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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
AT  
TINAKELLY,  
COUNTY WICKLOW**

**LICENCE: 22E0213**

**ON BEHALF OF: ARDALE PROPERTY GROUP**

**I.T.M.: 729373/695688**

**LICENCEE: DAVID MCILREAVY**

**AUGUST 2023**

**IAC PROJECT REF.: J3911**

## DOCUMENT CONTROL SHEET

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## ABSTRACT

IAC Archaeology has prepared this report on behalf of Ardale Property Group to study the impact, if any, on the archaeological and historical resource of the proposed Tinakilly Park, which is located at Tinakelly, Rathnew, Co Wicklow (TM 729610/695458). The report was undertaken by David McIlreavy of IAC Archaeology under licence 22E0213.

Archaeological testing was carried out over the course of five days from 19th April to 25 April 2022, using a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat grading bucket. The trenches targeted geophysical anomalies (identified by Nicholls 2022, Licence 22R0023) and open green space to fully investigate the archaeological potential of the site. Testing revealed seven areas of archaeological significance, which have been designated as Archaeological Areas (AA) 1–7. These comprise three discrete pit features (AA1, 3 and 7), two probable Bronze Age barrow features (AA4 and 5), a possible post-medieval kiln feature (AA2) and a post-medieval field division (AA6).

Ground disturbances associated with the development will result in a direct, negative and permanent impact on the identified archaeological remains, which is considered to be very significant. Impacts upon the features could not be avoided due to the density requirements for the residential scheme and the fact that set back landscaped areas are required adjacent to the watercourses that border the site to the west and north. In addition c. 230m of the mature townland and demesne boundary is being retained as part of the development, which further constraints the layout, along with phase 2 of the access road.

It is acknowledged that preservation in-situ is the preferred method to conserve the archaeological resource. However, as laid out in this chapter, it is not possible to preserve Archaeological Areas 1-7 within the proposed development area. As such, these areas will be subject to preservation by record (i.e., full archaeological excavation). This will be carried out by a qualified archaeologist under licence from the National Monuments Service, of the DoHLGH.

The construction of the bridge across the watercourse that borders the site to the north may have a direct, negative and permanent impact on archaeological artefacts or deposits that have the potential to survive within the channel itself. Dependant on the nature, extent and significance of any such remains, impacts may range from moderate to very significant.

A wade survey will be carried out on the section of the stream to be impacted by the construction of a bridge. This will be carried out by a qualified archaeologist under licence from the National Monuments Service, of the DoHLGH. Dependant on the results of the assessment, further mitigation may be required such as preservation by record or in-situ and/or archaeological monitoring.

Ground disturbances associated with the construction on the development may have a direct, negative and permanent impact on small or isolated archaeological features or deposits that have the potential to survive beneath the current ground level, outside of the footprint of the excavated test trenches. Dependant on the nature, extent and significance of any such remains, impacts may range from moderate to very significant.

All topsoil stripping within the proposed development area will be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. If any further features of archaeological significance are identified further mitigation may be necessary, such as preservation in situ or by record. Any further mitigation will be subject to approval from the National Monuments Section of the DoHGLH.

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 GENERAL

The following report details the results of a programme of archaeological testing undertaken at Tinakelly, Rathnew, Co. Wicklow (Figure 1). This assessment has been carried out to ascertain the potential impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource that may exist within the proposed development area. The assessment was undertaken by David McIlreavy of IAC Archaeology (IAC), on behalf of Ardale Property Group and under Licence 22E0213, as issued by the National Monuments Service of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DoHLGH).

Test trenching commenced at the site on the 19th of April and continued until 25th April 2022. The site is currently divided into two fields, with Field 1 located to the north of Field 2. Test trenching was carried out using a 13 tonne 360 degree tracked excavator, with a flat, toothless bucket, under strict archaeological supervision. A total of 28 test trenches were mechanically investigated across the test area which measured c. 2,590 linear metres in total.

The remains of a Bronze Age funerary urn were uncovered within Test Trench 6 (Archaeological Area 3 - AA3) and subsequently block lifted under archaeological supervision on 4th May 2022.

This report follows on from an archaeological geophysical survey carried out by Target Archaeological Geophysics in February 2022 (Nicholls 2022, Licence 22R0023; Figure 3). The geophysical survey did not reveal any anomalies of certain archaeological significance, though a number of responses of potential interest were identified, including: a semi-circular, 'ditch-type' anomaly in Field 2, a possible pit or kiln, several areas of potential burning, pit-type anomalies in Field 1, and evidence of modern agricultural activities across both fields. While no definite potential archaeological features could be interpreted from the survey data, test trenches were positioned within the development area to target the identified anomalies.

## 1.2 THE DEVELOPMENT

The proposed development, as illustrated in Figure 2, will comprise the construction of 352 no. residential units as follows:

- I. 220 no. 1-2.5 storey houses comprising 31 no. 2 bed houses (82.6sq.m – 86.4 sq.m), 114 no. 3 bed houses (97.3sq.m – 114.16 sq.m), 72 no. 4 bed houses (134.07 sq.m – 147.92 sq.m) and 3 no. 5 bed houses (212.83 sq.m – 212.91 sq.m). Each house will have an associated rear/ side private garden.
- II. 132 no. apartment/ duplex/ maisonette units comprising the following: 56 no. 1 bed apartments (48.4 sq.m-49.5 sq.m) and 48 no. 2 bed apartments (79.2 sq.m – 80.9 sq.m) in 3 no. 4 storey apartment block buildings. 8 no. 1 bed maisonette units (48.4 sq.m – 49.5 sq.m) in 2 no. 2 storey semi detached blocks. 14 no. 2 bed duplex

ground floor apartment units (79.58 sq.m – 80.3 sq.m) and 14 no. 3 bed upper floors duplex apartment units (105.57 sq.m) arranged across 3 no. 3 storey terraced blocks. All apartment/ duplex/ maisonette units will be provided with private open space areas in the form of balconies/ terraces.

III. Communal open space associated with the proposed apartment units will be provided in the form of landscaped areas located in the vicinity of the apartment units (totalling 0.1788 ha).

IV. All internal residential access roads and cyclist/pedestrian paths serving the proposed development.

V. Provision of 592 no. car parking spaces across the development site and 168 no. bicycle parking spaces for residents of the proposed 56 no. 1 bed and 48 no. 2 bed apartment units. 66 no. visitor bicycle parking spaces are provided throughout the development site. All terraced houses and duplex 2 and 3 bed apartments will be provided with associated secure in curtilage bicycle lock ups.

