

**Preliminary Assessment Report on the Results of the  
Metro West Archaeological Test Trenching,  
AC128 Area MW203 (Testing Area 2)  
Merryfalls, Co. Dublin**

**Excavation Licence Number:** 10E0459

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## CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

<b>SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>6</b>
1.1 General.....	6
<b>2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND</b> .....	<b>7</b>
2.1 Site Location and Topography.....	7
2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background.....	7
2.3 Summary of Previous Archaeological Fieldwork .....	9
2.4 Cartographic Analysis.....	9
<b>3.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND</b> .....	<b>11</b>
3.1 Environmental Impact Statement .....	11
3.2 Advance Archaeological Testing .....	11
3.3 Geophysical Survey.....	12
<b>4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST TRENCHES</b> .....	<b>13</b>
4.1 General.....	13
4.2 Description of Test Trenches.....	13
4.2.1 Geophysical Survey Area GA62E .....	14
4.3 Conclusions.....	16
4.4 Interpretive Assessment of the Geophysical Survey Anomalies .....	16
<b>5.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION STRATEGY</b> .....	<b>18</b>
5.1 Impact Assessment .....	18
5.2 Mitigation .....	18
<b>6.0 PROPOSED POST-EXCAVATION ANALYSIS</b> .....	<b>20</b>
<b>7.0 REFERENCES</b> .....	<b>21</b>

### Appendix

Appendix 1.0 Context Register  
Appendix 2.0 Sample Register  
Appendix 3.0 Photo Register  
Appendix 4.0 Drawing Register  
Appendix 5.0 Archive Register

### Figures

### Plates

### List of Figures

- Figure 1:** Site location
- Figure 2:** Plan of proposed scheme showing geophysical survey, location of test trenches and Kildonan 1
- Figure 3:** Merryfalls 1 section drawings

### List of Plates

- Plate 1:** TT1, facing north
- Plate 2:** TT2, Ditch **C5**, facing north
- Plate 3:** TT2, facing west
- Plate 4:** TT3, Ditch **C5**, facing southeast
- Plate 5:** TT3, Post-hole **C11**, facing southeast
- Plate 6:** Backfilled trenches, facing east

### List of Tables

- Table 4.1:** Excavated Test Trenches in Geophysical Survey Area GA62E

## SUMMARY

Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd has prepared this report on behalf of the RPA to study the impact on the potential archaeological resource on one of three sites targeted for advance archaeological testing along the route of the proposed Metro West, Co. Dublin. The three sites were identified as having archaeological potential in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) (RPA 2010, BK 1). This report addresses Test Area 2 (TA 2) Merryfalls and was undertaken by Ed O'Donovan of IAC Ltd (Licence Ref.:10E0459).

This report follows on from a geophysical survey carried out by Target Archaeological Geophysics during 2009 (Nicholls 2010; Licence Ref.: 09R195) which identified three areas of archaeological potential along the proposed route. The geophysical anomalies in Merryfalls townland were interpreted as a possible ringfort (Area MW203 SA62, GA62E). A total of three trenches (TT 1–TT 3) were excavated at Merryfalls as part of this assessment. The remaining two sites (AC114a Kildonan and AC128 Silloge) of archaeological potential identified in the geophysical survey were tested under separate licences (Licence Ref. 10E0462 and 10E0460) and the results of this testing will be the subject of separate reports.

The geophysical survey identified a circular enclosure in Merryfalls townland (TA 2 AC128). The results of the geophysical survey suggest that the enclosure measures c. 30m in diameter (Nicholls 2010; Licence Ref.: 09R195). The archaeological testing identified the presence of a ditch relating to this enclosure within TT 2 and TT 3 (Merryfalls 1). This enclosure was tentatively dated to the early medieval period. Nothing of archaeological significance was noted in TT 1.

Merryfalls 1 is located within the footprint of the proposed Metro West Depot. If construction of the proposed scheme is proceeded with, it will have a direct permanent negative impact on Merryfalls 1. It is recommended that the area be further tested during the proposed second phase of centre-line testing to ensure that the full extent of the site and any associated features are identified. Following on from Phase 2 testing archaeological preservation by excavation will be required at Merryfalls 1. In this event, it is recommended that a minimum buffer zone of 20m is

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**Title: Metro West Advance Archaeological Testing TA 2 Merryfalls, Co. Dublin**

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established around the limits of Merryfalls 1 for archaeological excavation to ensure that all the features and anomalies are archaeologically investigated.

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 General**

The following report details the results of a programme of advance archaeological testing undertaken along the route of the proposed Metro West at Merryfalls, Co. Dublin (Figure 1). Transport 21 provides for the delivery of a metro line (Metro West) from Tallaght to the Airport in west Co. Dublin. The proposed scheme will serve approximately a 25km corridor from the junction of Belgard Road/Blessington Road in Tallaght to Dardistown, where Metro West will connect with Metro North just south of Dublin Airport. Metro West is a twin track light rail system running under line of sight operation on a generally segregated alignment. For ease of reference the Metro West preferred route corridor has been divided into three areas (Area MW201, Area MW202 and Area MW203). Test Area 2 (TA 2) in Merryfalls townland is located in Area MW203. A Railway Order Application for Metro West was lodged with An Bord Pleanála in October 2010. This phase of advanced archaeological testing has been undertaken in order to inform the Archaeological Strategy of Metro West.

