CRDS Ltd., Unit 4A, Dundrum Business Park, Dundrum, Dublin 14, Ireland.
Tel: (+3531) 2968190 Fax: (+3531) 2968195 Email: info@crds.ie Web: www.crds.ie

Archaeological Test Excavations
at
Priorsland, Brenanstown, Co. Dublin.

Client:	**RPA**
CRDS Project:	**1102**
Location:	**Priorsland**
Townland:	**Brenanstown**
License:	**Ministerial Consent C329; Registration No. E4059;**
	Metal Detecting Registration No. R202
NGR:	**322237E 224068N (Centre of Site)**
Author:	**Richard Clutterbuck**
Issue Date:	**8 January 2010**

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Site Details

Excavation No.:	Ministerial Consent C329/ Registration No. E4059
Director:	Richard Clutterbuck
Townland:	Brenanstown
County:	Co. Dublin
NGR:	322237E 224068N (Centre of Site)
Project Type:	Archaeological Assessment (Test Excavations)

Project Team

Site Director:	Richard Clutterbuck
Project Manager:	Richard Clutterbuck
Supervisor:	Liam Chambers
Assistants:	Gianmarco Cattari
Surveyor:	Ian Elliott
Graphics Supervisor:	Gianmarco Cattari
Post Ex Manager	Joanne Gaffrey
Author:	Richard Clutterbuck

1. Introduction

CRDS Ltd have been retained by the RPA to undertake test excavations at Priorsland, Brenanstown Td., south County Dublin, in advance of the development of a park-and-ride facility for the Luas (Figure 1 & 2). Test excavations were carried out under Ministerial Consent C329/ E4059 (Appendix 1). The excavations were carried out between the 18th and 26th November with the assistance of one to two mini diggers. A total of 624.7 linear meters of test trench were excavated to a prearranged pattern determined by the results of a prior geophysical survey (Figure 3). One trench contained archaeological features (Trench 9); two trenches contained potential archaeological features (Trench 2 and 16). The trenches were recorded, backfilled and the field was reinstated.
The following report describes the background and results of the test excavations at Priorsland in November 2009. These test excavations were carried out under an extension to the Ministerial Consent granted to William O. Frazer (Ministerial Consent C196; Registration No. 2384). Frazer received Ministerial Consent for archaeological works divided into three phases: Phase A (Test Excavations), Phase B (Test Excavations), and Phase C (Archaeological Monitoring). The test excavations which are the subject of this report correspond with Phase A Test Excavations.

The following report contains an archaeological impact statement and a series of mitigations recommendations. The report is illustrated with 11 figures and 10 plates, as well as four appendices describing the records of the test excavation.

2. Description of the Development

The development at Priorsland provided for a 350 space park and ride facility adjacent to the Luas B1 Carrickmines Stop (Figure 2) and it was originally anticipated that this would be developed by Carrickmines Property Ltd on behalf of the RPA. However, due to delays with the Priorsland development, RPA are now progressing a separate planning application for the development of a temporary park and ride site for Luas B1 which is to be located within the footprint of the Priorsland development but in an area at the eastern extent of the site. RPA have appointed CRDS Ltd to conduct archaeological testing at the site and the results of the testing will be included in the planning application for the development.

3. Archaeological and Historical Significance of the Site

Prior to archaeological test excavations by CRDS a number of phases of archaeological investigations and works were carried out at Priorsland by Margaret Gowen and Co. Ltd. These reports consist of test excavations by Ms. Abi Cryerhall, in 2005 (Cryerhall 2005; license No. 05E0010; Figure 3), a geophysical survey of the site by David Harrison, in August 2007 (Harrison 2007; License No. 07R0115; Figure 3), and monitoring of ground works for the construction of a diversion and culvert for the Carrickmines River by William O. Frazer and Carina Eriksson for Margaret Gowen and Co. Ltd in September 2008 (Frazer & Ericksson 2008; Ministerial Consent C196; Registration No. 2384; Figure 3). The test excavations which are the subject of this report were provided for in the area for

which William O. Frazer received Ministerial Consent; this part consisted of the 'A' trenches in advance of a park-and-ride facility in this part of the field (Figure 3). It is anticipated that further archaeological works in the rest of the site under original Ministerial Consent will be carried out at some future stage.

The proposed development site is located in south County Dublin. It is bounded on the south by the Carrickmines River, with the M50 some 135m beyond; by Priorstown House and gardens c.80 to the west, with the Glenamuck road beyond; by the Luas light rail line and station construction site to the north, and by a pasture field to the east. The site is in an area with a relatively high density of archaeological sites: 51 recorded monuments are located within 3km of the proposed development, including the multi-period Carrickmines Castle some 270m to the west of the boundary of the site.[1]

There are, within 1km, approximately five recorded prehistoric monuments in proximity to the development site (Appendix 2). These include a burnt mound in Carrickmines Great townland c. 888m SSE of the proposed development, a Portal tomb 705m east of the development in Brenanstown townland, rock art in Carrickmines Great c.379m west of the proposed development, and a standing stone in Brenanstown townland c. 880m north east of the proposed development. Up to eight excavations of prehistoric sites were carried out within 1km of the proposed development. Aaron Johnston, excavating for CRDS Ltd, discovered a Bronze Age prehistoric site at Brenanstown some 630m east of this excavation (Aaron Johnston; License No. 07E0095); Fiona Reilly excavated burnt mound, pits and a roadway in Carrickmines Great, approximately 560m SSE of the proposed Development (Fiona Reilly; License No. 02E0428; Excavations Bulletin No. 2002:0480); Cóilín Ó Drisceoil excavated a prehistoric settlement in Carrickmines Great approximately 633m SSW of the proposed development site (Cóilín Ó Drisceoil; License No. 02E0272; Excavations Bulletin No. 2002:0483); Fiona Reilly excavated a burnt mound 888m SSE of the proposed development site (Fiona Reilly; License No. 02E1188; Excavations Bulletin No. 2002:0489). A number of excavations were also carried out by Garry Conboy in Carrickmines Great, where he discovered a hearth and pit, pit, and a Bronze Age flint-knapping site (Excavations Bulletins 2002:0481, 2002:0482 & 2002:0484). Matthew Seaver's excavations of the series of significant prehistoric sites in Laughanstown took place between 1085m and 1773m south east of the proposed development site (Matthew Seaver; License No. 00E0283 & 02E1133; Excavations Bulletin No. 2002:0616 & 2002:0619).

Early medieval sites within 1km of the development site consist of two enclosures: one in Brenanstown townland c.300m ESE of the proposed development, and another in Laughanstown c. 651m ESE of the proposed development site. A cross is also located in Carrickmines Great (DU026-018) c. 955m SW of the proposed development.

Two medieval mills are located within 1km of the proposed development: an unclassified watermill (DU026-080002) 302m ESE of the proposed development in Brenanstown townland, and another possible watermill in Carrickmines Great townland (DU026-005004) some 389m west of the proposed development, both on the Carrickmines River. However, the most significant medieval monument in the vicinity of the proposed development is Carrickmines castle located some 270m

[1] The following distances and orientations are taken from the centre of the development site (Appendix 2).

west of the proposed development. This was the subject of extensive excavations in advance of the construction of the M50 (Appendix 2: DU026-005001, DU026-005002, DU026-005003, DU026-005005; Appendix 3: 96E0265, 98E0119, 00E0045, 00E0098, 00E0525, 02E0272, 02E0428, 02E0481, 02E0700, 02E1188).

Abi Cryerhall's report contained an analysis of the maps for the area:

2.8 ***Cartographic Analysis***

2.8.1 *William Petty's Down Survey map of the Barony of Half Rathdown, dated c. 1656 (Figure 4)*

The parish of Tully is shown on the Down Survey Map, as consisting of the townlands of *Loughenstowne, Brenanstowne, Carrickmaine and Glanamuck*, and *Leperstowne*. Today the townlands of Carrickmines Little and Carrickmines Great are located in the parish of Tully within the Dublin barony of Rathdown.

Due to the nature of the map the exact position of the proposed 'Park and Ride' is difficult to determine, its location can however be roughly determined by using other features identifiable on the map. The settlement at Carrickmines is shown as a large house/castle with three smaller structures/settlement west of it, it is marked as *Carrickmaine and Glanmuck*. What is known as Carrickmines hill is indicated on this early map edition, the proposed development area on this map can be approximately located to the northeast.

2.8.2 *John Rocque's An Actual Survey of the County of Dublin, dated 1760 (Figure 5)*

Rocque's 1760 map, though small scale has considerably more detail than that of the latter map source. The settlement of Carrickmines is clearly shown south of an easterly flowing river. Along this watercourse there appears to be a footpath on the line of the ditch stretching from Carrickmines to Kilgobbin Castle, but no road. As the banks of Pale earthworks were frequently used as paths or roadways this may signify that this earthwork was in use as a path prior to the construction of the Ballyogan Road in 1800. Three routes pass through Carrickmines, namely the above-mentioned path from Ballyogan, a road from *Corner's Court* Cornel's Court) to the north and a road from Puck Castle/Tully/Shankill to the southeast. The road from Kilternan/Jamestown links with the latter road. These roads are likely to have medieval origins.

The proposed development area, as depicted on Rocque's map, is located to the north of the stream and Carrickmines. The land is depicted as a field, with a structure on the road frontage to the west indicated.

2.8.3 *John Taylor's Environs of Dublin, dated 1816 (Figure 6)*

In the intervening years between Rocque's 1760 and Taylor's 1816 map the *Ballyrogan* Ballyogan) and *Glanamuck* Glenamuck) Roads were laid out and are both marked as *New Roads.* Carrickmines appears to have grown considerably in size with several new structures within the village and along the roads leading into it. The development area is still depicted as greenfield, with a structure to the west.

2.8.4 *First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1837 (Figure 7)*

The First Edition Ordnance Survey Map provides the earliest complete and accurate survey of the study area. One of the most striking changes evident since Taylor's 1816 map; is the reduction in size of Carrickmines village. Carrickmines Castle is marked as *Site of Castle*. Only a few houses remain along the roads that lead into Carrickmines. The Priorsland house complex is clearly marked on this map, to the west of the 'Park and Ride' area. To the northeast a quarry is marked. The southeastern road from Carrickmines to Pucks Castle/Shankill appears to be abandoned as a roadway and its southern section has been incorporated into the surrounding fields.

(Cryerhall 2005, 2-8)

Cryerhall's excavations produced the following results:

Archaeology in the form of one posthole and two prehistoric finds were identified during the testing. Despite the excavation of an extension trench around the posthole, no further features were located. However, given the location of the proposed development site in a rich archaeological landscape, it is likely that further features are present. This may only be established once the topsoil has been removed over a much wider area.

(Cryerhall 2005, 16)

Cryerhall made the following recommendations:

6.1 ***Further Testing***

Approximately one half of the entire proposed development site was archaeologically tested. The area not tested consisted of land under cover of mature trees, hedges and shrubs; the lawn in front of Priorsland house and the walled rose garden to the north, all was inaccessible for a JCB.

The untested half of the site is closer to Carrickmines castle and though the extent of the castle remains appears to be outside the development area, there is a possibility of further medieval activity outside the limits of the castle complex. Also given the number of prehistoric archaeological sites found in the vicinity of development site, it is

recommended that a further phase of archaeological testing be undertaken when this part of the site is fully accessible.

6.2 ***Monitoring***

Based on the findings of this testing programme, it is recommended that all groundworks prior to topsoil removal be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist under licence to the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, and the National Museum of Ireland.

It is recommended that topsoil removal as part of the groundworks stage of construction be undertaken by machinery with grading buckets only and under the direction of the monitoring archaeologist.

Topsoil removal should take place well in advance of the main bulk excavation for the underground car park and other construction works in order to allow an adequate amount of time for archaeological resolution should further features be identified.

(Cryerhall 2005, 16).

The geophysical survey in 2007 identified a number of areas of potential archaeological significance (Figure 3). Harrisson concluded that:

6.1 Whilst no clear areas of archaeological potential have been identified within the bounds of the Priorsland lands, several positive responses and curvilinear trends have been identified throughout the application area which may relate to ephemeral or plough-damaged archaeological remains.

6.2 A cluster of positive responses and linear trends within the north of Area 1 may be of interest. Archaeological test trenching is recommended to determine the source of the responses.

6.3 A faint curvilinear trend has been identified within the northeast of the application area.

Although ill-defined, this curving trend is archaeological in form and archaeological test trenching is required to ascertain its source.

6.4 Traces of further archaeological potential are suggested throughout the datasets in the form of isolated positive responses or short curvilinear trends. Whilst these responses may relate to ephemeral archaeological remains, they lack any clear archaeological patterns and it is possible that they relate to localised pedological variations. Archaeological test trenching of a sample of these responses may provide for further clarification.

6.5 Evidence of former cultivation is apparent throughout the application area. These trends are thought to relate to former ploughing practices and are unlikely to be of any archaeological interest.

Frazer and Eriksson's monitoring in 2008 was carried out in the following manner:

6.3.1 The aim of monitoring of topsoil stripping is to identify any archaeology in the path of the development—and to recover any archaeological artefacts found—and to determine the extent and nature i.e. the degree of its survival, its significance and the age of that archaeology, in order to minimise the impact of development on such heritage findings. The stripping of topsoil is monitored and the topsoil is inspected for archaeological artefacts. The stripped upper surface of the subsoil is also inspected for archaeological features underneath the topsoil. Margaret Gowen & Company conducts such work according to our ISO 9001 Archaeological Monitoring Standard Operating Procedure No. 006 Rev. 003.

6.3.2 Topsoil was stripped with a mechanical digger equipped with a flat-edged grading bucket Pl. 2), and then spread out over an area of approximately 10m x 5m in layers no more than 0.10m deep. It was subsequently scanned with metal detector, in accordance with items 4 and 5 of the Ministerial Consent, to retrieve any metal artefacts that may not have been visually identified (see Section 7).

6.3.3 Watercourse works along the Carrickmines River, also undertaken with a mechanical digger equipped with a flat-edged grading bucket, were inspected at regular intervals and relevant parts of the works programme—i.e. those that did not exclusively involved sterile natural subsoil—were archaeologically monitored. When possible, spoil from such work was metal-detected, but the nature of the work within the existing watercourse did not enable the systematic metal detection that was possible with the topsoil stripping.

(Frazer & Ericksson 2008, 11)

Monitoring resulted in the following conclusions:

8.1 No significant archaeology was identified during monitoring of LUAS line B1 Carrickmines River watercourse diversion and culverting works: Phase C in the Request *for Ministerial Consent II* Frazer (July) 2007).

8.2 A single archaeological artefact Artefact No. E3284:1:1; Pl. 5; see Section 7.4) was recovered during the metal detection of topsoil.

8.3 The absence of significant archaeology may be explained by the fact that the lands in question form part of the gardens belonging to Priorsland House, and have been quite heavily landscaped over the years. Archaeological remains that may once have been present could have been truncated by such landscaping.

