



Evaluation/Monitoring Report No. 077

**ADJACENT TO 37 CUSHENNY ROAD
GRANGE LOWER
PORTADOWN
COUNTY ARMAGH**

LICENCE NO.: AE/06/136

NAOMI CARVER

Site Specific Information

Site Name: Adjacent to 37 Cushenny Road

Townland: Grange Lower

SMR No. : ARM 009:003

State Care Scheduled Other [delete as applicable]

Grid Ref.: H 9508 5473

County: Armagh

Excavation Licence No. : AE/06/136

Planning Ref / No. : O/2004/0048/O

Dates of Monitoring: 23rd June 2006 (Phase I) and 7th August to 11th August (Phase II)

Archaeologist(s) Present: Naomi Carver (Phases I and II), and Janet Bell, Alison Kyle, Lauren Mansell, Clare McGranaghan and Brian Sloan (all Phase II)

Brief Summary:

An archaeological evaluation was carried out at a site adjacent to 37 Cushenny Road, Grange Lower, County Armagh in response to a planning application for a new dwelling. Within the application area were the remains of a probable enclosure (ARM 009:003), marked on the second edition Ordnance Survey Map as the 'site of fort'. The evaluation, which comprised two phases, uncovered a range of subsoil-cut features, probably of prehistoric date. It is recommended that the site is fully excavated.

Type of monitoring:

Phase I: Excavation of three test trenches by mechanical excavator equipped with a 'sheugh' bucket under archaeological supervision.

Phase II: Topsoil stripping by mechanical excavator, equipped with a 'sheugh' bucket under archaeological supervision, followed by limited excavation of features by hand.

Size of area opened:

In total, approximately 500 square metres

Current Land Use: Agricultural

Intended Land Use: Residential

Brief account of the monitoring

Introduction

The application site for a proposed new dwelling is located approximately 5km west of Portadown and 11km north-east of Armagh (Figure One). The site lies on the top of a drumlin at a height of approximately 30m above sea level. The area is known as 'Toles Island' as the Tall River flows around the base of the drumlin essentially cutting it off to form an 'island'. An archaeological evaluation was requested due to the presence of a probable enclosure (ARM 009:003) within the application area. The enclosure survives on the ground as a number of ill-defined low banks (Plates One and Two). It is marked on the second edition of the six inch series of the Ordnance Survey maps as 'site of fort' (Figure Two). There are no other known documentary sources for the site. It is not mentioned in the Ordnance Survey Memoirs.

The application site consists of a sub-rectangular area approximately 100m (north-west/south-east) by 45m (north-east/south-west). Within this area the approximate location of the fort is at the south-eastern side. The area where building was considered to probably be acceptable, pending the results of the archaeological evaluation, was in the north-western corner of the site (Figure Three: Plate Three). The field is enclosed by hedgerows. There is a gate on the eastern side and another near the north-western corner of the site. The south-western edge of the site broadly corresponds with the break in slope of the drumlin. The lower part of the field is relatively flat; beyond this is the marshy flood plain through which the River Tall runs. On the far side of the river is more boggy ground running into pasture on slightly higher ground and then the Cushenny Road. The site commands excellent views from the south-east to the north-west. To the south-west of the site Diamond Hill, where the Battle of the Diamond is said to have been fought, is visible. Many of the fields in the immediate area are used as orchards. Behind the application area, to the north and north-east, are several dwelling houses and associated outbuildings. In the northern part of the site is a dwelling house in front of which is a lawn that is separated from the remainder of the field by a post and wire fence. The lawn appears to have been lain upon a levelled terrace as there are several heaps of stones and the remains of a spoil heap immediately adjacent to it (Plates Four and Five). This landscaping was presumably done during the construction of the dwelling.

The evaluation took place as part of the planning application for a new dwelling and was requested by Liam McQuillan: Protecting Historic Monuments Caseworker with Environment and Heritage Service: Built Heritage.

Methodology

The first phase of the evaluation consisted of the archaeological supervision of three mechanically excavated test trenches. The test trenches were each approximately 2.0m by 25.0m in size. During the initial evaluation a stone-lined pit (Context No. 107) containing a sherd of coarse pottery and a piece of struck flint was uncovered. The pit was located at the north-western end of Trench One. The presence of these archaeological remains and the proximity of the feature to the probable enclosure meant that after consultation with EHS staff it was considered necessary to return to the site to carry out topsoil stripping of a wider area.

The second phase of the evaluation consisted of topsoil stripping of an area approximately 28.0m by 16.0m located between the three initial trenches, and the excavation of two extensions to the north-west (Extension A and Extension B: Figure Four). The extensions were excavated to investigate the north-western limit of the evaluation area. The results of both phases of evaluation have been combined to form a single account. The site records from both periods of fieldwork (e.g. context numbers, drawing numbers etc.) have also been amalgamated (Tables One to Five). Context numbers assigned to layers in the two extensions (Extension A and B) have been suffixed with 'a' and 'b' respectively. The excavation was undertaken by mechanical excavator back to subsoil level. No archaeological stratigraphy survived above the level of the subsoil. Archaeological features noted in the subsoil were excavated by hand.

Account of the evaluation

The main area

The main area was situated in the north-western part of the proposed development site with its long axis aligned roughly parallel with the fence in front of the temporary dwelling (Figure Four). The stratigraphically latest deposit in the main area was the sod and topsoil layer (Context No. 101) which consisted of loose, light to medium brown, silty clay loam. The layer was approximately 0.2m thick and contained some stone inclusions which ranged in size from 5x5x5mm to 10x10x20mm. A number of finds were retrieved from the sod and topsoil layer (Context No. 101), including a few sherds of nineteenth century pottery, several sherds of glass, numerous clay pigeon fragments and an iron horsehoe. Below the sod and topsoil (Context No. 101) was a layer of cultivation soil (Context No. 102). The cultivation soil consisted of compact, mid greyish brown, loamy clay which contained frequent stone inclusions (average size: 20x20x10mm). The layer was around 0.2m thick. Finds from the cultivation soil included fragments of clay pigeon and a few sherds of nineteenth century pottery.