Three areas of archaeological potential were identified during a geophysical survey undertaken in 2009 (Nicholls 2010; Licence Ref. 09R0195). The purpose of this phase of advance testing was to determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts at the three targeted locations along the route of the Metro West. This assessment (Licence Ref.:10E0459) was undertaken in the vicinity of the proposed Metro West Depot, an area also highlighted in the Metro West EIS (RPA 2010, BK 1, 483) as a circular enclosure (Ref. AC128). The testing was undertaken by Ed O' Donovan of Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, on behalf of the Railway Procurement Agency (RPA). The remaining two sites of archaeological potential (AC114a Kildonan and AC128 Silloge) identified in the geophysical survey were tested under separate licences (Licence Ref. 10E0462 and 10E0460) and the results of this testing will be the subject of separate reports.

Test trenching commenced at the site on 8th November 2010 and lasted for two days. This was carried out using a 13 tonne mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching/grading bucket, under strict archaeological supervision. A total of 3 trenches, measuring 120 linear metres, were mechanically investigated across TA 2.

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Site Location and Topography**

The test area will form part of the proposed route of Metro West (MW203). The proposed scheme will serve a c. 25km corridor from the junction of Belgard Road/Blessington Road in Tallaght to Dardistown, where Metro West will connect with Metro North just south of Dublin Airport. It is currently proposed to locate Metro West Depot in the vicinity of TA 2. The test area is located within the townland of Merryfalls, Co. Dublin c. 450m south of Dublin Airport (Figure 1). TA 2 is located in a large irregularly-shaped field that is currently used for arable production. The arable field is bound to the northwest by a mature hedgerow, to the north by a mature hedgerow that forms part of the townland boundary between Merryfalls and Harristown, to the east by a mature hedgerow that forms part of the townland boundary between Merryfalls and Silloge and to the south by a mature hedgerow.

### **2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background**

Although the broad environs of the TA 2, comprising the lands of south Fingal, exhibit evidence for human occupation from at least the Neolithic period, no definitive evidence for the occupation of the immediate landscape surrounding the test area exists prior to the early medieval period.

Settlement across Co. Dublin advanced during the early medieval period when the area now known as Co. Dublin straddled the ancient kingdoms of Brega (north of the River Tolka) and Laigin (south of the Tolka). One of the most common indicators of settlement during this period is the ringfort, with 105 examples recorded within Co. Dublin. Ringforts were often constructed to protect rural farmsteads and are usually defined as a broadly circular enclosure delimited by a bank and ditch. Ringforts can be divided into three broad categories – univallate sites, with one bank or ditch; multivallate sites with as many as four levels of enclosing features and platform or raised ringforts, where the interior of the ringfort has been built up. When the radiocarbon and dendro-chronological dates from ringfort excavations are compared (Stout 1997, 22–31), not only is the ringfort clearly an early medieval phenomenon, but a strong case emerges for dating the phase of ringfort construction to a period between the 7th and 9th centuries AD.

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Title: Metro West Advance Archaeological Testing TA 2 Merryfalls, Co. Dublin

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While there are no recorded ringforts located within the landscape surrounding TA 2, geophysical survey carried out during November 2009 identified a probable previously unrecorded ringfort. A circular enclosure with a diameter of c. 30m was identified which may represent a medium sized univallate ringfort. Further archaeological anomalies were identified c. 200m to the east of TA 2 in Silloge townland (Test Area 3), which may represent the remains of a rectangular enclosure of early medieval or prehistoric date.

By the mid 9th century Dublin Vikings ruled lands north of the River Liffey around TA 1, a territory known as *Finne Gall* (RPA 2010, BK 1, 447).

Following the submission of Irish kings and the Anglo Norman lords in Ireland to Henry II in 1172, the Anglo Norman presence continued to expand in Ireland. The territory of the old Gaelic kingdom of Meath, at this time containing the barony of Castleknock, was granted to Hugh de Lacy. Geographically, Fingal became a core area of the Pale, and that part of Ireland most intensively settled by the Normans and in due course the English.

There are two possible medieval sites recorded within the immediate vicinity of TA 2. The first consists of a possible field system (DU014-021) located c. 125m south of the test area. This system was identified from aerial photographs taken by the Fairey Survey of Ireland in 1971 (2.411/10; SMR File) but is also visible at ground level as a series of earthen platforms and ditches. The system is contained within a complex of three fields. It is clearly visible in aerial photography where the site presents as a complex of subsurface rectangular fields (Aerial Photograph Number 3063-18-RPA). The Metro West EIS also highlighted the townland of Harrison, located to the north of the testing area, as a site of archaeological potential (AC133) for a burial ground of potential medieval date. A burial ground was recorded in 1841 as a burial ground located in a "Field of potatoes....on lands of Harristown". Skeletal remains identified comprised mostly adult male skeletons in addition to a number of female and juvenile individuals. This information was retrieved from the NMI topographical files however an exact location is unknown (RPA 2010, BK 1, 485).

The physical landscape of Ireland changed considerably during the post-medieval period and in the 17th century open fields were enclosed and consolidated into compact farms. This 17th century change in the land division heavily influenced



Ireland's cultural heritage and is reflected in the current pattern of field division within the study area. The subsurface remains of a laneway marked on Taylor's map of 1816 are also visible in aerial photography (Aerial Photograph Number 3063-18-RPA). The extant remains of a farm compound also marked on Taylor's map of 1816, and subsequently on the first and second edition OS maps of 1843 and 1871–1875 are located adjacent to the eastern boundary of the field systems in the study area (RPA 2010, BK 1, 484).

### **2.3 Summary of Previous Archaeological Fieldwork**

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2007) has confirmed that only one previous archaeological excavation has been carried out within Merryfalls townland; testing undertaken by Headland Archaeology Ltd (Hackett 2009). See section 3.2 for further detail.

