National Roads Authority
An Údarás um Bóithre Náisiúnta

N3 Meath Consult
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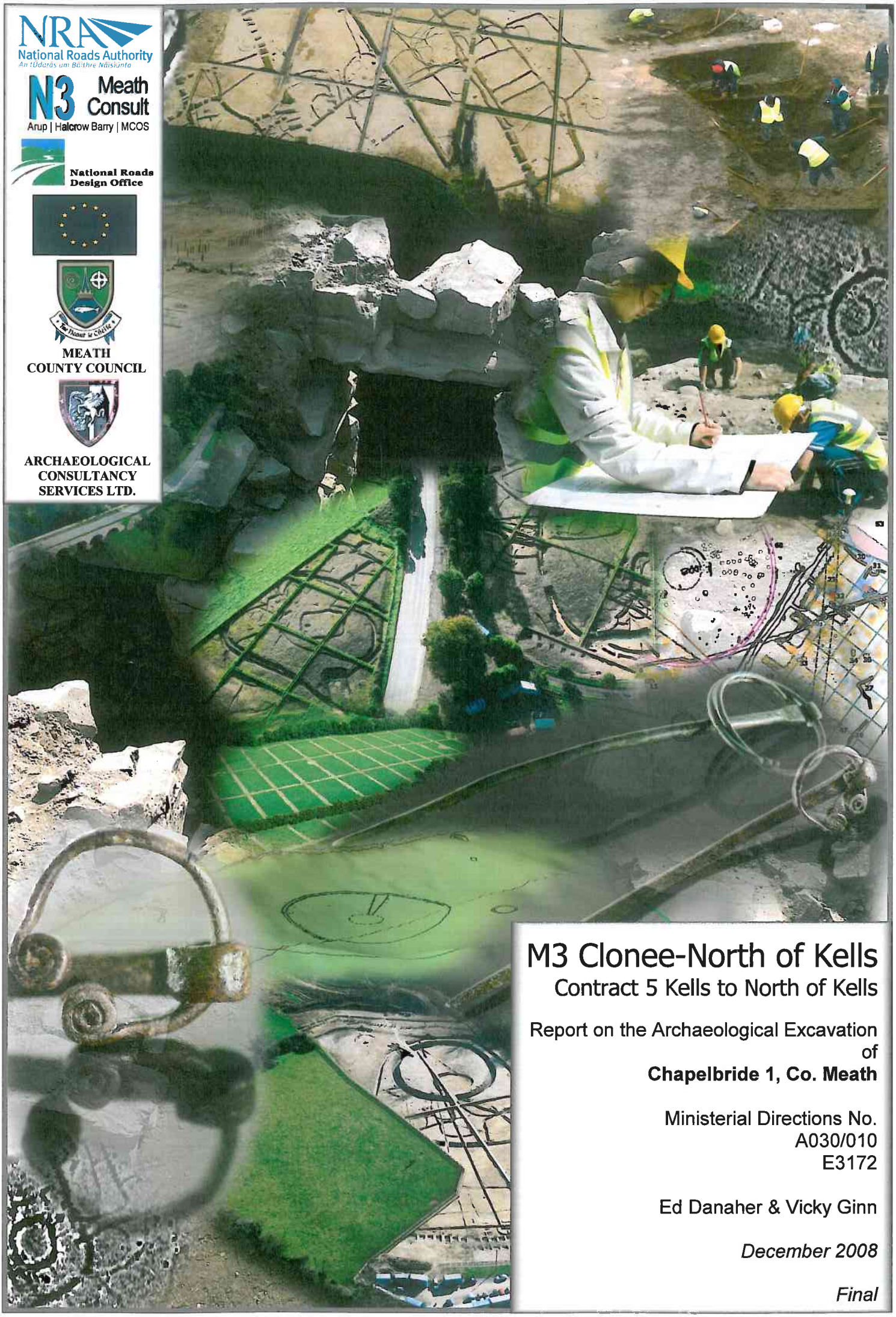
National Roads Design Office

MEATH COUNTY COUNCIL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANCY SERVICES LTD.



M3 Clonee-North of Kells

Contract 5 Kells to North of Kells

Report on the Archaeological Excavation of
Chapelbride 1, Co. Meath

Ministerial Directions No.
A030/010
E3172

Ed Danaher & Vicky Ginn

December 2008

Final

PROJECT DETAILS

Project	M3 Clonee–Kells Motorway
Site Name	Chapelbride 1
Ministerial Direction Number	A030/010
Registration Number	E3172
Senior Archaeological Consultant	Donald Murphy
Site Director	Ed Danaher
Excavated	16 – 20 October 2006
Client	Meath County Council, National Roads Design Office, Navan Enterprise Centre, Navan, County Meath
Townland	Chapelbride
Parish	Burry
County	Meath
National Grid Reference	270313 274933
Chainage	82680–82700
Height	89.31m OD
Report Type	Final
Report Status	Submitted
Date of Report	December 2008
Report by	Ed Danaher and Vicky Ginn with contributions by Rob O Hara

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 Direction Number 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

Resident Engineer – Conor Wilkinson

Meath County Council, National Roads Design Office

Senior Engineer – John McGrath

Project Archaeologist – Mary Deevy

Project Liaison Officer – Ambrose Clarke

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 Chapelbride 1 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 16 and 20 October 2006 under Ministerial Direction Number A030/010 issued by DOEHLG in consultation with the NMI. Very few features were present within this site. Two Iron Age features, one of which contained evidence for ironworking, were recorded at the site as well as a spread and a field drain.

CONTENTS

FIGURE LIST

PLATE LIST

1 INTRODUCTION

The site at Chapelbride 1 (Figures 1–6) was identified during advanced testing carried out by David Bayley of Irish Archaeological Consultancy (IAC) during June 2004 under licence number 04E1054 (Bayley 2005). Testing revealed the presence of three separate areas of archaeological activity in which a posthole and two pits were discovered. One pit (0.60m x 0.40m x 0.25m) had fire-reddened clay in its base and slag in its fill and the second pit contained both fire-reddened clay and also charcoal-rich clay (Bayley 2005). Full resolution of the site occurred in October 2006 and re-located the majority of these features.

1.1 Development

Meath County Council and the National Roads Authority are constructing 49km of two-lane, dual-carriageway motorway between Clonee and Kells and 10km of single carriageway from Kells to Carnross, north of Kells, along with additional road upgrades, realignments and associated ancillary works. For the purposes of the Environmental Impact Assessment and the subsequent archaeological investigations the scheme was subdivided into five separate sections as follows: Clonee to Dunshaughlin (Contract 1), Dunshaughlin–Navan (Contract 2), the Navan Bypass (Contract 3) Navan to Kells (Contract 4) and and Kells to North of Kells (Contract 5). This section of the scheme (Contract 5) will commence at the N52 Mullingar Road situated to the southwest of Kells in the townland of Calliaghstown (NGR 272828 274647) and runs to the northwest, crosses the River Blackwater at Balgree and terminates in the townland of Derver at the existing border between counties Meath and Cavan (NGR 266012 280943).

The archaeological components of the Environmental Impact Statement published in 2002 where carried out by Valerie J. Keeley Ltd (VJK) and Margaret Gowen and Co. Ltd (MGL) in 2000–2001. This included desk-based studies and field surveys of each section (VJK Sections 1 & 3 and MGL Sections 2, 4 & 5). Additionally on behalf of MGL geophysical survey was undertaken on the Dunshaughlin–Navan section and at Nugentstown on the Navan–Kells section by GSB Prospection (2000 & 2001). These studies carried out as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment were augmented by further geophysical survey conducted by Bartlett-Clark Consultancy on the remainder of the scheme (2002). Archaeological testing was completed by ACS and Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd (IAC) in 2004 (ACS Sections 1–3 and IAC Sections 4–5). Excavation of the sites identified during testing was conducted by ACS and IAC between 2005 and 2008 (ACS Sections 1–3 & 5 and IAC Section 4).

