

Assessment Report on the Results of Metro North Advance Archaeological Test Trenching, Testing Area 11, Ballystruan and Ballymun townlands, Co. Dublin, RPA ref: (MN104) Dublin Airport Boundary (South) to M50 motorway

Excavation Licence Number: 09E479 Director: James Hession Report Author: William O. Frazer and James Hession Project Code: RPMN08 Client: Railway Procurement Agency RPA 7120_5 Townland: Ballystruan and Ballymun Ordnance Datum: 60 m NGR: 315971/ 241858



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SUMMARY

Metro North is a light rail project, the route of which will run along a proposed 18 km corridor, from Belinstown in North County Dublin, through Dublin Airport, to the City Centre at St. Stephen's Green.

Headland Archaeology (Ireland) Ltd. was commissioned by the Railway Procurement Agency (RPA) to carry out advance archaeological testing of the proposed Metro North scheme. For the purposes of archaeological assessment the Metro North route has been sub-divided into fourteen testing areas, TA 1–14. This report outlines the results of advance archaeological test trenching undertaken in Testing Area 11 Ballystruan and Ballymun townlands (MN104), Co. Dublin on the footprint of the Dradistown Stop and Park & Ride facility (09E479; Figures 1–2).

The programme of advance archaeological testing for Metro North was carried out following a series of non-invasive archaeological investigations including an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA; CRDS Ltd. 2008), the preparation of an Archaeological Strategy Document (MGL Ltd. 2007) and a programme of geophysical survey (08R0117; Thebaudeau and Harrison 2009).

There are no RMPs identified in the immediate vicinity of Testing Area 11; however, the EIS did identify the townland boundary between Ballymun and Ballystruan (HC#418) as a heritage constraint. The EIS also identified a possible moated site (HC#18; CRDS Ltd. 2008) within the neighbouring Testing Area 10. The archaeological assessment of Testing Area 10, identified 5 sub-surface archaeological sites (Ballystruan 1-5) comprising two possible Bronze Age sites (Ballystruan 1: isolated pit containing burnt mound material; Ballystruan 2: cremation pits) a rectangular enclosure of possible medieval date (Ballystruan 3), and two sites of uncertain date (Ballystruan 4: curvilinear ditch; Ballystruan 5: isolated fire pit).

The geophysical survey carried out in Testing Area 11 revealed a number of features of possible archaeological potential, including a fragmented linear response (AS36—G75), isolated pit-type responses (AS 35–36—G72–75), several linear and curvilinear trends (AS35–37—G72–76), and a series of parallel linear trends (AS37—G76). Magnetic disturbances from an adjacent water treatment plant (AS35—G72), a manhole cover and associated ground disturbance (AS36—G74)

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and proximal modern compound (AS37— G76) all interfered with the geophysical survey (Thebaudeau and Harrison 2009).

The advance archaeological testing for Testing Area 11 Sub-area 25 (09E479) was carried out on 13 October 2009 by James Hession. Testing Area 10, Sub-areas 26 and 27 were tested on the 14^{th} and 15^{th} of January 2010. A total of thirty-nine test trenches were excavated in Sub-area 25, 26 and 27 (Figure 2). A total of 2922 linear metres were excavated (or 5844 m² of 2 m-wide trenches): equivalent to 12% of the total 48554 m² of Testing Area 11.

Two archaeological sites were identified within Sub-area 26 Testing Area 11. These include; Ballymun 1; a burnt spread containing heat-affected stones and charcoal-stained silt, of possible prehistoric/Bronze Age date (*c*.2200-500BC; Figure 3; Plates 4-6) and Ballymun 2; a series of pits containing heat-affected stones and charcoal-stained silt, of possible prehistoric/Bronze Age date (*c*.2200-500BC; Figure 4; Plates 7 and 8).

No archaeology was identified in Sub-areas 25 and 27. Features of archaeological potential noted in the geophysical survey were identified either as variations in the natural subsoil or as the remains of late post-medieval and modern agricultural activity— namely plough furrows, field boundaries and land drains— and were therefore considered to be of no archaeological significance.

This report outlines the results of the archaeological testing and assesses the impact of the proposed Metro North scheme on Testing Area 11. As this area is within the proposed location of the Dardistown Stop and Park & Ride, any sub-surface archaeology is likely to be subject to a direct negative impact from ground works associated with site preparation works (including removal of topsoil) and any other sub-structure construction associated with the stop and Park & Ride facility. It is therefore recommended that archaeological excavation of the two sites (Ballymun 1 and 2) be carried out prior to construction works.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document is submitted as an assessment report on the advance archaeological testing of Metro North, Testing Area 11 Ballystruan and Ballymun townlands (MN104), Co. Dublin (09E479; Dardistown Stop and Park & Ride; Figures 1–2).

Metro North will be a combined underground and surface light rail service development, segregated from traffic using tunnel, road median and Greenfield construction environments. The Metro North route will run along a proposed 18 km corridor, from Belinstown in North County Dublin, through Dublin Airport, to the City Centre at St Stephen's Green.

The route of Metro North is generally a north/south alignment. It will have stops at Belinstown (where its depot will be located), Lissenhall (provisional), Estuary, (provisional), Seatown, Swords, Fosterstown, Dublin Airport, Dardistown, Northwood, Ballymun, Dublin City University, Griffith Avenue, Drumcondra, Mater Hospital, Parnell Square, O' Connell Bridge and St. Stephen's Green.

Testing Area 11 forms part of the route located to the south of Dublin Airport and to the north of the M50 and incorporates the footprint of the Dardistown stop and Park & Ride facility.

The purpose of the advance testing was to determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts along the route so as to inform the subsequent archaeological strategy in advance of construction. All areas of archaeological potential, sites and significant features recorded for the footprint of the proposed scheme in the Metro North EIS or subsequently identified by the Metro North geophysical survey were investigated as part of the testing programme.

For the purposes of design and construction the Metro North route has been broken into seven zones or section areas (MN101-MN107):

Area 1	MN101 - Lissenhall to Fosterstown;
Area 2	MN102 - South of Fosterstown to Dublin Airport Boundary (North);
Area 3	MN103 - Dublin Airport;
Area 4	MN104 - Dublin Airport Boundary (South) to M50 motorway;
Area 5	MN105 - M50 (South) to Dublin City University (DCU);
Area 6	MN106 - DCU to Mater Hospital; and

Area 7 MN107 - Mater Hospital to St Stephen's Green

For management purposes, the Metro North route has been sub-divided into fourteen archaeological testing areas (TA1–14) by the RPA Project Archaeologist and each of these areas has been assigned an individual excavation licence number (see Table 1).

Testing Area	Excavation License No.
TA1	09E450
TA2	09E448
ТАЗ	09E449
TA4	09E462
TA5	09E463
TA6	09E464
TA7	09E465
TA8	09E466
ТА9	09E467
TA10	09E478
TA11	09E479
TA12	09E480
TA13	09E481
TA14	09E482

Table 1: Testing areas and their assigned excavation licence numbers.

2.0 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Testing Area 11, incorporating the footprint of the Dardistown Stop and Park & Ride facility, was located in the townlands of Ballystruan and Ballymun, Barony of Coolock, parish of Santry, Co. Dublin (Figure 1). This is within area MN104— Dublin Airport South to M50. It is generally situated between Dublin Airport (north), the M50 (south) and the R108 (west). More precisely, it lies immediately south of a sports ground, north of a water treatment plant, and west of Testing Area 10 at NGR 315971/ 241858.

Testing Area 11 measures 48,554 m² and is situated on gently sloping, tilled land within two large fields (Sub-area 25, and Sub-areas 26–27), both sloping very gradually from north down to south, with the Ballymun/Ballystruan townland boundary (HC#418) between them. At the time of testing, Testing Area 11 (in Ballystruan townland) was in stubble, having formerly been cropped with potatoes (Rooster). A low spoil mound of soil with modern building rubble was situated at the northwest corner of the field, where concrete foundations also indicated the former presence of a 20th century building. In addition a former stables and a number of metal shipping containers were located in the southwest corner of Sub-area 27.

Soils specific to the region of North County Dublin consist predominantly of a highly consolidated, very stiff clay and silt matrix containing sand, gravel, cobbles and boulders. This clay is generally grey to black in colour. Pockets of glacial sands and gravels occur within this boulder clay. These sands and gravels are likely to have been deposited in glacial ponds or streams and are generally water-bearing. The underlying bedrock consists of a nodular and muddy argillaceous limestone with a relatively uniform bed thickness. It is interspersed with thin shale beds and contains major units of very distinctive, laminated fine limestone (ERM and Jacobs Engineering Ireland Ltd. 2008).

In Testing Area 11 of the proposed scheme, the natural subsoil was consistent with the character of subsoil in Fingal more generally, as described above, except that its colour range included brown and yellow hues. Ground conditions were damper at the southern, slightly downslope end of the field, although late post-medieval/modern land improvement (see section 7.3) had prevented the land from becoming boggy. Nevertheless, there was some evidence of partial gleying and sporadic mineral panning (Fe and Mg) in the subsoil revealed by the test trenches throughout the testing area, that demonstrate the ground had been subjected to surface water gleying prior to drainage.

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3.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Several stages of non-invasive archaeological investigation were carried out on the route of Metro North prior to the archaeological testing, and the results of these investigations have had a direct influence on the strategy adopted for the testing programme.

3.1 Environmental Impact Statement

An Environmental Impact Assessment was carried out as part of the Railway Order Application for Metro North. Cultural Resource Development Services Limited (CRDS) on behalf of ERM Environmental Resources Management Ireland Limited (ERM) completed the assessment for archaeology, architectural heritage and cultural heritage. The assessment consisted of a review of the published and unpublished documentary, aerial and cartographic sources, supported by a field inspection of the proposed alignment.

3.2 Archaeological Strategy Document

In addition to the EIS chapter, an Archaeological Strategy document was prepared for Metro North by Margaret Gowen &co. Ltd. (MGL) in 2007. The strategy supplements the provisions outlined in the EIS for the mitigation of impacts on archaeological heritage arising from the project. The strategy is a live document and is managed by the RPA Project Archaeologist and will continue to evolve on a phased basis to ensure that it remains appropriate and effective in managing archaeological risk throughout the project up to construction commencement.

The EIS and the Metro North Archaeological Strategy recommended that a programme of geophysical survey followed by a programme of testing should be carried out in the Greenfield areas of the route in advance of construction.

3.3 Geophysical Survey

A programme of geophysical survey was carried out by MGL between May and September 2008 with further investigations in 2009 (Thebaudeau and Harrison 2009). The methodology included a scanning gradiometry survey and a detailed magnetometry survey of approximately twenty-eight areas along the route of Metro North.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

This historical and archaeological background for Testing Area 11 has been compiled using the Archaeology, Architectural Heritage and Cultural Heritage chapter of the EIS (CRDS Ltd.

2008), the aforementioned Archaeology Strategy (Gowen 2008) and Geophysical Survey (Thebaudeau and Harrison 2009) in addition to available literary and cartographic sources.

"Evidence for prehistoric activity in north county Dublin comes from the Record of Monuments and Places, which includes prehistoric sites, previous development-led investigations and surveys and from stray finds. In the early historical period the area through which the route is aligned formed part of the geographical region of Brega with a range of sites of this period including ringforts, dispersed settlement sites and Early Christian ecclesiastical sites. There are relatively few surviving ringforts in north County Dublin due to the intensive cultivation and agricultural activity in this part of the county, which levelled many earthwork sites. These tend to survive as cropmarks, as illustrated in the archaeological desk study undertaken for the EIS.

After the conquest by Anglo-Normans in the 12th century new social structures, agrarian development and settlement centres of religious and secular origin followed. Throughout the medieval period monastic foundations and individual lordships held large tracts of lands in north Dublin. A period of great flux occasioned by warfare, confiscation and transfer of ownership occurred during the Tudor era and Confederate and Williamite conflicts and the development of demesne properties in subsequent years all influenced the character and layout of the rural north Dublin landscape which was also influenced by peacetime economic and agricultural development' (Gowen 2008, 4–5).