The cultivation soil (Context No. 102) sealed at least thirteen features (Figure Four) which were all cut into the natural subsoil (Context No. 100). Eight features were investigated during the evaluation, either by full excavation or by excavating cuttings through them. These were: Context Nos. 103, 107, 109, 117, 119, 121, 123 and 134. A further six possible features were identified, but due to time constraints these were not investigated (Context Nos. 128, 129, 130, 131, 132 and 133).

At the south-eastern end of the trench, beside the north-eastern limit of excavation, was a linear feature (Context No. 109). The feature was 3.12m long, 0.60m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.20m (Figure Five). The feature had steeply sloping sides to the west, more gradually sloping sides to the east and a flattish base. The northern end of the linear feature (Context No. 109) may have terminated in a post-hole but the feature was truncated to such an extent that this was not fully determinable (Plate Six). The linear feature contained a fill of compact, brownish grey, clay (Context No. 110) within which there was a lens of charcoal-rich clay (Context No. 111). Several small pieces of struck flint were recovered from the main fill (Context No. 110) of the linear feature (Context No. 109).

Approximately 0.6m to the south-west of the linear feature (Context No. 109) was a possible pit (Context No. 103). The possible pit was 0.86m long, 0.72m wide and 0.12m deep (Figure Six). It was elongated in plan and had steeply sloping sides and a flattish base (Plate Seven). The fill (Context No. 104) of the possible pit (Context No. 103) consisted of compact, medium grey, loamy clay with occasional flakes of charcoal. Within the possible pit (Context No. 103) was a struck flint flake and a sherd of coarse pottery. Around 4.0m to the north-west of the possible pit (Context No. 103) was a possible feature (Context No. 128) consisting of an irregular-shaped grey area around 0.4m in diameter.

Approximately 5.0m to the south-west of the possible pit (Context No. 103) was a shallow circular pit (Context No. 121). The pit was 0.48m in diameter and 0.10m deep. Within the pit was a loose fill (Context No. 122) consisting of animal bones in a matrix of brown silty loam. The consistence of the fill and the condition of the bones suggested that the feature was relatively modern in date, although its cut was not visible at a higher level. Immediately to the south-west of the shallow pit (Context No. 121) was a curvilinear feature (Context No. 123) which ran beyond the south-western limit of excavation (Plate Eight). It was at least 0.97m long (north-south) and 0.31m wide (east-west). At the northern end the curvilinear feature was 0.18m deep and at the southern end it was 0.25m deep (Figure Seven). The curvilinear feature (Context No. 123), which was not fully excavated, contained a fill of compact, mottled greyish orange, silty clay (Context No. 124). It had vertical sides and a flat base. The curvilinear feature contained several sherds of coarse pottery and some struck flint.

Around 7.0m to the north-west of the linear feature (Context No. 109) was a group of features and possible features. These comprised two pits (Context Nos. 107 and 117) and four possible features (Context Nos. 129, 130, 131 and 132). The pit closest to the north-eastern limit of excavation (Context No. 107) was sub-oval in plan. The edges of the pit were irregular and it had a flattish base (Plate Nine). The pit was 1.58m long, 0.38 to 0.94m wide and 0.10 to 0.25m deep (Figure Eight). It was filled with a large number of stones (these comprised approximately 80% of the fill) surrounded by compact, dark grey, clay (Context No. 108). Several sherds of coarse pottery and a few pieces of struck flint were found within the oval-shaped pit (Context No. 107). Approximately 2.0m to the south-west of the oval-shaped pit (Context No. 107) was another pit (Context No. 117). This pit was sub-circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and a flattish base. The sub-circular pit (Context No. 117) was 1.50m long, 1.35m wide and 0.35m deep (Plate Ten: Figure Nine). The fill (Context No. 118) of the sub-circular pit (Context No. 117) consisted of compact, light grey, clay with some charcoal flecks. One possible piece of struck flint was found within the feature.

The four possible features in this area (Context Nos. 129, 130, 131 and 132) were identified and their positions were recorded. There was a possible post-hole (Context No. 129) located beside the north-eastern limit of excavation. The feature was sub-circular (diameter 0.3m) and its fill was mottled grey in colour. Several metres to the north-west of the possible post-hole was another possible feature (Context No. 130) which was linear in plan and had a grey fill. It was at least 1.0m long. To the north of the possible linear feature (Context No. 130) was another potential feature (Context No. 131) which was irregular in plan and whose fill was dark brown in colour. It was approximately 0.3m in diameter. Around 8.0m to the south-west of the possible linear feature (Context No. 130) was another possible linear feature (Context No. 132) which was around 1.0m in length.

Around 4.0m to the north-west of the oval-shaped pit (Context No. 107) was a linear feature (Context No. 119) running north-east/south-west towards the north-eastern limit of excavation (Plate Eleven). Two cuttings were excavated across the feature which was at least 5.00m long, 0.60m wide and 0.20m deep (Figures Ten and Eleven). The linear feature was filled with compact, medium grey, clay (Context No. 120). Partially covering the top of the feature was a capping of redeposited boulder clay (Context No. 136). The base of the feature had several stones (Plate Twelve) set into it, but due to the size of the cuttings it was not possible to ascertain the purpose of the stones. Several pieces of struck flint were found within the fill (Context No. 120) of the linear feature (Context No. 119). Approximately 10m to the south-west of the linear feature (Context No. 119) was a possible feature (Context No. 133) which was not investigated during the evaluation. The possible feature was sub-circular in shape and had a diameter of around 0.3m. It may have been a post-hole.

