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archaeological services

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING REPORT

Report	Archaeological testing report
Project	Derrygrogan Little Solar Farm
Townlands	Derrygrogan Little
Parish	Ballycommon
Barony	Lower Philipstown
County	Offaly
Grid Ref	ITM 640994, 729274
Licence No	25E0987
Author	Audrey Gahan
Date	19/12/2025

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Summary

Planning permission is being sought for a proposed solar farm on lands at Derrygrogan Little, Offaly. A geophysical survey of the application site was completed in May 2024 (licence no 24R0268). The geophysical survey identified extensive potential archaeological features across much of the development area.

An archaeological evaluation of the site was conducted. The purpose of the archaeological evaluation was to ground truth the findings of the geophysical survey and offer a preliminary assessment of those areas of the site where no geophysical anomalies were identified. A total of 63 test trenches were excavated across the site.

The evaluation identified the remains of two probable burnt mounds and a small number of isolated pits. The remaining identified features consisted of linear features which are probably former field boundaries.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Planning permission is being sought for a proposed solar farm on lands at Derrygrogan Little, Offaly (figures 1 and 2; ITM 640994, 729274). The development will consist a Solar PV development with a total site area of c.28.1 hectares, to include solar PV ground mounted support structures, transformer stations, electrical cabling and ducting, internal access tracks and hardstanding areas, perimeter fencing and access gate, CCTV, a temporary construction compound and other ancillary infrastructure including drainage, additional landscaping and habitat enhancement as required and associated site development works relating to the access of the site. The solar farm will be operational for 40 years in the townlands of Derrygrogan Little and Derrygrogan Big, Tullamore, Co. Offaly.

- Solar arrays and metal support structures or on concrete foundations if archaeological mitigation measures are required;
- 7 no. LV/MV Transformer Stations with associated hardstanding areas;
- Internal access track with two perimeter gates;
- CCTV camera units;
- Site access via Rathdrum Road with associated visibility splay;
- Security fencing incorporating timber posts and deer fencing;
- Cable trenching and backfilling;
- Temporary construction compound; and
- Structural landscape planting and ecological enhancement measures (if required).

1.2 Site description

The application site is located in a rural setting approximately 8km northeast of Tullamore. The area of the proposed development lies at an elevation of approximately 86 – 98m AOD and covers a total area of c28.1 hectares.

The surveyed area is part of a single farm used for both cattle and tillage. Farm buildings and an unused house are located centrally but are not part of the proposed development area. The site runs northeast to southwest, bordered by farmlands to the north and south, Rathdrum Road to the west, and peat bog to the east. Ground conditions are generally good, softer towards the eastern side near the peat bog. The terrain is mostly flat towards the west and southwest, sloping up gradually to the east. The area near the bog has slight undulations. Several land drains run west-east, marking field boundaries.

2 Archaeological and Historical Baseline

2.1 Archaeological sites

A desk top study identified no known archaeological sites within the application area (figure 3). The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) records 19 archaeological sites within a 500m search radius from the development boundary. These include the site of a destroyed cairn (OF009-027001), a bullaun stone (OF009-027002), a stone head which has two SMR entries as a result of being moved (OF009-028----/OF009-029003), the site of a castle and motte (OF009-029001 and OF009- 029002) and the

site of an enclosure (OF010-030). In addition, there are several Zones of Notification (ZoN) associated with these sites which lie within the study area.

The remaining 12 sites represent the locations of individual wooden artefacts or deposits discovered within the bogland to the east of the site boundary which were all recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit in 2001.

SMR No.	Type	Townland
OF009-027001	Cairn-unclassified	Rathdrum
OF009-027002	Bullaun stone	Rathdrum
OF009-028	Stone head (present location	Rathdrum
OF009-029001	Castle unclassified	Rathdrum
OF009-029002	Castle-motte	Rathdrum
OF009-029003	Stone head	Rathdrum
OF010-030	Enclosure	Rathdrum
OF010-357	Structure-peatland	Rathdrum
OF010-358	Structure-peatland	Rathdrum
OF010-361	Structure-peatland	Rathdrum
OF010-362	Structure-peatland	Rathdrum
OF010-370	Structure-peatland	Rathdrum
OF010-371	Structure-peatland	Rathdrum
OF010-374	Structure-peatland	Rathdrum
OF010-375	Structure-peatland	Rathdrum
OF010-378	Structure-peatland	Rathdrum
OF010-379	Structure-peatland	Rathdrum
OF010-380	Structure-peatland	Rathdrum
OF010-381	Structure-peatland	Rathdrum

The description of each monument is contained within Appendix 1.

The early edition OS maps (6" historic map (1837-1847) and historic 25" map (late 19th/early 20th show the development site to have consisted of agricultural land which has been free from development (figures 4-5).

2.2 Topographic files

A review of the topographic files within the National Museum of Ireland was conducted for the townland of Derrygrogan Little. This identified no find spots within the search area.

2.3 Previous works-Geophysical survey

A geophysical survey of the application site was completed in May 2024 (licence no 24R0268). The geophysical survey identified extensive potential archaeological features across much of the development area (figures 6 and 7). The main concentration of features was located in the southern

area of the site. This included a *c*.25m-diameter ditched enclosure [1] which might be associated with two, weak positive lineations, possible ditches, that appear to extend from its southern circuit.

Other potential features detected by the survey include a possible *c*.5m-diameter penannular ring-ditch [3] and a curving line of discrete pits/spreads [4] that could represent part of a larger feature/structure of some type. Two separate clusters of 'pit-type' responses [5 & 6] may also be of archaeological interest, though a natural origin for these anomalies cannot be discounted on present evidence. The same may be true of two anomalies provisionally classified as burnt spreads [7 & 8] in the northeastern field of the survey area; these anomalies could equally reflect natural variations in the underlying soils.

3 Test Trenching

The purpose of the archaeological evaluation was to ground truth the findings of the geophysical survey and offer a preliminary assessment of those areas of the site where no geophysical anomalies were identified.

The evaluation was conducted from Monday 8th December- Tuesday 16th December 2025. A total of 64 test trenches were proposed for the evaluation (figure 8). Upon arrival on-site, it was clear due to crop cover that it would not be possible to excavate trench 41. In addition, breaks were inserted into trench 29 to prevent works being conducted beneath overhead powerlines; and in trenches 38 and 39 to maintain access for the landowner across the site during the works.

All trenches were excavated using a 360° tracked machine fitted with a toothless bucket. Following the removal of the sod layer, topsoil was removed in spits to the upper levels of naturally occurring subsoil or archaeological strata, whichever was highest. Where archaeological deposits were identified, they were surface cleaned, photographed, surveyed and recorded. Details of the test trenches can be found in appendix 3.

3.1 Geophysical anomalies

Trenches 1-26 were located to target anomalies recorded during the geophysical survey. Of these 26 trenches, 18 were archaeologically sterile and in these trenches, the anomalies found during the geophysical survey either corresponded to gravel and stone dumps, areas of root activity or were not visible at all. Consultation with the landowner revealed that a portion of the land was reclaimed and large tree stumps had been removed and backfilled with gravel and stone.

Trench 1 showed two anomalies, [7] and [8], on the geophysical survey, however, upon excavation of the trench, these anomalies were not visible. Instead, a small circular feature [18] measuring 0.6m north-south and 0.8m east-west was identified approximately 11m from the western end of the trench (plate 1).

Trench 6 showed a single anomaly, which was not assigned a number on the geophysical survey. Excavation of the trench, which was 10m in length, revealed a deposit of black silty clay with frequent

cracked stone and charcoal inclusions which extended beyond the limit of the trench on all sides (plate 2). This deposit [19] likely represents a burnt stone mound.

Plate 1: Shot of [18] in trench 1, looking southeast

Plate 2: Shot of [19] in trench 6, looking northeast

Trench 7 showed multiple small anomalies located through the trench and were collectively assigned the identification number [6]. Three features were identified within the trench which may correspond to the anomalies shown in this area. One of the features [6.1] was circular in plan and was located in the western half of the trench. A second feature [6.2] was oval in plan and located at the centre point

of the trench, and the third feature [6.3] was irregular in plan and located in the northern half of the trench. Feature [6.1] measured 0.2m north-south and 0.2m east-west (plate 3), while the other two features extended beyond the limit of the trench. Feature [6.2] measured 0.8m northeast-southwest and Feature [6.3] measured 2m northeast-southwest (plates 4 and 5).

Plate 3: Shot of the feature [6.1] located in the western half of trench 7, looking southwest

Plate 4: Shot of the feature [6.2] located centrally in trench 7, looking southwest

Plate 5: Shot of the feature [6.3] located in the northern half of trench 7, looking northwest

Linear features were identified following the excavation of trenches 11-13, 17, 22 and 23 (plates 6-12). The anomalies shown on the geophysical survey which correspond to these linear features are collectively assigned the identification number [2]. The linear features identified in the northern half of trenches 11 and 17, which have a maximum width of 1.1m, are likely to be a continuation of the same feature [2.2]. Similarly, the linear features identified in trenches 12 and 13, which have a maximum width of 1.2m, are likely to be a continuation of the same feature [2.3].

Some of the identified linear features were distinct and easily discerned from the subsoil. However, there are examples where the linear features are only partially visible, in particular feature [2.2] in trench 11 and feature [2.3] in trenches 12 and 13 (plates 7-9). In addition, the anomalies identified from the geophysical survey show these linear features extending through other trenches in the immediate area, however, these features were not visible in trenches 14-16 and 18-21. This is possibly a result of these features being very ephemeral in nature.

Plate 6: Shot of linear feature [2.1] located in the southern half of trench 11, looking north

Plate 7: Shot of linear feature [2.2] located in the northern half of trench 11, looking south

Plate 8: Shot of linear feature [2.3] located in trench 12, looking northeast

Plate 9: Shot of linear feature [2.3] located in trench 13, looking northeast

Plate 10: Shot of linear feature [2.2] located in the northern half of trench 17, looking north

Plate 11: Shot of linear feature [2.4] located in the southern half of trench 17, looking south

Plate 12: Shot of linear feature [2.5] located in trench 22, looking east

In addition to above mentioned trenches, trench 31 is one of a series of trenches located to target the proposed access road through site and trench 46 is one of a series of trenches located to provide preliminary assessment of the site. However, the geophysical survey did reveal a positive trend extending north-south through both of these trenches. Following the excavation of trenches 31 and 46, a linear feature [20] was identified in both trenches which corresponds to this trend (plates 13 and 14).