VI. Proposed pedestrian connections and landscape revisions to a section of Tinakilly Avenue included in permitted application WCC Ref. 22/837.

b) The proposed development will connect Tinakilly Park residential development and Rathnew Village via a new section of the Rathnew Inner Relief Road. The proposed road will join the constructed/under construction elements permitted under WCC Ref. 17/219/ ABP Ref. PL27.301261 and amended under WCC Ref. 22/837 to the south with a section of the link road to the northwest of the site at the R761 roundabout in Rathnew granted under WCC Ref. 21/1333. All associated vehicular and pedestrian accesses to include carriageways, paths and junctions.

c) No proposed works to Tinakilly Country House Hotel (a protected structure Reference No. 25-15) save for works to close the western portion of Tinakilly Avenue to vehicular traffic and the provision of a new vehicular entrance and gates along the eastern portion of Tinakilly Avenue off the Rathnew Inner Relief Road to facilitate access to Tinakilly House and other properties to the east of the site.

d) All associated site development works, services provision, infrastructural and drainage works, provision of esb substations, bin stores, bicycle stores, car parking, public lighting, landscaping, open space, and boundary treatment works.

e) No further changes to development permitted under WCC Refs. 17/219/ ABP Ref. PL27.301261, 20/1000, 21/411, 22/837 or 21/1333.

f) The planning application is accompanied by an Environmental Impact Assessment Report and Natura Impact Statement.

g) The planning application is available for public viewing at the following website: [www.tinakillydemesnelrd.ie](http://www.tinakillydemesnelrd.ie)



It should be noted that the road element of the proposed development was added to the scheme after geophysical survey and archaeological testing had been completed.

### **1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

Please see chapter 12 (section 12.3) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) for a full archaeological and historical background to the proposed development.

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## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING

### 2.1 GENERAL

Test trenching took place from 19th April to 25th April 2022 using a (13 tonne 360 degree tracked excavator) equipped with a flat, toothless bucket under strict archaeological supervision. A total of 28 trenches were excavated across the site measuring 2590 linear metres (Figure 4, Plates 4–17). Ten trenches (Test Trenches 7, 9, 10, 11, 15, 17, 18, 24, 26 and 28), were positioned to target specific geophysical anomalies (Nicholls 2022).

The test trenches were excavated to determine, as far as reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains threatened by the proposed development. Test trenching was also carried out to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and to assess the degree of archaeological survival in order to formulate further mitigation strategies. These are designed to reduce or offset the impact of the proposed development scheme. Any investigated deposits were preserved by record. This was by means of written, drawn and photographic records.

The remains of a Bronze Age funerary urn were uncovered within Test Trench 6. Following submission of a revised method statement to the National Monuments Services Licensing Section and the National Museum of Ireland, the vessel was block lifted under archaeological supervision on 4th May 2022.

Please refer to Appendix 1 and 2 for test trench details and assigned contexts respectively.

At the time of test trenching the site was divided into two fields, Field 1 to the north under improved grassland, and Field 2 to the south, the south of which was under a wheat crop. Mature trees and hedging formed the division between the two fields, although one tree had been preserved in the middle of the southern field. The remains of a large sand quarry are located in Field 1, partially surrounded by a small berm feature and small trees and undergrowth.

Conditions were generally fine and dry during the test trenching programme. Both fields forming the site were well drained, however, the area of Test Trench 12 located within unimproved grass and scrubland was extremely wet underfoot.

### 2.2 TESTING RESULTS

The topsoil (C1) across the site consisted of a dark brown sandy clay, ranging from 0.25–1.05m in depth, which had clearly been improved for agricultural use. Subsoil (C2) was recorded as generally a mid-orange sandy clay, which heavy geological banding of sand and gravel recorded across the northern field.

Excavation of Test Trench 10 and 12 revealed gravels (C3) covered with a grey marl flood deposit (C4), the latter of which had a maximum recorded depth of 0.35m. It is

considered that the gravels and overlying flood deposit may represent a marsh area which connected with the canalised stream which borders the western extent of Field 2 (Plate 4).

### **Archaeological Areas (AA)**

Seven areas of archaeological significance (AA1–7) were recorded during the test trenching programme (Figures 4-6).

#### **AA1 Pit**

AA1 consisted of a discrete shallow pit (C13) recorded as 1.05m in length by 0.85m in width (Plate 5). The feature had shallow sides and flat base, although this had been truncated along its eastern extent by a later field boundary (C11). C13 had a single fill that consisted of a black silty clay (C14) containing frequent charcoal and stone inclusions. The maximum depth of C13 was recorded as 0.17m.

#### **AA2 Kiln**

AA2 consisted of a possible post-medieval kiln feature (Plate 6). It was characterised by a 2.5m section of curvilinear clay bonded roughly dressed limestone calp wall (C41) with a maximum recorded width of 0.65m, set within a shallow slot trench. C41 survived to a maximum height of 0.3m. To the immediate southwest of C41 a 1.5m section of curvilinear mortared red brick (C42) was recorded, with a 0.5m break considered to be a possible stoke hole. An irregular setting of clay bonded undressed limestone calp stone (C43), recorded as 0.7m in length and 0.6m in width, extended to the south of C42. A black silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions (C44) partially covered C43 to a maximum depth of 0.07m.

#### **AA3 Burial Pit**

AA3 consisted of the remains of a probable Bronze Age burial in the form of a funerary vessel (2022E0213:64:1), containing cremated remains, which was initially recorded within Test Trench 6 and subsequently block lifted on 4th May 2022 (Plates 7 and 8). The vessel was contained within a sub circular cut feature (C61) with steep sides and a rounded base, recorded as 0.43m in maximum length by 0.37m in maximum width. C61 was filled with a dark brown sandy clay (C64) containing occasional charcoal inclusions. A sample (#1) was recovered of C64 during the block lift process.

Cursory inspection of the funerary vessel confirmed that it had been placed in the C61 pit feature upside down, the former base having disintegrated in antiquity. The exposed fabric was recorded as terracotta red on the exterior with a heavily oxidised black core. Inspection of the exposed fabric during the block lift suggested the presence of applied decorative motifs (S. Kelly *pers comm.*). The vessel fabric was recorded to have an average thickness of 0.03m, with an internal basal diameter of 0.29m.

At present the vessel is undergoing conservation works, including the excavation under laboratory conditions of the internal fill material (C63). Once these processes have been completed a subsidiary report will be provided relating to the artefact.

### **AA4 Bronze Age Enclosure**

AA4 consisted of two sections of a curvilinear ditch feature (C71 and C72, Plate 9). The features had been identified as a possible sub circular geophysical anomaly (Nicholls 2022) and targeted by Test Trench 7. Excavation of a section within the western section ditch feature (C72) revealed a steep sided cut with a flat base. The maximum width of the cut was recorded as 0.95m, with a maximum depth of 0.48m. C72 was filled with a light brown-orange clay (C73) with occasional stone inclusions. The eastern ditch section, C71, was not excavated.

