

**Interim Final Report of Phase 2 Excavations,
A1/N1 Newry-Dundalk Link Road,
Area 12 Site 110**

Townland: Aghnaskeagh
Parish: Ballymascanlan
County: Louth
Country: Republic of Ireland
Chainage: 11310
NGR: 307540E, 313061N
Director: Cia McConway/Chris Farrimond
Submitted: September 2005

Contents

Figures	2
Plates	2
<i>Abstract</i>	3
1 Description of the Site and Location	4
1.1 Introduction	4
1.2 Site description	4
1.2.1 Topography.....	4
1.2.2 Geology	5
1.2.3 Archaeological and historical background	5
2 A Description of the Works Carried Out.....	12
2.1 Reason for the excavation	12
2.2 Excavation methods.....	12
2.2.1 Phasing	12
2.2.2 Desk top study	12
2.2.3 Phase 1 archaeological testing	13
2.2.4 Phase 2 archaeological excavations.....	14
2.2.5 Health and safety documents	15
2.2.6 Staff involved	15
3 The Excavations-Phase 2.....	15
3.1 Results of the excavation.....	15
3.2 Summary	16
4 Discussion and Conclusions	16
5 Recommendation.....	16
6 Quantification of the Materials and Records.....	16
6.1 Quantity of the record.....	16
6.1.1 Context sheets.....	16
6.1.2 Miscellaneous written records	17
7 References	17
Appendices	18
Appendix I Context list	18
Appendix II Photo log	18
Appendix III Harris matrix.....	18

Figures

- Fig. 1 Location of site.
- Fig. 2 Extract of RMP Maps of Louth, Sheets 1 & 4.
- Fig. 3 Location of Area 12 and Site 110 on RMP Map of Louth, Sheet 4.
- Fig. 4 Plan showing Area 12 and Site 110.
- Fig. 5 Plan and section of (003).

Plates

- Plate 1 Pre-excavation of (003) looking north.
- Plate 2 Mid-excavation of (003) looking south.
- Plate 3 Post-excavation of (003).

Abstract

Louth County Council, the Roads Service NI (Department for Regional Development) and the National Roads Authority are currently proposing a Road Scheme, the A1/N1 Newry-Dundalk Road. The route consists of 14.2km of 2-lane dual carriageway with 5.7km of associated link roads from Cloghoge roundabout, south of Newry to the Ballymascanlan interchange north of Dundalk. As part of the road development, a number of archaeological and historic sites were within the construction zone of the road scheme and were determined eligible for excavation before the construction began.

At this location, testing had discovered a single feature (Feature 2 from testing). After clearing the feature measured 0.95m east to west by 0.60m north to south; it was dish-shaped in profile with a maximum depth in the centre of 0.08m. There was no cut per se as the feature consisting of a burnt patch of clay with charcoal inclusions. The excavated feature appears related to agricultural practice, in particular tree clearing.

1 Description of the Site and Location

1.1 Introduction

The National Roads Authority (NRA) for the Republic of Ireland and Department for Regional Development (DRD) for Northern Ireland are the authorities in charge of the proposal to construct a new road between Newry and Dundalk. As part of the road works, Archaeological Development Services Ltd (ADS) was commissioned to perform an archaeological assessment along the proposed Link Road and to mitigate the impacts of any construction on archaeological resources. The following report details the results of the fieldwork at Site 110 that followed the recommendations of McConway and Lynch (2005) following the discovery in testing of Feature 2.

The proposed scheme involves a 14 km route with 5.7 km of associated link roads (Fig. 1). Upgrading the key transport corridors and associated trunk road links will provide a strategic framework for infrastructure investment, improvement of public transport, future urban and economic development especially for large-scale sites to accommodate industry and commerce and assisting tourist travel around the region.

This report describes the results of excavations carried out at Site 110 on May 25, 2005 in advance of groundwork. The staff of ADS carried out archaeological work on behalf of the developers under the direction of Cia McConway. This section of the project occurs in Aghnaskeagh Townland, Ballymascanlan Parish, Co. Louth, Republic of Ireland; at National Grid Reference 307540E, 313061N (centre point), Ordnance Datum (OD) of approximately 72m and road scheme chainage 11310.

1.2 Site description

1.2.1 Topography

The existing landscape character of the study area is a result of previous glacial, geological and human impacts (Figs 1, 2 and 3)¹. The study area is contained within a mountainous backdrop known as the Ring of Gullion. Slieve Gullion defines the western extent of the study area and lies at the centre of the Ring of Gullion. To the north lies Camlough Mountain and Fathom Mountain. The eastern boundary is defined by the western edge of the Carlingford Mountains and specifically Black Mountain. The southern edge of

¹ This information has been taken directly from the A1/N1 Newry-Dundalk Link Road Environmental Statement/Environmental Impact Statement Non-Technical Summary prepared by RPS Ireland Environmental Sciences

the Ring of Gullion is contained within the study area and includes Feede Mountain and Slievenabolea. Between the mountains of the Ring lies a broad gently undulating agricultural landscape. South of Feede Mountain the study area levels off gently undulating to Dundalk Bay. This site was situated on pastureland with a slight east-facing slope, close to the existing A1 (Figs 1-4).

1.2.2 Geology

Vaughan in Buckley and Sweetman (1991, 8-10) indicates that the bedrock geology of the site area is composed of Silurian Greywacke. Silurian rocks were deposited in deep water in active tectonic zones. Each layer in the Silurian strata represents materials displaced and then redeposited by earthquakes, which would cause sediments to slump from the off shore slopes of the continental shelf that would then be deposited as a future greywacke bed.

1.2.3 Archaeological and historical background

The road follows a natural route way through mountainous terrain that may have been in use from the prehistoric period. There are numerous monuments (following) recorded near the route date from the Neolithic period to the 11th Century AD (Buckley and Sweetman 1991).

Previously known sites within 1km of the current site. A search of the “Archaeological Survey of County Louth” (Buckley and Sweetman 1991) and of the SMR shows that there are twelve known prehistoric and historic sites in the area. These include the following seventeen sites, listed by townland, the SMR number, the Buckley and Sweetman page number their reference number (1991) and the description (usually shortened) presented in Buckley and Sweetman (1991) (Fig. 3).