Plate 13: Shot of linear feature [20] in trench 31, looking northeast

Plate 14: Shot of linear feature [20] in trench 46, looking northeast

3.2 Phase 2 test trenches

Trenches 27-64 were located to provide a preliminary assessment of the site in areas where no geophysical anomalies were detected. Trenches 27-37 specifically targeted areas designated for site infrastructure, such as the access road through site.

The majority of these 38 trenches were archaeologically sterile, however, some features of potential archaeological significance were identified in trenches 31, 34, 42, 46 and 62. Trenches 31 and 46 have been discussed in the previous section (3.1).

A linear feature was identified in the western half of trench 34 (plate 15). The feature [21] extended east-west across the trench and was 0.6m in width.

The excavation of trench 42 revealed a roughly circular feature extending beyond the limit of the trench (plate 16). The feature [22] measured 0.9m north-south.

The excavation of trench 62 revealed a deposit of black silty clay with frequent cracked stone and charcoal inclusions (plate 17). The deposit [23] measured 3m northeast-southwest but extended beyond the limit of the trench to the northwest and southeast. This deposit likely represents a burnt stone mound.

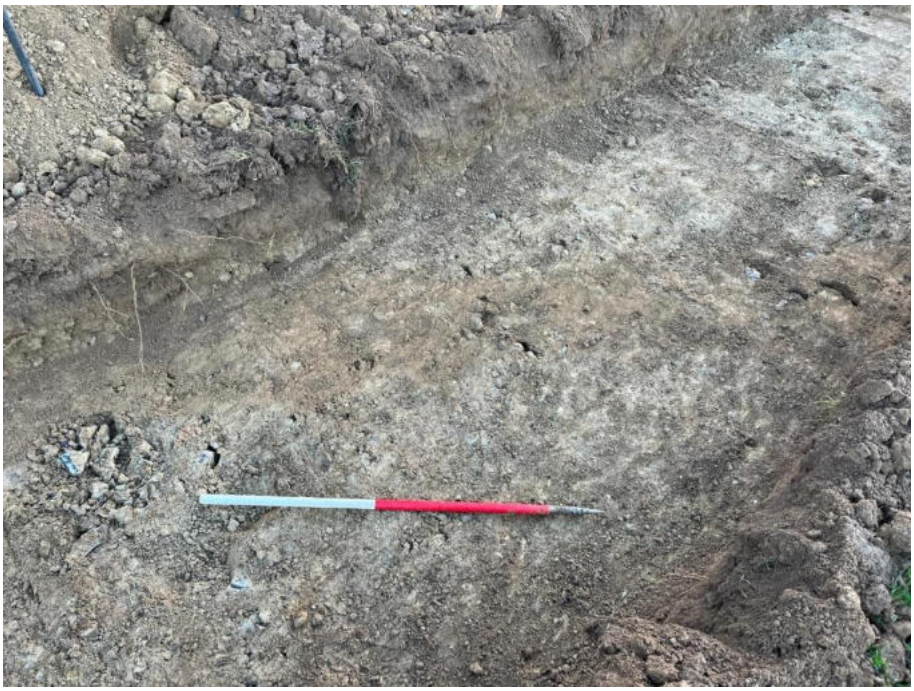


Plate 15: Shot of linear feature [21] in the western half of trench 34, looking south

Plate 16: Shot of feature [22] in the southern half of trench 42, looking north

Plate 17: Shot of [23] in trench 62, looking southwest

4 Recommendations and further mitigation

This evaluation has shown that potential archaeological deposits exist across parts of the site, which may be impacted by the construction of the solar farm. The evaluation did not identify all the potential features recorded in the geophysical survey. Of particular note, the evaluation identified no evidence of the circular features 1 and 3 from the geophysical survey.

The evaluation identified the remains of two probable burnt mounds and a small number of isolated pits. These features are considered to be of medium to high archaeological significance and further mitigation will be required here. The remaining identified features consisted of linear features and are considered of low archaeological significance. It is recommended that no further mitigation is required for these features.

Table 1 sets out the recommended mitigation for each identified feature.

Table 1: Recommended archaeological mitigation.

Trench No.	Feature No	Description	Mitigation
1	18	Small pit- medium archaeological significance	Solar arrays to be erected on supports with concrete feet within area shown on figure 13. All cabling to be above ground.
6	19	Burnt mound- high archaeological significance	Solar arrays to be erected on supports with concrete feet within area shown on figure 13. All cabling to be above ground.
7	6.1	Small pit- medium archaeological significance	Solar arrays to be erected on supports with concrete feet within area shown on figure 13. All cabling to be above ground.
7	6.2	Small pit- medium archaeological significance	Solar arrays to be erected on supports with concrete feet within area shown on figure 13. All cabling to be above ground.
7	6.3	Small pit- medium archaeological significance	Solar arrays to be erected on supports with concrete feet within area shown on figure 13. All cabling to be above ground.
11	2.2	Linear feature- low archaeological significance	No further mitigation
17	2.2	Linear feature- low archaeological significance	No further mitigation
12	2.3	Linear feature- low archaeological significance	No further mitigation
13	2.3	Linear feature- low archaeological significance	No further mitigation
17	2.4	Linear feature- low archaeological significance	No further mitigation
22	2.5	Linear feature- low archaeological significance	No further mitigation
23	2.6	Linear feature- low archaeological significance	No further mitigation
31	20	Linear feature- low archaeological significance	No further mitigation
46	20	Linear feature- low archaeological significance	No further mitigation
34	21	Linear feature- low archaeological significance	No further mitigation

Trench No.	Feature No	Description	Mitigation
42	22	Charcoal rich circular pit- high archaeological significance	Solar arrays to be erected on supports with concrete feet within area shown on figure 13. All cabling to be above ground.
62	23	Burnt mound- high archaeological significance	Solar arrays to be erected on supports with concrete feet within area shown on figure 13. All cabling to be above ground.

In addition, a number of potential archaeological feature were identified during the course of the geophysical survey, namely the ditched enclosure [1], the c penannular ring-ditch [3], and the curving line of discrete pits/spreads [4], which were not identified during the evaluation. Given the limited rate of success in positively identifying the linear features [2], which are located in close proximity to the ditched enclosure [1], it is possible that at least the ditched enclosure [1] does exist and is very difficult to discern against the subsoil or is extremely ephemeral in nature.

5 Bibliography

Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, 1999a, Frameworks and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage

Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, 2004 (revised 2011), Architectural Heritage Guidelines

Kildare County Council, 2017, Celbridge *Local Area Plan 2017-2023*

Electronic Sources

www.excavations.ie – Summary of archaeological excavation from 1970-2022.

www.archaeology.ie – DoHLGH website listing all SMR/RMP sites.

www.logainm.ie – The Placenames Database of Ireland.

www.osiemaps.ie – Ordnance Survey aerial photographs dating to 1995, 2000, and 2005 and 6-inch/25-inch OS maps.

www.heritagemaps.ie – The Heritage Council web-based spatial data viewer which focuses on the built, cultural and natural heritage.

www.googleearth.com – Satellite imagery of the proposed development area.

www.bingmaps.com – Satellite imagery of the proposed development area.

Figure 1: Location of the development site.

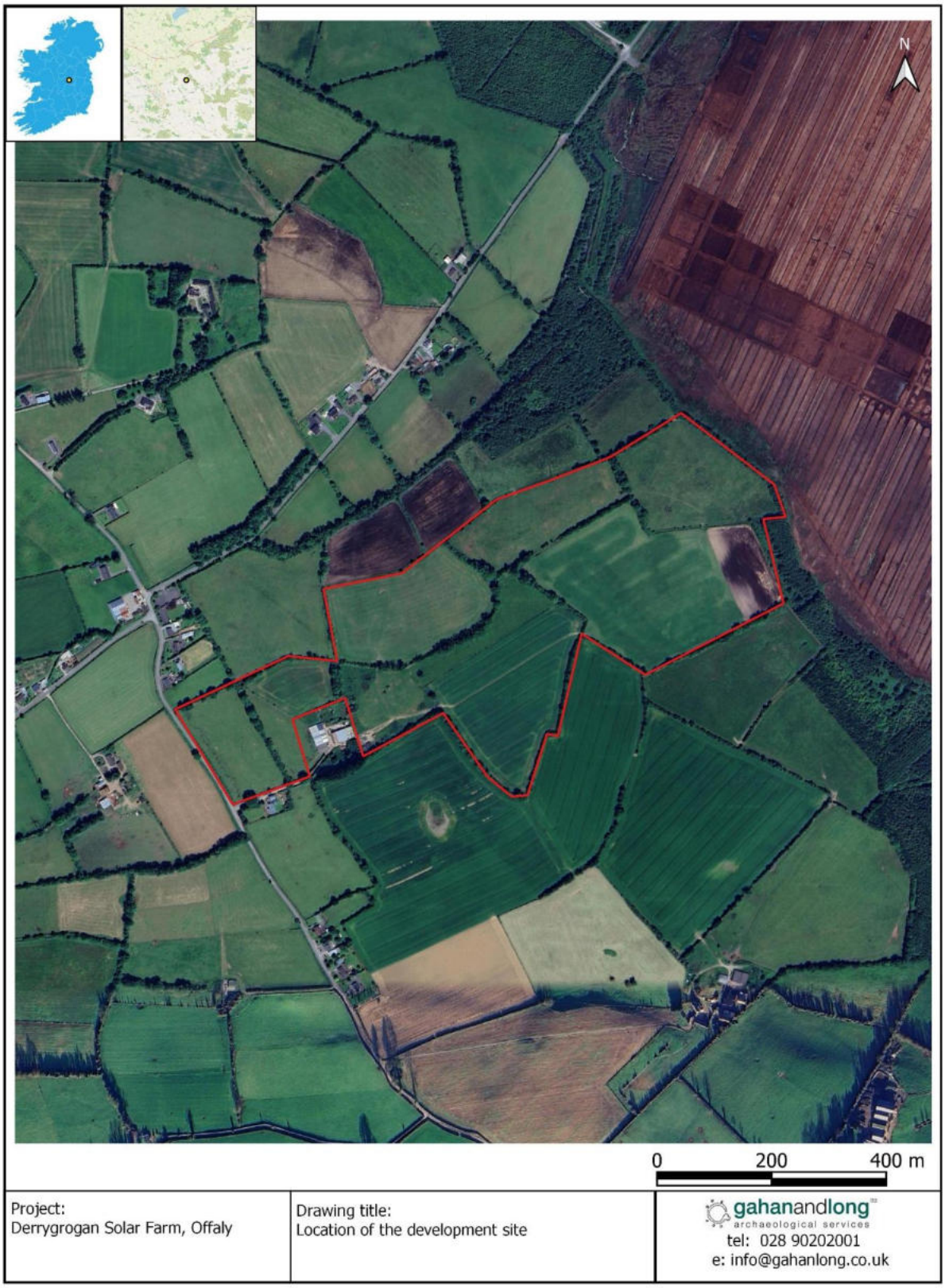


Figure 2: Layout of the development site.