Testing Area 11 directly impacts upon the townland boundary between Ballymun and Ballystruan (HC#418; Sub-areas 25 and 26; CRDS Ltd. 2008).

Recorded Archaeological Sites

Due to activities associated with modern development and progress— such as agriculture, industry and infrastructural improvements in the second half of the 20th century— many archaeological sites have been levelled. The present day archaeological landscape is not therefore fully representative of the human occupation of this island which has spanned some nine thousand years. Nonetheless, archaeological sites survive today as upstanding structures, earthwork monuments or sub-surface remains.

No Recorded Monuments (RMPs) were listed in the vicinity of the proposed testing area; however, the EIS did identify a possible moated site (HC#18; CRDS Ltd. 2008) within the neighbouring Testing Area 10. The archaeological assessment of Testing Area 10, identified 5 sub-surface archaeological sites (Ballystruan 1-5) comprising two possible Bronze Age

sites (Ballystruan 1: isolated pit containing burnt mound material; Ballystruan 2: cremation pits) a rectangular enclosure of possible medieval date (Ballystruan 3), and two sites of uncertain date (Ballystruan 4: curvilinear ditch; Ballystruan 5: isolated fire pit).

Townlands and Townland Boundaries

The Irish landscape is divided into approximately 60,000 townlands and the system of landholding is unique in Western Europe for its scale and antiquity. Many townlands predate the arrival of the Anglo-Normans, and Irish historical documents consistently use townland names throughout the historic period to describe areas and locate events accurately in their geographical context. The townland names and boundaries were standardised in the 19th century when the Ordnance Survey began to produce large-scale maps of the country. The original Irish names were eventually anglicised to varying degrees, depending in part upon the linguistic skills of the surveyors and recorders. A study of the townland names can provide information on aspects of cultural heritage including descriptions of the use of the landscape by man.

According to the EIS (CRDS Ltd. 2008) 'Ballystruan' derives from the Irish *Baile Srutháin*, meaning 'the town or homestead of the little stream'. 'Ballymun' incorporates the Irish *Baile* and the family name '*Munn*', giving a meaning of 'Munn's town', or 'Munn's homestead' (CRDS Ltd., 2008).

Testing Area 11 is divided by a townland boundary (HC#418), with Sub-area 25 (Ballystruan townland) to the east and Sub-areas 26–27 (Ballymun townland) to the west. The route is marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1843) and since the boundary will be impacted by the proposed scheme it was surveyed and archaeologically assessed as a component of Testing Area 11 (See section 7.1).

Previous Archaeological Excavations

The Archaeological Excavations Bulletin was checked for a record of any licensed archaeological investigations carried out within the townlands of Ballystruan or Ballymun since 1970. Twelve such investigations were listed within the townland of Ballymun, although eleven of these proved to be of no archaeological significance: 00E0328 (Purcell 2000a); 00E0167 (Purcell 2000b); 00E0683 (Scally 2000); 01E0453 (Elliott 2001); 02E1516 (Elliott 2002); 00E0328 (Fegan 2002); 03E1005 (Baker 2003); 04E1398 (O'Hara 2004); 04E0384 (Moore 2004); 05E0056 (O'Carroll 2005); and 05E0039 (Keogh 2005). The remaining excavation (01E0271) was carried out at St. Pappin's Church and comprised the dismantling

and relocation of a 19th-century tomb/monument (Gowen 2002). No excavations are recorded within the archaeological Excavations Bulletin within the townland of Ballystruan (www.excavations.ie).

Geophysical Survey

The geophysical survey of Testing Area 11 (Thébaudeau and Harrison 2009) noted several features and trends of archaeological potential, as well as a large number of ferrous anomalies and several increased magnetic responses. The ferrous anomalies were interpreted as probably deriving from ferrous material scattered in the topsoil. The increased magnetic responses were near an adjacent water treatment plant (AS35— G72), a manhole cover and associated ground disturbance (AS36— G74) and a modern builder's compound (AS37— G76) and were not considered to be archaeological in origin (Thebaudeau and Harrison 2009, 32). The features of archaeological potential included:

- 'a fragmented linear response within the west of G75' that may be 'a ditch', but 'may relate to agricultural practice' instead and not be of archaeological significance (Thébaudeau and Harrison 2009, 31);
- 'isolated pit-type responses' throughout the testing area (G73–75) that may be archaeological in nature but 'may relate to... ferrous material' in the topsoil (Thébaudeau and Harrison 2009, 31);
- a clear linear response in the west of G76, likely to represent a ditch or former field boundary, as it corresponds to a field boundary present on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (Thébaudeau and Harrison 2009, 31-32);
- several 'linear responses and curvilinear trends' throughout the area (G72–76) that may be 'archaeological in origin', perhaps representing plough-damaged remains, but for which a non-archaeological 'agricultural interpretation is preferred' (Thébaudeau and Harrison 2009, 32);
- a 'series of parallel linears trends' (AS37— G76) likely to represent former ploughing activity' and which are 'unlikely to be of... archaeological interest' (Thébaudeau and Harrison 2009, 32).

Cartographic Sources

Testing Area 11 encompasses two large fields that were formerly further sub-divided, based upon the 6" 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (1843). The 2nd Edition 25" Ordnance Survey

map (1906) indicates that the removal of the majority of these former internal boundaries, particularly those within the western part of the testing area (Sub-areas 26 and 27), had already transpired by that time.

The north/south townland boundary (HC#418) between Ballystruan (to east) and Ballymun (to west) also corresponds to route of the townland boundary present on the aforementioned historical maps.

5.0 OBJECTIVES

The objective of the testing was to determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts along the route so as to inform the subsequent archaeological strategy in advance of construction. All areas of archaeological potential, sites and significant features identified in the EIS and by the geophysical survey were investigated during the testing programme

As part of the advance archaeological testing of Metro North all townland boundaries directly impacted by the proposed scheme were investigated and surveyed. One of these townland boundaries (Ballystruan/Ballymun; HC#418) was located within Testing Area 11, between Sub-areas 25 and 26. This boundary was investigated and recorded during the test trenching and the results of this investigation are detailed in Section 7.0 below.

6.0 METHODOLOGY AND CONSTRAINTS

The archaeological excavation licence number 09E479 was granted to Brendan Fagan and transferred to James Hession of Headland Archaeology (Ireland) Ltd. by the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DoEHLG) in consultation with the National Museum of Ireland (NMI). This licence pertained to the excavation of test trenches as per the trench layout plan for Testing Area 11, which was submitted together with the licence application method statement (Figure 2).

Initial works in Sub-area 25 were carried out by Headland Archaeology (Ireland) Ltd. on behalf of the RPA on 13th October 2009, Access to Sub-areas 26 and 27 was later granted and these areas were subsequently tested on the 14th and 15th of January 2010.

The methodology of the investigation complied with the Policy and Guidelines on Archaeological Excavation (Dúchas 1999) and the specification, terms and conditions of the Contract between the RPA and Headland Archaeology (Ireland) Ltd. The work was

undertaken in accordance with the Code of Practice agreed between the DoEHLG and the Railway Procurement Agency.

Testing Area 11 encompassed approximately 4.86 hectares. A total of 2922 linear metres of 2 m-wide test trenches was excavated in Sub-areas 25, 26 and 27 comprising 12% of the entire testing area (Appendices 1 and 2). Testing was in the form of mechanically excavated test trenches. These were excavated using mechanical tracked excavators (13.5–18-tonne) with a toothless ditching/grading bucket under the direct and continuous supervision of the director or supervisors. This work was overseen by the Headland Archaeology Senior Archaeologists Angus Stephenson and Patricia Long. Two archaeological assistants were employed to assist the licensed director, director colleagues and supervisors with the recording of the trenches and the features identified within them.

The layout of the test trenches was designed to test the features of archaeological potential identified in the geophysical survey. Thirty-nine trenches, set approximately 15 m apart, were excavated across Testing Area 11. This trenching layout was largely unchanged from that proposed in the method statement that accompanied the testing licence application. It was designed to 'ground-truth' the geophysical survey results as outlined in Section 4.0 and to scrutinise those parts of Testing Area 11 in which geophysical anomalies of archaeological origin might have been masked by the increased magnetic responses generated by an adjacent water treatment plant (AS35— G72), a manhole cover and associated ground disturbance (AS36— G74) and a modern builder's compound (AS37— G76; Thébaudeau and Harrison 2009, 32).

Where features of archaeological potential were identified, mechanical excavation ceased and the features were cleaned back and tested by hand. The purpose of the testing was to establish the nature and extent of the archaeological deposits and features present. With this in mind, partial excavation and half-sectioning of features was undertaken where appropriate but every effort was made to preserve the stratigraphical integrity of archaeological sites/features. All features of archaeological potential were sectioned to ascertain their significance. If a feature was deemed to be non-archaeological due to its character or the presence of modern datable material no detailed recording was undertaken, but notes were made on the trench sheets contained within the site archive.

Recording

Unique numbers were given to all contexts of archaeological potential identified during archaeological test trenching. Prefixes were not used by Headland Archaeology (Ireland)

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Ltd. but context numbers are illustrated throughout the report in brackets e.g. (001). Digital photographs were taken of each field, trench and feature. All trenches were surveyed using Trimble GPS surveying equipment with accuracy levels within 3 mm for the duration of the project. All recording was undertaken on Headland Archaeology (Ireland) Ltd. *pro forma* record cards. All archaeologically significant features have been related to Ordnance Datum and the Irish National Grid as per RPA Project Control.

Environmental Samples

No environmental samples were taken during the course of archaeological test trenching at Testing Area 11.

Finds Retrieval

No artefacts were recovered during the course of archaeological test trenching at Testing Area 11.

6.1 Methodology for recording townland boundaries

The recording of the townland boundary consisted of a photographic and investigative survey of the length of the boundary that would be impacted by the Metro North Scheme (see section 7.1; Plates 9–14). Measurements were taken at a series of locations along the boundary and a written description was compiled. In accordance with the method statement submitted for the excavation licence a single test trench (Sub-area 25, Test Trench 12) was also excavated through a section of the townland boundary (Figure 5). This was cleaned back and further investigated by hand to provide more detailed information on the nature, composition and profile of the townland boundary.

In addition the predominant woody taxa present along the impacted length of the boundary were noted and recorded. This survey was impressionistic rather than systematic, but was undertaken to allow a provisional comparison with a widely recognised 30 m-woody-taxa-count scientific methodology that is based upon 'Hooper's rule' or the 'Hooper hypothesis' (see Pollard, Hooper & Moore 1974). It is contended that the absolute dating of hedgerows/boundaries according to such taxa counts is not substantiated in an Irish context (nor in most others; see Barnes and Williamson 2006), but that the chronological seriation of boundaries according to the number/type of woody taxa may be possible with a large enough localised sample, in the context of a detailed study of boundary morphology and other technical observations about the proximate landscape history.

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In this instance, it was not feasible to undertaken such a contextual landscape study. Rather than as a basis for chronological serration therefore, the impressionistic survey was conducted to provide a baseline understanding of modern woody taxa present prior to development. It may serve as a comparison with reconstructed landscape environments derived from any palaeoenvironmental remains in the vicinity.

7.0 RESULTS

7.1 General

A total of thirty-nine test trenches were mechanically excavated in the two large fields (Subarea 25, 26 and 27) comprising Testing Area 11 (Figure 2), totalling approximately 5844 m². This comprised 12% of the entire testing space of 48,554 m².

Archaeological remains were identified in two locations: in Test Trench 3, Sub-area 26 (a burnt spread, Ballymun 1; Figure 3; Plates 4-6); and in Test Trench 16, Sub-area 26 (a series of pits containing heat-affected stone, Ballymun 2; Figure 4; Plate 7 and 8). Details of this archaeology are outlined below; a full description of al trenches is included in Appendix 2. No archaeology was identified in Sub-areas 25 and 27 of Testing Area 11.

