



N6 Kinnegad to Athlone Dual Carriageway

Advance Archaeological Investigation

Contract 2: Tyrrellspass to Kilbeggan

Stonehousefarm 2.1 & 2.2

Ministerial Direction A1
Site Identification A1-011
Site Registration E2791

Conor McDermott
David J O'Connor

Final Report

March 2008

Westmeath
County
Council



Offaly
County
Council



Meath
County
Council



Project Details

Project	Archaeological Excavation
Ministerial Direction	A1
Site Identification	A001-011
Registration No.	E2791
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Consultant	Cultural Resource Development Services (CRDS) Ltd Archaeological and Historical Consultants, Unit 4a, Dundrum Business Park, Dundrum, Dublin 14
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NRA Project Number	A001
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Site	Stonehousefarm 2.1 & 2.2
Townlands	Stonehousefarm
Parish	Kilbeggan
County	Westmeath
Nat. Grid Ref.	233930, 234340
Chainage	29925-29975
OD	67.65m
RMP No.	N/A
Project Duration	18 th October 2004 to 21 st January 2005
Excavation Start Date	2 nd November 2004
Excavation Finish Date	11 th November 2004
Report Date	Draft: February 2005 Issue: March 2005 Final: March 2008

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Stonehousefarm 2.1 & 2.2 Site Team

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Project Team

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Executive Summary

At the request of Westmeath County Council, CRDS Ltd. have undertaken a programme of archaeological excavations for part of the N6 Kinnegad to Kilbeggan Dual Carriageway. In total 64 archaeological sites were identified during centreline testing as part of the Advance Archaeological Investigation, Contract 2: Tyrrellspass to Kilbeggan (conducted by CRDS Ltd. under licence 04E0579). This report refers to the excavation of a site located in Stonehousefarm townland in the parish of Kilbeggan and barony of Moycashel, Co. Westmeath. Within the road scheme it is located between chainage 29925-29975 on the main N6 centreline. The programme of excavation was undertaken between 2nd – 11th November 2004 as part of Ministerial Direction **A1** (Site Identification **A001-011** & **A001-012** - registration **E2791**). The following report contains the final results of the excavations.

Stonehousefarm 2.1 & 2.2 consisted of a series of ditches and drains relating to land enclosure and drainage from the 18th - 20th centuries.

Each of the excavated site was archaeologically resolved within the footprint of the proposed road scheme under terms established by the Project Archaeologist, Westmeath County Council.

1 Introduction

1.1 Excavation Background

Stonehousefarm 2.1 & 2.2 is one of nine archaeological sites located in the townlands of Demesne or Mearsparkfarm, Kilbeggan South and Stonehousefarm, which are located in Kilbeggan parish in the barony of Moycashel, 1.2–1.5km south and southeast of the village of Kilbeggan, and to the east of the current N52 (Fig 1). Initially identified as two separate sites, they have been resolved as a single entity.

Number	Site	National Grid	Chainage
A001-010	Stonehousefarm 1	233910, 234065	Local Road
A001-011	Stonehousefarm 2.1 & 2.2	233930, 234340	29925-29975
A001-012	Stonehousefarm 3	233880, 234270	29895
A001-013	Demesne or Mearsparkfarm 2	234270, 234320	30240-3032
A001-054	Kilbeggan South 1.2	233600, 234200	N52
A001-076	Stonehousefarm 4	233800, 234240	29831
A001-077	Stonehousefarm 5.1	234080, 234360	30090
A001-078	Stonehousefarm 6.1	234160, 234340	30165
A001-079	Stonehousefarm 6.2	234160, 234340	30185

1.2 The Scope of the Project

Westmeath County Council is planning to improve the N6 by realigning the existing road between Kinnegad and Kilbeggan, Co. Westmeath. The route extends from the western end of the new M4 from Kilcock to Kinnegad and a further portion of the new N6 between Kilbeggan and the existing Athlone Relief Road. The entire scheme between Kinnegad and Athlone consists of 57.4km of high quality dual carriageway construction replacing the existing N6.

The location of the route is predominantly to the south of the existing N6 and there will be access to the local road network through the seven grade separated junctions located at Athlone, Farnagh, Moate, Kilbeggan, Tyrrellspass, Rochfortbridge and Kinnegad. The cross-section of the mainline consists of 2m wide verges, 2.5m wide hard shoulders, 7m wide two-lane carriageways and a 3m wide central reserve. This central reserve will accommodate 1m hard strips and a safety barrier. In addition to the mainline dual carriageway there is a further 0.3km of standard dual carriageway to the south of Athlone Interchange to connect to the existing N6 and 1.2km to the south of Kilbeggan Interchange to connect to the existing N52.

Of the 34 existing public roads crossed by the proposed dual carriageway it is proposed to sever two (with pedestrian usage being re-provided for one of these locations), divert three and bridge the remainder, either over or under the new dual carriageway. Incorporated into the scheme are eight underbridges, of which two are accommodation access underpasses and one is for pedestrian use only. There are 32 overbridges, varying in length between 54m and 105m, of which three are accommodation access bridges. Relief from existing traffic severance will occur in the communities of Moate, Kilbeggan, Tyrrellspass, Horseleap, Rochfortbridge and Milltownpass, benefiting residents that currently live there.