8.4 This report encompasses only the monitoring of topsoil stripping Phase C of the Ministerial Consent) at the southwest corner of the Priorsland development site, and not the excavation of test trenches Phases A and B) across the remainder of the development site. The latter work is yet to be undertaken.

8.5 Any future construction or development activity within the bounds of the overall Priorsland development site, but outside of the area of works of the LUAS culvert works see Fig. 4, 5) will require additional archaeological work as per the details of the Ministerial Consent, subject to review by the appropriate heritage authorities.

4. Methodology

The methodology for the test excavations at Brenanstown were established before CRDS were retained (Frazer 2007), and were set out in the conditions of the Ministerial Consent (C196; E3284). Ministerial Consent (C329; E4059 see Appendix 1) was granted for test excavations according to this methodology, as well as metal detecting (R202). Prior to test excavations the site consisted of a green field (Plate 1).

Plate 1: Priorstown before test excavations. Looking north west.

Plate 2: Trench 11 during excavation. Looking west towards Priorstown House, stables and an approaching heavy rain shower.

The methodology consisted of the excavation of a total of 627.4 linear meters of a potential 692 linear meters, 1.6m wide in 11 test trenches with the assistance of a mechanical excavator. These test trenches were designed to investigate extensive areas of the site where the greatest impacts were thought to be, as well as investigating the geophysical anomalies (Figure 3, 9 & 10). Any

archaeological features encountered were to be investigated by hand. The topsoil from the test trenches was to be spread and metal detected (Appendix 1). The test trenches were set out on Monday and Tuesday 16-17 November 2009. Excavations started on Wednesday morning 18/11/09. Excavations lasted until the following Thursday 26/11/2009. Daily progress reports were provided to the RPA, with estimates of the finish date depending on the rate of work.

Constraints to Methodology:
There were a number of constraints to the excavations: access to site, overhead power cables across the site and the extreme weather conditions during excavations. It was initially planned to use a 20ton digger to excavate the trenches. However, the only access to site was through the private access of Priorsland House. This access was through narrow gates and across a tarmac and gravel drive beside the private residential house. CRDS inspected the site with the RPA on Monday morning 16/11/09, prior to excavations commencing and it was decided that a 7 ton machine with rubber tracks was the most appropriate machine to use due to these restrictions in access and to minimise or eliminate the possibility to damage private property. As well as the test excavations and metal detection there were also specific requirement for reinstating the field, involving backfilling the trenches, compacting the fills, picking stone, seeding and fertilising the trenches. The use of a 7 ton machine would be considerably slower than a larger machine.

ESB power lines also ran across the site from north to south. This power line transacted four test trenches: 2, 7, 9 & 14. CRDS, as PSCS, prepared the safety methodology for the site and identified these power lines as a significant health and safety risk. Therefore, a 10m buffer was left between the machine excavator and the line. This resulted in a 20m wide buffer where no trench could be excavated in these trenches (Figure 11). Trench 14 was re-oriented to stay outside this buffer. An additional test trench, Trench 20, was excavated between Trenches 7 and 9 to make up for the loss in the area of the site subjected to test trenches.

Weather conditions were very poor, with very heavy rain and wind on Thursday 19th, over the following weekend, and on the following 23rd, 24th and 25th. This was the wettest November on record with extremely wet and windy excavating conditions (Plate 1). The trenches and the spoil from the trenches became waterlogged from rain and the very high water table (trench photographs in Appendix 4). The trenches were carefully excavated and recorded before the water came into them; water was removed before the trenches were backfilled and the trenches were reinstated. An additional 5 ton digger was brought onto site on Tuesday 24th to aid backfilling and grading the ground and expedite the works. In addition in some trenches gaps were left unexcavated to avoid large-scale water flooding. It also proved impossible to spread out the soil for metal detecting in trenches 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, parts of 7 and parts of 9 because the soil was becoming waterlogged and impossible to unspread, backfill into the trenches and reinstate. Metal detecting continued to be carried out on the spoil from the trenches.

5. Results

looking east

Eleven test trenches were excavated in Priorsland during this phase of archaeological works. In trenches 2, 9, and 16 features of archaeological potential were identified (Appendix 5). Modern stone field boundary drains were discovered in other trenches (Figure 10). No archaeological features were identified in the remaining trenches. No finds were recovered from any of the features investigated therefore it is not possible to suggest a date for them with the exception of one (F901) in Trench 9.

Trench 2

A possible feature was identified at the west end of Trench 2 (F201). A small section was excavated through this deposit. This revealed sterile, light brown clayey silt. This feature was possibly a pit but it was impossible to determine the nature of the feature as only a portion was exposed. However it may correspond to an anomaly identified in the geophysics report in this location.

[Left] Plate 3: Potential archaeological feature F201

Trench 16

A possible ditch or gully was identified at the SE end of Trench 16 (F1601). It measured 2.6m long by 0.7m wide and emerged from beyond the limits of excavation to the south. A small section was excavated through this deposit. This revealed sterile, light brown clayey silt.

[Left] Plate 4: Potential archaeological feature F1601 Looking north

Trench 9

This trench contained a number of potentially archaeologically significant features: a pit or shallow ditch feature with a charcoal rich fill (F901), a possible pit (F902) and two post or stake holes (F903 and F904).

Plate 5: Pit or shallow ditch (F901), facing south

Plate 6: Irregular possible cut feature F902.

Plate 7: Post Holes [F903 & F904] looking south

Plate 8: Modern stone-lined field drain (F701).

Plate 9: Ian Elliott surveying in test trenches with GPS

Plate 10: Test Trench 7 backfilled and reinstated, facing west.

The pit or shallow ditch feature was exposed crossing the width of Test Trench 9 (1.6m) and was found to be 0.9m wide and 0.2m deep, containing charcoal rich soil similar to burnt mound material. This feature roughly corresponds with the location of a modern (20th century) field boundary depicted on the 1:2500 series (25") Ordnance Survey map, indicating the possibility that this feature is modern (Figure 10). However, if not archaeological itself, the fill of this feature (F901), containing charcoal rich material, may indicate the presence of a nearby burnt mound; this would not be an unusual find close to a river or water course.

The second feature (F902) was an irregular apparent cut feature measuring approximately 0.95m by 0.15m and 0.17m deep. The fill of this feature was mostly sterile brown clayey silt with moderate charcoal inclusions around its upper part (Plate 6); it may have been a variation in the natural subsoil. Two possible post or stake holes were also discovered in Test Trench 9 (F903 & F904), whilst a large area (F905) appears to have been a change in the natural subsoil, or possibly a paleochannel, which appears to have contained darker soil. Unfortunately no archaeological objects were recovered from these features which could be used to date them or characterise their function.

The distinctive ridge and furrow of modern land cultivation was observed in a number of test trenches, particularly in Trenches 7 and 10. This ridge-and-furrow is visible both on aerial photographs of the site available on the Ordnance Survey of Ireland website [1995 Ortho Images; http://ims0.osiemaps.ie/website/publicviewer/main.aspx?id=&utype=&ecom=S1&user=#V1,600000,750000,0] and in the geophysical survey (Figure 3). Burning observed in the modern ridge-and-furrow in Trench 10 would appear to be the result of a process of burning sods to fertilise the ground.

6. Artefacts

A total of 105 finds were recovered during this phase of archaeological works at Priorsland (Appendix 6). Ninety five were metal objects recovered by metal detecting and the remaining ten finds were ceramic pottery sherds. The metal objects were recovered by systematic metal detecting required by the Ministerial Consent Methodology. Of the 95 metal objects retrieved 52 were nails and 28 were unidentified iron objects. Other finds included a horse shoe; bucket handles, possible knife tips, iron rods and a possible decorative cheek piece for a horse bit and bridle. Trench 11 yielded the highest number of metal objects. It is worthy of note that this trench runs parallel to the old railway line approximately 20m to the north. Perhaps some of these unidentified objects are related to the railway construction during the 19th century. Many of the other unidentified iron objects probably relate to farm machinery. None of the metal finds were identifiably medieval which might be thought surprising considering the close proximity to Carrickmines Castle located 270m to the south west. Ceramic finds included one clay pipe stem and 8 sherds of pottery. One of the pottery sherds was a local medieval ware; the reminding seven were modern wares (See Appendix 6).

7. Archaeological Impact Statement

The development will have direct impacts on the identified archaeological features and potential archaeological features identified in Trench 2, 9 and 16. These impacts will occur during the removal of the site's topsoil, the excavation to a load-bearing level and the construction of services and drainage. Impacts will be caused by the movement of heavy machinery across the site and the physical removal of soil, including archaeological features.

8. Recommendations

8.1 Archaeological test excavations at Priorsland were an exercise in assessing the risk of the proposed development impacting archaeological material on a site. The discovery of a small number of potential archaeological features illustrates that there is a low risk, but a risk none-the-less, of archaeological impacts by the proposed development.

8.2 It is recommended that the areas of potential archaeological features, in particular the southern area of the site in the vicinity of Trench 9, should be avoided and the archaeology preserved in situ if possible. The specific strategy for this preservation should be established at design stage and should be agreed with the National Monuments Service, Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government in advance of construction.

8.3 If it is not possible to preserve these areas in situ, then they should be excavated to preserve the archaeology by record. The construction site will be topsoil stripped in advance of construction; we would recommend that these archaeological features be dealt with at this stage by the monitoring archaeologist. This should involve removing the topsoil over the area of the two areas of archaeological features (Trench 2 and 16: 20m by 20m; Trench 9: 20m by 20m); the archaeological features should then be hand excavated and recorded. An appropriate programme and budget should be agreed between the archaeologists excavating the features and the developers, to include the cost of on-site excavation, excavation materials processing, preliminary report, post excavation analysis, including specialists analysis, final report and publication.

8.4 Considering the proximity of the site to a number of other significant archaeological sites, and the discovery of a number of potential archaeological features on the site, it is recommended that the soil stripping should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist. It is recommended that the top soil stripping should be carried out by a 360 degree digger fitted with a toothless bucket. If significant archaeological material is discovered during topsoil stripping then works in this area of the site will have to stop and the National Monument Service, Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government informed, and the a suitable mitigation strategy formulated and agreed.

Please note that all recommendations are subject to the approval of the National Monuments Section of the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government.

9. References

Cryerhall, Abi. 2005 Archaeological Assessment LUAS Line B1 'Park & Ride' at Carrickmines; Licence: 05E0010; Report No. 04238-R2. Unpublished Report 10 February 2005.

Frazer, W.O. 2007 Request for Ministerial Consent II For Archaeological Test Excavations and Archaeological Monitoring at Priorsland Glenamuck Road Carrickmines Dublin 18. Methodology prepared July 25th 2007.

Frazer William O. and Eriksson Carina 2008 Archaeological Monitoring Priorsland Glenamuck Road Brennanstown [sic] townland, Carrickmines, Dublin 18. Ministerial Consent C196; Registration No. E3284; MGL Job Number 08077. Unpublished Report for the RPA; 30 September 2008.

Harrison, David 2007 Geophysical Survey Report, Priorsland, Brennanstown, South County Dublin. Licence Ref. 07R0115. Unpublished Report for the RPA; 7 August 2008.

Appendix 1 Ministerial Consent

Comhshaol, Oidhreacht agus Rialtas Áitiúil
Environment, Heritage and Local Government

RECEIVED
11 NOV 2009

Mr R Clutterbuck
CRDS Ltd
Unit 4A, Dundrum Business Park
Dundrum
Dublin 14

9 November 2009

Dear Mr Clutterbuck

I refer to your letter dated 4 November 2009 regarding proposed test excavation at Priorsland, Glenamuck Road, Carrickmines, Dublin 18.

It is in order to carry out the work proposed under existing ministerial consent, C196. The work is to be carried out as per the method statement and subject to the conditions in C196, set out below.

The registration number E4059 shall be used to record excavation at the site. The registration number R202 shall be used to record metal detection at the site. The consent number (C329) and appropriate registration number should be used in all correspondence and on all reports in connection with the consent.

Eamon Cody
National Monuments Service

Conditions attaching to C196

1. Test-trenching to be carried out as per the method statement.
2. Any archaeological features encountered during test-trenching to be excavated by hand;

3. Should significant archaeological remains be encountered archaeological works shall cease pending consultation with National Monuments Service;

4. A metal detection device to be employed to assist in finds retrieval;

5. The soil from the trenches to be spread in order to ascertain the artifact-bearing potential of the soil;

6. The services of an osteo-archaeologist to be available in the event of the recovery of human remains.

Appendix 1

Conditions relating to Excavations carried out under a Consent granted under Section 5 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 2004

1. The archaeologist shall be responsible for all loss, damage or injury to persons or property in any way arising from their excavation and shall indemnify the State and the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, his/her officers, agents and employees against all action, loss, claims, damages, expenses and demands arising therefrom.

2. The archaeologist shall comply in all respects with the provisions of the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004 and any Act(s) altering, amending or replacing those Acts. Copies of the Acts are available on the Department's website www.environ.ie or from the Government Publications Office, Molesworth Street, Dublin 2.

3. Under the provisions of the National Monuments Acts all archaeological objects with no known owner are the property of the State. The National Museum is the State's repository for all archaeological objects. The National Museum shall be consulted by the archaeologist in relation to the final deposition / location of the archaeological objects and the temporary storage of finds. Licences must be obtained if it is intended to alter, export or destructively sample any artefacts recovered during the excavation. Applications for these licenses should be made to the Director of the National Museum

4. The archaeologist shall be given a reference number in relation to the excavation, which shall be used in all correspondence relating to the project, for the recording of the excavation and for the numbering of finds (if any) recovered during the excavation.. S/he shall comply with the specifications of the National Museum as regards to the numbering and care of archaeological objects.

5. The archaeologist shall conduct his/her project in accordance with the approved Method Statement. Any variation to the strategy outlined must be approved in advance by the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government. .

6. The archaeologist agrees to abide by the published guidelines *Policy and Guidelines on Archaeological Excavations* and any subsequent Policy, Guidelines and Advice Notes, amending or altering same, issued by the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government.

7. The archaeologist shall:

   (a) Lodge a preliminary report on the excavation with the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government within four weeks of the completion of the excavation. A copy of the report should be sent to the National Museum of Ireland.

   (b) Lodge a detailed report on the excavation with the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, within 12 months of the completion of the excavation. This report should be to publication standard and should include a full account, suitably illustrated, of all archaeological features, finds and stratigraphy as well as discussion / interpretation and specialist reports. A copy of the report should be sent to the National

Museum of Ireland. It is expected that the archaeologist will make every effort to have the report published thereafter and a copy of the published report should be lodged with the Department.

(c) A concise report, to an agreed format, shall be submitted for inclusion in the Excavations Bulletin for the year in which the excavations are carried out.

8. The Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government may suspend or revoke the Consent at any time.

9. The archaeologist must inform the National Monuments Section at least two working days in advance of the actual commencement of the project.

10. The licensee must inform the National Monuments Section within two working days of the completion of the project.

11. Officers, servants or agents of the Minister may inspect the excavations at any time and the archaeologist shall facilitate such inspections.