The test trenches were excavated to an average depth of 0.40–0.45 m, exposing the underlying mid-brown yellow to grey yellow silt clay subsoil, with occasional to moderate tiny to medium-sized irregularly-shaped and sub-angular stones. This subsoil contained pockets and bands of mid-grey yellow silt clay/sandy silt clay (transmissive/permeable glacial soil fossils) and patches of partially gleyed light to mid-grey silt clay (the result of surface water gleying). Both of the latter subsoil variations exhibited an increased incidence of mineral panning (Fe and Mg), particularly at the downslope southeast corner of the testing area.

A 150 m long survey of the townland boundary between Ballystruan and Ballymun (HC#418) was carried out in Testing Area 11 (Figure 5; Plates 9–14). The boundary consisted of a central trackway (with hardcore surface) and parallel ditch to the east. The western side of the boundary was defined by a parallel bank (interrupted) and ditch. Only the latter ditch was located within the testing area, measuring 0.81m in depth with a maximum width of 2.77 m at its northern end. The townland boundary was defined by a 2 m-high barbed-wire fence surrounding an industrial site at its southern end.

A single test trench (Test Trench 12, Sub-area 25) was excavated through a portion of the townland boundary that will be impacted on by the proposed scheme. The cut of the

boundary ditch (044) was u-shaped in profile with gradual breaks of slope at top and bottom, gently sloping, slightly convex sides and a relatively flat base. It contained a total of six fills. The basal fill (045) consisted of mid-yellowish brown silty clay with very occasional angular stone inclusions. This was overlain by mid- to light silty clay with inclusions of post-medieval pottery (046). The tertiary fill (047) was composed of dark brown/purple sandy silt with inclusions of angular stones. It was situated beneath light to mid-yellowish brown silty clay with occasional angular stone inclusions (048). The fifth fill was mid-yellowish brown sandy silt (049) with very occasional angular stone inclusions. The upper fill (050) was composed of dark brown sandy silt with inclusions of angular stone inclusions. The ditch appeared to have been dug by modern machinery - possibly as an overflow for the stream (Mayne River) immediately to the north - rather than being an original feature of the townland boundary. It was heavily overgrown with brambles (Rubus fructicosus), a likely coloniser rather than a deliberate cultivar.

7.2 Late post-medieval topsoil finds

As in the adjacent Testing Area 10, occasional numbers of late post-medieval finds were identified in the topsoil, in the interfacial layer between topsoil and natural subsoil, and sometimes in shallow, darker spreads of topsoil-like material immediately overlying the subsoil in the southeast corner of Sub-area 25, where the topsoil itself was slightly darker in colour. The finds included brick fragments and sherds of black-glazed earthenware, creamware and various types of— often transfer-printed— 19th century whitewares, indicating a possible date range for their deposition of *c*. 1740s–1840s, but a probable date of deposition in the mid 19th century (only). The observed presence of a number of fragments derived from handled jars/chamber pots might indicate that some of the former fields that were later amalgamated into the southeast part of Testing Area 11 (Sub-area 25) and into Testing Area 10 were used for the deposition of Dublin City nightsoil in the mid 19th century. Urban nightsoil was considered highly effective fertilizer in this era and its deposition on fields in Dublin's hinterland was not unusual on better-off mid-sized and large estates near to the city, especially those close to ready transport routes such as the Royal and Grand Canals and later the railways.

The finds in the topsoil are not considered archaeologically significant in this context and were left *in situ*.

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7.3 Post-medieval–modern agricultural remains

Anthropogenic features identified within Testing Area 11 consisted exclusively of narrow linear furrows and land drains, all predominantly oriented east/west, north-northeast/south-southwest and northwest/southeast.

The land drains were typically rubble-filled in their base— containing both field stone (irregularly-shaped, sub-round) and quarried stone (irregularly-shaped, angular and subangular; probably of modern origin), but there were also lintelled or 'french' drains constructed with dark grey planar slate that had significantly decayed in the damp ground.

These features are late post-medieval to modern in origin and relate to agricultural activity, namely land improvement (drainage) and cultivation. The linear agricultural features identified were aligned in a manner that coincided with the surviving upstanding field and/or with the field systems represented on 19th century Ordnance Survey maps. Most demonstrated physical characteristics (degree of straightness, spacing, etc.) clearly indicative of a mechanised origin and a date after the widespread adoption of agricultural improvement measures (i.e. post *c*.AD1750). In some instances, transfer-printed ceramic, kiln-fired brick fragments, ceramic drain pipes, iron/steel fragments observed in the fills of the features confirmed a late post-medieval or modern origin, and no finds indicated a date prior to the middle of the 18th century at the earliest.

These late post-medieval-modern agricultural features are not considered to be archaeologically significant in this context.

7.4 Ballymun 1 (Sub-area 26 Trenches 2, 3, 4, 24 and 25; Figure 3; Plates 4-6)

The site consisted of a burnt spread (023), a feature most commonly associated with prehistoric *fulachta fiadh* provisionally dated to the Bronze Age (*c*.2200–500BC), and several linear and curvilinear features ((021), (024), 029) and (029)) of possible archaeological significance.

The burnt mound (023) was located approximately 7 m from the western end of Test Trench 3, extending beyond the northern and southern limits; on the recommendations of the RPA Project Archaeologist two additional test trenches (24 and 25) were excavated to ascertain the nature and extent of the identified archaeology. The burnt spread consisted of a broadly oval-shaped deposit of dark black sandy silt with frequent inclusions of heat-shattered burnt stones (small to medium-sized sub-round stones). A section excavated through this deposit along the northwestern side of Trench 3 revealed that it was 0.3-0.40 m deep. The exposed

burnt spread measured approximately 5 m x 7.5 m (north/south) x 0.30 m deep. Given the intensive agricultural land use of the surrounding area it is reasonable to suppose that postmedieval and modern agriculture practice has truncated any additional former upstanding features which may have identified the site above ground level. It was not possible to establish any distinct or cut features within the burnt spread i.e. troughs and associated pits, but a number of features, namely (024; possible slot trench) and (29; curvilinear feature) identified in the immediate vicinity of the burnt spread (023) and containing burnt mound material, may also be archaeological in nature.

The burnt spread (023) would appear to indicate the remains of a burnt mound or *fulacht fiadh* (*c*.2200–500BC). It consisted of heat-shattered stone within a charcoal-rich silty matrix and is typical of the composition of a burnt mound or *fulacht fiadh* of prehistoric date. Burnt mound sites are one of the most common site types in Ireland and are usually associated with prehistoric *fulachta fiadh* sites (O'Sullivan and Downey 2004). Analysis of *fulachta fiadh* and burnt mound sites have yielded dates ranging from the Neolithic up to the Iron Age and later, however, the majority of *fulachta fiadh* date mainly to the Bronze Age (Ballie 1990). Burnt mound/*fulachta fiadh* sites usually consist of a mound of burnt and fire-cracked stone (frequently u-shaped or horse-shoe shaped) associated with one or more troughs. The main activity carried out at these sites was the heating water; hot stones were placed into a water filled trough and after use, were removed from the trough and discarded (usually deposited close by) over time forming a mound of burnt material.

A possible ditch or field boundary (021) was identified to the west of burnt spread (023) within Test Trench 3. It was linear in plan and measured 1.85 m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.50 m. It was filled by two fills; primarily by (022), a light brown silty clay of moderate compaction. The upper fill was composed of the black burnt spread material (023).

A linear feature (possible slot trench), (024), was identified 1 m to the east of burnt spread material (023) within Test Trench 3. It measured 0.20 m in width. It extended beyond the northern and southern limits of Test Trench 3 but was not identified in Test Trench 4 or Test Trench 2. It was filled by (025) black silty charcoal stained clay of moderate compaction which was similar in composition to burnt spread material (023).

A possible ditch (026) was located 0.50 m to the east of (024). It was linear in plan and also identified in Test Trench 2 and Test Trench 4. It measured 22 m in length by 2 m in width and was filled by two fills; the primary fill (027) consisted of black charcoal stained silty clay

with heat affected stones and was similar to burnt spread (023). The upper fill (028) consisted of light grey silty clay of moderate compaction.

Curvilinear feature (029) was located in Test Trench 24 to the north of burnt spread (023). It measured 3 m in length by 0.50 m in width and was filled by two distinct fills. The lower fill (030) consisted of light grey silty clay of moderate compaction with inclusions of occasional small angular stones. The upper fill (031) was located in the southernmost part of the exposed feature and comprised black charcoal stained silty clay with inclusions of heat-affected stones and was similar in composition and compaction to burnt spread material (023). Curvilinear feature (029) extended beyond the eastern and western limits of the test trench.

7.5 Ballymun 2 (Sub-area 26 Trench 16, 26 and 27; Figure 4; Plates 7 and 8)

The site consisted of 4 possible pits (032), (034), (038) and (040) and linear feature (036). The identified archaeology was located approximately 24 m from the southern end of Test Trench 16. The archaeology extended beyond the eastern and western limits of Test Trench 16. On the recommendations of the RPA Project Archaeologist two additional trenches, Test Trench 26 and Test Trench 27 were excavated to ascertain the nature and extent of the identified archaeology establishing an archaeological site contained within an area measuring 7.5 m x 10 m. No dating evidence was recovered from the identified features. However the feature fills (insert context numbers if applicable) generally comprised black charcoal stained silty clay with inclusions of heat-affected stone. This could indicate that the site may have originally consisted of a fulachta fiadh (mound removed by intensive farming practice), and therefore suggests a provisional Bronze Age date (c.2200–500BC) for this site. The features identified were extremely shallow and it is highly likely that post medieval and intensive modern farming practices have truncated the site.

A circular pit (032) was located in Trench 16, 26 m from the southern end of Trench 1; it was circular in plan, measured 1.15 m in diameter by 0.10 m in depth and was filled by (033) black silty charcoal stained clay with inclusions of heat affected stone similar in composition and compaction to burnt mound/*fulachta fiadh* material.

Irregular shaped pit (034) was located approximately 1 m north of (032) within Test Trench 16; it was roughly kidney shaped in plan, measured 2.10 m north – south x 1.50 m and was filled by (035) a black silty charcoal stained clay with inclusions of heat affected stone similar in composition and compaction to burnt mound/*fulachta fiadh* material.

Possible pit (038) was located approximately 2 m east of (034) within Trench 26; it was subrectangular in plan, measured 1.10 m east/west x 0.75 and was filled by (039) a dark brown silty clay of moderate compaction with inclusions of charcoal and occasional small stones.

Possible pit (040) was located 1.75 m west of (034) within Trench 27; it was circular in plan, measured 0.35 m in diameter was filled by (041) a dark brown/black silty clay of loose – moderate compaction.

Linear feature/possible ditch (026) was located to the east of pit (034) and (032) within Trench 26, it measured 10 m in exposed length x 2.50 m in width x 0.15 m in depth. It was filled by black charcoal stained silty clay (027) and light grey silty clay (028).

7.6 Interpretive assessment of the geophysical survey anomalies in Testing Area 11

Features of archaeological potential and some of the ferrous anomalies noted in the geophysical survey were identified during the course of archaeological test trenching as the remains of agricultural activity, namely land improvement (drainage) and cultivation. Specifically, the pit-like responses and linear trends were the result of numerous plough furrows and land drains and occasional potato drills/furrows. Such linear agricultural features were aligned in a manner that coincided with the surviving upstanding fields and/or with the field systems represented on 19th century Ordnance Survey maps. Most demonstrated physical characteristics (degree of straightness, spacing, etc.) clearly indicative of a mechanised origin and post-agricultural improvement process (i.e. post *c*.AD1750). In some instances, materials observed in the fills of the features confirmed a late post-medieval or modern origin (e.g. late transfer-printed ceramic, kiln-fired brick fragments, etc.), and no finds indicated a date prior to the end of the 18th century at the earliest. In this landscape history context, late post-medieval and modern agricultural features are not considered to be archaeologically significant.