SMR:	LH004-008 (01), (02) (Buckley and Sweetman 1991: (01) 171 Survey No. 618; (02) 122 Survey No. 321)
Townland:	Drumnasillagh
Parish:	Ballymascanlan
Barony:	Lower Dundalk
County:	Louth
Country:	Republic of Ireland
NGR:	307670E, 313830N
Description:	(01) Ringfort oval area (int. diams. 50m NNW-SSE, 29m WSW-ENE) enclosed by much altered and gasped bank (W 5m, H c. 1.1m). From NNE-E the bank is replaced by a modern stone wall. Original entrance not identifiable. No visible fosse. Souterrain [(02) below] in interior.
NGR:	307670E, 313840N
Description:	(02) Souterrain situated in the interior of a ringfort [(01) above] (CLAJ 1909, 137-8). Now inaccessible.

- SMR: LH004-030 (01), (02) (Buckley and Sweetman 1991: (01) 158 Survey No. 546; (02) 100 Survey No. 262)
 Townland: Aghnaskeagh
 Parish: Ballymascanlan
 Barony: Lower Dundalk
 County: Louth
 Country: Republic of Ireland
 NGR: 307550E, 313300N
 Description: (01) Ringfort oval area (int. diams. 44m NNW-SSE, 24m WSW-ENE) enclosed by earthen bank (W 5m, H 1.3m externally) with traces of stone facing. Souterrain [(02) below] in NW quadrant of interior.
 NGR: 307330E, 313310N
 Description: (02) Souterrain lintels showing on surface of interior of ringfort [(01) above] (CLAJ 1908, 29)
- SMR: LH004-031 (01), (02) (Buckley and Sweetman 1991: (01) 158 Survey No. 547; (02) 100 Survey No. 263)
 Townland: Aghnaskeagh
 Parish: Ballymascanlan
 Barony: Lower Dundalk
 County: Louth
 Country: Republic of Ireland
 NGR: 307300E, 313200N
 Description: (01) Ringfort circular area (diam. 32m) enclosed by earthen bank (W 6.5m, H 1.2m externally) and external fosse (W 7m) with traces of outer bank, obscured by later field boundaries. Remains of souterrain [(02) below] in SE quadrant of interior.
 NGR: 307300E, 313200N
 Description: (02) Souterrain situated in ringfort [(01) above]. Stone-lined depression, running E-W with slight turn to S at W end, located in SE quadrant of ringfort is probably the remains of a partially collapsed souterrain.
- SMR: LH004-032 (01), (02), (03) [Buckley and Sweetman 1991: Cairn 25, Survey No. 67; (01) is three tombs 25, Survey Nos 39-41; (02) 63, Survey No. 137; (03) 94 Survey No. 249]
 Townland: Aghnaskeagh
 Parish: Ballymascanlan
 Barony: Lower Dundalk
 County: Louth
 Country: Republic of Ireland
 NGR: 307550E, 313690N
 Description: Cairn 'Cairn A', excavated by E. E. Evans in 1934 (CLAJ 1935, 234-55).
 NGR: 307550E, 313690N
 Description: (01) Survey No. 39 is a Megalithic tomb: This monument was excavated in 1934 by E.E. Evans (CLAJ 1935, 234-55). It comprises an oval cairn (above) 17.5m long by 11m wide, orientated NNE-SSW incorporating a portal-tomb to the E and six Bronze Age cists to the W. The tomb, facing N, is represented by portal stones, each 2.7m high, and a back stone standing 2m to the S. The chamber area contained four pockets of cremated bone with some Neolithic and Bronze Age pot sherds and a blue glass bead. The cists [No. (02) below] yielded cremations and food vessels. Evidence of iron-smelting was recovered from a furnace area [No. (03) below] immediately N of the cairn.
 Survey No. 40 is a Megalithic tomb, which lies 40m to the S of No. 39 (above), excavated in 1935 by E. E. Evans (CLAJ 1937, 1-18). It comprises the remains of a cairn,

15m long, orientated NNW-SSE, and narrowing from about 8m wide at the S to 6m at the N. The cairn, revetted on the E and W with dry walling, incorporates four small chambers, two opening at the E and two at eh W. Although Evans considered that the NW chamber may have opened to the N, the morphological evidence indicates that it probably opened to the W. Finds from the chambers included cremated bone, Neolithic pot sherds and flints, including two hollow scrapers. The chambers are clearly comparable to the subsidiary chambers found in court-tombs and hence the monument is assigned to that class; the finds are consistent with this view.

Survey No. 41 A very ruined Megalithic tomb. The remains consist of two orthostats, 2.4m apart and aligned WSW-ENE, with a large, horizontally-laid stone set beside and perpendicular to one of the orthostats; the two latter stones are incorporated in a roadside fence. The OS field trace records that there was formerly 'a large flat stone resting on 2 others' (6" sheet 4, revision 1862). The tomb must remain unclassified pending further investigation but interpretation as the remains of a large wedge-tomb would be consistent with the surviving stones.

NGR: 307550E, 313690N

Description: (02) Cists. Six short cists, aligned NW-SE, were found during excavations by E. E. Evans of Cairn A at Aghnaskeagh. These secondary burials, dating to the Bronze Age, were W and SW of the megalith (individual descriptions omitted).

NGR: 307550E, 313690N

Description: (03) Iron working furnace. Excavated by E. E. Evans in 1934. At NE end of cairn [No. (01) above] was a primitive furnace, 'stoke hole' and flue used in iron working. The structure consisted of an unlined furnace, using fused clay as walling. This type of bowl furnace probably had courses of stone added as heightening. Extending from the bowl was a flue (L c. 2m, W c. 0.3m) roughly D-shaped in section. The door of the furnace faced SW, obviously to catch the prevailing wind, and led to a small 'stoke hole' and a paved pathway (L c. 1.7m) of granite slabs. The excavator has suggested that smelting took place at the mouth of Cist 3 [No. (02) above].

SMR: LH004-033 (Buckley and Sweetman 1991: 25, Survey No. 40)

Townland: Aghnaskeagh

Parish: Ballymascanlan

Barony: Lower Dundalk

County: Louth

Country: Republic of Ireland

NGR: 307570E, 313650N

Description: Court tomb: This monument, which lies 40m to the S of Survey No. 39 [LH004-032 (01) above] was excavated in 1935 by E. E. Evans (*CLAJ* 1937, 1-18). It comprises the remains of a cairn, 15m long orientated NNW-SSE, and a narrowing from about 8m wide at eh S to 6m at the N. The cairn, revetted on the E and W with dry walling, incorporates four small chambers, two opening at the E and two to the W. Although Evans considered that the NW chamber may have opened tot eh N, the morphological evidence indicates that it probably opened to the W. Finds from the chambers included cremated bone, Neolithic pot sherds and flints, including two hollow scrapers. The chambers are clearly comparable to the subsidiary chambers found in court-tombs.

