

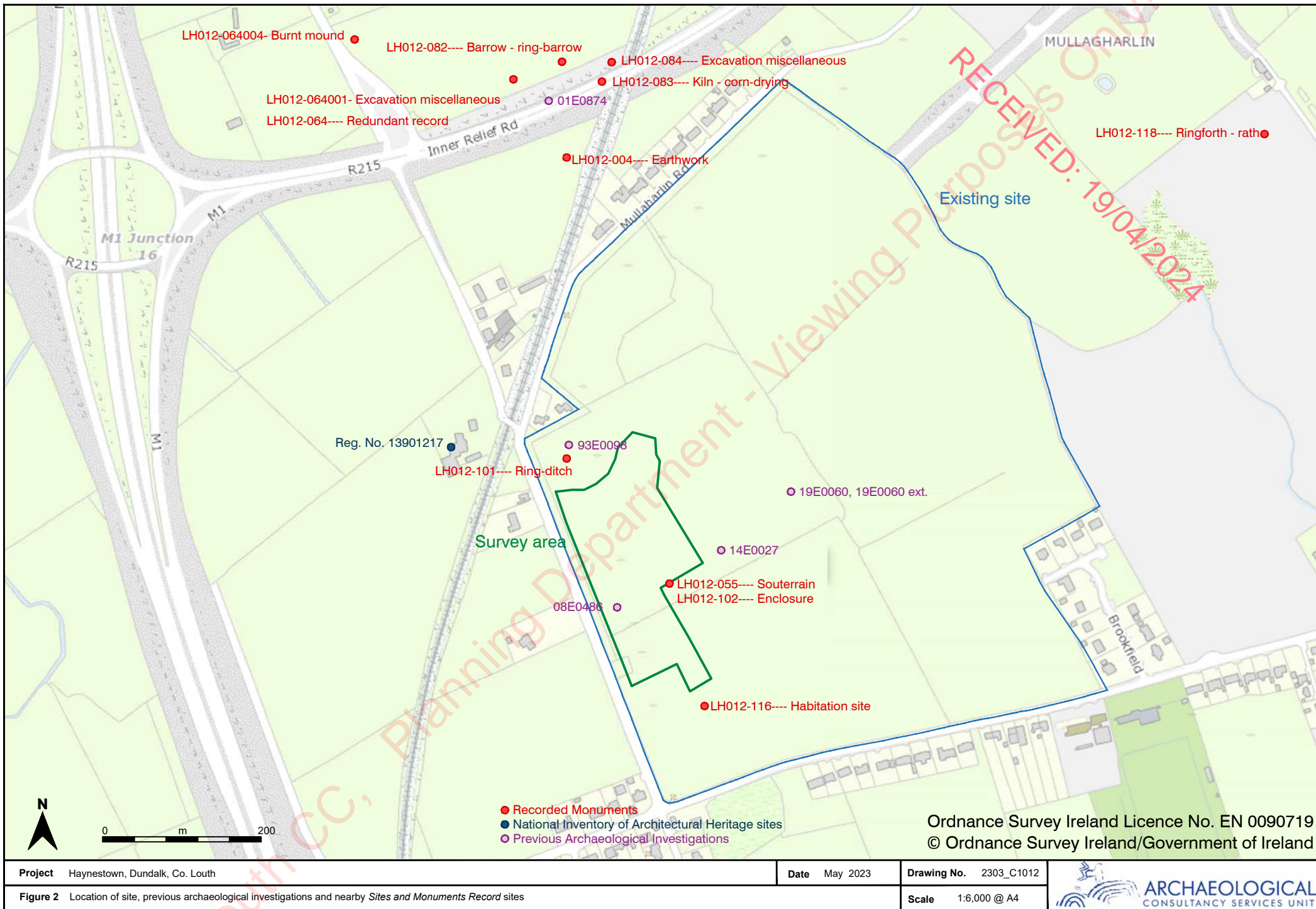
Project Haynestown, Dundalk, Co. Louth

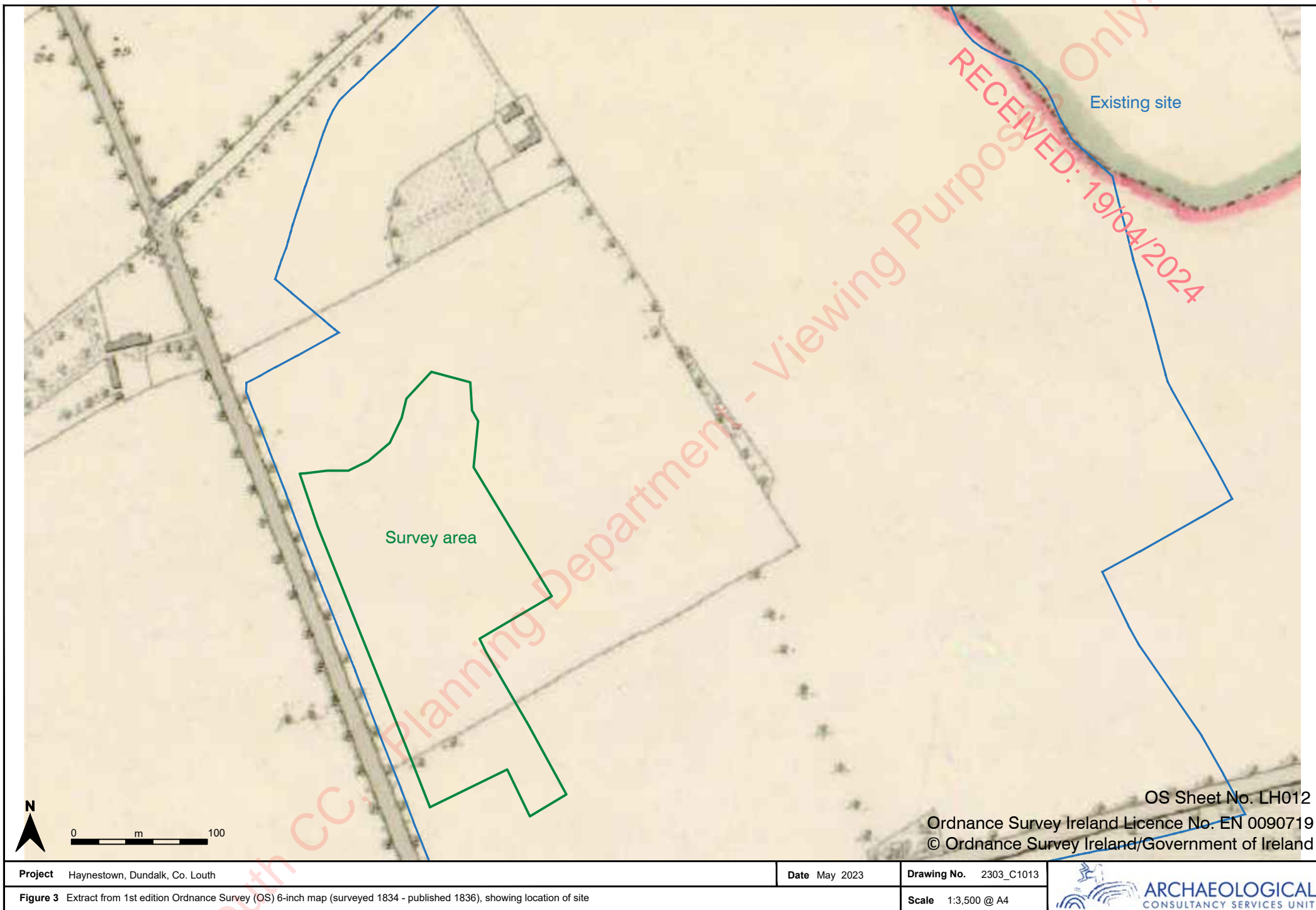
Date May 2023

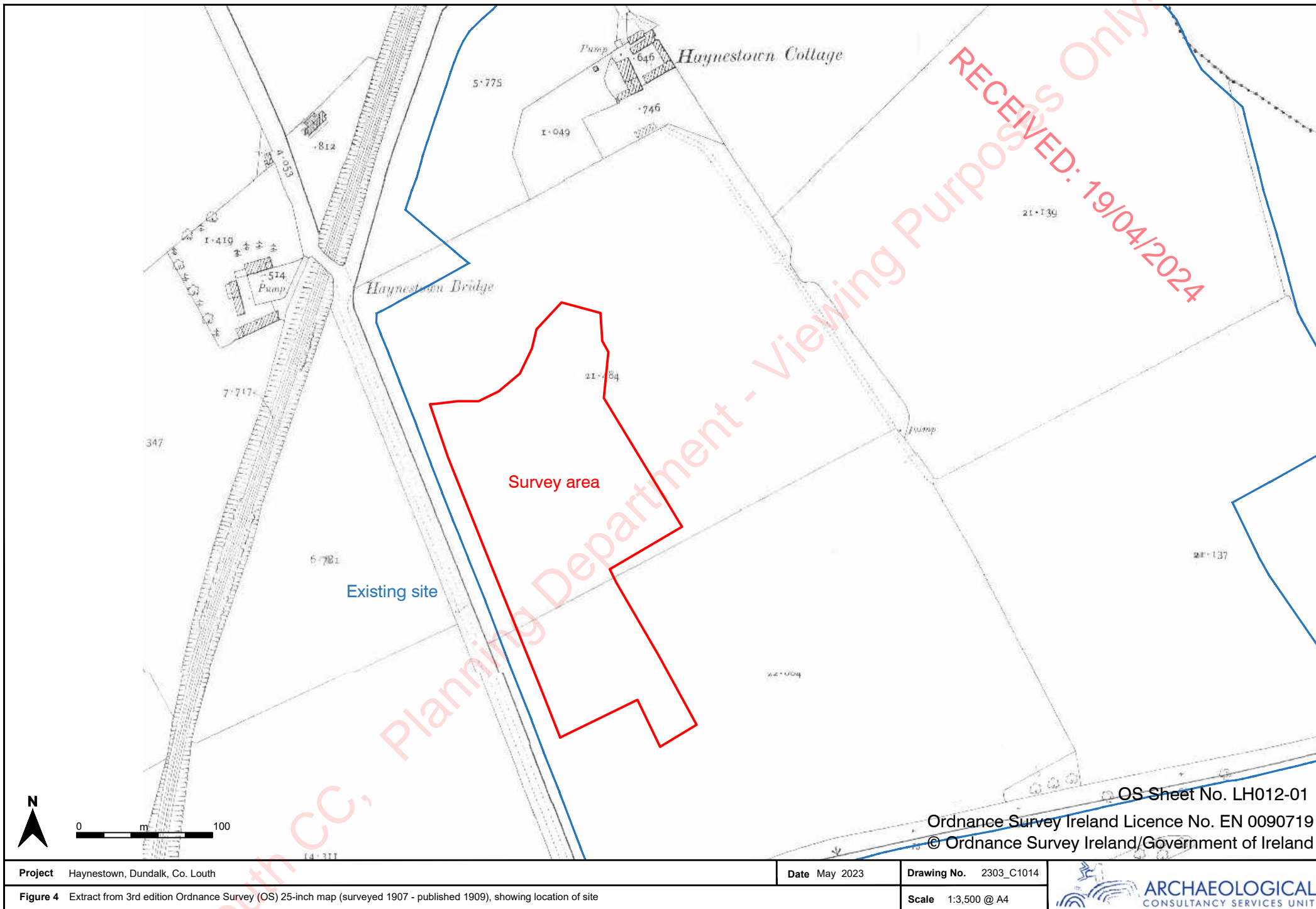