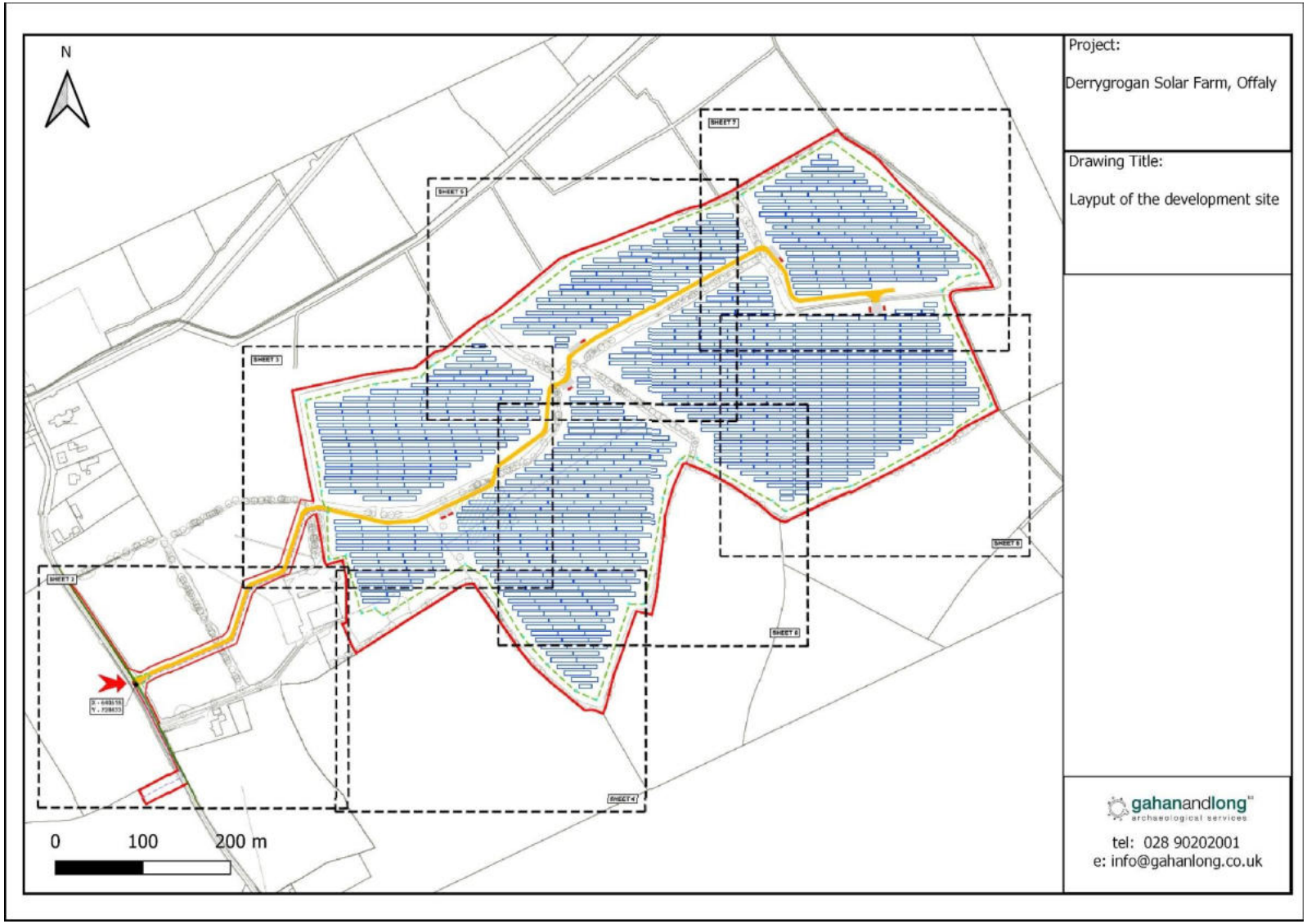


Figure 3: Known SMR sites within 500m of the development site.

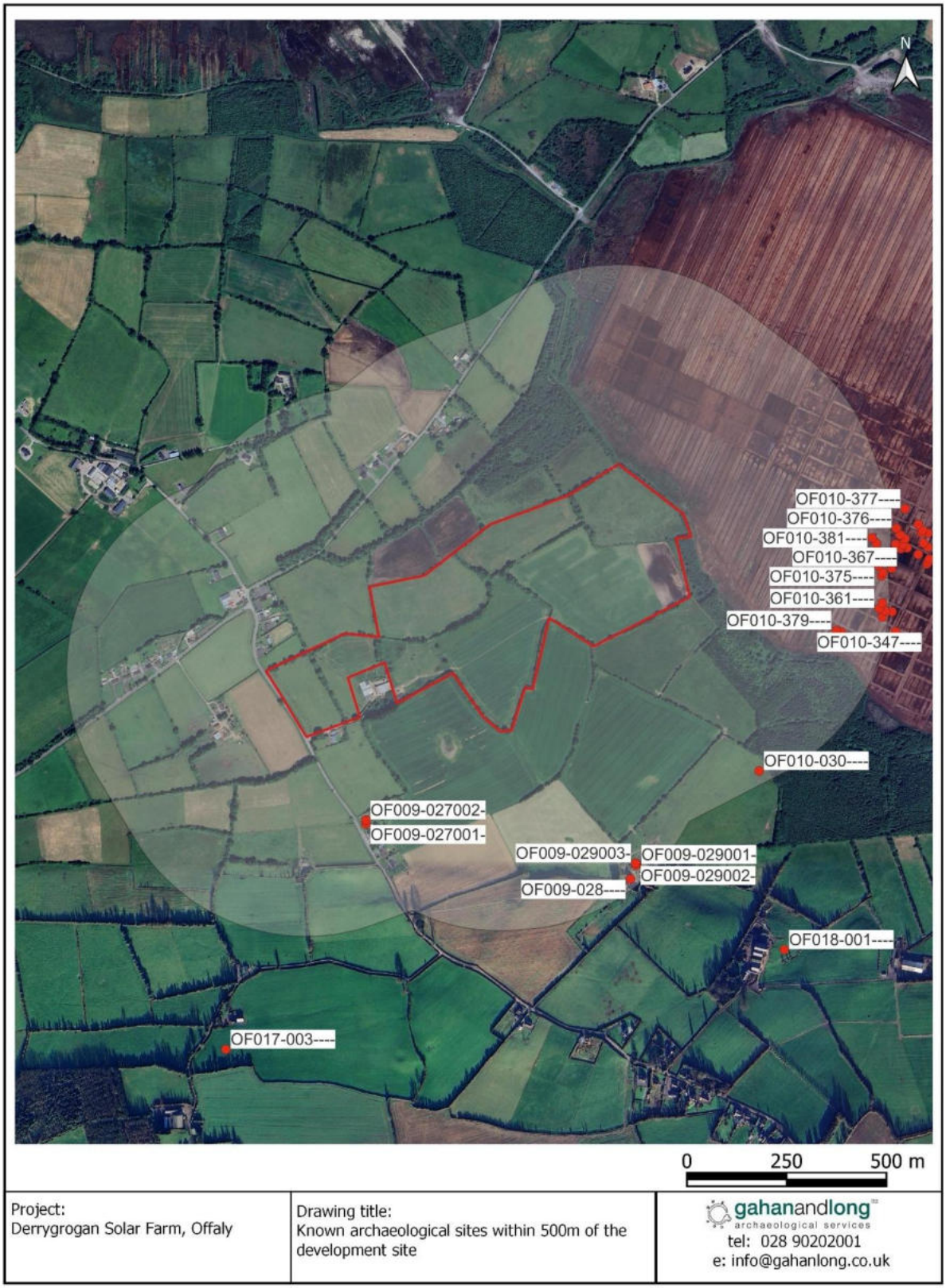


Figure 4: Historic 6” map showing the location of the development site.