Archaeological investigation of the proposed N6 Improvement was undertaken in line with an Environmental Impact Statement (Riada Consult, Westmeath County Council 2004), in fulfilment of the requirements of the Roads Act 1993, the Roads (Amendment) Act 1998, the Roads Regulations 1994 and EC Directive 85/337/EC 1985..

1.3 Circumstances and Dates of Fieldwork

At each site topsoil was removed from the area of archaeological interest and a surrounding buffer area by a tracked mechanical digger equipped with a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket. All mechanical excavation of undisturbed ground was conducted under archaeological supervision. The archaeological excavation identified and recorded the full extent of archaeological deposits within the road take. All archaeologically significant features were excavated by open area excavation techniques, which have resulted in the preservation by record of each site. Following consultation with the Project Archaeologist more restricted excavations were undertaken on linear ditches Stonehousefarm 2.1 & 2.2.

The fieldwork component of the project was undertaken between 2nd – 11th November 2004. The excavation team consisted of an archaeological director, a supervisor and an average of three site assistants supported by the site surveyor.

2 Solid Geology and Topography

2.1 Solid Geology and Soils

The site is located in an area of Carboniferous Age rocks. The bedrock under the site consists of Lower Carboniferous Age Limestone, a fine-grained grey/blue calcareous fossiliferous rock. These rocks, which make up much of the Midlands of Ireland, represent the northward return of the sea at the end of the Devonian, c. 360 million years ago, owing to the opening of a new ocean to the south called the Palaeo-Tethys in what is now central Europe.

Inliers (areas of older rocks surrounded by younger rocks) of older (Upper) Carboniferous sandstones and shales and Devonian Old Red Sandstone occur to the west of Kilbeggan, as close as 1km away. The Upper Carboniferous rocks represent periods of shallower and deeper water deposition respectively. The Old Red Sandstone (a coarse to very coarse quartz iron rich sandstone very common in the southwest of Ireland) represents the erosion and (mainly riverine) deposition of the mountains uplifted during the Caledonian Orogeny (see below). To the south in the Slieve Bloom Mountains occur older Silurian Age greywackes and quartzites. Greywacke is a type of sandstone, deposited as a result of tectonic activity of the Caledonian Orogeny, each bed representing a separate earthquake event. In this case these rocks relate to the closure of the Iapetus Ocean, a major ocean, which at it's widest was probably greater than 3000km across.

Bedrock is not exposed at the site, instead it is covered by boulder clay, which are the result of glacial action during the last glaciation. Eskers - elongated ridges of stratified gravel, probably formed by streams flowing beneath or on a glacier - are common in the area. The soils of the area consist of grey/brown podzols, and are generally very fertile.

2.2 Topography and Landscape

The region south of the existing N6 Kilbeggan in County Westmeath and Tullamore in County Offaly is generally low-lying pastoral plains not exceeding 80m above sea level. It is characterised by undulating hills with intervening basins and valleys. The flatter ground is punctuated by a number of east-west running eskers with a range of smaller subglacial, fluvio-glacial and moronic deposits.

Narrow, tree lined farm tracks and peat boglands also cut across the landscape and arable farming within the area is extremely limited in extent. Particularly low-lying and neglected areas are prone to rushes and drainage ditches are frequently used to alleviate water logging. The route is off-line, largely crossing the low-lying plains south of the existing N6.

The sites are situated on the eastern side of the River Brosna catchment, 10.5km south of Lough Ennell. Lewis noted that Kilbeggan parish “comprises 2975 statute acres ... the land is generally of good quality, and the system of agriculture greatly improved; a considerable extent of exhausted bog has been reclaimed, affording excellent pasture, and a small quantity still remains for fuel; there is no waste land” (1837, 51).

In general the topography of the area descends from over 70m OD on the eastern side to 60–70m OD on the western side as it enters the low-lying valley of the River Brosna, south of Kilbeggan. This is an extensive area of alluvial soils, bog and callow land once subject to seasonal flooding. It continues southward and eastward, crossing to the east of the current N52 road on the southern side of Hallsfarm townland. An extensive basin of low-lying peatlands in Kilbeggan South and Skeahanagh townlands extends east-west from the existing N52 to the Kilbeggan branch of the Grand Canal. This is generally located over 500m north of the excavated sites on the route of the proposed road, although it crosses the development to the east of the canal in Skeahanagh townland.

3 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 Baseline Survey

As part of the baseline survey for Stonehousefarm 2.1 & 2.2 the Record of Historic Sites and Monuments (RMP) for Co. Westmeath was consulted for the relevant parts of Co. Westmeath Ordnance Survey 6" Sheet 38. All monuments within a radius of c. 3km of the site were identified. The relevant files for these sites, which contain details from aerial photographs, early maps, OS memoirs, Archaeological Survey of Ireland notes and other relevant publications were then studied in the Sites and Monuments Records Office. These monuments are listed in Appendix 1.