Extension A

Trench Extension A was situated at the north-western corner of the main trench. The extension was approximately 15.2m long (north-west/south-east) and 1.3m wide (Plate Thirteen). The sod and topsoil layer in Extension A (Context No. 101a) consisted of loose, light to medium brown, silty loam. The layer contained frequent stones (average size: 5x5x10mm) and finds included a few sherds of nineteenth century pottery and fragments of clay pigeons. The sod and topsoil layer in Extension A was 0.1m thick. Below the sod and topsoil layer was a cultivation soil (Context No. 102a) which consisted of compact, light orangeish brown, silty clay loam. The cultivation soil contained frequent stone inclusions (average size: 30x40x60) and natural, unstruck, flint (average size: 30x40x50mm). Finds from the cultivation soil included a small number of sherds of nineteenth century pottery and some fragments of clay pigeon. The cultivation soil was 0.2m thick. Below the cultivation soil (Context No. 102a) was the natural subsoil (Context No. 100a) the surface of which was present at a depth of 0.3m. There were no subsoil cut features in Extension A.

Extension B

Trench Extension B was situated perpendicular to Trench Extension A. It was aligned north-east/south-west. Extension B was approximately 19.0m long and 1.4m wide. The sod and topsoil layer (Context No. 101b) and the cultivation soil (Context No. 102b) were consistent with the layers excavated in Extension A (above). Below the cultivation soil in Extension B (Context No. 102b) was the natural subsoil (Context No. 100b). Cut into the subsoil approximately 4.0m from the north-eastern end of the trench was a possible post-hole (Context No. 134: Plate Fourteen). The possible post-hole was sub-circular in plan and was filled with blackish grey clay (Context No. 135). It was 0.50m in diameter and 0.10m deep (Figure Twelve). The feature was not fully excavated during the evaluation.

The evaluation at Cushenny Road confirmed the presence of archaeological features on the site. It did not, however, provide evidence of an enclosure within the excavated area. This suggests that the dotted line marked on the 1863 six inch

Ordnance Survey map (Figure Two) is more conventional than accurate. No relationship was established between the excavated features and the enclosure. The features were relatively shallow (most were around 0.2m deep) suggesting that they had been truncated. None of the features were physically or stratigraphically related but it is possible that they may form part of a structure. The possible features which were not investigated during the evaluation may provide more information on this. A small number of finds were recovered from the site. The coarse pottery is probably prehistoric in date, and may be Bronze Age (Cormac McSparron, *pers. comm.*). The flint, although struck, is undiagnostic. Initial soil sample processing was carried out by work experience students under the supervision of John Davison (Queen's University Belfast). The results of the sample processing are outlined in Table Six.

The archaeological remains exposed at the evaluation site are not significant enough to recommend a refusal of planning permission. No further evaluation is necessary at the site. However, it is recommended that a suitable mitigation strategy is put into place. This may include excavation of the footprint of all invasive ground-works, with preservation of remains *in situ* where possible. It would be of particular value to place a cutting across the enclosure with the intention of investigating any relationship with the excavated features and also to collect datable material. It may also be of value to carry out a geophysical survey at the site with the intention of delimiting the extent of the enclosure and further relate it to the excavated features.

Archive:

Finds:

The artefacts found during the evaluation are temporarily archived within the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, School of Geography, Archaeology and Palaeoecology, Queen's University Belfast.

Photographs:

The digital images taken during the evaluation are currently archived within the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, School of Geography, Archaeology and Palaeoecology, Queen's University Belfast.

Plans / Drawings:

The drawn and written records from the evaluation are currently archived within the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, School of Geography, Archaeology and Palaeoecology, Queen's University Belfast.

Signed: _____

Date: _____

Context No.	Description
101	Topsoil in main area
101a	Topsoil in Extension A
101b	Topsoil in Extension B
102	Cultivation soil in main area
102a	Cultivation soil in Extension A
102b	Cultivation soil in Extension B
103	Cut of possible pit in south-eastern area of main area
104	Fill of possible pit (Context No. 104)
105	N/A
106	N/A
107	Cut of oval-shaped pit in north-western part of main area
108	Fill of oval-shaped pit (Context No. 107)
108a	Phase I backfill in oval-shaped pit (Context No. 107)
109	Cut of linear feature in south-eastern area of main area
110	Grey clay fill of linear feature (Context No. 110)
111	Charcoal-rich fill of linear feature (Context No. 110)
112	N/A
113	N/A
114	N/A
115	N/A
116	N/A
117	Cut of sub-circular pit in north-western area of main area
118	Fill of sub-circular pit (Context No. 117)
119	Cut of linear feature in north-western area of main area
120	Fill of linear feature (Context No. 119)
121	Cut of shallow pit near south-western limit of excavation of main area
122	Fill of shallow circular pit (Context No. 121)
123	Cut of curvilinear feature beside south-western limit of main area
124	Fill of curvilinear feature (Context No. 123)
125	Lower fill of linear feature (Context No. 119)
126	N/A
127	N/A
128	Possible feature to north-west of possible pit (Context No. 103)
129	Possible feature beside north-eastern limit of excavation of main area
130	Possible feature to south-east of oval-shaped pit (Context No. 107)
131	Possible feature to east of oval-shaped pit (Context No. 107)
132	Possible feature to south-west of sub-circular pit (Context No. 117)
133	Possible feature in south-western corner of main area
134	Cut of possible post-hole in Extension B
135	Fill of possible post-hole (Context No. 134)
136	Re-deposited boulder clay capping in linear feature (Context No. 119)

Table One: Context List

Photo No.	Description
1	General view of site, prior to excavation, looking south
2	General view of site, prior to excavation, looking north-west
3	General view of site, prior to excavation, looking south-west
4	North-west facing section of Trench One, looking south-east
5	General view of Trench One, looking north-west
6	General view of Trench One, looking south-east
7	Possible post-hole (Context No. 103), prior to excavation, looking south-west
8	Possible post-hole (Context No. 103) following half-section of fill (Context No. 104), looking south-west
9	Possible post-hole (Context No. 103) following half-section of fill (Context No. 104), looking south-west
10	Pit (Context No. 105), prior to excavation, looking north-west
11	Stake-hole (Context No. 107), looking north-west
12	South-west facing section of Trench Three, looking north-east
13	General view of Trench Three, looking north-west
14	General view of Trench Three, looking south-east
15	South-west facing section of Trench Two, looking north-east
16	General view of Trench Two, looking north-west
17	General view of Trench Two, looking south-east
18	Pit (Context No. 105) following half-section of fill (Context No. 106), looking south-west