Most of the geophysical ferrous anomalies proved to be the result of variation in the natural subsoil, namely: pockets of more water-'transmissive' sands and gravels; more impermeable clays in poorly drained locations where the soils had begun to gley and/or mineral pan (Fe and Mg) had begun to form. The large magnetic response identified in the geophysical report in the southwest corner of Sub-area 27 resulted from the stockpile of large metal shipping containers which were located to the west of the surveyed area.

8.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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The significant archaeology that was identified in Testing Area 9 may be grouped into two sites, Ballymun 1 and 2 (Figures 2-4). As these sites lie within the footprint of the alignment of the Metro North, the Dardistown Stop and Park & Ride facility, any sub-surface archaeology, at each location, which is typically located within 350–400 mm of the present ground level will be subject to direct negative impact by the site preparation works (including removal of topsoil) and any other construction works.

Approximately 150 m of the townland boundary between Belinstown and Lissenhall Little (HC#418; CRDS 2008), outlined in the results section above, will be directly impacted upon by the proposed scheme. This section of the townland boundary will be completely removed.

9.0 **PROPOSED MITIGATION**

In order to mitigate the predicted impact of the proposed scheme on Testing Area 11 a detailed mitigation strategy is presented here.

As noted, the archaeology identified in the testing area has grouped into two sites, Ballymun 1 and 2. Where an impact on areas of archaeological significance/potential is deemed unavoidable for Ballymun 1 and 2, preservation by record is recommended. This would be done in order to preserve the cultural heritage of the 'non-renewable archaeological resource' concerned. In accordance with the RPA Code of Practice (2007), this would entail resolution (archaeological excavation) of the two demarcated archaeological sites. This will involve archaeological excavation carried out under the terms of an archaeological excavation licence/s granted by the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government and the National Museum of Ireland.

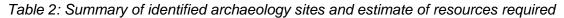
The proposed areas of excavation for sites Ballymun 1 and 2 have been suggested with the intention of enforcing a minimum 10 m buffer zone around the recorded limits of a site which must be archaeologically investigated in advance of construction. It should be noted that during excavation previously unknown archaeological features may be identified which will require expansion of the excavation areas to ensure this 10 m buffer zone is maintained.

A proposal for the archaeological excavation of Ballymun 1 and 2, with regard to the area of excavation, proposed staff, timescale and resources is outlined in Table 2.

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Archaeological Sire number	Trench number	Summary of Archaeological features identified	Proposed area of excavation	Resources required	Timescale for completion
Ballymun 1	Test Trenches 3, 24 and 25 in Sub- area 26	Burnt spread-type material, two linear ditches and curvilinear feature	35 x 35 m	 tracked excavator, dumper Director Supervisor Assistants 	1 weeks
Ballymun 2	Test Trenches 16, 26 and 27 in sub—area 26	4 pits containing burnt spread material and possible ditch /paleo-channel	35 x 35 m	 tracked excavator, dumper Director Supervisor Assistants 	1 weeks



Limited investigative work was carried out on the part of the Ballystruan/Ballymun townland boundary (HC#418) within Testing Area 11 that will be impacted upon by the proposed scheme. The RPA Project Archaeologist believes that additional recording of the track way forming this townland boundary is required as it is illustrated on historic maps.

These recommendations are provisional and subject to review/approval by the RPA Archaeologists and the National Monuments Service, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government.

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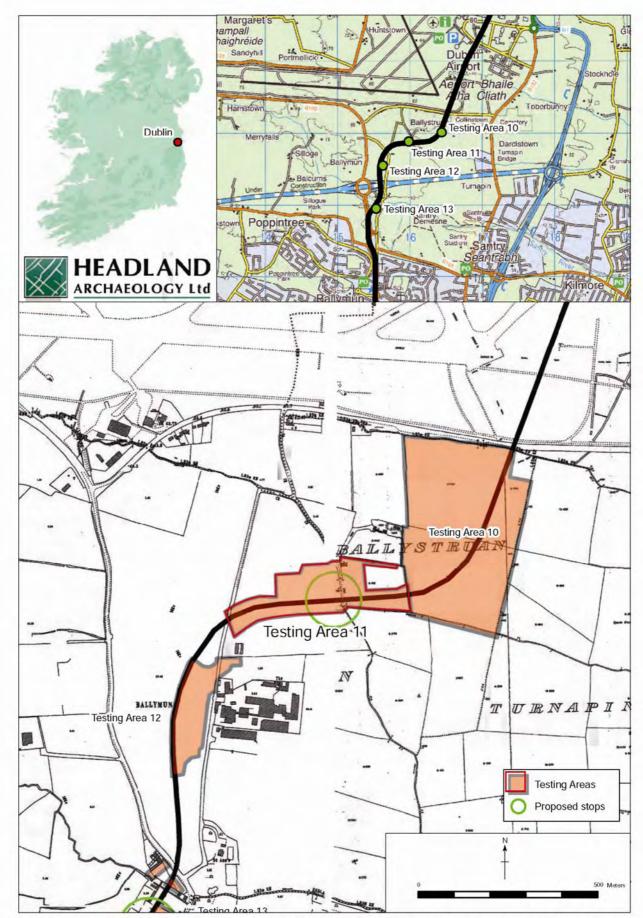


Figure 1 - Advance Archaeological Test Trenching of Metro North: Testing Area 11, Ballystruan and Ballymun townlands, Co. Dublin, RPA ref: (MN104) Dublin Airport Boundary (South) to M50 motorway. Testing Area 11 location including RMP extract.

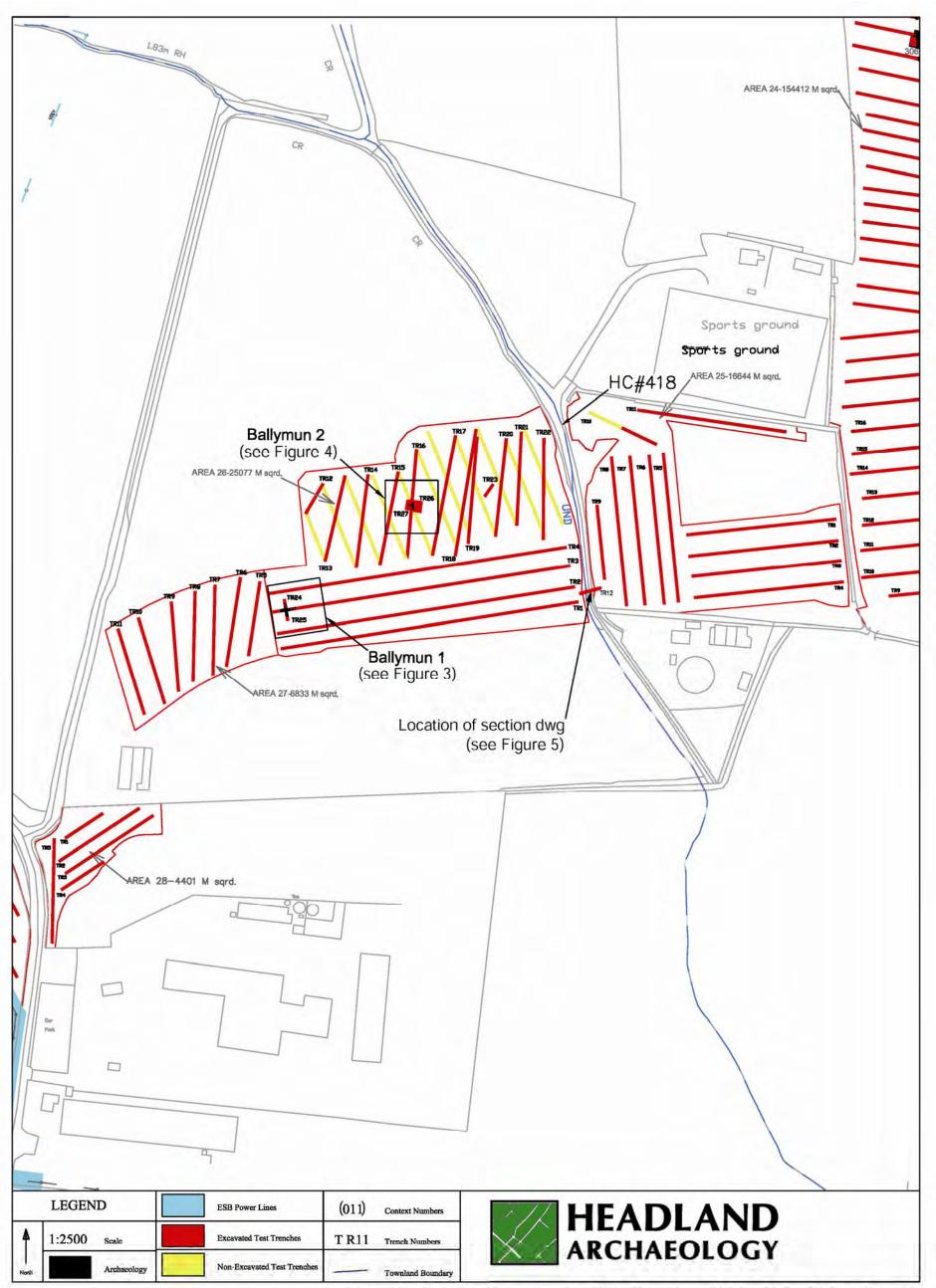


Figure 2 - Advance Archaeological Test Trenching of Metro North: Testing Area 11, Ballystruan and Ballymun townlands, Co. Dublin, RPA ref: (MN104) Dublin Airport Boundary (South) to M50 motorway. Testing Area 11 Sub-areas 25, 26 and 27 test trench layout and feature location.