The excavations bulletin website (www.excavations.ie) was consulted to identify any previous excavations that may have been carried out in the vicinity of this site. This database contains summary accounts of all the excavations carried out in Ireland from 1985 to 2000. The published editions of Excavations 2001 and 2002 (Bennett 2003; 2004) were also consulted in addition to the centreline testing report for the area (CRDS 2004). Details of these excavations are listed in Appendix 2.

The topographical files in the National Museum of Ireland were consulted to determine if any archaeological artefacts had been recorded from the area. Other published catalogues of prehistoric material were also studied: Raftery (1983 - Iron Age antiquities), Eogan (1965; 1983; 1994 - bronze swords, Bronze Age hoards and goldwork), Harbison (1968; 1969a; 1969b - bronze axes, halberds and daggers) and the Irish Stone Axe Project Database (School of Archaeology, UCD). No artefacts were identified from these sources, however a range of finds were recovered during the centreline testing in the area and these are listed in Appendix 3.

Aerial photographs of the area of the development were examined in the Geological Survey of Ireland in addition to 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" maps and 1" Geological Survey maps.

3.2 Previous Archaeological Work

The site outlined in this report was discovered following licensed predevelopment archaeological testing. The centreline archaeological testing of the section of the route N6 Kinnegad to Athlone Dual Carriageway, Advance Archaeological Investigations Contract 2: Tyrrellspass to Kilbeggan was carried out by CRDS Ltd under licence 04E0879.

The testing resulted in the identification of 64 previously unidentified archaeological sites (CRDS 2004). There were no previous records of the sites and no surface indications prior to the test excavations.

As part of the final component of Contract 2, CRDS Ltd. were requested to undertake the archaeological resolution of nine of these sites located in Demesne or Mearsparkfarm, Stonehousefarm and Kilbeggan South townlands, south of the village of Kilbeggan, Co. Westmeath. The excavations of these sites were subsequently undertaken by CRDS Ltd. (A1-010, 011, 012, 013, 054, 076, 077, 078 & 079). These excavations revealed a range of site types dating from the prehistoric period to recent centuries and are outlined in other reports.

A number of archaeological studies have been carried out on the proposed route including:

- N6 Athlone – Kinnegad Archaeology & Cultural Heritage, Markus Casey, September 2002
- N6 Kinnegad to Athlone Dual Carriageway Scheme. Draft Archaeological & Historical Background Phase 1, Kinnegad to Kilbeggan, Orlaith Egan, Westmeath County Council
- N6 Kinnegad to Athlone Dual Carriageway Environmental Impact Statement, Riada Consult, Westmeath County Council, 2004
- N6 Kinnegad to Athlone Dual Carriage, Advance Archaeological Investigation, Contract 2: Tyrrellspass to Kilbeggan, CRDS Ltd., October 2004

3.3 Prehistory (c. 7000 BC–AD 500)

Prehistory in Ireland equates to all human activity within the country prior to the start of a written record c. AD 500. It encompasses four basic discursive divisions of the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age. The Mesolithic (or Middle Stone Age) applies broadly to the first settlers in the country in c. 7,000-4,500 BC. The period is distinguished by its lithic technology and hunter/fisher-gatherer society. The Neolithic (New Stone Age) and Mesolithic are considered to have considerably overlapped but the Neolithic is generally considered to have started c. 4,500 BC and continued to 2,500 BC. The period is classified by the advent of agriculture and changes in artefacts technologies. The start of metallurgy c. 2,500 BC signified the start of the Bronze Age which continued to c. 500 BC when metallurgic industries evolved to use iron. This period is known as the Iron Age and continued until the Early Medieval period beginning around AD 500.

Little prehistoric evidence is known from the vicinity of the excavations with only a small corpus of prehistoric sites documented from Westmeath as a whole. As yet no inventory has been prepared for the county but, for the purposes of this project, an area around the site approximately 5km north-south by 8km east-west was examined from the SMR records. This revealed only four known prehistoric monuments, namely barrows WM028:087 and WM028:089 (both in Cumminstown), WM028:092 in Garryduff and WM029:07 in Rahugh townlands.

Archaeological finds from the area dating to the prehistoric period are also rare. Two fragments of a bronze horse trapping (NMI 1935:405 and NMI 1935:406) and three axe heads (NMI 1935:406, NMI 1935:407 and NMI 1935:408) are known from the townland of Kilbeggan. These may indicate exploitation of the area around Kilbeggan in the Bronze and Iron Ages respectively. Activity around Kilbeggan in the Iron Age is likely as there is documented settlement and activity in the area through the succeeding Early Medieval period (see below). Two flint fragments were also recovered from Demesne or Mearsparkfarm 2 during archaeological test excavations for the present road scheme. Lithics can belong from Mesolithic to the Bronze Age but in this case are most likely to indicate later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age activity.

As stated, Westmeath does not possess a large corpus of upstanding pre-historic monuments. However, recent infrastructural schemes have identified abundant sub-surface prehistoric remains. Monitoring of excavations involved in sections of the Gas Pipeline to the West in 2002 revealed 31 possible sites in Co. Westmeath (licence 02E0262; Bennett 2002, 499). With the exception of a probable medieval iron working site and a number of isolated pits, when excavated all of these sites proved to be prehistoric in date.