Monitoring was carried out at a proposed new storage reservoir in the adjoining townland of Silloge, Co. Dublin north of the M50, and c. 700m southeast of TA 2 (Quinn 2005). Nothing of archaeological significance was identified during these works.

### **2.4 Cartographic Analysis**

#### **2.4.1 Rocque, J. 1760. Map of the county of Dublin.**

Test Area 2 (TA 2) is shown in an area of greenfield land which was subdivided into a number of small fields. The site is located to the northwest of 'Sillock House'. No features of interest were noted in the immediate vicinity.

#### **2.4.2 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1837, Scale 1:10,560**

TA 2 is illustrated as a greenfield area to the southeast of a tree-lined field boundary. The field containing TA 2 is bound to the north and east by townland boundaries. The site of the proposed depot is shown as multiple fields. Several large houses and demesnes are located in the general region, such as Harristown and Dubber located to the north and west respectively. Silloge house is now depicted as being in a ruined state.

#### **2.4.3 Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1907–1909, Scale 1:10,560**

There are no changes of significance to the immediate landscape surrounding TA 2. Some of the small field boundaries to the southwest have been removed to create a

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**Title: Metro West Advance Archaeological Testing TA 2 Merryfalls, Co. Dublin**

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larger field. The Santry River flows to the east of the test area. There are no indications on this mapping of a burial ground to the north of the townland boundary in Harristown.

### **3.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND**

Several stages of non-invasive archaeological investigation were carried out on the route of Metro West prior to the current phase of advance archaeological testing. The results of these investigations have had a direct influence on the strategy adopted for the testing program.

#### **3.1 Environmental Impact Statement**

The RPA Archaeology Team undertook the assessment of Material Assets: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage of the proposed Metro West Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The assessment for archaeology and cultural heritage consisted of a review of the published and unpublished documentary, aerial and cartographic sources, supported by a field inspection of the proposed scheme.

Furthermore as a component of the Metro West Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), RPA undertook a number of archaeological investigations.

A geophysical survey of St. Brigid's Well (AC35-AC38; DU021-010) and its environs was carried out in June 2008 (Nicholls 2008; Licence Ref. 08R0144).

Archaeological testing at the 'House (site of)' in Merryfalls townland (AC125) was undertaken on 9th June 2009 (Hackett 2009; Licence No. 09E0274).

A non-invasive geophysical survey of the Metro West Emerging Preferred Route was also undertaken by RPA in October–December 2009 (Nicholls 2010).

#### **3.2 Advance Archaeological Testing**

Advance archaeological testing was undertaken by Headland Archaeology Ltd in June 2009 at the site of the proposed Metro West Depot in the townland of Merryfalls, Co. Dublin (Hackett 2009; Licence Ref.: 09E0274). Three trenches, totaling 116.19 linear meters, were excavated in targeted areas on the site of a now demolished late 18th/early 19th century structure annotated on cartographic sources as 'the Mad House' (AC125). Testing at this location was required in order to further inform the design process of a proposed depot. The testing program revealed the demolished remains of a small structure, to the south of a field boundary also depicted on cartographic sources. The lack of masonry on the site suggest that the structure was extensively "robbed out", leaving only the broken fragments of red

ceramic roof tiles and building material such as lime mortar and red brick fragments. No human remains or substantive features outside the structure were noted during the testing program.

### **3.3 Geophysical Survey**

A geophysical survey was carried out by Target Archaeological Geophysics during 2009 (Nicholls 2010; Licence Ref.: 09R0195) along the route of the proposed scheme which identified three areas of archaeological potential within Area MW203 (Test Area 1 [AC114A], Test Area 2 [AC128] and Test Area 3 [AC128]).

The geophysical anomalies in these three areas were interpreted as a possible prehistoric enclosure in Kildonan townland (Area MW203 Test Area 1 SA48, GA's 48A and 48B); a possible ringfort in Merryfalls townland (Area MW203 Test Area 2 SA62, GA62E); and a potential prehistoric settlement in Silloge townland (Area MW203 Test Area 3 SA66, GA66).

This report addresses the archaeological investigation of the potential ringfort at the site of the proposed Metro West Depot at Merryfalls. Detailed survey indicated a circular enclosure measuring c. 30m in diameter in association with a significant number of sub-angular pit-type features and zones of increased response. The circular enclosure, located within the proposed Metro West Depot at Merryfalls has been interpreted to represent the remains of a possible ringfort. A number of positive linear anomalies, sub-angular pit-type features and zones of increased response were recorded in association with this possible ringfort (Nicholls 2010, 17).

## **4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST TRENCHES**

### **4.1 General**

Test trenching took place on 8th November 2010, using a 13 tonne mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching/grading bucket under strict archaeological supervision. A total of 3 trenches, measuring 120 linear metres, were excavated within the footprint of the Merryfalls/Silloge Depot (Figure 2). The test trenches were carefully excavated in spits or layers of approximately 0.1m to the depth of the underlying subsoil or to the surface of archaeological stratigraphy whichever was encountered first.

The test trenches were excavated to investigate the anomalies identified through the geophysical survey at Merryfalls and to determine, as far as reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains within this area. Advance test trenching was also carried out to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and to assess the degree of archaeological survival in order to formulate any required further mitigation strategies. All features identified within the test trenches were investigated through the excavation of sections to determine their nature and extent. Each feature was assigned an individual context number and a written, drawn and photographic record of each feature was undertaken.

Samples were taken from suitable archaeological deposits. Primary contexts where the compositions of the sediments were likely to provide information on the date and/or use of a particular feature were the main focus of the sampling strategy. See Appendix 3 for details of the samples taken.

