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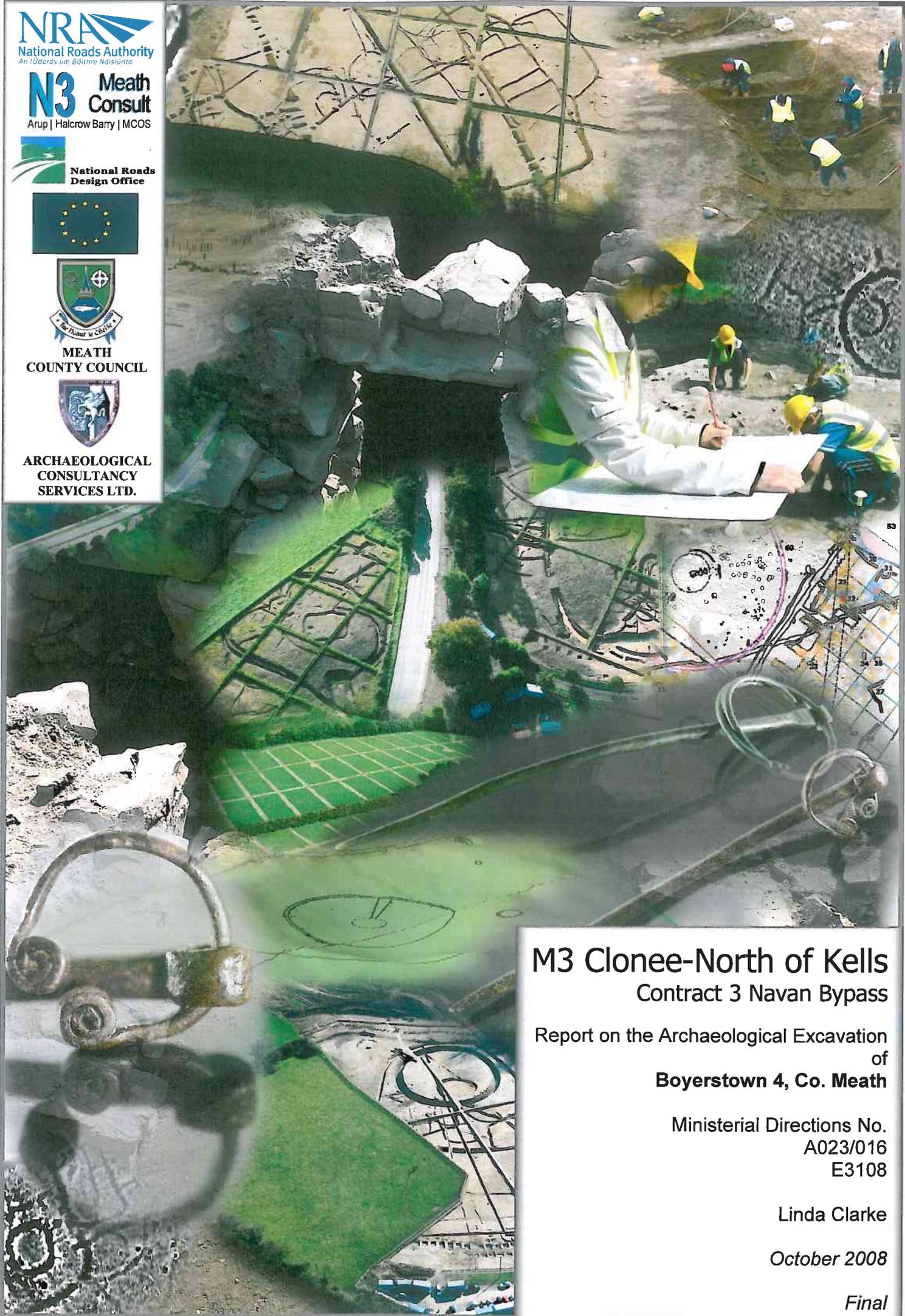
National Roads Design Office



MEATH COUNTY COUNCIL



ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANCY SERVICES LTD.



M3 Clonee-North of Kells Contract 3 Navan Bypass

Report on the Archaeological Excavation
of
Boyerstown 4, Co. Meath

Ministerial Directions No.
A023/016
E3108

Linda Clarke

October 2008

Final

PROJECT DETAILS

Project	M3 Clonee–Kells Motorway
Site Name	Boyerstown 4
Ministerial Direction Number	A023/016
Registration Number	E3108
Senior Archaeological Consultant	Donald Murphy
Archaeologist	Linda Clarke
Excavated	24 July – 01 August 2006
Client	Meath County Council, National Roads Design Office, Navan Enterprise Centre, Navan, County Meath
Townland	Boyerstown
Parish	Boyerstown
County	Meath
National Grid Reference	283554 266094
Chainage	46440–46590m
Height	68.03m OD
Report Type	Final
Report Status	Submitted
Date of Report	October 2008
Report by	Linda Clarke

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report has been prepared by Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd on behalf of Meath County Council, National Roads Design Office (NRDO), and the National Roads Authority (NRA). The excavation was carried out under Ministerial Directions issued by the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DOEHLG) in consultation with the National Museum of Ireland (NMI).

Consulting Engineers - N3 Meath Consult

Engineer – Peter Thorne and Thomas Meagher

Engineer’s Representative – Mary O’Rourke

Meath County Council, National Roads Design Office

Senior Engineer – John McGrath

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National Monuments, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government

Archaeologist – Martin Reid

Irish Antiquities Division, National Museum of Ireland

Keeper – Nessa O’Connor

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This site at Boyerstown 4 was excavated by Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd (ACS) as part of the M3 Clonee–North of Kells Motorway Scheme on behalf of Meath County Council NRDO and the NRA. The excavation was carried out between 21 July and 01 August 2006 under Ministerial Direction Number A023/016 issued by DOEHLG in consultation with the NMI. The site at Boyerstown 4 was divided into two – Area A and Area B – as it was contained within two adjacent fields. Boyerstown 4a incorporated the remains of four shallow pits/depressions, a spread, a large tree root bole and a linear cut. Boyerstown 4b incorporated the remains of three irregular-shaped depressions/pits. The function of these features remains unclear but the fills were relatively sterile and they may represent tree root disturbance/activity.

CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Development.....	1
2 EXCAVATION.....	2
2.1 Results.....	2
2.2 Finds	3
3 DISCUSSION	3
3.1 Form and function.....	3
3.2 Date and sequence	3
4 CONCLUSIONS	3
5 REFERENCES	4

APPENDIX 1 *Context Details*

APPENDIX 2 *Finds List*

APPENDIX 3 *Sample List*

APPENDIX 4 *Species identification of charcoal-Ellen O' Carroll*

FIGURE LIST

Figure 1: Location of Boyerstown 4

Figure 2: Location of Boyerstown 4 on current OS background

Figure 3: Boyerstown 4, extract from 1st edition OS map, Meath sheets 24, 25 & 31

Figure 4: Boyerstown 4, extract from 2nd edition OS map, Meath sheets 24, 25 & 31

Figure 5: Boyerstown 4, extract from 3rd edition OS map, Meath sheets 24, 25 & 31

Figure 6: Detailed location of Boyerstown 4

Figure 7: Post-excavation plan of Boyerstown 4, Area A

Figure 8: Post-excavation plan of Boyerstown 4, Area B

Figure 9: Sections and profile of features in Boyerstown 4

PLATE LIST

Plate 1: Post-excavation photograph of ditch F7, tree bole F9 and depression/pit F27 and F29 looking west

Plate 2: Shallow depression/pit F21 looking west

Plate 3: Shallow depression/pit F29 looking west

Plate 4: Shallow depression/pit F19 looking west

Plate 5: Shallow depression/pit F25 from south

Plate 6: Shallow depression/pit F27 from west

1 INTRODUCTION

The site at Boyerstown 4 was identified during advance testing carried out by Neil Fairburn during April–June 2004 under licence number 04E0580 (Fairburn 2004). This site was located in two adjacent fields and as a result was divided into two separate areas – Area A and Area B. During testing four features were revealed and consisted of a ditch (F7: 20m x 0.80m x 0.45m), three shallow pits, which possibly contained burnt mound material (F11: 0.93m x 2.13m x 0.20m, F23: 5.60m x 2.40m x 0.78m and F27: 2.50m x 0.75m x 0.38m) and a tree bole (F9: 4.70m x 2.10m x 0.90m) (Fairburn 2004). Upon full archaeological resolution of the site in 2006 a spread (F12: 1.42m x 0.42m x 0.07m) and four possible pits were identified. The pits were confirmed as not containing burnt mound material, but decayed stones.