C71 and C72 are considered to be homogenous, part of a Bronze Age penannular enclosure c. 13m in diameter.

The site was added to the Record of Monuments and Places as WI025-113 in July 2023 and is proposed for inclusion in the next revision of the record.

### **AA5 Possible Bronze Age enclosure and pit**

AA5 consisted of a curvilinear ditch feature (C131) and an associated pit feature (C132), uncovered within Test Trench 13 and extension trenches. The features were not identified by the previous geophysical survey of the site (Nicholls 2022). The most substantial section of the curvilinear ditch feature, C131, was recorded within Test Trench 13, where an excavated section revealed a V-shaped cut with a maximum width of 0.85m (Plate 10). The cut was filled with a mid-brown sandy clay (C133), containing frequent stone inclusions. The maximum depth of C133 was recorded as 0.35m. Sections excavated at the north western and eastern extent of C131 recorded a similar profile and fill to that described above (Plate 11).

C131 is considered to be part of a Bronze Age penannular enclosure c. 15m in diameter.

A sub circular pit feature (C132) was recorded at the probable north-eastern terminus of the C131 enclosure (Plate 12). A section revealed steep sides and a bowl-shaped base. A single fill was recorded, C134, consisting of a black sandy clay with frequent stone and charcoal inclusions. A sample of burnt bone (#2) was recovered from C134.

### **AA6 Two linear ditches**

AA6 consisted of two sections of a linear ditch feature (C171 and C181), located in Test Trenches 17 and 18 respectively. The feature had been identified by the previous geophysical survey of the site (Nicholls 2022). A section excavated within the linear identified as C171 recorded a V shaped cut with a maximum width of 2.5m and a maximum depth of 1m (Plate 13). A dark brown sandy clay (C172) was recorded as the single fill of C171. Four pieces of late 17th/early 18th century ceramic were recovered from the base of the C172 material.

C181 represents a further section of the linear feature investigated as C171. This section was not excavated as it is considered homogenous with C171.

### AA7 Pit

AA7 consisted of a sub circular pit feature identified within Test Trench 21 (Plate 14). This feature was recorded as a sub-circular cut (C211) with a projected diameter of 2.2m and a maximum depth of 0.2m. The profile of C211 was recorded as a shallow bowl shape. A dark brown – black sandy clay with frequent stone inclusions (C212) was recorded as the single fill of C211.

### Non-Archaeological Features

Testing indicated that there have been attempts in the recent past to drain the area surrounding Test Trench 12 at the western extent of the site. These actions were represented by at least four stone percolation drains within Test Trench 12, and a more substantial drainage feature running north-south within Trench 15. All these features are considered to be at least 19th century in date of construction.

### Ex-situ Artefacts

Three flint artefacts were recovered from the surface of subsoil within Test Trench 8, 14 and 24 (Plate 15). These represent a probable blade, a retouched knife and a primary flake respectively. All three are considered ex-situ although they are important indications of prehistoric activity within landscape.

## 2.3 CONCLUSIONS

The test trenching programme conducted within the proposed development site has revealed seven areas (AA1–7) of potential archaeological significance. These areas comprise three discrete pit features (AA1, 3 and 7), two Bronze Age enclosure features (AA4 and 5), a possible post-medieval kiln feature (AA2) and a post-medieval field division (AA6).

The two Bronze Age barrows (AA4 and 5), and the pit containing the Bronze Age funerary urn (AA3) would seem to indicate a locus of activity along the ridge line, which is present in the western extent of the proposed development area (Plate 17).

The identification of a Bronze Age funerary urn within a pit c. 48m to the north of the probable barrow identified as AA4 may be suggestive of a relatively wide range of funerary activity within this area. The identification of a possible Bronze Age funerary landscape along the western extent of the proposed development site may relate directly to Bronze Age activity excavated to the southeast within the Tinakilly Phase 1 development (Duffy and Lacey 2021, 21E0225).

Three pieces of flint recovered from the surface of subsoil across the proposed development site suggest previously unrecorded archaeological activity possibly predating the Bronze Age.

### 3 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION STRATEGY

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

#### 3.1 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- Archaeological testing has identified seven archaeological areas within the proposed development area. Ground disturbances associated with the development will result in a direct, negative and permanent impact on the remains, which is considered to be very significant. Impacts upon the features could not be avoided due to the density requirements for the residential scheme and the fact that set back landscaped areas are required adjacent to the watercourses that border the site to the west and north. In addition c. 230m of the mature townland and demesne boundary is being retained as part of the development, which further constrains the layout, along with phase 2 of the access road.
- The construction of the bridge across the watercourse that borders the site to the north may have a direct, negative and permanent impact on archaeological artefacts or deposits that have the potential to survive within the channel itself. Dependant on the nature, extent and significance of any such remains, impacts may range from moderate to very significant.
- Ground disturbances associated with the construction on the development may have a direct, negative and permanent impact on small or isolated archaeological features or deposits that have the potential to survive beneath the current ground level, outside of the footprint of the excavated test trenches. Dependant on the nature, extent and significance of any such remains, impacts may range from moderate to very significant.

#### 3.2 MITIGATION

- It is acknowledged that preservation in-situ is the preferred method to conserve the archaeological resource. However, as laid out above, it is not possible to preserve Archaeological Areas 1-7 within the proposed development area, As such, these areas will be subject to preservation by record (i.e., full archaeological excavation). This will be carried out by a qualified archaeologist under licence from the National Monuments Service, of the DoHLGH.
- A wade survey will be carried out on the section of the stream to be impacted by the construction of a bridge. This will be carried out by a qualified

archaeologist under licence from the National Monuments Service, of the DoHLGH. Dependant on the results of the assessment, further mitigation may be required such as preservation by record or in-situ and/or archaeological monitoring.

- All topsoil stripping within the proposed development area will be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. If any further features of archaeological significance are identified further mitigation may be necessary, such as preservation in situ or by record. Any further mitigation will be subject to approval from the National Monuments Section of the DoHLGH.