Drawing No. 2303_C1011

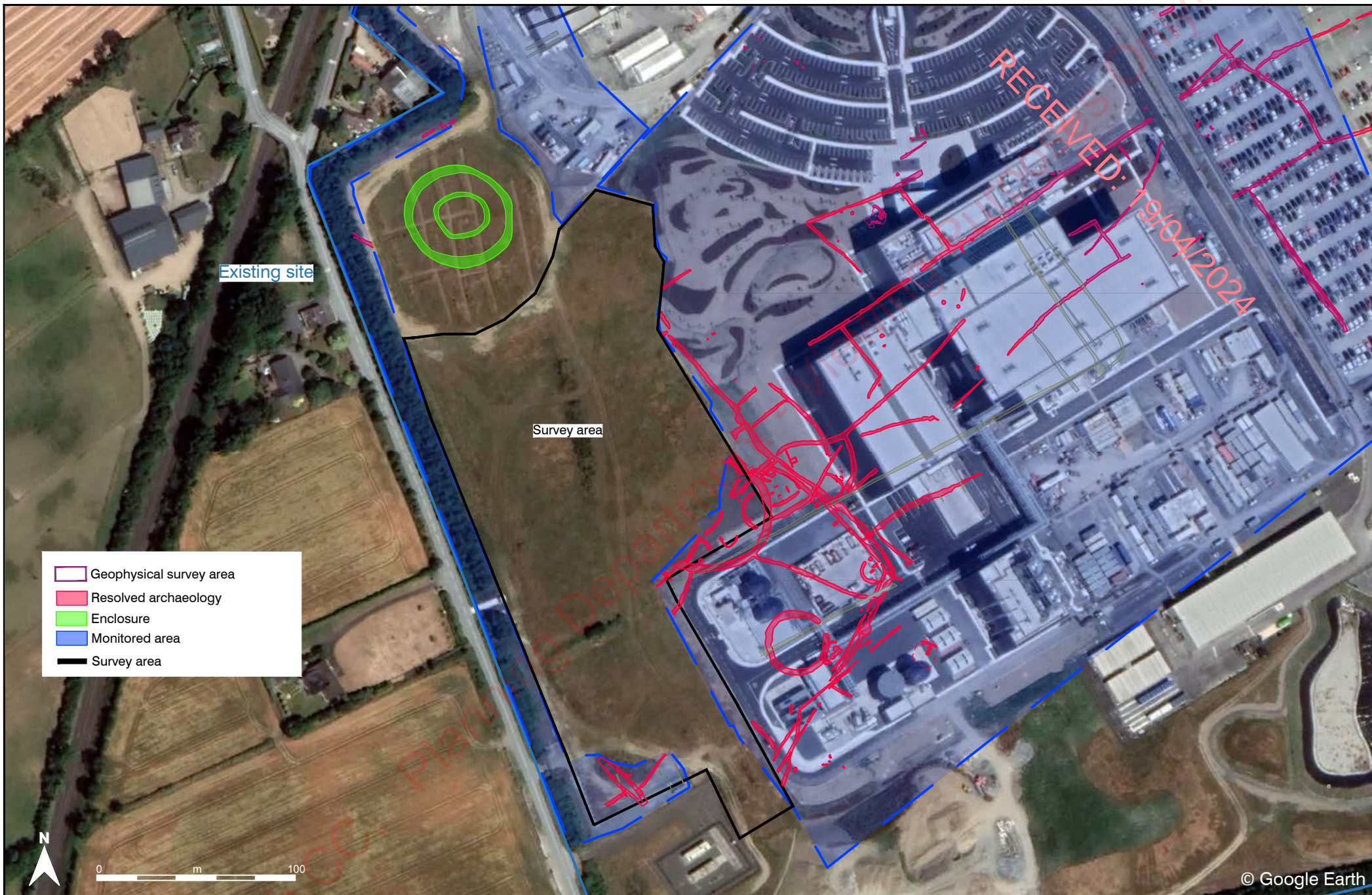
Figure 1 Location of site

Scale 1:100,000 @ A4









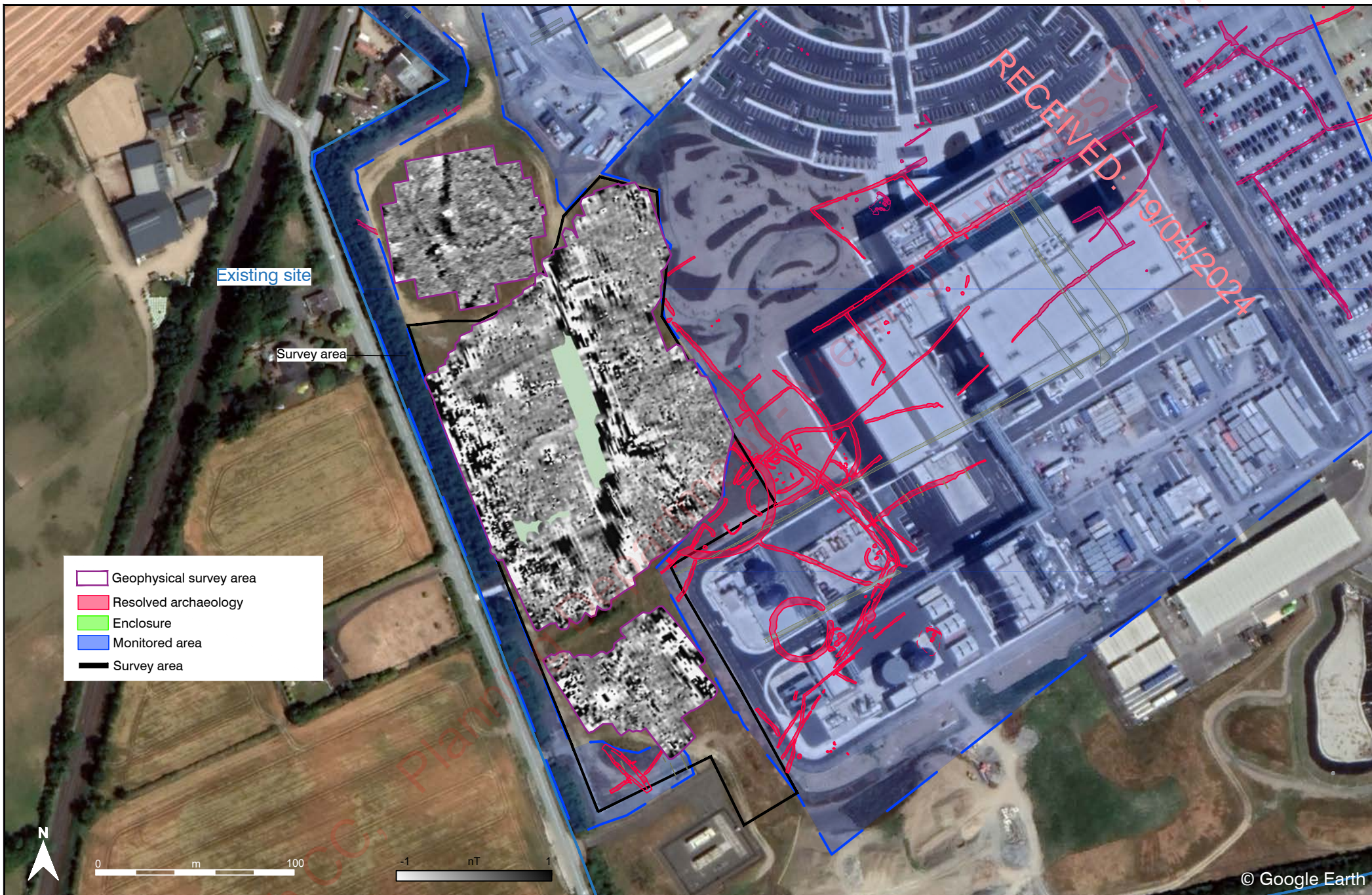
Project Haynestown, Dundalk, Co. Louth

Date May 2023

Drawing No. 2303_C1015

Figure 5 Aerial view of site, showing resolved archaeology and extent of survey area