2 EXCAVATION

Excavation occurred between 16 and 20 October 2006 under Ministerial Direction Number A030/010 issued to Meath County Council NRDO. The work was carried out by Ed Danaher on behalf of ACS. The topsoil (F24) consisted of a mid-brown loam and was removed by machine equipped with a grading bucket. An orange, clay sand with frequent stones formed the subsoil (F25).

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

Eight contexts of archaeological interest were identified. Full details of all these, and further, contexts are located in Appendix 1.

A small sub-circular cut (F23: 0.73m x 0.69m x 0.11m) contained one fill (F4) comprising black material with pockets of burnt clay, stones and moderate charcoal flecks (Figures 7–9; Plate 1). The pit belonged to the early to mid Iron Age (Cal BC 389–202 BC; Beta 247163; Appendix 5). A second pit was discovered 30m southeast of this feature. F7 (0.68m x 0.57m x 0.11m) was filled with a layer of reddish brown burnt clay (F9) and black clay with frequent charcoal flecks, hammerscale and small quantities of slag (F8) (Figures 7–9; Plate 2). Two radiocarbon dates for this feature both came back with calibrated ranges in the early to mid Iron Age (401–206 BC; Beta 247164 and 386–183 BC; Beta 247165).

An undated ditch/drain (F10: 11.30m length x 2.40m width) contained a stony fill (F11) and extended beyond the limits of excavation to the east and west. A natural depression (F6) contained a loose, brownish-black mottled material with clay, stones and moderate charcoal flecks, possibly derived from the fills of the nearby two pits.

2.2 Finds

Only two sherds of post-medieval earthenware pottery were found (A030/010:11:1–2), both of which were recovered from the fill of a post-medieval field drain.

3 DISCUSSION *by Rob O'Hara*

3.1 Form and function

Both features showed evidence of burning and were probably the remains of hearths. It is possible further evidence for associated features was removed by later agricultural activities. Though rather ephemeral features, F7 contained sufficient environmental evidence (slag and hammerscale) to indicate its potential function as a smithing hearth. Charred ribwort plantain seeds were also recovered in this context (Appendix 4).

Hammerscale results from small fragments of metal being dislodged by mechanical or thermal shock when iron is forged or by the solidification of small droplets of slag expelled from within iron during hot working, particularly when two components are welded together, but also during primary smiting of bloom. They are generally too small to be recognized during excavation but can be recovered from soil samples as they are strongly magnetic[1]. The recovery of such objects from F8 indicates a specific process, the smithing of iron. An industrial function for F7 would seem appropriate, and the similarity in dates to F23 would indicate contemporaenity and may suggest associated settlement or further ironworking features in the vicinity.

The difficulty in identifying Iron Age settlements remains a significant hindrance to the study of settlement patterns and social hierarchies in this period. It is not however an age totally devoid of occupational evidence. On the M3 scheme (excluding Contract 4) 110 radiocarbon dates were returned for various feature types that belonged generally to the Iron Age period (500 BC–AD 500). If the period is broken into five subgroups and the dates distributed based on less extensive ranges, a number of trends are noticeable. The suggested ranges are listed below. An unspecified margin of error is implied in the following tables, which is intended to balance the differences in individual dates and ranges across the set of values. Dates are assigned to ranges based on whether they fall predominantly within a range, and such a system will invariably lead to some overlapping.

- LBA–EIA transition (c.750–450 BC) 11 dates returned for 7 sites
- EIA (c. 550–100 BC) 27 dates returned for 18 sites
- BC–AD transition (sites which span the BC–AD divide) 4 dates returned for 4 sites
- LIA (AD 100–300) 9 dates returned for 9 sites
- LIA–E.MED transition (AD300–650) 59 dates returned for 19 sites

[1] The Historical Metallurgy Society: Archaeology Datasheet No 10.
Available at http://hist-met.org/hmsdatasheet10.pdf [Accessed 9 December 2008]

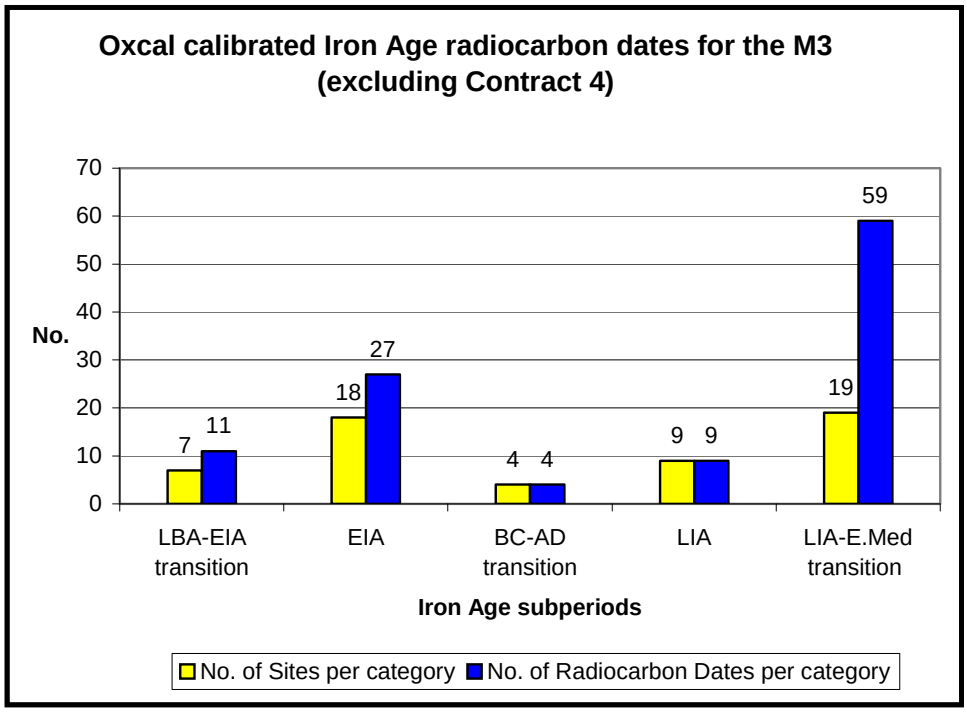


Chart 1: *OxCal calibrated Iron Age radiocarbon dates for the M3 (excluding Contract 4)*

Site	Directions No	Feature	Material	OxCal calibrated date
Ardsallagh 1	A008/035	10d:cremation deposit	C/bone	357-50 BC
Ardsallagh 1	A008/035	140: fill of cremation pit	Charcoal	383-122 BC
Ardsallagh 1	A008/035	231: fill of pit	Charcoal	388-197 BC
Berrilstown 1	A008/009	45: fill of pit C44	Charcoal	386-183 BC
Castlefarm 1	A017/001	328: upper fill of ringditch C327	Charcoal	161-68 BC
Chapelbride 1	A030/010	4: fill of circular feature C23	Charcoal	389-202 BC
Chapelbride 1	A030/010	8: charcoal-rich fill of pit C7	Charcoal	401-206 BC
Chapelbride 1	A030/010	9: burnt clay fill in pit C7	Charcoal	386-183 BC
Chapelbride 4	A030/007	6: fill of slot trench of house	Charcoal	396-204 BC
Derver 4	A030/022	58: fill of posthole	Charcoal	392-203 BC
Derver 4	A030/022	104: fill of posthole	Charcoal	514-212 BC
Derver 5	A030/021	13: fill of pit from fulacht	Charcoal	43-126 BC
Dunboyne 2	A017/012	80: charcoal layer in C77	Charcoal	401-206 BC
Garretstown 2	A008/008	120: charcoal-rich fill of kiln	Charcoal	398-206 BC
Garretstown 2	A008/008	140: fill of kiln	Charcoal	359-55 BC
Garretstown 2	A008/008	188: fill of possible kiln	Charcoal	161-68 BC
Garretstown 2	A008/008	240: charcoal-rich fill in C216	Charcoal	357-50 BC
Johnstown 1	A017/019	371: quarry fill	C/bone	401-206 BC
Johnstown 2	A017/020	8: fill of kiln Area 2	Charcoal	401-206 BC
Johnstown 2	A017/020	14: primary fill of bowl furnace	Charcoal	401-206 BC
Johnstown 4	A017/043	10: fill of cremation pit	Charcoal	407-208 BC
Kennastown 2	A023/002	39: fill of large pit	Charcoal	386-183 BC
Knockmark 1	A017/028	53: deposit N of C44	Charcoal	383-122 BC
Macetown 1	A023/008	10: fill of pit	Charcoal	414-206 BC
Pottlebane 3	A030/017	9: fill of pit	Charcoal	404-207 BC
Rath Hill 1	A017/018	91: metalworking spread	Charcoal	359-55 BC
Roestown 4	A017/024	103: fill of pit	Charcoal	386-183 BC