12. The Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government may publish or make generally available, in any form, any report, or part thereof, submitted on the results of the archaeological excavations carried out under the Consent.

Appendix 2 Recorded Archaeological Monuments and Places

The following table contains the recorded archaeological monuments, and excavations, within 1km of the proposed development site, as well as their distance and orientation to the site. The monuments are listed in order of proximity to the proposed development.

Excavations Bulletin Number	SMR No	Classification	Townland	Easting	Northing	Distance to Site	Direction to Site
	DU026-080001-	Enclosure(s), possible	BRENANSTOWN, CARRICKMINES GREAT	322506	223934	301m	ESE
	DU026-080002-	Water Mill - Unclassified	BRENANSTOWN, CARRICKMINES GREAT	322507	223933	302m	ESE
	DU026-146----	Rock Art	CARRICKMINES GREAT	321859	224040	379m	W
	DU026-145----	Rock Art	CARRICKMINES GREAT	321859	224040	379m	W
	DU026-005005-	Castle - Ringwork	CARRICKMINES GREAT	321853	224075	384m	W
	DU026-005001-	Castle - Unclassified	CARRICKMINES GREAT	321851	224082	386m	W
	DU026-005004-	Mill - Unclassified possible	CARRICKMINES GREAT	321848	224075	389m	W
	DU026-005003-	Fortification(s)	CARRICKMINES GREAT	321846	224077	391m	W
	DU026-005002-	Bawn	CARRICKMINES GREAT	321845	224081	392m	W
2002:0480		Burnt mound, pits and roadway	CARRICKMINES GREAT	322489	223569	559m	SSE
2002:0483		Prehistoric settlement	CARRICKMINES GREAT	322060	223460	633m	SSW
	DU026-006----	Enclosure	LAUGHANSTOWN	322817	223772	651m	ESE
CRDS Aaron Johnston; License No. 07E0095		EXCAVATION	BRENANSTOWN	322885	223968	656m	E

Excavations Bulletin Number	SMR No	Classification	Townland	Easting	Northing	Distance to Site	Direction to Site
1996:066		Post-medieval	CARRICKMINES GREAT	321800	224600	688m	NW
	DU026-007----	Megalithic Tomb - Portal Tomb	BRENANSTOWN	322936	224161	705m	E
	DU026-122----	Linear Earthwork possible	CARRICKMINES GREAT	322067	223342	746m	SSW
	DU026-118----	Standing Stone	BRENANSTOWN	322906	224639	880m	NE
	DU026-150----	Fulacht Fia	CARRICKMINES GREAT	322636	223275	888m	SSE
2002:0489		Burnt mound	CARRICKMINES GREAT	322636	223275	888m	SSE
	DU026-018----	Cross	CARRICKMINES GREAT	321700	223278	955m	SW
2004:0477		Various [Prehistoric]	CARRICKMINES GREAT	*321084*	*223837*	1,175m	WSW
2002:0481		Hearth and pit	CARRICKMINES GREAT	-	-	-	-
2002:0482		Pit	CARRICKMINES GREAT	-	-	-	-
2002:0484		Bronze Age flint-knapping site	CARRICKMINES GREAT	-	-	-	-

Appendix 3 Archaeological Excavations Summaries

The following summaries are for previous excavations carried out in the vicinity of the proposed development listed in the Excavations Bulletin (www.excavations.ie).

Excavation No.	Excavations Bulletin No.	Site	Site Type	NGR	RMP	Description	Director
_96E0265	1996:065	Ballyogan	Possible house	O215242	9.60E+266	Three cuttings were excavated, two in a cruciform arrangement across the ditch, and one across the 'fosse'. No traces of any ancient activity were found. A natural rock outcrop was present, which had evidently been used as a dump in the last twenty years. There were no pre-twentieth-century finds.	Thaddeus C. Breen, 13 Wainsfort Crescent, Dublin 6W, for Project Director Valerie J. Keeley.
_96E0265	1996:130	Beechgrove, Loughlinstown	House	O243234	SMR 26:28	This was the second of two sites on the South-Eastern Motorway route. It was the site of an eighteenth-century inn, later converted into a dwelling-house. An initial series of five cuttings revealed the foundations of an approximately square house, which had been the main dwelling-house, and a narrower wing with thinner walls.The second phase of the investigation involved uncovering the remainder of the building (the westernmost 6m), which stood in the path of a drainage pipe. A large cobbled surface was found to underlie the walls of the narrower part of the building, and a system of drains had been cut into it. These sloped downwards in the direction of a nearby stream.A large amount of pottery and glass was found, all of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century type. A few pieces of green-glazed tile which may have been earlier than this were incorporated in the wall material. No trace of any definitely pre-eighteenth-century structure was found.	Thaddeus C. Breen, 13 Wainsfort Crescent, Dublin 6W for Project Director, Valerie J. Keeley.
_98E0119	1998:126	CARRICKMINES AND JAMESTOWN	Pits, fulachta fiadh and Pale Ditch	O21352429, O21192400, O20502433		Topsoil-stripping associated with a new foul sewer outfall in the Ballyogan Tiphead area of County Dublin between 20 April and 8 June 1998 uncovered two new archaeological features and occasioned an assessment of the Pale Ditch.The first feature lay in Carrickmines townland and comprised two small pits, one of which was associated with burnt bone (O21352429). The second feature, in the adjacent townland of Jamestown, was a fulacht fiadh (O21192400). Both sites were excavated. A sample of timber from the fulacht fiadh returned a dendrochronological date of 2852 BC±9.A test-trench was opened across the Pale Ditch in advance of the sewer pipe that crosses it in Jamestown (O20502433). The boundary lay undisturbed below a modern laneway. It was subsequently fully excavated by Martin Reid under the same licence (see No. 204 below).	Niall Brady, 'Rosbeg', Ard Mhuire Park, Dalkey, Co. Dublin, for Valerie J. Keeley Ltd.

Excavation No.	Excavations Bulletin No.	Site	Site Type	NGR	RMP	Description	Director
_98E0119	1998:203	BALLYOGAN ROAD, JAMESTOWN	Pale Ditch	O320224	SMR 26:1	All aspects of ground disturbance in the development of a sewage outfall at Ballyogan Road, Jamestown, Stepaside, Co. Dublin, were monitored from 23 March to 23 April 1998, when sewage pipe-laying was undertaken over c. 150m. The licence was transferred to Martin Reid for the remainder of the works (see No. 204 below).A section of the Pale Ditch runs east-west, parallel to the proposed development, and is manifest as a linear earthen bank with an internal and external fosse. The Pale boundary was constructed under an act of Poyning's Parliament in 1494 to defend the rapidly receding Anglo-Irish heartland against increasing encroachments from the Gaelic Irish. The Pale Ditch survives as an interrupted linear earthwork, and archaeological investigation has shown that it also varies morphologically.Development works on this site commenced on the northern side of the Ballyogan Road. The topsoil was stripped with a track machine using a flat grading bucket. No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were recorded. Trench excavations for the sewage pipe commenced at the eastern end of the field, on the southern bank of the Ballyogan Stream. In general the trench was 3.5m deep, and no archaeological stratigraphy, features or artefacts were recorded. The stratigraphy consisted of grey/brown and orange/brown, sandy clays that in places overlay granite bedrock.	Laurence Dunne, Eachtra Archaeological Projects, 43 Ard Carraig, Tralee, Co. Kerry.
_98E0119	1998:204	BALLYOGAN, JAMESTOWN	Pale ditch	O320224	SMR 26:1	An archaeological investigation was carried out in tandem with the laying of sewage pipes along a laneway within the Ballyogan tiphead on 24 and 25 June 1998. The excavation was undertaken as a part of the overall monitoring for the Ballyogan Sewer Outfall Project. The laneway crosses the line of the Pale Ditch.The investigation involved a topographic survey and the controlled excavation of the sewer trench. The profile of the base of the Pale Ditch was revealed in the section of the sewer trench and was 1.6m wide and up to 1.2m deep. The bank was less clear as construction disturbance had taken place in the area of the laneway. No finds were recovered from the clay ditch fill.	Martin Reid for Valerie J. Keeley Ltd, 29/30 Duke Street, Athy, Co. Kildare.
_00E0045	2000:0215	CARRICKMINES CASTLE, CARRICKMINES GREAT	Adjacent to castle	32185 22404	SMR 26:5	Twelve trenches were investigated in the field to the west and north of Carrickmines Castle, at Carrickmines Great townland, Co. Dublin. The work was carried out to investigate anomalies that had been identified in a topographical survey undertaken in advance of the South-Eastern Motorway scheme. The present farmyard area within which the standing remnant of the castle lies and the field to the south of the farm buildings were not included in this work.Trenches A and A2 investigated a circular enclosure anomaly known as Site A to the south-west of the castle site. The results did not indicate a feature of archaeological significance.Trenches B1 and B2 investigated a rectangular enclosure anomaly known as Site B to the north-west of the castle site. The results indicated a feature of archaeological potential.Trenches C and C2 investigated a series of linear anomalies known as Site C immediately north-west of the castle site. The results indicated a moated feature of high archaeological potential.Trench F investigated an irregular enclosure anomaly known as Site F to the west of the castle site. The results did not indicate a feature of	Niall Brady, 2 Vale Terrace, Lower Dargle Road, Bray, Co. Wicklow, for Valerie J. Keeley Ltd.

Excavation No.	Excavations Bulletin No.	Site	Site Type	NGR	RMP	Description	Director
						archaeological significance.Trench G investigated an irregular enclosure anomaly known as Site G to the south-west of the castle site. The results did not indicate a feature of archaeological significance.Trenches H1 and H2 investigated linear scarp anomalies known as Site H to the south-west of the castle site. The results did not indicate features of great archaeological significance.Trench I investigated a series of cultivation ridges known as Site I to the west of the castle site. The results did not indicate features of great archaeological significance.Trench J investigated wall features known as Site J to the east of the castle site. The results indicated an area of high archaeological potential.Trench K investigated a linear anomaly known as Site K immediately south-west of the castle site. The results did not indicate a feature of archaeological significance.The findings confirmed the presence of archaeological features and material at Carrickmines that support the accepted date of the castle site in the late medieval period. The investigations extended an area of high potential to the field north of the standing remnant, where a portion of a substantial moat in the north-west would define one zone of the site's perimeter, while a wall fragment and a range of lesser features cut into the underlying boulder clay to the north-east indicated a further extent of the complex. Fragments of a human skull were also recovered.	
_00E0098	2000:0217	SITE 19, CARRICKMINES GREAT	Post-medieval ridge and furrow	32206 22396		A series of investigation trenches was excavated by hand on Site 19 on the route of the South-Eastern Motorway, to investigate cultivation ridges revealed during aerial survey.Site 19 is 300m to the east of Carrickmines Castle (SMR 26:05), the remains of a large defensive castle dating from the late 14th/early 15th century, with the possibility of an earlier late 12th-century history of occupation on the site.The cultivation ridges, which comprise ridge and furrow, date from the post-medieval period and showed no evidence of being part of the environs of Carrickmines Castle, although a small quantity of medieval local ware pottery was recovered from the site.Metal finds, including a coin, would indicate that the area was possibly used as part of a large army camp, which was based at Laughanstown at the end of the 18th century.	Sylvia Desmond, 25 Rowan Hall, Millbrook Court, Milltown, Dublin 6, for Valerie J. Keeley Ltd.

Excavation No.	Excavations Bulletin No.	Site	Site Type	NGR	RMP	Description	Director
_00E0525	2000:0216	CARRICKMINES CASTLE, CARRICKMINES GREAT	Medieval/post-medieval castle site	32185 22404	SMR 26:5	Excavation commenced in late August 2000. Work is scheduled to proceed throughout most or all of 2001.The excavation of a two-fosse/two-bank configuration along the north-western flank of the site is in progress.To the south-east of the inner castle area a hitherto unknown medieval stone-revetted fosse is being uncovered. To date, this feature (undoubtedly the southern curtain-wall) has been exposed for 25m. The maximum surviving height attained by the free-standing element of the revetment/wall is 2m (the segment in question having been preserved in a roadside ditch).The remains of a two-phase building (late and post-medieval) are also being excavated (sited towards the north of the castle area). The presence of three worked stones (including an element of an ogee window), reutilised in a casual fashion in the later phase, would suggest that the original late medieval building was of a high status.Considerable quantities of late 13th/early 14th-century pottery have been retrieved.There are also emerging indications of extensive medieval activity to the south of the castle area.	Mark Clinton for Valerie J. Keeley Ltd, Brehon House, Kilkenny Road, Castlecomer, Co. Kilkenny.
_00E0525	2001:335	Carrickmines Great	Medieval castle/manorial centre/prehistoric landscape	332185 222404	SMR 26:5	Excavation at Carrickmines Great commenced on 28 August 2000. Work is scheduled to conclude in the autumn of 2002. The total area under investigation covers 20 acres, while the area of the castle interior amounts to 3 acres. Associated settlement and related industrial and agricultural activities in the immediate vicinity of the castle are also under investigation.The backgroundPrevious writers have noted that 'Carrickmines Castle is one of the more neglected of the historic sites in south Dublin as little now remains…' but that the number of medieval references 'quite clearly paints a picture of a castle of considerably greater size and importance than the later tower-houses such as Kilgobbin and Murphystown' (Goodbody 1993, 16), and that 'Carrickmines Castle was an important outpost, and although little survives of the building, the earthworks are quite exceptional and worthy of preservation' (Healy 1983, 3).The earliest known references to the castle come from the 14th century. Its exact foundation point has yet to be established. It is known that while the castle was recorded as being 'in waste' in 1326, it was subsequently warded (and thus re-founded) in 1355–6. Unfortunately all known references to the castle are in relation to events that occurred there and thus do not provide any structural knowledge per se. The termination of the active phase of occupation of the castle is precisely known. In short, an English force from Dublin led by Sir Simon Harcourt, having become aware of the fact that Carrickmines was being used as the main base of operations in south County Dublin by the combined Old English/Gaelic forces, advanced on the castle on 26 March 1642. Upon the mortal wounding of Sir Simon, command was assumed by Lieutenant-Colonel Gibson, who successfully pressed home the attack on the following day.The generally held view, both locally and in the archaeological literature, is that the castle was then razed to the ground. This issue has not as yet been satisfactorily resolved. Indeed, at least two of the approximately contemporary	Mark Clinton, Valerie J. Keeley Ltd, Brehon House, Kilkenny Road, Castlecomer, Co. Kilkenny.

