0.8m	0.56m	0.03m	Fill of firepit C1162	Charcoal layer at the base of firepit C1162. Dark grey and burnt orange. Loosely compacted charcoal and silt. Occasional small stone inclusions.	Charcoal	C1154	C1162	A1
1051	Complex	C1054, C1069, C1075, C1076, C1143, C1145, C1155, C1156, C1159	C1052, C1053, C1070, C1074	12.2m NW-SE	12m SW-NE	0.9m	Complex of pits and channels centred on a natural dip through which linear C1030 runs E-W	A complex of eight pits and four channels related to ditch C1033 running E-W. Utilises and modifies a natural hollow in the landscape. Clearly an area for processing and/or water management but no indicators as to the purpose. Initially backfilled with redeposited natural clay followed by a loose dump of stones that contained post med pottery and animal bone. All of the features within the complex were backfilled with the same material, C1052.		N/A	N/A	A
1052	Fill	C1054, C1069, C1075, C1076, C1143, C1145, C1155, C1156	N/A	20m	14.5m	0.19m	Deliberate backfilling of the complex of processing area	Pale yellowish grey silty clay moderately compacted . Contains occasional small angular stones moderately sorted and occasional charcoal flecks. Also contained animal bone. Irregular shape in plan.	animal bone, post-med pottery, glass fragments	C1053	C1078, C1106, C1161, C1055	A
1053	Deposit	C1051	N/A	14.5m	9.6m	0.45m	Deliberate backfilling of the complex of processing area	Loose stone deposit overlying the complex of features C1051. The stones are angular and subangular in shape and poorly sorted. The deposit is a deliberate backfill of the area comprising the complex C1051. There were red brick fragments and other post medieval material within the deposit.	Animal bone, post-med pot sherds, red brick fragments	C1070	C1074, C1052	A

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
1054	Cut	N/A	C1055, C1056	1.2m	1.2m	0.4-1.25m	Cut of pit, part of complex C1051	Circular shape in plan, U-shaped in profile. Northern side is much higher than those on the south, east and west. Sharp bos at top, steep sides and gradual break of slope to a concave base. Two channels run into/out of the pit, one to the east and one to the west. The ditch that appears to be the central focus of the complex runs to the immediate south of the pit.		C1055	Nat	A
1055	Fill	C1054	N/A	1.2m	1.2m	0.37m	Fill of pit	Dark brown clayey silt moderately compacted. Rare subangular stones poorly sorted 5-20mm dimensions.		C1056	C1054	A
1056	Fill	C1054	N/A	1.2m	0.55m	0.3m	Fill of pit	Yellow grey clay moderately compacted. Redeposited natural. Rare angular stones poorly sorted with 5-10mm dimensions. Probably a result of slumping from the north side of the pit.		C1053	C1055	A
1057	Cut	N/A	C1058, C1071	>4.5m, <5.3m	1.3m	0.47m	Cut of pit	Elongated oval shape in plan with long axis N-S. Break of slope at top is mostly sharp, steep sides, break of slope at base is sharp and the base is flat.		C1058	C1061	A
1058	Fill	C1057	N/A	>4.5m, <5.3m	1.3m	0.32m	Fill of pit	Medium grey brown with orange flecking silty clay, well compacted. In the middle of the fill was a dump of subangular stones of 200-300mm dimensions, C1067. They had no structural aspect to them and were simply part of the backfill of the pit.	Flint blade (partial), composite wood and metal knife handle, post-med pot sherd, animal bone.	C1071	C1057	A
1059	Fill	C1036	N/A	min 1.5m	1.37m	0.25m	Fill of ditch	Medium grey brown silty clay well compacted. Occasional small subangular stone inclusions	medieval and post-med pot sherds	C1033	C1060	A
1060	Fill	C1036	N/A	min 1.5m	1.1m	0.2m	Fill of ditch, a result of slumping	Mottled grey brown and yellow brown with orange flecking silty clay, well compacted. Occasional small angular stone inclusions.	Sterile	C1059	C1037	A

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
1061	Fill	C1033	N/A	<1.5m	2.24m	0.3m	Upper fill of ditch	Medium grey brown with orange flecking silty clay, moderate to loosely compacted. Occasional medium and small subrounded and subangular stone inclusions. Only visible in the north facing section of slot 5. Same as C1153.	Animal bone, medieval pot sherd	C1057	C1035, C1162	A
1062	VOID							Same as C1070	spun wool yarn			A
1063	Cut	N/A	C1065	Approx 50m	1.2-1.4m	0.1-0.4m	Cut of enclosure	Linear shape in plan with a right angle turn. Runs N-S and E-W. Terminii at the west and north. Roughly U-shaped in profile. North and west sides were not identified but numerous furrows running through the area possibly obliterated these. The interior of the enclosure was greatly disturbed suggesting either a vegetable patch or animal pen.		C1065	C1066	A
1064	Cut	N/A	C1066	approx 4m	0.7-1.1m	0.15-0.3m	Possible pit	Oblong shape in plan with long axis E-W. Gradual break of slope at top and imperceptible at base. Gently sloping sides and concave base.		C1066	Nat	A
1065	Fill	C1063	N/A	approx 50m	1.2-1.4m	0.1-0.4m	Fill of cut of enclosure	Yellowish grey silty clay, moderately compacted. Single fill of C1063 and consistent throughout	clay pipe stem, metal object	C1130, C1132	C1063	A
1066	Fill	C1064	N/A	approx 4m	0.7-1.1m	0.15-0.3m	Fill of pit	Light greyish brown silty clay, moderately compacted. Single fill.	medieval pot sherd	C1063	C1064	A
1067	Fill	C1057	N/A	1.5-2m	1.3m	0.3m	Fill of pit	Dump of subangular stones within fill C1058 of pit C1057. 200-300mm dimensions. Deliberate backfill.		C1071	C1058	A
1068	Surface	C1048	N/A	4.5m	4.5m	0.1-0.2m	Stone cobbled surface	Cobbled surface located to the NNE of cottage C1032. Cobbles were of rounded stones avg 100mm x 200mm x 80mm dimensions. Surface was truncated and disturbed along its outer extent and also by E-W and N-S furrows. A couple of stones that may have been kerbstones survived along the NE edge.	Animal bone, post-med pot sherds, glass fragments, iron nails, clay pipe stem, slag	Plough furrows	C1049	A

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
1069	Cut	N/A	C1052	>4.7m	0.4m	0.15m	Shallow linear	E-W running linear with no perceptible break of slope at top and shallow gently sloping sides. Gradual break of slope to a slightly concave base. Filled by the deposit of clay that covers the area under C1053 and so is probably part of the complex of C1051.		C1052	Nat	A
1070	Fill	C1051	N/A	10m	7m	0.4m	Mix of ploughsoil/ topsoil over C1053	Medium greyish brown silt loosely compacted.	Animal bone, post-med pot sherds, glass fragments, metal objects	C1116	C1053	A
1071	Fill	C1057	N/A	2.07-4.3m	1.5m	0.2m	Upper fill of pit	Medium grey brown with orange flecking silty clay, moderately compacted. Occasional medium sized stones and moderate small angular stone inclusions.		C1116	C1058	A
1072	Deposit	N/A	N/A	2.1m	1.1m	0.08m	Deposit surrounding stones C1073	Medium greyish brown sandy silt, loosely compacted. Frequent angular to subrounded stones poorly sorted. Dimensions of stones are 20-180mm. Surrounds the stones C1073 but no perceptible cut.		C1073	Nat	A
1073	Deposit	N/A	N/A	0.9m	0.6m	0.15m	Stones kerb	Linear arrangement of angular and subangular stones. Appears too narrow to be structural, probably associated with the cottage but outside of the footprint of that structure.		C1072	Nat	A
1074	Deposit	N/A	N/A	20m	14.5m	0.19m	Spread	Same as C1052 but referred to as a spread where it extends beyond the cuts of the underlying features. Pale brownish grey silty clay moderately compacted. Contains occasional small angular stones moderately sorted and occasional charcoal flecks. Also contained animal bone. Irregular shape in plan.	Burnt seeds, charcoal, animal bone, red brick fragments, metal object	C1053	C1051	A

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
1075	Cut	N/A	C1078, C1052	2m	1.5m	0.2m	Cut of pit	One of a number of pits and channels that lie beneath the stone backfill C1053 and are part of the complex of C1051. Located to the south of the ditch that appears to be the focus of the complex.		C1078	Nat	A
1076	Cut	N/A	C1106, C1052	3m	2.5m	0.4m	Cut of pit	Oblong shape in plan, long axis NW-SE. Gradual break of slope at top and base. Gently sloping sides and roughly flat base. Part of the complex of features within C1051. Located to the south of the ditch and east of pit C1075		C1106	Nat	A
1077	VOID											A
1078	Fill	C1075	N/A	1.15m	0.4m	0.2m	Basal fill of pit	Light grey, semi-plastic		C1052	Nat	A
1079	cut	N/A	C1080	>2m	0.6m	0.15m	Cut of plough furrow	Linear shape in plan and a flattened U-shape profile. Orientated NE-SW with a gradual break of slope at the top and gently sloping sides. Imperceptible break of slope at the base and a flat base.	animal bone	C1080	C1074	A
1080	fill	C1079	N/A	>2m	0.6m	0.15m	Fill of plough furrow	Dark grey silty clay loose to moderately compacted. Occasional small angular stones and frequent charcoal inclusions. This deposit appears to be composed of the burnt spread material C1074 that has been redeposited into the furrow C1079.	Charcoal	C1116	C1079	A
1081	Cut	N/A	C1082	2m	0.8m	0.14m	Small irregular pit	Irregular oval shape in plan, long axis NE-SW, parallel to C1079. Gradual break of slope at top, uneven sides and irregular base.		C1082	Nat	A
1082	Fill	C1081	N/A	2m	0.8m	0.14m	Single fill of pit C1081	Medium grey brown clayey silt loosely compacted. Occasional small and medium angular stone inclusions.	Animal bone and 2 burnt seeds	C1079?	C1081	A

