

Archaeological Test Excavation Report
In advance of proposed enabling works at
Scholarstown Road, Dublin 16

CLIENT: Ardstone Homes Ltd

DATE: 19.06.19

Scholarstown Road, Knocklyon, Dublin 16

Testing of Enabling Works Areas

SITE NAME	Scholarstown Road
CLIENT	Ardstone Homes
INVESTIGATION TYPE	Archaeological Assessment
LICENCE NO	N/A
PLANNING REF	SD19A/0088
TOWNLANDS	Scholarstown
IRISH TRANSVERSE MERCATOR	712452, 726879 (centre of site)
RMP NO	N/A
RPS NO	N/A
ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT	Archer Heritage Planning Ltd.
ARCHAEOLOGIST	Aidan O'Connell
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SUMMARY

This archaeological assessment undertaken on lands in Scholarstown, Knocklyon, Dublin 16 has been prepared by Archer Heritage Planning Ltd for Ardstone Homes. The test trench assessment was undertaken in June 2019 by Aidan O'Connell of Archer Heritage Planning Ltd. in response to a request for additional information from South Dublin County Council in relation to an application to carry out enabling works in advance of overall site development. Test trenching was carried out under licence (18E0458ext) issued by the Department of Culture Heritage and the Gaeltacht in consultation with the National Museum of Ireland. This assessment follows previous geophysical survey, targeted test trenching and full excavation which has been carried out at the site in advance of a proposed residential development.

Testing was carried out on 14 June 2019 in order to ascertain the location, nature, date, character, extent and significance of any potential archaeological features within the boundary of the enabling works areas and to reveal the horizontal extent of all archaeological sites/features/deposits and the vertical extent of any archaeological stratigraphy. Test trenches were targeted on areas of proposed ground disturbance. A total of 305 linear meters of test trenches amounting to 596 sq m were excavated across the site of proposed enabling works. A modern refuse pit and a post medieval linear feature were recorded in the course of testing. No features of archaeological significance were recorded.

Recommendations

It is recommended that groundwork's associated with the enabling works be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist.

NOTE: All conclusions and recommendations expressed in this report are subject to the approval of The Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DCHG) and the relevant local authorities. As the statutory body responsible for the protection of Ireland's archaeological and cultural heritage resource, the DCHG may issue alternative or additional recommendations.

Revision	Status	Date	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Approved by
1	FINAL	19-06-2019	AOC (Archer)	LC(Archer)	CMG

1. INTRODUCTION

This archaeological assessment undertaken on lands in Scholarstown, Knocklyon, Dublin 16 (ITM 712452, 726879; Figure 1) has been prepared by Archer Heritage Planning Ltd for Ardstone Homes. The test trench assessment was undertaken in June 2019 by Aidan O'Connell of Archer Heritage Planning Ltd. It was carried out under licence (18E0458ext) issued by the Department of Culture Heritage and the Gaeltacht in consultation with the National Museum of Ireland. This assessment follows previous geophysical survey, targeted test trenching and full excavation (Nichols 2018; O'Connell 2018; O'Connell 2019) which have been carried out at the site in advance of a proposed residential development. The current assessment was undertaken in response to a request for additional information from South Dublin County Council in relation to a separate application to carry out enabling works in advance of overall site development.

1.1 Proposed Development

The proposed development involves the demolition of an existing bungalow and the diversion of an existing private foul drainage network within the boundary of the subject site (maintaining services to existing third party connections). A second extant dwelling located towards the east of the subject lands lies outside the boundary of the current proposal. The diversion of the foul sewer will entail ground disturbance works within a 10m wide works corridor. The redundant foul sewer pipework will remain in situ during these proposed works. It is envisaged that this will be removed in subsequent permanent works. Also, an area situated to the south of the bungalow has been set aside for construction of a site compound and storage of spoil and building materials and, the existing entrance laneway will be widened to facilitate safe access (Figure 2). The compound and storage areas will be reinstated on completion of the enabling works.

1.2 Archaeological Requirement

This Archaeological Impact Assessment was carried out in respect of the following request for additional information from South Dublin County Council:

SD19A/0088

2. Archaeological Impact Assessment

(a) The applicant is requested to engage the services of a suitably qualified archaeologist to carry out an archaeological assessment of the development site. No sub-surface work must be undertaken in the absence of the archaeologist without his/her express consent.

(b) The assessment must describe the impacts and likely impacts and proposed mitigation. In particular, it must address the following aspects of the proposals contained in the current planning application and include information as specified below:

(i) The results of any archaeological investigations already carried out and of any further or other archaeological excavations carried out as part of archaeological assessment of the proposed development

(ii) A non-technical account of the archaeological excavations.

(iii) Details of the demolition works.

(iv) Details of the construction of compounds and hardstand areas for machinery and site management facilities with regard to archaeological impacts and likely impacts.

(v) Details of construction of the course of the diverted pipelines and associated infrastructure including construction corridor, soil storage areas, storage areas and for building materials and routeways.

(vi) Details of the plans for the removal of existing pipelines and associated infrastructure that are to be made redundant.

(vii) Details of any other related ground works, regarding or landscaping associated with the proposed development.

(c) The archaeologist must carry out any relevant documentary research and inspect the site. Test trenches will be excavated at locations chosen by the archaeologist (licensed under section 26 of the National Monuments Acts 1930, as amended), having consulted the site drawings.

(d) Having completed the work, the archaeologist is requested to submit a written report to the Planning Authority and to the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht. Where archaeological material/features are shown to be present, preservation in situ, preservation by record (excavation) or monitoring may be required.

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

The development site comprises three fields of agricultural grazing lands with a bungalow in the centre, a further residence to the SE and a small stable block to the NW. The two fields which border Scholarstown Road are large square flat fields covered in heavy grass while the third field is a narrow E-W strip bordering the Dargle Wood housing estate to the north. Existing boundaries comprise mature trees along Scholarstown Road with a modern concrete block wall along its length, to the west there are more mature trees while the northern and eastern boundaries are modern boundary walls of the surrounding housing estates. There is a significant fall of ground from the southwest (86.5 m OD) to the northeast corner (78.5 m OD).