Excavation No.	Excavations Bulletin No.	Site	Site Type	NGR	RMP	Description	Director
						accounts do not describe any such event. Furthermore, there is a description in the Civil Survey of the 'Walles of a castle' as being extant in the mid-1650s. In addition, the Down Survey map would seem to indicate the presence of an apparently complex structure at the site. Again, Rocque's 1760 map of the area illustrated the site as containing a fairly substantial building with two forward-projecting end-wings. Our research has also uncovered the existence of the transcript of a 1798 court martial held at the military camp at Laughanstown. The document records the defendants as being accused of attempting to rob and burn down the house of James Mooney at Carrickmines. Suffice it to say that the Mooney family remained in possession of the house at the castle site until the summer of 2000. The existing farmyard complex dates in the main from the late 18th or early 19th century.The siteIt is quite apparent that the castle went through at least three stages of development. It is clear that little or no time passed before the castle was supplanted by a large country manor-house with attendant gardens and a formally laid-out entrance avenue. This avenue was flanked by a broad (and deep) 'canal', which might suggest that there was some post-medieval milling activity in progress; alternatively, this may simply have been a landscaping feature. The final phase of activity led to the construction of a working farmyard complex (with attendant utilitarian pond — for keeping ducks/geese?). In other words, it can be said with certainty that the Carrickmines Castle site has, with brief interruptions, been in constant use from (at least) the 13th/14th century up to the present time.Supportive evidence uncovered during the course of current excavationsAt least two, if not three, phases of construction are now becoming apparent:(a) an earthen bank/fosse-defended enclosure (possibly an irregularly shaped ringwork castle?), and(b) a revetted rock-cut fosse-enclosed area of angular form (apparently connected to the original enclosure by a causeway — undoubtedly featuring a timber-built gatehouse and drawbridge). It is not unlikely that the latter enclosure represents the 1355–6 reoccupation of the site. In addition, it is also being tentatively proposed that the standing masonry block (with slit-window) represents the surviving element of a third phase of construction (within the Phase 1 area).The two linear fosses discovered c. 60m to the south of the castle site may represent some form of outer line of defence. Interestingly, these fosses have produced the only examples (to date) of imported ware from the Continent (Saintonge).The prevailing hostile environment is currently represented by the following discoveries:(a) a number of disarticulated human leg bones in the inner fosse along the western flank of the primary enclosure;(b) a skull in the northern area of the site;(c) two crudely cut burial pits containing up to 18 individuals (preliminary examination has suggested that all were female) within the interior of the primary enclosure. The latter interments could be closely dated to the early 17th century by the presence amongst the remains of a dozen coins (all late Elizabeth I except for one James I).Information received	

Excavation No.	Excavations Bulletin No.	Site	Site Type	NGR	RMP	Description	Director
						courtesy of the NMI has revealed that a second cache of coins (mostly William III) was uncovered (illegally) within the eastern confines of the revetted fosse area. Significantly, their place of discovery has been determined by a recent geophysical survey as being one of intense activity (structural remains).Other dimensionsThere is a growing body of evidence that Carrickmines also functioned as a major centre of commercial and agricultural pursuits. To date (March 2002) some 10,000 medieval potsherds have been catalogued. There are even greater numbers of post-medieval sherds. Also found have been an iron axehead of woodworking type, linen-rubbing stones, spindle-whorls, leather shoes and cut fragments of leather, rotary quernstones and iron keys, nails, buckles and sundry implements. Other structures found were a corn-drying kiln (keyhole type) and the site of a possible (not yet fully resolved) watermill. There is also the prospect of an ecclesiastical dimension yet to come, given the 1178 reference in the medieval sources to a 'church at Carrickmayne'.OverviewTo put the growing importance of Carrickmines Castle in its proper perspective, one might refer to the monograph on Medieval rural settlement in Ireland prepared by Dr K.D. O'Conor and issued by the Discovery Programme. The report states that among the priorities for future research on medieval rural settlement is the need to prove that castles were not purely militaristic in function but were also the centres of working farms and rural administration. It is in fact stressed that 'very little archaeological work has been carried out in Ireland on the nature and layout of the farm buildings around, beside and within castles of all sorts' (O'Conor 1998, 28), and furthermore that 'the archaeological evidence for most castles functioning as the centres of demesne farms on manors or as the agricultural cores of later freehold estates is minimal' (ibid.).As indicated above, preliminary findings at Carrickmines would seem to suggest that all of the key elements may be in evidence: buildings (both domestic and utilitarian), a corn-drying kiln/quernstones, field boundaries/field systems, old watercourses, a possible watermill and documented annual fairs (indicative of trade).On a grander scale, it is now hoped that a recognisable sequence of development (from medieval to modern) will emerge at the site. In short, at Carrickmines it may prove possible to illustrate that the evolving castle site was not just a fortified position (the documented centre for 'fire-brigade' forces in the south Dublin area), but the primary focus of rural administration, farming and commercial pursuits in the general area.Prehistoric landscapeThere is also an equally important further dimension emerging at the Carrickmines site. In retrospect it was almost inevitable, given the vast extent of the area under investigation, that the vestigial traces of previous epochs of occupation would manifest themselves. This is now being realised in a most spectacular fashion.What is emerging can only be described as the complete prehistoric landscape of the 'Little Plain of Rocks' (Carraig Máighín). This result could only have been achieved by the use of total excavation/total resolution methods. Thus we can state with certainty	

Excavation No.	Excavations Bulletin No.	Site	Site Type	NGR	RMP	Description	Director
						that the prehistoric landscape is being uncovered and recorded in its entirety. Elements identified (to date) and subsequently resolved/partially resolved (work in progress) include a flint-knapping site on a knoll by the riverbank, a transition-phase 'dwelling' (Cordoned Ware/Early Beaker) by a former rivercourse, prehistoric activity (stake-hole concentration focused on former 'lagoon'), rock art (three small boulders featuring cup-marks), a concentrated prehistoric pottery spread (close to river) and an impressive assemblage of associated pottery and flints as well as good charcoal samples, all in tandem with a growing body of stray finds (flints/pottery).When all of these elements have been integrated into the known and projected topographical features, a significant contribution will have been made to any study pertaining to prehistoric settlement in Ireland (with special regard to lowland settlement as opposed to the better-documented upland concentrations).ReferencesGoodbody, R. 1993 On the borders of the Pale: a history of the Kilgobbin, Stepaside and Sandyford area. Bray.Healy, P. 1983 Report on Carrickmines Castle, County Dublin. National Institute for Physical Planning and Construction Research. Dublin.O'Conor, K.D. 1998 The archaeology of medieval rural settlement in Ireland. Discovery Programme Monograph 3. Dublin.	
_00E0525	2002:0479	Carrickmines Castle, Carrickmines Great	Prehistoric/medieval castle and landscape/ post-medieval	32185 22404	SMR 26:5	The agreed programme of works at Carrickmines Castle was brought to a conclusion on 30 August 2002. The excavation had been in progress for two years and two days. In all, c. 8ha was investigated. The team, which had started out quite modestly (consisting of two site supervisors and twenty assistants), reached a peak of nine site supervisors and 140 assistants over the final two months.Given the size of the area under investigation, it was not surprising that six prehistoric sites came to light. These included a flint-knapping site of Late Neolithic date, an occupation site of the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age transition period and a pit/post-hole feature of Late Mesolithic date. Two adjacently set cup-marked boulders were also uncovered. These were especially significant given the paucity of examples of rock art in the Dublin area. All of these sites were fully excavated.The main focus of work was on the medieval complex at Carrickmines. In terms of size and complexity, the castle is unprecedented, and most of the elements were uncovered and excavated. These included a revetted fosse (217m long); two outer earthen banks and fosses; an earlier, ringwork castle-type enclosure featuring a massive fosse, in addition to an outer fosse and attendant banks; a millpond and mill-race; house sites; kilns; an industrial area; agrarian enclosures; the main castle entrance feature (with foundation levels of attendant towers); the ramp entrance to the gate; the Fair Green, an associated medieval village; and the course of the medieval road. In other words, the site contained all of the elements of a medieval landscape. The only missing element of the castle was the central hall or keep. Its remains undoubtedly lie at the heart of the site, in the immediate vicinity of the late 18th-century farmhouse. As	Mark Clinton, St Lawrence Cottage, Strand Road, Sutton, Co. Dublin, on behalf of Valerie J. Keeley Ltd.

Excavation No.	Excavations Bulletin No.	Site	Site Type	NGR	RMP	Description	Director
						this area lay outside the boundaries of the excavation, the opportunity to explore it never arose.The foundation date for Carrickmines has been tentatively set in the mid-13th century (this may be adjusted on the completion of the 24 specialist reports now in various stages of advancement). Provisional analysis suggests that there were three major stages of development: (1) an irregular ringwork castle; (2) the revetted fosse-delineated enclosure; (3) masonry constructions within the confines of the earlier enclosure. In addition, there were a number of ancillary enclosures related to agrarian and industrial activities. Indeed it should be remembered that Carrickmines functioned as a manorial centre as well as a key military outpost.It is beyond doubt that the castle ceased to function in late March 1642, when it was overrun by Dublin forces under the command of Sir Simon Harcourt (who was mortally wounded in the attack). It has now been more or less established that the skeletal remains excavated on-site constitute the slain defenders and their dependants. This adds to the importance of the site, given that no other massacre sites of the mid-17th century have been excavated.The research programme is epic, given that this is a site that was continuously occupied for 400 years, indeed, in a reduced state, until summer 2000! In its prime the site constituted one of the main hubs of military, agrarian, trade and civil administration in south County Dublin. Furthermore, this study cannot be simply site specific. Carrickmines Castle was very much integrated in a closely related network of castles, estates, 'hamlets' and ports. To understand fully and interpret the occupation and material remains of the site, one must appreciate and expound the archaeology and history of the archaeological landscape that constitutes south County Dublin in the designated period. Needless to say, this narrative will be further complicated by the radically evolving political machinations that occurred throughout the period in question and especially in the 16th and 17th centuries.	
_02E0272	2002:0483	sites 59–62, Carrickmines Great	Prehistoric settlement	32206 223460		The site was found by Gary Conboy during monitoring of topsoil-stripping before the construction of the South-Eastern Motorway. Four discrete archaeological areas were identified and designated Sites 59–62. Around these four concentrations, topsoil was mechanically stripped under supervision, revealing a total archaeological area of 120m by 20m. The site was divided into two halves, Areas A and B, reflecting the foci of archaeological activity.Carrickmines Great lies on the edge of a filled lake basin at the foot of the Dublin Mountains, where a broad plain slopes gently toward Dublin Bay. Excavations by Matthew Seaver (Site 78, No. 619 below), Fiona Reilly (Site 56, No. 480 above, and Site 79, No. 489 below) and Gary Conboy (Sites 63 and 75, Nos 484 and 488 below) of a series of Bronze Age sites within 500m of this excavation attest to a quite substantial human presence in the area in later prehistory.Area A, at the north of the site, contained a circular hut site (3.5m in diameter) of probable Middle–Late Bronze Age date, beside a large 'cooking pit' (2.7m by 2.5m by 0.5m deep) and a line of five post-pits, 8m long. Small quantities of	Cóilín Ó Drisceoil, 258 The Sycamores, Kilkenny, for Valerie J. Keeley Ltd.

Excavation No.	Excavations Bulletin No.	Site	Site Type	NGR	RMP	Description	Director
						lithic debitage were the only artefacts recovered from the area.Situated 10m south of the hut site was a hearth adjacent to pits and post-holes. This could be described as an 'industrial' area, although further analysis is required to confirm this. Again, lithic debitage was the only find.At the northern limit of excavation the slot-trench of part of a possible structure was identified adjacent to two pits. The area had suffered considerable tree-root disturbance, and all that survived was a c. 2m arc of a slot-trench. No finds were directly associated with the possible structure.Between Areas A and B an isolated circular pit (0.8m in diameter and 0.25m deep) was excavated. A cache of a disc-bead necklace and about half of an Early Neolithic carinated bowl of Western Neolithic tradition (3600–3400 BC) were recovered from this pit. The beads, of which there were nine, were flat, circular, perforated stones (which have not been geologically identified at the time of writing) of Sheridan's Type D (Sheridan 1985, 159, fig. 4.9). Irish examples are relatively rare, similar ones having been found at Knockadoon, Donegore, Altanagh and Lyles Hill.At the south end of the site, Area B contained evidence of three structures: a bowl furnace, external hearths and a series of pits and post-pits. The southernmost structure was formed by an arc of post-pits surrounding a clay-knapping floor. A large quantity of lithics was recovered from the floor, including round scrapers of Early Bronze Age type.Adjacent to the knapping area were the badly plough-damaged remains of the slot-trenches and post-pits for a small rectangular building (3m by 2.5m). No diagnostic finds were associated with the building.The post-pits of a single-ring round house (3.3m in diameter) were also badly plough truncated. An entrance porch was discernible at the south of the building, and an interior pit may also be associated. Lithic debitage was recovered from the post-pit infills.At the northern end a line of post-pits and pits was recorded. Although not forming an obvious building, their layout had a definite symmetry, suggesting a structural function. Adjacent to the area was a small bowl furnace containing slag.At the time of writing, post-excavation work is at a preliminary stage. Early results suggest that at least five structures were present. Only one of these can be dated with any degree of certainty: the knapping floor in Area B, which is likely to be of Early Bronze Age date. Based on morphology, the remaining structures are probably also of Bronze Age date, although a Neolithic date for the rectangular building in Area B cannot be ruled out.ReferenceSheridan, J.A. 1985 The role of exchange studies in 'social archaeology', with special reference to the prehistory of Ireland from the fourth to the early second millennium BC. Unpublished PhD thesis, Cambridge University.	

Excavation No.	Excavations Bulletin No.	Site	Site Type	NGR	RMP	Description	Director
_02E0428	2002:0480	Site 56, Carrickmines Great	Burnt mound, pits and roadway	322489 223569		This site was found during the monitoring of topsoil-stripping under licence 01E1229 before the construction of the South-Eastern Motorway. It was of irregular shape, measuring c. 110m north-west/south-east by 40m, and was divided into four areas, A–D. The area was very wet in places, especially where there were springs. Iron pan throughout the site indicated that the area had suffered intermittent wetting and drying. To combat this problem in the past, two stone-lined drains had been built through Areas C and D.The site was at the break in slope between the lower foothills of the Dublin Mountains and the coastal plain. The land rose very gently to the south-east, to a low ridge c. 0.5km away, and more steeply to the south-west. It continued to rise in this direction to a height of 161m at the summit of a hill.Area A had a ditch, several cut features and a fire-pit; Area B was the burnt mound with associated pits and trough; Area C had a trough-like feature and pits; and Area D contained a drain and a roadway with a metalled surface. It is not possible to determine at this stage whether the activities occurring in the different areas were contemporaneous.In Area A, C68 was a fire-pit in the far eastern area of the site. It was circular and c. 1m in diameter. A U-shaped ditch, C177, meandered through the western part of Area A from the northern to the southern baulk. Four sections were dug through the ditch; a piece of late pottery was found in one of its fills. It had several fills and a possible causeway through it about halfway along its length.Area B, between Areas A and C, was defined by the burnt mound. The natural subsoil had been stained a mottled dark orange/black by intermittent wetting and subsequent leaching of minerals from the mound. A subrectangular trough (C234), 1.8–1.9m long, 1.1m wide at the northern end and 1.3m at the southern, was found under the mound. It was filled with mound material in which were several sherds of a single but incomplete food vessel of the tripartite bowl variant. Anna Brindley has suggested that the vessel dates from 2000–1900 BC.A low ridge of material was found to the south-west of the trough. It formed a barrier to material falling into the trough and may have been made by compacting the excavated soil from the trough. Other stone deposits along the southern and eastern sides of the area suggest that a stone feature retained the mound.A small oval area of scorched earth was found 0.4m to the north of the trough. The soil was scorched to a depth of 50–100mm. The burnt material had been mixed with the general spreads of the burnt mound and removed with them. Three stake-holes were found to the west of the trough. They were c. 0.1m in diameter and 70–100mm deep. Two pits containing black material were found to the north of the trough.The blackest spread of the burnt mound was concentrated to the north of the trough. It was roughly circular, measuring 10.75m by 8.6m, and varied in depth from 0.1m to 0.19m. It contained frequent decayed granite and quartzite and a moderate amount of charcoal flecks. The high coarse sand content of the spread resulted from the decay of the granite stones in the fill. The charcoal seems to have had	Fiona Reilly, Wood Road, Cratloekeel, Cratloe, Co. Clare, for Valerie J. Keeley Ltd.