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
1083	Cut	N/A	C1084, C1085, C1086	2.9m	1.5m	0.4m	Cut of pit	Ovoid shape in plan with long axis NE-SW. Sharp break of slope at top, steeply sloping sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base. Part of the complex c1051.		C1084	C1074	A
1084	Fill	C1083	N/A	2.1m	0.8m	0.13m	Basal fill of C1083	Dark brownish grey silty clay loosely compacted. Rare small angular stone inclusions moderately sorted.		C1085	C1083	A
1085	Fill	C1083	N/A	2.9m	1.5m	0.18m	Middle fill of C1083	Mid greyish brown clayey silt (30:70) loosely compacted. Rare small angular stone inclusions poorly sorted.		C1086	C1084	A
1086	Fill	C1083	N/A	2.9m	1.5m	0.13m	Upper fill of C1083	Medium brown silt with orange mottling moderately compacted. Occasional angular and subrounded stones 20-60mm dimensions poorly sorted.		C1053	C1085	A
1087	Deposit	N/A	N/A	0.8m	0.8m	0.04m	Shallow spread	Dark brown sandy silt (20:80) firmly compacted. Rare small stone inclusions, 5-20mm dimensions, poorly sorted.		C1116	Nat	A
1088	Cut	N/A	C1089	1.1m	0.7m	0.13m	Shallow pit	Oval shape in plan, long axis E-W. Sharp break of slope at top, steep shallow sides and gradual break of slope to a flat base that slopes to the north. Located to the NW of the complex C1051.		C1089	Nat	A
1089	Fill	C1088	N/A	1.1m	0.7m	0.13m	Fill of pit C1088	Mid greyish brown sandy silt (30:70) firmly compacted. Rare subrounded stone inclusions, 40-80mm dimensions, poorly sorted.	Sterile	C1116	C1088	A
1090	Deposit	N/A	N/A	14.3m	4m	0.08m	Spread/ hillwash	Mid greyish brown silty clay.	Sterile	C1097	Nat	A

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
1091	Cut	N/A	C1092	1.3m	1.2m	0.64m	Cut of pit	Sub-circular shape in plan and U-shaped in profile. Sharp break of slope at top, steep sides and a sharp break of slope to an uneven base with a concave dip on the east side. The pit has a narrow channel, C1093, that runs from the southern edge of the pit to another pit, C1145, that is part of the complex of C1051.		C1092	Nat	A
1092	Fill	C1091	N/A	1.3m	1.2m	0.64m	Fill of pit C1091	Mottled pale grey and orange well compacted clay with occasional pockets of sandy clay. Occasional subrounded stone inclusions, max. dimensions 200x80x50mm, particularly on or near the base. Also contained very rare charcoal flecks and a single burnt seed. Moderate bio-disturbance near the surface and around the sides. Same as C1094	Charcoal, burnt seed	C1116	C1105	A
1093	Cut	N/A	C1094, C1104, C1105	5.2m	0.4m	0.38m	Channel linking pits C1091 & C1145	Linear shape in plan extending south from pit C1091 to pit C1145. Not entirely straight with a slight kink to the east 1.2m south of C1091. Deepest at the north where it joins C1091 and only 0.2m deep where it joins C1145.		C1104	Nat	A
1094	Fill	C1093	N/A	5.2m	0.23m	0.12m	Fill of channel	Mottled yellowish orange and grey slightly sandy clay well compacted. Occasional flecks of manganese. Rare charcoal flecks. Rare small and medium sized stone inclusions. Same as C1092.	Charcoal	C1148	C1105	A
1095	Cut	N/A	C1096	1.5m	1.25m	0.18m	Cut of pit	Oval shape in plan, orientated NE-SW. Gradual break of slope at top and base with gently sloping concave sides. The base consists of two circular shallow concave depressions.		C1096	C1098	A

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
1096	Fill	C1095	N/A	1.5m	1.25m	0.18m	Fill of pit C1095	Medium greyish brown silt mottled with yellow redeposited natural clay. Moderate compaction. Contains rare small angular stones poorly sorted and rare charcoal flecks	Charcoal	C1116	C1095	A
1097	Cut	N/A	C1098	>5m	0.72m	0.18m	Cut of linear	Linear shape in plan orientated NW-SE. Gradual break of slope at top and base with convex sides and a concave base.		C1098	Nat	A
1098	Fill	C1097	N/A	>5m	0.72m	0.18m	Fill of linear C1097	Blackish brown silt moderately compacted. Contains rare small angular stones and decayed stone moderately sorted and occasional charcoal flecks.	Charcoal	C1095	C1097	A
1099	Structure	C1118	C1142	4.5m	3.16m	0.35m	Firing chamber of kiln	Circular stone structure with an opening to the east. The opening is 0.55m on the interior and 1.05m on the exterior of the structure. The structure has an inner, C1114, and outer, C1115, facing of stones on the southern half but a single inner facing of stones of the northern side that is built into the natural subsoil. The southern arc has a loose stone and soil infill, C1142, between the inner and outer stone facings. There is no evidence of the use of any type of mortar. Two courses survive, with gaps, on the northern side, C1114, but just a single course survives on the southern side, C1115. The interior dimensions of the structure are 2.4 x 1.1m.		C1142, C1107	C1118	A
1100	Cut	N/A	C1103	6m	0.7m	0.08m	Foundation trench of cottage	Cut of shallow trench comprises the northern extent of the cottage. The east and west sides are indistinct and the northern part runs NS-SW with curving returns to the southeast.		C1103	Nat	A

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
1101	Cut	N/A	C1102	0.3m	0.3m	0.08m	Small pit/posthole	Circular shape in plan, bowl shaped in profile. Sharp break of slope at top, gently sloping sides, imperceptible break of slope to a concave base.		C1102	Nat	A
1102	Fill	C1101	N/A	0.3m	0.3m	0.08m	Fill of C1101	Dark greyish brown sandy silt (20:80) moderately compacted. Rare small angular stone inclusions of 5mm dimensions.	Charcoal	C1116	C1101	A
1103	Fill	C1100	N/A	6m	0.7m	0.08m	Fill of C1100	Loose stony clayey silt, mid brown in colour. Contained frequent small fragments of a lime based material probably a type of render. Also found south of the beaten clay floor C1032 but spread over the natural bedrock rather than contained within a cut.		C1116	C1100	A
1104	Fill	C1093	N/A	<5.2m	0.36m	0.2m	Basal fill of channel C1093	Mid brownish orange sandy clay well compacted. Frequent manganese flecking. Very similar to the natural subsoil into which the channel was dug but slightly less compacted. May have silted up over time or could have been deliberately deposited to reduce the volume of the channel. Not present at the southern end of the channel where the cut is much shallower.	Sterile	C1105	C1093	A
1105	Fill	C1093	N/A	5.2m	0.4m	0.05-0.1m thickness	Clay lining of channel C1093	Pale grey clay well compacted. Lines the sides of the channel and covers the base on the southern end. On the northern end it covers the basal deposit C1104. Probably a waterproofing layer to ensure movement of liquids	Sterile	C1094	C1104	A
1106	Fill	C1076	N/A	3m	0.7m	0.1m	Basal fill of pit C1076	Yellow grey sandy clay, semi plastic. Appears to be natural sedimentation of an open pit.		C1052	C1076	A

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
1116	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	>110m	>90m	0.4m	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt of moderate to loose compaction. Frequent animal bone, occasional post-med pot sherds.	animal bone, copper alloy button, post-med pot sherds, nail, clay pipe stem, bead, flint debitage, metal object.	C1117	All	A
1117	Fill	Test trench	N/A	3.1m	2m	0.2m	Backfill of test trench	Reddish brown clay		n/a	C1116	A
1118	Cut	N/A	C1099, C1107, C1108, C1109, C1119, C1127	12.7m	5.2m	0.5m	Cut containing kiln structure and waste material	Oblong shape in plan, long axis orientated NE-SW. Sharp break of slope at top on the NE side, into which the stone structure C1099 was built, but imperceptible at the SW end. More gradual break of slope along the SE and NW sides. Other than the kiln structure the cut was filled by kiln waste material.		C1099	Nat	A
1119	Fill	C1118	N/A	6m	2.3m	0.25m	Kiln waste	Dark greyish yellow semi plastic sandy clay. Located at the shallow SW end of cut C1118.		C1109	C1107	A
1120	Cut	N/A	C1121, C1122, C1123, C1124, C1125	<20m	1.74m	0.55m	Linear, probable field ditch	Linear orientated NE-SW. Sharp break of slope at top, steep sides, gradual break of slope to a flat base.		C1121, C1122	C1126	A
1121	Fill	C1120	N/A	>1m	0.77m	0.2m	Slump on E side of C1120	Medium reddish brown sandy silt (20:80) moderately compacted. Rare small to medium stone inclusions, dimensions 10-40mm.		C1123	C1120	A
1122	Fill	C1120	N/A	>1m	0.28m	0.2m	Slump on W side of C1120	Yellowish grey sandy silt (40:60) moderately compacted.		C1123	C1120	A
1123	Fill	C1120	N/A	>1m	0.4m	0.18m	Fill of linear C1120	Dark greenish brown silt loosely compacted. Mottled with mid brown silt. Probably a process of natural sedimentation.		C1124	C1121, C1122	A