1.1 Development

Meath County Council is constructing 49km of two-lane, dual-carriageway motorway between Clonee and Kells and 10km of single carriageway from Kells to just north of Kells alongside additional road upgrades, realignments and associated ancillary works. The scheme has been subdivided into five separate sections as follows: Clonee to Dunshaughlin (Contract 1), Dunshaughlin to Navan (Contract 2), the Navan Bypass (Contract 3), Navan to Kells and the N52 Kells Bypass (Contract 4), and Kells to North of Kells (Contract 5). This section of the scheme (Contract 3) represents the Navan By-pass.

The desk-based study and the field survey for the whole scheme, carried out in 2000–2001, were divided into sections which were investigated by Valerie J Keeley Ltd and Margaret Gowan and Company Ltd. The Record of Monuments and Places, the Sites and Monuments Record, Topographical files, and literary sources were all consulted. This information was augmented by geophysical testing conducted by Bartlett-Clark Consultancy who undertook a magnetometer survey across sample transects which was then supplemented by magnetic susceptibility, and also by GSB Prospection who undertook gradiometer scanning and a detailed gradiometer survey. The Environmental Impact Survey (EIS) compiled this data set to identify approximately 100 sites of interest either along the route or in its proximity (500m of the landtake). Advance archaeological testing was completed in 2004 by ACS and Irish Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd (IAC). Excavation of the sites identified during testing was conducted by ACS and IAC on behalf of Meath County Council, and the NRA under directions issued by the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government following consultation with the Director of the National Museum of Ireland.

2 EXCAVATION

Excavation occurred between 24 July to 01 August 2006 under Ministerial Direction Number A023/016 issued to Meath County Council NRDO. The work was carried out by Linda Clarke on behalf of ACS. The topsoil (F4: 0.37m depth) was stripped by a machine equipped with a grading bucket. The subsoil (F5) was natural boulder clay.

All archaeological features exposed were recorded and excavated by hand using the single context method. Each feature was assigned a context number. Where appropriate, samples were retrieved in an attempt to obtain evidence for the date and function of these features (Appendix 3). Unless otherwise stated, the features have been measured length-width-depth. All measurements are in metres. All finds were numbered according to the requirements of the National Museum of Ireland from 1 onwards consistent with licence and feature number.

2.1 Results

Twenty-four contexts of archaeological interest were identified within the excavation area. Only the principal archaeological features of Boyerstown 4 will be discussed within this report; full details of all these, and further, contexts are located in Appendix 1. During excavation the site was divided into two areas: A and B.

Ditch

A small, northwest–southeast, linear cut F7 (7.20m x 0.80m x 0.45m; Figures 7 & 9; Plate 1) was located at the centre of Area A and cut the tree root bole F9. It was filled with F6, which consisted of a silty sand that contained occasional decayed wood/charcoal (Figure 9). This decayed wood/charcoal was identified as alder, hazel, pomoideae (most likely to be hawthorn or mountain ash) and oak, with alder being the most predominant (O' Carroll; Appendix 4).

Tree bole

F9 (4.70m x 2.10m x 0.90m; Figures 7 & 9; Plate 1) was a large irregular feature which was truncated by the aforementioned linear F7. Due to the irregularity of the sides and base F9 is likely to represent a tree bole. It was filled with a loose, dark-brown/grey, silty clay and contained inclusions of tree roots (F8; Figure 9).

Shallow pits/depressions

A series of pits/depressions F11 (0.93m x 2.13m x 0.20m; Figure 7), F19 (0.60m x 0.46m x 0.14m; Figures 7 & 9; Plate 3), F21 (1.47m x 0.28m x 0.33m; Figure 7; Plate 2), and F29 (1.28m x 1.40m x 0.23m; Figure 7; Plates 1 & 2) were located adjacent to F7 in Area A. They were all irregular in shape and appear to be depressions backfilled with similar, sterile clay and occasional charcoal flecks (F10, F18, F20, and F28 respectively).

Three irregularly shaped pits/depressions were revealed in Area B. F23 (5.60m x 2.40m x 0.78m; Figures 8 & 9), F25 (2.14m x 0.88m x 0.20m; Figure 8; Plate 5) and F27 (2.50m x 0.75m x 0.38m; Figure 8; Plates 1 & 6) contained similar fills to the pits/depressions excavated in Area A. These features also appeared to be natural depressions backfilled with relatively sterile clay with occasional charcoal flecks (F22, F24 and F26, respectively).

Spread

A single spread (F12: 1.42m x 0.42m x 0.07m; Figure 7) was identified in Area A and consisted of loose, light-brown soil with occasional charcoal flecks and frequent stones.

2.2 Finds

No artefacts were discovered.

3 DISCUSSION

3.1 Form and function

The pits/depressions observed in Boyerstown 4 Area A and Area B were filled with relatively sterile clay and occasional charcoal flecks and appear non-archaeological in nature. Root activity in the area suggests that these may be tree boles. The linear cut, F7, may represent the remains of a hedge row. Charcoal recovered from this feature was identified as alder, hazel oak and pomoideae (O' Carroll; Appendix 4). The identification of these species allows us an insight into the surrounding landscape-although the small quantity of material recovered means this interpretation is limited. The environmental conditions favoured by these species is important-alder favours wetland, particularly along streams and river banks, hazel is found as an understorey in broadleaf woods dominated by oak, whilst oak and pomoideae favour drier, free draining soils (ibid). It is possible therefore that the area surrounding Boyerstown 4 contained local hedgerows/low woodlands which would have comprised hawthorn, mountain ash and hazel whilst oak would have been present in nearby woodlands (ibid).

3.2 Date and sequence

The overall date and sequence of activity on site is unknown. The tree bole F8 is earlier than the linear cut F7.

4 CONCLUSIONS

Boyerstown 4 (A023/016) was excavated from 24 July to 01 August 2006 by Linda Clarke (ACS) as part of the M3 Clonee–North of Kells Motorway Scheme on behalf of Meath County Council NRDO and the NRA. The possible burnt mound material observed during testing was considered to be sterile during full resolution of the site. The pits/depressions are likely to be natural, as the linear cut F7 may also be.

5 REFERENCES

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Signed:

Linda Clarke

Linda Clarke
October 2008

APPENDIX 1 Context Details

Boyerstown 4: A023/016											
No	Type	Fill of/ Filled with	Strat above	Strat below	Description	Interpretation	Group	Artefacts	Animal bone	Cremated bone	Samples
1-3					used previously during Topsoil Assessment						
4	topsoil	N/A	5	N/A	Topsoil – brown clay 0.30-0.50m in depth	topsoil					
5	subsoil	N/A	N/A	4	Subsoil – grey sandy clay with moderate stone inclusions	subsoil					
6	fill	7	7	4, 9	loose, light-grey, silty sand with 1% decayed wood. 7.20m x 0.80m x 0.46m. Cuts 9	fill of ditch 7					#3 wood
7	cut	6	5	6, 9	linear cut (7.20m x 0.80m x 0.45m) with a steep break of slope, steep-vertical sides and a sharp break of slope leading to a narrow and uneven base. Cuts 9	ditch					
8	fill	9	9	4, 7	loose, dark-brown, silty clay with tree roots. 4.70m x 2.10m x 0.90m. Cut by linear ditch 7	fill of pit/ tree bole 9					
9	cut	8	5	8, 7	irregular cut (4.70m x 2.10m x 0.90m) with a gradual break of slope, moderate sides and a gradual break of slope leading to an uneven base. Cut by ditch 7	possible pit/ tree bole					
10	fill	11	11	4	loose, light-dark-brown fill with 15% small stones. 1.28m x 2.13m x 0.11m depth	fill of shallow depression 11					
11	cut	10	5	10	oval cut (0.93m x 2.13m x 0.20m) with a gradual break of slope, gently sloping sides and a gradual break of slope leading to an uneven base	shallow depression					
12	spread	N/A	5	4	loose, light-brown soil with occasional charcoal flecks and 60% stones. 1.42m x 0.42m x 0.07m	spread					#1 soil