3. METHOD STATEMENT

The following sources were consulted in the preparation of this report:

- Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)/ Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)¹
- Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland
- Aerial photography
- Historical maps
- Documentary research
- Relevant on-line databases (e.g. Excavation Bulletin; NRA Archaeological Database).

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

4.1 *Brief archaeological & historical background*

Scholarstown townland formed part of the Manor of Rathfarnham purchased, about 1589, by Adam Loftus. The earliest recorded tenant of Scholarstown House is Henry Jones who fell victim to the rebels during a sustained siege of Rathfarnham in 1641. The records of 1659 show a David Gibson in residence. Following the death of Sir Adam Loftus at the Siege of Limerick (1691), the property passed to his only daughter and, through her, to the Wharton family who dissipated their inheritance. About 1723, Speaker William Connolly acquired most of the land in the area including Scholarstown House. To this day, a part of one of the fields is known as "Connolly's freehold". Known as Schoolers Town, Schollarstone and Scholardstown, is said to derive from the family name Schollard (Ball 1905).

4.2 *Record of Monuments & Places*

The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) is a statutory inventory of archaeological sites protected under the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004 (Section 12, 1994 Act), compiled and maintained by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI). The inventory concentrates on pre-1700 AD sites and is based on a previous inventory known as the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) which does not have legal protection or status (see www.archaeology.ie). **There are no recorded monuments located within the site itself; there are a small number of RMP sites in the wider area (Figure 1).**

¹ Archive Unit National Monuments Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Floor 2, Block 6, Irish Life Centre

Townland	RMP	Details	Distance
Knocklyon	DU022-019 Castle - tower house	Located at the foot of the Dublin Mountains off a by road that leads to Castlefield Manor housing estate. Knocklyon Castle was associated with Walter de Ridelesford in the medieval period. In the 16th century the castle was said to be ruinous but was, nevertheless, occupied in the 17th century by Piers Archbold, son of Richard Archbold of Kilmacud. It was subsequently converted into a dwelling house. The tower house rises to three storeys with a slated, hipped roof. The exterior has been pebble-dashed. It has a rectangular ground plan (int. dims. L 8.7m; Wth 5.6m) with angle towers in NE and SW angles that have plain slit opes. There is a spiral stairs in the SW tower. A fireplace has been inserted into the E wall at this level. Two-light windows have been inserted into the main floors. The tower house can also be entered through a modern opening in the SW tower. A cone-shaped roof has recently been added to the later.	1000m NW
Scholarstown	DU022-111	Fulacht Fia – no details	875m W
Scholarstown	DU022-020	Unclassified ringfort - Situated in an area of undulating grassland SE of the Dodder valley. Named on the 1843 OS 6-inch map as a roughly circular, hachured enclosure. The site was excavated in 1985 prior to motorway construction (see Section 4.5 below).	700m W

Table 1: Archaeological sites in the wider area of the subject site

4.3 Cartographic Sources

Analysis of historic mapping can show human impact on landscape over a prolonged period. Large collections of historical maps (pre- and early Ordnance Survey maps as well as estate or private maps) are held at the Glucksman Map Library, Trinity College and other sources (UCD Library, Ordnance Survey Ireland, local libraries and published material). The development of the site and its vicinity recorded through the eighteenth to twentieth century cartography are described in Table 2 below (Figure 2). **No new archaeological features were recorded within the subject site.**

Map	Date	Description
1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map	1839	The subject site is partially depicted in parklands attached to a house (Sabinefields). There is a gate lodge at the southwest corner. Both structures are still standing. The eastern side of the site is agricultural land albeit lined with deciduous trees at the east. No potential archaeological features or church sites are noted on this map.
3rd Edition Ordnance Survey Map	1908	The subject site is depicted as agricultural land with numerous internal divisions. The house is now marked Beech Park

Table 2: Cartographic sources relating to the site

4.4 Aerial photography

Aerial photography (or other forms of remote sensing) may reveal certain archaeological features or sites (earthworks, crop marks, soil marks) that for many reasons may not be appreciated at ground level. Online orthostatic photographs of the site were examined (Ordnance Survey Ireland 1995, 2000 & 2005; Google Maps 2016). No potential archaeological sites were noted on the aerial photographic sources consulted (Figure 3).

4.5 Previous Archaeological Excavations

The Excavation Bulletin is a database of summary accounts of archaeological excavations in Ireland and Northern Ireland from 1970 to 2008. Summaries relating to archaeological excavations undertaken by the National Roads Authority are also available on-line and were consulted for any adjacent sites. Reports on licensed archaeological works are also held by the Archive Unit of the National Monuments Section. No excavations have been undertaken within the subject site. A limited number of archaeological excavations have taken place in the townlands of Newtown and Scholarstown, including those in advance of the M50/Southern Cross Motorway. Previous excavations have had mixed results with numerous instances of fulacht fia-type sites identified. However, excavations undertaken at RMP site DU022-020 (600m west of subject site) confirmed the presence of a ringfort with an internal D-shaped structure (Table 3, 1985:26).