Excavation No.	Excavations Bulletin No.	Site	Site Type	NGR	RMP	Description	Director
						a similar fate and was perhaps crushed and washed away by rainwater. Other contexts were identified above this; they contained less black material the further from the centre of the mound they were.Four pits were found in a row 11m to the north of the trough-like feature C294 (below). They contained varying concentrations of different-sized stones. Burning does not seem to have occurred in any of them. The stones found in them vary in size and seem to have experienced weathering, either by heat or by water. Some of the material in the pits appears to have been derived from weathered granite, being so weathered as to be reduced to sand and gravel. Charcoal in the fills indicated that burning of some sort occurred, though not necessarily in the pits themselves. It is difficult to say what these pits were used for. Were the stones deliberately placed in the pits or were they part of the natural build-up of material? The former seems more likely. It will not be possible to determine whether these pits are contemporary with the burnt mound to the east until 14C dating is carried out.To the south of the four pits was a rectangular trough-like feature, C294. It was surrounded on its northern, western and southern sides by a metalled surface of rounded and sub-rounded pebbles. The surface had been damaged by machine activity; the surviving area measured 5m by 4m. The pit measured 2m by 1.17m by 0.26–0.32m deep. It had animal disturbance on its north-eastern side. The sides had a gradual slope, and the base was flat. The pit had several fills, one of which gave the impression that it was decayed planking that had deteriorated to a fine black silt.The material in this trough had experienced burning and decay. It may have been lined with wooden planks. It is difficult to say whether burning had occurred in the trough or burnt material had been dumped into it. A timber-lined trough with burnt stones suggests that the stones were used to heat water.C76 was found 1.9m north-east of the trough-like feature, along the edge of a large area of iron pan. It was a shallow, bowl-shaped, circular pit measuring 0.6m by 0.7m with a maximum depth of 0.1m. Eight stake-holes were found along the internal perimeter of the pit. They were of similar shape and size: round and pointed, 25mm by 30mm by 25mm deep to 60mm by 50mm by 40mm deep. The pit had three fills.A shallow linear ditch was found on the eastern edge of the above activity. It ran roughly north–south and was truncated by an east–west-running stone-lined drain and disturbed by a machine rut. It was 9m long, 1m wide and 0.17–0.4m deep. It had a rounded northern end and an abrupt, flat southern end. Its base was flat.C28 was a large clay deposit between the pit activity in Area C and the ditch in Area D. It either was deposited by water or had been waterlogged. It measured 15m north–south by 10m and was 50–100mm deep.In the east of the site, in Area D, a gently curved feature was found stretching through the site in a south-eastward direction. Before excavation, it looked like a wide ditch that had a stone-lined drain inserted in it. Excavation revealed that there was a metalled surface under the drain and across the width of the feature. It has now	

Excavation No.	Excavations Bulletin No.	Site	Site Type	NGR	RMP	Description	Director
						been concluded that the metalling was the surface of a winding road and that a drain was later inserted in the material that had built up on the surface of the road. The stone-lined drain in Area C joined this at its southern end. A gully ran along the western length of the road, and another along the eastern. The latter did not run the entire length of the roadway but veered off to the east about halfway from its northern end.Post-excavation work is continuing. It could not be determined whether the activities in the different areas were contemporaneous, as there were no stratigraphical relationships between them. Results from 14C dating may shed light on this. The pottery found in the trough dates the activity in Area B to the Bronze Age. Several other Bronze Age sites were in the vicinity, such as two burnt mounds to the south-east (Sites 79 and 78), burial sites, wedge tombs and settlement sites.	
_02E0481	2002:0466	Site 70, Ballyogan	Possible fulacht fiadh	321618 224225		A group of five patches of black to dark brown soil, Features A–E, were found alongside a stream during topsoil-stripping on the line of the South-Eastern Motorway. Two of these, Features C and E, proved to be patches of natural oxidised soil, although a little charcoal was present in C. The other three were coloured black or grey by charcoal. Feature A contained some small (0.2–0.3m) pieces of friable granite, possibly burnt, but a relatively small amount of charcoal. Feature B contained less charcoal. Feature D consisted mostly of charcoal but appeared to be modern. A line of stones, 4.6m long, was found nearby, lining the old bank of the stream (which was widened in the early 19th century). Features A and B may represent waste material from a destroyed fulacht fiadh. Finds consisted mainly of post-medieval pottery, glass and clay pipes.	Thaddeus C. Breen, 13 Wainsfort Crescent, Dublin 6W, for Valerie J. Keeley Ltd.
_02E0700	2002:0484	Site 63, Carrickmines Great	Bronze Age flint-knapping site			This site was discovered during monitoring of the South-Eastern Motorway. It consisted of a number of pits, post-holes and a central hearth. Some 20m to the east of this site a number of Bronze Age houses were discovered during monitoring, and this site belongs to the same time period. Although the pits and post-holes are concentrated in a relatively small area, they do not appear to be the remains of a house structure.Almost 1400 pieces of struck or worked flint were discovered, as well as pottery that has been dated to the Early Bronze Age. Burnt and unburnt artefacts were found in all of the features on the site and in the various spreads that covered the site. Most of the worked flint took the form of scrapers. The site was an area of intensive flint knapping, and it seems logical that it is associated with the nearby settlement.	Gary Conboy, 98 Watson Park, Killiney, Co. Dublin, for Valerie J. Keeley Ltd.

Excavation No.	Excavations Bulletin No.	Site	Site Type	NGR	RMP	Description	Director
_02E1188	2002:0489	Site 79, Carrickmines Great	Burnt mound	322636 223275		This site was identified in south County Dublin during monitoring of topsoil-stripping for the South-Eastern Motorway under licence 01E1229. An area of 9m north-east/south-west by 20m was identified as one of archaeological potential. The site was found to continue into the south-western baulk and outside the CPO line of the road. Excavation did not continue beyond the CPO line.An area of decayed and burnt stone was found in the western side of the site. It covered two possible troughs, one of which had a post-hole on the surface at each corner. In the eastern side of the site there was a spring bowl containing water-deposited material and organic fills. One of these deposits overlapped the burnt-mound material. A sherd of Early Bronze Age pottery, probably from a food vessel, was found in that deposit (identified by Anna Brindley). The area had been disturbed by a stone-lined drain and a modern plastic drain.	Fiona Reilly, Wood Road, Cratloekeel, Cratloe, Co. Clare, for Valerie J. Keeley Ltd.

Appendix 4 Priorsland Archaeological Test Trenches

Test Trench 2	18/11/09
Length: 18.8m **Width:** 1.6m **Depth:** 0.8m **Trench Orientation:** NW - SE **Actions:** None **Results:** A possible feature was identified at NW end of the trench, F201). A small section was excavated through this deposit. This revealed sterile, light brown clayey silt. This feature was possibly a pit but it was impossible to determine the nature of the feature as only a portion was exposed. However it may correspond to an anomaly identified in the geophysics report in this location.	

Test Trench 6	18/11/09
Length: 49m **Width:** 1.6m **Depth:** 0.95m **Trench Orientation:** NE - SW **Actions:** None **Results:** No features present.	

Test Trench 7A	19/11/09
Length: 51.5m **Width:** 1.6m **Depth:** 0.8m **Trench Orientation:** NE - SW **Actions:** None **Results:** A stone drain was identified 27msouth east of the north west terminal of the trench. The drain had a north south orientation and ran at a 45° angle to the trench. A 2m section of the drain was uncovered, cleaned and recorded, F701).	

Test Trench 7b	24/11/09
Length: 18.6m **Width:** 1.6m **Depth:** 0.8m **Trench Orientation:** NE - SW **Actions:** None **Results:** Stone drain with NE – SW orientation, located 9.5m east of west end of drain, F702).	

Test Trench 7c	24/11/09
Length: 10m **Width:** 1.6m **Depth:** 1.05m **Trench Orientation:** NE - SW **Actions:** None **Results:** No features present.	

Test Trench 7d	24/11/09
Length: 35.5m **Width:** 1.6m **Depth:** 1.19m **Trench Orientation:** NE - SW **Actions:** None **Results:** No features were identified in this trench.	

Test Trench 8a	25/11/09
Length: 15.5m **Width:** 1.6m **Depth:** Max 1.12m **Trench Orientation:** NE - SW **Actions:** None **Results:** No features were identified in this trench.	

Test Trench 9a	19/11/09
Length: 78m **Width:** 1.6m **Depth:** 0.8m **Trench Orientation:** E - W **Actions:** Further investigation **Results:** A number of features were identified in the western 35m of the trench. Two shallow pits were identified, two possible stake holes and a shallow pit filled with burnt mound material was identified. To the west of the burnt mound material a large deposit was identified which may constitute the fill of a large ditch. See main body of report for further information. A stone drain was identified at 57.5m. This was a continuation of a drain already identified in Trench 7, F701).	

Test Trench 9b	19/11/09
Length: 43m **Width:** 1.6m **Depth:** 0.8m **Trench Orientation:** E - W **Actions:** None **Results:** No features present	

Test Trench 10a	24/11/09
Length: 22m **Width:** 1.6m **Depth:** 0.7m **Trench Orientation:** N - S **Actions:** None **Results:** No features were identified in this trench. A test hole was excavated at the southern end of this trench to test the natural marls and sands. The test hole was excavated to a depth of 1.3m and then stopped due to the rapid flooding of the trench. At 18m north of the southern end of the trench a small gully or furrow was identified with an E – W orientation. Initially this trench was excavated at the wrong angle. At 22m this was corrected.	

Test Trench 10b	24/11/09
Length: 24.5m **Width:** 1.6m **Depth:** 0.7m **Trench Orientation:** N - S **Actions:** None **Results:** No features were identified in this trench.	

Test Trench 10c	25/11/09
Length: 6.3m **Width:** 1.6m **Depth:** 0.8m **Trench Orientation:** N - S **Actions:** None **Results:** No features were identified in this trench.	

Trench 10d	26/11/09
Length: 23.3m **Width:** 1.6m **Depth:** Max 0.8m Average 0.4m **Trench Orientation:** N - S **Actions:** None **Results:** A stone drain was identified with an E – W alignment between 15.8m and 17m Measurements taken from the south). A furrow with an E – W alignment was identified at 4.5m. The furrow was 0.3m wide and 0.15m deep. Some large boulders were also identified at the northern end of this trench but these appeared to be natural.	

Test Trench 11a	25/11/09
Length: 79m **Width:** 1.6m **Depth:** Max 1m Average 0.45m **Trench Orientation:** ENE - WSW **Actions:** None **Results:** A stone land drain was identified in this trench 31m east of the west terminal of the trench. The drain was at right angles to the trench with a NE – SW orientation.	

Test Trench 11b	25/11/09
Length: 13m **Width:** 1.6m **Depth:** 1m **Trench Orientation:** ENE - WSW **Actions:** None **Results:** No features were identified in this trench.	

Test Trench 11c	25/11/09
Length: 17.5m **Width:** 1.6m **Depth:** 0.9m **Trench Orientation:** ENE - WSW **Actions:** None **Results:** A stone land drain with a NE – SW orientation was identified at the most westerly end of the trench. This drain is the same drain as was identified in trench 10d. A number of large boulders were identified in the western end of the trench. Large boulders were also identified in the north of trench 10d	

Test Trench 12	18/11/09
Length: 11.7m **Width:** 1.6m **Depth:** 0.8m **Trench Orientation:** N - S **Actions:** None **Results:** No features present.	

Test Trench 11b	25/11/09
Length: 13m **Width:** 1.6m **Depth:** 1m **Trench Orientation:** ENE - WSW **Actions:** None **Results:** No features were identified in this trench.	

Test Trench 11c	25/11/09
Length: 17.5m **Width:** 1.6m **Depth:** 0.9m **Trench Orientation:** ENE - WSW **Actions:** None **Results:** A stone land drain with a NE – SW orientation was identified at the most westerly end of the trench. This drain is the same drain as was identified in trench 10d. A number of large boulders were identified in the western end of the trench. Large boulders were also identified in the north of trench 10d	

Test Trench 12	18/11/09
Length: 11.7m **Width:** 1.6m **Depth:** 0.8m **Trench Orientation:** N - S **Actions:** None **Results:** No features present.	

Test Trench 14	24/11/09
Length: 22m **Width:** 1.6m **Depth:** 0.85m **Trench Orientation:** N - S **Actions:** None **Results:** Drain F702 was identified in this trench also. Due to an error photo board says trench 17)	

Test Trench 15a	25/11/09
Length: 15.5m **Width:** 1.6m **Depth:** Max 1.12m Min 0.85m **Trench Orientation:** NNE - SSW **Actions:** None **Results:** No features were identified in this trench.	

Test Trench 16	18/11/09
Length: 20m **Width:** 1.6m **Depth:** 0.8m **Trench Orientation:** NE - SW **Actions:** None **Results:** Possible feature was identified at the SE end of the trench, F1601). This feature was a possible ditch or gully. It measured 2.6m long by 0.7m wide and emerged from beyond the limits of excavation to the south. A small section was excavated through this deposit. This revealed sterile, light brown clayey silt.	