SMR: LH004-034 (Buckley and Sweetman 1991: 171 Survey No. 617)

Townland: Drumnacarra

Parish: Ballymascanlan

Barony: Lower Dundalk

County: Louth

- Country: Republic of Ireland
 NGR: 308220E, 313590N
 Description: Ringfort subcircular area (int. dims. 26.5m N-S, 24m E-W) enclosed by earthen bank (W 3.3m, H 0.9m) with internal and external stone facing. No visible trace of fosse. Entrance gap (W 5.6m) at SW.
- SMR: LH004-035 (Buckley and Sweetman 1991: 171, Survey No. 616)
 Townland: Drumnacarra
 Parish: Ballymascanlan
 Barony: Lower Dundalk
 County: Louth
 Country: Republic of Ireland
 NGR: 308270E, 313360N
 Description: Ringfort subcircular area (int. dims. 35.5m N-S, 32.5m E-W) enclosed by a bank (W 5m, H 0.6m internally, 1.1m externally) with internal and external stone facings and a basal course of large stones. Probable entrance gap (W 1.5m) at ESE. No visible fosse.
- SMR: LH004-036 (Buckley and Sweetman 1991: 28, Survey No. 44)
 Townland: Drumnasillagh
 Parish: Ballymascanlan
 Barony: Lower Dundalk
 County: Louth
 Country: Republic of Ireland
 NGR: 307950E, 313240N
 Description: Court tomb is incorporated in a roughly trapezoidal cairn some 30m long and 20m wide at the WSW, narrowing to 7.1m wide at the ESE. There is a well-defined court at the W leading to the gallery area, which is covered by cairn material. The court, 7.5m wide and 6m deep, embraces almost three-quarters of a circle and is represented by 14 orthostats, 7 at either side. Two large slabs lie at the inner end of the court. A single façade stone stands beyond the N arm of the court. Two kerb stones are exposed at the E end of the cairn and a field wall runs along its southern side.
- SMR: LH004-037 (Buckley and Sweetman 1991: 88, Survey No. 234)
 Townland: Drumnasillagh
 Parish: Ballymascanlan
 Barony: Lower Dundalk
 County: Louth
 Country: Republic of Ireland
 NGR: 308080E, 313120N
 Description: *Fulacht fiadh* situated in a small swampy valley, between ridges of light soil to E and W. Immediately to E of mound is a small stream, probably the original source of water for the trough. The site consists of an irregularly shaped mound (max. dims. 15m by 9m, H 0.6m) of burnt stone and charcoal with trough depression to E. To W and S are low irregular banks extending from the mound, comprised of mound material. However, their exact relationship to the mound is indeterminate.
- SMR: LH004-041 (Buckley and Sweetman 1991: 25, Survey No. 41)
 Townland: Aghnaskeagh
 Parish: Ballymascanlan
 Barony: Lower Dundalk
 County: Louth

- Country: Republic of Ireland
 NGR: 307490E, 312470N
 Description: Possible wedge tomb described as a Megalithic tomb. This tomb is very ruined. The remains consist of two orthostats, 2.4m apart and aligned WSW-ENE, with a large, horizontally-laid stone set beside and perpendicular to one of the orthostats; the two latter stones are incorporated in a roadside fence. The OS field trace records that there was formerly 'a large flat stone resting on 2 others'.
- SMR: LH004-042 (Buckley and Sweetman 1991: 75, Survey No. 179)
 Townland: Aghnaskeagh
 Parish: Ballymascanlan
 Barony: Lower Dundalk
 County: Louth
 Country: Republic of Ireland
 NGR: 307540E, 312450N
 Description: Standing stone: Formerly located a short distance SE of megalithic tomb (LH002-041).
- SMR: LH004-043 (01), (02) (Buckley and Sweetman 1991: (01) 195, Survey No. 760; (02) 123, Survey No. 322)
 Townland: Drumnasillagh
 Parish: Ballymascanlan
 Barony: Lower Dundalk
 County: Louth
 Country: Republic of Ireland
 NGR: 308180E, 312750N
 Description: (01) Enclosure polygonal enclosure (max. dims. 27m E-W, 26m N-S) Known locally as 'Jameson's Fort'. May be modified ringfort. Souterrain [(02) below] in interior of enclosure.
 NGR: 308190E, 312740N
 Description: (02) Souterrain situated in enclosure [(01) above] and consisting of a section of passage (L 5.2m, W 1m, H 1.3m) running N-S.

Sites known from the current project. Current work has identified seven archaeological sites within 1km of this location (Figs 2 and 3). Positive results of trial pits excavations along the route were reported in 2005 (McConway and Lynch). These are:

Site 104 This site was composed of three areas of activity, termed the northwest, the middle-north and the east. In the northwest area, the archaeological remains appeared to represent repeated episodes of burning. Here the archaeology consisted of a posthole, two charcoal spreads and three pits. They were all discreet features as there were no stratigraphic links between any of the features to indicate either their chronology or contemporaneity. The three pit features would appear to be a series of hearths (Ó Baoill 2005).

The area of the site designated middle-north contained a stratified sequence of archaeological deposits consisting of two deliberately scarped features in the natural associated with a large area of burning. It

would appear that some sort of communal activity, either cooking or perhaps ritual, was taking place at this location. There appeared to be an effort to mask the burning activity by laying down various layers of redeposited natural on top of the charcoal within the cut. Later, the digging of a linear feature damaged the earlier features. This cut, both in orientation and dimensions, has all the appearance of an early medieval grave but no remains were recovered from its basal fill. However, attributes of the feature including the digging of the berm or ledge at its south side, the orientation of the feature, the presence of a cairn of stones that slumped into the main cut and the possible stone marker socket all suggest a burial.

In the east area, there were two features, an irregularly shaped oblong cut and a circular pit. They were both discreet features, as there was no stratigraphic link between either of the features to illuminate either chronology or contemporaneity.

The excavations found no evidence for a 'ring ditch' or 'ploughed out barrow', suggested from the Phase 1 archaeological testing. However, there was evidence of small scale, multi-period activity across the site. The lack of artifacts retrieved from site hinders close preliminary dating of the features investigated. It is hoped that more information may be gained when the radiocarbon dates from the various samples taken are analysed.

Site 105 (Turrell 2005a) where a 20m by 20m area was stripped down to the stony subsoil to reveal two plough furrows, several shallow pits, perhaps the result of spade cultivation, and a linear feature, perhaps a ditch or possibly the result of mechanical ridging. All of these features had similar fills and some contained sherds of modern pottery. Some burnt areas, noted during the testing phase, proved to be no more than thin spreads of charcoal-rich topsoil.