They consisted of eight burnt mounds, six fulachta fiadh, a trough, a Bronze Age round house and a prehistoric round house. With the exception of the prehistoric roundhouse (which is likely although not confirmed to be Bronze Age) all the sites were Bronze Age in date. The mounds, fulachta fiadh and trough are features thought to be associated with cooking throughout the Bronze Age. Similarly archaeological testing for the present road scheme revealed a total of 77, sites many of which are likely to be prehistoric in date. Therefore, despite the low number of upstanding prehistoric monuments/remains in Westmeath, the prehistoric landscape is still extensively preserved as sub-surface remains. The corpus of pre-historic sites within the county will expand as infrastructural schemes continue.

3.4 Early Medieval Period (c. AD 500–1170)

The Early Medieval period, also known as the Early Christian period, is associated with the advent of Christianity and churches into Ireland as well the beginning of recorded Irish history. The early annals record people, places and events from c. AD 500. They record detail from Gaelic life such as the social ranking system and the extent of settlement and land enclosure. They also record the gradual population of the country by churches. The earliest churches were isolated structures, but by the end of the first millennium AD, religious centres become proto-urban centres, with evidence for settlement and industry.

The annals record the foundation of Cill Becain ‘Becans Church’, by St. Beacan at the end of the 6th or early 7th century AD (Lewis 1837, 51). It is from this foundation that the town and townland of Kilbeggan received its name. Little is recorded of the original monasteries size or holdings but this may be indicated by the low density of ringfort distribution around Kilbeggan.

Settlement during the Early Medieval period (AD 500–1200) was predominantly in ringforts or raths. These are represented in the landscape by circular or sub-circular enclosures and are generally accepted to be the defended homesteads of Early Medieval farmers (Stout 1997, 59). With the exception of SMR site WM038:028 in Stonehousefarm townland (see below) the only other ringfort close to the excavation is WH038:027 in the townland of Skehanagh. It is possible that the Stonehousefarm ringfort was constructed deliberately outside the boundaries of the ecclesiastical land held by the monastery of St Becain, as both were broadly contemporary. The ringfort may therefore indicate the south-eastern extent of the monastery’s lands.

The Stonehousefarm ringfort (Appendix 1) is a bivallette enclosure consisting of a low inner bank and slightly higher outer bank separated by a fosse. The fort has a diameter of 20m with a dished interior and a frequently water logged exterior in a field which presently serves as pasture. The monument stands in a prominent position on a slight hill with heavy tree coverage. It represents the only upstanding evidence for the Early Medieval period in the vicinity of the excavations.

Throughout the Early Medieval period the wider political landscape around the study area was controlled by the *Cíneal Fhiachach* or Kinelagh (race of fiacha). This family traced their lineage back to Fiacha, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, and brother of Laoighre who met St Patrick at Tara. In 507 the annals record a victory by Fiacha over Foilghe Berraidhe at the battle of Druim Deargaighe,

securing lands from Cluain in Dibhair to Uisneach. Fiacha is recorded as dying at Carne Fiagha early in the 6th century giving rise to the family name Carne Fiagha, later Kinaliagh.

Little mention is made again of the Kinelagh until the 12th century when the family had split into three sept. The largest branch was the McEoghagans or Mageogehgans, with two rival families the Ua Braonain (O Brennan) and the Ua Maoil Mhuaidh (Molloy). The Ua Braonain were the chief family of Cenel Enna/ Kinel Enda (Walsh 1985, 26). The Ua Maoil Mhuaidh and the Ua Braonain came to consolidate holdings from Durrow to Birr, which later became the baronies of Ballyboy and Ballygowan in Co. Offaly. The McEoghagans continued to hold lands across the modern counties of Offaly and Westmeath up to Athlone with the lands still bearing the original family name of Kenaliaghe.

Historically little else is referenced on Kilbeggan or the surrounding townland. Lewis (1837, 51) citing the annals refers to a sanguinary battle between the Irish and the Danes in 972 at a ford presumably on the river Brosna. The location of this ford is not clear although it is said to be close to the present bridge which was constructed in the 19th century. The site of the battle was renamed 'Aghnacchan' or 'Ford of Heads', after the battles slain. The reference implies a possible Viking presence around Kilbeggan in the Early Medieval period, however this is not borne out in the archaeological record.

3.5 Late Medieval Period (c. AD 1170–1540)

The arrival of the Anglo-Normans in Ireland in c. 1170 substantially changed the social and political structures of the country. The most obvious aspect of the Norman invasion was the redistribution, division and reconstruction of Irish landholding and field systems. This was most pronounced in Leinster with the imposition of an arable field system on what had been a principally pastoral society. The changes in the landscape were reflected in new monument types, the most common of which were the Motte and Bailey. These consisted of an artificially constructed mound of earth usually with a wooden tower on top. The monument is typical of the later 12th century and was considered an aggressive castle being cheap and quick to construct and used to consolidate new holdings. The Bailey was an enclosed settlement around the base of the mound but is not a feature on most mottes.