Scale 1:2,500 @ A4



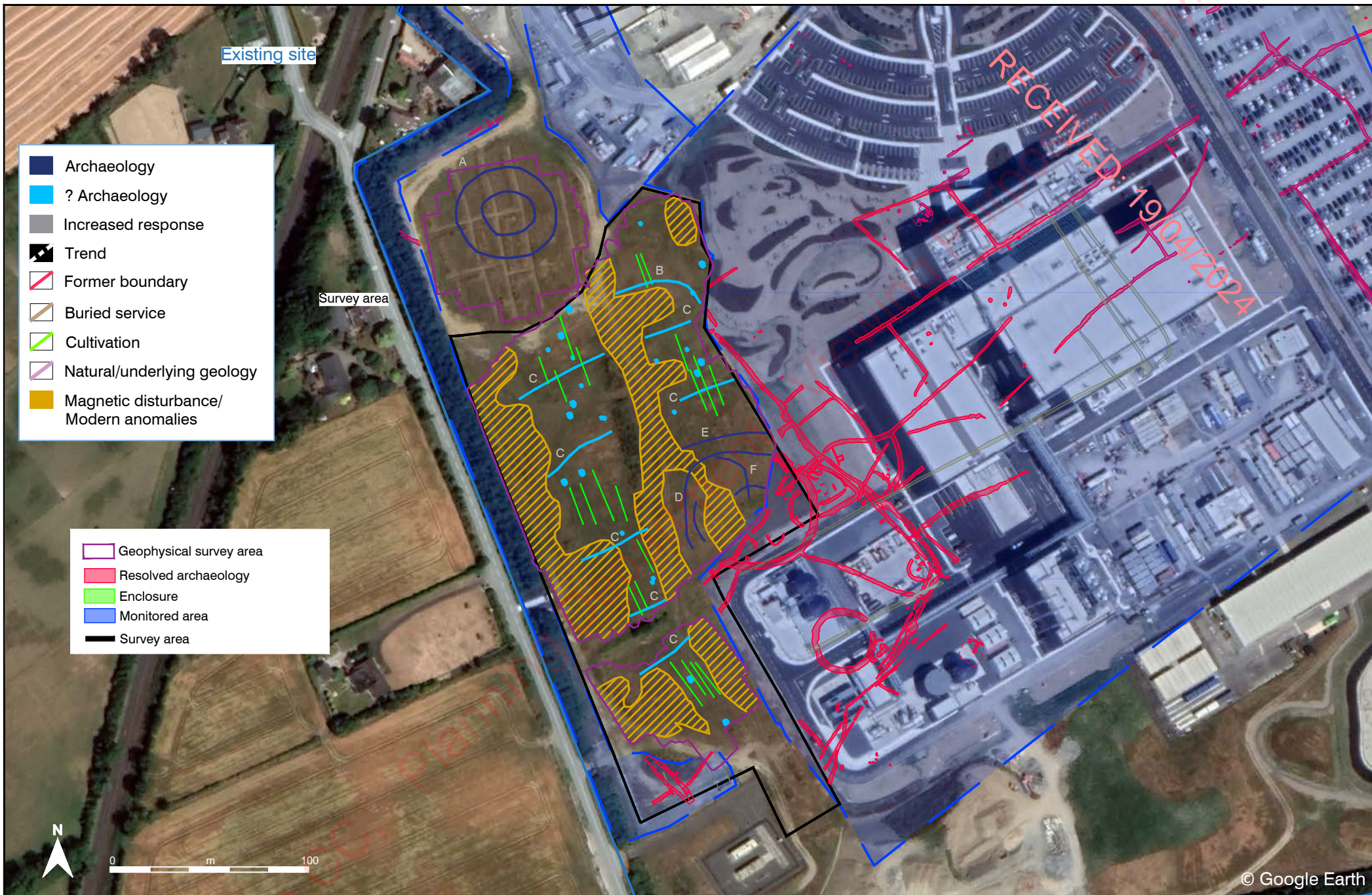
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Date May 2023

Drawing No. 2303_C1016

Figure 6 Aerial view of site, showing greyscale images from 2019 geophysical survey, resolved archaeology and geophysical survey results (greyscale image)

Scale 1:2,500 @ A4



Project Haynestown, Dundalk, Co. Louth

Date May 2023

Drawing No. 2303_C1017

Figure 7 Aerial view of site, showing survey interpretation and resolved archaeology

Scale 1:2,500 @ A4

12.2 Cultural Heritage Sites identified

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CH ID	Type	ID CODE	Short Description	Long Description/Details	Townland	Baseline Value	ITM E	ITM N
CH001	RMP	LH012-055----	Souterrain	Situated on slight rise in arable land. Lintels of drystone-built passage 0.1m below ground surface encountered during ploughing. Structure as yet unopened.	HAYNESTOWN	Very High	704086	803013
CH002	RMP	LH012-101----	Ring-ditch	Aerial photograph (GB89.I.22) shows cropmark of a ring-ditch defined by two widely spaced fosses; in close proximity to a cropmark of a curvilinear enclosure.	HAYNESTOWN	Very High	703992	803205
CH003	RMP	LH012-102----	Enclosure	Aerial photograph (GB89.I.22) shows cropmark of a curvilinear enclosure which coincides with SMR 55 (souterrain); in close proximity to a ring-ditch.	HAYNESTOWN	Very High	704089	803009
CH004	RMP	LH012-116----	Habitation site	Archaeological testing (14E0027) on behalf of Bord Gáis Networks identified habitation material in February 2014, which was further investigated under the same licence by Gill McLoughlin when two groups of pits and two larger outlying pits were recorded. In all eight pits (diam. up to c. 0.8m) were excavated, but further material probably lies outside the excavated area of (dims c. 10m x c. 8m). The lithic and pottery assemblage suggests a late Neolithic date, which is supported by a C14 date of 2862-2498 Cal. BC. (McLoughlin 2014)	HAYNESTOWN	Very High	704129	802883
CH005	RMP	LH007-180----	Enclosure	Aerial photograph (GB89.I.25) shows cropmark of a circular cropmark defined by a fosse.	CRUMLIN	Very High	703995	804193
CH006	RMP	LH012-067----	Fulacht fia	Discovered prior to road construction (Excavation Licence No. 99E0430). Initially identified as a burnt spread with concentrations of charcoal-enriched soil and heat shattered stones. Excavation uncovered two possible hearths, a trough (2.14m x 1.5m; D 0.17m) and two fragments of worked flint. (Lynch, P. 2002, 216)	CRUMLIN	Very High	704401	803981
CH007	RMP	LH012-068----	Fulacht fia	Discovered prior to road construction (Excavation Licence No. 99E0430). Initially identified as a large area of burning. Excavation uncovered a concentration of burnt mound material, a possible rectangular trough (1.75m x 1.5m; D 0.43m) and a possible hearth. (Lynch, P. 2002, 216-17) Lynch, P. 2002 Crumlin 2B. In I. Bennett (ed.), Excavations 2000: summary accounts of archaeological excavations in Ireland, 216-7 (No. 652). Bray. Wordwell.	CRUMLIN	Very High	704385	803882
CH008	RMP	LH012-079----	Souterrain	Discovered during road construction when a mechanical excavator broke through the roof. Located outside road take, therefore no further impact on it. Situated on a low hill with good views in all directions. A passage (L 11m) was exposed with both ends blocked where the roof had collapsed. The H and Wth of the passage increase slightly from E to W (H 1.10m to 1.20m; Wth 0.90m to 1.10m). The walls were built of drystone and corbelled slightly towards the top. Natural boulder clay forms the floor. (Ó Drisceoil, CLAJ 1999, 431-4)	HAYNESTOWN	Very High	703603	803702