No artefacts were retrieved from Merryfalls 1.

### **4.2 Description of Test Trenches**

Test Trench (TT) 1–3 were located within GA62E and footprint of the proposed depot. TT 1 measured 20m in length and orientated northeast–southwest. TT 2 and TT 3 both measured 50m in length and orientated east–west. TT 1 and TT 2 interconnected forming a T-shape. These 3 test trenches were positioned in order to

investigate the nature of geophysical responses interpreted as a possible ringfort and associated pit-type features. All test trenches were excavated to their full length.

The topsoil (**C1**) comprised brown silty clay with frequent stones and was encountered at a depth of 0m–0.35m. The topsoil overlay a ploughsoil (**C8**) which comprised light yellow-brown silty clay with moderate amounts of small stones and was encountered at a depth of 0.35m–0.4m. It was excavated to cleanly expose the underlying subsoil which comprised of boulder clay of brown clay with angular stones (limestone) and decayed black limestone.

Evidence for an enclosure, Merryfalls 1, in the form of a ditch was recorded in TT 2 and TT 3. A truncated post-hole was also recorded in TT 3. Please see Table 4.1 for further detail. Merryfalls 1 has a circular enclosing element but at this stage of investigation insufficient diagnostic features were identified to classify its function and is therefore being interpreted as an enclosure. It is possible, owing to its diameter of c. 30m that it likely to be a poorly preserved/truncated ringfort.

#### 4.2.1 Geophysical Survey Area GA62E

Three test trenches (TT 1–TT 3) were excavated in the geophysical survey area and positioned in order to determine the nature and extent of significant geophysical anomalies comprising a possible circular ringfort and sub-angular pit-type features and zones of increased response.

A part of the enclosing ditch was recorded in TT 2 and TT 3 as a ditch (**C5**). A truncated post-hole (**C11**) was identified mid-way along TT 3.

**Table 4.1** Excavated Test Trenches

Trench No:	Length	Width	Depth	Description/Archaeological Features
TT1	20m	2m	0.35–0.4m	No archaeological or agricultural features were identified (Plate 1).
TT2	50m	2m	0.35–0.4m	Enclosure ditch ( <b>C5</b> ) was recorded 12m from the eastern end of the trench (Figures 2–3; Plate 2). It measured 1.1m wide by, 0.45m deep and was orientated north–south. The profile of the ditch was U-shaped and had two fills. The upper fill ( <b>C2</b> ) was a

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Trench No:	Length	Width	Depth	Description/Archaeological Features
				<p>mottled brown grey silty clay with occasional small stones and frequent inclusions of charcoal. The basal fill (C3) was grey brown silty clay with occasional small rounded stones. The enclosure ditch (C5) was also identified 13m from the western end of the trench. It measured 1.4m wide and 0.45m deep and was orientated north-south. The fills were the same as the other fills in the ditch (C2 and C3).</p> <p>No other features were recorded in this trench (Plate 3).</p>
TT3	50m	2m	0.35–0.4m	<p>Enclosure ditch (C5) was recorded 11m from the eastern end of the trench (Figures 2–3; Plate 4). It measured 1.1m wide, 0.50m deep and orientated northeast-southwest. The profile of the ditch was roughly U-shaped and consisted of two fills. The upper fill (C9) was a light grey silty clay with occasional medium-sized angular stones and occasional sea-shell fragments. The basal fill (C10) was a dark-grey clay silt with occasional small angular stones. The ditch (C5) was picked up again 12m from the western end of the trench. It measured 2.1m wide, 0.7m deep and was orientated northwest-southeast. The profile of the ditch was again roughly U-shaped and had two fills. The upper fill (C6) was a grey brown silty clay with occasional small stones and moderate flecks of charcoal and occasional animal bone. The basal fill (C7) was a light mid-grey clay silt with moderate inclusions of charcoal and occasional animal bone fragments.</p> <p>A truncated post-hole (C11) was located 19.3m from the eastern end of the trench (Plate 5). It measured 0.2m in diameter and 0.15m deep. It had a single fill (C12) of a heavily charcoal flecked brown silty clay and with some stone 0.05m diameter (max).</p>

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Title: Metro West Advance Archaeological Testing TA 2 Merryfalls, Co. Dublin

Trench No:	Length	Width	Depth	Description/Archaeological Features
				No other features were identified in this test trench.

#### 4.3 Conclusions

The test trenching programme revealed one site of archaeological significance. This was an enclosure that was identified as an anomaly in the geophysical survey and confirmed as being archaeological in nature by the testing and for the purposes of the report has been named Merryfalls 1 (Figures 2–3; Plates 1–5). Two elements of the enclosure ditch were identified in TT 2 and two further elements of the ditch were identified in TT 3. The other elements of the enclosure identified by the geophysical survey were not identified in TT 1 (Plate 1), however this may be a result of severe truncation in this particular area or perhaps may be an indication that there was an entrance at this point. The circular enclosure, based on the geophysical survey and testing results, measured c. 30m in diameter (max.) and the enclosure ditch was between 1.1m and 2.2m wide and between 0.45m and 0.7m deep (established through testing). The overall dimensions of the enclosure as identified in the testing are consistent with the results of the geophysical survey. A single truncated post-hole (C11) was also identified during testing which was located in TT 3 (Figures 2–3; Plate 5). The post-hole was positioned internal to, and close to the southern extent of, the enclosure, c. 6m from the projected line of the enclosure ditch. The presence of this feature may be an indication that further structural remains exist within the enclosure.