The Normans enjoyed initial success across Leinster in the late 12th century. Norman power reached a hiatus in the mid 13th century when most of Leinster (with the exception of isolated regions such as the Wicklow mountains or large areas of bog), large tracts of Munster and Ulster and even portions of Connacht were under Norman control. From the mid 13th century, and especially in the 14th century, the

colony went into decline. This is partially attributed to lack of interest and support by the English crown in the colony and the Gaelicisation of the original colonists. However a series of historical events such as the Bruce invasion in 1317 confounded the problems of the Anglo-Norman society.

A similar pattern is evident in Westmeath where the Normans were unable to exert control over the whole county which then occupied part of the 'Kingdom' of Breifne, (Westmeath was not created until a 1542 Act of Parliament). Norman presence is attested to in the remains of monuments over the landscape where large families such as the Nugents, Tyrells, Petits, Tuites, Delamars and Daltons constructed mottes in locations such as Mullingar, Rathwire, Rathconrath and Castletown (Walsh 1985, 10). However, a strong and independent Gaelic presence was centred and maintained by the Mageoghegan lordship based around the barony of Moycashel, created in 1573 (ibid. 7). The Mageoghegan lordship did not submit until well into the Elizabethan era (late 16th century), when chieftain Conly's territory became the barony of Moycashel on condition that his son be appointed as sheriff and the securing of 'the extensive lands of the monastery of Kilbeggan' as a bribe (ibid.). This area would certainly have been open to Norman influence especially in the later 12th and early 13th centuries but probably remained Gaelic in custom and outlook under the leadership of the Mageoghegan family.

The Normans were also largely responsible for the foundation and sponsorship of a series of new religious houses. This was already common in Gaelic society but the opening of Ireland to the Norman influence lead to an influx of new European traditions and religious houses. One such order was the Cistercians who were founded in 1098 in Burgundy, France (de Paor 1969, 112). The first Cistercian house in Ireland was Mellifont, founded in 1142 just prior to the Norman invasion (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 139). Prince John confirmed the grant of lands to the abbot and convent in the later 12th century (Conway 1953, 39). Following Mellifont the order flourished with foundations in Bective, Co. Meath, Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow, Boyle, Co. Roscommon, Monasteranenagh, Co. Limerick, Inishlounaght, Co. Tipperary and Odourne, Co. Kerry (de Paor 1969, 115).

In 1150, also shortly prior to the coming of the Normans, Kilbeggan's Cistercian house was founded as a daughter house to Mellifont (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 137). The sponsors of the monastery are contested but the McGloghlan family most likely founded it (ibid.). Woods and Walsh (1907; 1957) citing the Annals of the Four Masters refer to the monastery as 'The River of God' founded by an Anglo-Norman family called the Daltons under the patronage of the Blessed Virgin. Lewis (1837, 51) however states that the monastery had simply fallen into decay at this stage and was rebuilt by the

Dalton family. Kilbeggan's links with Mellifont are reasserted at this time as a company of monks was sent from Mellifont to 're-found' Kilbeggan (ibid.).

The confusion over the original sponsors seems to stem from a regrant by the Daltons in the late 12th century. The Daltons are known to have been a prominent Norman family in Westmeath at this time and their presence does indicate that it was to some degree a contested landscape. In the early 13th century the abbey was again linked with prominent Gaelic families with Melaghlin McGloughlan recorded as dying on pilgrimage there in 1213. The deaths of his sons Roderick and Maelsechlainn at the abbey are also recorded in monastery records in 1218, confirming the abbey's links with the Gaelic dynasty. These are two of a series of references in Annals of Loch Cé and the Annals of the Four Masters from 1196-1401, recording abbots and prominent pilgrims to the site.

3.6 Post - Medieval Period (c. AD 1540–1900)

There is no definitive date for the conclusion of the Medieval period in Ireland; for the purpose of this report it is taken as 1540, the year the monasteries of Ireland were suppressed (White 1943). This is a convenient date for illustrating the increasing influences the centralised state, in this case the Tudor administration of King Henry VIII, was playing in Irish affairs. This process came to a head by the middle of the 17th century with rebellion, the Confederacy and the arrival of Cromwell, between 1641 and 1652. Following the final victory of Cromwell's New Model Army in 1652 a number of surveys were undertaken for the purposes of redistributing land. Inadvertently these surveys also recorded much of the patterns of society and settlement, which had survived from the Medieval period. These include the Civil Survey (Simington 1940), the cartographic Down Survey of 1656 and the Census of 1659 (Pender 1939).

The Down Survey of 1655-1662 shows the cartographic results of the Civil Survey, a major land survey which was the precursor to the land satisfactions made in the Acts of Settlement and Explanation of 1662 and 1665. At this time a large area east of the Brosna around Kilbeggan was known as 'English Land'. It is possible that a large portion of these lands were created from the former holdings associated with Kilbeggan Abbey. This was just one of the wholesale land redistributions that occurred in Westmeath during this period.