CH009	RMP	LH012-064004-	Burnt mound	Discovered during archaeological test trenching (Excavation Licence 01E0874). Sections of at least two ditches/gullies (LH012-064001- and LH012-064002-) were identified. Their function is unclear as no artefacts were recovered from them and only very small sections were excavated. Two distinct areas of burning were also identified (LH012-064003- and LH012-064004-). The first consisted of several small areas of burning in close proximity but it is not clear whether these represent the edge of a large archaeological burnt spread or are a non-archaeological deposit. The second spread consisted of charcoal, ash, burnt clay and heat shattered stone i.e. burnt mound material. The location of these two spreads close to a river and marshy areas suggests that they may have been part of fulachta fia. (Coughlan, 2001)	HAYNESTOWN	Very High	703718	803732
CH010	RMP	LH012-064002-	Excavation - miscellaneous	Discovered during archaeological test trenching (Excavation Licence 01E0874). Sections of at least two ditches/gullies (LH012-064001- and LH012-064002-) were identified. Their function is unclear as no artefacts were recovered from them and only very small sections were excavated. Two distinct areas of burning were also identified (LH012-064003- and LH012-064004-). The first consisted of several small areas of burning in close proximity but it is not clear whether these represent the edge of a large archaeological burnt spread or are a non-archaeological deposit. The second spread consisted of charcoal, ash, burnt clay and heat shattered stone i.e. burnt mound material. The location of these two spreads close to a river and marshy areas suggests that they may have been part of fulachta fia. (Coughlan, 2001)	HAYNESTOWN	Very High	703865	803782
CH011	RMP	LH012-064003-	Burnt mound	Discovered during archaeological test trenching (Excavation Licence 01E0874). Sections of at least two ditches/gullies (LH012-064001- and LH012-064002-) were identified. Their function is unclear as no artefacts were recovered from them and only very small sections were excavated. Two distinct areas of burning were also identified (LH012-064003- and LH012-064004-). The first consisted of several small areas of burning in close proximity but it is not clear whether these represent the edge of a large archaeological burnt spread or are a non-archaeological deposit. The second spread consisted of charcoal, ash, burnt clay and heat shattered stone i.e. burnt mound material. The location of these two spreads close to a river and marshy areas suggests that they may have been part of fulachta fia. (Coughlan, 2001)	HAYNESTOWN	Very High	703938	803827
CH012	RMP	LH012-064001-	Excavation - miscellaneous	Discovered during archaeological test trenching (Excavation Licence 01E0874). Sections of at least two ditches/gullies (LH012-064001- and LH012-064002-) were identified. Their function is unclear as no artefacts were recovered from them and only very small sections were excavated. Two distinct areas of burning were also identified (LH012-064003- and LH012-064004-). The first consisted of several small areas of burning in close proximity but it is not clear whether these represent the edge of a large archaeological burnt spread or are a non-archaeological deposit. The second spread consisted of charcoal, ash, burnt clay and heat shattered stone i.e. burnt mound material. The location of these two spreads close to a river and marshy areas suggests that they may have been part of fulachta fia. (Coughlan, 2001)	HAYNESTOWN	Very High	703936	803710

CH013	RMP	LH012-082----	Barrow - ring-barrow	Discovered prior to road construction (Excavation Licence No. 93E0098). Excavation revealed a penannular ditch with an opening at the NE (max. diam. c. 10.5m). The width of the ditch varied between 1m and 1.5m and the depth varied between 0.2m and 0.9m. It was filled with cremated bone, slag, pieces of metal artefacts, a bead, sherds of flat-bottomed pottery and flint flakes. These finds together with radiocarbon dates suggest the site was constructed and used during the Iron Age. A platform with postholes was discovered beside it and appeared to be contemporaneous. (O' Sullivan, 1993)	HAYNESTOWN	Very High	703998	803717
CH014	RMP	LH012-083----	Kiln - corn-drying	Discovered prior to road construction (Excavation Licence No. 93E0098). A substantial drystone built underground kiln with attached storage shed. The kiln was keyhole shaped, with a sub-circular stokehole at one end, a drying chamber at the other and a flue in between the two. Its overall length was approximately 7.5m. The storage shed was rectangular in shape (5m x 6m) and lay immediately SW of the kiln. Wattle screens used in the drying process together with carbonised cereal grains were found in the storage area. (O'Sullivan, 1993)	HAYNESTOWN	Very High	704035	803698
CH015	RMP	LH012-084----	Excavation - miscellaneous	Discovered prior to road construction (Excavation Licence No. 93E0098). A 45m section of a ditch was excavated and it continued beyond the road take. It ran downhill from a corn drying kiln (LH012-083----). Its width varied between 1m and 4 metres. Two adult human skeletons and a flint scraper were found in the fill. The precise function of this ditch is not certain but it appeared to be associated with the operation of the kiln, perhaps for diverting unwanted water away from it. (O' Sullivan, 1993)	HAYNESTOWN	Very High	704035	803701
CH016	RMP	LH012-004----	Earthwork	Cropmark forming arc (diam. c. 50m NE-SW) on aerial photograph (CUCAP, AYM 61). Remainder of the site destroyed.	HAYNESTOWN	Very High	704001	803612
CH017	RMP, RPS	LH012-022----, LH012-027	Castle - tower house	"Small, almost square in plan with a tower, at each angle, constructed with greywacke, limestone blocks and rubble. It is three storeys high with a barrel vault over only the N half of the ground-floor area. The vault is built on an E-W axis and its arch can be clearly seen in the outer faces of the side walls. The SW and NW angle-towers are similar in size and shape, while that at the SE is of an irregular shape and carries the stairwell. There are garderobes in the NW tower at the second and third storeys. The entrance is through a doorway at ground-floor level in the W wall just to the N of the SW angle-tower which in turn leads to the stairwell in the SE tower. Access to the barrel-vaulted area of the ground floor is through a doorway in the E wall. Neither doorway contains any dressed stone and both have rounded arches constructed with small greywacke slabs.		Very High	704252	802374