Table Two: Phase I Photograph Register

Photo No.	Description
1	General view, prior to excavation, looking west
2	General view, prior to excavation, looking north
3	General view of extended area, looking west
4	General view of possible rath, looking south-west
5	General view of possible rath, looking south
6	General view of possible rath, looking north-west
7	General view of possible rath, looking south-east
8	General view of possible rath, looking south
9	General view of possible rath, looking south-east
10	General view of lawn, looking north-west
11	Old spoil heap, looking east
12	Extension A, looking west
13	Extension A, looking east
14	South-facing section of Extension A, looking north
15	General view of area following topsoil stripping, looking south
16	General view of area following topsoil stripping, looking west
17	General view of area following topsoil stripping, looking south-east
18	General view of area following topsoil stripping, looking north
19	General view of area following topsoil stripping, looking north-east
20	General view of area following topsoil stripping, looking east
21	Possible linear feature, looking south
22	Possible post-hole, looking south
23	Possible linear feature, looking south-west
24	Possible feature, looking south-west
25	Possible feature, looking south
26	Possible feature, looking east
27	Possible pit (Context No. 103), prior to excavation, looking north
28	Possible pit (Context No. 103), prior to excavation, looking north
29	Linear feature (Context No. 109), prior to excavation, looking west
30	Linear feature (Context No. 109), prior to excavation, looking east
31	Linear feature (Context No. 109), prior to excavation, looking north
32	Possible pit (Context No. 103), following partial excavation, looking south
33	Possible pit (Context No. 103), following partial excavation, looking south
34	Possible feature (Context No. 112), looking east
35	Oval-shaped pit (Context No. 107), prior to excavation, looking south
36	Possible pit (Context No. 103) following excavation of fill (Context No. 104), from above
37	Possible pit (Context No. 103) following excavation of fill (Context No. 104), from above
38	Possible feature (Context No. 112), looking east
39	Possible feature (Context No. 112), looking west
40	West-facing section of linear feature (Context No. 109), looking east

Photo No.	Description
41	West-facing section of linear feature (Context No. 109), looking east
42	North facing section of possible pit (Context No. 103), looking south
43	North facing section of possible pit (Context No. 103), looking south
44	Possible pit (Context No. 103) following excavation of fill (Context No. 104), looking south
45	Possible pit (Context No. 103) following excavation of fill (Context No. 104), looking south
46	North-west facing section of oval-shaped pit (Context No. 107) following half-section of fill (Context No. 108), looking east
47	North-west facing section of oval-shaped pit (Context No. 107) following half-section of fill (Context No. 108), looking east
48	Sub-circular pit (Context No. 117), prior to excavation, looking west
49	Northern end of linear feature (Context No. 119), prior to excavation, looking east
50	Mid-section of linear feature (Context No. 119), prior to excavation, looking east
51	Southern end of linear feature (Context No. 119), prior to excavation, looking east
52	Linear feature (Context No. 119), prior to excavation, looking south
53	Sub-circular pit (Context No. 117) following half-section of fill (Context No. 118), looking west
54	Sub-circular pit (Context No. 117) following half-section of fill (Context No. 118), looking east
55	Linear feature (Context No. 109), looking north
56	Linear feature (Context No. 109), looking south
57	Cutting across linear feature (Context No. 119), looking east
58	Cutting across linear feature (Context No. 119), looking east
59	Record shot of possible feature (Context No. 126), looking north
60	Oval-shaped pit (Context No. 107) following excavation of fill (Context No. 108), looking south
61	General view of trench one (looking north-west)
62	General view of trench one (looking south-east)
63	Context no. 103/104 prior to excavation (looking south-west)
64	Context no. 103/104 half section (looking south-west)
65	General view prior to excavation (looking south)
66	General view prior to excavation (looking north-west)
67	General view prior to excavation (looking south-west)

Table Three: Phase II Photograph Register

Sample No.	Context No.	No. of bags
1	104	1
2	108	1
3	113	1
4	115	1
5	110	1
6	111	1
7	108	1
8	118	1
9	122	1
10	120	1
11	125	1
12	124	1
13	136	1
14	135	1

Table Four: Sample Register

Drawing No.	Scale	Type	Description
1	1:10	Section	North-facing section through possible pit (Context No. 103)
2	1:20	Plan	Post-excavation plan of possible pit (Context No. 103)
3	1:10	Section	North-facing section through possible pit (Context No. 103)
4	1:10	Section	West-facing section through linear feature (Context No. 109)
5	1:20	Plan	Post-excavation plan of possible pit (Context No. 103)
6	1:10	Section	West-facing section through oval-shaped pit (Context No. 107)
7	1:20	Plan	Post-excavation plan of linear feature (Context No. 109)
8	1:10	Section	East-facing section through sub-circular pit (Context No. 117)
9	1:20	Plan	Post-excavation plan of sub-circular pit (Context No. 117)
10	1:10	Section	North-facing section through linear feature (Context No. 119)
11	1:20	Plan	Post-excavation plan of oval-shaped pit (Context No. 107)
12	1:10	Section	South-west-facing section through curvilinear feature (Context No. 123)
13	1:10	Section	North-facing section through curvilinear feature (Context No. 123)
14	1:10	Section	Post-excavation plan of curvilinear feature (Context No. 123)
15	1:10	Section	North-facing section through linear feature (Context No. 119)
16	1:10	Section	Post-excavation plan of possible post-hole (Context No. 134)
17	1:20	Plan	Post-excavation plan of linear feature (Context No. 119)

Table Five: Field drawing register

Sample No.	Context No.	Soil Weight (Kg)	Charcoal Weight (g)	Charcoal Content	Residue Content
1	104	2.40	0.30	Negative	Flint
2	108	1.20	4.80	Negative	Flint
3	113	2.80	0.60	Negative	Flint + burnt bone
4	115	2.80	0.30	Negative	Flint
5	110	3.90	Negative	Negative	Flint
6	111	0.11	2.20	Negative	Negative
7	108	1.20	2.80	Negative	Flint
8	118	2.80	0.20	Negative	Flint
9	122	3.40	0.10	Negative	Flint + animal bone
10	120	3.50	1.10	1 charred grain/seed	Flint
11	125	2.40	1.10	Negative	Flint
12	124	2.10	0.60	Negative	Flint
13	136	0.77	0.30	Negative	Negative
14	135	1.00	4.40	Negative	Negative