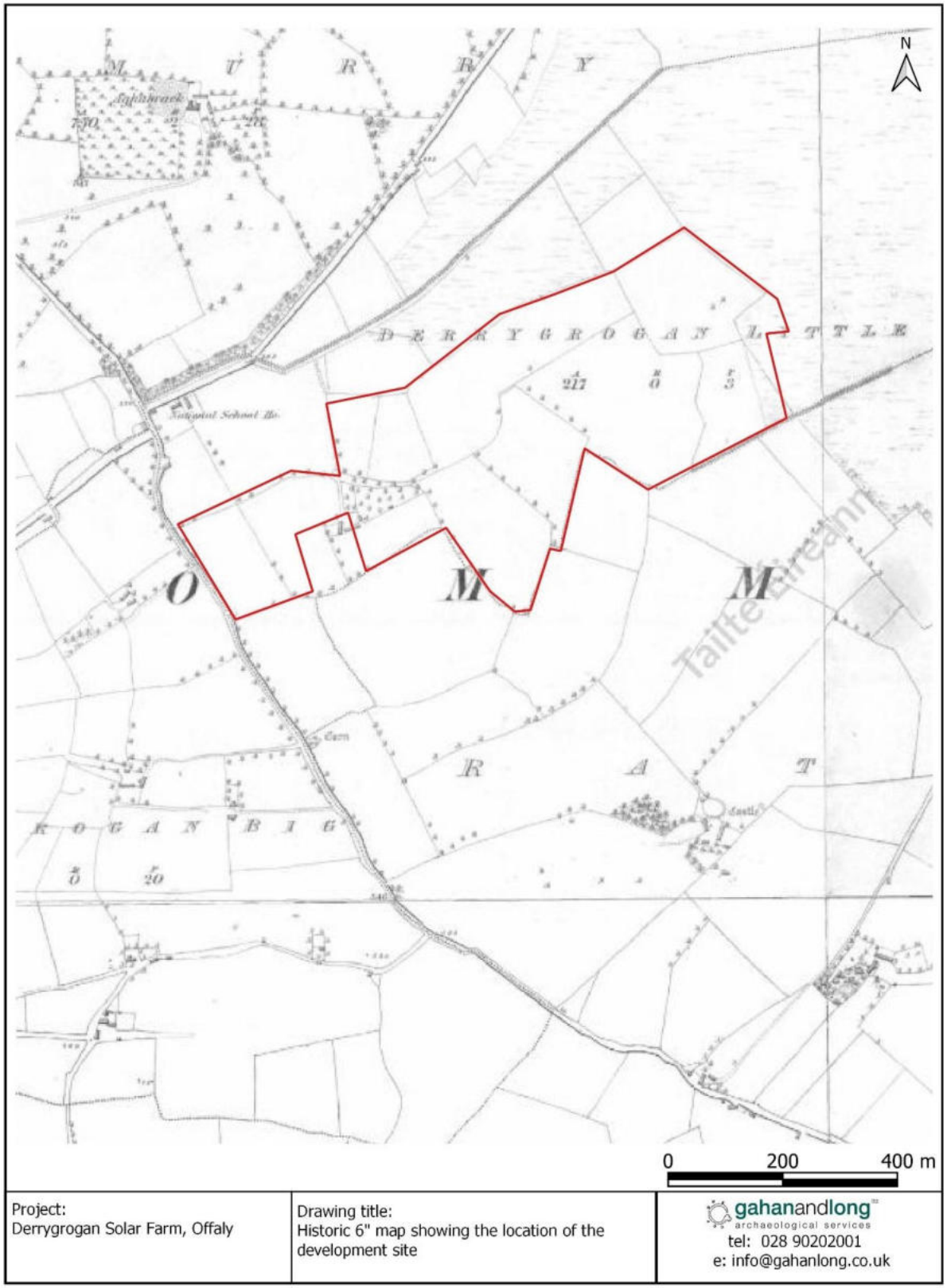


Figure 5: Historic 25" map showing the approximate location of the application site.

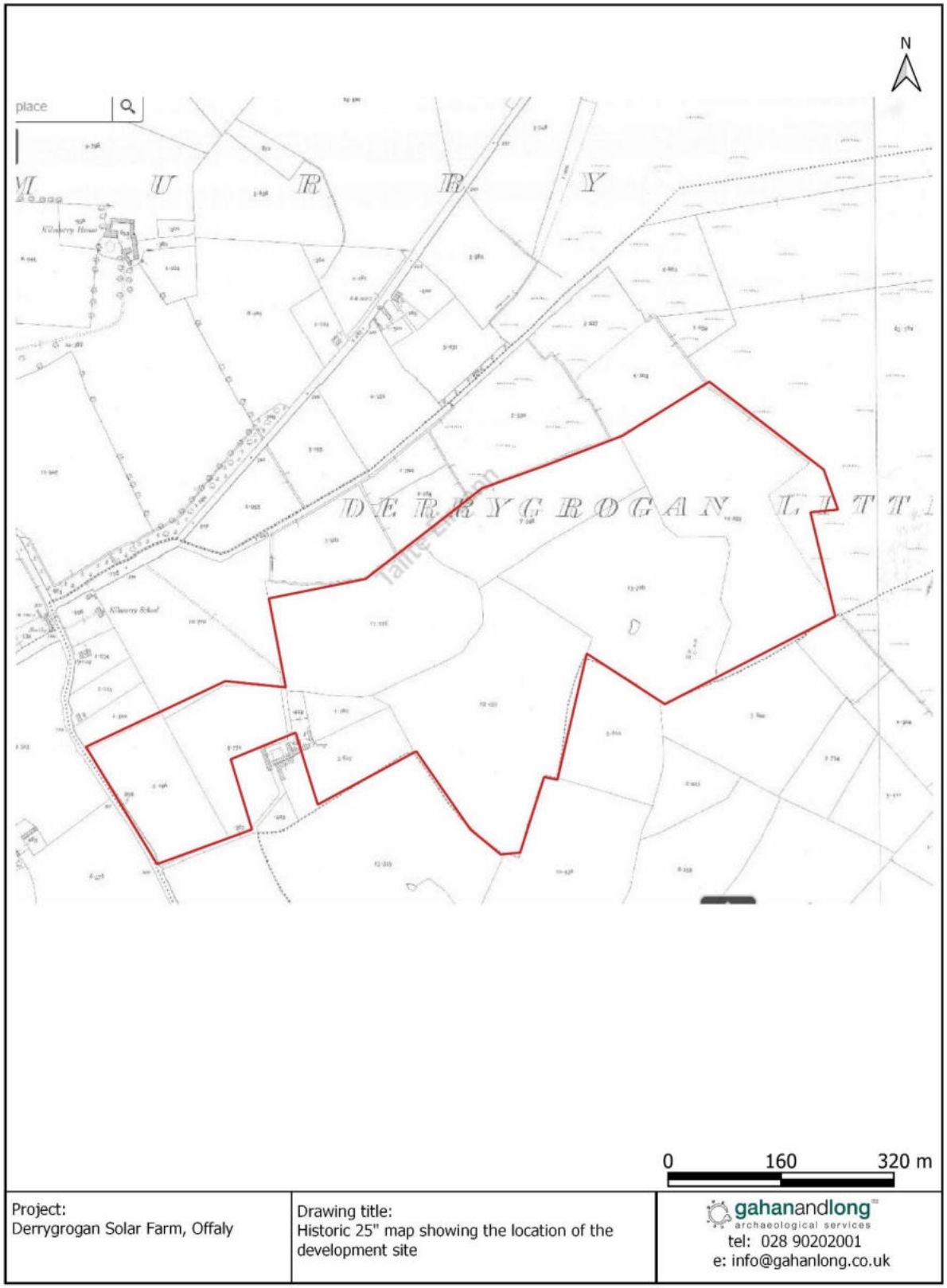


Figure 6: Results of geophysical survey in the central area of the development site.

Figure 7: Results of geophysical survey in the eastern area of the development site.

Figure 8: Satellite image showing the location of the geophysical anomalies and the test trenches.

Figure 9: Location of test trenches in the eastern area of the development site.