CH018	RMP, RPS, NIAH	LH012-023----, LHS012-021, 13901215	Church	Indicated on Taylor and Skinner's map (1777). Present church dates to 1827 according to a plaque above the doorway. No visible remains of earlier structure. (SMR file). Freestanding Church of Ireland church, dated 1827. Two-bays to nave, projecting gable-fronted chancel to east, square-plan three-stage bell tower to west, projecting single-bay gable-fronted vestry to north. Pitched slate roof, clay ridge tiles, smooth rendered chimneystack, limestone verge coping, uPVC gutters on painted timber eaves board, circular cast-iron downpipes. Roughcast-rendered walling, smooth rendered, tooled ashlar limestone pinnacles and string courses to tower, ashlar limestone pediment surrounds to gables; carved limestone date plaque to bell tower. Pointed arch window openings, chamfered ashlar limestone reveals, carved limestone hood-mouldings, double lancet painted timber multiple-pane stained-glass windows, stained-glass leaded windows to tower, painted timber louvres to bell openings; square-headed window opening to vestry, chamfered ashlar limestone surround, paired painted timber multiple-pane window. Pointed arch door opening to tower, stop-chamfered ashlar limestone reveals, carved limestone hood-mould, painted timber door with four diagonally-sheathed panels, limestone flagstone and step; square-headed door opening to vestry, chamfered limestone reveals, hood-mould, timber sheeted door, concrete step. Church set back from road in surrounding burial ground; variety of cut stone grave markers c. 1825-1960, rubble stone boundary wall, wrought-iron gates. Rubble masonry corner-sited tower house to south-west corner of site.	HAYNESTOWN	Very High	704270	802393
CH019	RMP	LH012-024----	Souterrain	Discovered during road-widening in 1975. The site is located on a slight gravel ridge and consisted of a section of drystone-built passage (L 5.3m, Wth 0.7m, H 0.7m) aligned NW-SE. Blocked at both ends by collapse. (CLAJ 1975, 194-5)	HAYNESTOWN	Very High	703897	802172
CH020	RMP	LH012-025----	Castle - motte and bailey	Situated on a small ridge and consisting of a small flat-topped mound (H 4.4-5.2m, max. diam. at base 28m; at summit 9.5m) with a fosse-like depression running NE from it to the scarped edge of the ridge. There are the remains of a degraded bailey (22.8m E-W, 49m N-S, H 0.5m at W, 2m at S) at S. which is defined by a deep scarp at the E and S sides and by a shallow fosse (Wth c. 3m, D c. 0.5m) at the W. The top of the motte is irregular, being partly destroyed at the E side. The motte is situated c. 210m S of Haynestown Castle (LH012-022----) and St Paul's Church.	HAYNESTOWN	Very High	704225	802155
CH021	RMP	LH012-092----	Souterrain	On a natural rise in pasture, with spectacular views to the N-NE onto the Mourne Mountains, elsewhere undulating terrain restricts the views. Drystone built souterrain with two openings in the N-facing slope of a rise just below the summit. The first opening is through a partially collapsed roof of a corbelled beehive chamber (diam. of floor level 1.9m, H c. 1.5m) which is now filled with collapsed stone. A passage (L c. 3.5m; H c. 1.3m) leads off this chamber in a S-N direction and it narrows from the floor to the roof (Wth at base c. 1m; Wth at roof c 0.70m). The second opening is c. 0.5m to the S of the first and from this a poorer preserved passage continues for a further 4m (Wth c.1.30m; H 1.20m) where it is completely blocked by collapsed material. (McKeown 2003, 275-6)	HAYNESTOWN	Very High	704228	801784

CH022	RMP	LH012-118----	Ringfort - rath	Located towards the NW end of a NW-SE ridge and at its highest point which was known as Chapel Hill (OS 1835 6-inch map) because of the Roman Catholic chapel at the roadside c. 100m to the N. The cropmark of a circular enclosure (diam. c. 30-35m) defined by a single fosse feature was recorded by Joseph McMahon on a drone-mounted camera in August 2018. It is also visible as a cropmark on the OSI aerial images (1995).	MULLAGHARLIN	Very High	704896	803601
CH023	RMP	LH012-064----	Redundant record	This record was formerly classed as 'Archaeological complex' in the database. This is an obsolete broad or group term and is not currently used by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland. See LH012-064001- to LH012-064004-.	HAYNESTOWN	Very High	703936	803710
CH024	RPS, NIAH	LHS012-050, 13901217	House	Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c. 1910. L-plan, gables to south and east elevations, half-dormers to east, two-storey return and single-storey lean-to to west, square-plan single-storey flat-roofed entrance porch to east elevation at angle of "L". Pitched slate roof, clay crested ridge tiles, red brick corbelled chimneystacks, decorative painted timber bargeboards, moulded cast-iron gutters on painted timber eaves boards, square-profile cast-iron downpipes. Painted roughcast-rendered walling, painted smooth rendered plinth, smooth rendered block-and-start quoins. Square-headed window openings, paired to ground floor and east gable, lugged-and-kneed moulded smooth render surrounds, painted stone sills, painted timber casement windows with stained glass overlights. Round-headed opening to porch, painted lugged-and-kneed moulded smooth render surround, prominent keystone detail, square-headed door opening, multiple-pane overlight, sidelights, painted timber and glazed door, encaustic tiled floor to porch. House set back from road in own grounds, complex of rubble stone outbuildings, to south-west; garden to east; rendered boundary wall. Entrance gateway to north-east, rendered gate piers and quadrant walls, wrought-iron gates.	HAYNESTOWN	High	703871	803245
CH025	RPS, NIAH	Lhs012-023, 13901216	House	Detached three-bay single-storey former gate lodge with attic, built c. 1820, now in private domestic use. Pitched slate roof, rendered chimneystack, uPVC rainwater goods. Painted roughcast-rendered walling. Square-headed window openings, smooth rendered reveals, painted stone sills, painted smooth rendered hood-mouldings, painted timber multiple-pane casement windows. Square-headed door opening, painted smooth rendered hood-mould, painted timber sheeted. Set back slightly from narrow country road, front site bounded by roughcast-rendered wall and entrance gateway to west.	HAYNESTOWN	High	704123	802744
CH026	AAP	AAP01	Area of Archaeological Potential	The development site as a whole is regarded as an area of archaeological potential	HAYNESTOWN	Medium/High	704254	802953
CH027	AAP	AAP02	Area of Archaeological Potential	Area previously identified as Area of Archaeological concern due to previous archaeological excavations in the area.	HAYNESTOWN	High	704104	803050