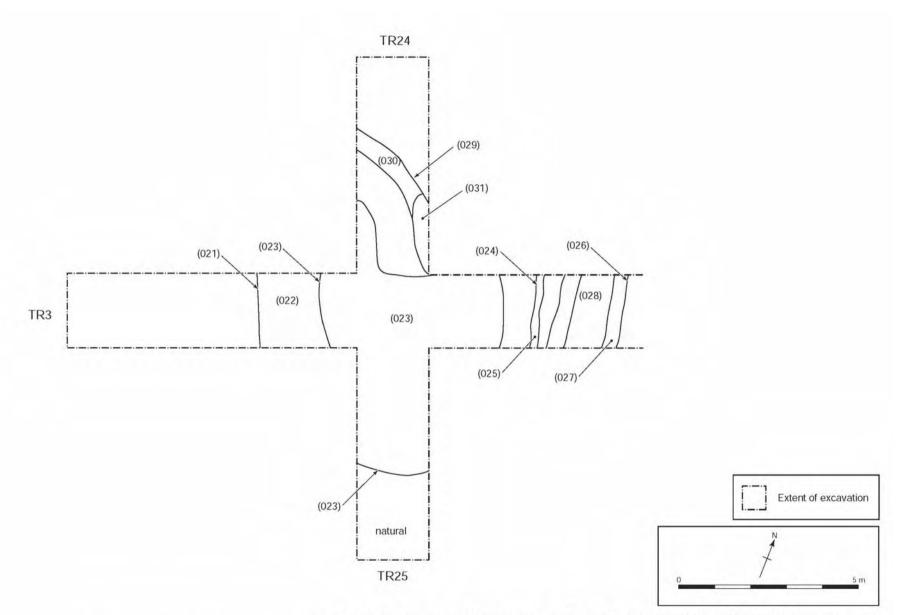
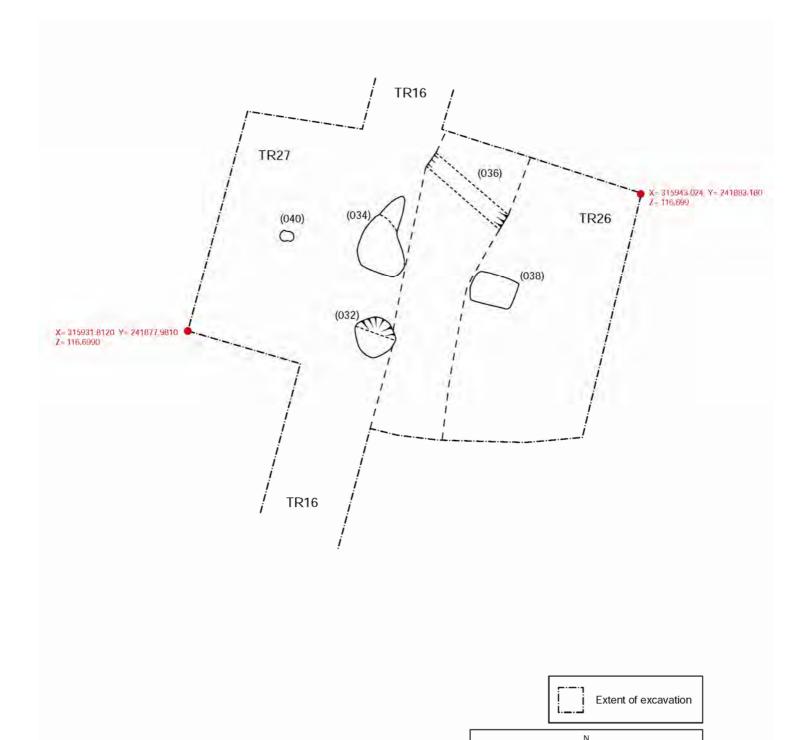
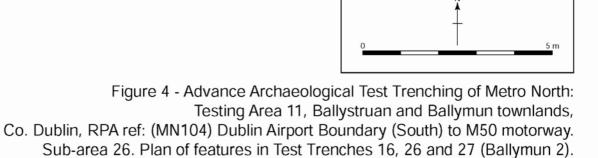


Figure 3 - Advance Archaeological Test Trenching of Metro North: Testing Area 11,

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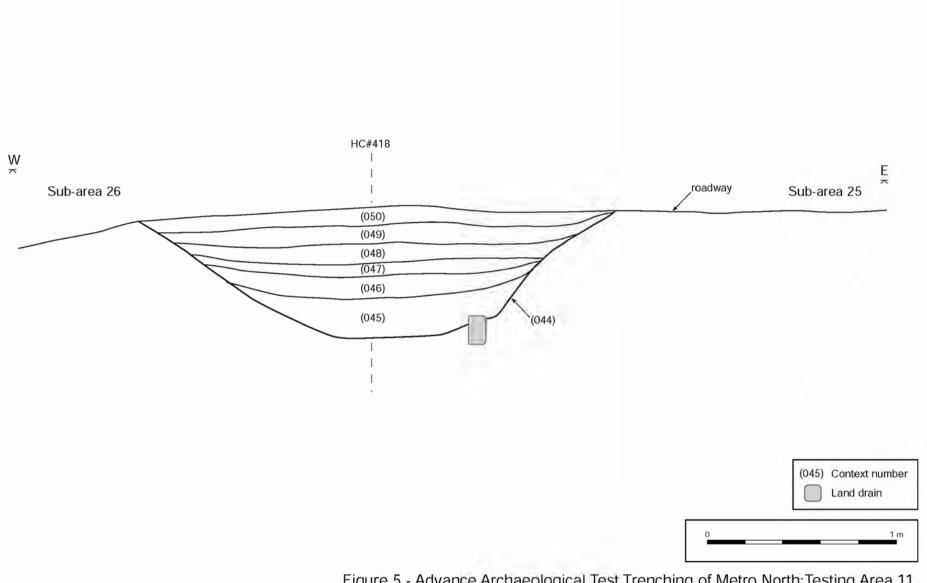


Figure 5 - Advance Archaeological Test Trenching of Metro North: Testing Area 11, Ballystruan and Ballymun townlands, Co. Dublin, RPA ref: (MN104) Dublin Airport Boundary (South) to M50 motorway. South-facing section of townland boundary HC#418, Test Trench 12, Sub-area 25.



Plate1 - Photograph of Test Trench 5, Sub-area 25, facing south.



Plate 2 - Photograph of Test Trench 10, Sub-area 25, facing east-northeast.



Plate 3 - Photograph of Test Trench 5, Sub-area 17 with former field boundary (042) in background, facing north-northeast



Plate 4 - Photograph of archaeological ditch (026), burnt spread (023) and ditch (021) in Test Trench 3 (Ballymun 1), facing west.



Plate 5 - Photograph of curvilinear feature (029) in Test Trench 24, facing east.



Plate 6 - Photograph of burnt spread (023) in Test Trench 25 (Ballymun 1), facing north.



Plate 7 - Photograph of pits (032), (034) and ditch/paleo-channel (036) in Test Trenches 16, 26 and 27 (Ballymun 2), facing Northeast



Plate 9 - View along the townland boundary (HC#418), facing southwest.



Plate 8 - Photograph of Pits (032), (034) and (040) (Ballymun 2) in Test Trenches 16, 26 and 27, facing northwest



Plate 10 - View along townland boundary (HC#418), facing southwest.



Plate 11 - View along south end of townland boundary (HC#418), facing southeast.



Plate 13 - View along townland boundary and trackway (HC#418) from Sub-area 27, facing north.



Plate 12 - View along trackway on line of townland boundary (HC#418), facing south.



Plate 14 - South-facing section across townland boundary (HC#418), Test Trench 12, Sub-area 25.

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Appendix 1: Field Register

Testing Area	Sub-area	Townland	Description	Total Linear Metres	Services Present
11	25	Ballystruan	In potato stubble at time of testing. Medium- sized, roughly rectangular field, with very gradual natural gradient sloping from north down to south (1.6644ha).	973	None
11	26 and 27	Ballymun	In potato stubble at time of testing. Large-sized, roughly rectangular field, with very gradual natural gradient sloping from north down to south. No obvious division between Sub-areas 26 and 27 (1.8244ha).	1949	None
	1		Total	2922	

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Appendix 2: Trench Register

Testing Area	Sub- area	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description	Summary of Features
11	25	1	100.00	2.00	0.50	ENE/WSE	Sod and Topsoil (001): Dark greyish brown silty clay with humus material, occasional sub- angular stones and 19th century ceramic. Interfacial layer (002): Light to mid-greyish yellow silty clay. Natural subsoil (003): Light greyish yellow-brownish yellow silty clay with occasional small- medium sub-angular stones. No features of archaeological significance identified.	 Land drains (004) and (020) running E/W in the west and east end of the test trench respectively. Furrows (005) and (006) running E/W in the west end/centre of the test trench. Linear (007) running NNW/SSE in the centre of the test trench Land drain (008) running NNW/SSE in east end of the test trench.

Testing Area	Sub- area	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description	Summary of Features
11	25	2	100.00	2.00	0.32	ENE/WSE	Sod and Topsoil (001): Dark greyish brown silty clay with humus material, occasional sub- angular stones and 19th century ceramic. Interfacial layer (002): Light to mid-greyish yellow silty clay. Natural subsoil (003): Light brownish yellow boulder clay. No features of archaeological significance identified.	 Modern drain (009) running NW/SE in south end of the test trench. Series of furrows (010) running E/W throughout the test trench.

Testing Area	Sub- area	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description	Summary of Features
11	25	3	100.00	2.00	0.40	ENE/WSE	Sod and Topsoil (001): Dark greyish brown silty clay with humus material, occasional sub- angular stones and 19th century ceramic. Interfacial layer (002): Light to mid-greyish yellow silty clay. Natural subsoil (003): Light greyish yellow-brownish yellow silty clay with occasional small- medium sub-angular stones. No features of archaeological significance identified.	No features present in this test trench.

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Testing Area	Sub- area	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description	Summary of Features
11	25	4	97.00	2.00	0.30	ENE/WSE	Sod and Topsoil (001): Mid- brown silty clay with humus material and occasional sub- angular stones. Interfacial layer (002): Light to mid-greyish yellow silty clay. Natural subsoil (003): Light greyish yellow silty clay with occasional small-medium sub- angular stones. No features of archaeological significance identified.	 Series of furrows (010) running E/W throughout the test trench. Land drain (011) running NW/SE in east end of the test trench. Linear (012) running NNW/SSE in east end of the test trench.
11	25	5	100.00	2.00	0.29	NNW/SSE	Sod and Topsoil (001): Dark greyish brown silty clay with humus material and modern pottery Interfacial layer (002): Light to mid-greyish yellow silty clay. Natural subsoil (003): Mid-yellow silty clay.	 Field drain (013) running E/W in the centre of the test trench. Field drain (014) running SE/NW in the centre and south end of the test trench.

Sub- area	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description	Summary of Features
						No features of archaeological	
						significance identified.	
25	6	100.00	2.00	0.28	NNW/SSE	Sod and Topsoil (001): Dark	Field drains (015) and (016) running
						greyish brown silty clay with	E/W in the centre and south end of
						humus material and modern	the test trench respectively.
						pottery	
						Interfacial layer (002): Light to	
						mid-greyish yellow silty clay.	
						Natural subsoil (003): Mid-yellow	
						silty clay.	
						No features of archaeological	
						significance identified.	
	area	area No.	area No. (m)	area No. (m) (m)	area No. (m) (m) (m)	area No. (m) (m) (m)	areaNo.(m)(m)(m)(m)areaNo.(m)(m)(m)No features of archaeological significance identified.256100.002.000.28NNW/SSESod and Topsoil (001): Dark greyish brown silty clay with humus material and modern pottery266100.002.000.28NNW/SSESod and Topsoil (001): Dark greyish brown silty clay with humus material and modern pottery276100.002.000.28NNW/SSESod and Topsoil (001): Dark greyish brown silty clay with humus material and modern pottery286100.002.000.28NNW/SSESod and Topsoil (001): Dark greyish brown silty clay with humus material and modern pottery296100.00100.00100.00NO20100.00100.00100.00NO20100.00100.00100.00NO20100.00100.00100.00NO20100.00100.00100.00NO20100.00100.00100.0020100.00100.00100.0020100.00100.00100.0020100.00100.00100.0020100.00100.00100.0020100.00100.00100.0020100.00100.00100.0020100.00100.00100.0020100.00100.00100.0020100.00100.00 <td< td=""></td<>

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Testing Area	Sub- area	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description	Summary of Features
11	25	7	100.00	2.00	0.35	NNW/SSE	Sod and Topsoil (001): Mid- brown silty clay with humus material. Interfacial layer (002): Light to mid-greyish yellow silty clay. Natural subsoil (003): Light brownish yellow boulder clay. No features of archaeological significance identified.	 No features present in this test trench.
11	25	8	100.00	2.00	0.45	N/S	Sod and Topsoil (001): Dark greyish brown silty clay with humus material, occasional sub- angular stones and 19th century ceramic. Interfacial layer (002): Light to mid-greyish yellow silty clay. Natural subsoil (003): Mid- greyish yellow silty clay with moderate small sub-angular stones.	 Linear (017) running NNE/SSW in the centre of the test trench. Land drain (018) running ESE/WNW in the centre of the test trench.

Testing Area	Sub- area	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description	Summary of Features
							No features of archaeological significance identified.	
11	25	9	50.00	2.00	0.40	N/S	Sod and Topsoil (001): Dark greyish brown silty clay with humus material, occasional sub- angular stones and 19th century ceramic. Interfacial layer (002): Light to mid-greyish yellow silty clay. Natural subsoil (003): Mid- greyish yellow silty clay with moderate small sub-angular stones. No features of archaeological significance identified.	Land drain (019) running E/W in north end of the test trench.