Table Six: Results of soil sample analysis (courtesy of John Davison, Queen's University Belfast)

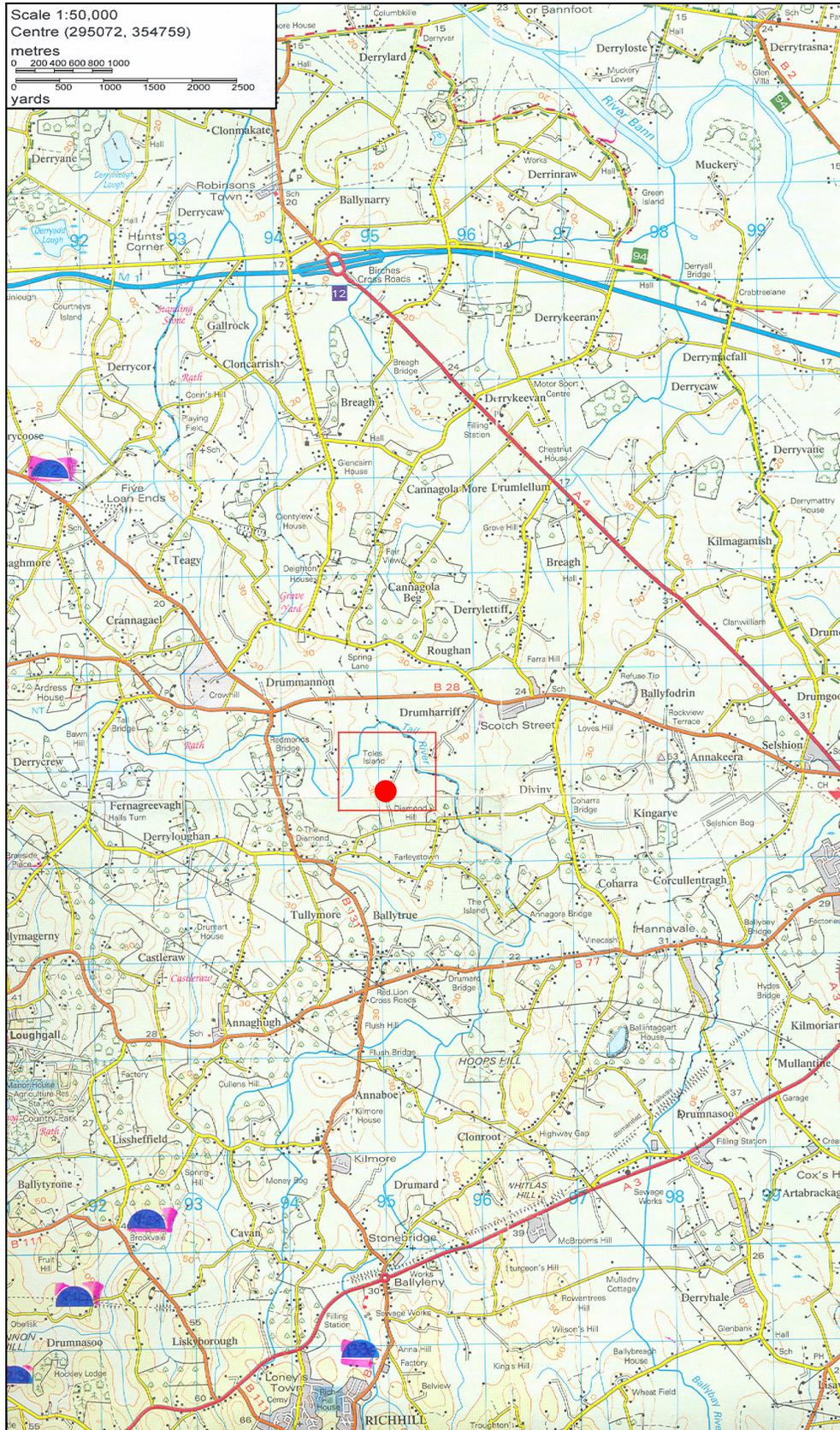


Figure One: 1:50,000 scale map showing location of site (red dot)