*It is the developer's responsibility to ensure full provision is made available for the resolution of any archaeological remains, both on site and during the post excavation process, should that be deemed the appropriate manner in which to proceed.*

**Please note that all recommendations are subject to approval by the National Monuments Service of the Heritage and Planning Division, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.**

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Wicklow County Development Plan, 2016-2022

### **CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES**

William Petty's Down Survey Map of the Barony of Newcastle, 1654–56

Jacob Neville's Map of County Wicklow, 1760

Taylor and Skinner's Maps of the Roads of Ireland, 1777/1783

Arthur Neville's Map of County Wicklow, 1798

Ordnance Survey maps of County Wicklow, 1840, 1910

### **ELECTRONIC SOURCES**

[www.archaeology.ie](http://www.archaeology.ie) – DoAHRRGA website listing all SMR sites with aerial photographs

[www.excavations.ie](http://www.excavations.ie) – Summary of archaeological excavation from 1970–2015

[www.osiemaps.ie](http://www.osiemaps.ie) – Ordnance Survey aerial photographs dating to 1995, 2000 & 2005 and 6-inch/25-inch OS maps.

[www.googleearth.com](http://www.googleearth.com) – Aerial photographs of the proposed development area

[www.bingmaps.com](http://www.bingmaps.com) – Aerial photographs of the proposed development area

## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX 1 TRENCH RESULTS

TRENCH	LENGTH (m)	WIDTH (m)	DEPTH (m)	ORIENTATION	DETAILS
1	120	2	0.8	Northwest-southeast	<p>A 15m section of a linear ditch feature, C11, was uncovered running north-south within Trench 1. The ditch was recorded as 1.4m in maximum width, with a steep sided profile and a flat base. The maximum recorded depth of the feature was 0.6m. The feature was filled with a mid-brown silty clay (C12).</p> <p>A sub-circular charcoal rich deposit (C13) was recorded as partially truncated by the C11 ditch feature. The maximum observable length and width of C13 were recorded as 1.05m by 0.85m respectively. The C13 deposit consisted of a black charcoal rich silty clay.</p> <p>This has been designated Archaeological Area 1.</p>
2	140	2	0.8	Northwest-Southeast	No Archaeology found.
3	200	2	0.75	Northeast-southwest	No Archaeology found.
4	200	2	0.5 – 1.05	Northeast-southwest	<p>The heavily truncated remains of a curvilinear clay bonded stone wall (C41) running east-west. The wall feature has a maximum width of 0.65m, and was set into a shallow cut 0.15m in depth. Two pieces of late 17th/early 18th ceramic were recovered from the soil horizon surrounding the wall.</p> <p>Immediately to the southwest of C41 a curvilinear setting of red brick (C42) 0.24m in maximum width, was recorded to partially abutt an L shaped setting of stone (C43). A charcoal rich spread, C44, was recorded extending to the north and south of C43.</p> <p>This has been designated Archaeological Area 2</p>
5	160	2	0.65	Northeast-southwest	No Archaeology found.
6	80	2	0.65	Northeast-southwest	<p>The partially intact remains of a Bronze Age funerary vessel (2022E0213:64:1), contained within a steep sided pit feature (C61), were recorded at the southwest extremity of Trench 6. An extension to the original trench (Trench 6A) was excavated to facilitate the block lifting of the vessel.</p> <p>The pit feature (C61) was recorded as sub circular</p>

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TRENCH	LENGTH (m)	WIDTH (m)	DEPTH (m)	ORIENTATION	DETAILS
					<p>in plan with steep sides and a rounded base. Only the surface dimensions (0.43 x 0.37m) of the pit could be recorded during the block lifting process. Between the cut (C61) and the vessel a dark brown sandy clay (C64) with frequent charcoal inclusions. The depth of the pit feature was estimated to be 0.32m.</p> <p>The vessel was recorded as an upturned funerary urn, the base of the vessel having been damaged in antiquity. The base was recorded as circular, with an internal diameter of 0.29m and a fabric thickness of 0.3m (max). The vessel fabric was recorded as a terracotta red on the exterior, with a black oxidised core. cursory inspection of the fabric during the block lift suggested the presence of applied decorative motifs (S. Kelly <i>pers comm.</i>) The interior of the vessel was filled with a mid to dark brown sandy clay (C63) with occasional charcoal inclusions. No indication of human bone was recorded within the visible interior of the vessel.</p> <p>This has been designated Archaeological Area 3.</p>
7	40	2	0.6	Northeast-southwest	<p>A sub circular geophysical anomaly (GA1) was targeted within this trench, revealing two sections of a curvilinear ditch feature (C71 and C72). A section was excavated into C72, revealing a steep sided cut c. 0.95m in maximum width and 0.48m in depth. The C72 cut was filled with a light to mid orange clay (C73). The fill of the C71 section of curvilinear ditch was assigned C74 but was not investigated. No artefactual material was recovered.</p> <p>This has been designated Archaeological Area 4</p>
8	160	2	0.55	Northeast-southwest	<p>No archaeology found.</p> <p>A flint blade was recovered from the subsoil surface.</p>
9	70	2	0.54	Northwest-southeast	No archaeology found.
10	40	2	0.75	Northwest-southeast	No archaeology found. A small grouping of geophysical anomalies (GA3) were targeted by this trench, but these were recorded as natural occurring pockets of sand and gravel within the subsoil.
11	20	2	0.72	North-south	No archaeology found. A small grouping of geophysical anomalies (GA3) were targeted by this trench, but these were recorded as natural occurring pockets of sand and gravel within the subsoil.
12	120	2	1.1	North-south	No archaeology found.