13-17	NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL										
18	fill	19	19	4	hard, greyish-brown, clayey soil with 40% stones and 1% charcoal flecks. 0.46m width x 0.09m depth	fill of shallow depression 19					#2 soil
19	cut	18	5	18	sub-circular cut (0.60m x 0.46m x 0.14m) with a gradual break of slope, gently sloping sides and a gradual break of slope leading to an uneven base	Shallow depression					
20	fill	21	21	4	loose, dark-greyish-brown sand. 1.47m x 0.28m x 0.33m depth	fill of shallow depression 21					
21	cut	20	5	20	crescent-shaped cut (1.47m x 0.28m x 0.33m) with a sharp break of slope, steep-gently sloping sides and a sharp break of slope leading to an uneven base	Shallow depression					
22	fill	23	23	4	moderate, light-grey, silty clay with charcoal flecks. 5.60m x 2.40m x 0.78m	fill of large irregular shaped depression 23					#5, #8 soil, #6 charcoal
23	cut	22	05	22	irregular cut (5.60m x 2.40m x 0.78m) with a sharp break of slope, steep sides and a gradual-sharp break of slope leading to an uneven base	large irregular shaped depression					
24	fill	25	25	4	moderately compact, light-grey, silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. 2.14m x 0.88m x 0.20m	fill of possible shallow depression 25					#4soil, #7 charcoal

25	cut	24	5	24	irregular cut (2.14m x 0.88m x 0.20m) with a sharp break of slope, concave sides and a sharp break of slope leading to a convex base	possible shallow depression					
26	fill	27	27	4	moderately compact, light-grey, silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. 2.50m x 0.75m x 0.38m	fill of shallow depression 27					
27	cut	26	5	26	linear, north-south cut (2.50m x 0.75m x 0.38m) with a sharp break of slope, concave sides and a gradual break of slope leading to an uneven base	shallow depression					
28	fill	29	29	4	moderately loose, light-greyish-brown sand. 1.28m length x 0.63m width	fill of possible depression 29					
29	cut	28	5	28	oval cut (1.28m x 1.40m x 0.23m) with a sharp break of slope, steep sides and a sharp break of slope leading to an uneven base	depression					

APPENDIX 2 *Finds List*

There were no artefacts recovered from the excavations at Boyerstown 4.

APPENDIX 3 *Sample List*

Sample No	Context No	Results
1	12	Organic remains in flot/nothing in residue
2	18	Organic remains in flot/nothing in residue
3	22	5g charcoal/organic remains in flot/nothing in residue
4	24	27g charcoal
5	26	Nothing visible in residue

APPENDIX 4 *Species identification of charcoal- Ellen O' Carroll*

SPECIES IDENTIFICATION

OF CHARCOAL SAMPLES FROM BOYERSTOWN 4A,

CO. MEATH (A023-16)

ELLEN O'CARROLL

Table of Contents	Page nos
1. Introduction.....	3
2. Methods.....	3
3. Results.....	4
4. Discussion.....	4
5. Summary & Conclusions.....	6
6. References.....	7

Tables & Figures

Table 1: Results from charcoal identifications at Boyerstown 4A

Table 2: Taxa present in the identified samples

Figure 1: Percentages of taxa present in the assemblage

1. INTRODUCTION

One charcoal sample from excavations at Boyerstown 4 (A023/016, NGR 283554 266094, Boyerstown townland, Co. Meath) was analysed by the author. The site was tested by Nigel Fairburn in 2004 (04E0580) and was resolved by Linda Clarke (24 July 2006 – 01 August 2006). This site consisted of a series of shallow depressions and a small ditch, all of which may be non-archaeological.

The charcoal was sent for species identification to determine the range of tree species which grew in the area. It is difficult to attribute a function to the charcoal analysed as the feature it was extracted from has no real structural function.

The charcoal sampled analysed from Boyerstown 4A was excavated from a linear feature **F6**.

2. METHODS

The process for identifying wood, whether it is charred, dried or waterlogged is carried out by comparing the anatomical structure of wood samples with known comparative material or keys (Schweingruber 1990). The identification of charcoal material involves breaking the charcoal piece so as a clean section of the wood can be obtained. This charcoal is then identified to species under an Olympus SZ3060 x 80-zoom stereomicroscope. By close examination of the microanatomical features of the samples the species were determined. The diagnostic features used for the identification of charcoal are micro-structural characteristics such as the vessels and their arrangement, the size and arrangement of rays, vessel pit arrangement and also the type of perforation plates. All samples were suitable for species identification.

3. RESULTS

Table 1: Results from charcoal identifications at Boyerstown 4, Co. Meath

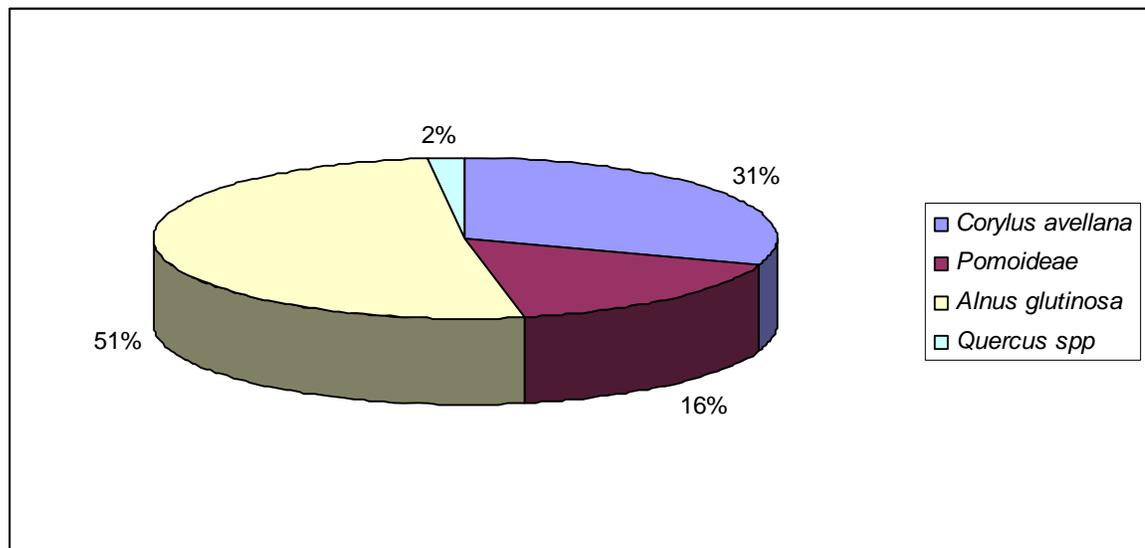
Taxa	Fragment count	Weight
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	15	0.8g
Pomoideae	8	0.9g
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	25	1.5g
<i>Quercus</i> spp	1	0.2g

* Pomoideae includes apple, pear, hawthorn and mountain ash. It is impossible to distinguish these wood species anatomically.

Table 2: Taxa represented in the identified samples

Botanical name	Species
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
Pomoideae	Apple type
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder
<i>Quercus</i> spp	Oak

Figure 1: Taxa identified from the linear feature **F6**



4. DISCUSSION

Four taxa were present in the charcoal remains. The range of species identified from the features analysed includes large (oak), medium

sized trees (alder) and smaller scrub or hedgerow trees like hazel and pomoideae.

The majority of the charcoal identified was derived from wood which was gathered fresh with few insect channels present in the remains.

The charcoal samples analysed are most likely to represent firewood used at Boyerstown 4A. There are inherent problems in reconstructing the environment at the time of use of the site due to the low quantity of samples and charcoal fragments identified from the assemblages. It is generally accepted that between 50 and hundred samples are required to fully re-construct the environment of the catchment area of a site. However some conclusions and further discussions can be drawn from the work above.

Alder is a widespread native tree and occupies wet habitats along stream and river banks. It is an easily worked and split timber and therefore quite commonly manufactured into planks.

Hazel is a native species and was very common up to the end of the 17th century. McCracken (1971, 19) points out that “it was once widespread to a degree that is hard to imagine today”. With the introduction of brick, steel and slate the crafts associated with hazel became obsolete, and today the woods that supplied hazel have diminished rapidly. Hazel is normally about 3-5m in height and is often found as an understory tree in broadleaf woods dominated by oak. It also occurs as pure copses on shallow soils over limestone as seen today in The Burren in Co. Clare and survives for 30 to 50 years. Its main advantage is seen in the production of long flexible straight rods through the process known as coppicing. Hazel also makes good fuel.

Pomoideae includes apple, pear, hawthorn and mountain ash. It is impossible to distinguish these wood species anatomically but as wild pear is not native and crab apple is a rare native species in Ireland it is likely that the species identified from the site along the M3 are hawthorn or mountain ash (rowan) (Nelson 194-200, 1993). Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) is a native species, and is found in many hedgerows throughout Ireland. Mountain ash (*Sorbus aucuparia*) is also a common tree in Ireland growing particularly well in rocky and hilly mountainous places.