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
1124	Fill	C1120	N/A	>1m	1.12m	0.19m	Fill of linear C1120	Medium brown with red mottling sandy silt (10:90) moderately compacted.		C1125	C1123	A
1125	Fill	C1120	N/A	>1m	1.74m	0.27m	Final fill of linear C1120	Pale greyish brown with white mottling sandy silt (20:80) loosely compacted. Contains occasional subrounded stones, 15-40mm dimensions, moderately sorted.		C1116	C1124	A
1126	Deposit	N/A	N/A	5.7m	5.2m	0.12m	Deposit of stone	Deposit of large stones, possibly land clearance or to solidify soft ground. Large subrounded stones of 80-240mm dimensions surrounded by greyish brown sandy silt (30:70) loosely compacted.	Occasional charcoal flecks, iron horseshoe	C1120	C1129	A
1127	Fill	C1118	N/A	6.5m	2.3m	0.2m	Upper fill of C1118.	Yellow grey semi plastic sandy clay		C1117	C1108	A
1128	Cut	N/A	C1129, C1126	>25m	1m	0.38m	Linear, probable field ditch	Linear running NE- SW parallel to C1120. Runs into both the western and northern limits of excavation. Sharp break of slope at top, moderately steep straight sides and gradual break of slope to a concave base.		C1129	Nat	A
1129	Fill	C1128	N/A	unknown	0.65m	0.12m	Fill of linear C1128	Greyish brown sandy silt (10:90) with reddish brown mottling. Moderately compacted and no visible inclusions		C1126	C1128	A
1130	Cut	N/A	C1131	1.55m	0.85m	0.3m	Pit associated with C1051	Irregular shape in plan, basin shaped in profile. Sharp break of slope at the top, steep sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base.		C1131	Nat	A
1131	Fill	C1130	N/A	1.55m	0.85m	0.3m	Fill of pit	Brownish grey clay moderately compacted. Contained frequent pockets of orange sandy clay (redep. nat.) and frequent subangular stones with dimensions averaging 80x50x30mm. Also contained occasional charcoal, rare animal bone and possible charred seeds.	Charcoal, animal bone, possible charred seeds.	C1074	C1130	A

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
1132	Cut	N/A	C1133	>15m	2.3m	0.5m	Linear ditch	Linear running NE-SW with sharp break of slope at the top, steeply sloping sides and gradual break of slope to a concave base. Terminates at the NE to the west of the kiln C1099. Southwestern extent could not be traced to the western limit of excavation. Cuts the enclosure ditch C1063.		C1133	C1065	A
1133	Fill	C1132	N/A	>15m	2.3m	0.5m	Fill of ditch C1132	Light brown silty clay moderately compacted. Occasional charcoal and animal bone inclusions. Contains frequent subangular stones.	clay pipe stem	C1116	C1132	A
1134	Cut	N/A	C1035	1m	1m	0.15m	Cut of shallow pit	Circular shape in plan with a sharp break of slope at the top, concave sides and a sharp break of slope to an irregular rocky base.		C1135	C1098	A
1135	Fill	C1134	N/A	1m	1m	0.15m	Single fill of shallow pit	Dark greyish brown sandy silt (20:80) loosely compacted. Contained frequent chunks of charcoal and frequent small to medium stones, 40-150mm dimensions	Charcoal	C1116	C1134	A
1136	Cut	N/A	C1137, C1138, C1139	0.9m	0.9m	0.15m	Cut of a firepit	Circular shape in plan, sharp break of slope at top, steep shallow sides and a sharp break of slope to a semi flat base. Contained multiple layers of scorched clay and charcoal.		C1137	Nat	A
1137	Fill	C1136	N/A	0.9m	0.6m	0.15m	Basal fill of firepit	Dark grey and red semi plastic sandy clay. Burnt clay under a thin lens of charcoal.	Charcoal	C1138	C1136	A
1138	Fill	C1136	N/A	0.9m	0.6m	0.08m	Secondary fill of firepit	Greyish yellow orange semi plastic sandy clay.	Charcoal	C1139	C1137	A
1139	Fill	C1136	N/A	0.9m	0.9m	0.06m	Top fill of firepit	Brown red semi plastic sandy clay	Charcoal	C1116	C1138	A
1140	Cut	N/A	C1141	3.3m	2.3m	0.4m	Cut of pit	Oblong shape in plan with long axis N-S. Sharp break of slope at top, concave sides and imperceptible break of slope to a concave base.		C1065	C1141	A

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
1141	Fill	C1140	N/A	3.3m	2.3m	0.4m	Fill of pit	Dark brownish grey silty clay moderately compacted. Contains occasional small pebbles.		C1116	C1140	A
1142	Fill	C1099	N/A	3.3m	0.54m	0.35m	Soil and stone infill of stone structure C1099	Orange brown silty clay moderately compacted. Occasional subrounded and subangular stones of 80-150mm dimensions. Present only in the southern arc of the structure between the inner facing, C1114, and outer facing, C1115 of the stone wall.	animal jawbone, charcoal	C1119/ C1110	C1099	A
1143	Cut	N/A	C1149	0.5m	0.5m	0.7m	Cut of pit within the complex of C1051	Circular shape in plan with a sharp break of slope at the top, steep to vertical sides and a sharp break of slope to a shallow concave base.		C1149	Nat	A
1144	Fill	C1143	N/A	0.5m	0.5m	0.7m	Fill of pit	Mid brown silty clay moderately compacted. Contained occasional charcoal and rare post-med material.	Charcoal, post-med pot, glass sherd, burnt bone.	C1074	C1143	A
1145	Cut	N/A	C1146, C1147	2m	1.3m	0.8m	Cut of pit linked to pit C1091 by channel C1093	Suboval shape in plan, sharp break of slope at the top, steep to vertical sides and sharp break of slope to a shallow concave base. Channel C1093 enters the pit on its northern side. Part of the complex of C1051.		C1146	Nat	A
1146	Fill	C1145	N/A	2m	1.m	0.35m	Basal fill of pit	Mid brown silty clay moderately compacted. Contained post-med pot sherds.	Post medieval pottery	C1147	C1145	A
1147	Fill	C1145	N/A	1.8m	1.3m	0.45m	Upper fill of pit	Pale yellowish grey redeposited natural clay with large subrounded stones, dimensions 200-500mm.		C1074	C1146	A
1148	Cut	N/A	C1149	1.6m	1m	0.08m	cut of shallow pit?	Oval shape in plan, sharp break of slope at top on northern side, gradual to imperceptible on all other sides. Gently sloping shallow sides and imperceptible break of slope to an uneven base.		C1149	C1094	A

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
1149	Fill	C1148	N/A	1.6m	1m	0.08m	Fill of shallow pit?	Mid brown clayey silt loosely compacted. Contained frequent subangular stones, 40-100mm dimensions.	animal bone	C1074	C1148	A
1150	Surface	N/A	N/A	>30m	3.6m	0.14m	metalled roadway	Metalled roadway runs from gate in the northern extent of the site that leads onto the public road R153. Runs to the SSE in a gentle curve for approx. 30m before running beyond the eastern limit of excavation. The stones used for the surface of the road have average dimensions of 30x20x10mm. Dimensions of 40x50x30mm occur frequently. Maximum recorded dimensions are 140x120x40mm but these examples occur rarely. The majority of the stones are rounded or subrounded in shape. Same as C182 from Area D excavation		C1116	Nat	A
1151	Cut	N/A	C1152	approx 100m	1m	unrecorded	field boundary ditch	Linear running north from near the southeastern corner of the limit of excavation towards the gate in the northern boundary where it turns to the west and runs almost parallel to the existing field boundary for approximately 50m where it extends beneath that hedgeline.		C1152	Nat	A
1152	Fill	C1151	N/A	approx 100m	1m	unrecorded	Fill of field boundary ditch	Mid orangish brown clayey silt moderately compacted.	animal bone, iron nail	C1116	C1151	A
1153	Same as C1061								medieval pot sherd			A
1154	Fill	C1162		1.52m	>0.86m	0.41m	Backfill of firepit C1162	Medium grey brown with orange flecking in colour. Moderately compacted silty clay. Contains occasional large stones and small to medium sized angular stones.		C1057	C1050	A