Licence	RMP No	OS Ref	Townland	Ex. Ref.	Bull. Ref.	Author
-	DU022-020	712723, 726783	Scholarstown	1985:26		V Keeley
Excavation at Scholarstown 'fairy fort'. The ditch and bank and 3/4 of the interior of the fort were exposed. The enclosure comprised a truncated circular structure (int. diam. 24m) defined by a bank and external fosse. Excavations revealed a D-shaped wooden structure, a hearth and a series of pits and post-holes within the interior. Finds included a flint scraper and a possible loom weight.						
98E0206 98E0518	-	712359, 733373	Balrothery, Firhouse, Scholarstown, Newtown, Edmonstown, Tibradden, Ballycullen, Marley Grange, Taylor.	1998:121 1998:215		C Gracie M Reid
1998:121; Monitoring in advance of Southern Cross Motorway. A hearth and 2 burnt spreads were recorded. One of the spreads was associated with a stake-built tent-like structure. 1998:215; Excavation of burnt spreads in Scholarstown TD. Following on from 1998:121.						
99E0344	-	713326, 725528	Newtown	1999:261 2000:332		N Birmingham M Reid
1999:261; Monitoring in advance Rathfarnham Golf Club. A burnt mound and 2 burnt spreads were recorded. 2000:3323; Full excavation of the burnt mound and spreads. One of the pits/troughs associated with the mound returned a date of 3700±60 BP.						
01E1214 01E1214ext	DU014:013-	713092, 725187	Newtown	2001:456 2002:636		F Rooney M Fitzpatrick
2001:456; Testing at site of destroyed motte. No archaeology recorded. 2002:636; Further testing at DU014:013. No archaeology recorded.						
04E0940	-	712528, 725233	Oldcourt, Ballycullen, Woodtown, Newtown	2004:632		G Dehane
Monitoring followed by excavation in advance of Oldcourt Road/Stocking Lane link road. Elements of truncated fulacht fiadh activity, a pit furnace and two possible medieval ditches were recorded and subsequently excavated.						
15E0516	-	713020, 726687	Scholarstown Road	2015:350		A O'Connell
An assessment was carried out at the site of a proposed residential development on Scholarstown Road in Ballyboden, Dublin 14. Excavation of 1885 linear metres of test trench across the site revealed an elevated laneway and localized concentrations of oxidized clay. No archaeological features were recorded.						

Table 3: Previous archaeological excavations in Newtown and Scholarstown

5. PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS

5.1 Geophysical Survey

Geophysical survey was undertaken by J Nicholls of Target Archaeological Geophysics (TAG) on 25 June 2018 under licence 18R0112 (Nicholls 2018). The geophysical survey recorded a probable enclosure site in the north-eastern portion of the proposed development. It was roughly oval in form and measured c.50m N-S by 45m E-W. Extensive ferrous disturbance immediately to the N and E has prevented a more precise archaeological interpretation of the responses recorded from survey in this location. Further potential pit/linear remains were indicated to the NW at survey centre and to the SE. Elsewhere the results from geophysical survey at the site highlight patterns of former cultivation, recent buried service installations, and disturbance from modern sources of interference (Figure 3).

5.2 Test Excavation

Test excavations were undertaken at the site from 5th-13th August 2018 under licence (18E0458; O'Connell 2018) to the DCHG in consultation with the NMI (Figures 3-4; Plates 1-2). The aim of test excavations was to ascertain the location, nature, date, character, extent and significance of potential archaeological features discovered initially through geophysical survey and to reveal the horizontal extent of all archaeological sites/features/deposits and the vertical extent of any archaeological stratigraphy. Test trenching confirmed the presence of an earth-cut enclosure as initially identified in the geophysical survey. Following the identification of archaeological features in the course of the testing and, the discovery of human skeletal remains, additional trenches were opened up to better reveal the nature and extent of the enclosure complex and in particular, to better define the extent of human burial across the site. An osteoarchaeologist was retained on site to examine all bone remains and to assist in the supervision of topsoil removal. A limited amount of disarticulated human bone was collected and retained in the course of the test-excavation.

A total of 19 trenches were excavated across the site. The enclosure ditch was identified and had dimensions of 3.42m wide by 1.61m deep. An apparent break in the ditch at the southwest side was, at this stage, interpreted as an entrance to the site. Human skeletal remains were identified across the south-central area of the ringfort interior. In total, 34 possible grave cuts were recorded. Skeletal remains were identified within 15 of the identified cuts. Two additional possible burials were identified with no apparent grave cuts. Also a further 3 individuals were recognised in the small assemblage of disarticulated remains. A preliminary assessment, following test trench assessment indicated a minimum of 17 burials at this location with more potentially surviving. A limited number of archaeological features were recorded on the enclosure interior. These included 2 bowl furnaces, an area of in-situ

burning, a potential kiln, 3 postholes, 2 pits and 2 linear features/small ditches. These are indicative of settlement within the enclosure interior. Four furrows recorded at the west of the development site roughly 190m SW of the enclosure are probably the result of agricultural activity in relatively recent times.

The archaeological site, as recorded in the course of test trenching consisted of an early medieval enclosed settlement with human burial recorded on the enclosure interior. As it is not exclusively secular or ecclesiastical in character, it can be termed a settlement/cemetery (O'Sullivan et al 2008) or secular cemetery (Stout & Stout 2008). This site type can be defined by a large, rounded or oval enclosure, but generally, not circular that contains evidence of burials but also of occupation, or at least non-funerary activity (O'Sullivan et al 2008, 175). A sample of disarticulated human bone collected in the course of test trenching has been dated to AD 617-688 (95% probability; D-AMS 030531; 1365±27 BP).

5.3 Full Archaeological Excavation

Following submission of the report on test excavation (O'Connell 2018) and subsequent consultation with the Department of Culture Heritage and the Gaeltacht, full archaeological excavation was undertaken within a c. 5300 sq. m area at the northeast of the subject site, encompassing the settlement/cemetery area (Figure 5; Plates 3-6). The excavation was undertaken from 05.11.2018 to 29.03.2019 under licence 18E0458ext issued to Aidan O'Connell by the Department of Culture Heritage and the Gaeltacht in consultation with the National Museum of Ireland.

The enclosing ditch was 1.8-2.3m wide by 1.5m deep (max) and would have originally enclosed an area of c.1700 sq m. A considerable portion of the enclosure ditch between the south-western and eastern side were either substantially disturbed or completely removed by previous sewerage infrastructure works prior to the current development. Preliminary post-excavation analysis of the ditch stratigraphy suggests three phases of activity. The initial two phases are currently undated but samples for radiocarbon dating are being prepared. An early medieval period date (AD 400-1200) is expected for these initial phases, based on the morphology of the site and the initial radiocarbon dating carried out on a sample of disarticulated human bone during test excavation (AD 617-688 95% probability; D-AMS 030531; 1365±27 BP). The third ditch phase may date to the late Medieval (Anglo-Norman) period (AD 1200-1600). Two sherds of green glazed medieval pottery were collected from the upper levels of the ditch. Additional artefacts found in this ditch phase included a bone pin, a possible whetstone and a possible iron knife fragment. This outline chronology is expected to be refined as the results of the on-going post-excavation analysis are completed.