Site 106 (Powell 2005a) was where Phase 1 testing revealed two potentially significant features; Feature 10 was a spread of charcoal flecked silty soil with stone inclusions, Feature 11 was 13m north of Feature 10 and consisted of a circular spread of ash and charcoal that continued into the northern baulk. In order to investigate the deposits an area measuring 20 by 20m was stripped of topsoil after which several additional potentially significant features were exposed in plan. In the course of the excavation, twenty-seven contexts consisting of ten cuts and sixteen fills or deposits were investigated. All of the excavated features appear to be related to post medieval agriculture, these include a wall foundation, burnt tree bowls, agricultural furrows and a field drain.

Site 107 (Powell 2005b) at this location one thin spread and one large pit were excavated. Both are thought to have resulted from modern farming activities associated with an adjacent farmhouse.

Site 108 this was Feature 8 from testing (McConway and Lynch 2005). Initially the site consisted of a concentrated charcoal spread 0.66m by 0.8m. Following surface stripping five pits, two of which may be hearths, and one stakehole were discovered and excavated.

Site 109 was the designation for a cluster of features found in testing (McConway and Lynch 2005). Feature 7 was the northernmost feature in the cluster, it consisted of two teardrop shaped spreads of charcoal flecked soil. These features lay beside one another and continued into the northern baulk. Feature 6 lay 25m to the southeast of Feature 7 and consisted of a spread of brown/grey silt; the eastern edge of this spread continued into the baulk. Feature 5 lay 30m to the southwest of Feature 6 and consisted of a subcircular silty soil with charcoal inclusions. Feature 4 lay 40m to the west of Feature 5 and consisted of two apparently discreet spreads of charcoal. Feature 3 lay 20m south of feature 4 and was the southernmost feature in the cluster of Features 3 –7. It consisted of a roughly oval spread of charcoal flecked brown/grey soil.

Site 111 is an extensive site, laying next to recorded monument (LH 004:041) a Megalithic Tomb (Figs 3 and 4). Field 18/Feature 1 lay to the immediate north of a beech lined avenue and in the immediate vicinity of a recorded monument, a ‘megalithic structure’. The area was noticeably stony underfoot and many larger boulders protruded through the dense grass cover.

This feature consisted of a stony surface measuring approximately 30m north to south by 25m and was identified lying immediately under the topsoil and overlying subsoil. These stones were embedded within a friable mid brown/grey soil and appeared delineated with an interrupted kerb of larger boulders. Field 18/Feature 1 has been interpreted as a collapsed cairn associated with the recorded megalithic tomb. It is likely, given local tradition that the area may also have been used as an infant burial ground.

In the area to the immediate south of the beech lined avenue it was noted that large boulders protruded through the grass in the northwest corner of the field, although these may be associated with collapse from a stone field wall. Three areas of archaeological deposits were identified in Field 17.

Field 17/Feature 1 consisted of an isolated spread of grey/brown silt, Field 17/Feature 2 was a roughly circular and measured 3.5m in diameter.

Field 17/Feature 11 was a spread of black charcoal rich silt and burnt and heat shattered stone that was uncovered 75m to the southwest of Field 17/Feature 1. As uncovered, this deposit measured 3.5 by 2.5m and continued into both the northern and southern baulks. This deposit has been interpreted as being burnt mound or *Fulachta Fiadh* material.

Field 17/Feature 3 was a circular feature that was uncovered around .27m east of Field 17/Feature 1 and lay within a small cluster of archaeological deposits. It consisted of a spread of orange/brown redeposited subsoil identified as Field 17/ Feature 4, which itself measured 3.3m in diameter. A fifth feature was identified within this cluster. F17/006 was an irregular feature consisting of charcoal rich black silt Field 17/Feature 5, at least 5m east to west and continuing into the western baulk.

2 A Description of the Works Carried Out

2.1 Reason for the excavation

The principal objectives of the Roads Service in implementing the scheme are to improve the conditions for road users by reducing journey times between the major commercial centres, together with an improvement in road safety. The specific objectives are:

- To contribute to the improvement of the Regional Strategic Transport Network and major transport links with Great Britain and the Republic of Ireland;
- To reduce vehicle operating times and costs;
- To facilitate freight transport;
- To improve road safety and improve pedestrian and cycle access and safety.

2.2 Excavation methods

2.2.1 Phasing

The road works have been divided into 2 phases: Phase 1 included (a) the archaeological evaluation of known sites, possible sites and areas of archaeological potential and (b) the recording and evaluation of standing buildings/structures at identified locations. Phase 2, reported here, includes the resolution of any sites identified by the works.

2.2.2 Desk top study

A desktop study of archaeological and cultural heritage sites was reported in the Environmental Impact Statement for the project (RPS 2002a, 236; 2002b). A particular emphasis was paid to sites with 1km of what was then the proposed route alignment.

2.2.3 Phase 1 archaeological testing

Area 12 is in a zone of fertile soils within an archaeologically sensitive landscape in close vicinity to a number of known archaeological sites (Figs 2 and 3; Section 1.2.3). This area was considered to have high archaeological potential and was investigated and evaluated under Phase 1 of the Contract by means of test excavation.

The Phase 1 report discusses the archaeological findings within Area 12, at Drumsillagh and Aghnaskeagh townlands, between chainages 10925-12150. Patricia Lynch carried out the testing under project sub number A002/003 from the 15th through 26th of November 2004 (McConway and Lynch 2005).

The purpose for and the methodology employed in the Phase I testing included:

- To fully expose, investigate, record and resolve archaeological deposits uncovered in and all deposits associated with these.
- Resolution of the archaeological features described above was carried out by a licenced director, a supervisor, two assistants and four general operatives.
- A 100 by 40m area was appropriately opened over the features under archaeological supervision to the latest archaeological horizon or to the upper surface of natural geology, whichever occurs first. The area will be manually cleaned and examined for further archaeological deposits.
- All archaeological deposits were surveyed in to a site grid and in relation to their position on the road.
- All deposits were recorded and investigated by methods appropriate to their nature and complexity using best archaeological practice.
- Methods used included sectioning, planning and photographing the deposits, investigating the stratigraphic relationship with other deposits if appropriate, compiling a written record of the deposits via a context sheets

Testing identified eight sites of archaeological potential within the area (Figs 4 and 5). At this site, the test excavations revealed one feature that required further investigation; Feature 2 consisted of a spread of burnt clay and charcoal that measured 0.5 by 0.2m in plan (McConway and Lynch 2005).