The enclosure is undated at present however its form, size and shape are consistent with that of a severely truncated early medieval ringfort (Stout 1997).

#### 4.4 Interpretive Assessment of the Geophysical Survey Anomalies

The anomalies highlighted in the geophysical survey as being potential archaeological features were thoroughly investigated and were deemed to be archaeological significant.

The geophysical survey interpreted the anomalies as a possible ringfort with sub-angular pit-type features and zones of increased response. The enclosing ditch was positively identified in TT 2 and TT 3. The testing programme did not identify any sub-angular pit-type features but did identify a truncated post-hole in TT 3. TT 1 was



Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd

**Title: Metro West Advance Archaeological Testing TA 2 Merryfalls, Co. Dublin**

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laid out with the purpose of identifying the northwest side of the enclosing ditch; however, this ditch was not identified at this location.

## **5.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION STRATEGY**

Advance archaeological testing was undertaken at one of the three targeted locations along the route of the proposed Metro West, Co. Dublin. Metro West will serve approximately a 25km corridor from the junction of Belgard Road/Blessington Road in Tallaght to Dardistown, where it will connect with Metro North just south of Dublin Airport. The purpose of the assessment was to determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, artefacts or ecofacts at three targeted locations along the route of Metro West identified as areas of archaeological potential. This assessment was located at TA 2 located within the footprint of the proposed Metro West Depot within an area of archaeological potential (AC128) identified in the EIS (RPA 2010, BK 1, 483) and geophysical survey as a circular enclosure. A total of three trenches were mechanically investigated across the TA 2 at Merryfalls.

Impacts can be identified from detailed information about a project, the nature of the area affected and the range of archaeological resources potentially affected. Archaeological sites can be affected adversely in a number of ways: disturbance by excavation, topsoil stripping; disturbance by vehicles working in unsuitable conditions; and burial of sites, limiting access for future archaeological investigation.

### **5.1 Impact Assessment**

One site of archaeological significance, Merryfalls 1, a circular enclosure with associated feature was recorded during the testing programme. The current design of the proposed Metro West Depot will have a direct permanent negative impact on the Merryfalls 1 resulting in its complete removal. It is located at the northern area of the proposed depot.

### **5.2 Mitigation**

The proposed scheme will have a direct permanent negative impact on Merryfalls 1 requiring its complete removal, in order to mitigate this impact the following is recommended:

- In order to mitigate the direct impact on Merryfalls 1 it is recommended that the area be further tested during the second phase of centre-line testing to ensure that the full extent of the site and any associated features are identified.

- Following on from Phase 2 testing archaeological preservation by excavation will be required at Merryfalls 1. In this event, it is recommended that a minimum buffer zone of 20m is established around the limits of Merryfalls 1 for archaeological excavation to ensure that all the features and anomalies are archaeologically investigated. It should be noted that during excavation previously unknown archaeological features may be identified which will require expansion of the excavation areas to ensure this 20 m buffer zone is maintained.
- Recording methods: in accordance with best practice and the DoEHLG Policy and Guidelines on Archaeological Excavation.
- Sampling strategy: Sample fills from primary fills of ditch for environmental analysis, osteo-archaeological analysis, metallurgical analysis and C14 dating. Sample all fills from any internal features for environmental analysis osteo-archaeological analysis, metallurgical analysis and C14 dating.
- Proposed resources: 1 IAC director – management; 1 supervisor; 10 site assistants; 1 surveyor; relevant plant (as required); relevant specialists (as required).
- Time-scale for completion: 6–8 weeks.

**Please note that all recommendations are subject to approval by the National Monument Section of the Heritage and Planning Division, Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government.**

## **6.0 PROPOSED POST-EXCAVATION ANALYSIS**

Due to the forecast construction timeframe for Metro West (c. 2013–2019) it is suggested that limited post-excavation analysis of samples from the test excavations should now be undertaken. Further post-excavation study of the site could include the analysis of samples retrieved from the ditch and post-hole. These samples comprise animal bone and soil samples which may contain archaeo-botanic material and wood charcoal. The analysis of such material would potentially shed light on aspect of the local economy and land use in ancient times. The dating (AMS) of a selected animal bone sample; charred seed (if present); or carbonised wood (charcoal) sample from the ditch would provide an independent dating framework for the site and a more definitive interpretation as to its function.

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Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd

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## APPENDIX 1.0 CONTEXT REGISTER

Context No.	Trench No.	Description
C1	All	Topsoil: brown silty clay with frequent stones.
C2	TT 2	Fill of ditch <b>C5</b> : a mottled brown grey silty clay with occasional small stones and frequent inclusions of charcoal.
C3	TT 2	Fill of ditch ( <b>C5</b> ): grey brown silty clay with occasional small rounded stones.
C4	All	Subsoil: boulder clay of brown clay with angular stones (limestone) and decayed black limestone.
C5	TT 2 and TT 3	Circular enclosing ditch measuring 30m in diameter and ranging in depth from 0.45–0.7m.
C6	TT 3	Fill of ditch ( <b>C5</b> ): a grey-brown silty clay with occasional small stones and moderate flecks of charcoal and occasional animal bone.
C7	TT 3	Fill of ditch ( <b>C5</b> ): a light mid-grey clay silt with moderate inclusions of charcoal and animal bone.
C8	All	Ploughsoil: a light yellow-brown silty clay with moderate amounts of small stones.
C9	TT 3	Fill of ditch ( <b>C5</b> ): a light grey silty clay with occasional medium-sized angular stones and occasional sea-shell fragments.
C10	TT 3	Fill of ditch ( <b>C5</b> ): a dark-grey clay silt with occasional small angular stones
C11	TT 3	Cut of post-hole: circular, truncated post-hole, 0.2m diameter and 0.15m deep.
C12	TT 3	Fill of post-hole ( <b>C11</b> ): a heavily charcoal flecked brown silty clay and with some stone 0.05m diameter (max).