Lewis (1837, 51) recorded the abbey, previously a focal point for Kilbeggan's development, as 'inconsiderable remains'. The Abbey had slowly diminished following dissolution. Reference is made on

30th November 1539 that Abbot Maurice O'Shanahan was seized of his house, c. 820 acres, several granges, messuages and cottages, val. £13 19s. 4d (Gwynn and Hadcock 1988, 137). In 1570 (post dissolution) the remains of the abbey contained a church and the usual cloistral buildings, not valued, while the gardens, mill, two eel-weirs, several messuages and cottages, two granges, 63 acres and the rectory of Kilbeggan were valued at over £6 (*ibid.*). The house (previously the abbey) was granted to the Lambart family in the 17th century (see above).

Geophysics was conducted on the site of the abbey in 2003, revealing extensive sub-surface remains and associated field boundaries and access routes. With the exception of the survey, only three archaeological assessments have been made within the town. These relate to monitoring and test-excavation carried out under archaeological licence (99E0062 & 01E0787), which revealed no archaeological remains.

In 1542 the county of Westmeath was created out of a portion of Meath, effectively splitting the medieval kingdom of Breifne. It was intended to incorporate into the county new administrative units to facilitate a systematic re-plantation of 'crown lands' with loyal subjects. Despite the initial land revisions, the McEoghagan dynasty (previously the 'race of fiacha') still held extensive lands in Westmeath in the mid 16th century. An account of their territory in 1567 stated:

McEoghagan country called Kenaliaghte containeth in length XII (12) miles, and in breadth 7 miles. It lyeth midway between the fort of Faly (Philipstown) and Athlone, five mile distant from either of them and five mile distant from Mollingare, which lyeth northward of it (Irish Archaeological Miscellany, 183).

In 1573, however, the barony of Moycashel was created principally out of what had been Kenaliaghte and was incorporated into the county of Westmeath. The barony was granted to Wm. Browne in 1595 (Gwynn and Hadcock 1988, 137).

Two different accounts are given of the submission of the Mageoghegan dynasty. Walsh implies Conley, chief of the Mageoghegan family, accepted submission (1985, 7). This was in return for a bribe of lands around the dissolved monastery of Kilbeggan and to secure his eldest son Ross a position as sheriff of the newly created barony. The Calendar of State Papers (495) state Ross was appointed seneschal and sheriff of Westmeath in 1571. In an ambitious attempt to usurp his father he entered into an alliance with the crown forcing his father Conley to surrender to the English in 1574. In return

Conley received the position of Seneschal of Kinaleagh in 1574, which he hoped to use to overthrow his son, who was subsequently murdered in 1580.

The Magheoghegan submission removed the last vestiges of Gaelic free holding in the county. However, the family still held extensive lands into the 17th century. At this time the holdings are estimated at 15,530 acres but following the plantations this had decreased to 3,838. In total 29,580 acres were seized and replanted during the plantations in the Barony of Moycashel alone, most coming from the Magheoghegan dynasty or similar Gaelic families (Sheehan 1978).

The treatment of the Mageoghegans was typical of the trend nationally. From 1534–1609 the English government attempted to regain control in the colony through a military based administration in Dublin Castle. Following a failed rebellion in Munster against the English administration, the Earl of Desmond and his followers were seized of 230,000 hectares. This area was to be resettled by loyal Scottish and English settlers in a series of large landlord based estates. The Ulster conquest followed at the end of the 16th century where the emphasis was placed on the re-division of land and forest clearance. Extensive land confiscations followed in the 17th century and were mapped by projects such as the Down Survey. A definitive defeat of Catholic forces in the Williamite Wars (1689–91) ensured a prolonged period of relative stability both socially and economically, after a century of unrest. New ideas concerning rationalised field systems, land improvements, enclosed fields, demesne landscapes and small rural towns were initiated from this period (Stout and Stout 1997).

Around Kilbeggan it is likely that the area called 'English Land' in the Down Survey formed part of the Mageoghegan lands seized in plantations. These may have been the lands granted to the family from Kilbeggan Abbey during the submission of Conley. Kilbeggan was contained within the Mageoghegan family's mainstay and their holdings formed over 39% of all lands seized in Westmeath during the plantations.

It is probably in the mid-late 17th century that the landscape around Kilbeggan started to resemble that which is evident today. Following the plantations large estates would have been created and these are still indicated in the townland names. Demesne or Mearsparkfarm and Stonehousefarm are two obvious examples directly relevant to the excavation. Large houses such as Bellmount also have their origins in the 17th/18th century. The estates generated new middle and upper classes that in turn invested in the agricultural development of the lands they held. Obvious examples from the area around Demesne or Mearsparkfarm and Stonehousefarm consist of the digging of large

drainage/boundary ditches, the amalgamation of field systems, and the clearance of forestry. All of these changes in land-holding and farm practices were intricately linked with the development of Kilbeggan town as a rural centre in the 17th and 18th centuries. Kilbeggan was founded in the 17th century as a market town and parish following the successful application for a weekly market and annual fair by Sir Oliver Lambert. In 1612 the town received a charter and in 1620 Charles, son of Oliver Lambert, procured a grant of two additional fairs (Lewis 1837, 51). These formed the basis of a flourishing economy up to the last quarter of the 18th century.