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
1155	Cut	N/A	C1052	2.65m	1.80m	0.4m	Cut of pit	Curvilinear shape in plan, wider at the centre. Sharp bos at top, steep sides and gradual bos to flat base. This pit was central in relation to the other features of the processing area C1051. A slot trench C1159 ran alongside the pit separating it from the pit C1054 to the north. The pit C1075 appeared to be connected to it via a short channel.	Animal bone	C1052	Nat	A
1156	Cut	N/A	C1052	4.4m	0.7m	0.8m	Cut of elongated pit or channel	Long pit or channel running east from pit C1054 within the complex C1051		C1052	Nat	A
1157	Cut	N/A	C1158	3m	0.5m	0.4m	Cut of channel	Narrow oblong pit to the northside of C1036. Visible only to the east of the terminus of C1013. Single fill C1158 is cut by C1033 and C1162.		C1158	Nat	A
1158	Fill	C1157	N/A	3m	0.5m	0.4m	Fill of channel C1157	Mid yellowish brown/grey silty clay well compacted. Occasional small subangular stone		C1162	C1157	A
1159	Cut		C1160, C1161	2m	0.36m	0.4m	Cut of slot trench	Narrow slot trench extending from the north side of cut C1155 and extending to the northeast and east. Separates C1155 from C1054.		C1160	Nat	A
1160	Fill	C1159		2m	0.16m	0.4m	Packing material	Well compacted white clay along the north side of C1159		C1161	C1159	A
1161	Fill	C1159		2m	0.2m	0.4m	Backfill material	Brownish grey with rust-red speckles silty clay. Moderately compacted.		C1052	C1160	A
1162	Cut	N/A	C1050, C1154	1.52m	>0.56m	0.43m	Cut of firepit	Firepit cut into ditch C1033. Truncates the south edge of the channel C1157 and top fill C1061 of the ditch. Contains a layer of charcoal C1050 over burnt clay and backfilled by C1154.		C1050	C1153	A

Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	L. (m)	W. (m)	D. (m)	Interpretation	Description	Finds/ Ecofacts	Context Above	Context Below	Area
1163	Deposit	N/A	N/A	6m	1.8m	0.36m	Remains of bank	Bank running NE-SW parallel to ditch C1020. Composed of clay and large subrounded stones. The kiln C1099 is built into the the southeast face of the bank on the opposite side to the ditch. Truncated to the southwest extent by linear C1132.		C1118, C1132	Nat	A
1200	Cut	N/A	C1202	>10m	1.3m	0.35m	Cut of ditch	Linear running NW-SE and cutting the ditch C1017 before extending beyond the southern limit of excavation. Gradual break of slope at the top, gently sloping sides and an imperceptible break of slope to a concave base.		C1202	C1018	A
1201	Cut	N/A	N/A	>8m	0.04m	0.25m	Plough furrow	Plough furrow running SW-NE and cutting the ditch C1017. Filled by dark brown loosely compacted silt.		C1116	C1019	A
1202	Fill	C1200	N/A	>10m	1.3m	0.35m	Fill of ditch	Dark brown loosely compacted gravelly silt and stones. Stones are subrounded and subangular in shape and measure, on average, 200x150x100mm.	animal bone, post-med pot, glass sherd, iron nail/tack.	C1116	C1200	A

APPENDIX B Drawing Register

Drawing No.	Sheet	Scale	Description	Plan/Section	Area
200	1	01:10	Slot through deposits C1000 and C1001	Section	A
201	2	01:10	Section through pit	Section	A
202	1	01:20	NE Facing Section of C1006	Section	A
203	14	01:20	Pre ex plan of cottage	Plan	A
204	4	01:20	Pre ex plan of cottage	Plan	A
205	1	01:10	NW Facing section of ditch C1013 and recut C1015	Section	A
206	18	01:20	NE facing section of C1120, C1126, C1128 NE Facing section of C1021 and Structure	Section	A
207	1	01:10	C1020	Section	A
208	1	01:10	NW Facing Section of C1002 and C1026	Section	A
209	2	01:10	NW Facing profile of C1002	Profile	A
210	3	01:20	E Facing section of C1030 & C1033	Section	A
211	3	01:20	E Facing Section of C1036 & C1030	Section	A
212	3	01:20	S Facing section of C1036 & C1030	Section	A
213	3	01:20	S Facing section of C1013 & C1015	Section	A
214	3	01:20	N Facing section of C1013 & C1015	Section	A
215	3	01:20	E Facing section of terminus of C1013 & C1015	Section	A
216	3	01:10	SW Facing section of C1045, C1047 & C1048	Section	A
217	5	01:20	ENE Facing section of C1051 & C1054	Section	A
218	5	01:20	Continuation of dwg 217	Section	A
219	5	01:20	WNW Facing section of C1051	Section	A
220	6	01:10	N Facing section of C1030, C1033, C1036 & C1057	Section	A
221	7	01:20	NE Facing Section of C1063 & C1064	Section	A
222	7	01:50	SE Facing section of C1051	Section	A
223	8	01:100	Post ex plan of area A1	Plan	A
224	7	01:20	S Facing section of C1057	Section	A
225	7	01:20	S Facing section of C1063	Section	A
226	7	01:20	S Facing section of C1030, C1033 & C1036	Section	A
227	7	01:10	S Facing section of C1077	Section	A
228	7	01:10	W Facing section of C1078	Section	A
229	7	01:10	N Facing section of C1079	Section	A
230	7	01:10	SW Facing section of C1081 & C1079	Section	A
231	9	01:10	NE Facing section of C1083	Section	A
232	9	01:10	S Facing section of C1100	Section	A
233	9	01:10	SSE Facing section of pit C1091	Section	A
234	9	01:10	N Facing section of channel C1093	Section	A
235	9	01:10	NW Facing section of C1095 & C1097	Section	A
236	10	01:50	Post ex plan of pond area	Plan	A
237	1	01:20	W Facing section of C1028, C1023 & C1024	Section	A
238	1	01:20	W Facing section of C1024	Section	A
239	1	01:20	E Facing section of slot trench C1032	Section	A
240	11	01:20	Post ex plan of cottage	Plan	A
241	12	01:20	Post ex plan of cottage	Plan	A
242	13	01:20	Post ex plan of cobbles	Plan	A
243	15	01:20	Post ex plan of cottage	Plan	A
244	16	01:20	Post ex plan of cottage	Plan	A
245	16	01:20	N Facing section of C1075 & C1076	Section	A
246	2	01:10	NE Facing section of C1002	Section	A
247	2	01:10	SW Facing section of C1002	Section	A

248	2	01:10	SE Facing section of C1002	Section	A
249	2	01:10	Section of C1002	Section	A
250	9	01:20	S facing section of kiln C1099	Section	A
251	9	01:20	SW facing section of C1118	Section	A
252	9	01:20	SE facing section of C1118	Section	A
253	17	01:50	Post-ex plan of central area A1	Plan	A
254		01:20	N facing section of C1132 and terminus of C1063	Section	A
255	18	01:10	S facing section of C1136	Section	A
256	19	01:50	Post-ex plan of Area A North	Plan	A
257	20	01:50	Post-ex plan of Area A South	Plan	A

APPENDIX B Finds Register

Find No.	Site No.	Context No.	Item No.	Count	Full name	Material	Description
16E449:1001:1	16E449	1001	1	1	Post Med Pottery	Ceramic	Blue and white glaze pottery
16E449:1003:1	16E449	1003	1	1	Metal object	Iron	1x metal object (nail?)
16E449:1004:1	16E449	1004	1	1	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Thick clay pipe stem
16E449:1004:2	16E449	1004	2	1	Post Med Pottery	Ceramic	1 x double sided black glazed vessel rim frag
16E449:1005:1	16E449	1005	1	1	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Thick clay pipe stem
16E449:1005:2-4	16E449	1005	2-4	2	Post Med Pottery	Ceramic	1 large frag of black glazed pot, 1 small frag from same vessel, 1 poss scrafito
16E449:1005:5	16E449	1005	5	1	Medieval pottery	Ceramic	1x green glazed fragment
16E449:1007:1	16E449	1007	1	1	Copper Alloy Coin	Copper Alloy	1 x copper alloy coin
16E449:1007:2	16E449	1007	2	1	Glass frag	Glass	1 x glass frag
16E449:1007:3-10	16E449	1007	3-10	8	Post Med Pottery	Ceramic	8 x post med pottery
16E449:1007:11	16E449	1007	11	1	Medieval pottery	Ceramic	1x medieval potsherd
16E449:1007:12-13	16E449	1007	12-13	2	Nail	Iron	2 x nails
16E449:1007:14-15	16E449	1007	14-15	2	Metal object	Iron	2 x metal objects - possible rivet/stud x 1
16E449:1007:16	16E449	1007	16	1	Glass frag	Glass	1x Bottle fragment
16E449:1009:1	16E449	1009	1	1	Bone button	Bone	1 x bone button
16E449:1009:2-3	16E449	1009	2-3	2	Post Med Pottery	Ceramic	2x pottery fragments
16E449:1009:4	16E449	1009	4	1	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	1x clay pipe stem
16E449:1009:5	16E449	1009	5	1	Key	Iron	1x Iron key
16E449:1016:1	16E449	1016	1	1	Clay pipe	Ceramic	Intact bowl and partial stem of clay pipe
16E449:1019:1-5	16E449	1019	1-5	5	Post Med Pottery	Ceramic	Pot rim for black glazed vessel with 4 x fragments
16E449:1024:1-2	16E449	1024	1-2	2	Post Med Pottery	Ceramic	1 x brown glaze, 1 x black glaze
16E449:1024:3-4	16E449	1024	3-4	2	fragments	glazed stone	2x lead glazed stone
16E449:1024:5	16E449	1024	5	1	Glass frag	Glass	1 x glass vessel fragment
16E449:1025:1-4	16E449	1025	1-4	4	Red brick	CBM	4 fragments of red brick - 1 curved
16E449:1027:1-2	16E449	1027	1-2	2	Red brick	Brick	2 fragments of red brick
16E449:1027:3-4	16E449	1027	3-4	2	Post Med Pottery	Ceramic	1 x red glazed pottery, 1 x plain frag
16E449:1031:1	16E449	1031	1	1	Post Med Pottery	Ceramic	1 x red glazed pottery
16E449:1032:1-7	16E449	1032	1-7	7	Glass frag	Glass	7 x sherds of glass([1-5] 5x window glass; [6-7] 2x bottle frags
16E449:1032:8-17	16E449	1032	8-17	10	Post Med Pottery	Ceramic	10 sherds of brown glazed
16E449:1032:18	16E449	1032	18	1	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	1 x clay pipe stem fragment
16E449:1032:19-22	16E449	1032	19-22	4	Post Med Pottery	Ceramic	4 x double sided black glazed pottery