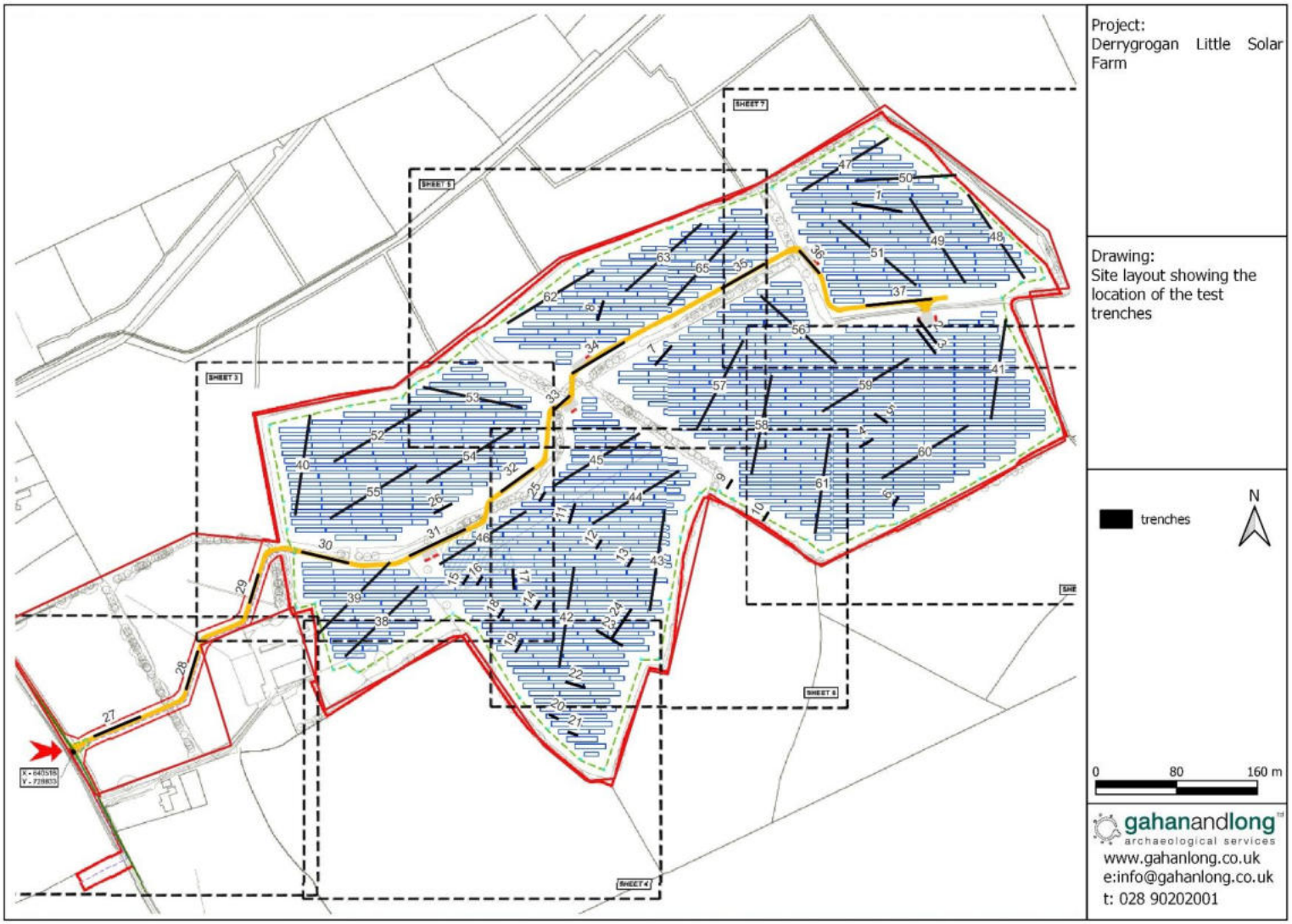


Figure 10: Location of the identified features

Figure 11: Location of the identified features

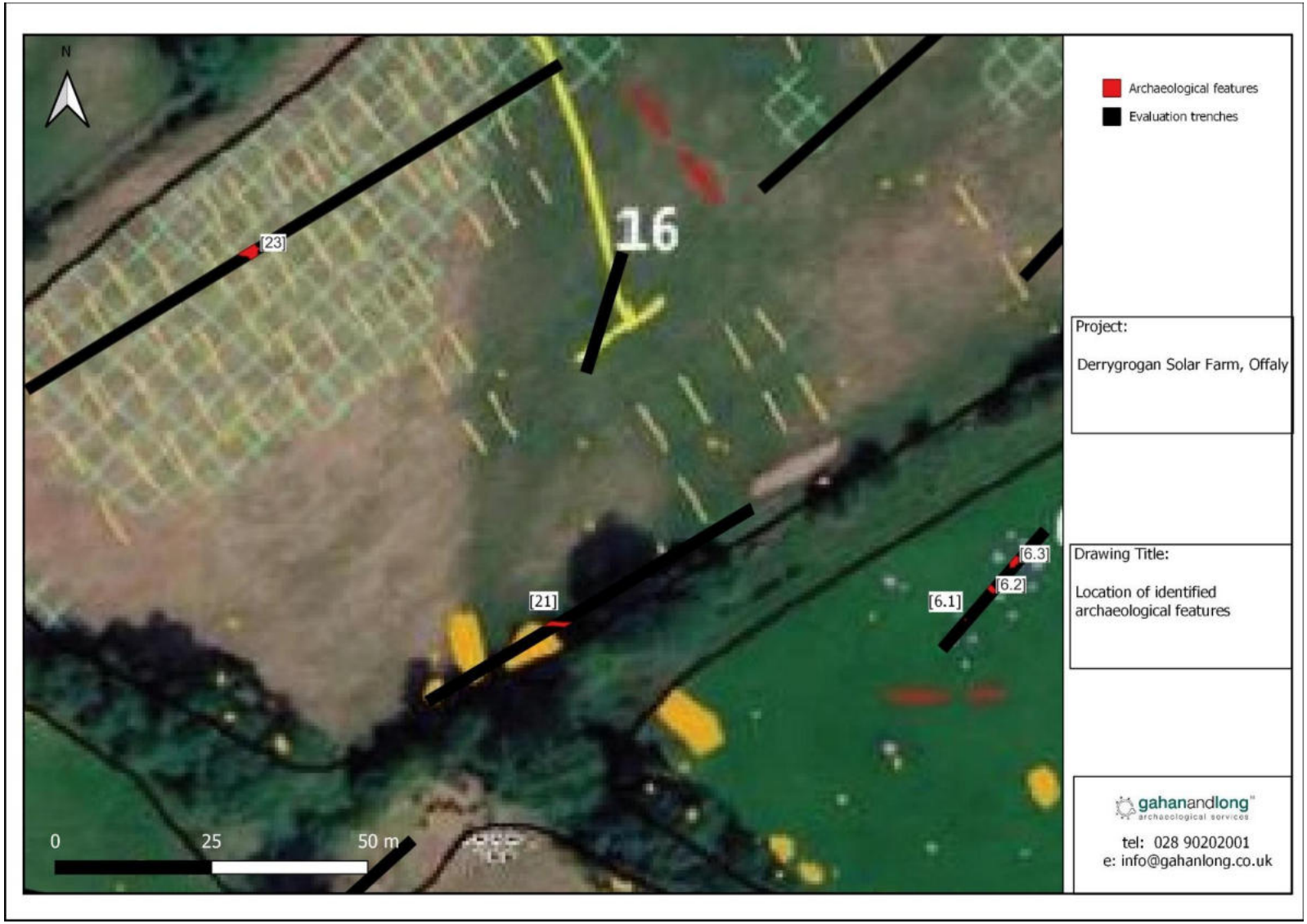


Figure 12: Location of the identified features

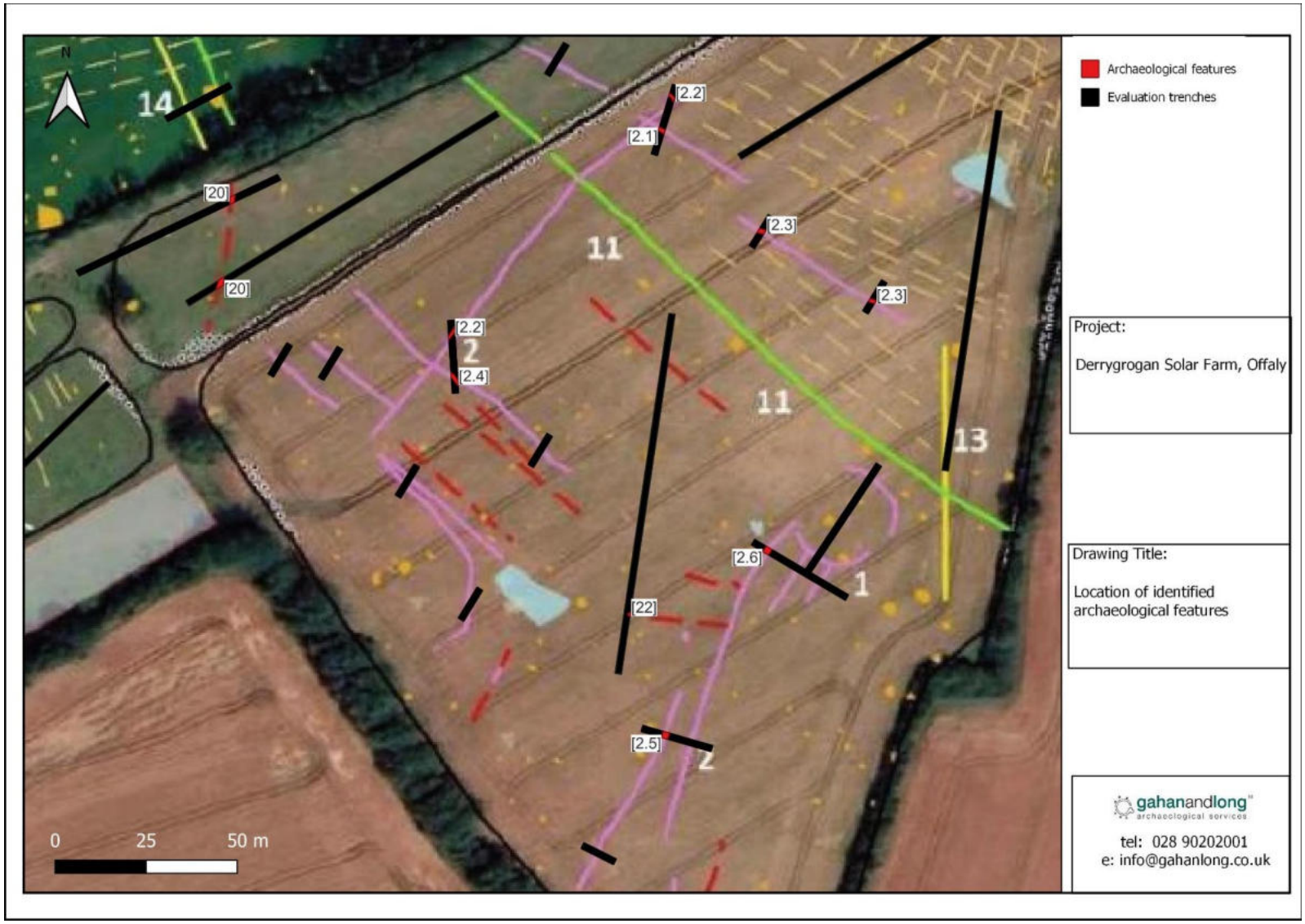
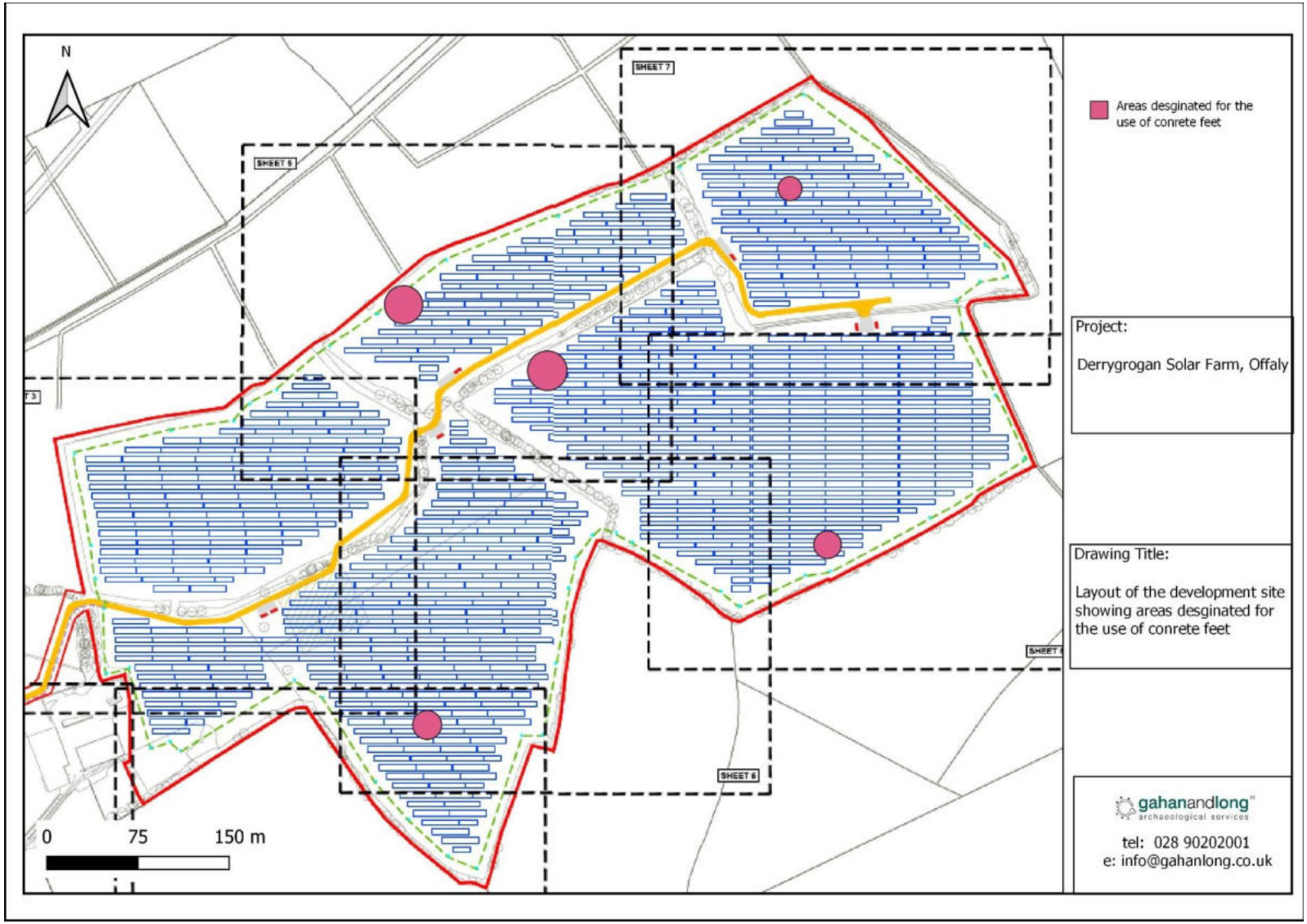