Sir Henry Piers in 1682, while visiting Kilbeggan during a tour of Westmeath, described the county as 'rude and barbarous' referring principally to the lack of urbanisation. He described the principle commodities as corn, hides, tallows, flax, hemp, cheese, butter and wool. It was on the basis of these that Kilbeggan town grew as a trading post. During the first three-quarters of the 18th century agriculture and trade continued to flourish despite Acts of Parliament protecting English markets from Irish producers.

Land usage surrounding the town started to diversify with a large amount of land devoted to flax and grain. In the early 19th century a figure of 1809 acres in Westmeath was under flax and this would have been much greater in the 18th century prior to the decline of the weaving trade in 1773 (Flynn & McCormack 1998, 30). Kilbeggan, Moate, Clara and Tullamore were the centres of weaving in Westmeath and Offaly. Flax for weaving was grown in abundance around Kilbeggan from Coola to Moycashel, and a bleach yard to facilitate this process is known to have existed close to the distillery (*ibid.*, 31). The distillery is said to have been built in 1757 and this would have stimulated an increase in the growth of barley on the emerging estates around Kilbeggan (*ibid.*). Although grain may have been imported from a wider area, it is probable the majority of barley was received from Kilbeggan's immediate hinterland. By 1782 three distilleries and a small mill on the River Brosna were in operation in Kilbeggan (*ibid.*).

Kilbeggan also fulfilled an important function as a mail coach centre. The town was built on the main route to Galway and in the 18th century road improvements increased the volume of traffic on the route. Prior to the 1760's the trustees and then the Grand Jurys initiated a number of road improvement schemes around the town. The built environment of Kilbeggan also reflected this function. In the 18th century the town possessed two hotels, a livery stable, a coachstop, coach agents and a carmans stage (*ibid.*, 31).

In 1835–1837 the Kilbeggan Grand Canal branch was opened which increased the speed and scale at which industry and population were expanding in the town. A larger distillery, a brewery, two flourmills and an oat mill opened after the canal. The parish is recorded at this time as containing 6085 acres with a population around the town of 1,800 (ibid. 31) with the economy split between agriculture and industry. The Parliamentary Gazetteer of 1844 described the town as containing squalid cabins and new slate built houses, probably a reflection of the growing industrialisation and mixed economies of the time. The industries around the town employed 184 families while 149 were employed by agriculture. The town expanded to include a police barracks, post office, market house, two hotels, a parish church and a fair green (ibid., 32).

3.7 Recent Landscape History

Comparisons were made between the Ordnance Survey first edition 6" maps dating to the middle of the 19th century (c. 1837) and the 1914 revision. These were compared against field walking observations and notes made during testing and excavation (CRDS 2004) to give a recent landscape history of the immediate area around the excavation in Stonehousefarm.

General observations between the two OS editions note that a large number of field boundaries were created between 1837 and 1914. In general these are concentrated at the southern limits of Stonehousefarm townland. These boundaries seem consistent either with the division of larger fields for modern pasture and grazing purposes and, in some cases, the allocation of small plots for residential use.

Bellmount estate has remained intact since 1914 with very minor exceptions, however all planting around its field boundaries has been removed with only some dispersed woodland surviving towards its southern limit. This is a feature throughout the townland generally where field planting around field boundaries or lane margins has been consistently removed.

A small field is located in the low-lying peat basin to the northeast of Stonehousefarm 2 and the 1938 edition indicates small rectangular plantation set within the field. The nature of this feature is not clear but it is not present on the 1914 edition. The boundary between the fields in which Stonehousefarm 2 and Stonehousefarm 5.1 & 6 are located is indicated as an unenclosed track in 1837, but has been formalised into a boundary along the eastern side of the track by 1914. This track serviced a small

village/farm complex in the north-western corner of the field in which Demesne or Mearsparkfarm 2 is located and is indicated on both map editions.

The 1837 map shows a small rectangular enclosure on the southern side of the boundary between Stonehousefarm 6 and Demesne or Mearsparkfarm 2, which is not indicated on the 1914 edition and was not identified in testing or excavation. Along the townland boundary itself a double-bank and hedgerow has been removed and replaced by a modern post and wire fence along the line of the original boundary. These works were undertaken in the 1970s when the field in which Demesne or Mearsparkfarm 2 is located was added to the farm in Stonehousefarm by the Land Commission. The land was formerly in a farm/estate called Keating's and the clearance was part of the land redistribution. At the same time the small village or farm complex in Demesne or Mearsparkfarm was cleared from the northwest corner of the same field.

4 Archaeological Excavations

4.1 Methodology

In advance of the excavations the proposed excavation cuttings were enclosed within post and wire fencing with gated entrances. This was designed to protect the excavations from trespass and prevent injury to farm animals. The sites in close proximity from Demesne or Mearsparkfarm 2 to Stonehousefarm 3 were enclosed in a corridor of fencing with access left to facilitate the movement of livestock. Except where necessary, the fencing often did not extend to the limit of the road-take footprint in order to minimise the impact on landowners.