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## APPENDIX 2.0 SAMPLE REGISTER

Sample No.	Context No.	Test Trench No.	Description
001	C3	TT2	Animal bone from Ditch C5.
002	C2	TT2	Animal bone from Ditch C5.
003	C2	TT2	Bulk soil sample from Ditch C5.
004	C12	TT3	Bulk soil sample from Post-hole C11.



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**APPENDIX 3.0 PHOTO REGISTER**

Photo No.	Test Trench No.	Direction Facing	Description
001	TT3	Northwest	General shot with Ditch C5 in foreground.
002	TT 3	South	Truncated Post-hole C11, half sectioned.
003	TT 3	South	Truncated Post-hole C11, half sectioned.
004	TT 2	North	Ditch C5 at eastern end of trench, south-facing section.
005	TT 2	North	Ditch C5 at eastern end of trench, south-facing section.
006	TT 2	West	General shot of TT 2.
007	TT 1	North	General shot of TT 1.
008	TT 2	East	General shot of TT 2.
009	TT 3	East	General shot of TT 3.
010	TT 3	West	General shot of TT 3.
011	TT 3	North	Ditch C5, south-facing section #3
012	TT 3	North	Ditch C5, south-facing section #3
013	TT 3	North	Ditch C5, south-facing section #3
014	TT 3	North	Ditch C5, south-facing section #3
015	TT 3	North	Ditch C5, south-facing section #3
016	TT 3	North	Ditch C5, south-facing section #3
017	TT 3	West	General shot of TT 3.
018	TT 3	North	South-facing section #3
019	TT 3	Southeast	Ditch C5, northwest-facing section #2
020	TT 3	Southeast	Ditch C5, northwest-facing section #2
021	TT 3	Southeast	Ditch C5, northwest-facing section #2
022	TT 3	Southeast	Ditch C5, northwest-facing section #2, working shot.
023	TT 3	Southeast	Ditch C5, northwest-facing section #2, working shot.
024	TT 3	Southwest	Ditch C5, northwest-facing section #2
025	TT 2 and 3	East	General shot
026	TT 2	Northeast	General shot
027	TT 3	Southeast	General shot
028	N/A	South	General landscape shot.
029	TT 3	East	Backfilling trench.
030	TT 3	East	Backfilling trench.

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<b>Photo No.</b>	<b>Test Trench No.</b>	<b>Direction Facing</b>	<b>Description</b>
031	TT 3	East	Backfilling trench.
032	TT 3	East	Backfilling trench.
033	TT 3	East	Backfilling trench.
034	TT 3	East	Backfilling trench.
035	TT 3	East	Backfilling trench.
036	TT 1 and TT 2	Northwest	Backfilled trenches.

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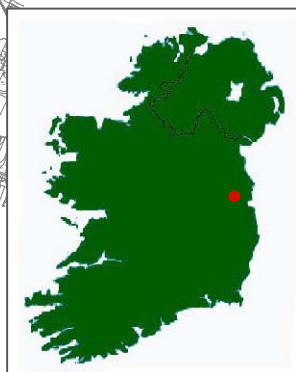
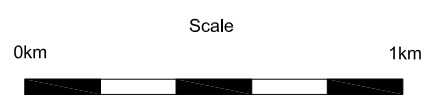
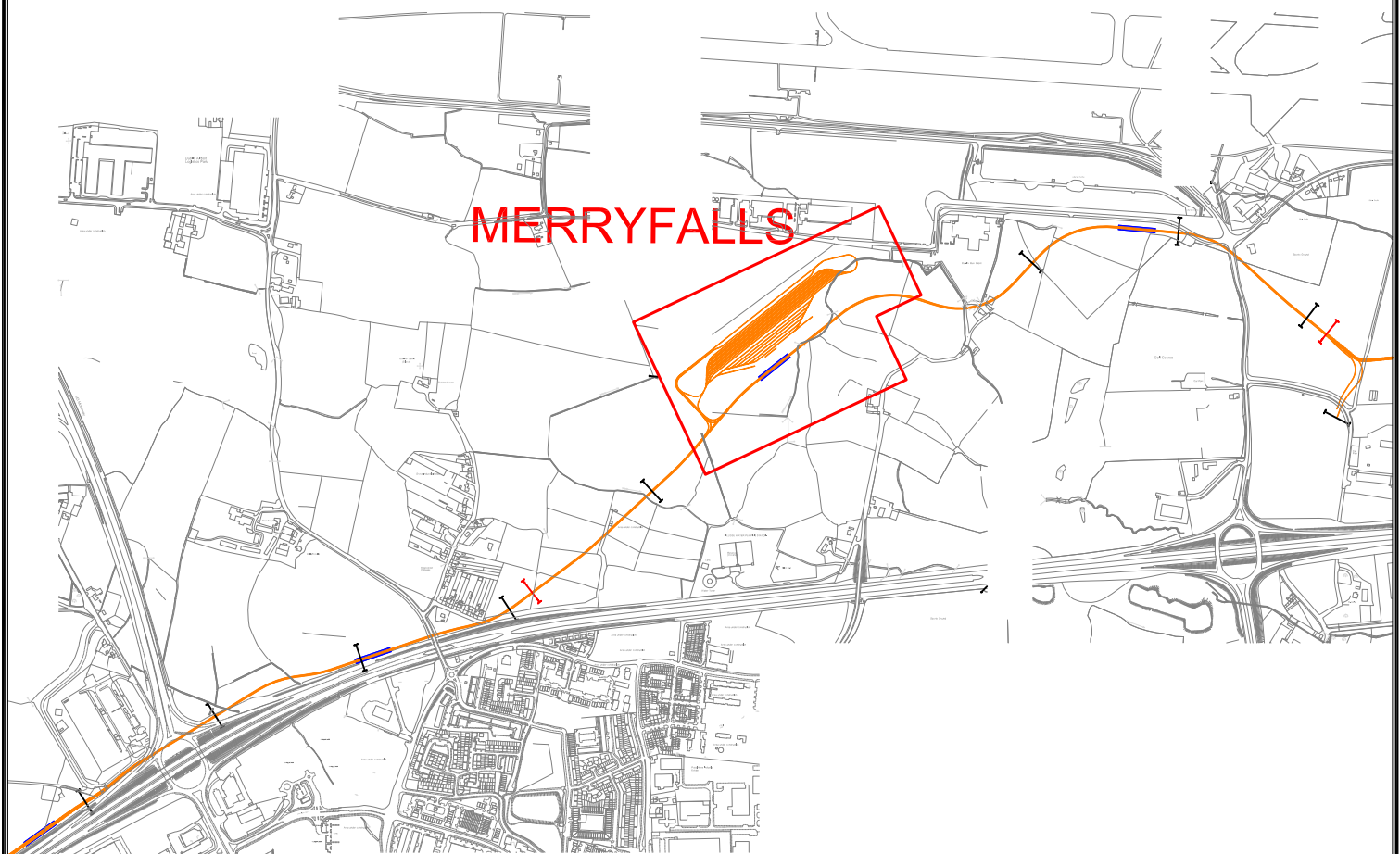
#### APPENDIX 4.0 DRAWING REGISTER