CH028	Excavations	04E0876	Early Christian? and post-medieval	Geophysical survey over a 14.5ha site at Haggardstown, Dundalk, Co. Louth, suggested the possibility of subsurface archaeological deposits in the form of ditches, enclosures and a fulachta fiadh. Test-trenching was carried out across these geophysical anomalies to determine whether or not they were archaeological in nature and if so to ascertain their extent and date. A total of 21 trenches were mechanically opened across these anomalies. All but three indicated that the anomalies were the results of the underlying geology and were not archaeological in nature. One trench had a series of narrow gullies running diagonally across the trench, filled with a charcoal-flecked peat-like loam and sealed with material from which clay pipe and late post-medieval pottery were recovered. A second trench was opened up close to an area where there is a tradition of the presence of a souterrain. A linear charcoal-flecked spread was uncovered in this trench, although its date and its association with a stone setting, recorded locally as a souterrain, are unknown. Although the testing indicates that, in general, the results of the geophysical testing are not archaeological in nature, they do not exclude the possibility of subsurface archaeological deposits surviving in situ between the trenches.	HAYNESTOWN	Medium/Low	703897	802172
CH029	Excavations	23E0452	Test Trenching	Archaeological test trenching was carried out Mullagharlin Road, Haynestown, Co. Louth at the request of the client to assess the archaeological potential of the site following a geophysical survey carried out by Donald Murphy in May 2021 under licence number 23R0044. Testing was conducted between 31 July and 8 August 2023. A total of 14 test trenches were excavated across the site. Each trench measured 1.8m in width, and in total, 997m of linear trenches were excavated, targeting anomalies identified during the geophysical survey. Test trenching succeeded in identifying the remains of at least 31 individual features. These were dominated by pits and linear ditches. A total of 15 pits were found (C8, C10, C13, C15, C16, C17, C19, C21, C25, C27, C28, C38, C42, C45 and C55). While some of these pits were isolated, there were areas where some irregular clustering could be found such as the north-east end of Trenches 2-3 & 12-14. Ten linear ditches were identified throughout the site (C24, C29, C30, C31, C33, C34, C36, C47 and C50/51). Half of these were orientated east-west and most likely represent linear field systems. At least four of the ditches are continuations of features identified in previous excavations in the surrounding area. Other features include two possible post-holes (C23 & C39), a spread (C40), a hearth (C4), agricultural furrows (C36) and a metal surface (C32). Portions of the site were unavailable for testing and some trenches were moved or realigned to compensate. This was mainly done in the southern area of the site where underground services and two spoil mounds were identified and avoided. At the far north end, a modern manhole was found which reduced the length of Trench 11. Additionally, Trenches 4-6 were split into north and south sections due to a tree-lined field boundary. The complete length of Trench 5 had evidence of modern ground disturbance. This disturbance would have removed all traces of any archaeological features.	Haynestown	Very High	704120	802977

CH030	Excavations	19 E0060	Multi-phase prehistoric and Early Medieval landscape	<p>The site contains one Recorded Monument listed within the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), LH012-101---- (ring-ditch), which is scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP). It has been decided to preserve LH012-101---- in situ within green space within the proposed development with a minimum 20m buffer zone around the archaeology to ensure its ongoing preservation. This will represent an exclusion zone, where no site works, temporary storage, compounds, etc., will be allowed. A conservation management plan for the monument will be prepared and agreed with the National Monuments Service prior to the construction phase.</p> <p>A study of the available sources suggests that the overall landscape within which the proposed development is located should be considered as having high archaeological potential. This is due to the number of previously unrecorded archaeological sites that have been identified during assessments of prior development projects within the environs, including the WuXi site directly to the south. The majority of these sites were previously unrecorded and had no surface expression.</p> <p>Geophysical survey in March 2019 confirmed the presence of the large sub-circular double-ditched enclosure RMP LH012-101, previously identified through aerial imagery analysis. Test trenching is currently ongoing within the study area under Licence No. 19E0060. To date, the testing has confirmed the presence of the ring-ditch in the southwest corner of the site, together with other smaller features and ditches in the immediate vicinity. A number of internal pits, linear features and other features have also been exposed, together with external features and ditches to the north, south and east. Testing elsewhere on the site to date has exposed a number of linear features and pits below the made ground within the footprint of the proposed building</p>	HAYNESTOWN	Very High	704194	803218
CH031	Excavations	14 E0027	Late Neolithic pits	<p>Testing was carried out in February 2014 in response to a planning condition (ref. 09/230) for a proposed above ground installation (AGI) at Haynestown, Co. Louth. The site is located approximately 4km south of Dundalk, 3.3km west of Blackrock, Co. Louth and is bounded to the west by Mullagharlin road and to the south by Marlbog road. Testing identified a number of pits/post-holes thought to represent a prehistoric structure and the site was excavated in May 2014. The works were carried out on behalf of RPS for Bord Gais Networks. Excavation revealed two small clusters of pits and two larger outlying pits. Finds included burnt and unburnt flint, including a number of scrapers and blades, burnt bone, fragments of two small undecorated Grooved Ware bowls and two hammer-stones. The remains indicate a domestic setting where flint tools were being produced, however there was no evidence of a structure at the site. Specialist analysis of the lithics and pottery recovered from the excavation suggested activity dating to the late Neolithic period. This was supported by radiocarbon dating of a charred hazelnut shell fragment which returned a date range of 4093+/-33 BP (UBA 26515), calibrated to 2862-2498 BC (2 sigma). It is likely that the excavated remains represent peripheral activity associated with a settlement site located outside of the current development footprint.</p>	HAYNESTOWN	Very High	704130	802885