Sessile oak (*Quercus petraea*) and pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*) are both native and common in Ireland and the wood of these

species can not be differentiated on the basis of their anatomic characteristics. Pedunculate oak is found growing in areas of heavy clays and loams, particularly where the soil is alkaline. Sessile oak is found on acid soils and often in pure stands. Unlike pedunculate oak, it thrives on well-drained soils but is tolerant of flooding (Beckett 1979, 40-41). Both species of oak grow to be very large trees (30-40m high). Oak was one of the most prevalent trees growing in Ireland throughout the medieval period. The anglicised form of the Irish name for oak (derry) is included in many townland names today. Out of 62,000 townlands in Ireland about 1,600 contain the word “derry” in one form or another, either as a prefix or suffix (Mc Cracken 1971, 23). Oak also has unique properties of great durability and strength and was frequently used in the manufacture of posts and wooden plank.

The local environment of the sites is indicative of a dryland (hazel, pumoideae and oak) and wetland environment (alder). The pumoideae, oak and hazel would have grown in drier conditions preferring free-draining soils and nutrient-rich clays. Local hedgerows or low woodlands comprising hawthorn/wild apple/mountain ash, hazel may have been growing in the area at the time of use of the site. The oak suggests access to primary woodlands where oak trees would have grown. Taxa that are more likely to be located in wetter areas include alder.

5. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Four taxa were present from the linear feature analysed. The species identified are indicative of a both a dryland and wetland terrain with access to scrubland and possibly primary oak woodlands. The charcoal is most likely associated with firewood used at the site.

6. REFERENCES

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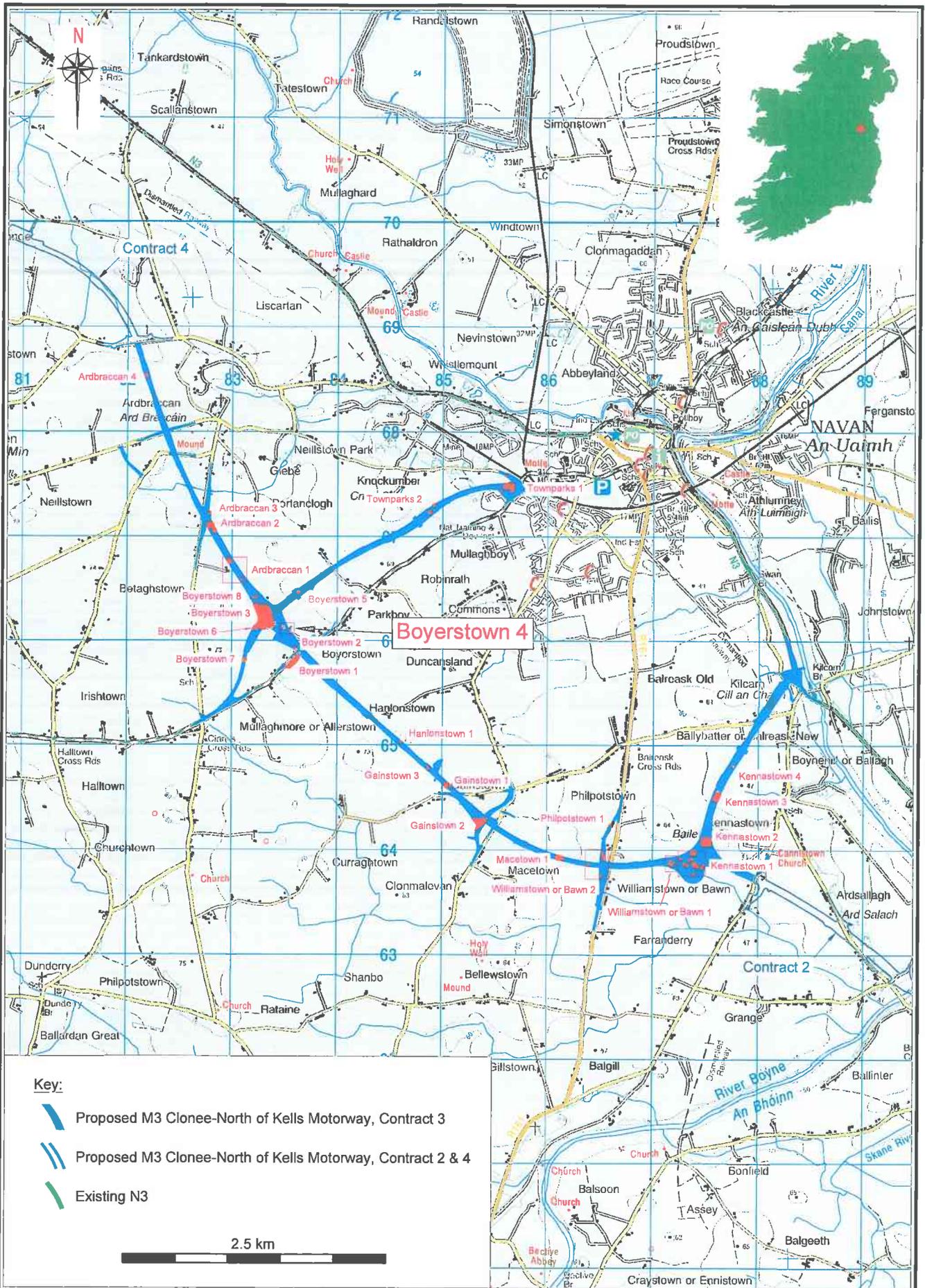
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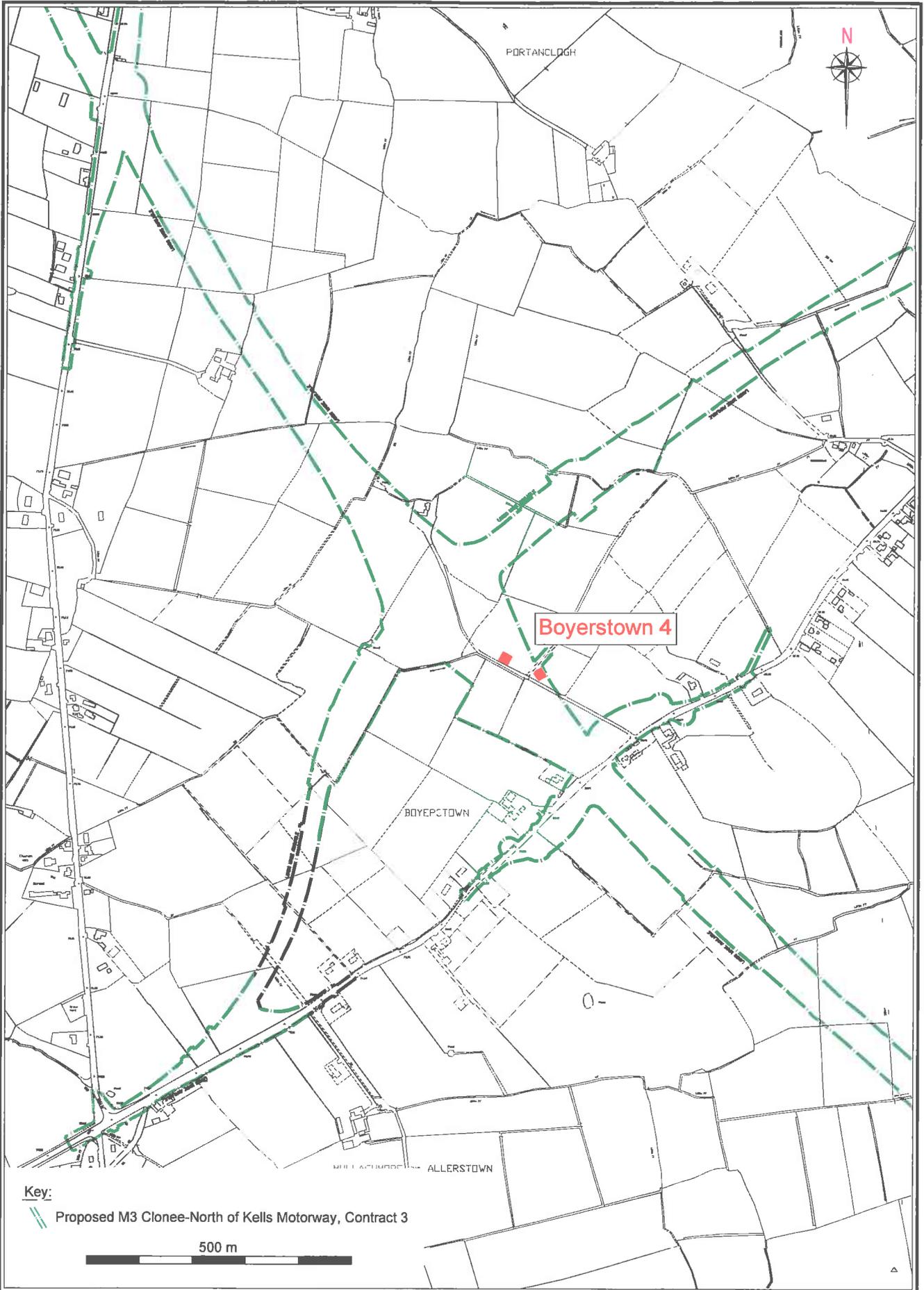


Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd. Unit 21, Boyne Business Park, Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth

Site: M3 Clonee-North of Kells PPP Scheme
 Contract 3, Boyerstown 4
 Issued for: Excavation Report
 Client: Meath County Council

Scale: 1:50,000 A4
 Date: Jul '08
 Origin: OSi Discovery Series
 Drawing no.: 04_01_C9001

Figure 1: Location of Boyerstown 4



Key:
 Proposed M3 Clonee-North of Kells Motorway, Contract 3

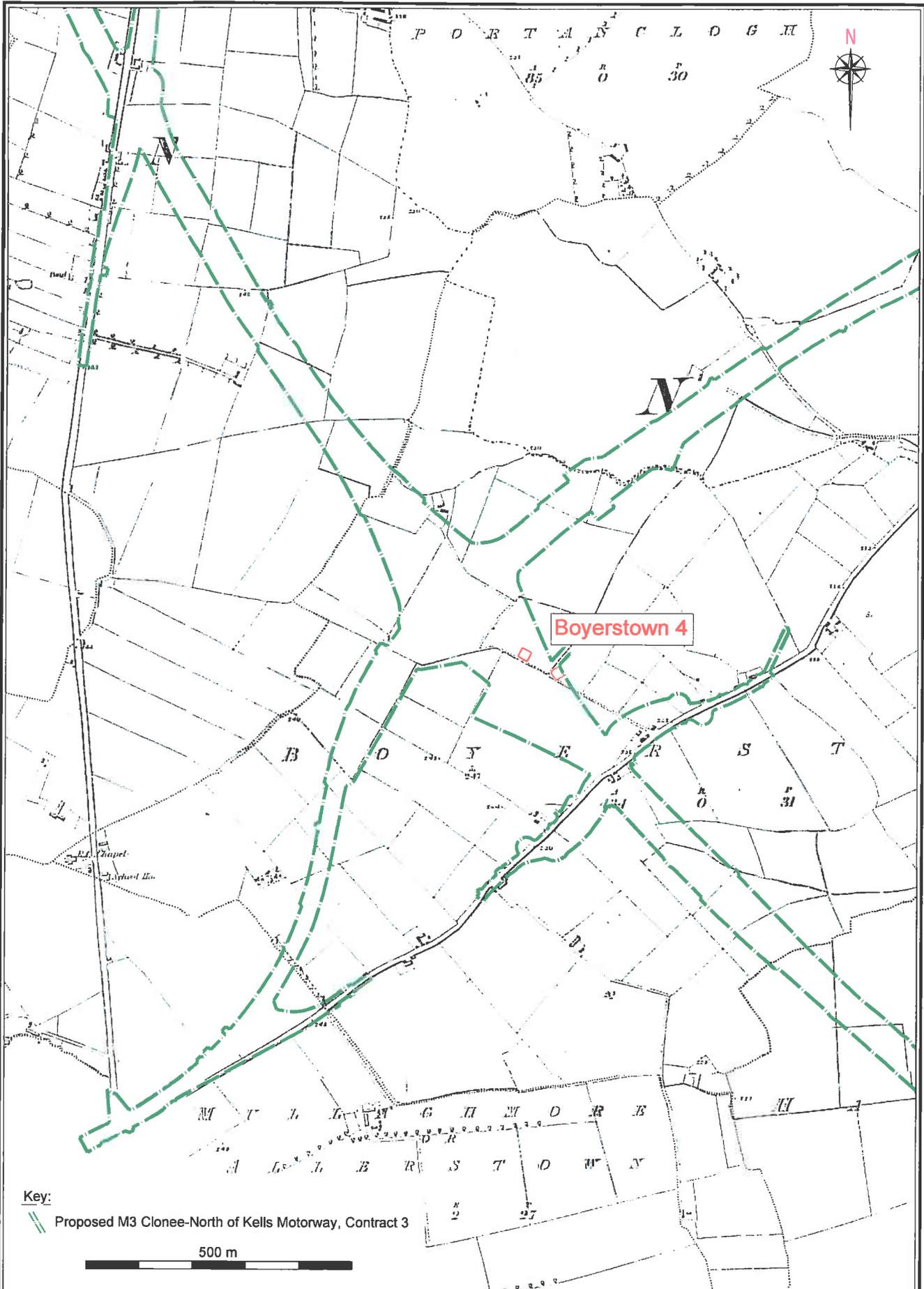
500 m

Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd. Unit 21, Boyne Business Park, Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth

Site: M3 Clonee-North of Kells PPP Scheme Contract 3, Boyerstown 4
 Issued for: Excavation Report
 Client: Meath County Council

Scale: 1:10,000 A4
 Date: Jul '08
 Origin: Client/ACS Ltd.
 Drawing no.: 04_01_C9002