Testing Area	Sub- area	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description	Summary of Features
11	25	10	26.00	2.00	0.40	NW/SE	Sod and Topsoil (001): Dark greyish brown silty clay with humus material, occasional sub- angular stones and 19th century ceramic. Interfacial layer (002): Light to mid-greyish yellow silty clay. Natural subsoil (003): Mid- greyish yellow silty clay with moderate small sub-angular stones. No features of archaeological significance identified.	 No features present in this test trench.

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Testing Area	Sub- area	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description	Summary of Features
11	25	11	100.00	2.00	0.29	WNW/ESE	Sod and Topsoil (001): Dark greyish brown silty clay with humus material. Interfacial layer (002): Light to mid-greyish yellow silty clay. Natural subsoil (003): Mid-yellow silty clay with moderate small sub- angular stones. No features of archaeological significance identified.	No features present in this test trench.
11	25	12	15.00	2.77	0.81	ENE/WSW	Sod and Topsoil (001): Dark greyish brown silty clay with humus material occasional sub- angular and stones. Interfacial layer (002): Light to mid-greyish yellow silty clay. Natural subsoil (003): Mid- greyish yellow silty clay with moderate small sub-angular stones.	• Townland boundary between Ballymun and Ballystruan, consisted of a ditch, measuring 0.81 m in height and 2.77 m wide at its northern end, an earthen trackway, and a 2 m-high barbed-wire fence surrounding an industrial site at its southern end. The ditch appeared to have been dug by modern machinery - possibly as an overflow

Testing Area	Sub- area	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description	Summary of Features
								for the stream (Mayne River) immediately to the north - rather than being an original feature of the townland boundary. It was heavily overgrown with brambles (Rubus fructicosus), a likely coloniser rather than a deliberate cultivar.
11	26	1	200.00	2.00	0.40	ENE/WSW	Topsoil (001): Dark brown sticky clay with moderate small – medium sized angular stone. Interface: Mid-brown silty clay containing occasional pebbles. Natural subsoil (003): Mottled yellow brown boulder clay which contained frequent small – medium sized angular stones. No features of archaeological significance identified.	 A series of land drains, NW/SE (red ceramic pipe positioned in a matrix of small rounded well sorted pebbles) were identified throughout the trench at 3 m, 62 m, 70 m and 110 m from the WSW end of the trench. They measured approximately 0.25 m in width by 0.20 m in depth. A series of plough furrows orientated NE/SW were also noted within the trench. They measured approximately 0.40 m in depth by

Testing Area	Sub- area	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description	Summary of Features
								0.20 m in depth.
11	26	2	200.00 m	2.00 m	0.4 m	ENE/WSW	Topsoil (001): Dark brown sticky clay with moderate small – medium sized angular stone. Interface: Mid-brown silty clay containing occasional pebbles. Natural subsoil (003): Mottled yellow brown boulder clay which contained frequent small – medium sized angular stones. No features of archaeological significance identified.	 A series of land drains, NW/SE (red ceramic pipe positioned in a matrix of small rounded well sorted pebbles) were identified throughout the trench and relate to those identified in Trench 1. They measured approximately 0.25 m in width by 0.20 m in depth. A number of plough furrows orientated NE/SW were also noted within the trench measuring approximately 0.40 m in depth by 0.20 m in depth. A north/south orientated ditch/gully was identified 3 m from the western end of the trench. It measured 2 m in width by 0.50 m in depth and was filled by light brown compact silty clay. Animal bone fragments and

Testing Area	Sub- area	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description	Summary of Features
								post-medieval pottery (blackware and creamware) was identified within the fill.
11	26	3	200.00 m	2.00 m	0.40 m	ENE/WSW	Topsoil (001): Dark brown sticky clay with moderate small – medium sized angular stone. Interface: Mid-brown silty clay containing occasional pebbles. Natural subsoil (003): Mottled yellow brown boulder clay which contained frequent small – medium sized angular stones.	 A burnt spread (023) most likely of prehistoric origin was identified 7 m from the western end of the trench. Additional Test Trenches 24 and 25 were excavated to establish the nature and extent of the spread. The burnt spread measured 7 m north/south by 5 m by 0.50 m in depth. A north/south linear feature (possible ditch) was identified to the west of burnt spread (021). It measured 1.50 m in width by 0.50 m in depth and was filled by light grey brown silty clay of moderate compaction. A linear feature measuring 0.25 m in width was identified 1 m east of

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Testing Area	Sub- area	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description	Summary of Features
								 burnt mound (024). A north/south linear feature (possible ditch was identified 0.40 m east of linear feature (026). It was filled by two fills; the lower fill (027) consisted of burnt mound material and the upper fill (028) consisted of a light grey material.
11	26	4	200.00 m	2.00 m	0.40 m	ENE/WSW	Topsoil (001): Dark brown sticky clay with moderate small – medium sized angular stone. Interface: Mid-brown silty clay containing occasional pebbles. Natural subsoil (003): Mottled yellow brown boulder clay which contained frequent small – medium sized angular stones. No features of archaeological significance identified.	 A series of land drains, NW/SE (red ceramic pipe positioned in a matrix of small rounded well sorted pebbles) were identified throughout the eastern end of the trench which most likely relate to those identified in Trenches 1 and 2. They measured approximately 0.25 m in width by 0.20 m in depth. A number of plough furrows orientated NE/SW were also noted within the trench measuring

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Testing Area	Sub- area	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description	Summary of Features
								approximately 0.40 m in depth by
								0.20 m in depth.
								• A large north/south orientated linear
								feature (021) was identified
								approximately 8 m from the western
								end of Trench 4. It measured 3.10 m
								in width by 0.25 m in depth and was
								filled by light grey brown silty clay. It
								is likely that this feature is the same
								as feature in Trench 3 as they are on
								the same alignment.
								• A north/south ditch was identified 7
								m from (021). It was linear in plan
								measuring 1.10 m in width. It was
								filled by light brown silty clay with
								inclusions of charcoal flecks and
								occasional small stones. Post-
								medieval pottery was noted on the
								surface of the fill (White ware). This
								feature is likely associated to (026)
								in Trench 3 which suggests it cuts

Testing Area	Sub- area	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description	Summary of Features
11	27	5	50.00	2.00 m	0.45 m	NNE/SSW	Topsoil (001): Dark-brown sticky	 across the fulacht-type material. Post-med field boundary – an E/W
			m				silty clay containing occasional small angular stones. Natural subsoil (003) : Light orange brown boulder clay which contained decayed stone. No features of archaeological significance identified .	 Linear ditch (042), 3.00 m in width was located 20.00 m from S end of trench. An ESE/WNW stone filled land drain was identified 36 m from the southern end of the trench. It measured 0.35 m in width.
11	27	6	60.00 m	2.00 m	0.45 m	NNE/SSW	Topsoil (001): Dark-brown sticky silty clay containing occasional small angular stones. Natural subsoil (003): Light orange brown boulder clay which contained decayed stone. No features of archaeological significance identified.	 E/W Linear ditch (042), width 3.00 m by 0.90 m in depth was located 20.00 m from S end of trench. It was filled by light brown silty clay of moderate compaction (043). Post medieval (white ware) pottery was identified within the fill. An east/west stone filled land drain was identified 21 m from the southern end of the trench. It

Testing Area	Sub- area	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description	Summary of Features
11	27	7	68.00	2.00 m	0.35 m	NNE/SSW	Topsoil (001) : Dark-brown sticky	 measured 0.35 m in width. E/W Linear ditch (042), 3.00 m in
	21		m	2.00 m	0.00 m		 Silty clay containing occasional small angular stones. Natural subsoil (003): Light orange brown boulder clay which contained decayed stone. No features of archaeological significance identified. 	 W Linear ditch (042), 3.00 mm with and also identified in Trenches 5, and 6 was located 37.00 m from S end of trench An east/west stone filled land drain was identified 29 m from the southern end of the trench. It measured 0.35 m in width.
11	27	8	60.00 m	2.00 m	0.40 m	NNE/SSW	Topsoil (001): Dark-brown sticky silty clay containing occasional small angular stones. Natural subsoil (003): Light orange brown boulder clay which contained decayed stone. No features of archaeological significance identified.	 E/W Linear ditch (042), 3.00 m in width was located 47.00 m from S end of trench. It was filled by light brown silty clay of moderate compaction (043). This feature was also identified in Trenches 5, 6 and 7. An east/west stone filled land drain was identified 38 m from the southern end of the trench. It

Testing Area	Sub- area	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description	Summary of Features
								measured 0.35 m in width. This feature was also identified in Trenches 5, 6 and 7.
11	27	9	60.00 m	2.00 m	0.45 m	NNE/SSW	Topsoil (001): Dark-brown sticky silty clay containing occasional small angular stones. Natural subsoil (003): Light orange brown boulder clay which contained decayed stone. No features of archaeological significance identified.	 E/W Linear ditch (042), 3.00 m in width was located 50.00 m from S end of trench. It was filled by light brown silty clay of moderate compaction (043). This feature was also identified in Trenches 5, 6, 7 and 8. An east/west stone filled land drain was identified 42 m from the southern end of the trench. It measured 0.35 m in width. This feature was also identified in Trenches 5, 6, 7 and 8. A circular spread measuring 0.50 m in diameter by 0.05 m in depth was identified 38 m from the southern end of Trench 9. It consisted of dark

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Testing Area	Sub- area	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description	Summary of Features
								brown compact silty clay with inclusions of post medieval pottery and oyster shell.
11	27	10	60.00 m	1.80 m	0.45 m	NNW/SSE	Topsoil (001): Dark-brown sticky silty clay containing occasional small angular stones. Natural subsoil (003): Light orange brown boulder clay which contained decayed stone. No features of archaeological significance identified.	 E/W Linear ditch (042), 3.00 m in width was located 55.00 m from S end of trench. It was filled by light brown silty clay of moderate compaction (043). This feature was also identified in Trenches 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. An east/west stone filled land drain was identified within the upper fill of the above mentioned ditch. It measured 0.35 m in width.
11	27	11	60.00 m	2.00 m	0.45 m	NNE/SSW	Topsoil (001): Dark-brown sticky silty clay containing occasional small angular stones. Natural subsoil (003): Light orange brown boulder clay which	 No features were identified in the trench

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Testing Area	Sub- area	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description	Summary of Features
							contained decayed stone. No features of archaeological significance identified.	
11	26	12	24.00 m	2.00 m	0.45	NE/SW	Topsoil (001): Dark-brown sticky silty clay containing occasional small angular stones. Natural subsoil (003): Light orange brown boulder clay which contained decayed stone. No features of archaeological significance identified.	 E/W Linear ditch (042), 3.10 m in width by 0.70 m in depth was located 3.00 m from N end of trench. It was filled by dark brown silty clay of moderate compaction (043). Post- medieval pottery was noted within the fill.
11	26	13	60.00 m	2.00 m	0.40 m	NE/SW	Topsoil (001): Dark-brown sticky silty clay containing occasional small angular stones. Natural subsoil (003): Light orange brown boulder clay which contained decayed stone. No features of archaeological	 E/W Linear ditch (042), 3.10 m in width by 0.70 m in depth was located 51.00 m from S end of trench. It was filled by dark brown silty clay of moderate compaction (043). It was also identified in Trench 12. A NE/SW land drain was identified along the western side of the trench.