Table 1: *Early Iron Age features on M3 sites (excluding Contract 4)*

Chart 1 presents the sum quantity of Iron Age dates returned for each of the sub-categories outlined above. The category most relevant to the current discussion is EIA, the early Iron Age (c. 550–100 BC). The largest total of sites and dates comes from the final category, which spans the Iron Age and early medieval periods. Many of the dates belonging to this category should be attributed to the latter period and can be discounted from the current discussion. If these values are not considered, the highest number of sites and dates with Iron Age features belong to the to the early Iron Age period.

Broadly contemporary activity to the settlement at Chapelbride 1 has been identified at Ardsallagh1 (A008/035), Berillstown 1 (A008/009), Castlefarm 1 (A017/001), Derver, Dunboyne 2 (A017/012), Garretstown 2 (A008/008), Johnstown 2 (A017/020), Kennastown 2 (A023/002), Knockmark 1 (A017/028), Macetown 1 (A023/008), Pottlebane 1 (A030/019), Rath Hill 1 (A017/018) and Roestown 4 (A017/024).

Contract	Townlands	No. of sites
1	Castlefarm, Dunboyne, Johnstown, Knockmark, Rath Hill, Roestown	8
2	Ardsallagh, Berrilstown, Garretstown	3
3	Kennastown, Macetown	2
4	NO DATA AVAILABLE	
5	Chapelbride, Derver, Pottlebane	5

Table 2: *Early Iron Age sites per contract (excluding Contract 4)*

The highest incidence of sites with EIA dates was on Contract 1 ($^{8}/_{18}$ or 44%), with slight activity around the outskirts of Dunboyne and a notable concentration on the west side of Dunshaughlin, both areas located quite a distance from Chapelbride 1 (over 20km). The range of activity is quite broad, ranging from settlement sites (Dunboyne 2), burial sites (Castlefarm; Johnstown 4, Knockmark 1), metalworking areas (Johnstown 2, Rath Hill), cereal processing sites (Johnstown 2) and unknown Iron Age activity (Roestown 4). Its clear from this very cursory examination of excavated early Iron Age activity that there were clear concentrations of activity around Dunboyne and Dunshaughlin. The reasons for this are not immediately obvious. The trend however did not continue long into the period, and the data available for the late Iron Age period (AD 100–300) shows a very strong pattern of activity

on Contract 2 in particular, with activity in the townlands of Ardsallagh, Baronstown, Blundelstown, Castletown Tara, Garretstown, Ross and Skreen.

The ceremonial site at Lismullin is not considered in this discussion as radiocarbon dates are currently in preparation. However, two previous radiocarbon dates from postholes forming the enclosure suggested activity in the LBA–EIA period (732–372 BC). Chapelbride 1 is located 500m north-west of Chapelbride 4, and over 5km from Derver 4 and 5 and Pottlebane 3, all of which produced similar Early Iron Age dates.

3.2 Date and sequence

Both pits were dated to the early–mid Iron Age (F23: 389–202 BC; Beta 247163 and F7: 401–206 BC/ 386–183 BC (Beta 247164; Beta 247165).

4 CONCLUSIONS

Chapelbride 1, A030/010, excavated (16 – 20 October 2006) by Ed Danaher (ACS) as part of the M3 Clonee–North of Kells Motorway Scheme on behalf of Meath County Council NRDO and the NRA, represented two pits, one of which may have been a hearth, and a field boundary. Much of the archaeological activity in this area was of such a dispersed nature and an isolated pit was located at nearby Chapelbride 2 (A030/009) and an isolated fire-spot at Chapelbride 3 (A030/008).

These Iron Age pits extend the evidence for prehistoric utilisation of this landscape into the Iron Age. The Iron Age is still a poorly understood period in terms of its settlement patterns and the excavation of Iron Age features at Chapelbride makes a small contribution to on-going research into this period. A significant number of Iron Age features were discovered along the M3, most spectacularly at Lismullin 1, but that site was set within a densely populated Iron Age landscape, if the radiocarbon dates from the scheme can be applied to the wider landscape setting.

5 REFERENCES

Bayley, D 2005 *Report on Archaeological Assessment at Testing Area 3, Chapelbride, Co. Meath, Licence Number: 04E1054*. Unpublished report prepared for Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.

Signature:

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Ed Danaher and Vicky Ginn
with contributions by Rob O'Hara
December 2008

APPENDIX 1 *Context Details*

No	Type	Fill of/ Filled with	Strat above	Strat below	Description	Interpretation	Group	Artefacts	Animal bone	Cremated bone	Samples
01-03					Used previously during topsoil metal detecting						
04	Fill	23	23	24	Loose, black material with pockets of burnt clay, moderate (20%) angular, rounded, medium sized stones and moderate charcoal flecks. 0.73m x 0.69m x 0.11m	Fill of pit 23					#1 soil
05	Not assigned										
06	Deposit	N/A	25	24	Loose, brownish-black mottled with orange clay with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small and medium size stones. 3.10m x 2.76m x 0.25m	Natural depression					
07	Cut	08, 09	25	08, 09	Sub-circular cut (0.68m x 0.57m x 0.11m) with a sharp break of slope (imperceptible in northwest), varied sides and an imperceptible break of slope leading to an irregular base	Possible hearth					
08	Fill	09	07	24	Loose, black material with frequent charcoal flecks. 0.45m x 0.42m x 0.11m	Fill of hearth 07					#2 soil
09	Fill	08	07	24	Reddish-brown clay. 0.10m x 0.09m x 0.06m	Fill of hearth 07					#3 soil
10	Cut	11	25	11	Curvilinear cut (11.30m length x 2.40m width) with rounded corners, a gradual break of slope (sharp in north) and a concave base	Possible boundary ditch					
11	Fill	10	10	24	Loose, mid-brown, silty clay with frequent small stones and pebbles. 11.30m length x 2.40m width	Fill of ditch 10		Post-medieval pottery			
12–22	Not assigned/ Non-archaeological										
23	Cut	04	25	04	Sub-circular cut (0.73m x 0.69m x 0.11m) with a gradual break of slope (sharp in south), gently sloping, irregular sides and an imperceptible break of slope leading to an irregular, stony base	Shallow pit					
24	Topsoil	N/A	25	N/A	Mid-brown loam 0.30 – 0.40m in depth	Topsoil					
25	Subsoil	N/A	N/A	24	Orange, clayey sand with frequent stones	Subsoil					

APPENDIX 2 *Finds List*

Find No	Description
A030/010:11:1–2	Post-Medieval earthenware sherds

APPENDIX 3 *Sample List*

Sample No	Context No	Results
1	4	10g charcoal
2	8	35g charcoal, slag
3	9	2g charcoal

APPENDIX 4 *Plant macrofossil and charcoal analysis by Durham University*

Archaeological Services
University of Durham

Chapelbride 1, M3 Motorway Project, Co Meath, Ireland

plant macrofossil and charcoal analysis

on behalf of
Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd

Report 2078
November 2008

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1. Summary

The project

1.1 An excavation was undertaken by Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd at Chapelbride 1, Co Meath, Ireland. This report presents the results of plant macrofossil and charcoal analysis of the fills (context 8 and 9) of pit C7, and the fill (context 4) of circular feature C23.