Figure 13: layout of the development site showing areas designated for the use of concrete feet



Appendix 1: known archaeological sites within 1km of the application site.

Number	Townland	Site Type	Description
OF009-027001	Rathdrum	Cairn-unclassified	Modern bungalow located on site of destroyed cairn situated on top of high ground with good extensive views with bullaun stone (OF009-027002-) immediately to the N. According to the landowner two skeletons were uncovered while digging the foundation of the house. He was also told by a diviner that there was another burial in the area where his front garden is now. This site may have been a burial mound with multiple burials. The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Offaly' (Dublin: Stationery Office, 1997). In certain instances the entries have been revised and updated in the light of recent research.
OF009-027002	Rathdrum	Bullaun stone	Large bullaun stone located on top of high ground with good extensive views with destroyed cairn (OF009-027001-) immediately to the S. According to the landowner people from all over Ireland come to visit this stone because of its curative powers. The stone is embedded in a flower bed, the visible portion of the stone (H 0.5m; top diam. 0.8m) has a hollow depression (Wth 0.3m; D 0.3m) which contains several votive offerings. The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Offaly' (Dublin: Stationery Office, 1997). In certain instances the entries have been revised and updated in the light of recent research.
OF009-028	Rathdrum	Stone head (present location	Located on the front wall of a Rathdrum House which has been recently plastered. As a result it was impossible to say if this carved head (OF009-029003-) was part of a Sheela-na-gig, however the farmer informed us that there was a carved figure on the exterior of the house. The site of Rathdrum Castle (OF009-029001-) is situated on top of a circular mound which may been the remains of an Anglo-Norman motte (OF009-029002-). Rathdrum House which is located immediately to the SW of the castle site may have been built with stone taken from the levelled castle (OF009-029001-). A stone head incorporated into the fabric of the house may have originally come from the castle. This stone head (OF009-028----) was described in 1944 as 'over the door of Rathdrum House adjoining is a very crude oval head with features only just shown. The work seems so bad that I doubt if it is older than XVIIIc [18th century]; but it 34heelt have stood in the castle' (ITA Survey 1942, SMR File). This stone head was listed in the SMR as a possible 34heela-na-gig that was originally incorporated into the fabric of Rathdrum Castle (SMR file). Today there is not enough of the carving visible to classify this carved head as a 34heela-nagig, although it is possible that this carving may originally have been carved as a 34heela-na-gig.

Number	Townland	Site Type	Description
OF009-029001	Rathdrum	Castle unclassified	Situated on well drained pasture land with good views of the surrounding countryside. The site of Rathdrum Castle is situated on top of a circular mound which may been the remains of an Anglo-Norman motte (OF009-029002-). Alternatively this circular flat-topped mound may have been a natural hillock which was scarped and flattened on top to provide a flat surface for the construction of Rathdrum Castle. A lime-kiln appears to be indicated immediately to the NE of the mound on the 1838 ed. Of the OS 6-inch map. There are no surface remains of Rathdrum Castle and part of the mound may have been formed from the collapsed debris of the castle. This monument is depicted as a circular platform or mound on the 1838 edition of the OS 6-inch map. The revised 1908 ed. OS 6-inch map shows that the mound or motte was damaged on the S side by the construction of a building which had been built into the base of the mound on the S side. The OS 25-inch map of 1908 shows that the castle mound had by that time been damaged or cut into on the W side as well as the s side of the mound. This building is not indicated on the 1838 ed. OS 6-inch map. Described in 1942 as, 'A prominent mound of boulder-clay in undulating countryside with good view; good pasture around. No fosse visible. The mound sides have been scarped vertically to 5-7' [1.5-2.1m] high; on the faces no habitation earth and little humus are visible. The top is oval, 26 [23.5m] x 40 [36m] yds. A little encroached on by modern buildings in a few places. There are signs of modern walls on the top' (ITA Survey 1944, SMR File). In 1977 the monument was recorded and described as 'a large circular earthwork now partly destroyed. The eastern side has been bulldozed away to make space for a modern silage pit, while farm buildings cut into the southern side of the site. The earthwork is outlined by a fairly steep embankment with a fosse outside it on the west and north sides. A laneway cuts through the fosse on the western side. Beyond the fosse there is an outer bank on west and north. The farmyard occupies the fosse on the south side. The interior is fairly even and is featureless. There is no visible trace of a castle or wall footings. The interior measures 35heela35. 40m NW-SE. This earthwork closely resembles a ringfort' (ASI file 1977).Today the castle site is situated on top of a mound with extensive views of flat land in all directions. Nothing remains of this castle which was located on what looks to be an artificial mound, possibly a motte (top diam. 29.5m N-S; 32.5m E-W; H 3.5m), but could be a natural hillock. There is evidence of a fosse encircling the base of the mound at N. No evidence of wall footings or dressed stone on top of the mound. Rathdrum House which is located immediately to the SW of the castle site may have been built with stone taken from the levelled castle. A stone head (OF009-029003-) incorporated into the fabric of the house may have

			originally come from the castle. This head was described in 1944 as 'over the door of Rathdrum House adjoining is a very crude oval head with features only just shown. The work seems so bad that I doubt if it is older than XVIIIc [18th century]; but it might have stood in the Castle'
OF009-029002	Rathdrum	Castle-motte	Situated on well drained pasture land with good views of the surrounding countryside. The site of Rathdrum Castle (OF009-029001-) is situated on top of a circular mound which may been the remains of an Anglo-Norman motte. Alternatively this circular flat-topped mound may have been a natural hillock which was scarped and flattened on top to provide a flat surface for the construction of Rathdrum Castle. A lime-kiln appears to be indicated immediately to the NE of the mound on the 1838 ed. Of the OS 6-inch map. There are no surface remains of Rathdrum Castle and part of the mound may have been formed from the collapsed debris of the castle. This monument is depicted as a circular platform or mound on the 1838 edition of the OS 6-inch map. The revised 1908 ed. OS 6-inch map shows that the mound or motte was damaged on the S side by the construction of a building which had been built into the base of the mound on the S side. The OS 25-inch map of 1908 shows that the castle mound had by that time been damaged or cut into on the W side as well as the s side of the mound. This building is not indicated on the 1838 ed. OS 6-inch map. Described in 1942 as, 'A prominent mound of boulder-clay in undulating countryside with good view; good pasture around. No fosse visible. The mound sides have been scarped vertically to 5-7' [1.5-2.1m] high; on the faces no habitation earth and little humus are visible. The top is oval, 26 [23.5m] x 40 [36m] yds. A little encroached on by modern buildings in a few places. There are signs of modern walls on the top' (ITA Survey 1944, SMR File). In 1977 the monument was recorded and described as 'a large circular earthwork now partly destroyed. The eastern side has been bulldozed away to make space for a modern silage pit, while farm buildings cut into the southern side of the site. The earthwork is outlined by a fairly steep embankment with a fosse outside it on the west and north sides. A laneway cuts through the fosse on the western side. Beyond the fosse there is an outer bank on west and north. The farmyard occupies the fosse on the south side. The interior is fairly even and is featureless. There is no visible trace of a castle or wall footings. The interior measures 36heela36. 40m NW-SE. This earthwork closely resembles a ringfort'

Number	Townland	Site Type	Description
OF009-029003	Rathdrum	Stone head	Situated on well drained pasture land with good views of the surrounding countryside. The site of Rathdrum Castle (OF009-029001-) is situated on top of a circular mound which may been the remains of an Anglo-Norman motte (OF009-029002-). Rathdrum House which is located immediately to the SW of the castle site may have been built with stone taken from the levelled castle (OF009-029001-). A stone head incorporated into the fabric of the house may have originally come from the castle. This head (OF009-028----) was described in 1944 as 'over the door of Rathdrum House adjoining is a very crude oval head with features only just shown. The work seems so bad that I doubt if it is older than XVIIIc [18th century]; but it might have stood in the castle' (ITA Survey 1942, SMR File). This stone head was listed in the SMR as a possible 37heela-na-gig that was originally incorporated into the fabric of Rathdrum Castle (SMR file). At present times there is not enough of the carving visible to classify this carved head as a sheelana- gig, Today there is not enough of the carving visible to classify this carved head as a 37heela-nagig, although it is possible that this carving may originally have been carved as a 37heela-na-gig.
OF010-030	Rathdrum	Enclosure	Not visible at ground level. Aerial photographs (GSI, N 578/9) shows faint outline of circular enclosure.
OF010-357	Rathdrum	Structure-peatland	A single piece of brushwood (diam. 0.052m) in poorly humified Sphagnum peat with occasional Eriophorum. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.
OF010-358	Rathdrum	Structure-peatland	Eight slightly disturbed pieces of heavy brushwood (L 2.06m min.; Wth 0.74m; D 0.55m) in poorly humified Sphagnum peat with frequent Eriophorum and fibrous roots. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.
OF010-361	Rathdrum	Structure-peatland	A single vertical stake (L 0.23m min.; diam. 0.031m). Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.
OF010-362	Rathdrum	Structure-peatland	Four dispersed pieces of heavy brushwood (Wth 1.21m; D 0.16m) with further material in the vicinity. The site is in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with some Eriophorum. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.