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Testing Area	Sub- area	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description	Summary of Features
							significance identified.	 It measured 42 m in length by 0.20 m in width by 0.10 m in depth. An east/west stone filled land drain was identified 48 m from the southern end of the trench. It cut ditch (038) and measured 0.30 m in width by 0.25 m in depth. A red ceramic drain pipe was identified at the base of this feature.
11	26	14	63.00 m	2.00 m	0.40 m	NNE/SSW	Topsoil (001): Dark-brown sticky silty clay containing occasional small angular stones. Natural subsoil (003): Light orange brown boulder clay which contained decayed stone. No features of archaeological significance identified.	 A stone filled linear drain was identified 2 m from the southern end of Trench 14. It measured 0.30 m in width. A second stone filled linear drain was identified 50 m from the southern end of Trench 14. it measured 0.30 m in width
11	26	15	63.00 m	2.00 m	0.45 m	NNE/SSW	Topsoil (001) : Dark-brown sticky silty clay containing occasional	• A stone filled linear drain was identified 9 m from the northern end

Testing Area	Sub- area	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description	Summary of Features
							small angular stones. Natural subsoil (003) : Light orange brown boulder clay which contained decayed stone. No features of archaeological significance identified .	of Trench 15. It measured 0.30 m in width.
11	26	16	75.00 m	2.00 m	0.40 m	NNE/SSW	 Topsoil (001): Dark-brown sticky silty clay containing occasional small angular stones. Interface: Light brown silty clay of moderate compaction Natural subsoil (003): Light orange brown boulder clay which contained decayed stone. No features of archaeological significance identified. 	 A stone filled linear drain was identified 7 m from the northern end of Trench 16. It measured 0.30 m in width. A circular pit (032) was located in Trench 16, 26 m from the southern end of Trench 1; it was circular in plan, measured 1.15 m in diameter by 0.10 m was filled by (033) a black silty charcoal stained clay with inclusions of heat affected stone

Testing Area	Sub- area	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description	Summary of Features
								 Irregular shaped pit (034) was located approximately 1 m north of (032) within Test Trench 16; it was roughly kidney shaped in plan, measured 2.10 m north/south x 1.50 m and was filled by (035) a black silty charcoal stained clay with inclusions of heat affected stones.
11	26	17	80.00 m	2.00 m	0.45 m	NNE/SSW	Topsoil (001): Dark-brown sticky silty clay containing occasional small angular stones. Natural subsoil (003): Light orange brown boulder clay which contained decayed stone. No features of archaeological significance identified.	 E/W Linear ditch (042), 2.60 m in width by 0.90 m in depth was located 5.00 m from NE end of trench. It was filled by dark brown silty clay of moderate compaction (043). A ceramic drainage pipe was located near the base. It was also identified in Trench 16. A stone filled linear drain was

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Testing Area	Sub- area	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description	Summary of Features
								identified 45 m from the southern end of Trench 17. It measured 0.30 m in width.
11	26	18	90.00 m	2.00 m	0.60 m	NNE/SSW	Topsoil (001): Dark-brown sticky silty clay containing occasional small angular stones. Natural subsoil (003): Light orange brown boulder clay which contained decayed stone. No features of archaeological significance identified.	 E/W linear ditch (042), post medieval boundary 2.60 m in width was located 5.00 m from NE end of Trench 18. It was filled by dark brown silty clay of moderate compaction (043). It was also identified in Trench 16 and 17. Corresponds to anomaly on geophysical survey A stone filled linear drain was identified 20 m from the Northern end of Trench 18. It measured 0.30 m in width.
11	26	19	75.00 m	1.80 m	0.40 m	NNE/SSW	Topsoil (001) : Dark-brown sticky silty clay containing occasional small angular stones.	 E/W linear ditch (042), post medieval boundary 2.60 m in width was located 5.00 m from NE end of Trench 19. It was filled by dark

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Testing Area	Sub- area	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description	Summary of Features
							Natural subsoil (003): Light orange brown boulder clay which contained decayed stone. No features of archaeological significance identified.	 brown silty clay of moderate compaction (043). It was also identified in Trench 16, 17 and 18. Corresponds to anomaly on geophysical survey A stone filled linear drain was identified 20 m from the Northern end of Trench 19. It measured 0.30 m in width
11	26	20	66.00 m	1.80 m	0.45 m	NNE/SSW	Topsoil (001): Dark-brown sticky silty clay containing occasional small angular stones. Natural subsoil (003): Light orange brown boulder clay which contained decayed stone. No features of archaeological significance identified.	 A stone filled linear drain was identified 65 m from the S end of Trench 20. It measured 0.30 m in width.
11	26	21	63.00 m	2.00 m	0.45 m	NNE/SSW	Topsoil (001) : Dark-brown sticky silty clay containing occasional	A land drain orientated north/south was identified within Trench 21. It

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Testing Area	Sub- area	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description	Summary of Features
							small angular stones. Natural subsoil (003) : Light orange brown boulder clay which contained decayed stone. No features of archaeological significance identified .	 measured 0.30 m in width An E/W linear ditch (042), post medieval boundary 2.60 m in width was located at the northern end of Trench 21. It was filled by dark brown silty clay of moderate compaction (043). It was also identified in Trench 16, 17, 18 and 19. Corresponds to anomaly on geophysical survey
11	26	22	70.00 m	2.00 m	0.45 m	NNE/SSW	Topsoil (001): Dark-brown sticky silty clay containing occasional small angular stones. Natural subsoil (003): Light orange brown boulder clay which contained decayed stone. No features of archaeological significance identified.	No features were identified
11	26	23	10.00	2.00 m	0.45 m	ENE/WSW	Topsoil (001): Dark-brown sticky	A variation in the natural boulder

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Testing Area	Sub- area	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description	Summary of Features
			m				silty clay containing occasional small angular stones. Natural subsoil (003) : Light orange brown boulder clay which contained decayed stone. A variation in the natural boulder clay was identified mid way along the trench No features of archaeological significance identified .	clay, a band of dark grey brown silty clay with frequent amounts of decayed stone was identified 5 m from the WSW end of the trench which seems to correspond to the results of the geophysical survey.
11	26	24	6.00 m	2.00 m	0.40 m	North/south	Topsoil (001): Dark brown sticky clay with moderate small – medium sized angular stone. Interface: Mid-brown silty clay containing occasional pebbles. Natural subsoil (003): Mottled yellow brown boulder clay which contained frequent small – medium sized angular stones.	 A burnt spread (023) most likely of prehistoric origin was identified 2 m from the southern end of the trench. The burnt spread extended into Test Trenches 3 and 25 and measured 7 m north/south by 5 m by 0.50 m in depth. A northwest/southeast curvilinear feature (029) (possible ditch) was identified to the north of burnt

Testing Area	Sub- area	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description	Summary of Features
								spread. It measured 7 m in length by 0.50 m in width by and was filled by light grey brown silty clay of moderate compaction (030) and a dark black charcoal stained silty clay with inclusions of heat-affected stones (031).
11	26	25	6.00 m	2.00 m	0.40 m	North/south	Topsoil (001): Dark brown sticky clay with moderate small – medium sized angular stone. Interface: Mid-brown silty clay containing occasional pebbles. Natural subsoil (003): Mottled yellow brown boulder clay which contained frequent small – medium sized angular stones.	 A burnt spread (023) most likely of prehistoric origin was identified in the first 3 m of the trench. It extended into Test Trench 3 and Test Trench 24 and measured 7 m north/south by 5 m by 0.50 m in depth.

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Testing Area	Sub- area	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description	Summary of Features
11	26	26	7.00 m	5.50 m	0.40 m	NNE/SSW	Topsoil (001): Dark-brown sticky silty clay containing occasional small angular stones. Interface: Light brown silty clay of moderate compaction Natural subsoil (003): Light orange brown boulder clay which contained decayed stone. No features of archaeological significance identified.	 Possible pit (038) was located approximately 2 m east of (034) within Trench 26; it was subrectangular in plan, measured 1.10 m east/west x 0.75 and was filled by (039) a dark brown silty clay of moderate compaction with inclusions of charcoal and occasional small stones. Linear feature/possible ditch (026) was locate to the east of pit (034) and (032) within Trench 26, it measured 10 m in exposed length x 2.50 m in width x 0.15 m in depth. It was filled by a midbrown silty clay of moderate compaction.
11	26	27	7.00 m	3.00 m	0.40 m	NNE/SSW	Topsoil (001): Dark-brown sticky	Possible pit (040) was located

Testing Area	Sub- area	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description	Summary of Features
							silty clay containing occasional small angular stones. Interface: Light brown silty clay of moderate compaction Natural subsoil (003): Light orange brown boulder clay which contained decayed stone. No features of archaeological significance identified.	1.75 m west of (034) within Additional Trench 27; it was circular in plan, measured 0.35 m in diameter was filled by (041) a dark brown/black silty clay of loose – moderate compaction.

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Appendix 3: Context Register

Context No.	Testing Area	Sub- area	Trench No.	Type (cut/fill/ deposit)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
001	11	25	ALL	Deposit	-	-	0.30	Moderately compact dark greyish brown silty clay with humus material, occasional small sub-angular stones and modern ceramic.	Sod and Topsoil (001)
002	11	25	ALL	Deposit	-	-	0.12	Light to mid-greyish yellow silty clay.	Interfacial layer
003	11	25	ALL	Deposit	-	-	-	Light greyish yellow silty clay with occasional small-medium sub-angular stones.	Natural subsoil
004	11	25	1	Cut & Fill	-	0.40	-	Land drain orientated E/W with fill of mid-brown silty clay and small-medium angular and sub-angular stones.	Cut and fill of land drain.

Context No.	Testing Area	Sub- area	Trench No.	Type (cut/fill/ deposit)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
005	11	25	1	Cut & Fill	-	0.20	-	Linear furrow orientated E/W with fill of dark grey brown silty clay.	Cut and fill of linear furrow.
006	11	25	1	Cut & Fill	-	0.20	-	Linear furrow orientated E/W with fill of dark grey brown silty clay.	Cut and fill of linear furrow.
007	11	25	1	Cut & Fill	-	-	0.09	Linear orientated NNW/SSE with a U-shaped base and filled with light grey silty clay and occasional small angular stones.	Cut and fill of linear.
008	11	25	1	Cut & Fill	-	0.40	0.30	Linear drain orientated NW/SE with steep/vertical sides and flat base. Fill is light brown silty clay with occasional small stones.	Cut and fill of drain.

Context No.	Testing Area	Sub- area	Trench No.	Type (cut/fill/ deposit)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
009	11	25	2	Cut & Fill	-	0.50	-	Linear drain orientated NNW/SSE with steep/vertical sides and flat base. Fill is light brown silty clay with occasional small stones.	Cut and fill of drain.
010	11	25	2,4	Cut & Fill	-	0.30	-	Linear furrows orientated E/W with fill of dark grey brown silty clay.	Cut and fill of series of furrows
011	11	25	4	Cut & Fill	-	0.50	-	Linear drain orientated NNW/SSE with steep/vertical sides and flat base. Fill is light brown silty clay with occasional small stones.	Cut and fill of drain.
012	11	25	4	Cut & Fill	-	1.30	0.20	Linear orientated NNW/SSE with fill of light brownish yellow silty clay	Cut and fill of linear.

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Context No.	Testing Area	Sub- area	Trench No.	Type (cut/fill/ deposit)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
013	11	25	5	Cut & Fill	-	-	-	Linear drain orientated E/W.	Cut and fill of drain.
014	11	25	5	Cut & Fill	-	-	-	Linear drain orientated SE- NW.	Cut and fill of drain.
015	11	25	6	Cut & Fill	-	-	-	Linear drain orientated E/W.	Cut and fill of drain.
016	11	25	6	Cut & Fill	-	-	-	Linear drain orientated E/W.	Cut and fill of drain.
017	11	25	8	Cut & Fill	-	0.20	0.04	Linear furrow orientated NNE/SSW with a concave base and fill of greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal.	Cut and fill of linear furrow.
018	11	25	8	Cut & Fill	-	0.35	-	Linear drain orientated ENE/WNW with fill of greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal.	Cut and fill of drain.
019	11	25	9	Cut & Fill	-	-	-	Linear drain orientated E/W	Cut and fill of drain.