Results

1.2 The charcoal was entirely composed of oak timber, which is likely to have been used for fuel for metal-working activities. Charred food plant remains were absent from the contexts.

2. Project background

Location and background

2.1 An excavation was undertaken by Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd at Chapelbride 1, Co Meath, Ireland (NGR 270313 274933). Features on the site included pits, small charcoal spreads and a linear field drain. This report presents the results of plant macrofossil and charcoal analysis of the fills (context 8 and 9) of pit C7, and the fill (context 4) of circular feature C23. Radiocarbon dating indicated a prehistoric date for the site.

Objective

2.2 The objective was to analyse the plant macrofossils and charcoal from the fills, in order to provide information about activities on the site, and to identify material suitable for radiocarbon dating.

Dates

2.3 Samples were received by Archaeological Services Durham University in April 2008. Analysis and report preparation was conducted between April – November 2008.

Personnel

2.4 Sample processing was undertaken by Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd. The residues were sorted by Dr Charlotte Henderson and Mr Bryan Atkinson. The plant macrofossil and charcoal identifications were carried out by Mr Lorne Elliott. Report preparation was by Dr Charlotte O'Brien.

Archive

2.5 The licence number is A030/010. The flots and charcoal samples are currently at the Environmental Laboratory at Archaeological Services Durham University awaiting collection or return.

3. Methods

3.1 The residues were examined for plant remains, shells, bones, pottery sherds and metalworking debris. The charred remains were scanned at up to x60 magnification using a Leica MZ7.5 stereomicroscope and charred seeds were identified by comparison with modern reference material held in the Environmental Laboratory at Archaeological Services Durham University. Plant taxonomic nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

3.2 Charcoal was collected from the residues and flots and added to pre-sorted material. Following Boardman (1995), identifications were made on fragments >4mm. At least 100 fragments were identified from each context, where available. The transverse, radial and tangential sections were examined at up to x600 magnification using a Leica DMLM microscope. Identifications were assisted by the descriptions of Hather (2000) and Schweingruber (1978), and modern reference material held in the Environmental Laboratory at Archaeological Services Durham University. Where possible, radiocarbon dating of oak timber should be avoided, due to the potential longevity of the heartwood. However, this was the only material available from these contexts, and therefore a fragment of oak timber charcoal, was provided for dating from contexts (4), (8) and (9).

4. Results

4.1 Charcoal was present in all of the samples and was entirely composed of oak timber fragments. Iron slag (including hammerscale) was present in context (8), and a few possible heat-shattered stones were recorded in context (4). The only charred plant macrofossils were 4 ribwort plantain seeds in context (8). The results of the environmental analysis are presented in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Plant macrofossils and charcoal from Chapelbride 1

Context	4	8	9
Sample	1	2	3
Feature	Circular feature	Pit	Pit
Volume of flot (ml)	60	180	3
Residue matrix (relative abundance)			
Charcoal	2	3	3
Cracked/angular stones	1	-	-
Hammerscale	-	2	-
Iron slag	-	2	-
Flot matrix (relative abundance)			
Charcoal	2	3	1
Iron slag	-	1	-
Roots (modern)	1	1	-
Charcoal (g/number of fragments)			
Total charcoal (g)	23.761	94.360	1.894
Percentage of sample analysed	100	45	100
Total charcoal analysed >4mm (g)	4.816	15.825	0.354
Number of analysed charcoal fragments >4mm	84	194	7
Quercus sp (Oak)	4.816 (84F)	15.825 (194F)	0.354 (7F)
Unidentified <4mm fraction	18.945	58.928	1.540
Charred remains (total number)			
(r) *Plantago lanceolata* (Ribwort plantain) seed	-	4	-

[r-ruderal]. F = number of charcoal fragments. Relative abundance is based on a scale from 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest)

5. Discussion

5.1 The presence of iron slag in pit fill context (8), suggests that the features may relate to metalworking activity. The oak charcoal is therefore likely to represent the main fuel used for the process, and some of the fragments of charcoal contained iron residues. The presence of timber (stemwood) fragments rather than roundwood (branchwood), suggests that mature trees were felled to provide the wood. The use of oak is unsurprising as it burns slowly, achieving high temperatures (O'Donnell 2007), and for this reason was often used for industrial activities. For example, oak dominated the metal production sites Kiltenan South, Aghamore, Dollas Lower and Doohylemore, along the route of the gas pipeline to the west (ibid.). In addition, oak timber fragments were abundant in a kiln which was probably used for metal working at Johnstown 2, Co Meath (Archaeological Services 2008).

5.2 The absence of charred food plant remains also reflects the industrial, rather than domestic, use of the features. A few charred seeds of ribwort plantain, a weed commonly found in meadows and pastures (Preston *et al* 2002), were recorded in

context (8). The seeds may have been introduced with dried grass etc used for kindling, or may have come from plants growing beside the features.

6. Sources

Archaeological Services 2008 *Plant macrofossil, charcoal and cremated bone analysis; Johnstown 2, M3 Motorway Project, Co Meath, Ireland,* Archaeological Services Durham University report **1928**, for Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd

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Hather, J G, 2000 *The identification of the Northern European Woods: a guide for archaeologists and conservators*, London

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Preston, C D, Pearman, D A. & Dines, T D, 2002 *New Atlas of the British and Irish Flora.* Oxford