Eighty-three articulated inhumation burials were recorded within the enclosure interior. The main concentration of graves was a dense cluster of 78 inhumations in the southern/central part of the enclosure interior. A further 5 burials were located c. 15 m to the northwest. They were generally supine and extended and aligned west east, although some minor variations were noted in the body positions. Of the 83 burials, there were 49 adult, 2 sub-adult, 16 juvenile, 2 infant and 2 perinate skeletons. The remaining 12 skeletons have not yet been aged and are pending full examination. Preliminary field observations on sex indicate that 4 of the adults may be male. This data will be expanded and refined in the course of post-excavation analysis. As a result of physical truncation by later burials, and acidic soil conditions at the site, the skeletal remains were in a poor state of preservation. Many graves contained very little or no human bone. Typically for sites of this nature, disarticulated human bone was found in topsoil, and was also found in grave fills. In a number of cases, disarticulated bone was collected and reinterred with later burials or in dug pits. Burials were placed in simple earth-cut graves. Evidence for possible lining did not survive, although possible ear-muff stones and/or pillow stones were recorded in 19 instances.

There was no evidence uncovered for an additional enclosing element (e.g. a palisade or fence) immediately surrounding the burial area other than the main enclosure ditch. There were no direct stratigraphic relationship between the burials and the enclosure ditch. In advance of radiocarbon dating, it is assumed that the burials and enclosure are broadly contemporary. Additional features within the interior included pits, postholes, and hearths. These potentially suggest settlement activity. A collection of postholes southwest of the main cemetery area may be the remains of a rectangular structure with associated hearths.

Full excavation at Scholarstown Road involved the systematic removal of all archaeological layers, deposits and their associated archaeological objects (including human remains) from the excavation cutting at the northeast corner of the subject site in order to preserve a complete and meaningful record of the archaeological remains and their stratigraphical sequence. Post-excavation processing and analysis of this material is ongoing off-site in a controlled environment. The archaeological excavation thus reduced ground levels across the site to the exposed natural subsoil surface, including the emptied 'cuts' of archaeological features (ditches, pits, postholes and stakeholes). A programme of post-excavation works has been submitted with the preliminary excavation report (O'Connell 2019) with the final excavation report expected to be submitted to the relevant authorities by February 2020.

6. TEST EXCAVATION IN ADVANCE OF ENABLING WORKS

A second phase of test excavations was undertaken on the site in response to the current Request for Additional Information (SD19A/0088). Testing was carried out on 14 June 2019 under licence 18E0458ext issued to Aidan O'Connell by the Department of Culture Heritage and the Gaeltacht in consultation with the National Museum of Ireland. The aim of test excavations was to ascertain the location, nature, date, character, extent and significance of any potential archaeological features within the boundary of the enabling works areas and to reveal the horizontal extent of all archaeological sites/features/deposits and the vertical extent of any archaeological stratigraphy. Test trenches were targeted on areas of proposed ground disturbance (Figure 6; Plates 7-12). Two trenches (T1-T2) were targeted on areas south of the existing bungalow which have been set aside for a site compound and storage area (Plates 8-9). The remaining trenches (T3a-3d) were excavated within the proposed works corridor for the sewage pipe diversion (Plates 10-12). It was necessary to leave some portions of the proposed trench unexcavated in order to avoid damage to existing sewage pipes, a buried power-line and the existing tree-line at the north of the site. Topsoil was recorded at 0.4-0.5m deep and overlay a compact orange natural subsoil. No archaeological features were recorded in the course of the works. A modern refuse pit containing red brick, mortar and concrete (1.8m E-W x 0.85m N-S) was recorded in Trench 2 at ITM 712436, 726852. This may be contemporary with the construction of the existing bungalow, which is located 12.5m to the north. A second feature was recorded c. 115m to the northeast. This was a linear feature (9m WNW-ESE x 0.7m wide x 0.15m deep). It was filled with soft carbonised clay. A body sherd of black glazed red earthenware was collected from the surface of this feature, indicating that it is post-medieval in date.

Trench	Dimensions (m) (LxBxD)	Orientation	Details
1	50 x 1.8 x 0.4	ENE-WSW	90 sq m. No features.
2	50 x 1.8 x 0.45	ENE-WSW	90 sq m. 1 x modern refuse pit..
3a	106 x 1.8 x 0.5	NE-SW	191 sq m. No features
3b	19 x 1.8 x 0.46	NE-SW	34.2 sq m. No features
3c	57 x 1.8 x 0.45	ENE-WSW	102.6 sq m. No features.
3d	23 x 1.8 x 0.48	ENE-WSW	88sq m. Additional area stripped around post medieval linear feature.

Table 4: Trench details

7. IMPACTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Compound and Storage Areas

A total of 100 linear meters of test trenches (T1-T2) were excavated across the areas to be set aside for storage and construction of a site compound. This amounts to 180 sq m or 14.38% of the total area of 1252sq m. The only feature recorded in test excavation within this area was a modern refuse pit, possibly associated with construction of the existing bungalow at the site. No archaeological features were recorded within Trenches 1-2 at this portion of the site. There is low-moderate potential for the survival of further buried archaeological remains across the proposed compound and storage areas.