Find No.	Site No.	Context No.	Item No.	Count	Full name	Material	Description
16E449:1032:23-32	16E449	1032	23-32	10	Post Med Pottery	Ceramic	9 x white glaze pottery
16E449:1032:33-38	16E449	1032	33-38	6	Post Med Pottery	Ceramic	6 x reddey brown glaze
16E449:1032:39-42	16E449	1032	39-42	4	Post Med Pottery	Ceramic	4 x black and yellow glazed pottery
16E449:1032:43	16E449	1032	43	1	Coin Weight	Copper Alloy	1 x Angel of Charles I (1625-1649), 10 shillings value
16E449:1032:44	16E449	1032	44	1	Iron object	Iron	1x slender iron object with a hook at one end and tapered at the other
16E449:1032:45-46	16E449	1032	45-46	2	Post Med Pottery	Ceramic	2x black glazed pottery
16E449:1035:1	16E449	1035	1	1	Medieval pottery	Ceramic	1x medieval pottery
16E449:1044:1	16E449	1044	1	1	Post Med Pottery	Ceramic	1 large frag of pot rim, black glaze
16E449:1044:2	16E449	1044	2	1	Medieval pottery	Ceramic	1 x brown glazed fragment medieval pottery
16E449:1044:3	16E449	1044	3	1	Iron object	Iron	1x iron object
16E449:1044:4	16E449	1044	4	1	Glass frag	Glass	1x green glass frag
16E449:1044:5	16E449	1044	5	1	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	1xClay pipe stem
16E449:1044:6-8	16E449	1044	6-8	3	Glass frag	Glass	3x glass bottle frags
16E449:1044:9	16E449	1044	9	9	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	1x stamp decorated clay pipe stem
16E449:1044:10	16E449	1044	10	1	Iron object	Iron	1x small iron nail
16E449:1052:1	16E449	1052	1	1	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Thick clay pipe stem
16E449:1052:2-3	16E449	1052	2-3	2	Post Med Pottery	Ceramic	2 x white glazed pottery
16E449:1052:4-5	16E449	1052	4-5	2	Glass frag	Glass	1 x glass bottle top, 1 x glass bottle frag
16E449:1052:6-8	16E449	1052	6-8	3	Glass frag	Glass	3x glass bottle frags
16E449:1053:1	16E449	1053	1	1	Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	1 x green glaze
16E449:1053:2	16E449	1053	2	1	Post Med Pottery	Ceramic	1x potsherd
16E449:1053:3-5	16E449	1053	3-5	3	Post Med Pottery	Ceramic	1 x double sided black glazed frag, 2 x one sided black glaze frag
16E449:1058:1	16E449	1058	1	1	Med Pottery	Ceramic	1 x poss wheel spun fragment
16E449:1058:2	16E449	1058	2	1	Knife handle	Composite	Wooden knife handle with iron rivets
16E449:1058:3	16E449	1058	3	1	Flint blade frag	Flint	1x retouched tip of flint blade
16E449:1058:4	16E449	1058	4	1	Medieval pottery	Ceramic	1x medieval pottery fragment
16E449:1059:1	16E449	1059	1	1	Medieval pottery	Ceramic	1x medieval pottery fragment
16E449:1059:2	16E449	1059	2	1	Medieval pottery	Ceramic	1x medieval pottery fragment
16E449:1061:1	16E449	1061	1	1	Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	1x medieval pottery fragment
16E449:1062:1	16E449	1062	1	1	Spun Wool	Textile	1 x spun wool fragment - already dried out
16E449:1065:1	16E449	1065	1	1	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	Thick clay pipe stem
16E449:1065:2	16E449	1065	2	1	Metal object	Iron	1 x metal object

Find No.	Site No.	Context No.	Item No.	Count	Full name	Material	Description
16E449:1066:1	16E449	1066	1	1	Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	1 x medieval pottery
16E449:1068:1-4	16E449	1068	1-4	4	Nail	Metal	4 x iron nails
16E449:1068:5-8	16E449	1068	5-8	4	Glass frag	Glass	2 x green glass bottle fragments, 1 x blue grooved glass frag
16E449:1068:9	16E449	1068	9	1	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	1 x small clay pipe stem frag
16E449:1068:10-11	16E449	1068	10-11	2	Post Med Pottery	Ceramic	2 x one sided black glazed pottery
16E449:1068:12-16	16E449	1068	12-16	5	Post Med Pottery	Ceramic	5 x double sided black glazed pottery
16E449:1068:17	16E449	1068	17	1	fired clay	CBM	1 x prob brick frag
16E449:1068:18							<i>moved to slag register</i>
16E449:1068:19-20	16E449	1068	19-20	2	Post Med Pottery	Ceramic	2 x sherds of one sided brown glazed pottery
16E449:1068:21-23	16E449	1068	21-23	3	Post Med Pottery	Ceramic	1 x sherd of red glazed pottery, 1 x green glaze, 1 x white and blue sherd
16E449:1070:1-2	16E449	1070	1-2	2	Post Med Pottery	Ceramic	2 x spotted red glazed frags
16E449:1070:3-6	16E449	1070	3-6	4	Post Med Pottery	Ceramic	2 x black glazed pottery, 2 x blue and white pottery
16E449:1070:7	16E449	1070	7	1	Glass frag	Glass	1 x large onion bottle base frag
16E449:1070:8-9	16E449	1070	8-9	2	Metal object	Iron	1 x stake, 1 nail
16E449:1070:10-11	16E449	1070	10-11	2	Post Med Pottery	Ceramic	2x pottery fragments
16E449:1070:12	16E449	1070	12	1	Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	1 x green glazed vessel rim fragment
16E449:1070:13	16E449	1070	13	1	Iron object	Iron	Possible horsebit
16E449:1074:1-3	16E449	1074	1-3	3	Red brick	CBM	3 x fragments of deep red brick
16E449:1074:4	16E449	1074	4	1	Metal object	Iron	1x horseshoe fragment?
16E449:1109:1	16E449	1109	1	1	Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	1x Leinsterware
16E449:1111:1	16E449	1111	1	1	Glass frag	Glass	1x Bottle fragment
16E449:1111:2	16E449	1111	2	1	Post Med Pottery	Ceramic	1x yellow glazed creamware
16E449:1112:1	16E449	1112	1	1	Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	1x Leinsterware
16E449:1116:1	16E449	1116	1	1	Button	Copper/Brass	Copper/brass disk button found in topsoil
16E449:1116:2	16E449	1116	2	1	Nail	Iron	1 x nail
16E449:1116:3	16E449	1116	3	1	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	1x clay pipe stem
16E449:1116:4	16E449	1116	4	1	Post Med Pottery	Ceramic	1x pottery fragment
16E449:1116:5	16E449	1116	5	1	Bead	?	1x Small spherical bead of stone or ceramic
16E449:1116:6-8	16E449	1116	6-8	3	flint debitage	Flint	3x flint flakes
16E449:1116:9-21	16E449	1116	9-21	13	Post Med Pottery	Ceramic	13x pottery fragments
16E449:1116:22	16E449	1116	22	1	Metal object	Iron	1x metal object
16E449:1126:1	16E449	1126	1	1	Horseshoe	Iron	1x horseshoe

Find No.	Site No.	Context No.	Item No.	Count	Full name	Material	Description
16E449:1133:1	16E449	1133	1	1	Clay pipe stem	Ceramic	1x clay pipe stem
16E449:1144:1-2	16E449	1144	1-2	2	Post Med Pottery	Ceramic	2x pottery fragments
16E449:1144:3	16E449	1144	3	1	Glass frag	Glass	1x Bottle fragment
16E449:1146:1	16E449	1146	1	1	Medieval Pottery	Ceramic	1x unglazed pottery
16E449:1152:1	16E449	1152	1	1	Nail	Iron	1x iron nail
16E449:1153:1	16E449	1153	1	1	Med Pottery	Ceramic	1x medieval pottery fragment
16E449:1202:1	16E449	1202	1	1	Nail	Iron	1x iron nail/tack
16E449:1202:2	16E449	1202	2	1	Post Med Pottery	Ceramic	1x blackware fragment
16E449:1202:3	16E449	1202	3	1	Glass frag	Glass	1x Bottle fragment