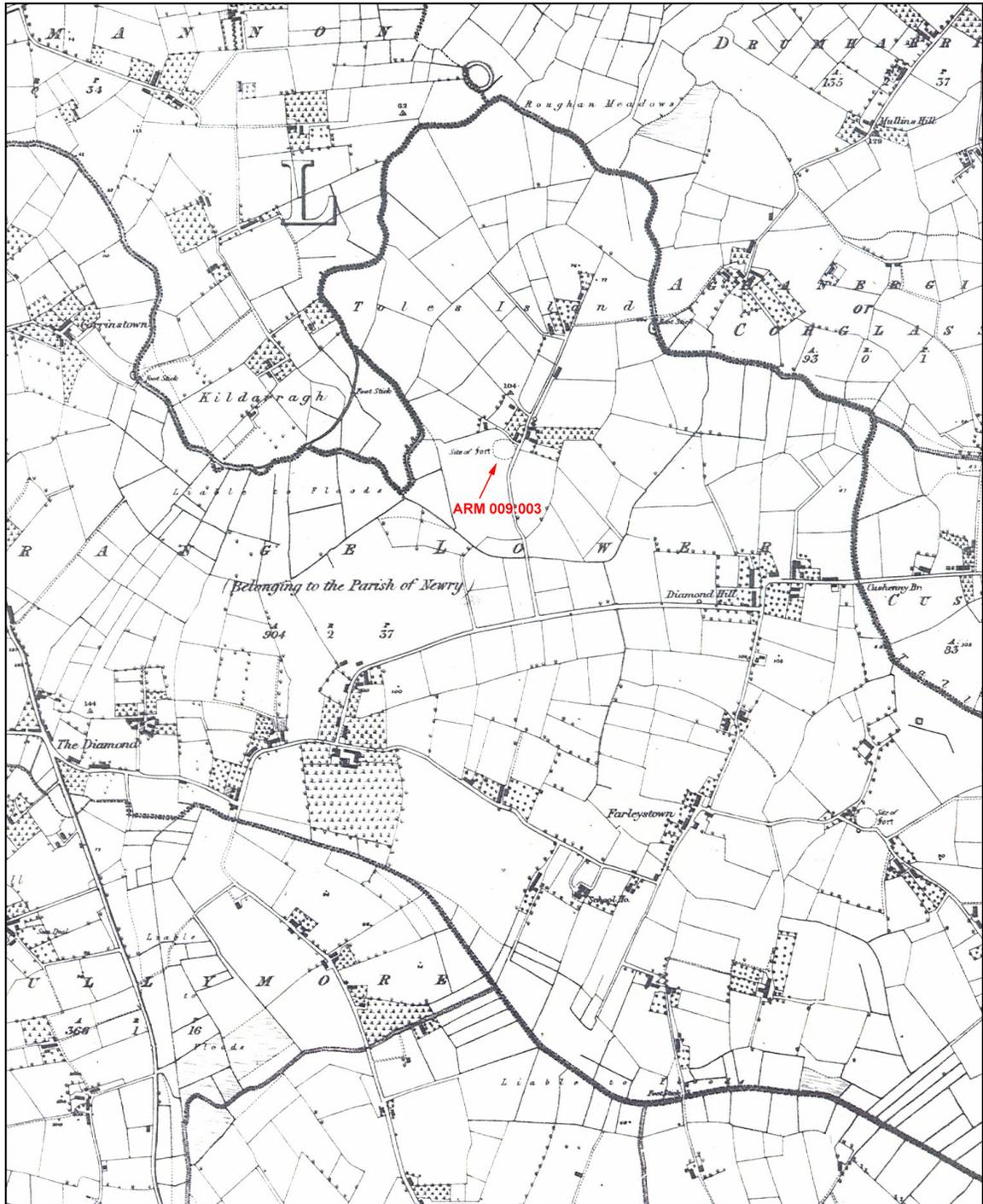


Figure Two: Image taken from 1863 Ordnance Survey Six Inch map showing site of fort

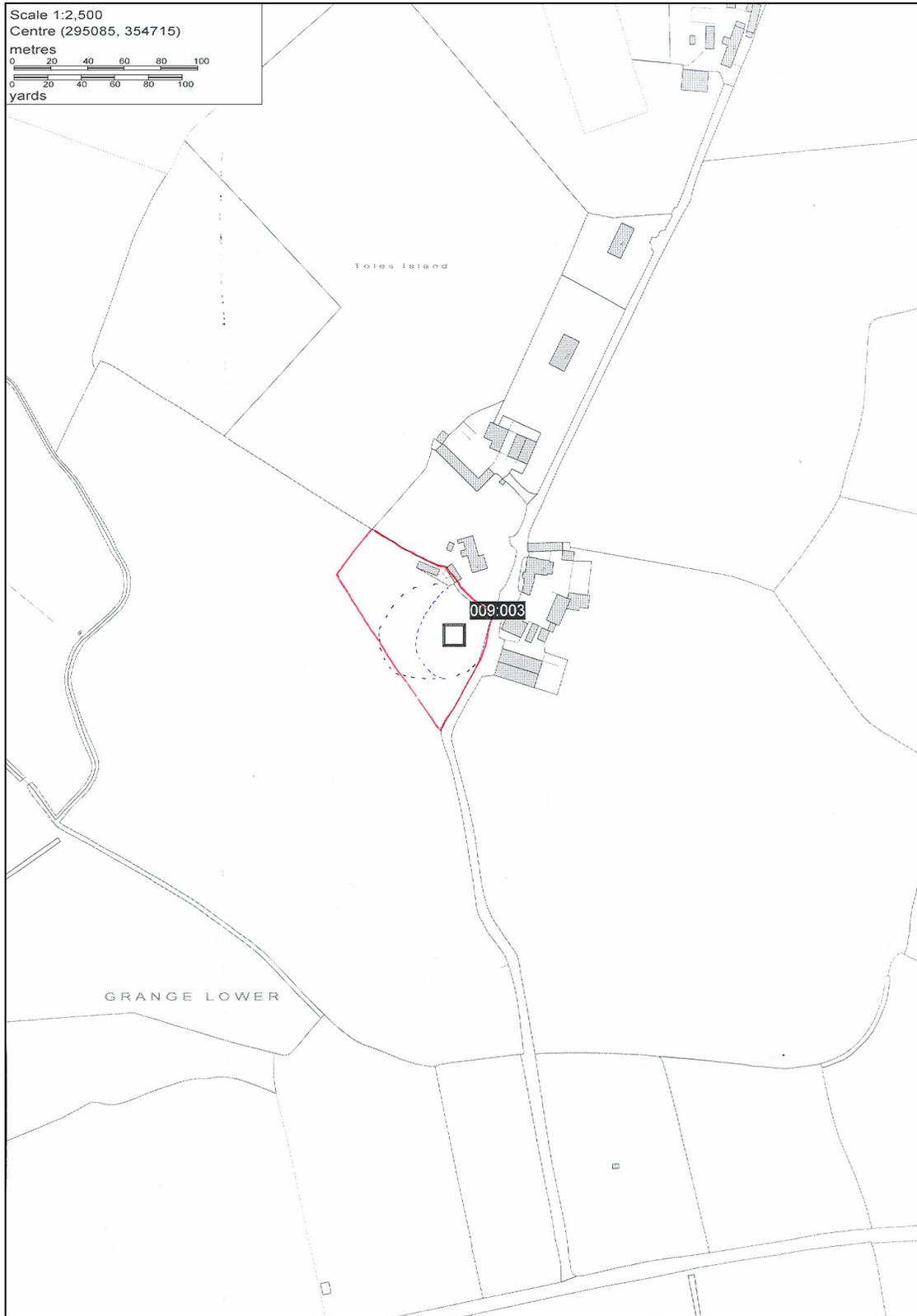


Figure Three: Detailed location map showing extent of the proposed development site (outlined in red), approximate location of fort as marked on the 1863 Ordnance Survey six inch map (black dotted line) and the extent of visible earthworks (blue dotted line)