As it was determined likely that additional subsurface archaeological deposits would be associated with the known features it was also recommended that an appropriate area around each feature be topsoil stripped. All features exposed from the stripping were to be fully investigated. If it became apparent that

these features form part of a more extensive archaeological landscape then it was recommended that an appropriate area be opened up on plan in order to fully investigate and record any discovered features.

2.2.4 Phase 2 archaeological excavations

Recording strategy. Recording was by means of ‘best archaeological practise’. The primary records of these excavations consist of written and drawn records, photographs, survey data, finds and samples. The stratigraphic record was primarily made on context record sheets, of the standard type used by ADS. These are supplemented by information from the site diary and notebooks. Field surveying equipment consisted of an Ashtech DGPS surveying suite, which allowed real-time data collection with horizontal accuracy of 0.005m +1ppm and vertical accuracy of 0.010m +2ppm.

All Phase 2 archaeological excavations were carried out in accordance with the Specification for Archaeological Rescue Excavation on Known Sites document (ADS 2005). Field methods included:

- An appropriately sized area around each of the deposits was fenced off and access to these areas by machinery and personnel denied until they have been resolved.
- The removal of topsoil was by judicious use of a machine fitted with a toothless bucket under the constant supervision of a suitably qualified archaeologist.
- All trenches were excavated to the latest archaeological horizon or to the upper surface of natural geology, whichever occurred first. If archaeological features were revealed these deposits were in the first instance, cordoned off using high visibility tape and access to these areas by machinery denied.
- All deposits were hand investigated using methods appropriate to their composition, nature and date and time was allowed for the archaeologist to undertake the appropriate level of recording.
- The level of recording depended on the nature and extent of the archaeological remains encountered. All deposits were recorded on plan (in relation to the site grid), photographed and if appropriate, their location surveyed in advance of hand excavation.
- Excavation of deposits was carried out by sectioning using methods appropriate to their composition and nature.
- Contexts were sampled for palaeobotanical material, radiocarbon dating, soil micromorphology, petrology, wood identification, etc.
- All sections and cut features were photographed and drawn.
- The position of all finds and samples were recorded in three-dimensions (when practicable) in relation to the site grid.

- Sampling strategies depended upon the dimensions, make up and complexity of the archaeological remains encountered.
- A day book was maintained where all archaeological features were recorded in writing utilizing ADS context sheets, scaled field illustrations and by both slide and digital photography.
- All finds were logged according to context, bagged and catalogued.
- A contract conservator was on call if necessary.
- All finds are stored in our post excavation unit at Kells, Co. Meath and will ultimately be stored in whatever facility the State will provide.
- Excavation or preservation by record was carried out on archaeological deposits that will be impacted on by the construction of the road scheme.

2.2.5 Health and safety documents

It is the policy of ADS to comply with the Health & Safety at Work Acts and the Construction Safety, Health & Welfare Regulations and to ensure so far as reasonably practicable the safety, health and welfare of all employees whilst at work, and to provide such information, training and supervision needed for this purpose. To comply with these acts and regulations the works were conducted following the procedures and principles laid out in the company health and safety document (ADS 2003). Special attention to health and safety will be paid in areas close to rivers, streams, woodland, marshy ground and overhead power lines. ADS can confirm that the excavation crews all hold a valid safe pass certificate.

2.2.6 Staff involved

The director Cia McConway and assistant director Chris Farrimond would like to acknowledge site supervisors James McKee and Deirdre Malone and site assistants Tara Clark, Caroline Cosgrove and Colm O'Brien.

3 The Excavations-Phase 2

Feature 2 from testing was given Context (003) after clearing the feature measured 0.95m east to west by 0.60m north to south. The feature was dish-shaped in profile with a maximum depth in the centre of 0.08m (Fig. 5). There was no cut per se the feature consisting of a burnt patch of clay with charcoal inclusions inferred to be the remnants of a burnt tree.

3.1 Results of the excavation

The feature was assigned context **(003)**, contexts **(001)** being the topsoil and **(002)** being the natural (Appendix I). After clearing the feature measured 0.95m east to west by 0.60m north to south; it was

dish-shaped in profile with a maximum depth in the centre of 0.08m. There was no cut per se, as the feature consisted of a area of thermally altered clay with patches of charcoal inclusions. The excavated feature appears either related to agricultural field clearing or may be the result of a natural fire (Fig. 5; Plates 1-3).

3.2 Summary

The feature was found to be either the remnants of a burnt tree or bush, likely the result of field clearing.

4 Discussion and Conclusions

The excavated feature appears to be related to agriculture practice, in particular field clearing.

5 Recommendation

The excavated feature does not form part of a more extensive archaeological landscape nor is it significant by itself. No further work is recommended at Site 110 nor is there reason to perform post-excavation analyses.

6 Quantification of the Materials and Records

6.1 Quantity of the record

The site archive comprises those items listed in Table 1:

Table 1 Records Inventory

Form	Number (after voids)
Context Sheets	3
Photographs (Rolls)	2 frames on one roll
Sections and Plans	1 section and 1 plan
Finds	0
Samples	1 (charcoal rich soil sample)

6.1.1 Context sheets

Three context sheets are archived at the ADS Dublin facility and are in queue for entry into the project database.

6.1.2 Miscellaneous written records

Site Diary/ Daybook (with supplementary notes and correspondence). Miscellaneous administrative notes and correspondence.

6.1.3 Drawings

One plan and one section.

7 References

ADS

2003 Archaeological Development Services Ltd Health and Safety Manual. Compiled by Fergus Cooney.

2005 Archaeological Method Statements To facilitate Phase 2 works On the A1/N1 Newry – Dundalk Link Road Project Number A002/000, April 2005.

Louth County Council

1997 Louth County Development Plan. Louth County Council, Dundalk.

McConway, L. and P. Lynch

2005 *A1/N1 Newry-Dundalk Link Road Volume 1 Archaeological Assessment Area 10*. Archaeological Development Services Ltd for Department for Regional Development, Roads Service. Belfast.

Ó Baoill, R.

2005 *Final Report of Excavations at the A1/N1 Newry to Dundalk Link Road Area 10, Site 104*. Archaeological Development Services Ltd for Department for Regional Development, Roads Service. Belfast.

Powell, C.

2005a *Final Report of Excavations at the A1/N1 Newry to Dundalk Link Road Area 10, Site 106*. Archaeological Development Services Ltd for Department for Regional Development, Roads Service. Belfast.

2005b *Final Report of Excavations at the A1/N1 Newry to Dundalk Link Road Area 10, Site 107*. Archaeological Development Services Ltd for Department for Regional Development, Roads Service. Belfast

RPS Ireland Environmental Services (RPS)

2002a *A1/N1 Newry-Dundalk Link Road Environmental Statement Environmental Impact Statement*,
Volume 1 Main Text.