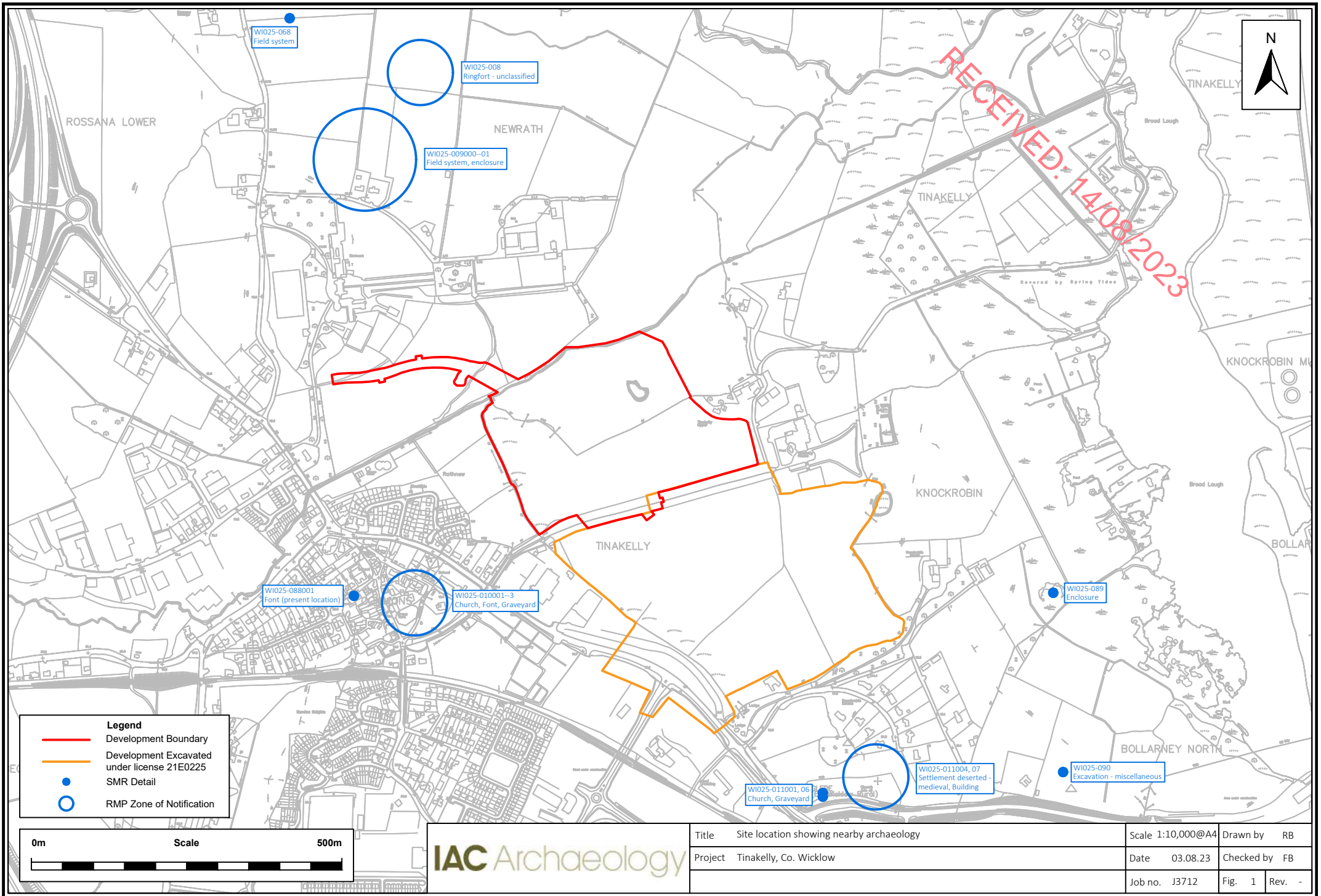
TRENCH	LENGTH (m)	WIDTH (m)	DEPTH (m)	ORIENTATION	DETAILS
13	120	2	0.45	Northwest-southeast	<p>A curvilinear feature, C131, c. 1m in width was recorded towards the southern extent of the test trench. Extensions to the original test trench revealed the northern and eastern extent of the curvilinear feature. The curvilinear feature was recorded as V-shaped, with a maximum width and depth of 0.8m and 0.35m respectively. The single fill of the feature, C133, was recorded as a mid-brown sandy clay. No artefacts were recovered from this feature.</p> <p>The diameter of the curvilinear feature C131 is estimated to be c. 15m.</p> <p>Within the north eastern extent to the original test trench, the curvilinear feature C131 terminated with a sub circular pit, designated C132. This pit feature was recorded as c. 0.85m in diameter with a bowl shaped profile and a maximum depth of 0.4m. The pit was filled with a charcoal rich sandy clay, C134, containing large stones, frequent charcoal and burnt bone elements. One sample of burnt bone (Sample # 2) was recovered from the C134 material</p> <p>The above features have been designated Archaeological Area 5.</p>
14	160	2	0.45	Northwest-southeast	<p>No archaeology found.</p> <p>A piece of a retouched flint blade was recovered from the surface of the subsoil in this trench</p>
15	20	2	0.65	East-west	<p>No archaeology found. The linear geophysical feature targeted by the test trench was confirmed as a substantial modern field drain.</p>
16	80	2	0.35	Northwest-southeast	<p>No archaeology found.</p>
17	20	2	0.8	Northeast-southwest	<p>The linear geophysical feature targeted with this trench was confirmed to be a probable field division running northwest-southeast. The feature C171 was recorded as a V shaped ditch feature, with a maximum width and depth of 1m respectively. The feature was filled with a mid-brown silty clay, C172, from which two pieces of later 17<sup>th</sup>/early 18<sup>th</sup> century ceramic were recovered.</p> <p>This above feature has been designated Archaeological Area 6.</p>
18	20	2	0.8	Northeast-southwest	<p>The linear geophysical feature targeted within this trench was identified but not excavated as it is homogenous with that described within Test Trench 17.</p>

TRENCH	LENGTH (m)	WIDTH (m)	DEPTH (m)	ORIENTATION	DETAILS
					This trench forms part of that designated Archaeological Area 6.
19	80	2	0.45	Northwest-southeast	No archaeology found
20	80	2	0.45	Northwest-southeast	No archaeology found
21	130	2	0.45	East-west	A single sub circular pit feature, C211, was partially recorded extending from the northern bank of this test trench. The diameter of the feature was recorded as 2.2m, with a maximum depth of 0.2m. The feature was filled with a single fill, C212, consisting of a dark brown charcoal rich sandy clay containing frequent stone inclusions.  This feature was designated Archaeological Area 7.
22	130	2	0.45	East-west	No archaeology found.
23	80	2	0.45	Northwest-southeast	No archaeology found
24	20	2	0.51	East-west	No archaeology found. The sub linear geophysical feature targeted within this trench was recorded as part of a possible palaeo-channel.  A flint primary flake was recovered from the surface of the subsoil.
25	120	2	0.51	Northwest-southeast	No archaeology found.
26	20	2	0.51	East-west	No archaeology found. The sub linear geophysical feature targeted within this trench was recorded as part of a possible palaeo-channel.  A primary flint flake and a finely worked flint blade were recovered from the surface of the subsoil in this trench.
27	120	2	0.5	Northwest-southeast	No archaeology found.
28	20	2	0.75	Northeast-southwest	No archaeology found. A small grouping of geophysical anomalies (GA3) were targeted by this trench, but these were recorded as natural occurring pockets of sand and gravel within the subsoil.