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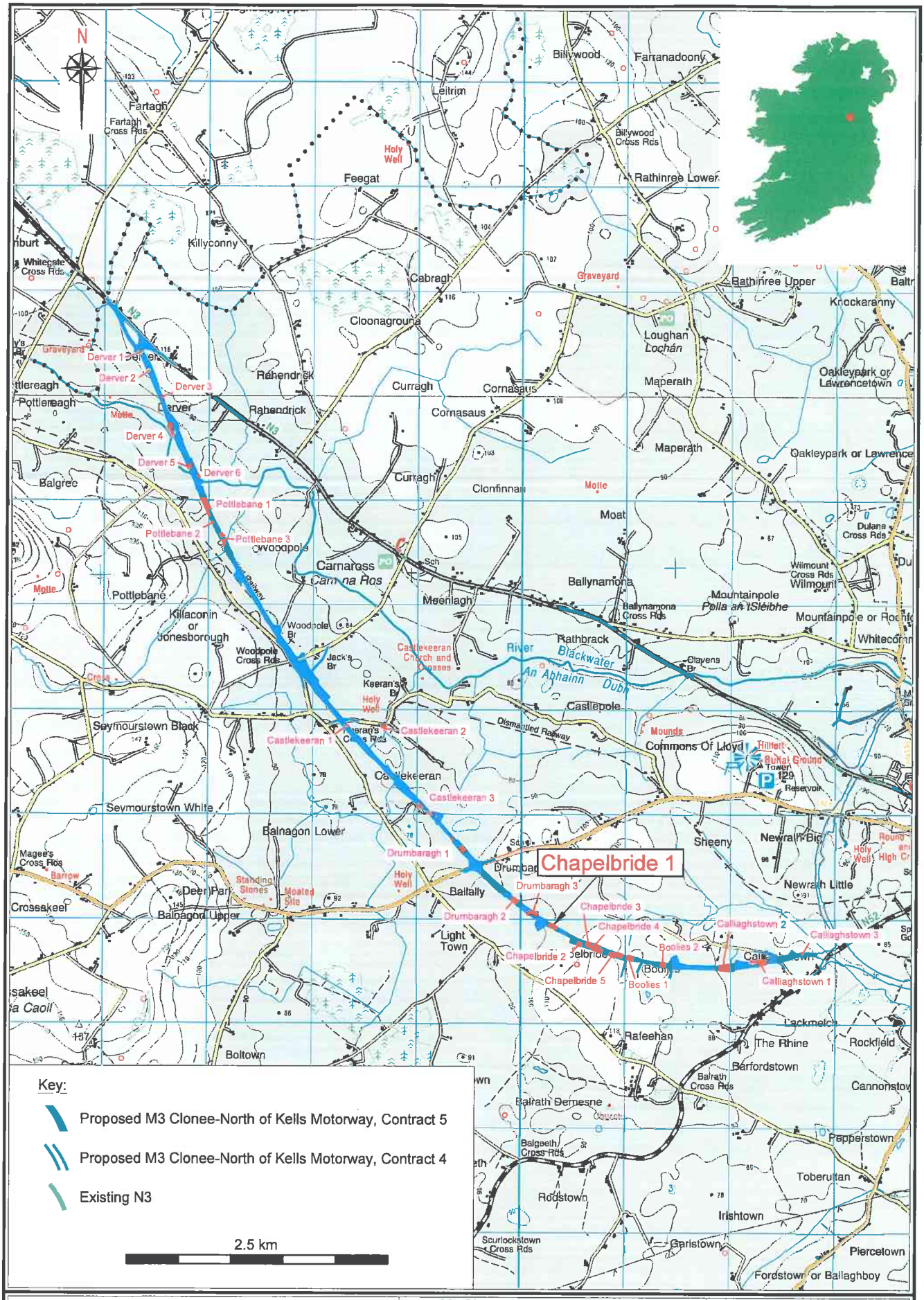
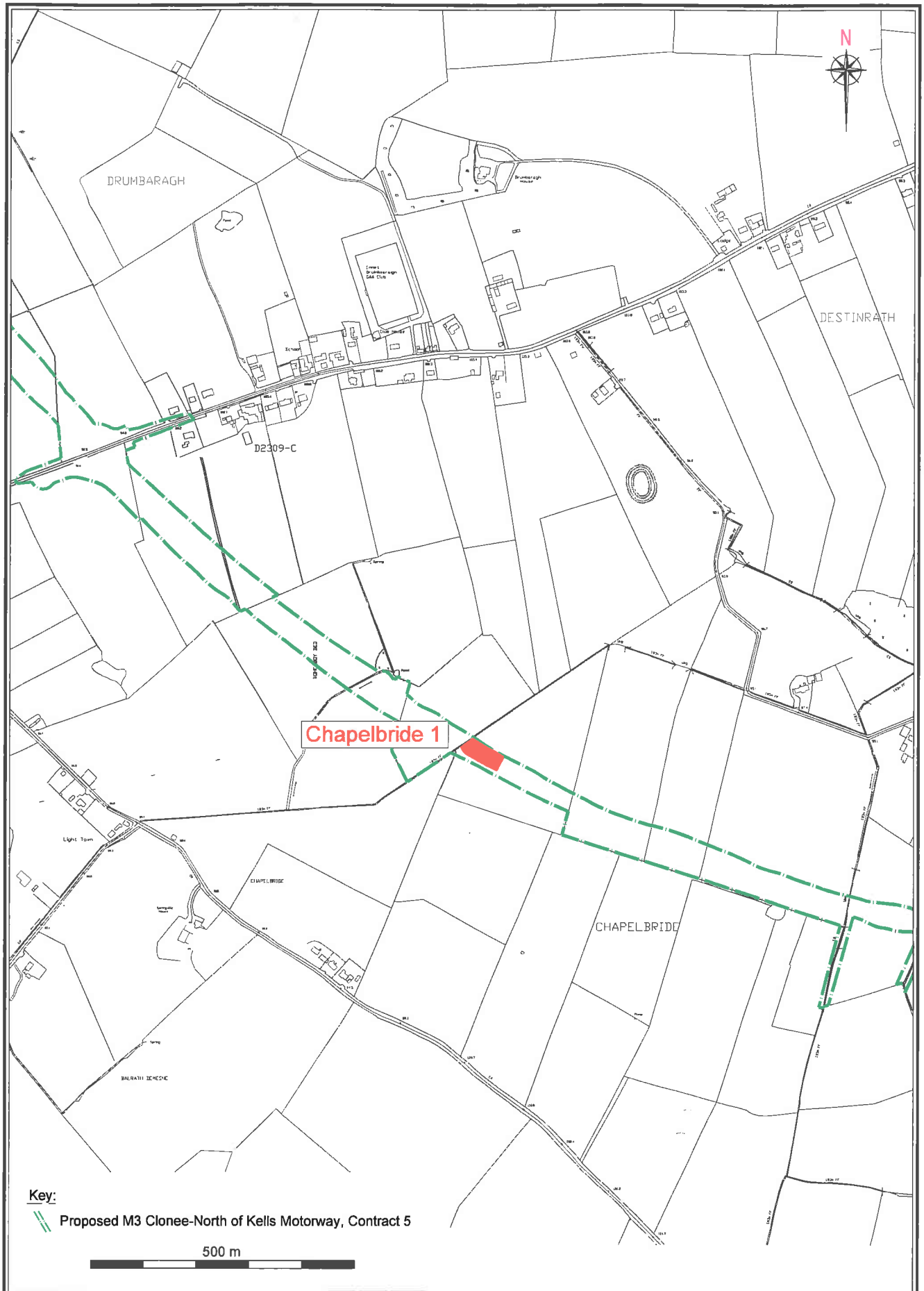
APPENDIX 5 *Radiocarbon dating by Beta Analytic*

Context	Sample No.	Material	Species I.D.	Lab	Number	Date Type	Lab Calibrated Date	Conventional Date (BP)	Oxcal Calibrated Date	13C/12C Ratio $^{0}/_{00}$
4	1	Charcoal	Oak	Beta	247163	AMS (Std)	Cal BC 390-190	2230 +/ 40	389-202 BC	-26.6
8	2	Charcoal	Oak	Beta	247164	AMS (Std)	Cal BC 400-340 & Cal BC 320-210	2270 +/ 40	401-206 BC	-24.7
9	3	Charcoal	Oak	Beta	247165	AMS (Std)	Cal BC 390-170	2210 +/ 40	386-183 BC	-24.6