Context No.	Testing Area	Sub- area	Trench No.	Type (cut/fill/ deposit)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
								with fill of mid-greyish brown silty clay with moderate small- medium stones.	
020	11	25	1	Cut & Fill	-	-	-	Linear drain orientated E/W.	Cut and fill of drain.
021	11	26	3	Cut	-	1.85	0.50	Linear ditch	Cut of linear ditch
022	11	26	3	Fill	-	-	-	Light brown silty clay	Lower fill of (021)
023	11	26	3, 24 and 25	Deposit	7.5	5	0.30	An oval shaped de[posit of black charcoal-stained silty clay with inclusions of heat- affected stone	Burnt spread
024	11	26	3	Cut	-	0.20	-	Linear feature	Cut of linear feature
025	11	26	3	Fill	-	-	-	A black charcoal stained silty clay	Fill of (024)
026	11	26	3	Cut	22	2	-	Possible ditch	Cut of possible ditch

Context No.	Testing Area	Sub- area	Trench No.	Type (cut/fill/ deposit)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
027	11	26	3	Fill	-	-	-	A black charcoal stained silty clay	Lower fill of (026)
028	11	26	3	Fill	-	-	-	A light grey silty clay	Upper fill of (026)
029	11	26	24	Cut	3	0.50	-	Curvilinear feature	Cut of curvilinear feature
030	11	26	24	Fill	-	-	-	A light grey silty clay	Lower fill of (029)
031	11	26	24	Fill	-	-	-	A black charcoal stained silty clay	Upper fill of (029)
032	11	26	16	Cut	1.15	1.15	0.15	A circular pit	Cut of circular pit
033	11	26	16	Fill	1.15	1.15	0.15	A black charcoal stained silty clay	Fill of pit (032)
034	11	26	16	Cut	2.10	1.50	-	An irregular shaped pit	Cut of irregular shaped pit
035	11	26	16	Fill	-	-	-	A black charcoal stained silty clay	Fill of pit (034)

Context No.	Testing Area	Sub- area	Trench No.	Type (cut/fill/ deposit)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
036	11	26	26	Cut	10	2.50	0.15	A linear feature	Possible ditch or paleo-channel
037	11	26	26	Fill	10	2.50	0.15	A light brown silty clay of moderate compaction	Fill of ditch/paleo-channel (036)
038	11	26	26	Cut	1.10	0.75	-	A sub-rectangular pit	Cut of sub-rectangular pit
039	11	26	26	Fill	1.10	0.75	-	A dark brown silty clay of moderate compaction	Fill of pit (038)
040	11	26	27	Cut	0.35	0.35	-	A circular pit	Cut of circular pit
041	11	26	27	Fill	0.35	0.35	-	A dark brown/black silty clay of loose compaction	Fill of pit (040)
042	11	25.26	5-19	Cut	250	3	0.90	A linear former field boundary identified on 1 st ed OS map.	Cut of former field boundary identified on 1 st ed OS map.
043	11	25,26	5-19	Fill	250	3	0.90	A dark brown silty clay of moderate compaction with inclusions of post-med pottery	Fill of former field boundary identified on 1 st ed OS map.

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Context No.	Testing Area	Sub- area	Trench No.	Type (cut/fill/ deposit)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
044	11	25	12	Cut	-	2.77	0.81	U-shaped in profile with gradual breaks of slope at top and bottom, gently sloping, slightly convex sides and a relatively flat base.	Cut of the townland boundary ditch (HC#418)
045	11	25	12	Fill	-	2.77	0.25	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay with very occasional angular stone inclusions.	Basal fill of townland boundary ditch (HC#418)
046	11	25	12	Fill	-	2.77	0.15	Mid- to light silty clay with inclusions of post-medieval pottery.	Secondary fill of townland boundary ditch (HC#418)
047	11	25	12	Fill	-	2.77	0.08	Dark brown/purple sandy silt with inclusions of angular stones.	Tertiary fill of townland boundary ditch (HC#418)
048	11	25	12	Fill	-	2.77	0.10	Light to mid-yellowish brown	Forth fill of townland boundary

Context No.	Testing Area	Sub- area	Trench No.	Type (cut/fill/ deposit)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
								silty clay with occasional angular stone inclusions	ditch (HC#418)
049	11	25	12	Fill	-	2.77	0.12	Mid-yellowish brown sandy silt with very occasional angular stone inclusions.	Fifth fill of townland boundary ditch (HC#418)
050	11	25	12	Fill	-	2.77	0.11	Dark brown sandy silt with inclusions of angular stones.	Upper fill of townland boundary ditch (HC#418)

Appendix 4: Photo Register

Photo No.	Camera No.	Sub- area	Trench No.	Townland	Direction Facing	Description
173	Casio 10	25	4	Ballystruan	ENE	General view of test trench 4
174	Casio 10	25	3	Ballystruan	ENE	General view of Test Trench 3
175	Casio 10	25	2	Ballystruan	ENE	General view of Test Trench 2
176	Casio 10	25	1	Ballystruan	ENE	General view of Test Trench 1
177	Casio 10	25	5	Ballystruan	S	General view of Test Trench 5
178	Casio 10	25	9	Ballystruan	S	General view of Test Trench 9
179	Casio 10	25	8	Ballystruan	S	General view of Test Trench 8
180	Casio 10	25	6	Ballystruan	S	General view of Test Trench 6
181	Casio 10	25	7	Ballystruan	S	General view of Test Trench 7
182	Casio 10	25	10	Ballystruan	E	General view of Test Trench 10
183	Casio 10	25	11	Ballystruan	W	General view of Test Trench 11
0210	Casio 11c	26	3	Ballymun	WSW	General shot of Trench 3
0211	Casio 11c	26	2	Ballymun	WSW	General shot of Trench 2
0212	Casio 11c	26	1	Ballymun	WSW	General shot of Trench 1
0213	Casio 11c	27	6	Ballymun	E	West facing section of east/west post medieval field boundary within Trench 6
0214	Casio 11c	27	6	Ballymun	NE	West facing section of east/west post medieval field boundary within Trench 6
0215	Casio 11c	27	6	Ballymun	NNE	General shot of Trench 6
0216	Casio	27	6	Ballymun	NNE	General shot of Trench 6

Photo No.	Camera No.	Sub- area	Trench No.	Townland	Direction Facing	Description
	11c					
0217	Casio 11c	26	1-4	Ballymun	NE	General shot of Trenches 1 - 4
0218	Casio 11c	27	5	Ballymun	NNE	General shot of Trench 5
0219	Casio 11c	27	7	Ballymun	NNE	General shot of Trench 7
0220	Casio 11c	27	8	Ballymun	NNE	Land drain identified within Trench 8
0221	Casio 11c	27	8	Ballymun	NNE	General shot of Trench 8
0222	Casio 11c	27	9	Ballymun	SSW	General shot of Trench 9
0223	Casio 11c	27	9	Ballymun	SSW	General shot of Trench 9
0224	Casio 11c	27	10	Ballymun	SSW	General shot of Trench 10
0225	Casio 11c	27	10	Ballymun	SSW	General shot of Trench 10
0226	Casio 11c	27	11	Ballymun	SSW	General shot of Trench 11
0227	Casio 11c	27	11	Ballymun	SSW	General shot of Trench 11
0228	Casio 11c	26	12	Ballymun	NE	General shot of Trench 12
0229	Casio 11c	26	13	Ballymun	NE	General shot of Trench 13
0230	Casio 11c	26	14	Ballymun	NNE	General shot of Trench 14
0231	Casio 11c	26	15	Ballymun	SSW	General shot of Trench 15
0232	Casio 11c	26	A	Ballymun	ENE	General shot of Trench 26
0233	Casio	26	17	Ballymun	NE	General shot of Trench 12

Photo No.	Camera No.	Sub- area	Trench No.	Townland	Direction Facing	Description
	11c					
0234	Casio 11c	26	17	Ballymun	ENE	Large east/west post medieval field boundary within northernmost part of Trench 17
0235	Casio 11c					N/A
0236	Casio 11c	26	18 and 19	Ballymun	SSW	General shot of Trenches 18 and 19
0237	Casio 11c	26	18 and 19	Ballymun	SSW	Land drain identified within Trenches 18 and 19
0238	Casio 11c	26	19	Ballymun	SSW	General shot of Trench 19
0239	Casio 11c	26	23	Ballymun	NE	General shot of Trench 23
0240	Casio 11c	26	20	Ballymun	NNW	General shot of Trench 20
0241	Casio 11c	26	21	Ballymun	NNW	General shot of Trench 21
0242	Casio 11c	26	22	Ballymun	NNW	General shot of Trench 21
0243	Casio 11c	26	N/A	Ballymun	SE	Southeastern part of TB HC#418
0244	Casio 11c	24	N/A	Ballystruan/ Ballymun	NNW	TB HC#418 from Sub-area 25
0245	Casio 11c	25	N/A	Ballystruan/ Ballymun	NW	TB HC#418 from Sub-area 25
0246	Casio 11c	26	N/A	Ballystruan/ Ballymun	WNW	Roadway delineating TB HC#418
0247	Casio 11c	26	N/A	Ballystruan/ Ballymun	WNW	Roadway delineating TB HC#418
0248	Casio 11c	26	N/A	Ballystruan/ Ballymun	N	Roadway delineating TB HC#418
0249	Casio 11c	26	N/A	Ballystruan/ Ballymun	N	Roadway delineating TB HC#418

Photo No.	Camera No.	Sub- area	Trench No.	Townland	Direction Facing	Description
0250	Casio 11c	26	N/A	Ballystruan/ Ballymun	Ν	Roadway delineating TB HC#418
0251	Casio 11c	26	N/A	Ballystruan/ Ballymun	N	Roadway delineating TB HC#418
0252	Casio 11c	26	A and B	Ballymun	NW	Test Trenches 26 and 27 excavated adjacent to Trench 16
0253	Casio 11c	26	A and B	Ballymun	NW	Test Trenches 26 and 27 excavated adjacent to Trench 16
0254	Casio 11c	26	N/A	Ballymun	NW	South southeast facing section through TB HC#418
0255	Casio 11c	26	N/A	Ballymun	NW	South southeast facing section through TB HC#418
0256	Casio 11c	26	N/A	Ballymun	NW	South southeast facing section through TB HC#418
0257	Casio 11c	26	N/A	Ballymun	NW	South southeast facing section through TB HC#418
0258	Casio 11c	26	N/A	Ballymun	NW	South southeast facing section through TB HC#418
0259	Casio 11c	26	16	Ballymun	SW	Northeast-facing section through burnt pit identified in T16
0260	Casio 11c	26	A	Ballymun	SW	Northeast-facing section through linear feature identified in T16
0261	Casio 11c	26	3	Ballymun	S	Possible ditch within T3 located to the east of burnt mound material
0262	Casio 11c	26	3	Ballymun	WSW	Burnt mound material within the westernmost part of Trench 3
0263	Casio 11c	26	D	Ballymun	NNW	Burnt mound material within Test Trench 25
0264	Casio 11c	26	N/A	Ballymun	NE	Backfilled trenches within Sub-area 26

Photo No.	Camera No.	Sub- area	Trench No.	Townland	Direction Facing	Description
0265	Casio 11c	26	N/A	Ballymun	NE	Backfilled trenches within Sub-area 26
0266	Casio 11c	26	N/A	Ballymun	E	Backfilled trenches within Sub-area 26
0267	Casio 11c	26	N/A	Ballymun	NE	Gate to Testing Area 11 closed and locked
0268	Casio 11c	26	N/A	Ballymun	NE	Boulders re-positioned in front of access way to Testing Area 11

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Appendix 5: Drawing Register

Drawing No.	Туре	Scale	Test No.	Trench	Townland	Description	
001	Section	1:10	12, 25	Sub-area	Ballystruan	South-facing section townland boundary HC#418	of

Archive Quantities

Item	Quantity
Context Sheets	43
Trench Record Sheets	31
Field record sheets	2
Drawings	0
Photographs	95
Registers	4
Notebooks	0