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## APPENDIX 2 CONTEXTS

CONTEXT NO.	TRENCH NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	All	Topsoil – Dark brown sandy clay
2	All	Subsoil - Mid orange sandy clay, geological banding of sand and gravels evident especially within northern extent of the development site.
11	1	Ditch feature running north-south. Steep sided cut with flat base. Maximum width and depth 1.4m and 0.5m respectively.
12	1	Subcircular feature. Partially cut by C11 ditch feature, consisting of shallow bowl-shaped cut, Maximum width and depth 1.1m by 0.2m respectively.
13	1	Mid brown silty clay, fill of C11 ditch feature.
14	1	Black, sandy clay containing frequent charcoal and stone inclusions
41	4	Rubble stone, limestone calp, clay bonded wall.
42	4	Red brick, mortared, curvilinear wall footing.
43	4	Rubble stone, limestone calp, clay bonded wall.
44	4	Black, silty clay, charcoal rich spread
61	6	Sub-circular pit feature. Steep sides, bowl shaped base, maximum width and depth 0.47m and 0.32m respectively
62	6	Mid brown sandy clay, occasional charcoal and stone inclusions
63	6	Mid brown-black sandy clay, occasional charcoal and stone inclusions.
C71	7	Curvilinear ditch feature, steep sided, rounded base. Projected diameter 13m.
C72	7	Curvilinear ditch feature, analogous with C71
C73	7	Light brown-orange clay, occasional charcoal and stone inclusions. Fill of C71.
C74	7	Light brown-orange clay, occasional charcoal and stone inclusions. Fill of C72.
C131	13	Curvilinear ditch feature, heavily truncated steep sides, rounded base. Projected diameter 15m. Probable penannular enclosure.
C132	13	Sub circular pit feature partially truncating northern extent of C131 ditch feature. Steep sides, rounded base.
C133	13	Dark brown sandy clay, occasional stone inclusions. Fill of C131.
C134	13	Black sandy clay, frequent large stone inclusions and charcoal. Some burnt bone inclusions. Fill of C132.
C171	17	Linear ditch feature, V shaped profile
C172	17	Light brown-orange clay, occasional stone inclusions. Fill of C171.
C181	18	Linear ditch feature. Not excavated but analogous with C171.
C182	18	Light brown-orange clay, occasional stone inclusions. Fill of C181.
C211	21	Sub circular pit feature, shallow sides, rounded base.
C212	21	Black sandy clay, frequent stone and charcoal inclusions. Fill of C211.



W1025-068  
Field system

W1025-008  
Ringfort - unclassified

W1025-009000-01  
Field system, enclosure

W1025-088001  
Font (present location)

W1025-010001-3  
Church, Font, Graveyard

W1025-089  
Enclosure

W1025-011001, 06  
Church, Graveyard

W1025-011004, 07  
Settlement deserted -  
medieval, Building

W1025-090  
Excavation - miscellaneous

ROSSANA LOWER

NEWRATH

TINAKELLY

TINAKELLY

TINAKELLY

KNOCKROBIN

KNOCKROBIN M

BOLLAR

BOLLARNEY NORTH



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Lands below are in the ownership of Wicklow County Council and subject to mutual easements between the parties. A letter of consent is provided.

Application boundary of planning permission ref. 21/1333. All and Costa complete.

Works in the area shown hatched are under construction under planning ref. 21/1333 granted by WCC.

This hatched area of land is currently under the ownership of another Ardara Group company, Cedarbrook Residential Ltd. A letter of consent is provided.

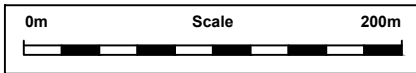
Please refer to drawing 22-426-PD-02/04 v18.11.22 for details for the proposed Landscape works as referenced in this drawing as a background only.

Please refer to drawing 22-426-PD-03 v18.11.22 & details for the proposed Plaza Valley Wym the Landscape Architects documentation

Tinakelly Country House Hotel (Protected Structure RPS No: 25-15)

Permission granted under WCC Ref 17/219 (ASP Ref 310301-18) as amended by WCC Refs 20/1180, 21/411 and 22/817

Legend	
	Development Boundary
	Archaeological Area



IAC Archaeology

Title	Proposed layout of development showing archaeological areas	Scale	1:4000@A4	Drawn by	RB
Project	Tinakelly, Co. Wicklow	Date	03.08.23	Checked by	FB
		Job no.	J3911	Fig.	2
				Rev.	-

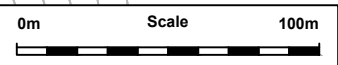


**Legend - Geophysical**

- Survey area
- Possible archaeology
- Pit-type response
- Relict field boundary
- ?Agricultural
- Plough trend
- Ferrous response
- Geology/soils
- Magnetic disturbance



**Legend**  
— Development Boundary



**IAC Archaeology**

Title	Geophysical survey results (Nicholls 2022)	Scale	1:2500@A4	Drawn by	RB
Project	Tinakelly, Co. Wicklow	Date	03.08.23	Checked by	FB
		Job no.	J3911	Fig.	3
				Rev.	-

**Legend - Geophysical**

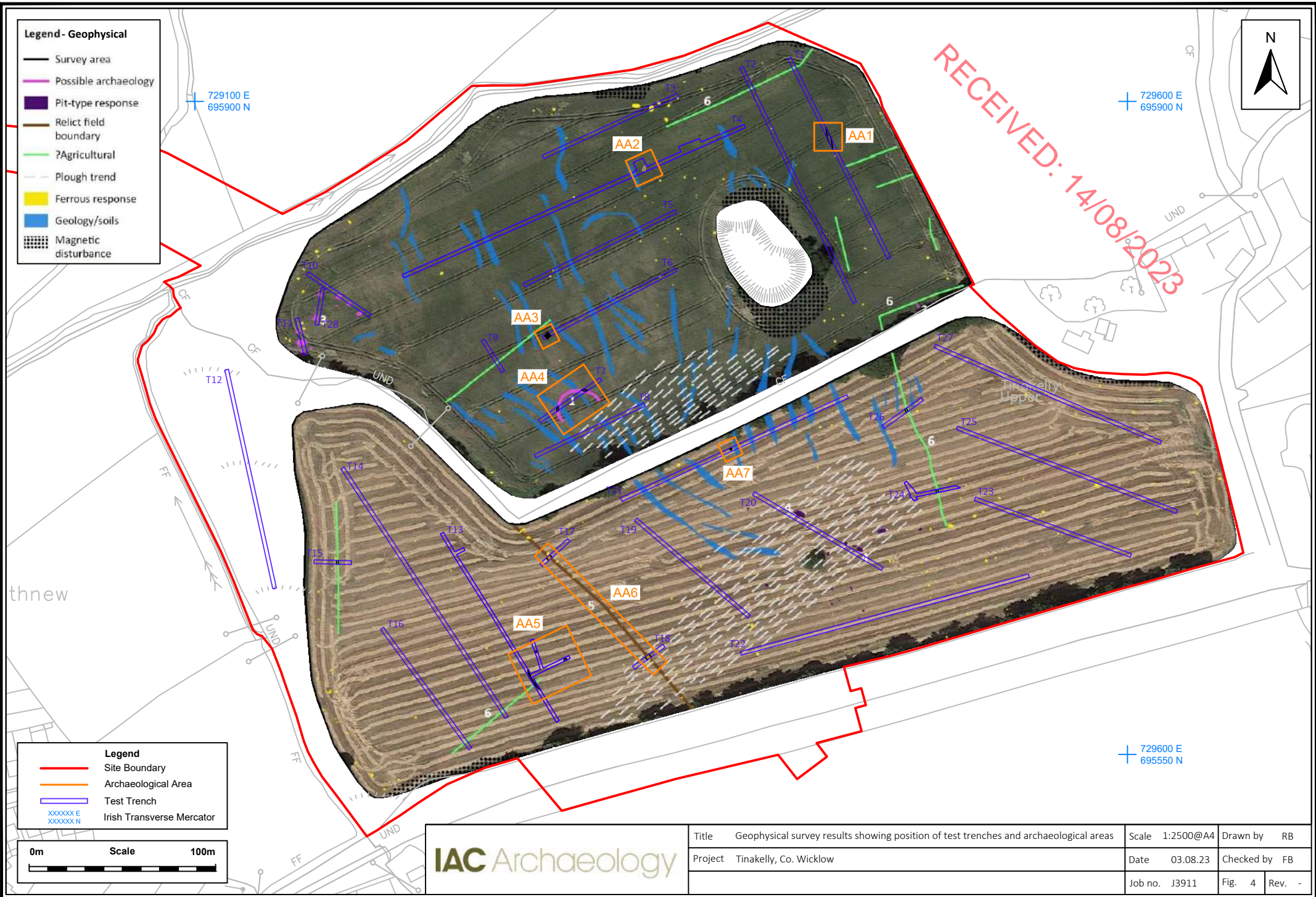
- Survey area
- Possible archaeology
- Pit-type response
- Relict field boundary
- ?Agricultural
- Plough trend
- Ferrous response
- Geology/soils
- Magnetic disturbance