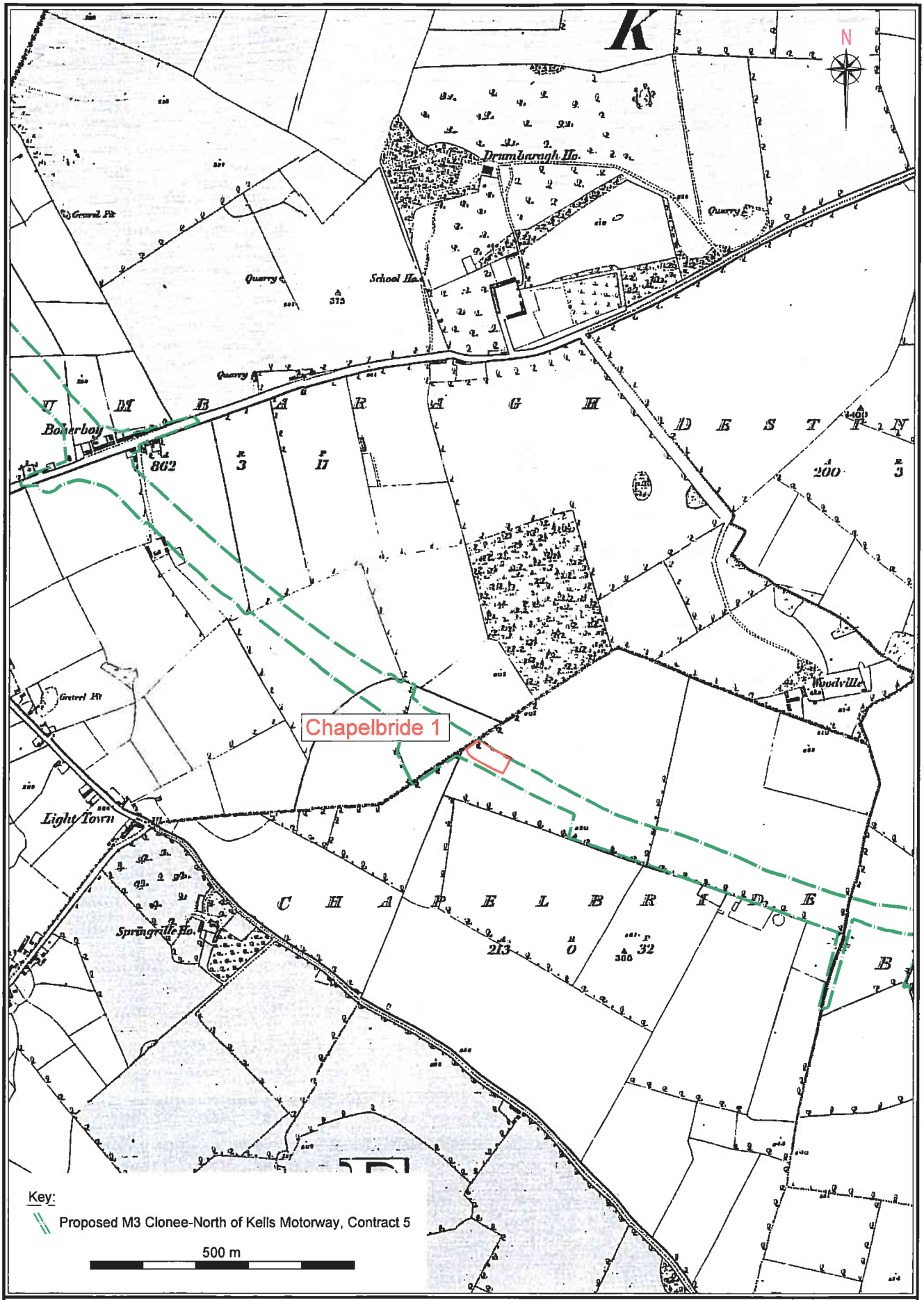
Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd. *Unit 21, Boyne Business Park, Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth*	Site: *M3 Clonee-North of Kells PPP Scheme Contract 5, Chapelbridge 1*	Scale: *1:50,000 A4*
	Issued for: *Excavation Report*	Date: *Jul '08*
	Client: *Meath County Council*	Origin: *OSi Discovery Series*
		Drawing no.: *04_01_C9231i*

Figure 1: Location of Chapelbridge 1



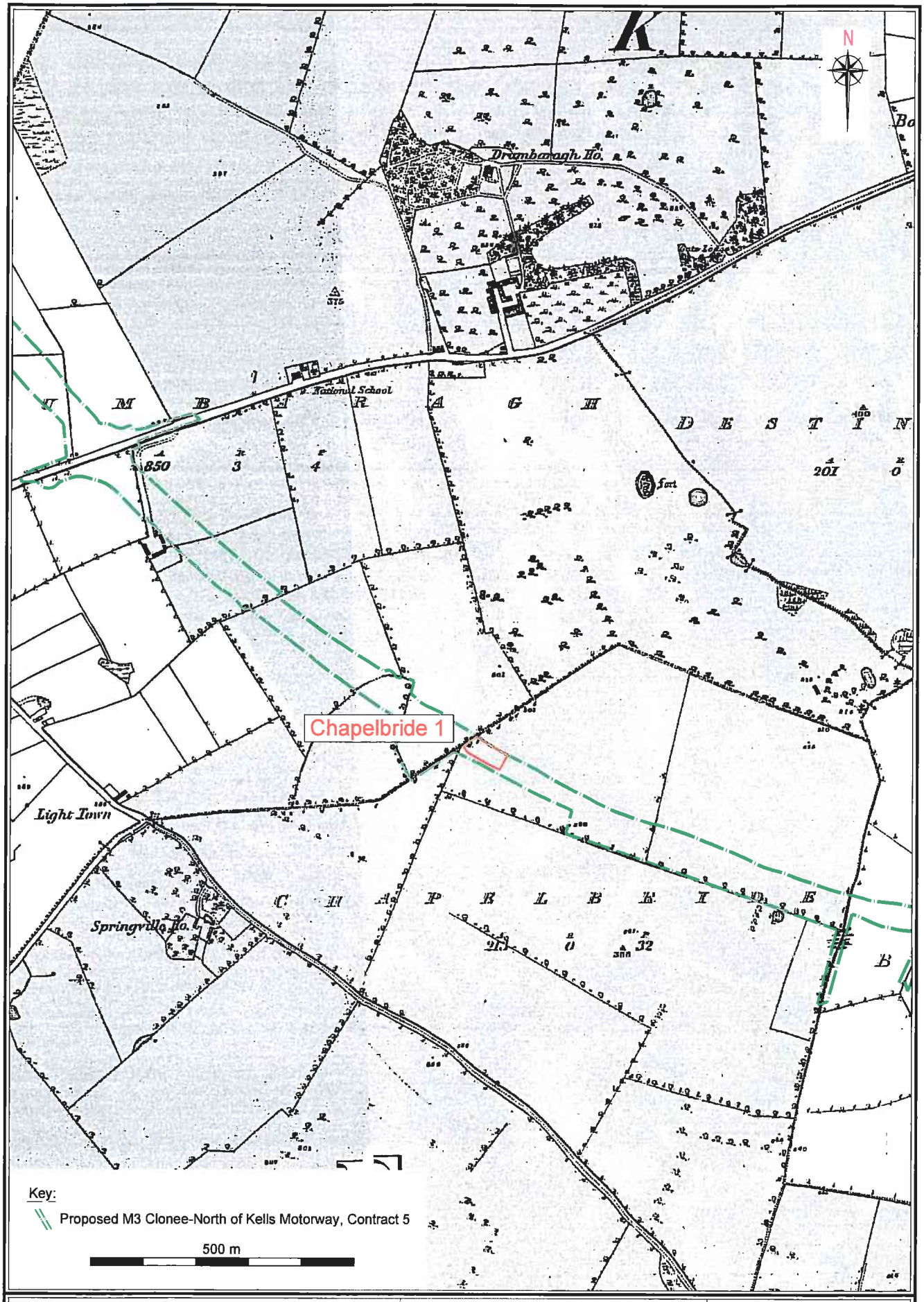
Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd. Unit 21, Boyne Business Park, Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth	Site: M3 Clonee-North of Kells PPP Scheme Contract 5, Chapelbride 1	Scale: 1:10,000 A4
		Date: Jul '08
	Issued for: Excavation Report	Origin: Client/ACS Ltd.
	Client: Meath County Council	Drawing no.: 04_01_C9232i