7.2 Pipe Diversion

A total of 205 linear meters of test trenches (T3a-3d) were excavated within the proposed works corridor for the pipe diversion. An additional area was opened up around a post-medieval linear feature in Trench 3d. Test trenches in this area were broken in order to avoid damage to existing sewage pipes, a buried power-line and the existing tree-line at the north of the site, and amounted to 416 sq m. The total area within the proposed works corridor between the western side of the previous archaeological excavation cutting and the southwest corner of the site is 2838 sq m. Excavated test trenches amounted to 14.65% of the proposed works corridor. No archaeological features were recorded. A post-medieval linear feature with associated black glazed red earthenware was recorded at the NE of Trench 3d. There is low-moderate potential for the survival of further buried archaeological remains across the majority of the proposed works corridor for the pipeline diversion. It is noted that all archaeological features, objects and deposits have been previously systematically removed from the previous archaeological excavation cutting located at the northeast of the subject site.

7.3 Description of Potential Impacts

The greatest threat to unrecorded, buried archaeological sites/ features occur during the construction stage and include all ground disturbance works undertaken at this stage. The current development proposal will involve considerable ground disturbance works across the proposed works corridor, storage area and compound. However as no archaeological features were recorded in the course of test trenching, the potential impact of the proposed development (enabling works) on buried archaeological deposits is imperceptible.

7.4 Recommendations

It is recommended that groundwork's across the pipeline corridor and compound/storage area be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist.

Should development works proceed across the remainder of the subject site, these should be preceded by a third phase of archaeological test trenching.

NOTE: All conclusions and recommendations expressed in this report are subject to the approval of The Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DCHG) and the relevant local authorities. As the statutory body responsible for the protection of Ireland's archaeological and cultural heritage resource, the DCHG may issue alternative or additional recommendations.

8. REFERENCES

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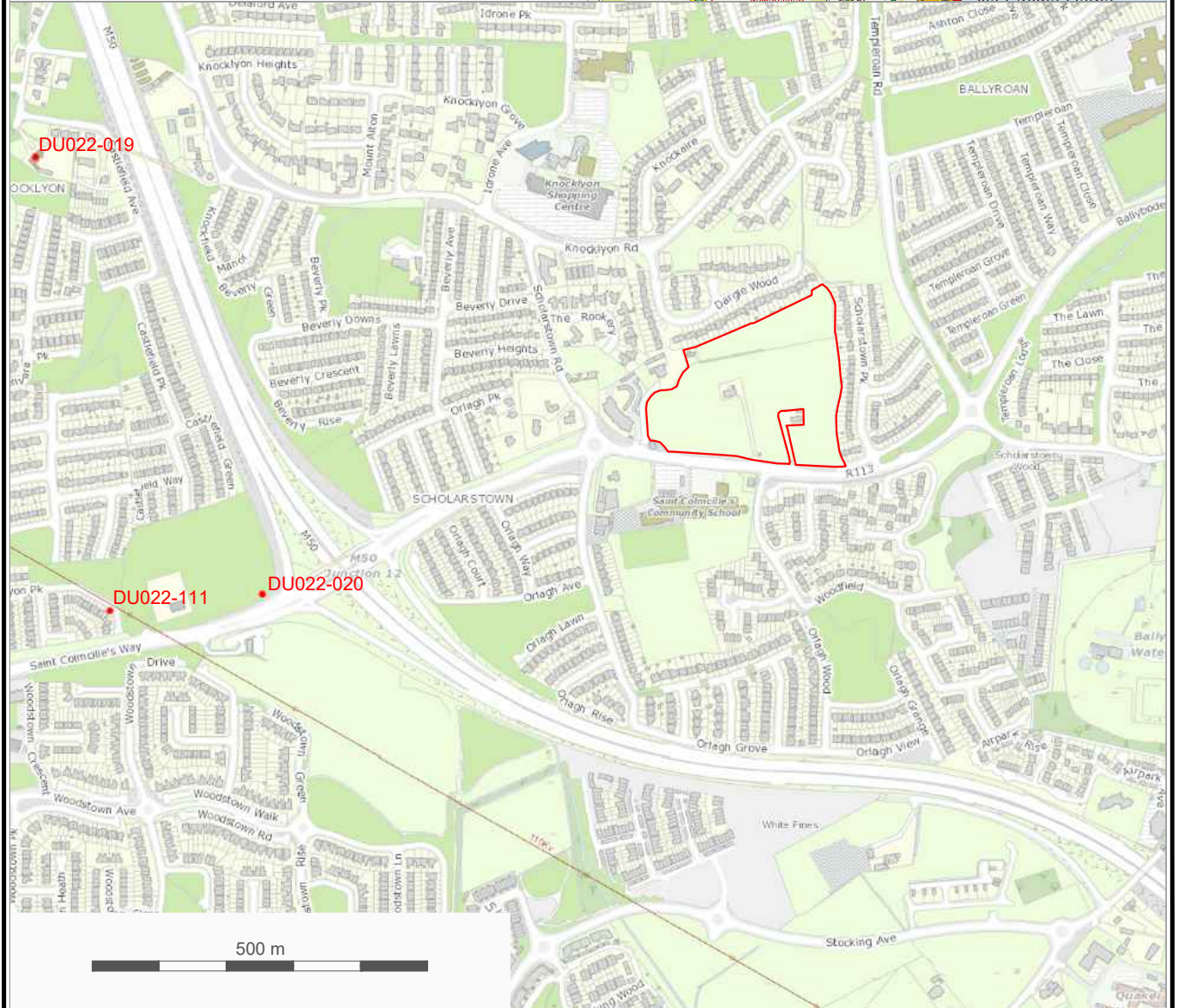
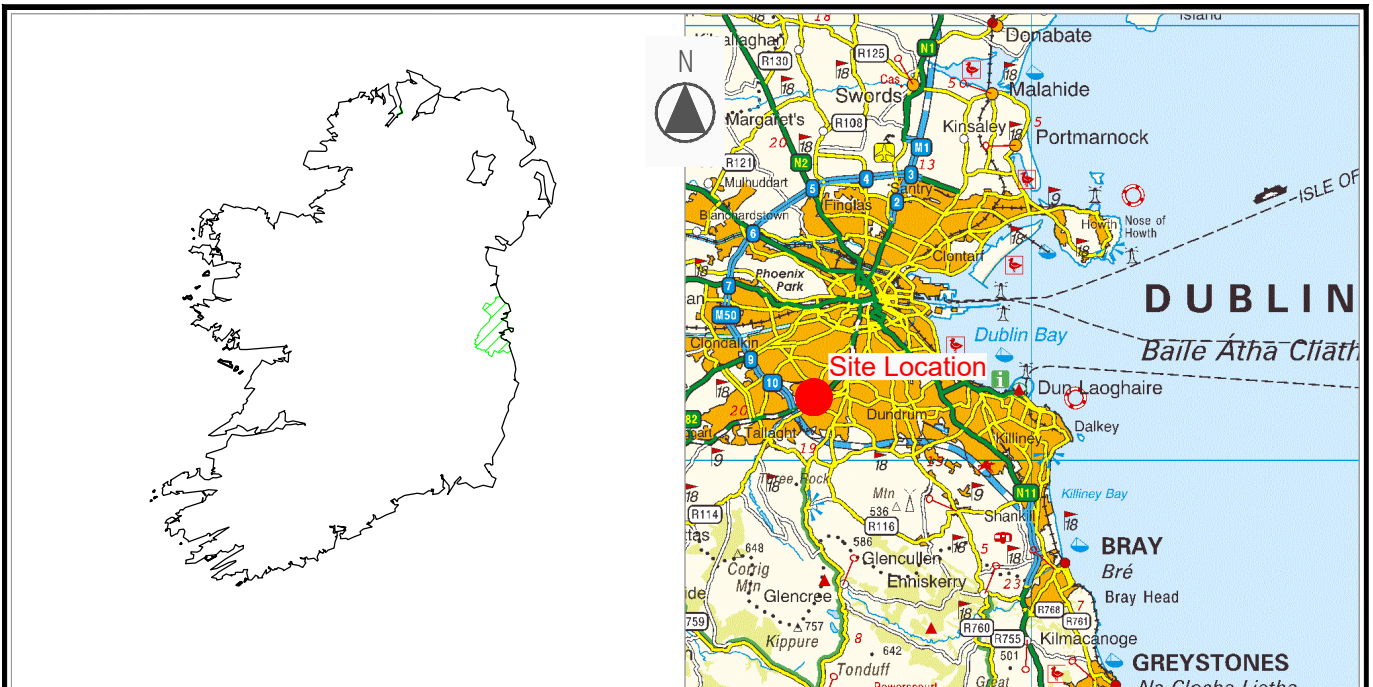
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Aidan O'Connell BA MIAI