Figure 2: Location of Boyerstown 4 on current OS background

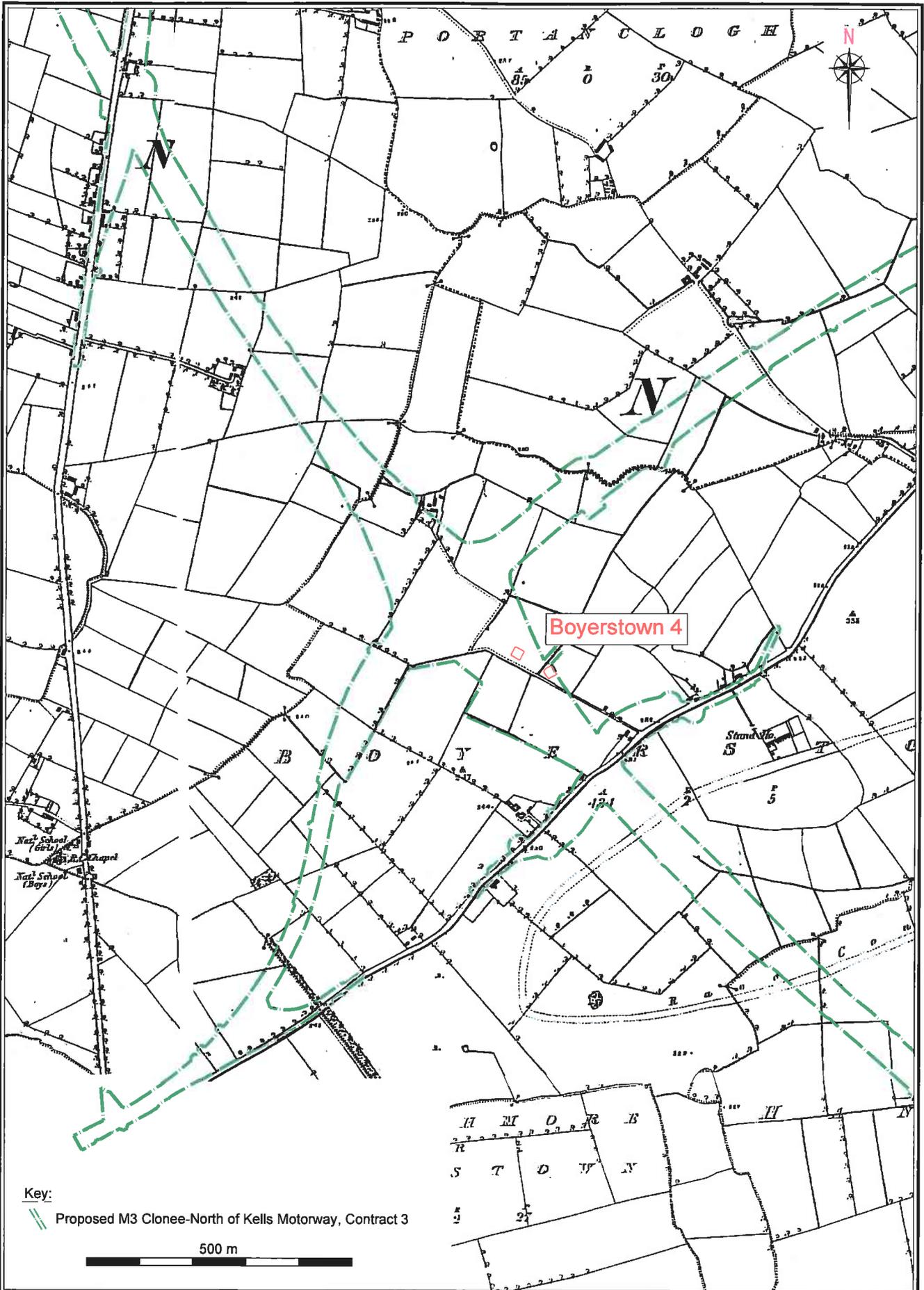


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Site: M3 Clonee-North of Kells PPP Scheme Contract 3, Boyerstown 4
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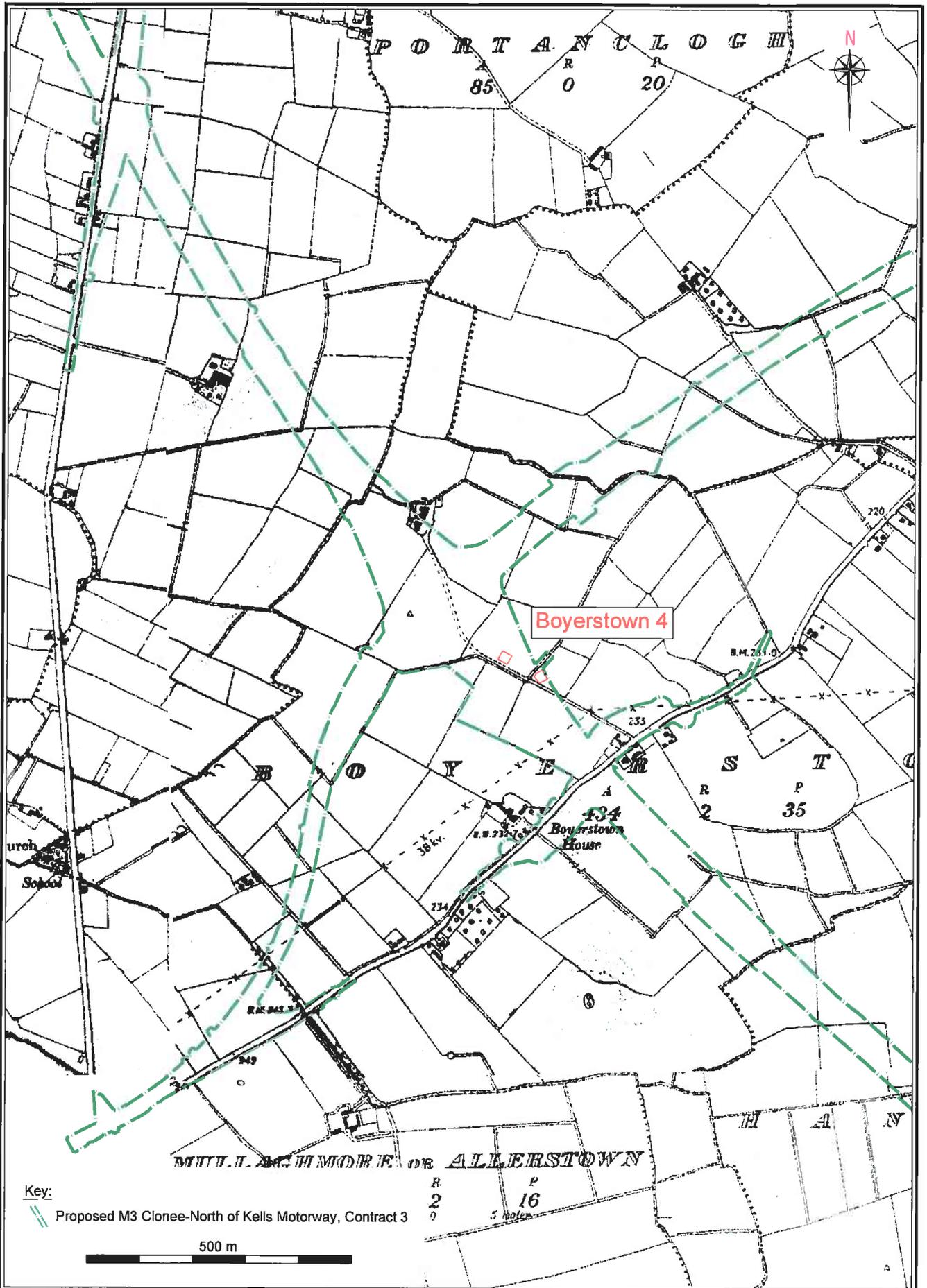
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 Origin: OSI (1836)
 Drawing no.: 04_01_C9003

Figure 3: Boyerstown 4, extract from 1st edition OS map, Meath sheets 24, 25 & 31



Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd. Unit 21, Boyne Business Park, Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth	Site: M3 Clonee-North of Kells PPP Scheme Contract 3, Boyerstown 4	Scale: 1:10,000 A4
	Issued for: Excavation Report	Date: Jul '08
	Client: Meath County Council	Origin: OSi (1882)
		Drawing no.: 04 01 C9004

Figure 4: Boyerstown 4, extract from 2nd edition OS map, Meath sheets 24, 25 & 31

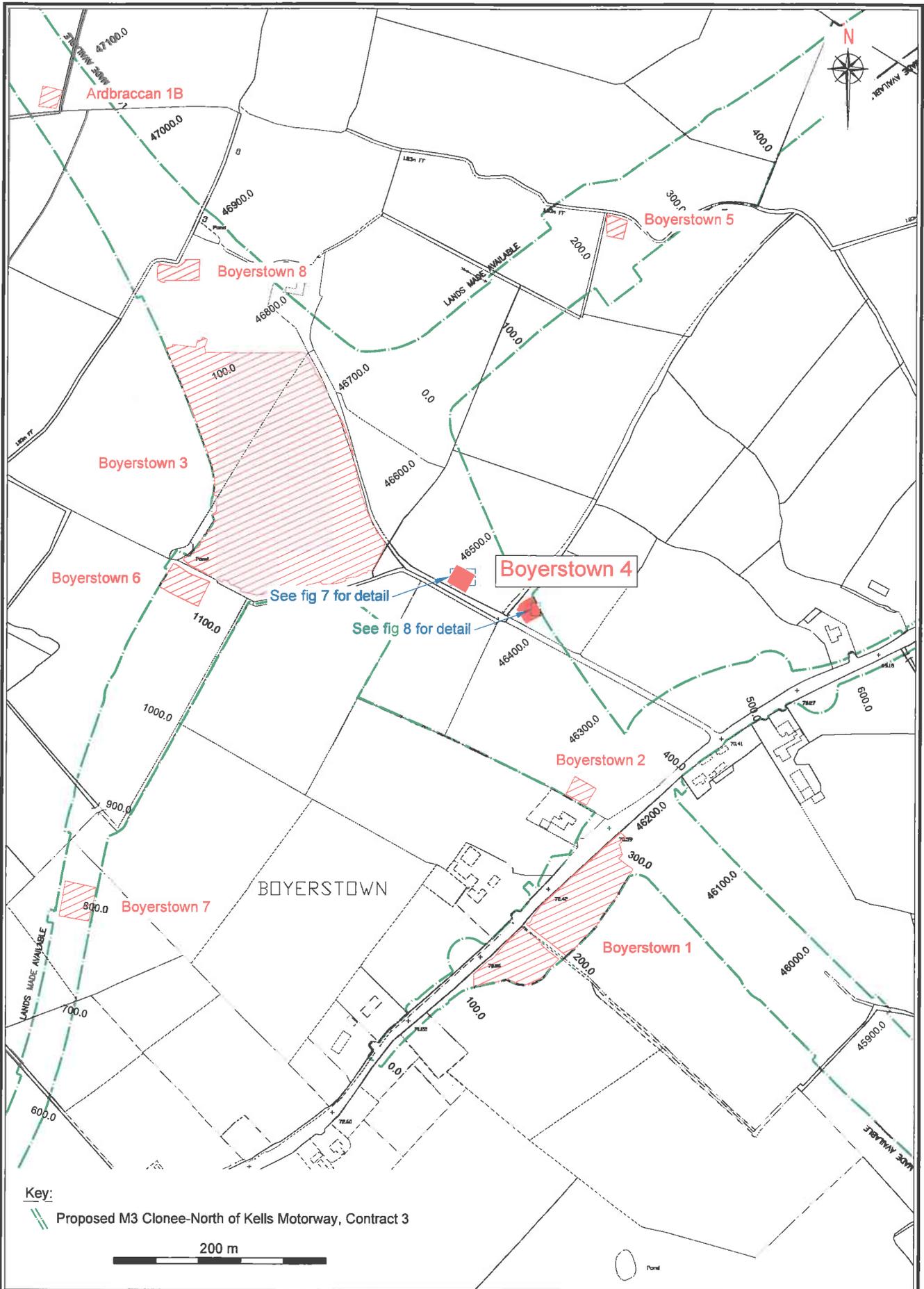


Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd.
 Unit 21, Boyne Business Park,
 Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth

Site: M3 Clonee-North of Kells PPP Scheme
 Contract 3, Boyerstown 4
 Issued for: Excavation Report
 Client: Meath County Council

Scale: 1:10,000 A4
 Date: Jul '08
 Origin: OSi 24(1910), 25(1955), 31(1909)
 Drawing no.: 04_01_C9005

Figure 5: Boyerstown 4, extract from 3rd edition OS map, Meath sheets 24, 25 & 31

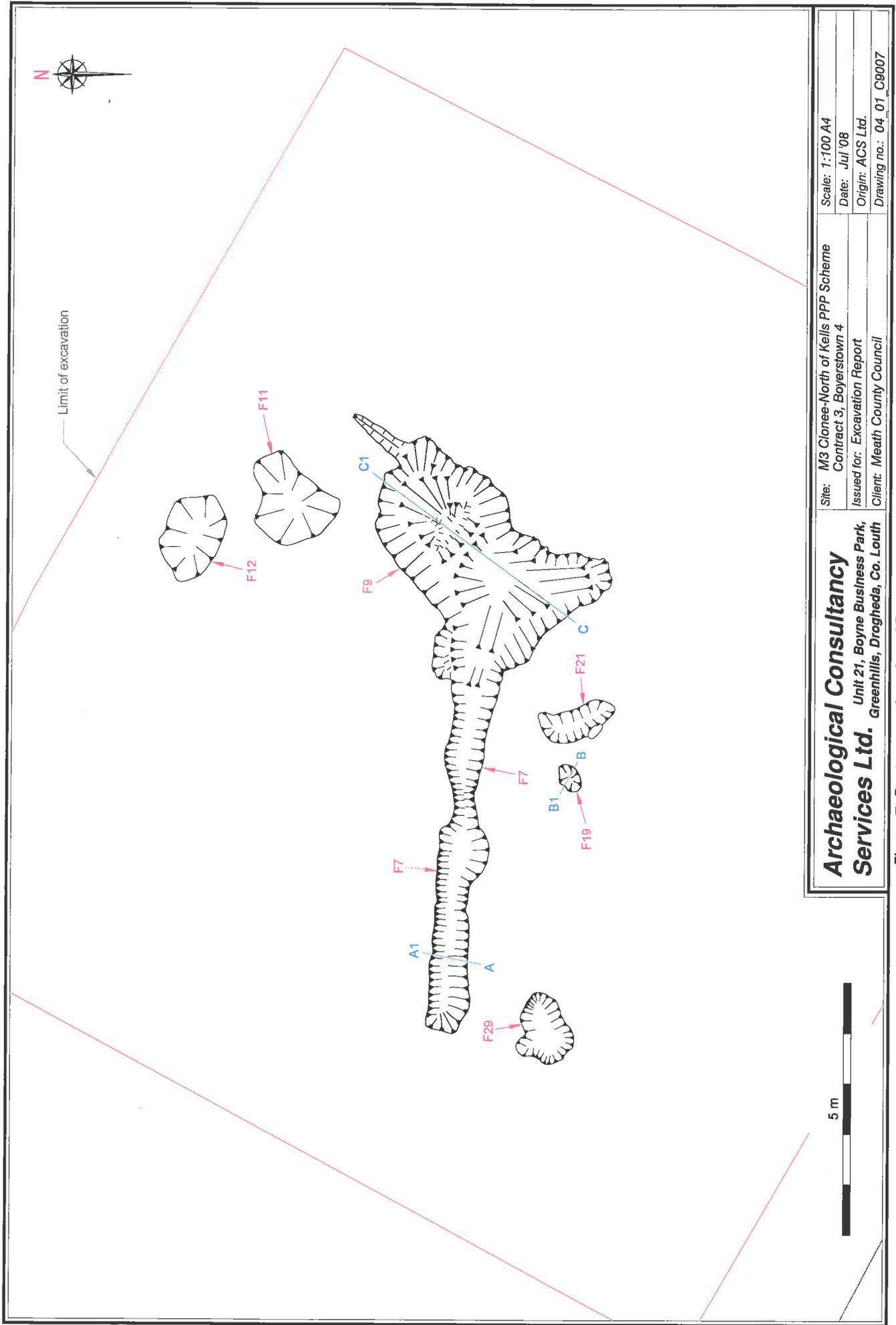


Key:
 Proposed M3 Clonee-North of Kells Motorway, Contract 3

200 m

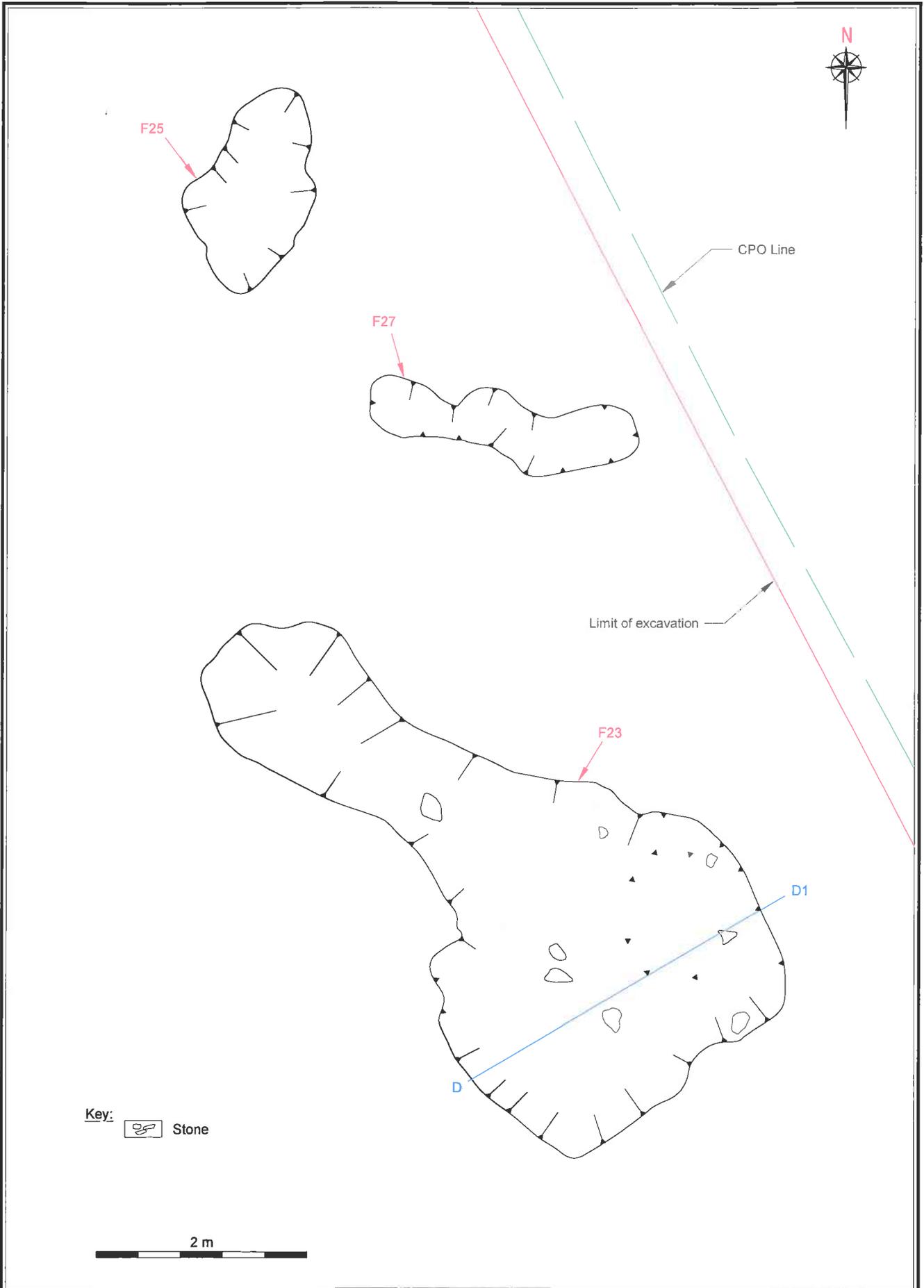
Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd. Unit 21, Boyne Business Park, Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth	Site: M3 Clonee-North of Kells PPP Scheme Contract 3, Boyerstown 4	Scale: 1:5,000 A4
	Issued for: Excavation Report	Date: Jul '08
	Client: Meath County Council	Origin: Client/ACS Ltd.
		Drawing no.: 04_01_C9006