Figure Four: Plan of evaluation area showing excavated features

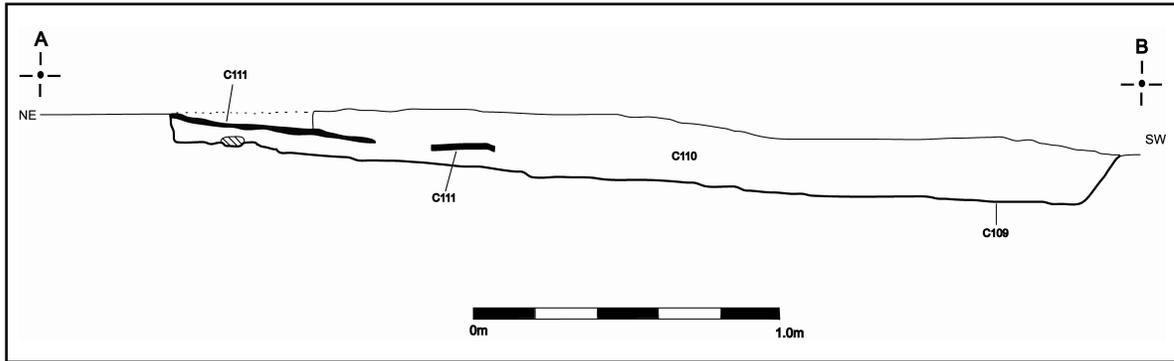


Figure Five: North-west facing section of linear feature (Context No. 119), showing main fill (Context No. 110) and charcoal lenses (Context No. 111)

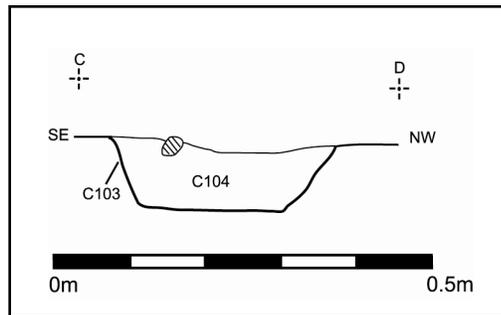


Figure Six: North-east facing section of possible pit (Context No. 103), showing fill (Context No. 104)

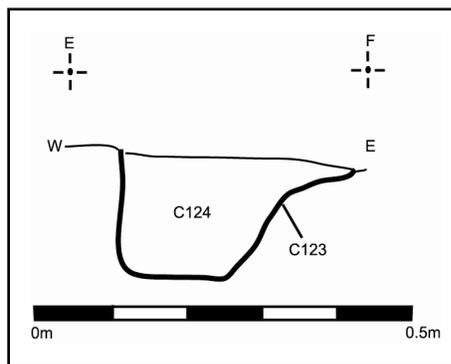


Figure Seven: South-facing section of curvilinear feature (Context No. 123), showing fill (Context No. 124)

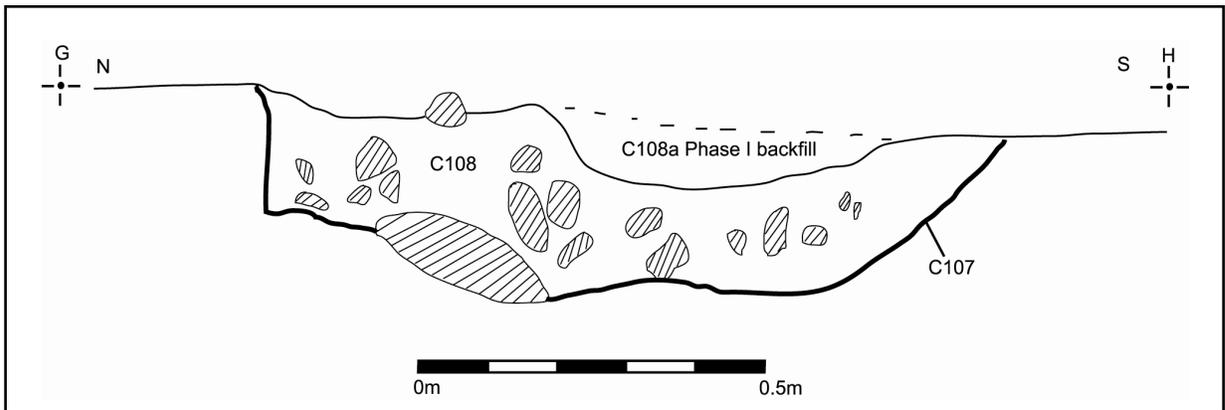


Figure Eight: West-facing section of oval-shaped pit (Context No. 107), showing Phase I backfill (Context No. 108a) and main fill (Context No. 108)