19 June 2019




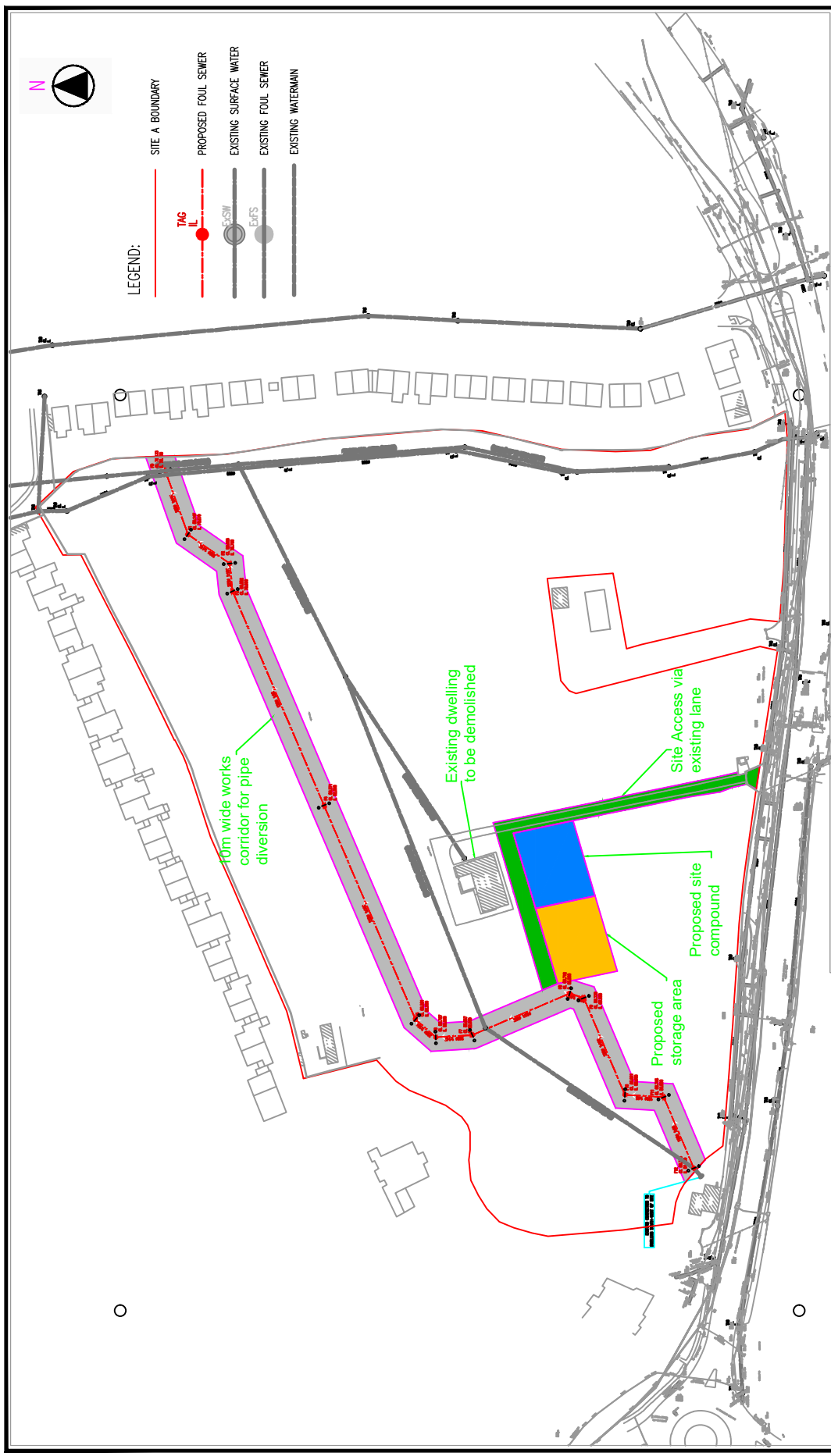
	<p>Unit 8 Beat Centre Stephenstown, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin</p>	Scholarstown Road, Dublin	Scale: 1:10,000 A4
		Archaeological Assessment	Date: June 2019
		Client: Ardstone	Origin: archaeology.ie
			Ref: 2018_21_RFI_01