729100 E  
695900 N

729600 E  
695900 N



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T12

FF

UND

FF

UND

FF

UND

thnew

Tinakelly Upper

**Legend**

- Site Boundary
- Archaeological Area
- Test Trench
- XXXXXX E  
XXXXXX N  
Irish Transverse Mercator

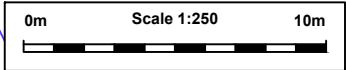
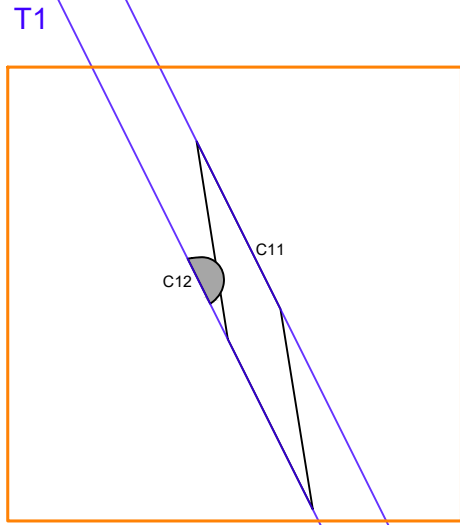
**Scale**

0m ————— 100m

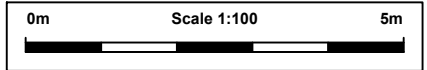
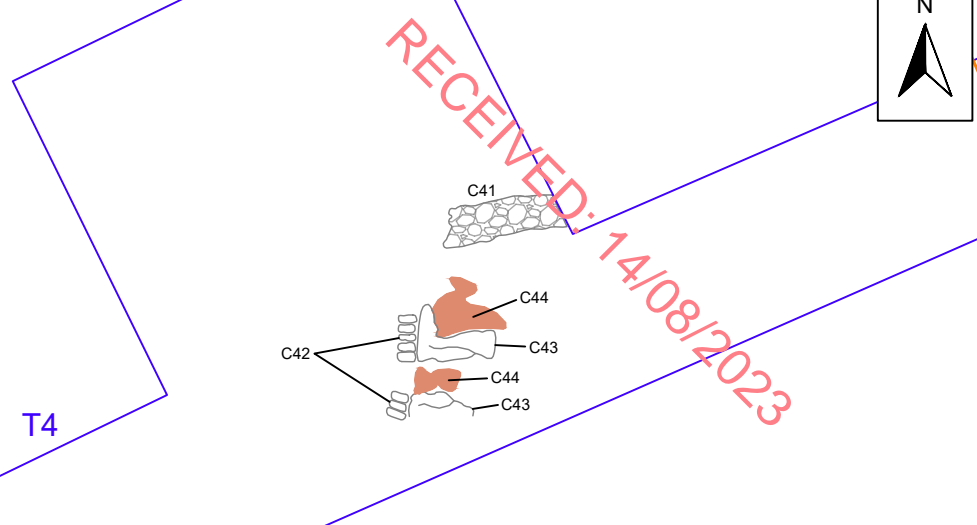
IAC Archaeology

Title	Geophysical survey results showing position of test trenches and archaeological areas	Scale	1:2500@A4	Drawn by	RB
Project	Tinakelly, Co. Wicklow	Date	03.08.23	Checked by	FB
		Job no.	J3911	Fig.	4
				Rev.	-

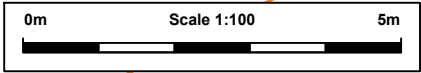
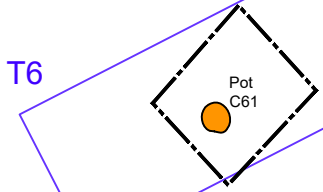
Archaeological Area 1



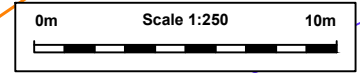
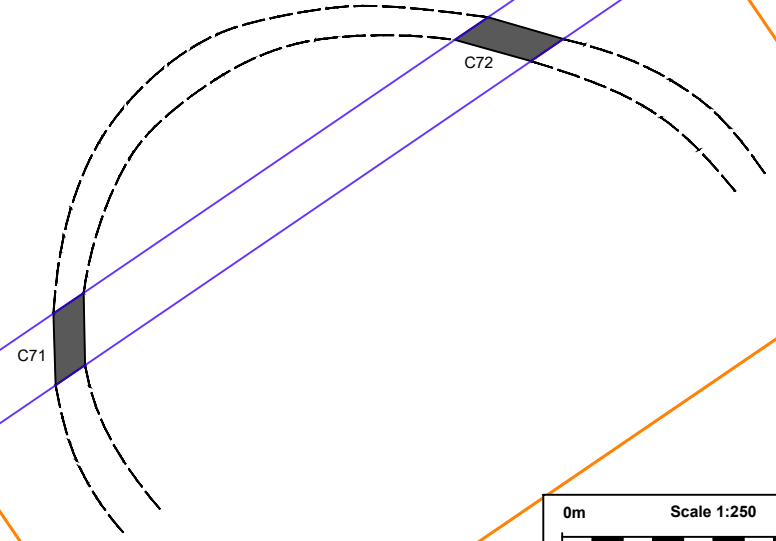
Archaeological Area 2