Number	Townland	Site Type	Description
OF010-370	Rathdrum	Structure-peatland	A regular deposit (Wth 0.83m; D 0.17m) of twelve pieces of brushwood (diam. 0.015-0.04m), predominantly orientated N-S. The wood is in good condition and in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with some Eriophorum and occasional fibrous roots. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.
OF010-371	Rathdrum	Structure-peatland	A single piece of brushwood (L 1.3m; diam. 0.03m) in poorly humified Sphagnum peat with fibrous and occasional Eriophorum. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.
OF010-374	Rathdrum	Structure-peatland	A dense deposit of seven pieces of light brushwood (Wth 0.31m; D 0.09m), predominantly orientated E-W. The wood is in moderate condition and in poorly humified Sphagnum peat with Eriophorum and some fibrous roots. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.
OF010-375	Rathdrum	Structure-peatland	A dispersed deposit (Wth 0.6m; D 0.02m) of two pieces of light brushwood and a twig in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with some ericaceous remains. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.
OF010-378	Rathdrum	Structure-peatland	A single piece of brushwood (L 0.2m min.; diam. 0.05m) in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with Eriophorum directly overlying a dense layer of fibrous roots. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.
OF010-379	Rathdrum	Structure-peatland	An irregular deposit of three pieces of mixed brushwood (Wth 0.33m; D 0.1m), with further material in the vicinity. The wood in poor condition and in moderately humified Sphagnum peat. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.
OF010-380	Rathdrum	Structure-peatland	A single piece of brushwood (diam. 0.045m) in poorly humified Sphagnum peat with some fibrous roots. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.

Number	Townland	Site Type	Description
OF010-381	Rathdrum	Structure-peatland	A regular deposit (L 1.35m min.; Wth 0.41m; D 0.035m) of four pieces of light brushwood, predominantly orientated NW-SE. The wood is in good condition, with metal toolmarks evident and occurs in poorly humified Sphagnum peat with Eriophorum and some fibrous roots. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.

Appendix 2: Test trench details.

Trench No	Length (m)	Target
1	50	Geophysical anomaly
2	30	Geophysical anomaly
3	30	Geophysical anomaly
4	15	Geophysical anomaly
5	15	Geophysical anomaly
6	10	Geophysical anomaly
7	25	Geophysical anomaly
8	20	Geophysical anomaly
9	10	Geophysical anomaly
10	10	Geophysical anomaly
11	20	Geophysical anomaly
12	10	Geophysical anomaly
13	10	Geophysical anomaly
14	10	Geophysical anomaly
15	10	Geophysical anomaly
16	10	Geophysical anomaly
17	20	Geophysical anomaly
18	10	Geophysical anomaly
19	10	Geophysical anomaly
20	10	Geophysical anomaly
21	10	Geophysical anomaly
22	20	Geophysical anomaly
23	30	Geophysical anomaly
24	35	Geophysical anomaly
25	10	Geophysical anomaly
26	20	Geophysical anomaly
27	50	Site infrastructure
28	40	Site infrastructure
29	20	Site infrastructure
30	50	Site infrastructure
31	60	Site infrastructure
32	40	Site infrastructure
33	20	Site infrastructure
34	60	Site infrastructure
35	50	Site infrastructure
36	30	Site infrastructure
37	65	Site infrastructure
38	92	Phase 2 trenching
39	92	Phase 2 trenching
40	100	Phase 2 trenching
41	-	Phase 2 trenching
42	100	Phase 2 trenching

43	100	Phase 2 trenching
44	100	Phase 2 trenching
45	100	Phase 2 trenching
46	100	Phase 2 trenching
47	100	Phase 2 trenching
48	100	Phase 2 trenching
49	100	Phase 2 trenching
50	100	Phase 2 trenching
51	100	Phase 2 trenching
52	100	Phase 2 trenching
53	100	Phase 2 trenching
54	100	Phase 2 trenching
55	100	Phase 2 trenching
56	100	Phase 2 trenching
57	100	Phase 2 trenching
58	100	Phase 2 trenching
59	100	Phase 2 trenching
60	100	Phase 2 trenching
61	100	Phase 2 trenching
62	100	Phase 2 trenching
63	100	Phase 2 trenching
64	100	Phase 2 trenching

Appendix 3: Details of test trenching

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
1	50m	0.5-0.6	Archaeological deposits identified

Looking northwest

Looking southeast

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which was a firm greyish-yellow silty clay with occasional angular stone inclusions.

A circular feature [18] was identified in the western half of the trench. This feature is unlikely to be [7] or [8], which are shown to extend beyond the limit of the trench on the geophysical survey. [7] and [8] were not visible in the trench.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
2	30m	0.5-0.7	No archaeological deposits identified

Looking southeast

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which varied between a firm greyish-yellow silty clay and a brownish-orange silty clay. Feature [5], which was identified during the geophysical survey was not visible in the trench.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
3	30m	0.5-0.7	No archaeological deposits identified

Looking northwest

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which varied between a firm greyish-yellow silty clay and a brownish-orange silty clay. Feature [5], which was identified during the geophysical survey was not visible in the trench

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
4	15m	0.5	No archaeological deposits identified

Looking west

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which consisted of a brownish-orange silty clay.

The ditch feature [3] was not visible in the trench.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
5	15m	0.4-0.5	No archaeological deposits identified

Looking northwest

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which consisted of a brownish-orange silty clay.

The curving line of discrete pits/spreads [4] was not visible in the trench.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
6	10m	0.2-0.3	Archaeological deposits identified

Looking northeast

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto a black silty clay deposit with frequent cracked stone and charcoal inclusions [19]. This deposit was identified during the geophysical survey and represents a potential archaeological feature- most probably a burnt mound

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
7	25m	0.4	Archaeological deposits identified

Looking northeast

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which consisted of a brownish-orange silt clay.

Three features were identified in the trench. The features are located in the area marked as [6] on the geophysical survey.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
8	20m	0.35	No archaeological deposits identified

Looking north

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which consisted of a brownish-orange silty clay. The field boundary [16], which was identified during the geophysical survey, was not visible in the trench.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
9	10m	0.3	No archaeological deposits identified

Looking southwest

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which consisted of a brownish-orange silty clay.

The field boundary [15], which was identified during the geophysical survey, was not visible in the trench.

The ground was extremely waterlogged in this area and displacement of groundwater resulted in this trench filling with water during the course of excavation.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
10	10m	0.5-0.6	No archaeological deposits identified

Looking southwest

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which consisted of a brownish-orange silt clay.

The field boundary [15], which was identified during the geophysical survey, was not visible in the trench.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
11	20m	0.6	Archaeological deposits identified

Looking north

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which consisted of a brownish-orange silt clay.

Two linear features were identified extending northwest-southeast across the trench. These features are shown as [2] on the geophysical survey.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
12	10m	0.5-0.8	Archaeological deposits identified

Looking northeast

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which consisted of a brownish-orange silt clay.

A linear feature was identified extending northwest-southeast across the trench. This feature is shown as [2] on the geophysical survey.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
13	10m	0.5-0.6	Archaeological deposits identified

Looking southwest

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which consisted of a brownish-orange silt clay.

A linear feature was identified extending northwest-southeast across the trench. This feature is shown as [2] on the geophysical survey.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
14	10m	0.8	No archaeological deposits identified

Looking north

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which consisted of a brownish-orange silt clay.

The linear feature [2], which was identified during the geophysical survey, was not visible in the trench.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
15	10m	0.8	No archaeological deposits identified

Looking northeast

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which consisted of a brownish-orange silt clay.

The linear feature [2], which was identified during the geophysical survey, was not visible in the trench.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
16	10m	0.6-0.7	No archaeological deposits identified

Looking southwest

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which consisted of a brownish-orange silt clay.

The linear feature [2], which was identified during the geophysical survey, was not visible in the trench.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
17	20m	0.7	Archaeological deposits identified

Looking southwest

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which consisted of a brownish-orange silt clay.

Two linear features were identified in the trench. One of which extended northwest-southeast across the southern half of the trench and the other extended northeast-southwest across the northern half of the trench.

These features are shown as [2] on the geophysical survey.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
18	10m	0.4-0.5	No archaeological deposits identified

Looking northeast

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which consisted of a mid-grey stoney silty clay.

The linear feature [2], which was identified during the geophysical survey, was not visible in the trench.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
19	10m	0.5-0.6	No archaeological deposits identified

Looking southwest

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which consisted of a brownish-orange silt clay.

The linear feature [2], which was identified during the geophysical survey, was not visible in the trench.

Displacement of groundwater following heavy rainfall resulted in this trench filling with water during the course of excavation.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
20	10m	0.4-0.5	No archaeological deposits identified

Looking southeast

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which consisted of a brownish-orange silt clay.

The linear feature [2], which was identified during the geophysical survey, was not visible in the trench.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
21	10m	0.5-0.7	No archaeological deposits identified

Looking northwest

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which consisted of a brownish-orange silt clay.