2002b *A1/N1 Newry-Dundalk Link Road Environmental Statement Environmental Impact Statement*,
Volume 2 Appendices.

Turrell, S.

2005 *Final Report of Excavations at the A1/N1 Newry to Dundalk Link Road Area 10, Site 105*.
Archaeological Development Services Ltd for Department for Regional Development, Roads
Service, Belfast.

Appendices

Appendix I Context list

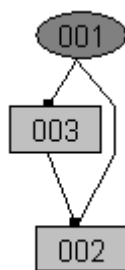
Context	Type	Description
(001)	Deposit	Topsoil
(002)	Deposit	Subsoil
(003)	Deposit	Burnt clay and charcoal rich spread (Feature 2 from testing). Thermally altered earth.

Appendix II Photo log

Film No. 1 Colour print

Frame	Description
20	Pre-excavation of (003) looking north.
21	Pre-excavation of (003) looking west.
22	Mid-excavation of (003) looking south.
23	Post-excavation of (003).

Appendix III Harris matrix



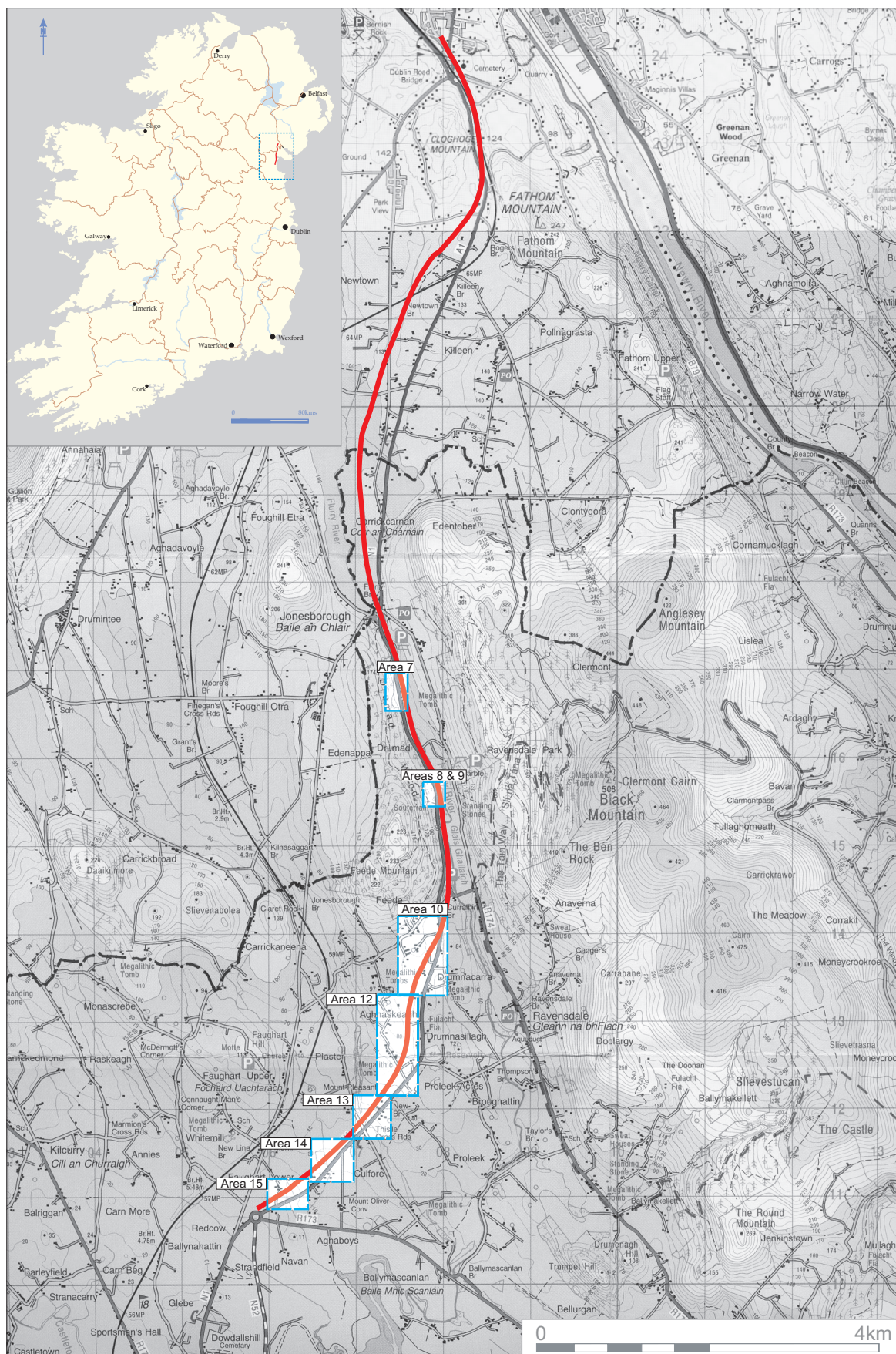


Fig. 1 Location plan for A1/N1.