Figure 6: Detailed location of Boyerstown 4



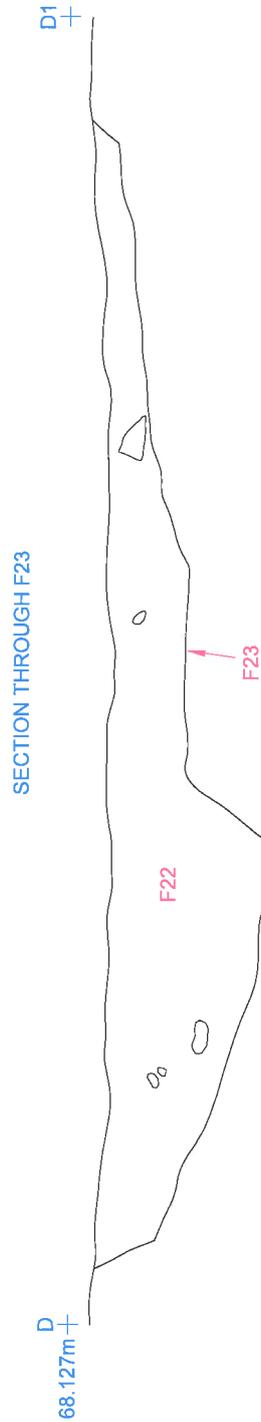
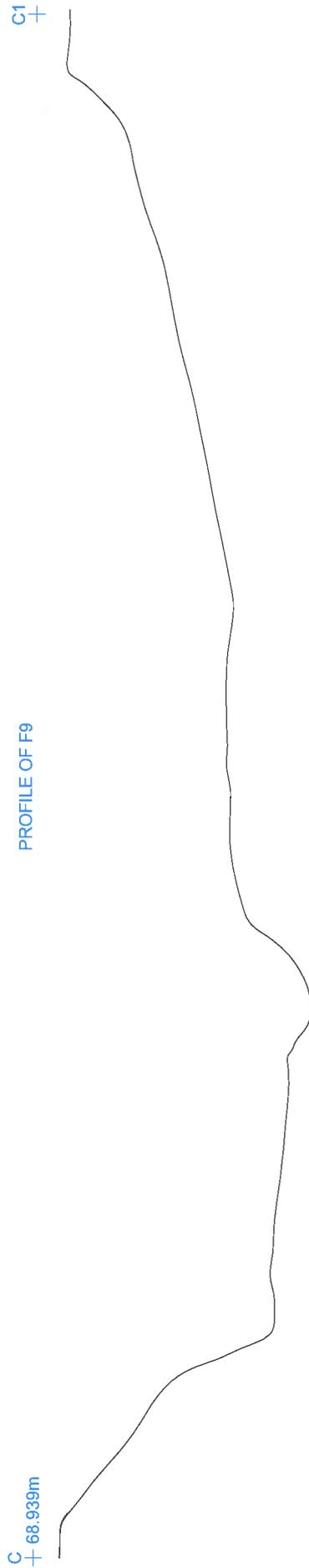
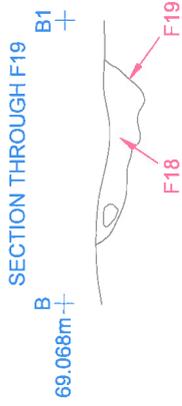
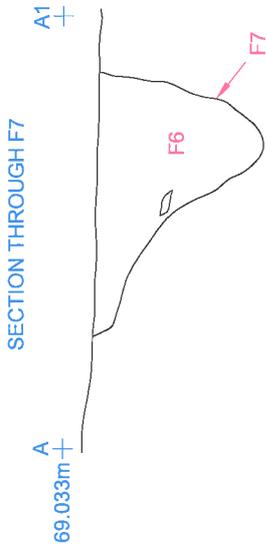
Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd. Unit 21, Boyne Business Park, Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth		Site: M3 Clonee-North of Kells PPP Scheme Contract 3, Boyerstown 4 Issued for: Excavation Report Client: Meath County Council	
Scale: 1:100 A4 Date: Jul '08 Origin: ACS Ltd. Drawing no.: 04_01_C9007			

Figure 7: Post-excavation plan of Boyerstown 4, Area A



Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd. Unit 21, Boyne Business Park, Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth	Site: M3 Clonee-North of Kells PPP Scheme Contract 3, Boyerstown 4	Scale: 1:50 A4 Date: Jul '08
	Issued for: Excavation Report	Origin: Client/ACS Ltd.
	Client: Meath County Council	Drawing no.: 04_01_C9008

Figure 8: Post-excavation plan of Boyerstown 4, Area B



Key:  Stone



Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd. Unit 21, Boyne Business Park, Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth		Site: M3 Clonee-North of Kells PPP Scheme Contract 3, Boyerstown 4	
Issued for: Excavation Report		Scale: 1:20 A4	
Client: Meath County Council		Date: Jul '08	
		Origin: ACS Ltd.	
		Drawing no.: 04_01_C9009	

Figure 9: Sections and profile of features in Boyerstown 4



Plate 1: Post-excavation photograph of ditch F7, tree bole F9 and depression/pit F27 and F29 looking west (04_01_Boyerstown 4_CP1049_4)



Plate 2: Shallow depression/pit F21 looking west (04_01_Boyerstown 4_CP1050_22)



Plate 3: Shallow depression/pit F29 looking west (04_01_Boyerstown 4_CP1050_20)



Plate 4: Shallow depression/pit F19 looking west (04_01_Boyerstown 4_CP1050_21)



Plate 5: Shallow depression/pit F25 from south (04_01_Boyerstown 4_CP1050_8)

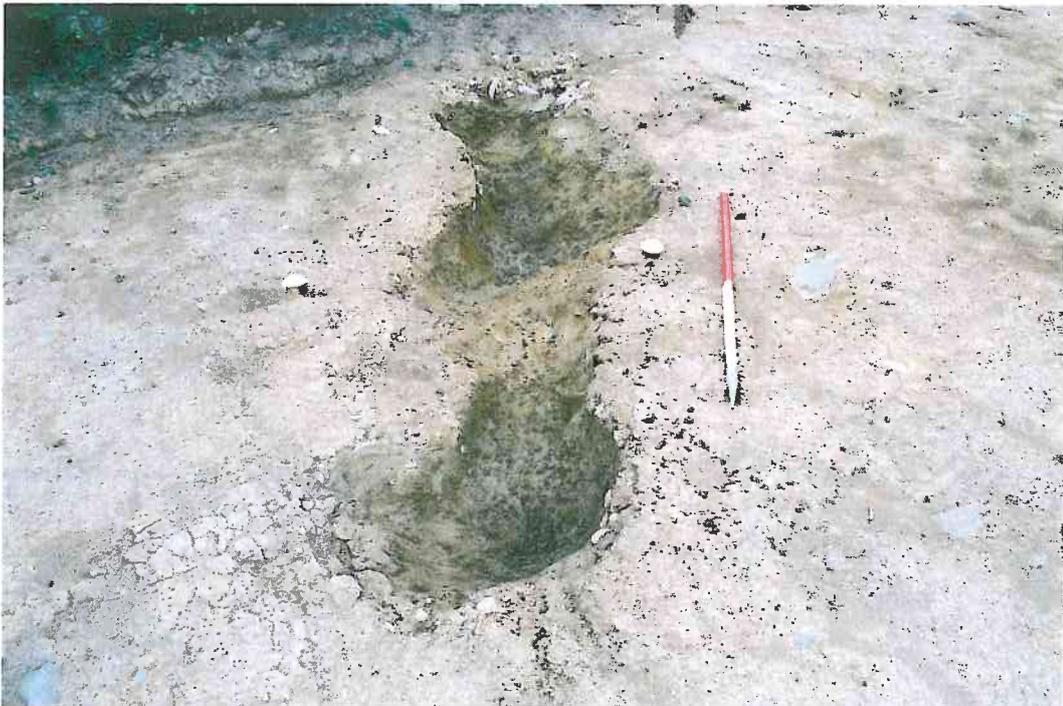


Plate 6: Shallow depression/pit F27 from west (04_01_Boyerstown 4_CP1050_6)