APPENDIX D Sample Register

Sample	Description & Type	Context	Feature type	Volume (l.)	Area	Notes
200	Shell	1003	Pit	1 bag	A1	
201	Shell	1021	Structure	1 bag	A1	
202	Charcoal	1012	Deposit	1 bag	A1	
203	Charcoal	1050	Firepit	1 bag	A1	
204	Posthole with charcoal	1101	Posthole	1 bag	A1	
205	Burnt seed near base of pit 1091	1092	Pit	1 bag	A1	
206	Seashell	1018	Ditch	1 bag	A1	
207	Deposit within hearth in cottage	1023	Floor of structure	1 bag	A1	
208	Egg shell	1032	Floor of structure	1 bag	A1	
209	Terrestrial snail shell	1019	Ditch	1 bag	A1	
210	Terrestrial snail shell	1024	Floor of structure	1 bag	A1	
211	Burnt seeds from shallow pit	1082	Stone socket	1 bag	A1	Cancel
212	Coal/charcoal	1024	Floor of structure	1 bag	A1	
213	Seashell	1004	Pit	1 bag	A1	
214	Burnt seeds	1074	Deposit	1 bag	A1	
215	Charcoal chunks	1135	Ditch	1 bag	A1	Missing
216	Charcoal fill of 1118 (kiln waste)	1109	Kiln waste	2 buckets	A1	
217	Burnt seeds	1016	Ditch	1 bag	A1	
218	Fill of kiln	1111	Kiln	1 bucket	A1	
219	Earth mortar from structure 1020	1020	Structure	1 bag	A1	Cancel
220	Charred seeds	1131	Pit	1 bag	A1	
221	charcoal	1098	Ditch	1 bag	A1	
222	shell fragments	1131	Pit	1 bag	A1	

APPENDIX E Animal Bone Register

Sample No.	Context	Description	No. of bags	Location
1	1001	Hillwash	1	A
2	1003	Basal fill of pit	1	A
3	1021	Fill of pit, N of structure 1020	1	A
4	1014	Fill of ditch	1	A
5	1058	Fill of pit	1	A
6	1009	Fill of furrow	1	A
7	1005	Fill of pit	1	A
8	1024	Burnt spread	1	A
9	1024	Poss. worked bone	1	A
10	1044	Stony deposit at terminus of ditch	1	A
11	1052	Clay deposit covering features in 1051	1	A
12	1016	Fill of recut of ditch	1	A
13	1001	Hillwash	1	A
14	1014	Fill of ditch	1	A
15	1018	Basal fill of ditch/drain	1	A
16	1019	Backfill of ditch/drain	1	A
17	1116	Topsoil over area A1	1	A
18	1058	Fill of pit cutting ditch fills	1	A
19	1044	Stony deposit at terminus of ditch	1	A
20	1074	Spread under 1053	1	A
21	1074	Spread under 1053	1	A
22	1052	Clay deposit covering features in 1051	1	A
23	1082	Fill of shallow pit	1	A
24	1004	Rubble deposit in pit	1	A
25	1053	Loose stone backfill over 1052 and 1074	1	A
26	1025	Fill of pit	1	A
27	1012	Charcoal rich fill of shallow pit	1	A
28	1027	Fill of pit	1	A
29	1003	Basal fill of pit	1	A
30	1014	Fill of ditch	1	A
31	1021	Fill of pit N of structure 1020	1	A
32	1032	Compacted clay floor	1	A
33	1007	Fill of ditch	1	A
34	1007	Fill of ditch	1	A
35	1052	Fill of pit	1	A
36	1032	Compacted clay floor	1	A
37	1068	Cobbled surface	1	A
38	1109	Cut for kiln C1118	1	A
39	1016	Fill of recut of ditch	1	A
40	1142	Rubble and earth fill within wall of structure C1099	1	A
41	1152	Fill of field boundary ditch	1	A
42	1112	Upper fill of kiln	1	A
43	1131	Fill of pit	1	A
44	1111	Lower fill of kiln	1	A
45	1061	Upper fill of ditch C1030	1	A
46	1202	Fill of shallow linear C1200	1	A
47	1074	Fill of pit C1075	1	A
48	1079	Plough furrow	1	A

49	1149	Fill of shallow pit cutting C1093	1	A
50	1009	Fill of plough furrow	1	A

APPENDIX F Metallurgical Waste Register

Sample No.	Context	Description	No. of bags	Area	Notes
200		1112 Kiln	1 small bag	A	1 small nugget

APPENDIX G Archive Register

Site Name: Alexander Reid, Navan
 Archaeological Licence No. 16E449
 Site director: Steven McGlade
 Date: Area A 2019

Field Records	Items (quantity)	Comments
Site drawings (plans)	13	
Site sections, profiles, elevations	45	
Other plans, sketches, etc.	3	
Timber drawings	0	
Stone structural drawings	0	
Site diary/ notebooks	3	
Site registers (folders)	1	
Survey/levels data (origin information)	Digital	Site survey
Context sheets (paper)	133	
Context sheets (digital)	158	
Wood sheets	0	
Skeleton sheets	0	
Worked stone sheets	0	
Digital photographs	717	Includes drone videos
Photographs (print)	0	
Photographs (slide)	0	
Finds and environmental archive		
Flint/chert	4	
Stone artefacts		
Pottery - prehistoric	0	
Medieval	16	
Post-medieval	105	
Ceramic building materials (specify types eg daub, tile)	10	9x brick fragments, 1x fired clay fragment
Metal artefacts (specify types - bronze, iron) - iron	26	23x Fe objects, 2x Cu alloy coins, 1 x Cu alloy button
Glass	27	window and bottle fragments
Other find types or special finds	6	1x bone button, 2x glazed stone fragments, 1x composite wood & metal knife handle, 1x spun wool, 1x bead
Clay pipe	12	1 1x stem fragments, 1x bowl with partial stem
Human bone (specify type eg cremated, skeleton, disarticulated) - cremated bone	0	
Animal bone	50	50 samples from 35 contexts
Metallurgical waste	1	small nugget of slag

Environmental bulk soil (specify number of samples)	23	8x shell fragments, (egg, seashell, snail), 9x charcoal, 5x charred grain, 1x mortar
Timbers/ stakes	0	
Security of archive	Good	Digital and paper archive

Meath County Council
Planning Department
Buvinda House
Dublin Road
Navan
Co. Meath
Phone: 046 909 7000 Fax: 046 909 7001

Planning & Development Act 2000 – 2014
NOTIFICATION OF DECISION

TO: Granbrind Athlumney Ltd.,
c/o Stephen Little & Associates,
6 Upper Mount Street,
Dublin 2.

STEPHEN LITTLE & ASSOCIATES RECEIVED	
5 DEC 2014	
JOB REF:	
TIME:	ACTION:

PLANNING REGISTER NUMBER: NT/130058
APPLICATION RECEIPT DATE: 27/11/2013
FURTHER INFORMATION DATE: 28/10/2014

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the above-mentioned Act, Meath County Council has by Order dated 04.12.2014 decided to **GRANT** PERMISSION to the above named for development of land, in accordance with the documents submitted namely:- Permission with a life of 10 years for development at a site measuring c.14.6ha. bounded generally by the Kentstown Road (R153) to the North, St. Martha's College to the South, the Alexander Reid Johnstown Road to the east (L5050); and the Johnstown Woods/Athlumney Hall Housing Development to the West, in the townland of Alexander Reid and Bailis. Proposed development comprising 310 no. residential dwellings (44 no. 4 bed houses, 156 no. 3 bed houses, 8 no. 2 bed houses, 68 no. 3 bed duplex units, 34 no. 2 bed apartment units), in buildings ranging from 1 to 3 storeys, all with roof mounted solar panels. All apartment units at 2nd floor level of duplex blocks have balconies on front elevation. And, all ancillary and associated site development works including: 2 no. new vehicular entrances: one to the south via the new access road from Johnstown Wood to the new school development and one to the east via the old Johnstown Road (L5050) that connects to the Kentstown Road (R153) to the north; surface car parking spaces; bin stores; 1 no. ESB sub-station; and landscaping and boundary treatments (An Appropriate Assessment Report has been lodged with application). Significant further information/revised plans submitted on this application at Alexander Reid and Bailis, Navan, Co. Meath, subject to the 31 conditions set out in the Schedule attached.

DATE: 04.12.2014

M. Loughran
On behalf of MEATH COUNTY COUNCIL

Provided there is no appeal against this DECISION a grant of planning permission will issue at the end of four weeks.