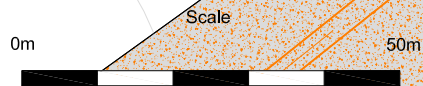
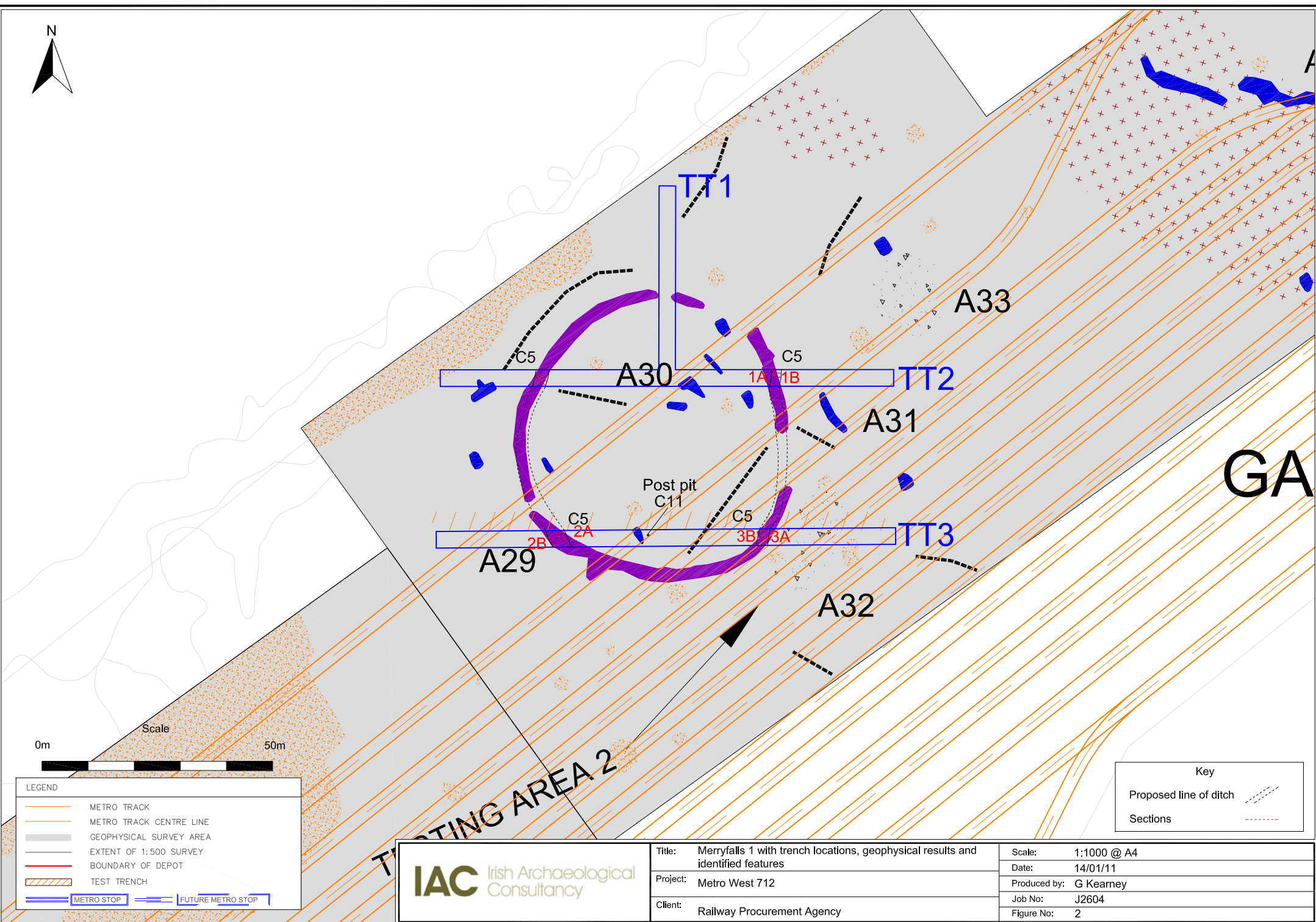
Drawing No.	Type	Scale	Trench No.	Description
001	Plan	1:100	TT 1	No features.
002	Plan	1:100	TT 2	Ditch C5
003	Plan	1:100	TT 3	Ditch C5 and Post-hole C11
004	Section	1:10	TT 2	Ditch C5 south-facing
005	Section	1:10	TT 3	Ditch C5 northwest-facing
006	Section	1:10	TT 3	Ditch C5 south-facing