Trench 20b (Additional Trench)	26/11/09
Length: 20m **Width:** 1.6m **Depth:** 0.5m **Trench Orientation:** NW - SE **Actions:** None **Results:** A drain with a N – S orientation was identified at the extreme east end of the trench. Due to an error photo board says Trench 14)	

Trench 20a (Additional Trench)	25/11/09
Length: 30m **Width:** 1.6m **Depth:** Max 0.7m Min 0.15 **Trench Orientation:** NW - SE **Actions:** None **Results:** A number of lazy beds were identified in the eastern part of this trench with a N – S orientation. At 16.3m east from the western terminal of the trench a rock out crop was hit. The rock outcrop continued east for the remaining 13.7m for the trench. One sherd of possible Dublin type ware was recovered from topsoil within the bedrock outcrop. Due to an error photo board says Trench 14)	

Appendix 5 Priorsland Features Register

Feature No.	Trench No.	Length	Width	Depth	Type	Description	Interpretation	Period	Phase
F201	TT2	2m	<0.5	<0.3m	Pit / Linear feature	A possible feature was found at the western end of Trench 2. A small section was excavated through this feature that revealed a sharp break of slope at the top of the feature and sloping sides. It was filled with light brown, sterile, clayey silt.	An indeterminate section of this feature was exposed within the test trench; therefore it is not possible to know the shape orientation or depth of the feature. However it may correspond to an anomaly identified in the geophysics report in this location.	Unknown	
F701	TT7a	<2m	0.4m	0.3m	Field Drain	A stone drain was identified in Trench 7a. It was located 27m east of the western terminal of the trench. It consisted of two low parallel walls approximately 0.3m apart. These walls were capped with large irregular angular stones. The top of the drain was 0.3m below the present day surface. Average size of stones used was 0.3m x 0.3m 0.2m.	F701 was a field drain with a N – S orientation. The drain was still flowing when trench was backfilled. A 2m length of this drain was exposed within this trench.	Modern	
F702	TT7b	<2.2m	0.43m	0.45m	Field Drain	A stone drain was identified in Trench 7b. It was located 9.4m east of the western terminal of the trench. It consisted of two low parallel walls approximately 0.3m apart. These walls were capped with large irregular angular stones. The top of the drain was 0.31m below the present day surface.	F701 was a field drain with a NE – SW orientation. A 2.2m length of this drain was partially exposed within this trench.	Modern	

Feature No.	Trench No.	Length	Width	Depth	Type	Description	Interpretation	Period	Phase
						Average size of stones used was 0.3m x 0.3m 0.2m.			
F901	TT9	<1.6m	0.9m	0.2m	Pit	F901 was irregularly shaped feature filled with burnt and shattered granite material with moderate charcoal inclusions. This feature continued beyond the limits of excavation to the north and south.	F901 was irregularly shaped feature filled with burnt stone material. This deposit appeared to be burnt mound material and suggests the presence of a burnt mound or Fulachta Fiadh in close proximity.	Possibly pre – historic.	N/A
F902	TT9	0.95m	0.15m	0.17m	Pit?	Shallow oval shaped pit. Identified 0.88m below the present day level. This feature was filled with light brown clayey silt. Moderate charcoal inclusions were identified in the upper part of this fill.	Possible pre – historic feature. However no finds were recovered from this feature therefore it is not possible to be definitive. Other features were also identified further west within this trench. These include two possible stake holes F903 & F904) and a shallow pit filled with burnt mound material, F901.		

Feature No.	Trench No.	Length	Width	Depth	Type	Description	Interpretation	Period	Phase
F903	TT9a	0.11m	0.11m	0.12m	Stake hole	F903 was circular in shape and had vertical sides. It was filled with light brown clayey silt with no inclusions. The stake holes were identified 0.91m below the present surface and between 23m and 24.5m east of the western terminal of the trench.	F903 was one of two possible stake holes found in Trench 9a. The second stake hole, F904 was located 0.5m east of F903.	Possibly pre – historic.	
F904	TT9a	0.14m	0.11m	0.12m	Stake hole	F904 was sub circular in shape and had vertical sides. It was filled with light brown clayey silt with no inclusions. The stake holes were identified 0.91m below the present surface and between 23m and 24.5m east of the western terminal of the trench.	F904 was one of two possible stake holes found in Trench 9a. The second stake hole, F903 was located 0.5m west of F904.	Possibly pre – historic.	
F905	TT9a	7m	1.6m	0.3m	Deposit	1m east of burnt mound deposit F901, the natural sub soil dipped sharply. This dip appears to have been a man made cut. This cut was filled by with dark grayish brown, clayey silt. A small sondage was excavated through this deposit to a depth of 0.3m.	Deposit within possible paleo -channel or a possible ditch feature.	Possibly pre – historic.	
F1601	TT16	<2.6m	0.7m	0.3m	Ditch/ Gully	A gully or small ditch was identified in the south western corner of trench 16. A 2.6m section of this feature was exposed in the test trench but it continued past the limits of excavation to the south. A small sondage was excavated through this gully to reveal sterile, yellowish brown clayey silt.	F1601 was a possible ditch of gully. The date of this feature is unknown.	Unknown	

Appendix 6 Priorsland Archaeological Finds Register

The following table of finds consists of objects recovered during test excavations and metal detecting at Priorsland.

Feature No.	Find No.	Bag no.	Category	Type	Identification	Period	Note
F200	1	1	Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified	Unknown	Unidentified Iron Object
F200	2	1	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unknown	Possible U nail
F200	3	16	Ceramic	Pottery			
F200	4	16	Ceramic	Pottery			
F200	5	16	Ceramic	Pottery			
F600	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	U nail	Unknown	Iron rod
F600	2	2	Metal	Ferrous	Knife tip	Unknown	Possible knife tip
F600	3	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unknown	Iron nail
F600	4	2	Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified	Unknown	Unidentified iron object
F600	5	2	Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified	Unknown	Unidentified iron object
F600	6	2	Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified	Unknown	Unidentified iron object
F600	7	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unknown	Iron nail
F600	8	2	Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified	Unknown	Unidentified Iron Object
F600	9	2	Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified	Unknown	Unidentified Iron Object
F600	10	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unknown	Iron nail
F700	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unknown	Iron nail
F700	2	4	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unknown	Iron nail
F701	1	5	Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified	Unknown	Unidentified Iron Object
F900	1	6	Metal	Ferrous	Horse shoe	Unknown	Horse shoe
F900	2	6	Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified	Unknown	Unidentified Iron Object
F900	3	6	Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified	Unknown	Unidentified Iron Object
F900	4	6	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unknown	Iron nail
F900	5	6	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unknown	Iron nail
F900	6	6	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unknown	Iron nail
F900	7	6	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unknown	Iron nail
F900	8	6	Metal	Ferrous	U nail	Unknown	Unidentified Iron Object
F900	9	6	Metal	Ferrous	Iron Rod	Unknown	Iron Rod
F900	10	6	Metal	Ferrous	Iron Rod	Unknown	Iron Rod
F900	11	6	Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified	Unknown	Unidentified Iron Object
F900	12	7	Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified	Unknown	Unidentified Iron Object
F900	13	7	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unknown	Iron nail
F1000	1	8	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unknown	Large square headed nail
F1000	2	9	Metal	Ferrous	U nail	Unknown	U nail
F1000	3	9	Metal	Ferrous	U nail	Unknown	U nail
F1000	4	9	Metal	Ferrous	Rod	Unknown	Length of iron rod
F1000	5	9	Metal	Ferrous	Rivet	Unknown	Large iron rivet
F1000	6	9	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unknown	Iron nail
F1000	7	9	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unknown	Iron nail
F1100	1	10	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unknown	Iron nail
F1100	2	10	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unknown	Iron nail
F1100	3	10	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unknown	Iron nail
F1100	4	10	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unknown	Iron nail
F1100	5	10	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unknown	Iron nail

Feature No.	Find No.	Bag no.	Category	Type	Identification	Period	Note
F1100	6	10	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unknown	Iron nail
F1100	8	10	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unknown	Iron nail
F1100	9	10	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unknown	Iron nail
F1100	10	10	Metal	Ferrous	Possible knife tip	Unknown	Iron nail
F1100	11	11	Metal	Ferrous	Bucket handle	Unknown	Possible bucket handle
F1100	12	11	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unknown	Iron nail
F1100	13	11	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unknown	Iron nail
F1100	14	11	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unknown	Iron nail
F1100	15	11	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unknown	Iron nail
F1100	16	11	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unknown	Iron nail
F1100	17	11	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unknown	Iron nail
F1100	18	11	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unknown	Iron nail
F1100	19	11	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unknown	Iron nail
F1100	20	11	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unknown	Iron nail
F1100	21	11	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unknown	Iron nail
F1100	22	11	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unknown	Iron nail
F1100	23	11	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unknown	Iron nail
F1100	24	11	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unknown	Iron nail
F1100	25	11	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unknown	Iron nail
F1100	26	11	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unknown	Iron nail
F1100	27	11	Metal	Ferrous	Unknown	Unknown	Flat U shaped iron object
F1100	28	11	Metal	Ferrous	Rod	Unknown	Iron rod
F1100	29	11	Metal	Ferrous	Unknown	Unknown	Twisted piece of iron wire
F1100	30	11	Metal	Ferrous	Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified iron object
F1100	31	11	Metal	Ferrous	Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified iron object
F1100	32	11	Metal	Ferrous	Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified iron object
F1100	33	11	Metal	Ferrous	Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified iron object
F1100	34	11	Metal	Ferrous	Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified iron object
F1100	35	11	Metal	Ferrous	Handle / Catch	Unknown	Handle / Catch
F1100	36	17	Ceramic	Pottery			White glazed body sherd
F1100	37	17	Ceramic	Clay pipe	Clay pipe stem	Early modern	Clay pipe stem
F1200	1	12	Metal	Ferrous	Handle / Catch	Unknown	Handle / Catch
F1200	2	12	Metal	Ferrous	Rod	Unknown	Iron rod
F1200	3	12	Metal	Ferrous	Rod	Unknown	Iron rod bent over on itself
F1200	4	12	Metal	Ferrous	Barbed wire	Unknown	Barbed wire
F1200	5	12	Metal	Ferrous	Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified iron object
F1200	6	12	Metal	Ferrous	Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified iron object
F1200	7	12	Metal	Ferrous	Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified iron object
F1200	8	12	Metal	Ferrous	Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified iron object
F1200	9	18	Ceramic	Pottery	Unknown	Unknown	Wheel thrown, red earthen ware, body sherd
F1200	10	19	Ceramic	Pottery	Unknown	Unknown	Wheel thrown, red earthen ware, base sherd
F1500	1	13	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unknown	Iron nail
F1500	2	13	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unknown	Iron nail
F1500	3	13	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unknown	Iron nail

Feature No.	Find No.	Bag no.	Category	Type	Identification	Period	Note
F1500	4	13	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unknown	Iron nail
F1500	5	13	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unknown	Iron nail
F1500	6	13	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unknown	Iron nail
F1500	7	13	Metal	Ferrous	Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified iron object
F1500	8	13	Metal	Ferrous	Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified iron object
F1500	9	13	Metal	Ferrous	Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified iron object
F1500	10	13	Metal	Ferrous	Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified iron object
F1600	1	14	Metal	Ferrous	Bridle cheek piece	Unknown	Possible cheek piece from horse bit and bridle
F1600	2	14	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unknown	Iron nail
F1600	3	14	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unknown	Iron nail
F1600	4	14	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unknown	Iron nail
F1600	5	14	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unknown	Iron nail
F1600	6	14	Metal	Ferrous	Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified iron object
F1700	1	15	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unknown	Large iron nail
F1700	2	15	Metal	Ferrous	Possible handle	Unknown	Possible iron bucket handle
F2000	1	19	Ceramic	Pottery	Black glazed red earthen ware	Early modern	Black glazed red earthen ware, body sherd
F2000	2	19	Ceramic	Pottery	Black glazed red earthen ware	Early modern	Black glazed red earthen ware, body sherd
F2000	3	19	Ceramic	Pottery	Possibly Dublin type ware	Medieval,13th – 14th century	Red fabric with mica inclusions.