Figure 1: Location of site and RMP's



- LEGEND:
- SITE A BOUNDARY
 - TNG PROPOSED FOUL SEWER
 - ECSW EXISTING SURFACE WATER
 - EXFS EXISTING FOUL SEWER
 - EXISTING WATERMAIN

		Unit 8 Beat Centre Stephenstown, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin		Scholarstown Enabling Works Archaeological Assessment	
		Client: Ardstone		Scale: 1:2000 A4 Date: June 2019 Origin: Client Ref: 2018_21_RFL02	

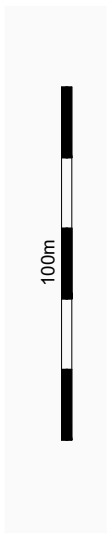


Figure 2: Proposed Development



Archer
Heritage Planning

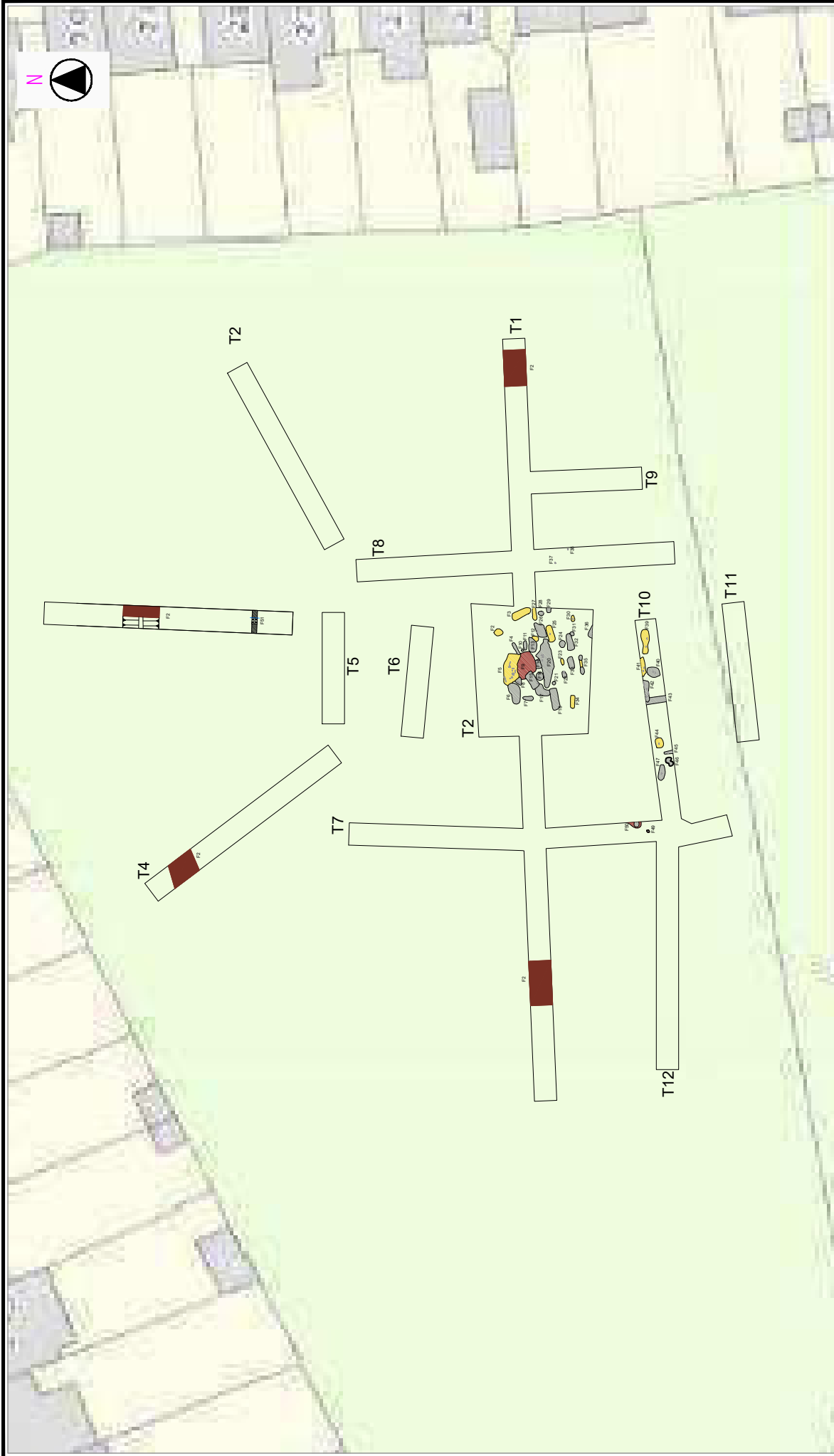
Unit 8 Beat Centre
Stephenstown,
Balbriggan,
Co. Dublin

Scholarstown Rd., Dublin
Archaeological Assessment

Client: Ardstone

Scale: 1:2000 A4
Date: June 2019
Origin: TAG
Ref: 2018_21_RFI_03

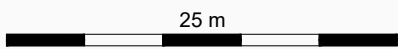
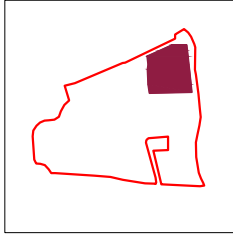
Figure 3: Results of Geophysical Survey; Interpretation, showing location of test trenches.