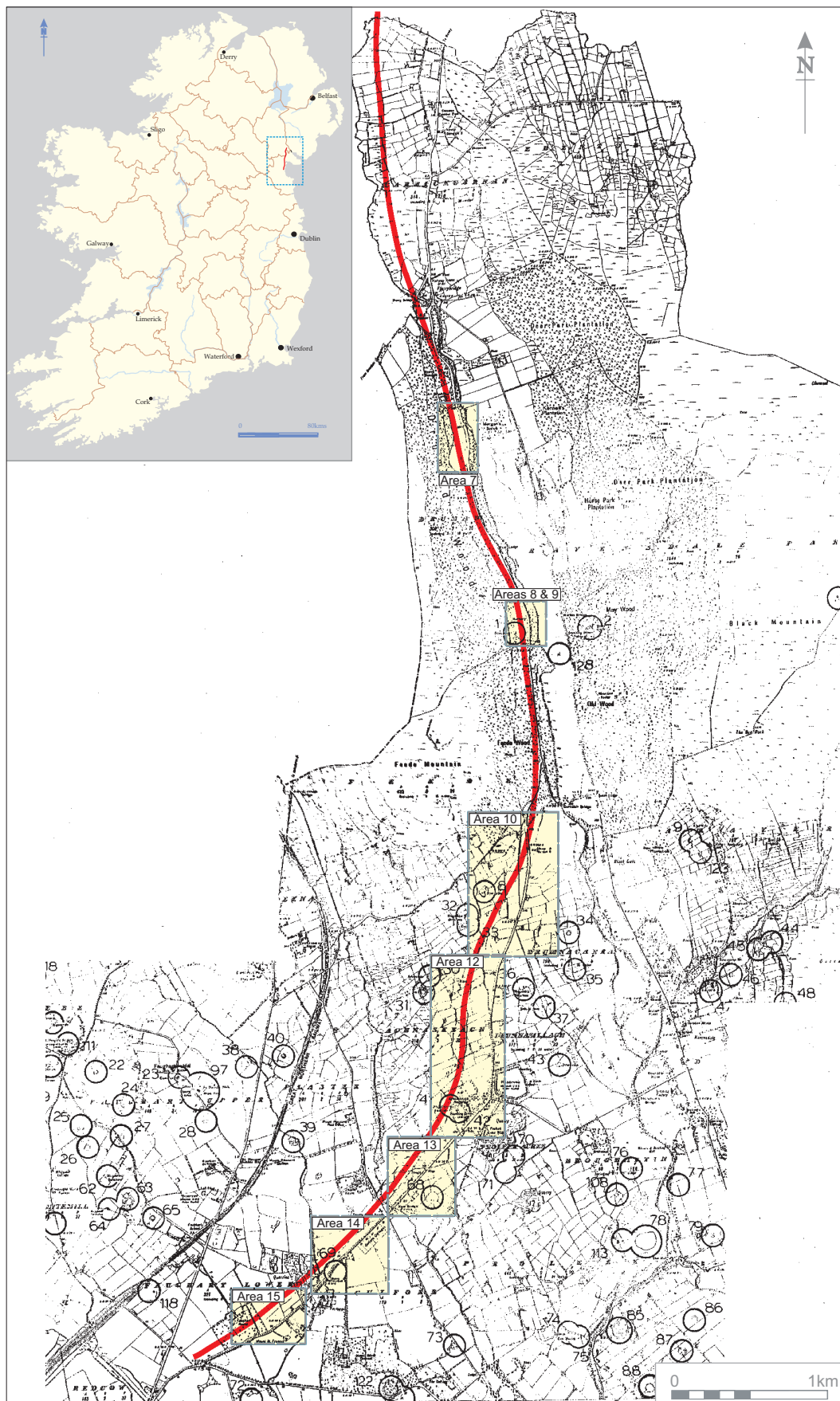


Fig. 2 Extract from RMP Maps of Louth, Sheets 1 & 4. A1/N1 in red. Scale as indicated.

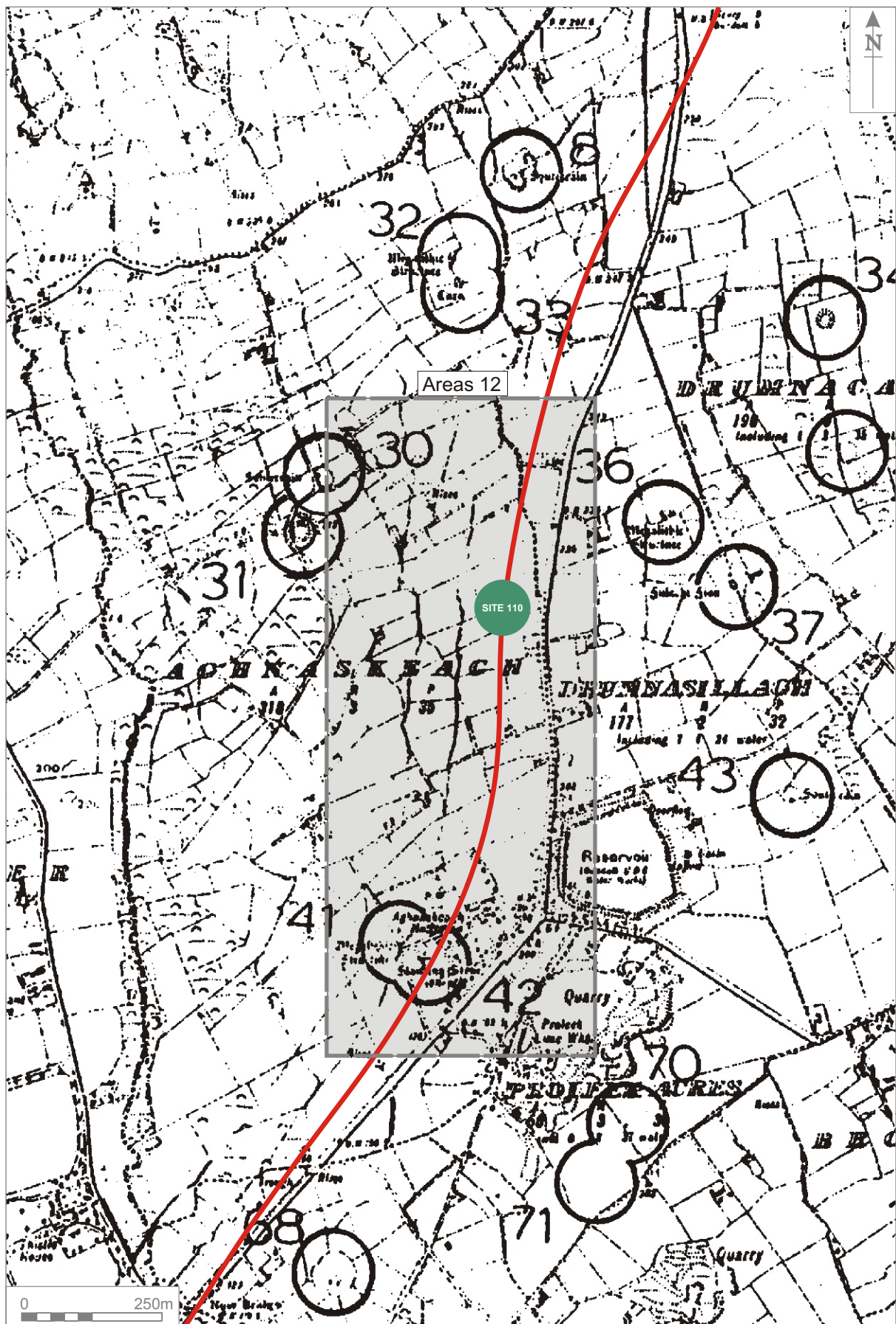


Fig. 3 Location of Area 12 and Site 110 on RMP Maps of Louth, Sheets 4. A1/N1 in red. Scale 1:10,000.