THIS NOTICE IS NOT A GRANT OF PERMISSION AND WORK SHOULD NOT COMMENCE UNTIL GRANT OF PLANNING PERMISSION HAS ISSUED

NOTE:

1. Any appeal against a decision of a Planning Authority under Section 34 of the Planning and Development Act, of 2000-2014 may be made to An Bord Pleanala. Any person may appeal WITHIN FOUR WEEKS beginning on the date of the decision.
2. Appeals should be addressed to An Bord Pleanala, 64 Marlborough Street, Dublin 1. An appeal by the applicant should be accompanied by this form. **In the case of a third party appeal, the acknowledgement from the Planning Authority of receipt of the submission or observation made by the person to the Planning Authority at application stage should be submitted and the name of the person, particulars of the proposed development and the date of the decision of the Planning Authority should be stated.**

GRANT

Guide to Fees payable to the Board

- a. Appeal against a decision of a planning authority on a planning application relating to commercial development¹ made by the person by whom the planning application was made, where the application included the retention of development is € 4,500 or € 9,000 if EIS/ NIS involved².
- b. Appeal against a decision of a planning authority on a planning application relating to commercial development¹, made by the person by whom the planning application was made, other than an appeal mentioned at (a) is € 1,500 or € 3,000 if EIS / NIS involved².
- c. Appeal against a decision of a planning authority on a planning application made by the person by whom the planning application was made, where the application included the retention of development, other than an appeal mentioned at (a) or (b) is € 660.
- d. Appeal other than an appeal mentioned at (a), (b), (c) or (f)³ is € 220
- e. Application for leave to appeal is € 110.
- f. Appeal following a grant of leave to appeal € 110.
- g. Any first party appeal solely against contribution conditions under section 48 or 49 of the 2000 Acts, as amended, attracts a fee of €220 irrespective of the nature of the application

An appeal will be invalid unless accompanied by the appropriate fee and evidence of payment of submission fee to the Planning Authority.

Submissions or observations to An Bord Pleanála by or on behalf of a person (other than the applicant) as regards an appeal made by another person must be submitted within four weeks of receipt of the appeal by An Bord Pleanála and must be accompanied by a fee of € 50.

Footnote

¹ Commercial development includes 2 or more dwellings. See Board's order determining fees and its appeal guide.

² The higher fee applies where an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) or Natura Impact Statement (NIS) was submitted to the planning authority under section 172(1) and / or 177T of the 2000 - 2014 Planning Act or article 103(I) of the 2001-2013 Planning Regulations, as amended except where the appeal relates solely to a section 48 / 49 development / supplementary development contribution scheme and/or a special financial contribution. (refer to (g) above.

³ Applies to:- (i) All third party appeals except where the appeal follows a grant of leave to appeal; (ii) First party normal planning appeals (section 37) not involving commercial or unauthorised development, or an EIS; (iii) All other appeals (non-section 37).

While every care has been taken to ensure the accuracy and completeness of this information, it is the responsibility of any person / body making an appeal to ensure that their appeal is accompanied by the correct fee.

For more information on Appeals you can contact An Bord Pleanála at:

Tel: 01 - 8588100 or LoCall: 1890 275 175

Fax: 01 - 8722684

E-mail: bord@pleanala.ie

Web: www.pleanala.ie

Schedule of Conditions

1. The development shall be carried out and completed in accordance with the plans and particulars lodged with the application on 27th November 2013, 28th day of October 2014 and 10th day of November 2014, except as may otherwise be required in order to comply with the following conditions. Where such conditions require details to be agreed with the planning authority, the developer shall agree such details in writing with the planning authority prior to commencement of development and the development shall be carried out and completed in accordance with the agreed particulars.

Reason: In the interest of clarity.

2. The period during which the development hereby permitted may be carried out shall be ten years from the date of this permission.

Reason: Having regard to the nature and extent of the proposed development, it is appropriate to specify a period of validity of this permission in excess of five years.

3. Prior to the commencement of development, the developer shall submit a revised Site Layout Plan for the written agreement of the Planning Authority, which provides for the following:

- a. A 3.5m footpath/cycleway shall be provided along the full road frontages of R153 Kentstown road and along L 5050. Public lighting and drainage shall also be included with the footpath/cycleway.
- b. The parking along the R153 may have to be relocated due to provision of footpaths etc there. The location and type of the roadside boundary shall be submitted for agreement
- c. Adequate pedestrian facilities shall be indicated to adjoining developments
- d. Two bus bays provided approximately mid way along the proposed distributor road
- e. The location and types (including surface) of speed tables and pedestrian crossings shall be indicated

Reason: In the interests of orderly development and traffic safety

4. Prior to the commencement of development, the developer shall submit a phasing plan for the development for the written agreement of the Planning Authority.

Reason: In the interests of orderly development and to ensure a coherent approach to the provision of residential units on site.

5. Site development works shall conform with the standards of 'Recommendations for Site Development Works for housing areas' except as may otherwise be required in order to comply with a specific condition of this permission.

Reason: To ensure a satisfactory standard of development

Part V Requirement

6. Prior to the commencement of development, the developer shall enter into an agreement with the Planning Authority in relation to the provision of social and affordable housing

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as part of, or in conjunction with the proposed development, in accordance with the requirements of the Meath County Council Housing Strategy.

Reason: To comply with the requirements of Part V of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 as amended

External Finishes

7. Prior to the commencement of development the developer shall submit for the written agreement of the Planning Authority;
Samples of all external walls, roof and fenestration finishes which show precise colours, textures and materials.

Reason: In the interests of visual amenity

Landscaping

8. Boundary treatment and landscaping of the site shall be in accordance with the Landscape Masterplan Map submitted to the Planning Authority on 28th day of October 2014. Tree planting shall take place in the first planting season following occupation of the first dwelling.

Reason: In the interests of residential amenity

9. No residential unit shall be occupied until all roads, footpaths, public lighting, underground services, car-parking and landscaping have been completed to the satisfaction of the Planning Authority.

Reason: In the interests of proper planning and orderly development

10. The open space area shall be harrowed, leveled, rolled and seeded with reasonable quality grass seed.

Reason: In the interest of provision for recreational facilities.

11. The open spaces shall be developed for, and devoted to, public use and shall be kept free of any development. When the development is being taken in charge, the roads and all public areas including open spaces that have been designated for taking in charge shall be vested in the planning authority, at no cost to the authority.

Reason: In order to ensure the proper development of the public open space areas, and their continued use for this purpose

12. a) Screen walls shall be not less than 1.8m high above ground-level on both sides. The walls shall be neatly capped and shall be of materials and finish to match those of the proposed houses, with the piers being of brick. Prior to commencement of construction of the houses, details of the layout, the materials and external finishes of the screen walls shall be submitted to the Planning Authority for agreement.

b) Screen walls shall be provided at such locations as necessary to ensure that rear-garden areas are screened from public view.

Reason: In the interests of visual amenity.

Roads and Access

13. The developer shall be responsible for the full cost of repair in respect of any damage caused to the adjoining public roadway or footpath arising from the construction work and shall either make good any such damage forthwith to the satisfaction of Meath County Council or pay to the council the cost of making good any such damage.

Reason: In the interests of orderly development

14. All service cables associated with the proposed development (such as electrical, communal television, telephone and public lighting cables) shall be run underground within the site.

Reason: In the interest of orderly development and the visual amenities of the area

15. All footpaths shall be concrete bayed, slabbed or tiled. They shall be dished at all road junctions and at all entrances and shall be level with the carriageway at such points.

Reason: To facilitate pedestrian access particularly to those pushing prams, the elderly, and the handicapped.

16. The developer shall be responsible for the provision and maintenance of all communal areas and infrastructural works to the satisfaction of the Planning Authority until taken in charge.

Reason: In the interests of orderly development and in the interests of preserving residential amenity.

Water Supply

17. Connection shall be made to the piped water services where available

Reason: In the interest of proper planning and sustainable development.

18. No development exempted or otherwise shall be erected over the public sewer, drain or watermain.

Reason: In the interest of public health.

Surface Water

19. (a) Prior to the commencement of development the developer shall liaise with the Area Engineer and arrange, if deemed necessary by the Area Engineer, for a CCTV and condition survey to be carried out of the existing public surface water sewer into which it is proposed to connect. The extent of the survey shall be determined by the Area Engineer. The developer shall carry out any works deemed necessary by the Area Engineer to the existing surface water sewer to accommodate the surface water from the proposed development.
(b) The discharge rate from the proposed development shall not exceed the equivalent predevelopment greenfield runoff rate.
(c) The development shall comply with the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study (GSDS) Regional Drainage Policies Volume 2, for New Developments.

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(d) The developer shall inspect and maintain the Class 2 Bypass petrol interceptor strictly in accordance with the manufacturers instructions.

(e) Application for connection to the public surface water sewer shall be made to the Area Engineer.

(f) Surface water run-off from this development (e.g. roofs, driveways, etc.) shall not be connected to the proposed or existing foul sewer system. All manholes, chambers and pipelines constructed/laid as part of the storm or foul sewer networks are to be constructed in such a manner that the infiltration of groundwater and/or surface water is eliminated.

Reason: In the interest of proper planning and development.

Waste management

20. Prior to the commencement of development the developer shall submit proposals for the off site disposal of demolition waste which shall be disposed of or recycled at a site which has a current Waste License or Waste Permit in accordance with the Waste Management act, 1996, for the written agreement of the Planning Authority and the Environmental Section, Meath County Council.

Reason: In the interest of proper planning and development.