CH032	Excavations	93 E0098	Kiln - corn-drying and Barrow - ring-barrow	<p>In September 1992, trial-trenching under the direction of Valerie Keeley encountered the capstones of an underground structure which lay on the northern slopes of a prominent hillock (Excavations 1992, 46). On the summit of the hillock, less than 50m to the south, aerial photographs revealed a cropmark defining the remains of a curvilinear enclosure. Corn-drying kiln A more detailed investigation of the area, under the direction of the writer (with Valerie Keeley as overall Project Director) was conducted over an 18-week season during the period July-November 1993. The underground structure was revealed to be a corn-drying kiln attached to a storage shed. The wattle screens used in the drying process were found in carbonised form on the floor of the storage shed. In addition, carbonised seeds from a variety of crops and weeds were also preserved. A substantial ditch ran downhill from the mouth of the kiln, and two adult human skeletons were found in the fill of this ditch. The sole artefact was a rounded flint scraper which was also found in the fill. Further investigations showed that the entire hillside had been the focus of considerable human activity in the past. Ditches, pits, postholes and various other features were discovered beneath the ploughsoil. Further rounded scrapers and other pieces of flint were found as stray finds in the ploughsoil. Although the ploughsoil was almost 1m deep in places, cultivation during the centuries had disturbed the ancient features which, consequently, were usually preserved only in the subsoil beneath. Ringbarrow A ringbarrow was encountered at the base of the hillock. The ditch of this ringbarrow had been filled and partially re-cut at least once. The fill was considerably burnt and it contained cremated bone, slag, pieces of metal artefacts, a bead, sherds of flat-bottomed pottery, flint flakes and some water-rolled stones. Subsequent activity associated with cultivation had sheared off the central area, leaving only the base of a fire-reddened pit in the middle. A platform associated with postholes lay beside the ringbarrow; the platform and ringbarrow appear to have been contemporary, and an undecorated blue glass bead was found on the surface of the platform. Discussion The kiln might normally be considered a medieval structure, but the occurrence of skeletons in the associated ditch, one of them almost at the mouth of the kiln, is an intriguing complication. The ringbarrow and associated platform may be assigned to the later prehistoric era. The chronological context of the other features is still unclear. The enclosure, which is visible on the aerial photographs, lies outside the planned route of the road and has not been investigated. Further investigations are planned during 1994.</p>	HAYNESTOWN	Very High	703928	803611
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CH033	Excavations	n/a	Corn-drying kiln and spread	<p>Testing was carried out along the proposed route of a distributor road at the proposed IDA development site in Mullagharlin townland, Dundalk. Monitoring was also undertaken within the footprint of the proposed surface water discharge associated with the road development. Two sites of archaeological potential were identified during testing. These were two subrectangular pits located in the western corner of the development site at the location of a proposed roundabout.</p> <p>Mullagharlin 0010 was filled with a series of distinct layers of charcoal, clay and yellow ash material and upon excavation was shown to be a figure-of-eight corn-drying kiln. The kiln, including fire-bowl, flue and drying chamber, measured 2.45m in overall length. It was set into the side of a slope, with the fire-pit on the higher elevation. Post-excavation analysis and dating is ongoing. Mullagharlin 0011 was located 30m north-west of Mullagharlin 0010 and was filled with angular stones in a loose mid-grey silty charcoal-enriched clay. This pit measured 2.2m east-west by 1.25m and was 0.12m in depth. A series of drainage ditches and linear field boundaries were also recorded during the course of testing and monitoring. These features were of a late date and did not require any further investigation.</p>	Mullagharlin	Very High	704778	803791
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CH034	Excavations	99E0430	Fulacht fia	<p>This site was identified during monitoring carried out of the digging of interceptor drainage for the construction of the Northern Motorway/Dunleer– Dundalk Bypass. This area had been topsoil-stripped earlier in the construction phase. Only the grass of the sod was removed, and the remainder of the layer was sealed beneath 'fill' of the new road. It was during the deeper excavation of trenches for the interceptor drains that this site was identified. The site, initially identified as a burnt spread, was located on the west side of a gentle sloping hill and was 60m from a small stream. It measured 12m x 8m and lay below c. 0.4m of topsoil. Two cuttings, north and south, were opened. A modern drain that had been cut through the site from east to west divided these. During the initial cleaning, one fragment of glazed ware (late post-medieval) was recovered. F1, identified in both cuttings, consisted of a large, black and grey spread, 9m x 8m, containing very black, charcoal-enriched soil with dense inclusions of heat-shattered stones, 20–120mm. To the east and west of the burnt spread lay a spread of grey, ash-like deposit, with moderate inclusions of heat-shattered stones, 15–100mm. This was skirted by the basal layer, a spread that consisted of a mix of natural subsoil, ash and small inclusions of heat-shattered stones, <20mm. This mixing of subsoil and ash possibly occurred naturally. Two flint fragments were recovered. One was the proximal end of a translucent, tertiary flint flake, the other a mottled flint flake fragment. The entire context was not exposed, as it was 'sealed' under the road to the south and was outside the take of the road to the north. On removal of F1, three pits were identified in the northern cutting and two in the southern one. These had all been visible in the section of the modern drain. F2, an oval pit c. 1.78m x 0.4m, was truncated on the southern side and contained two layers. The upper layer was 0.32m deep and varied from 1.35m to 1.78m in width. It consisted of a very charcoal-rich soil with heavy inclusions of heat-shattered stones, 0.5–1.2m. The basal layer, a thin layer of grey ash, was 0.08m deep and 0.42m wide. It may have been a hearth. A shallow depression adjoined this feature to the east. F3 consisted of the remains of a shallow rectangular pit, 2.14m x 1.5m x 0.17m, truncated on the northern side by a modern drain. The fill consisted of a loose, charcoal-enriched soil with moderate inclusions of heat-shattered stones, <0.2m. These lay directly on the natural subsoil and contained no charcoal-enriched soil between them. This was probably the trough. F4 was a pit, 1m x 0.08m x 0.43m. The fill consisted of a charcoal-rich soil with moderate inclusions of heat-shattered stones, <0.1m. The pit was truncated on the southern side by the modern drain. F5 was a subrectangular pit, 1.4m x 1.68m x 0.8m, filled with two layers: a very charcoal-enriched soil with heavy inclusions of heat-shattered stones, all <0.15m, over a layer that showed slight evidence of orange discoloration, possibly as a result of burning. This was probably a hearth. F6, a small 'pit', was truncated on the southern side, but the remains measured 0.67m x 0.18m x 0.85m. It is probable that this was a socket of a stone.</p>	CRUMLIN	Very High	704403	803981
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CH035	Excavations	99E0430	Fulacht fia	<p>This site was identified as a large area of burning during monitoring of the digging of interceptor drainage for the construction of the Northern Motorway/Dunleer–Dundalk Bypass. This area had been topsoil-stripped earlier in the construction phase. Only the grass of the sod was removed, and the remainder of the layer was sealed beneath 'fill' of the new road. It was during the deeper excavation of trenches for the interceptor drains that this site was identified. The site was located c. 90m west of Crumlin 2A (see Excavations 2000, No. 652), at the base of a low, east-facing hill slope and 40m east of a small stream. It measured 4.75m x 6.8m. Two cuttings were opened, divided by a modern drain. The area to the extreme north of the site was not excavated. This feature consisted of a spread of burnt mound material, which measured 6.83m x 2.15m and was skirted on the south, east and west by a mix of clay, burnt mound material and modern china. F2, a possible rectangular trough, 1.75m x 1.5m x 0.43m, was found in the southern cutting. Most of the northern side of the feature was destroyed as a result of modern drainage activity. F3, a shallow, oval pit, 1.4m x 0.8m x 0.21m, which may have been a hearth, was also found.</p>	CRUMLIN	Very High	704388	803881
CH036	Excavations	99E0430	No archaeological significance	<p>This site was identified during archaeological monitoring carried out on the digging of interceptor drainage for the construction of the Northern Motorway/Dunleer–Dundalk Bypass. This area had been topsoil-stripped earlier in the construction phase. Only the grass of the sod was removed, and the remainder of the layer was sealed beneath 'fill' of the new road. It was during the deeper excavation of trenches for the interceptor drains that this site was identified. The site was located c. 150m to the east of Crumlin 2C, at the base of an east-sloping hill and 10m from a stream. A modern drain divided the site. There had been much disturbance to the north and west of both cuttings as a result of drainage work related to the stream. The site was initially identified as an area of burning and inclusions of ?iron slag. A single flint fragment was recovered from the east of the northern cutting, an area that had been very disturbed. It was identified as a possible core fragment of translucent flint. During the course of the excavation it became obvious that what was thought to be an archaeological deposit was in fact naturally occurring peat deposits with inclusions of decayed stone laid down on the undulating subsoil, giving the impression, in section, of pits. The site was fully excavated to ensure that no archaeological material was present. Although one ?worked flint fragment was recovered in an area of disturbance, the site is considered not to be of archaeological significance.</p>	CRUMLIN	Low	704388	803881

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