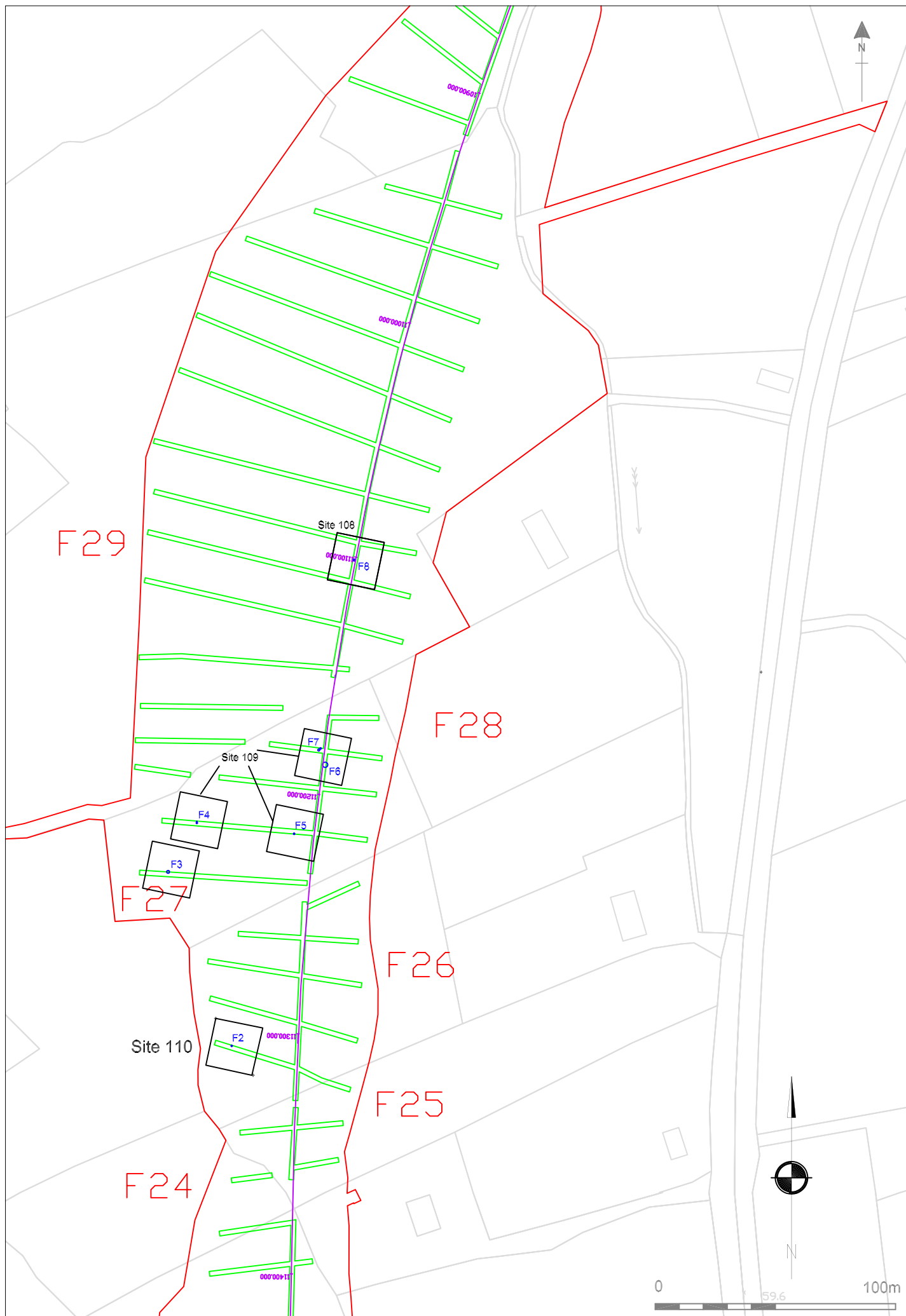
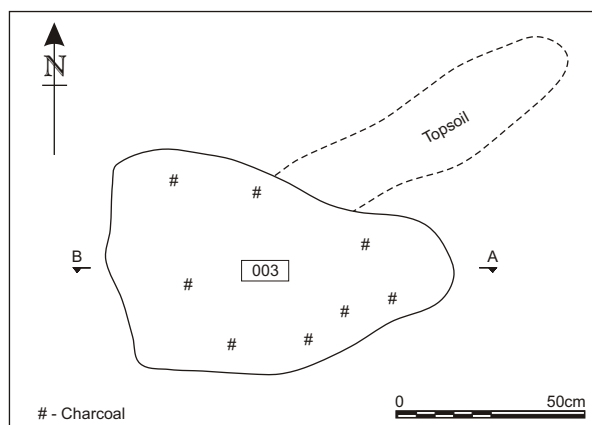
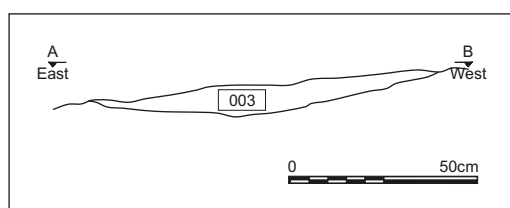


Fig. 4 Plan showing northern stretch of Area 12 and Site 110.



Plan of (003).



North facing section of (003).

Fig. 5 Plan and section of (003).

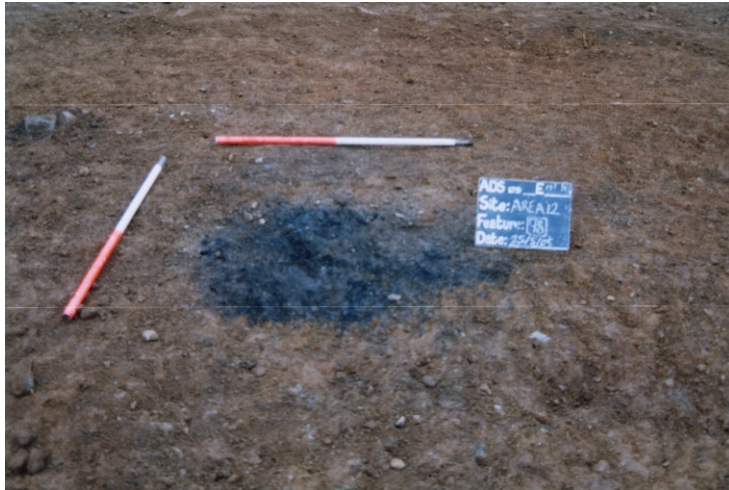


Plate 1 Pre-excavation of (003) looking north.



Plate 2 Mid-excavation of (003) looking south.



Plate 3 Post-excavation of (003) looking south.