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**APPENDIX 5.0 ARCHIVE REGISTER**

<b>Project: Metro West</b>		
<b>Site Name: TA 2 Merryfalls</b>		
<b>Excavation Licence: 10E0459</b>		
<b>Site director: Ed O' Donovan</b>		
<b>Date: 6.12.10</b>		
<b>Field Records</b>	<b>Items (quantity)</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Site drawings (plans)	3	All plans are on 1 A3 sheet
Site sections, profiles, elevations	3	All sections are on 1 A3 sheet
Site diary/note books		All context information on drawing sheet
Site registers (folders)		
Survey/levels data (origin information)	Digital information	IAC Server
Context sheets		All context information on drawing sheet
Digital photographs	36	IAC Server





LEGEND	
	METRO TRACK
	METRO TRACK CENTRE LINE
	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AREA
	EXTENT OF 1:500 SURVEY
	BOUNDARY OF DEPOT
	TEST TRENCH
	METRO STOP
	FUTURE METRO STOP

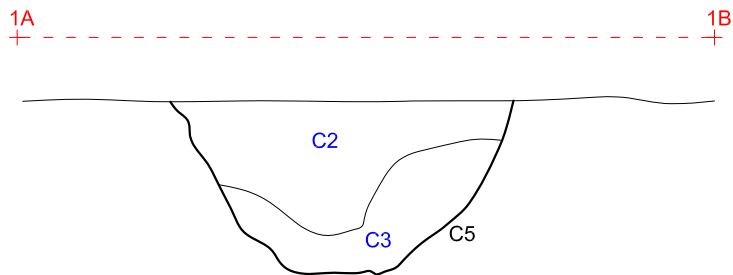
Key	
	Proposed line of ditch
	Sections

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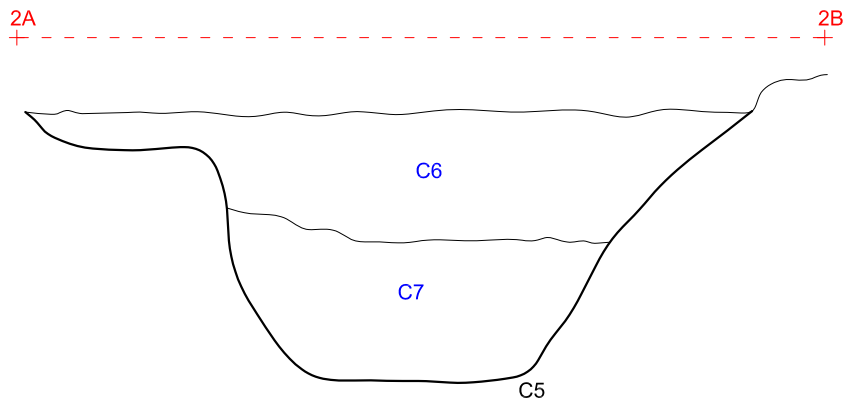
Title:	Merryfalls 1 with trench locations, geophysical results and identified features
Project:	Metro West 712
Client:	Railway Procurement Agency

Scale:	1:1000 @ A4
Date:	14/01/11
Produced by:	G Kearney
Job No:	J2604
Figure No:	2

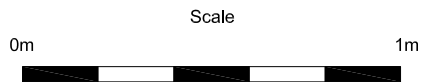
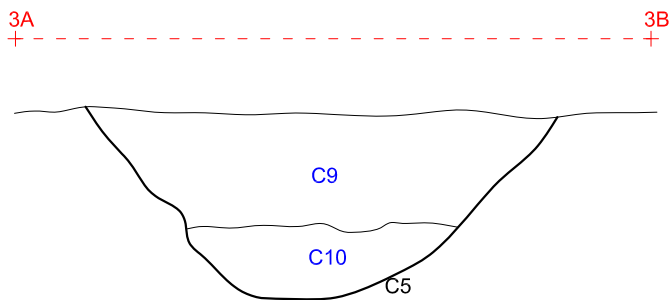
South facing section of C5 (TT 2)



Northwest facing section of C5 (TT 3)



North facing section of C5 (TT 3)



Legend	
Cxx	Cut numbers
Cxx	Fill numbers
	Stone
	Charcoal
xx.xx	Levels - metres OD

**IAC** Irish Archaeological Consultancy

Title:	Merryfalls 1 sections	Scale:	1:20 @ A4
Project:	Metro West 712	Date:	17/01/11
Client:	Railway Procurement Agency	Produced by:	G Kearney
		Job No:	J2604
		Figure No:	3

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## PLATES



Plate 1: TT 1, facing north



Plate 2: TT 2, Ditch **C5**, facing north





Plate 3: TT 2, facing west



Plate 4: TT 3, Ditch C5, facing southeast



Plate 5: TT 3, Post-hole **C11**, facing southeast



Plate 6: Backfilled trenches, facing east