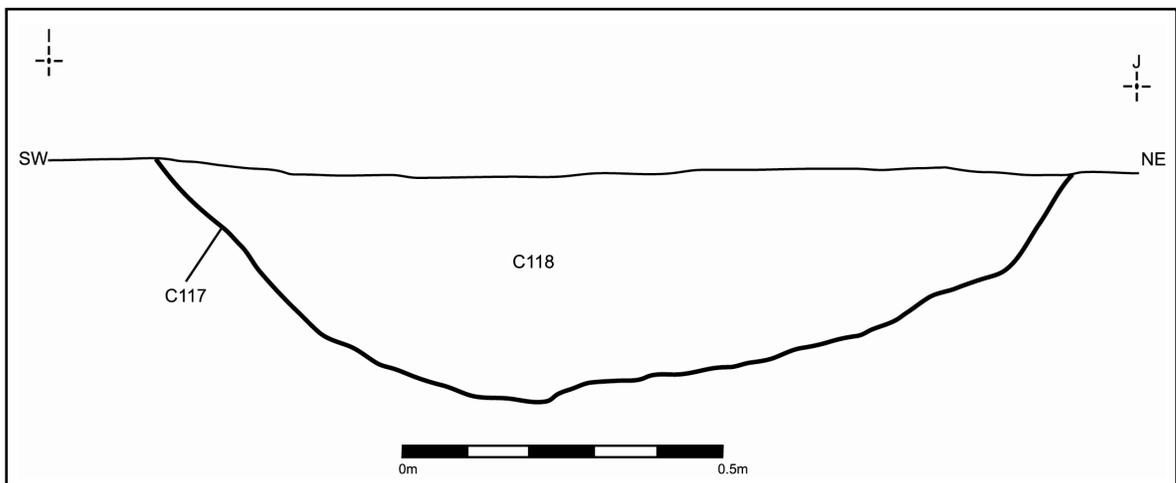


Figure Nine: South-east facing section of sub-circular pit (Context No. 117), showing fill (Context No. 118)

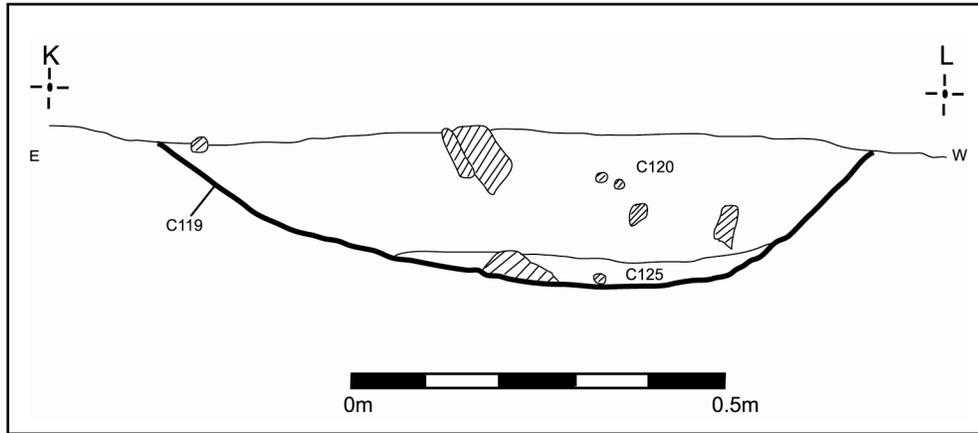


Figure Ten: North-facing section of linear feature, cutting 1 (Context No. 119), showing main fill (Context No. 120) and lower fill (Context No. 125)

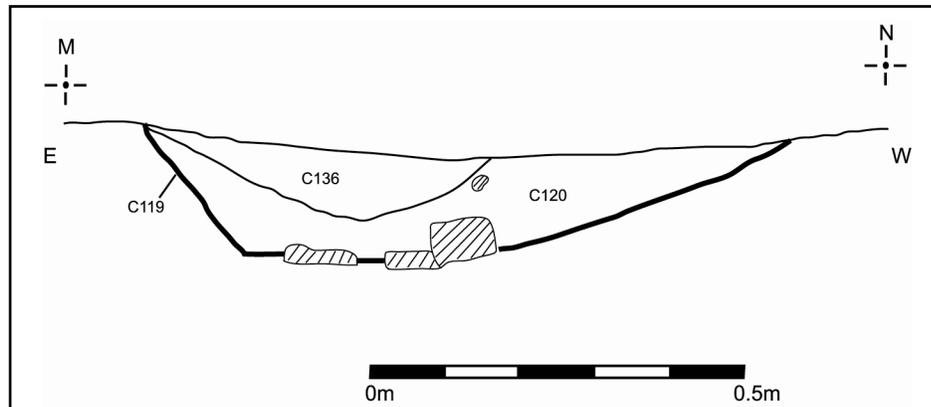


Figure Eleven: North-facing section of linear feature, cutting 2 (Context No. 119), showing main fill (Context No. 120) and redeposited boulder clay capping (Context No. 136)

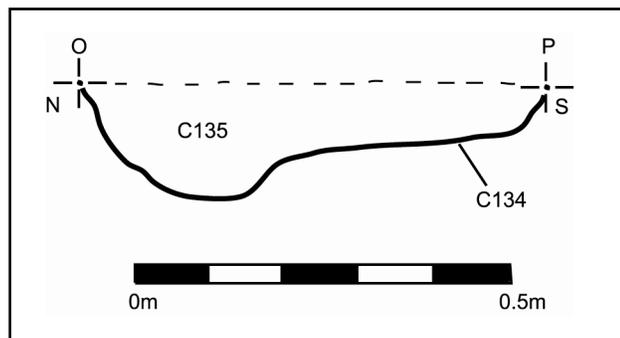


Figure Twelve: West-facing section of possible post-hole (Context No. 134), showing fill (Context No. 135)



Plate One: General view of site taken from rath, showing visible earthworks (red arrows), looking north-west



Plate Two: General view of area of rath, looking south-east



Plate Three: General view of site, looking west



Plate Four: Previously landscaped lawn area, looking north-west



Plate Five: Rubble and spoil, probably from landscaping of lawn area, looking east



Plate Six: Post-excavation view of linear feature (Context No. 109), looking north



Plate Seven: Post-excavation view of possible pit (Context No. 103), looking south



Plate Eight: Post-excavation view of curvilinear feature (Context No. 123), looking south



Plate Nine: Post-excavation view of oval-shaped pit (Context No. 107), looking south



Plate Ten: Sub-circular pit (Context No. 117) following removal of half of fill (Context No. 118), looking west



Plate Eleven: Plan view of linear feature (Context No. 119), looking north-west



Plate Twelve: North-facing section of linear feature (Context No. 119) showing stones, looking south



Figure Thirteen: General view of Extension A following excavation to subsoil (Context No. 100a), looking west



Plate Fourteen: Record shot of possible post-hole in Extension B (Context No. 134), looking north