Figure 2: Location of Chapelbride 1 on current OS background



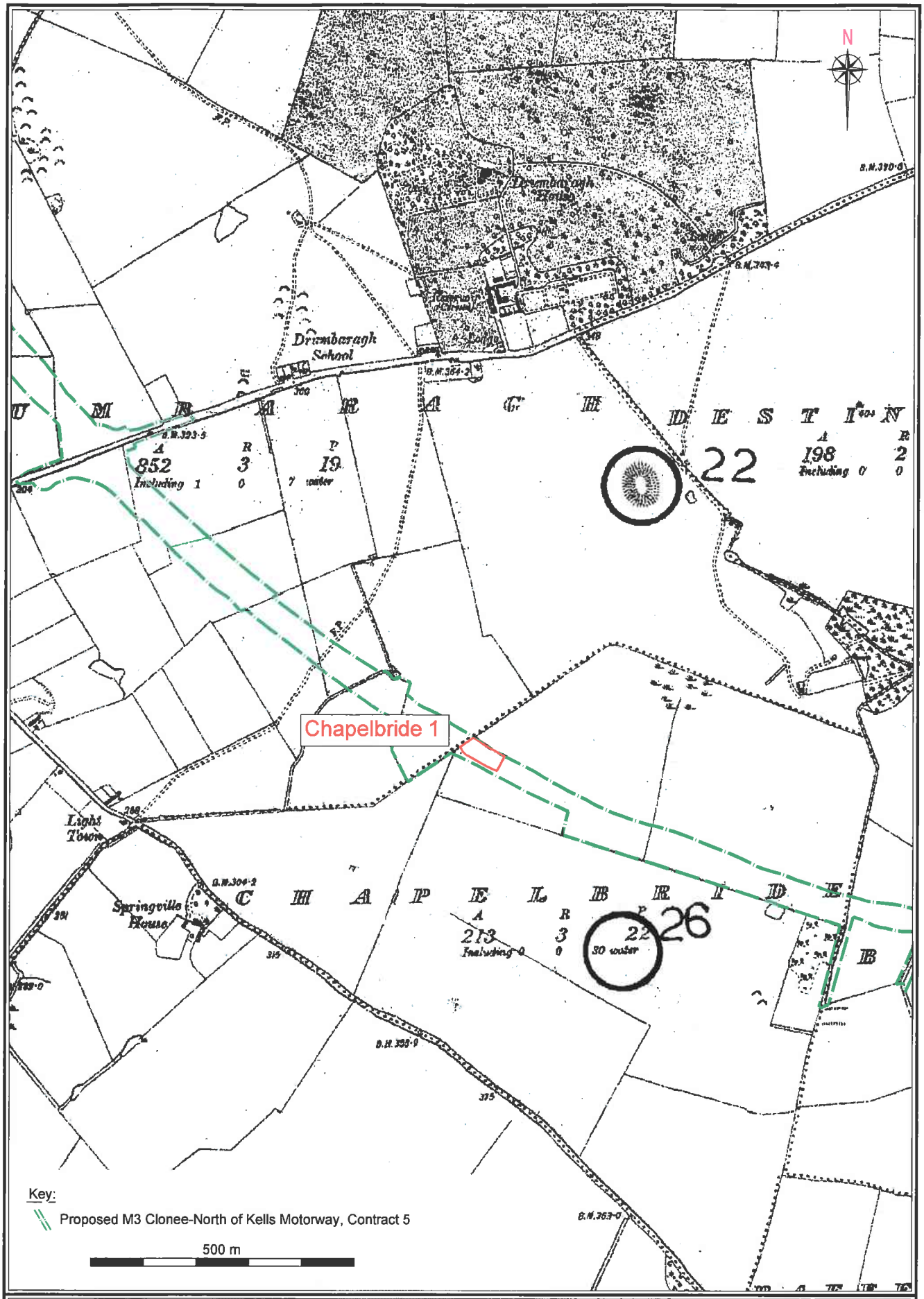
Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd. Unit 21, Boyne Business Park, Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth	Site: M3 Clonee-North of Kells PPP Scheme Contract 5, Chapelbride 1	Scale: 1:10,000 A4
		Date: Jul '08
	Issued for: Excavation Report	Origin: OSi (1836)
	Client: Meath County Council	Drawing no.: 04_01_C9233i

Figure 3: Chapelbride 1, extract from 1st edition OS map, Meath sheet 16



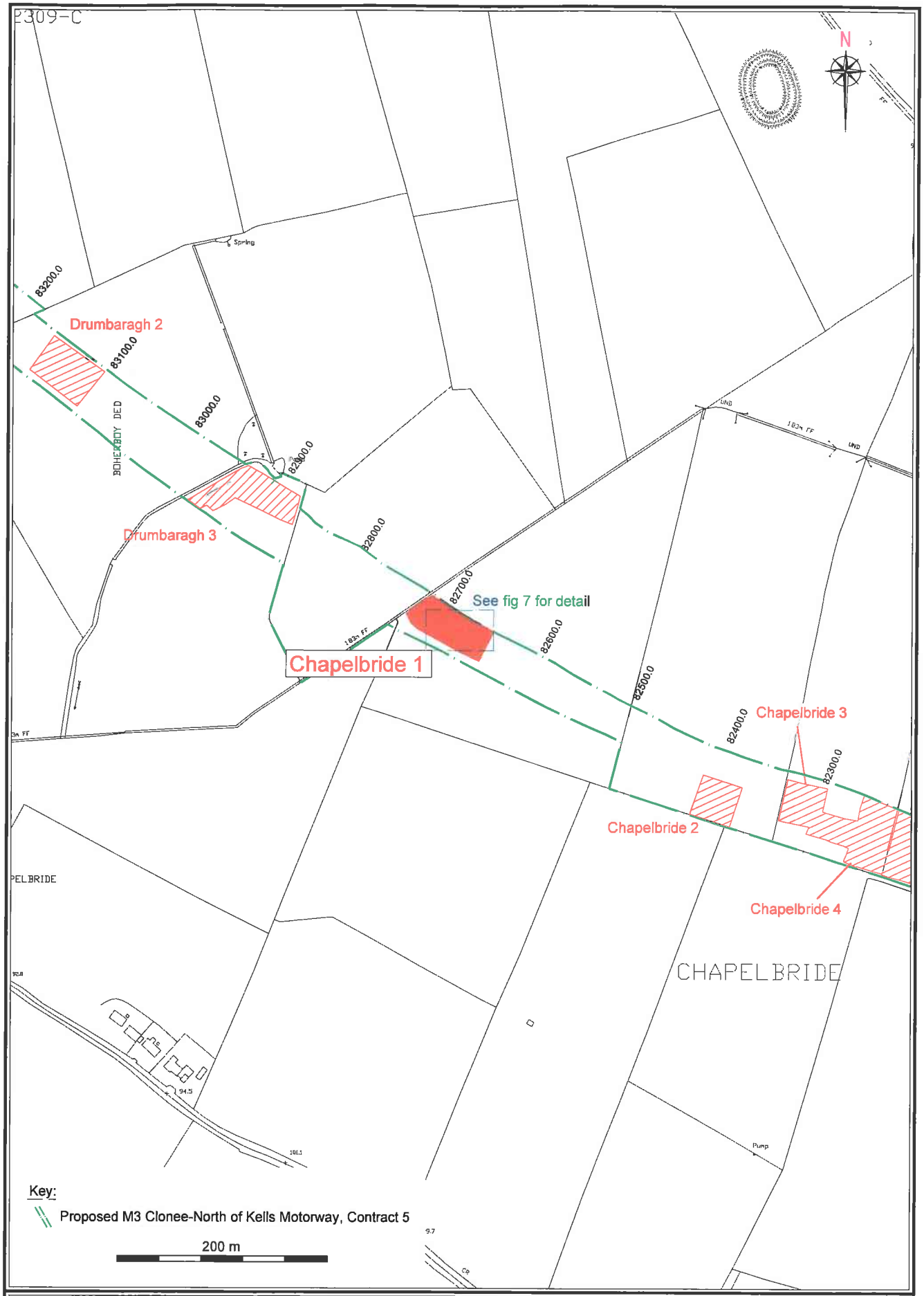
Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd. Unit 21, Boyne Business Park, Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth	Site: M3 Clonee-North of Kells PPP Scheme Contract 5, Chapelbride 1	Scale: 1:10,000 A4
		Date: Jul '08
	Issued for: Excavation Report	Origin: OSi (1882)
	Client: Meath County Council	Drawing no.: 04_01_C9234i