21. Prior to the commencement of development the developer shall submit a waste management plan for the site, during the construction phase of the development to be agreed in writing with the Planning Authority and the Environment Section of Meath County Council to maximise re-use and recycling of waste and minimise the amount of waste consigned to landfill. The plan shall as a minimum address the following:

- a) All construction waste arising on the site shall be segregated into different skips (such as canteen waste, timber, plastics, plaster board, waste solvent tubes, blocks, etc).
- b) A register shall be maintained of the movement of waste off-site, to include an estimation of the quantities of waste removed, name and waste collection permit number of the contractors engaged to collect the waste, details of the recovery or disposal facility or facilities used. The developer shall retain all recovery or disposals receipts.
- c) A prohibition on the burning or burying of waste on site.

Reason: In the interest of proper planning and development.

Public Lighting

22. Public lighting shall be provided in accordance with BS5489-1:2003 & BS EN 13201-2:2003 and the requirements of Meath County Councils Public Lighting Section. An AutoCad layout of the site shall be emailed to the Public Lighting Section to undertake a lighting design of the complete development prior to the commencement of works on site. The developer shall install the new public lighting installation in accordance with the public lighting design and specification and shall be completed to the Council's Public Lighting Sections satisfaction

Reason: In the interest of traffic and public safety

Broadband

23. (a) Prior to commencement of development the developer shall submit details showing proposals for the provision of an appropriate level of broadband service infrastructure on an open access basis to each unit within the development for approval of the Planning Authority. Realizable options showing the feasibility for connection of the units within the development to an exterior *broadband service provider(s)* and backhaul network shall be included and demonstrated in the proposals. Ducting and chambers for such service shall be installed concurrent with the initial construction and infrastructure installation with the development. Any land and way-leaves required for above and/or below ground infrastructure within the development shall be made available for such apparatus. All of the above proposals shall be in accordance with the requirements of the Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources.

(b) The developer shall lay 2 No. 110mm diameter upvc pipes from the entrance of the development along the main reservation of the access roads. These ducts are to be chambered at the start point, finish point, at every change in direction and at intervals no greater than 250 metres. The chamber size is to be 1,200mm x 600mm. Where possible, the duct network should be designed as resilient which may require the laying of ducts at either side of the road.

To service individual units within the development, a single duct branch connection is to be extended off the spine duct network described above. A 600 x 600mm chamber shall be installed along this duct at each group of four houses/two commercial units. From this chamber 1 28mm sub-duct shall extend into each dwelling to a point near the consumer unit. The length of sub-duct is not to exceed 100 metres. (draw ropes to be included).

The design of the network described above is to be presented to the Local Authority for approval prior to commencement of work onsite.

Reason: To facilitate other Licensed Operators in providing broadband services to each dwelling within the Estate without the need to re-open the road, footpaths or verges.

Taking in Charge

24. The development hereby permitted shall be carried out and completed at least to the construction standards set out in *the Planning Authority's Taking in Charge Policy*. Prior to commencement of development, the developer shall agree with the authority, in writing, the procedures for inspection and monitoring of the development by the authority to ensure compliance with these standards, and shall thereafter comply with the agreed procedures during the construction of the overall development. Following completion, the development shall be maintained by the developer, in compliance with these standards, until taken in charge by the planning authority.

Reason: To ensure that the development is carried out and completed to an acceptable construction standard.

Bond and Monitoring

25. The developer shall pay the sum of 200 Euro per residential unit as a contribution towards expenditure to be incurred by the Planning Authority in the monitoring of the construction phases of the development. Payment of this sum shall be made prior to the commencement of development.

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The above sum shall apply until 31st December, 2015 and shall be subject to review on that date and to annual review thereafter unless previously paid. The contribution rates shall be updated effective from January 1st each year during the lifetime of the Development Contribution Scheme in accordance with the Wholesale Price Indices - Building and Construction (Capital Goods) published by the Central Statistics Office.

Reason: It is considered reasonable that the developer should contribute towards the Planning Authority monitoring costs associated with the development.

26. Prior to the commencement of development, the developer shall lodge with the planning authority a cash deposit of €712,222 a bond of an insurance company/bank in the form of the current Meath Co Council draft bond, or other security to secure the satisfactory completion, and maintenance of services (including maintenance of services until taking-in-charge by the authority). The form and amount of the security shall be as agreed between the planning authority and the developer, coupled with an agreement empowering the planning authority to apply such security or part thereof to the satisfactory completion or maintenance of any part of the development. If the amount of security required by this condition has not been lodged with the planning authority within 12 months of the date of this decision, the amount required shall be adjusted in accordance with an increase in the House Building Cost Index, which occurs between the date of this decision and the date on which the condition is satisfied.

Reason: To ensure that the development is carried out and completed to an acceptable construction standard.

Residential Development Contributions

27. Roads & Public Transport

The developer shall pay the sum of €1,144,450 to the Planning Authority as a contribution towards expenditure that was and/or that is proposed to be incurred by the Planning Authority in the provision, refurbishment, upgrading, enlargement or replacement of public roads and public transport infrastructure by the Council benefiting development in the area of the Authority, as provided for in the Planning Authority's Contribution Scheme adopted in accordance with the provisions of Section 48 of the Planning & Development Act 2000 - 2014. Payment of this sum shall be made prior to commencement of development unless the phasing of payments and the giving of security to ensure payment in full is agreed in writing with the Planning Authority prior to the commencement of development.

The above sum shall apply until 31st December, 2015 and shall be subject to review on that date and to annual review thereafter unless previously paid. The contribution rates shall be updated effective from January 1st each year during the lifetime of the Development Contribution Scheme in accordance with the Wholesale Price Indices - Building and Construction (Capital Goods) published by the Central Statistics Office.

Reason: The provision of such roads and public transport infrastructure in the area by the Council will facilitate the proposed development. It is considered reasonable that the developer should contribute towards the cost of providing these services.

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28. Social Infrastructure

The developer shall pay the sum of €1,017,280 to the Planning Authority as a contribution towards expenditure that was and/or that is proposed to be incurred by the Planning Authority in the provision and extension of social infrastructure (open spaces, recreational and community facilities, amenities and landscaping works) by the Council benefiting development in the area of the Authority, as provided for in the Planning Authority's Contribution Scheme adopted in accordance with the provisions of Section 48 of the Planning & Development Act 2000 – 2014. Payment of this sum shall be made prior to commencement of development unless the phasing of payments and the giving of security to ensure payment in full is agreed in writing with the Planning Authority prior to the commencement of development.

The above sum shall apply until 31st December, 2015 and shall be subject to review on that date and to annual review thereafter unless previously paid. The contribution rates shall be updated effective from January 1st each year during the lifetime of the Development Contribution Scheme in accordance with the Wholesale Price Indices – Building and Construction (Capital Goods) published by the Central Statistics Office.

Reason: The provision of such social infrastructure in the area by the Council will facilitate the proposed development. It is considered reasonable that the developer should contribute towards the cost of providing these services.

Archaeology

29. (a) Prior to the commencement of development the applicant is required to engage the services of a suitably qualified archaeologist to monitor all groundworks associated with the development

(b) Should archaeological material be found during the course of the monitoring, the archaeologist may have report on the site stopped, pending a decision as to how best to deal with the archaeology. The developer shall be prepared to be advised by the Department with regard to any necessary mitigating action (e.g. preservation in situ, or excavation) and should facilitate the archaeologist in recording any material found

(c) Having completed the work the Archaeologist shall submit a written report to the Planning Authority and to the Heritage and Planning Division of the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government describing the results of the monitoring

Reason: To ensure the continued preservation (either in situ or by record) of places, caves, sites, features or other objects of archaeological interest.

30. A monument/art feature or similar shall be provided within the overall scheme or a financial contribution to the Local Authority shall be paid to provide the piece of public art in order to enhance the amenities of the local environment. Within one month of the date of the final grant of planning permission the applicant shall submit proposals for the provision of same.

Reason: In the interests of visual amenity.

Special Development Contribution

31. The developer shall pay the sum of €45,000 to the Planning Authority as a contribution towards expenditure that is proposed to be incurred by the Planning Authority in respect of improvement works to the L5050 and R153 benefiting development in the area of the

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Authority, in accordance with the provisions of Section 48 (2) (c) of the Planning & Development Act, 2000 as amended. Payment of this sum shall be made prior to the commencement of development. The above sum shall apply until 31st December, 2015, and shall be subject to review on that date and to annual review thereafter unless previously paid. The contribution rates shall be updated effective from January 1st each year during the lifetime of the Development Contribution Scheme in accordance with the Wholesale Price Indices – Building and Construction (Capital Goods) published by the Central Statistics Office.

Reason: The provision of such traffic improvements in the area by the Council will facilitate the proposed development. It is considered reasonable that the developer should contribute towards the cost of providing these services.

Advice Note 1

All applicants are advised to make themselves aware of the requirements of the Building Control (Amendment) Regulations SI No 9 2014 and the Construction Products Regulations (CPR) (Regulation (EU no. 305/2011)). Information leaflets can be viewed or downloaded from the Department of Environment, Community and Local Government website <http://www.environ.ie/en/>.

Advice Note 2

The requirements of Irish Water shall be agreed prior to the commencement of development