The linear feature [2], which was identified during the geophysical survey, was not visible in the trench.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
22	20m	0.5-0.6	Archaeological deposits identified

Looking southeast

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which consisted of a brownish-orange silt clay.

A linear feature was identified extending northeast-southwest across the western half of the trench.

This feature is shown as [2] on the geophysical survey.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
23	30m	0.45-0.6	No archaeological deposits identified

Eastern half of trench 23, looking southeast

Western half of trench 23, looking southeast

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which consisted of a brownish-orange silt clay.

A linear feature was identified extending northeast-southwest across the western half of the trench.

This feature is shown as [2], which was identified during the geophysical survey, on the geophysical survey.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
24	35m	0.7	No archaeological deposits identified

Looking southwest

Looking northeast

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which consisted of a brownish-orange silt clay.

The ditch feature [1], which was identified during the geophysical survey, was not visible in the trench.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
25	10m	0.45	No archaeological deposits identified

Looking northeast

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which consisted of a mid-grey stoney silty clay.

The linear feature [2], which was identified during the geophysical survey, was not visible in the trench.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
26	20m	0.35	No archaeological deposits identified

Looking southwest

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which consisted of a brownish-orange silty clay. Two field boundaries, numbered as [10] and [14} on the geophysical survey, extended north-south across the trench.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
27	50m	0.6	No archaeological deposits identified

Looking southwest

Looking northeast

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which varied between a firm greyish-yellow silty clay and a brownish-orange silty clay.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
28	40m	0.4	No archaeological deposits identified

Looking southwest

Looking northeast

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which consisted of a brownish-orange silty clay.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
29	20m	0.6	No archaeological deposits identified

Southern half of trench 29, looking southwest

Northern half of trench 29, looking southwest

Description

Trench 29 was excavated in two parts to avoid overhead powerlines.

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which varied between a mid- grey stoney silty clay and a brownish-orange silty clay.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
30	50m	0.5-1	No archaeological deposits identified

Looking southeast

Looking northwest

Description

For the most part, topsoil was removed onto subsoil which consisted of a brownish-orange silty clay. At the western end of the trench, there was a sheugh was identified which corresponds to a field boundary on the early edition OS maps.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
31	60m	0.45	Archaeological deposits identified

Looking northeast

Looking southwest

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which consisted of a firm greyish-yellow silty clay.

A linear feature [20] was identified extending north-south across the eastern half of the trench. The feature was identified during the geophysical survey and classified as a positive trend. The feature was also identified in trench 46.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
32	40m	0.5	No archaeological deposits identified

Looking northeast

Looking southwest

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which consisted of a firm greyish-yellow silty clay.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
33	20m	0.8	No archaeological deposits identified

Looking northeast

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which consisted of a mid-grey stoney silty clay.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
34	60m	0.3-0.6	Archaeological deposits identified

Looking northeast

Looking southwest

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which consisted of a firm greyish-yellow silty clay.

A linear feature [21] was identified extending east-west across the western half of the trench. The feature was not identified during the geophysical survey.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
35	50m	0.4	No archaeological deposits identified

Looking northeast

Looking southwest

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which consisted of a brownish-orange silty clay.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
36	30m	0.4-0.5	No archaeological deposits identified

Looking southeast

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which consisted of a greyish yellow silty clay.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
37	65m	0.3	No archaeological deposits identified

Looking east

Looking west

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which consisted of a greyish-yellow silty clay.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
38	92m	0.6	No archaeological deposits identified

Eastern half of trench 38, looking northeast

Western half of trench 38, looking northeast

Description

Trench 38 was excavated in two parts to maintain access for the landowner across the site during the works Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which varied between a firm greyish-yellow silty clay and a brownish-orange silty clay.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
39	92m	0.5	No archaeological deposits identified

Western half of trench 39, looking northeast

Eastern half of trench 39, looking northeast

Description

Trench 39 was excavated in two parts to maintain access for the landowner across the site during the works. Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which varied between a firm greyish-yellow silty clay and a brownish-orange silty clay.

A linear feature was identified extending east-west across the western half of the trench. The feature was not identified during the geophysical survey but a review of the early edition OS maps shows that this feature corresponds with the location of a field old boundary.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
40	100m	0.3	No archaeological deposits identified

Looking north

Looking south

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which varied between a light grey stoney silty clay and a light brownish-orange silt clay.

Plough marks are visible throughout the trench.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
42	100m	0.4-0.6	Archaeological deposits identified

Looking north

Looking south

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which consisted of a brownish-orange silty clay.

A roughly circular feature [22] was identified in the southern half of the trench. This feature was not identified during the geophysical survey.

Displacement of groundwater following heavy rainfall resulted in this trench filling with water during the course of excavation.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
43	100m	0.4-0.9	No archaeological deposits identified

Looking northwest

Looking southeast

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which varied between a light grey stoney silty clay and a light brownish-orange silt clay. At the northwest end of the trench, material was removed to a depth of 0.9m. This corresponds to the geophysical survey, which identified this area as a possible quarry site. The field boundary [13] was not identified.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
44	100m	0.4	No archaeological deposits identified

Looking east

Looking west

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which consisted of a light brownish-orange silt clay.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
45	100m	0.45-0.7	No archaeological deposits identified

Looking northeast

Looking southwest

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which consisted of light grey stoney silty clay. Plough marks are visible throughout the trench.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
46	100m	0.45	Archaeological deposits identified

Looking northeast

Looking southwest

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which consisted of a firm greyish-yellow silty clay.

A linear feature [20] was identified extending north-south across the western half of the trench. The feature was identified during the geophysical survey and classified as a positive trend. The feature was also identified in trench 31.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
47	100m	0.3-0.4	No archaeological deposits identified

Looking northeast

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which consisted of a brownish-orange silty clay with occasional stone inclusions.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
48	100m	0.4-1.6	No archaeological deposits identified

Looking southeast

Looking northwest

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil in the northern half of the trench. In the southern end of the trench, subsoil was overlaid by a dark brownish black humic silty clay. Subsoil varied between a greyish-yellow silty clay and a light grey silty clay.

A linear feature, consisting of a dark brownish black humic silty clay with roots throughout, was visible in the southern end of the trench. The feature represents the field boundary shown on the early edition OS maps.

The ground was extremely waterlogged in this area and displacement of groundwater resulted in this trench filling with water during the course of excavation

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
49	100m	0.4-0.7	No archaeological deposits identified

Looking southeast

Looking northwest

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil in the northern half of the trench. In the southern end of the trench, subsoil was overlaid by a dark brownish black humic silty clay. Subsoil varied between a greyish-yellow silty clay and a light grey silty clay. The ground was extremely waterlogged in this area and displacement of groundwater resulted in this trench filling with water during the course of excavation

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
50	100m	0.4-0.5	No archaeological deposits identified

Looking west

Looking east

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which consisted of brownish-orange silty clay.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
51	100m	0.3-0.5	No archaeological deposits identified

Looking northwest

Looking southeast

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which consisted of brownish-orange silty clay.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
52	100m	0.4	No archaeological deposits identified

Looking southwest

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which varied between a light grey stoney silty clay and a light brownish-orange silt clay.

A field boundary, numbered as [9] on the geophysical survey, extended north-south across the trench.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
53	100m	0.4	No archaeological deposits identified

Looking west

Looking east

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which varied between a light grey stoney silty clay and a light brownish-orange silt clay.

Plough marks are visible throughout the trench.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
54	100m	0.35	No archaeological deposits identified

Looking northeast

Looking southwest

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which varied between a light grey stoney silty clay and a light brownish-orange silt clay.

Two field boundaries, numbered as [10] and [14} on the geophysical survey, extended north-south across the trench.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
55	100m	0.35	No archaeological deposits identified

Looking northeast

Looking southwest

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which varied between a light grey stoney silty clay and a light brownish-orange silt clay.

A field boundary, numbered as [9] on the geophysical survey, extended north-south across the trench.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
56	100m	0.7-1	No archaeological deposits identified

Looking southeast

Looking northwest

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which consisted of a brownish-orange silty clay with occasional angular stone inclusions. Displacement of groundwater following heavy rainfall resulted in this trench filling with water during the course of excavation.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
57	100m	0.45	No archaeological deposits identified

Southern half of trench 57, looking southwest

Northern end of trench 57, looking southwest

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which consisted of a brownish-orange silty clay with occasional angular stone inclusions. Displacement of groundwater following heavy rainfall resulted in this trench filling with water during the course of excavation.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
58	100m	0.45	No archaeological deposits identified

Looking northeast

Looking southwest

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which consisted of a brownish-orange silty clay.

The ground was extremely waterlogged at the northeastern end of the trench and displacement of groundwater following heavy rainfall resulted in this trench filling with water during the course of excavation

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
59	100m	0.4-0.5	No archaeological deposits identified

Looking northeast

Looking southwest

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which consisted of a brownish-orange silty clay with occasional angular stone inclusions.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
60	100m	0.2-0.6	No archaeological deposits identified

Looking northeast

Looking southwest

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which varied between a firm greyish-yellow silty clay and a brownish-orange silty clay. A drain and plough marks are visible within the trench. The field boundary [12] was visible.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
61	100m	0.6-0.75	No archaeological deposits identified

Looking north

Looking south

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which consisted of a brownish-orange silty clay.

The ground was extremely waterlogged at the northern end of the trench and displacement of groundwater following heavy rainfall resulted in this trench filling with water during the course of excavation

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
62	100m	0.3-0.55	Archaeological deposits identified

Looking northeast

Looking southwest

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which consisted of a firm greyish-yellow silty clay with frequent angular stone inclusions.

In the central portion of the trench, a deposit [23] consisting of black silty clay with frequent cracked stone and charcoal inclusions was identified. This deposit was not identified during the geophysical survey, but it does represent a potential archaeological feature.

The field boundary [16] was not visible.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
63	100m	0.3-0.4	No archaeological deposits identified

Looking northeast

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which consisted of a brownish-orange silty clay.

Trench Number	Length	Depth (m)	Archaeology Identified
64	100m	0.35	No archaeological deposits identified

Looking northeast

Looking southwest

Description

Topsoil was removed directly onto subsoil which consisted of a light grey stoney silty clay.