Figure 4: Chapelbride 1, extract from 2nd edition OS map, Meath sheet 16



Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd. Unit 21, Boyne Business Park, Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth	Site: M3 Clonee-North of Kells PPP Scheme Contract 5, Chapelbride 1	Scale: 1:10,000 A4
		Date: Jul '08
	Issued for: Excavation Report	Origin: OSi (1910)
	Client: Meath County Council	Drawing no.: 04_01_C9235i

Figure 5: Chapelbride 1, extract from 3rd edition OS map, Meath sheet 16



Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd. Unit 21, Boyne Business Park, Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth	Site: M3 Clonee-North of Kells PPP Scheme Contract 5,Chapelbride 1	Scale: 1:5,000 A4
	Issued for: Excavation Report	Date: Jul '08
	Client: Meath County Council	Origin: Client/ACS Ltd.
		Drawing no.: 04_01_C9236i

Figure 6: Detailed location of Chapelbride 1

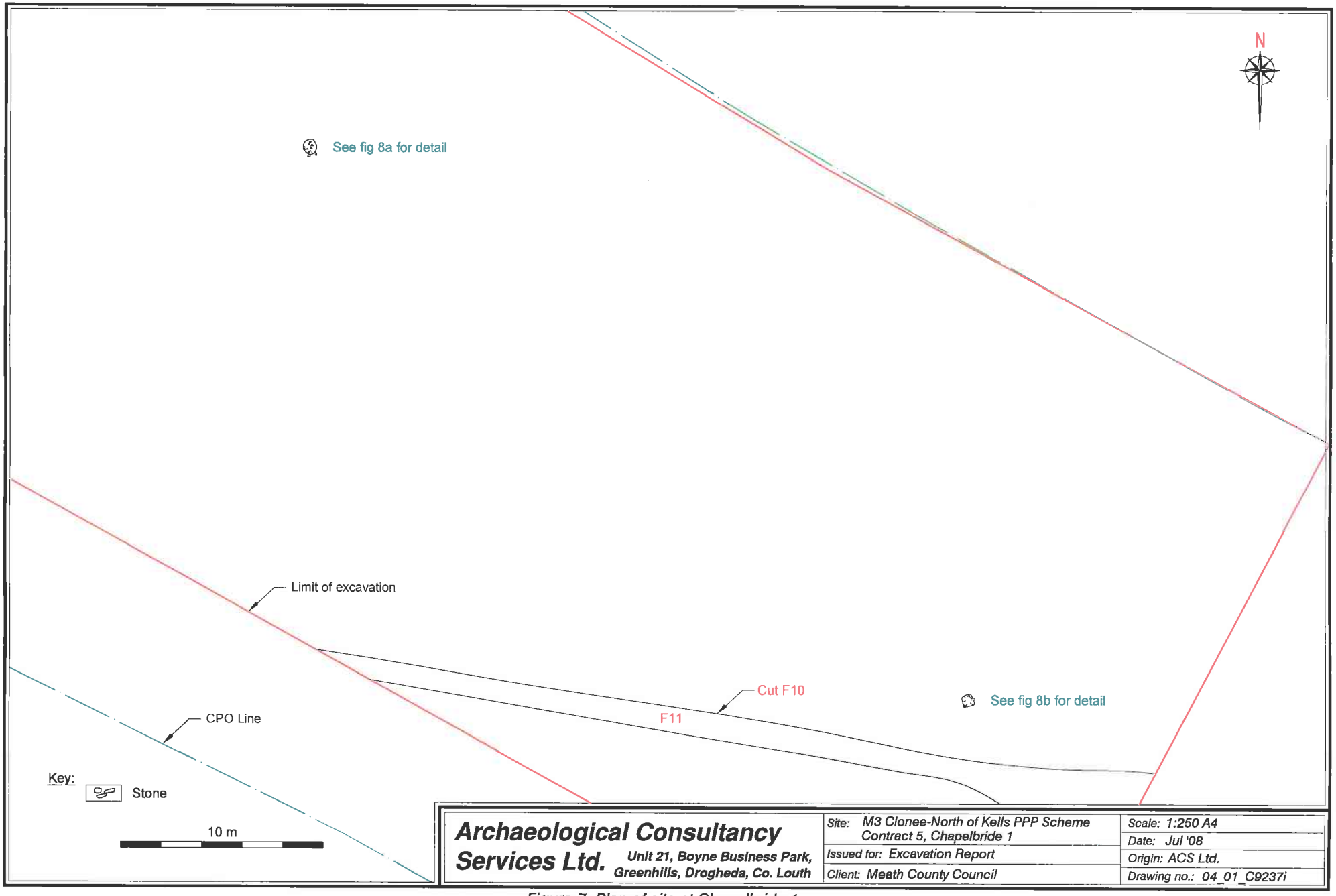
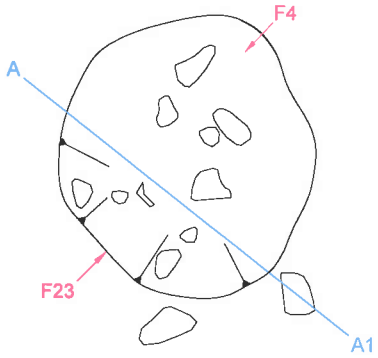


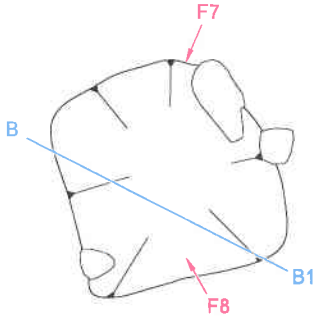
Figure 7: Plan of site at Chapelbride 1

Figure 8a



N

Figure 8b



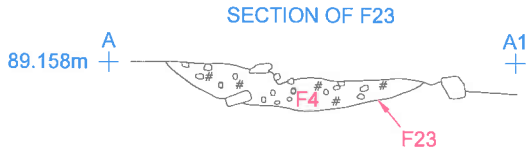
Key:

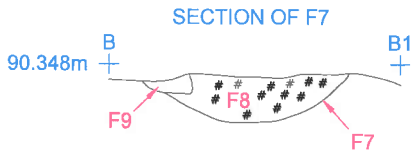
Stone

1 m

Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd. Unit 21, Boyne Business Park, Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth	Site: M3 Clonee-North of Kells PPP Scheme Contract 5, Chapelbride 1	Scale: 1:20 A4
		Date: Jul '08
	Issued for: Excavation Report	Origin: ACS Ltd.
	Client: Meath County Council	Drawing no.: 04_01_C9238i

Figure 8: Detail of features at Chapelbride 1





Key:

Stone

Charcoal

1 m

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

Site: M3 Clonee-North of Kells PPP Scheme Contract 5, Chapelbride 1	Scale: 1:20 A4
	Date: Jul '08
Issued for: Excavation Report	Origin: ACS Ltd.
Client: Meath County Council	Drawing no.: 04_01_C9239i

Figure 9: Sections of features at Chapelbride 1

Plate 1: Mid-excavation photograph of F23 (04_01_Chapelbride 1_CP01_10)

Plate 2: Mid-excavation photograph of F7 (04_01_Chapelbride 1_CP01_23)