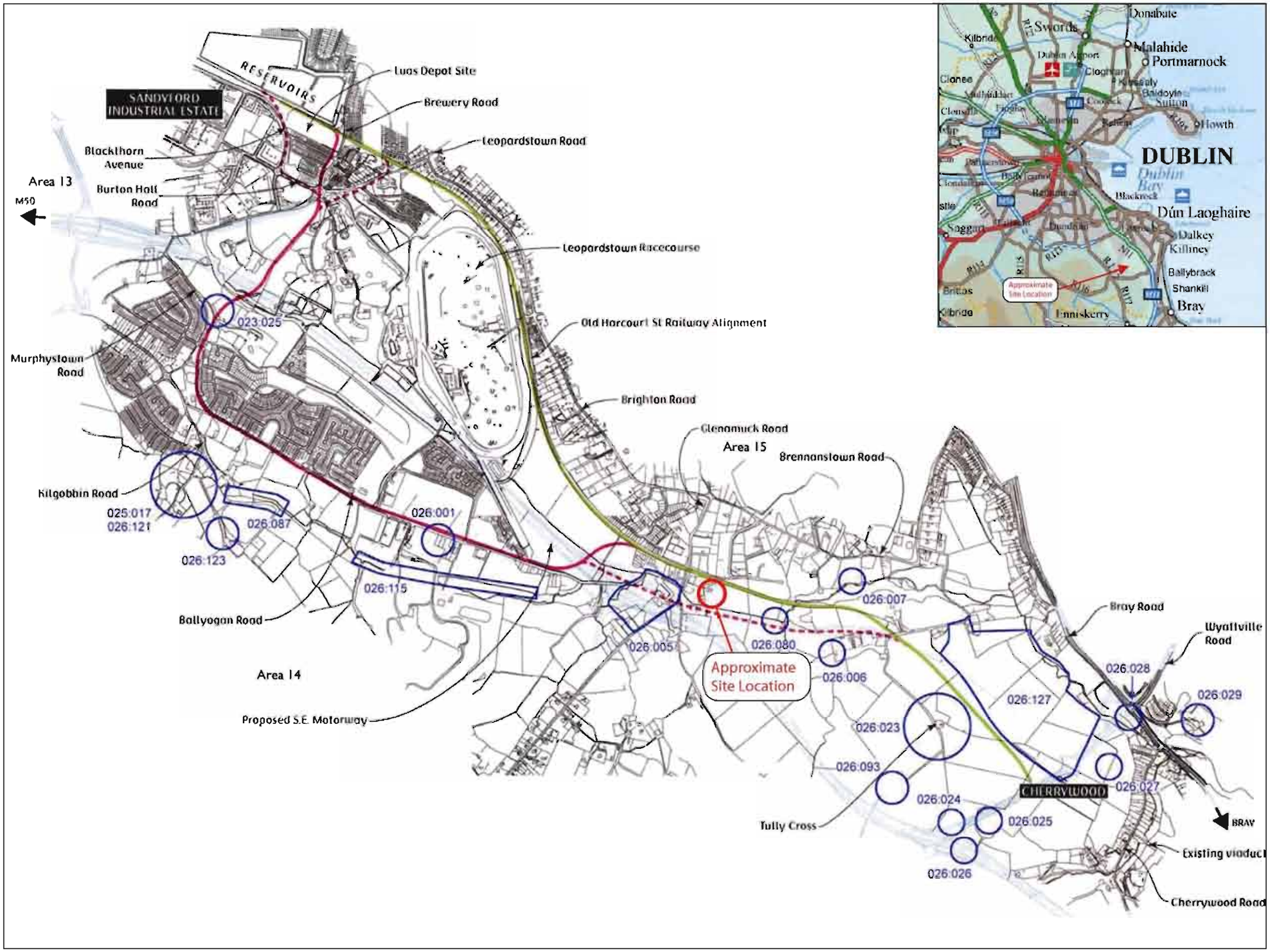
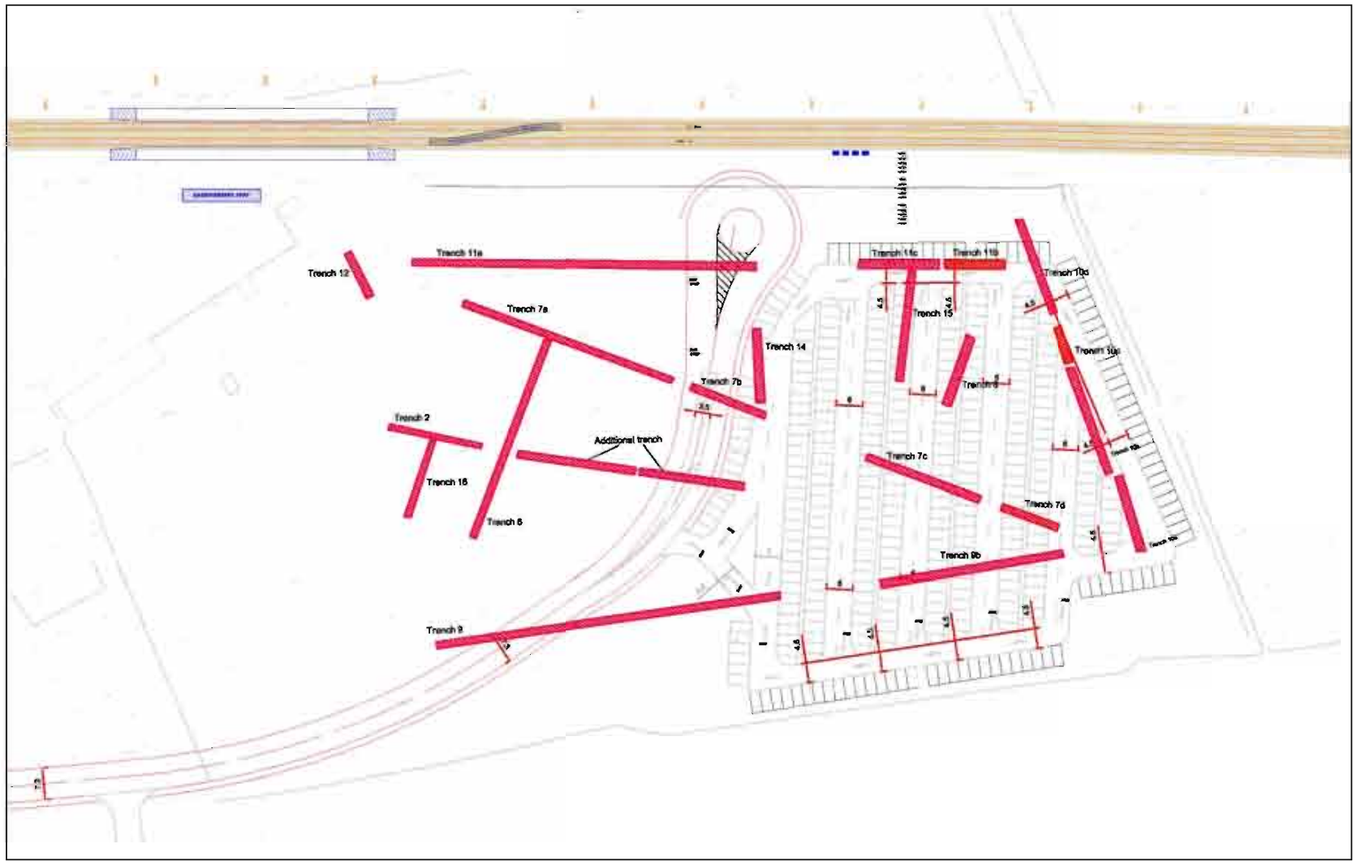
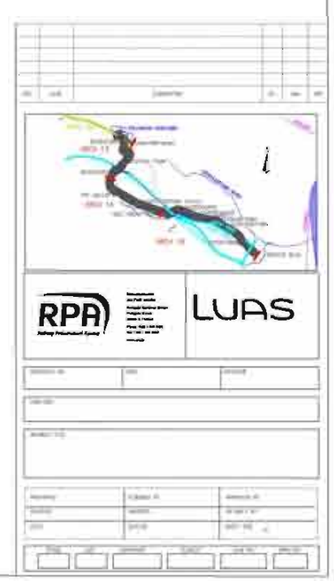


Figure 1 : Site Location





Key

Proposed Trench Layout

Site: Brennanstown, Priorsland
Co Dublin

Licence no.: C196
Job no.: 1102
Client : RPA
Date : Dec 2009

CRDS
Archaeological & Historical Consultants

Unit 4a,
Dundrum Business Park,
Dublin 14.
Tel: +353 1 2968190
Fax: +353 1 2968195
email: info@crds.ie

Figure 2: Plan of Development

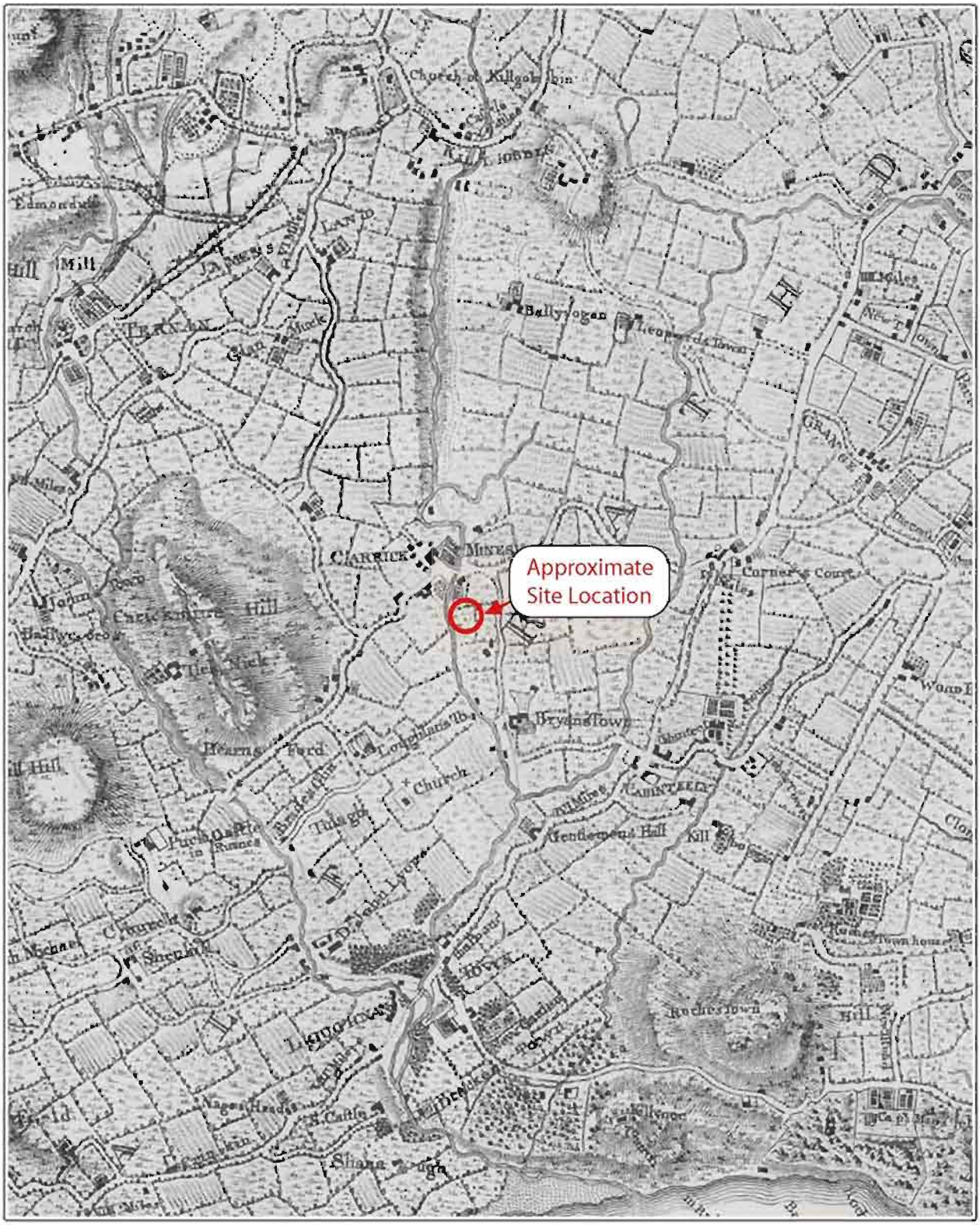
ISO 9001:2000 ERA QUALITY ASSURED ORGANISATION CERT NO. 2976	REVISIONS:	BY:	DATE:	REV:	ARCHAEOLOGICAL LICENCE: NA PRODUCED BY: DE,AA — DATE SURVEYED: NA CHECKED BY: WOF — DATE ISSUED: 01.08.07	PROJECT: PRIORSLAND, CARRICKMINES, D18 - REQUEST FOR M.C. II TITLE: Development plan and geophysics greyscale, with test trenches and LUAS culvert diversion CLIENT: Carrickmines Developments Ltd	JOB NO.: 06128-R3 DRAWING NO.: 06128-R3_03 FIG. NO. 4 SCALE: 1/1000 @ A3

Margaret Gowen & Co Ltd
Archaeological Consultants & Project Managers
27 Merrion Square
Dublin 2
Tel: 01-7997200
Fax: 01-7997201
Email: archaeology@mglarc.com
www.mglarc.com

Figure 3 : Geophysics greyscale, with test trenches and LUAS culvert diversions

Job	Luas Line B1, Co. Dublin
Ref.	04238-R2
Date	10.02.05
Client	RPA
Scale	Not applicable
Fig. 4	Down Survey, c. 1656

Figure 4 : Down Survey, c. 1656



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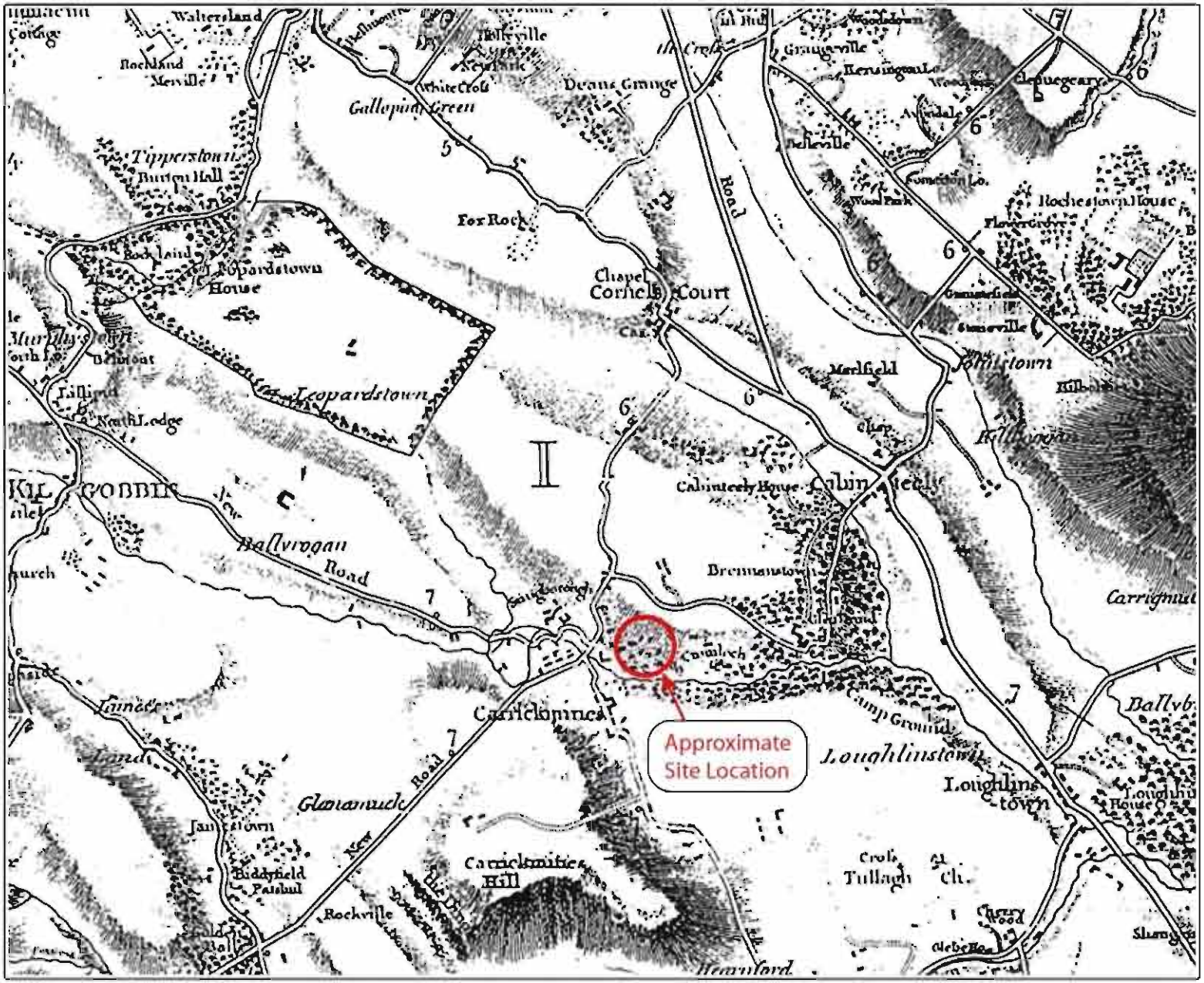
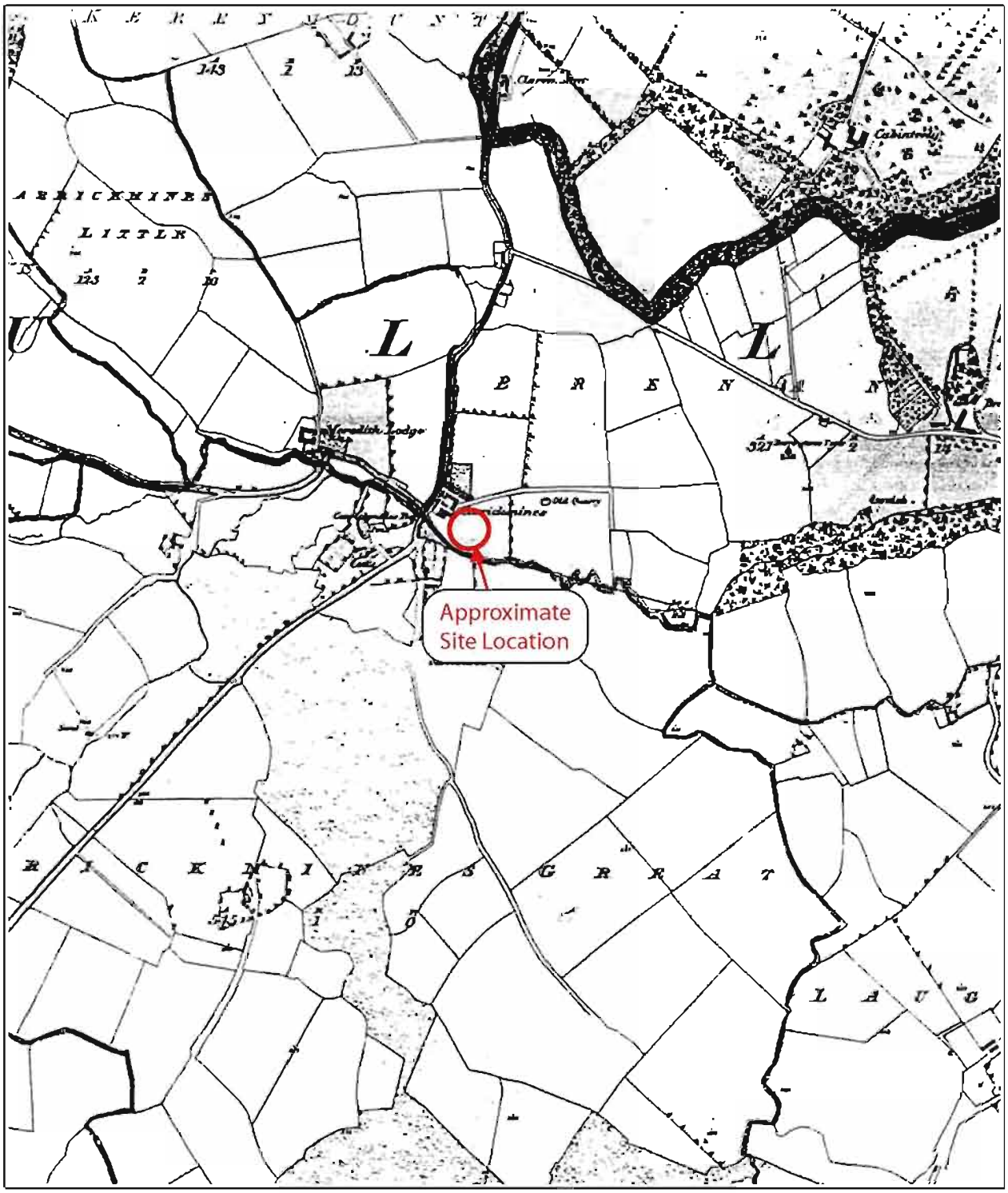
Ref.	04238-R2
Date	10.02.05
Client	RPA
Scale	Not applicable
Fig. 5	Rocque, 1760