Archaeological Area 3



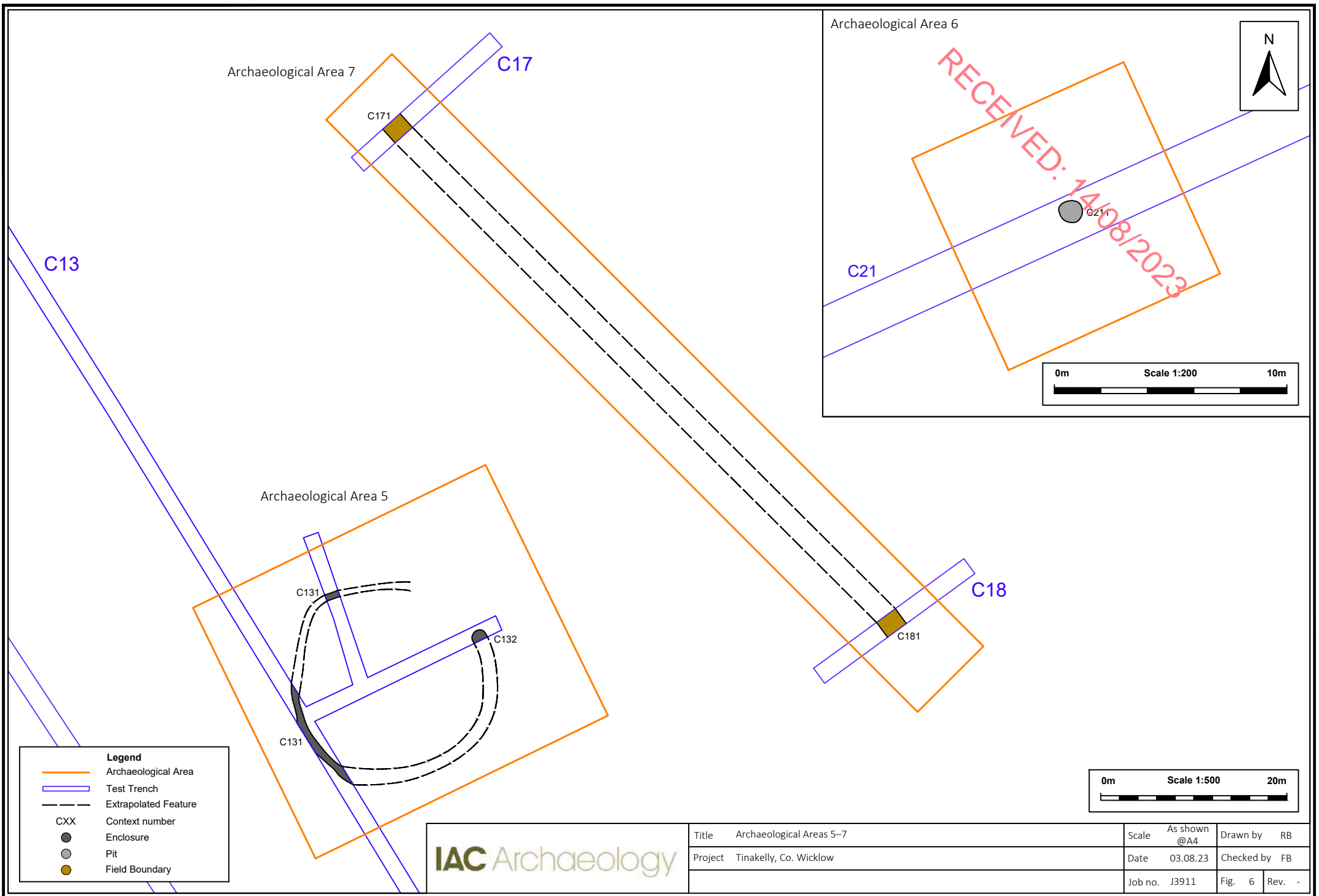
Archaeological Area 4



Legend	
	Archaeological Area
	Test Trench
	Excavation
	Extrapolated Feature
CXX	Context number
	Enclosure
	Pit
	Linear
	Ceramic Pot
	Spread
	Stone



Title	Archaeological Areas 1-4	Scale	As shown @A4	Drawn by	RB
Project	Tinakelly, Co. Wicklow	Date	03.08.23	Checked by	FB
		Job no.	J3911	Fig.	5
				Rev.	-



Legend	
	Archaeological Area
	Test Trench
	Extrapolated Feature
	Context number
	Enclosure
	Pit
	Field Boundary

**IAC Archaeology**

Title	Archaeological Areas 5-7
Project	Tinakelly, Co. Wicklow

Scale	As shown @A4	Drawn by	RB
Date	03.08.23	Checked by	FB
Job no.	J3911	Fig.	6
		Rev.	-



Plate 1 Entrance drive to Tinakelly House, facing northeast



Plate 2 Ruins of gatehouse to Tinakelly House, facing south



Plate 3 Field 1, proposed development area, facing west



Plate 4 Trench 12, exposure of gravels (C3) and overlying flood deposits (C4), facing south



Plate 5 Trench 1, truncated pit feature (C13), left of frame, facing southeast



Plate 6 Trench 4, possible post medieval kiln feature, facing northwest



Plate 7 Trench 6, exposure of Bronze Age funerary vessel (2022E0213:64:1), facing southwest



Plate 8 Trench 6, 2022E0213:64:1, mid-block lift, facing south



Plate 9 Trench 7, section of Bronze Age barrow ditch, C71, facing southwest



Plate 10 Trench 13, section of Bronze Age barrow ditch, C131, foreground of frame, facing southeast



Plate 11 Trench 13, extension, C131, facing southwest



Plate 12 Trench 13, extension, C132 pit feature, facing northeast



Plate 13 Trench 17, C171 ditch cut, facing southwest



Plate 14 Trench 21, C121 pit feature, facing northwest



Plate 15 Flint artefacts recovered across site, Trench 8, 14 and 24  
(left to right)



Plate 16 Ceramic artefacts from C171 ditch feature





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Plate 17 View from position of Trench 13 Bronze Age barrow feature, facing northwest