<p>Archer Heritage Planning</p>		<p>Unit 8 Beat Centre Stephenstown, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin</p>		<p>Scholarstown Road, Dublin Archaeological Assessment</p>	
				<p>Client: Ardstone</p>	
				<p>Scale: 1:500 A4</p>	
				<p>Date: June 2019</p>	
				<p>Origin: AHP & OSI</p>	
				<p>Ref: 2018_21_RFI_04</p>	

Figure 4: Test Excavation (Phase I) results

Location key:



Unit 8 Beat Centre
Stephenstown,
Balbriggan,
Co. Dublin

Scholarstown Road, Dublin
Archaeological Assessment

Client: Ardstone

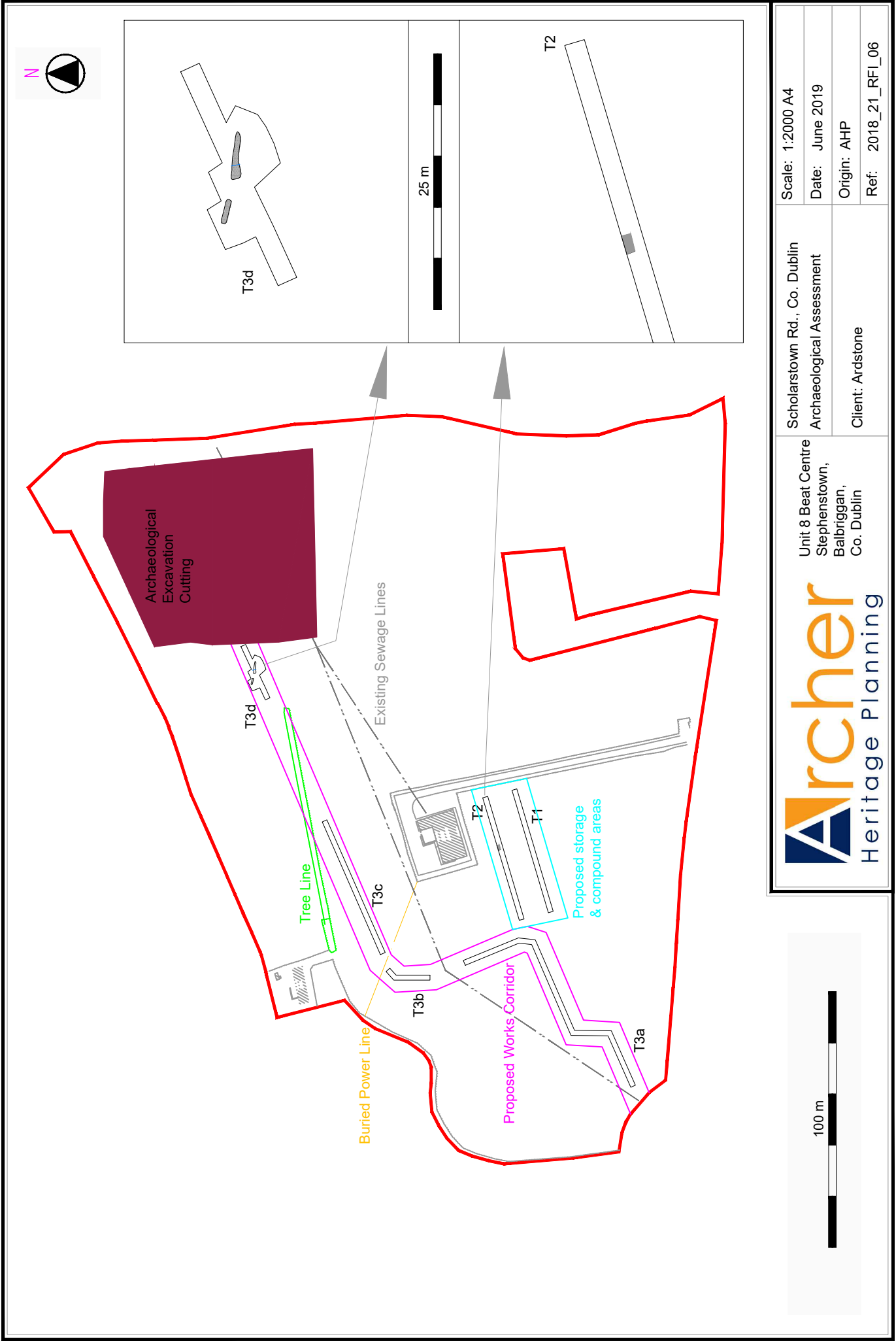
Scale: 1:500 A4

Date: June 2019

Origin: AHP

Ref: 2018_21_RFI_05

Figure 5: Post-excitation plan of settlement/cemetery



	Unit 8 Beat Centre Stephenstown, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Scholarstown Rd., Co. Dublin Archaeological Assessment	Scale: 1:2000 A4 Date: June 2019 Origin: AHP Ref: 2018_21_RFI_06
		Client: Ardstone	

Figure 6: Testing Results



Plate 1: Test trenching; burial area from southwest in the course of archaeological recording



Plate 2: Test trenching; pre-excitation view of enclosure ditch



Plate 3: Aerial view of site under excavation from west



Plate 4: Excavation; West facing section through enclosure ditch at north of site



Plate 5: Excavation; Burial 2 from east



Plate 6: Excavation; Burial 43 from east



Plate 7: Phase II Testing; Aerial view of excavated trenches from NE



Plate 8: Phase II Testing; Trench 1 from W



Plate 9: Phase II Testing; Trench 2 from S showing modern refuse pit



Plate 10: Phase II Testing; Trench 3 from W



Plate 11: Phase II Testing; Trench 3 (E end) from west, showing modern linear feature



Plate 12: Phase II Testing; Aerial view of Trench 3 showing modern linear feature