Figure 5 : Rocque, 1760



Job	Luas Line B1, Co. Dublin
Ref.	04238-R2
Date	10.02.05
Client	RPA
Scale	Not applicable
Fig. 6	Taylor, 1816

Figure 6 : Taylor, 1816



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Job	Luas Line B1, Co. Dublin
Ref.	04238-R2
Date	10.02.05
Client	RPA
Scale	Not applicable
Fig. 7	1st ed OS map, 1837-43

Figure 7 : 1st ed OS six inch map, c. 1873-43

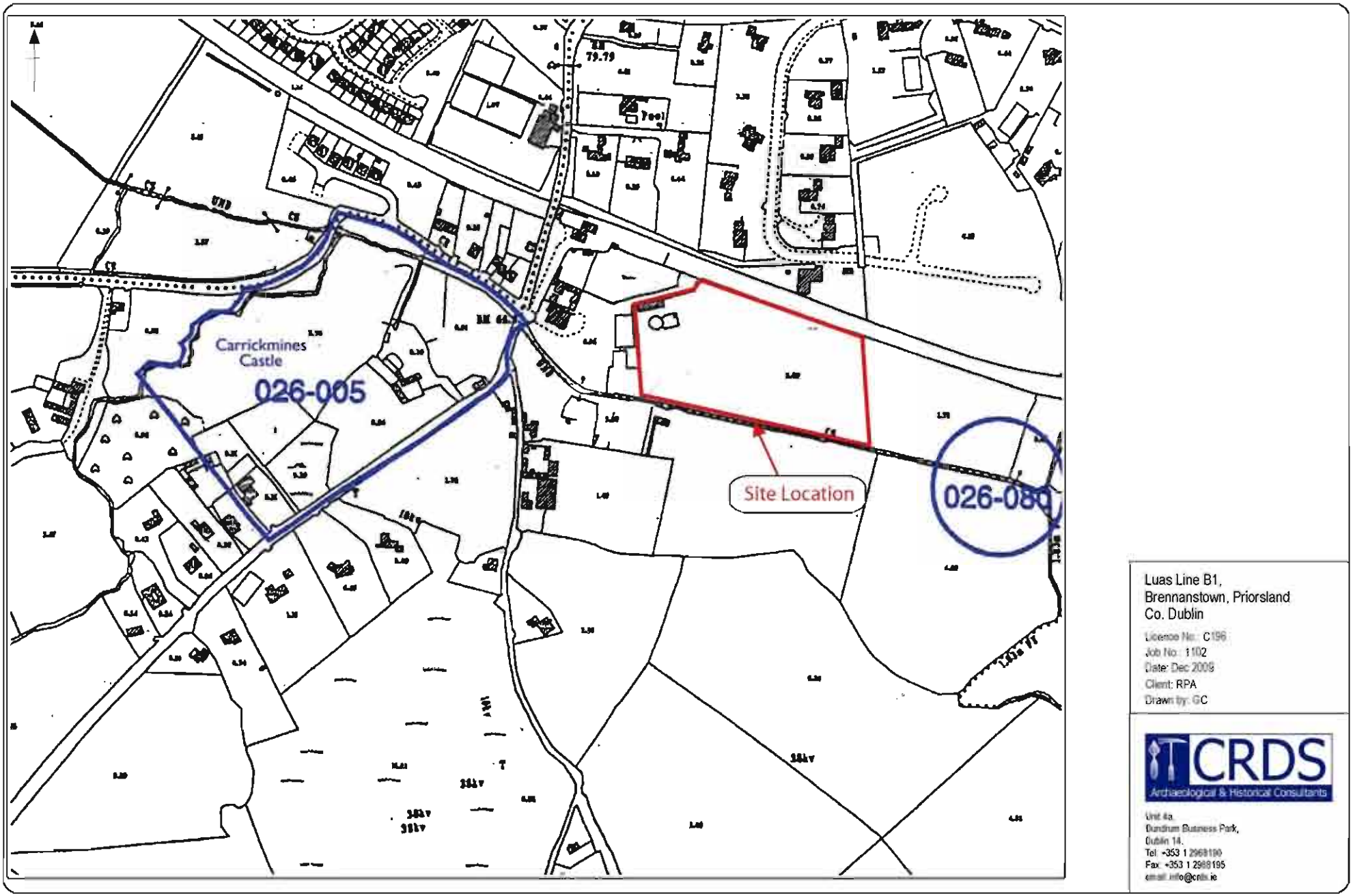

Figure 8 : Site location with RMP

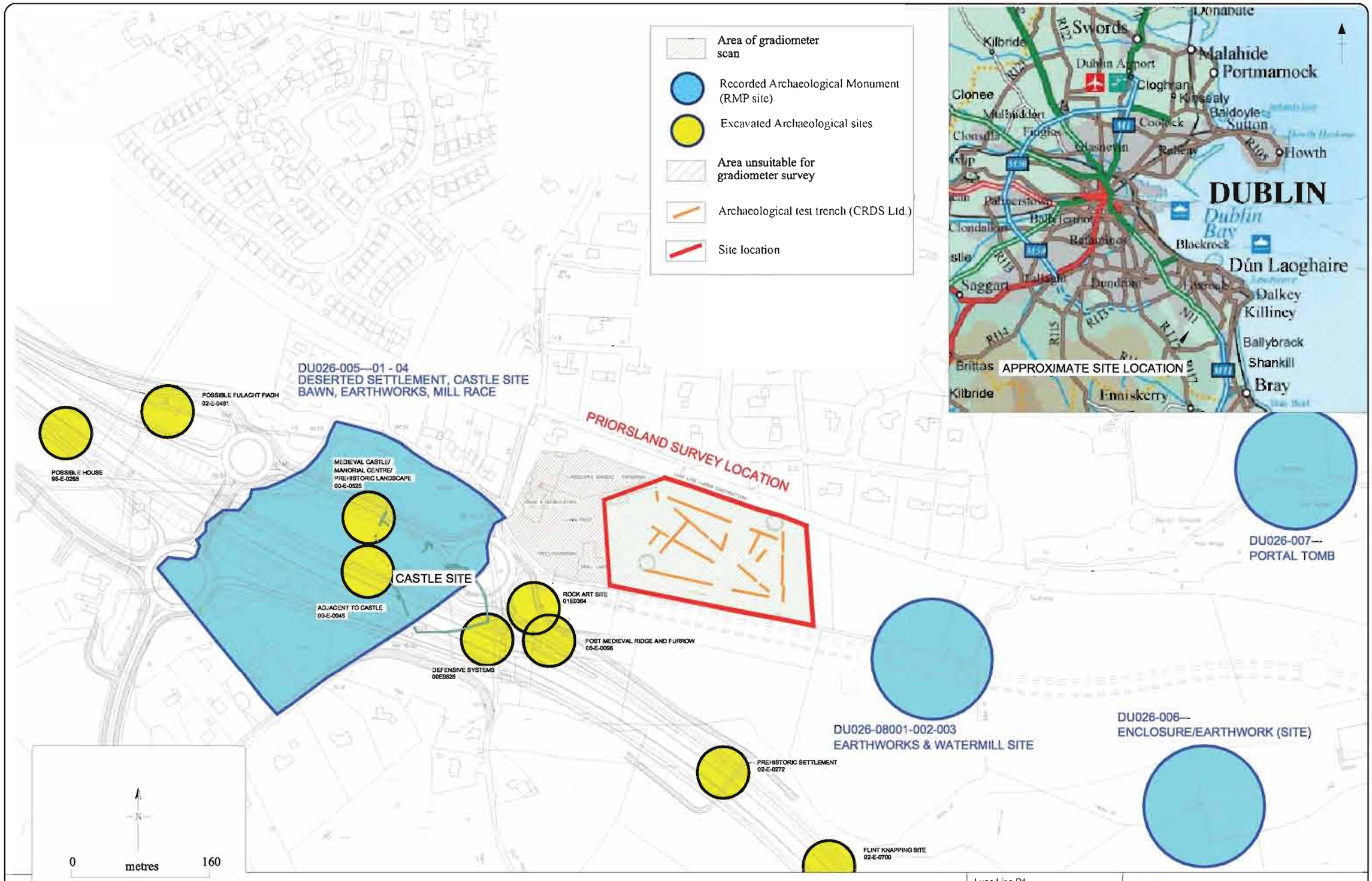

Figure 9 : Site location and archaeological test trenches

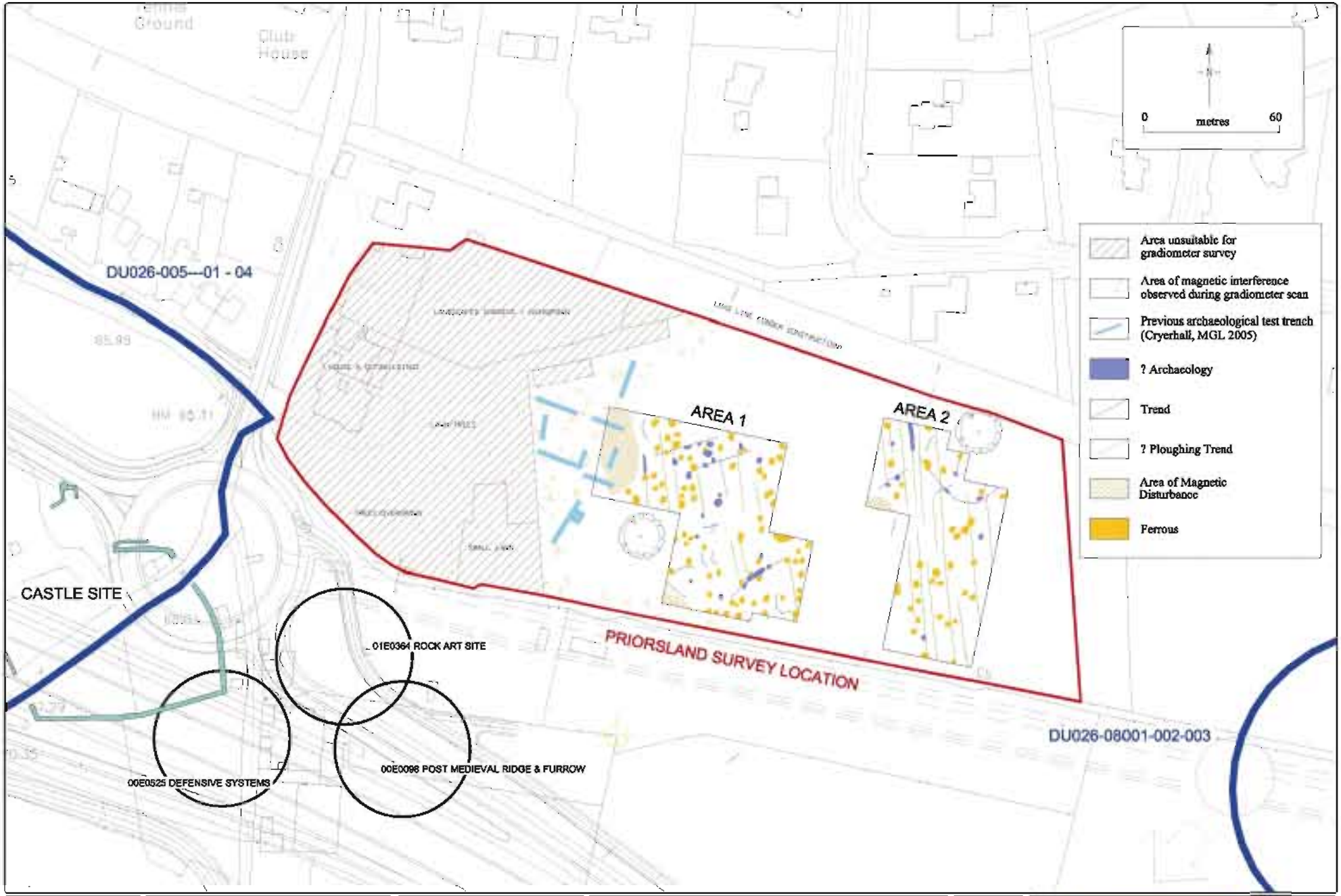

Figure 10 : Geophyisical survey by David Harrison, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd., summery interpretation diagram

Figure 11: Archaeological features and geophysical survey