Prior to the commencement of the excavations areas of topsoil were stripped from above each of the archaeological sites and from a 5m buffer area around the features. The extent of the buffer for each site was agreed in advance with the Westmeath County Council Project Archaeologist. This stripping process involved re-establishing the location of sites identified during the Centreline Testing using GPS. The areas to be stripped were then demarcated on the ground and mechanically stripped using 2m wide toothless ditching buckets under archaeological supervision. Topsoil was stripped to the surface of archaeological deposits. In a number of cases the initial stripping indicated that the archaeological deposits were more extensive than indicated by the Centreline Testing or that additional features were present. In total an area of c. 11,250m² was mechanically stripped and assessed between the nine excavations and the Testing Areas (see below). The area of stripping for each site is indicated on the individual site plans and listed below:

Number	Site	National Grid	Area
A001/010	Stonehousefarm 1	233910, 234065	223m ²
A001/011	Stonehousefarm 2.1 & 2.2	233930, 234340	861m ²
A001-012	Stonehousefarm 3	233880, 234270	360m ²
A001-013	Demesne or Mearsparkfarm 2	234270, 234320	2,413m ²
A001-054	Kilbeggan South 1.2	233600, 234200	203m ²
A001-076	Stonehousefarm 4	233800, 234240	121m ²
A001-077	Stonehousefarm 5.1	234080, 234360	156m ²
A001-078 & 079	Stonehousefarm 6.1 & 6.2	234160, 234340	2,261m ²

The spoil generated from stripping and excavations was stockpiled in archaeologically sterile areas within the road-take footprint.

The site survey was carried out using a Topcon FC-1000 GPS to an accuracy of +/- 5cm. Sites were set out using the national grid at 10m or 5m intervals, however, some of the smaller sites were recorded using a local grid which were later converted to national grid in the post excavation phase. A topographical survey was also carried out on certain sites to produce contour lines.

Once exposed, features of archaeological potential were cleaned and cleared by hand of any remaining topsoil and subsoil. At this stage some features within a site such as root disturbance were dismissed as non-archaeological and excluded from further work. The remaining features were numbered and excavated, with half-sections excavated through deposits and fills as appropriate. To avoid confusion with excavations running concurrently, separate blocks of feature numbers were allocated to each site to avoid duplication. Features were drawn to scale in plan and section, and photographs and samples were taken.

Features were fully exposed within the excavation cuttings and, in general, one hundred percent excavated. Narrow baulks were retained through the fills of some cut features to facilitate the drawing and recording of sections.

Features were recorded on standardised CRDS Ltd. recording sheets for cuts, fills, walls, skeletal remains etc. Registers of features, finds, samples, photographs and drawings were also maintained, supported by site diaries. These records form the written site archive ensuring preservation by record of the sites. The resulting data was transferred to a computerised record system to facilitate the preparation of the current report.

On completion of the excavations the sites were secured for Health and Safety purposes. This involved mechanically backfilling deep pits, ditches and sumps and grading vertical faces and baulks over 0.5m in depth. Fencing erected to facilitate the excavations remained in place as the excavation cuttings were not backfilled and the spoil heaps remained in place.

4.2 Results of the Excavation

Stonehousefarm 2.1 & 2.2 was identified during Centreline Testing as two converging linear ditches/boundaries of unknown date. Stonehousefarm 2.1 was located 14m north of the centreline at chainage 29925 and was recorded in two further transects to the east until it intersected the centreline

at chainage 29975. Stonehousefarm 2.2 was 15m north of the centreline at chainage 29925 and 8m to the north at chainage 29940. The field was in use for grazing prior to the archaeological testing and a corridor across the field enclosing the site was fenced to facilitate the excavation.

During Centreline Testing these sites were identified in the field to the north of the farmhouse in Stonehousefarm townland. They were situated on a low-lying terrace between the base of a steep glacial ridge and a basin of fen peats. The slope overlooking the sites forms part of a pronounced gravel ridge beginning to the east of Stonehousefarm farmhouse and continuing and lessening in gradient in the direction of the current N52. Two charcoal production pits (Stonehousefarm 3) were located on the northern face of the slope 86m to the southwest, in the adjacent field to the south. A group of 18th/19th century agricultural features at Stonehousefarm 5.1 were located in the adjacent field 150m to the west.

Shallow marginal peats up to 0.2m in depth covered the terrace and Stonehousefarm 2, leading to a deeper basin of fen peats to the north, which extend beyond the limit of the road-take footprint. During testing these peats were noted as over 1m in depth and in the basin they overlie shell marl, indicating the former presence of a lake. During the excavations a number of drainage features dating from the 18th/19th century to modern times were uncovered indicating that the terrace was subject to considerable reclamation and drainage.

During the centreline testing Stonehousefarm 2.1 was traced for a minimum of 50m and Stonehousefarm 2.2 for at least 15m. They were 1.9m and 1.8m wide and 0.5m and 0.34m in depth respectively, converging to within 1.9m apart. There were no surface indications of the sites and they were not indicated on current or earlier editions of the OS 6" maps. The two linear ditches were assigned numbers Stonehousefarm 2.1 and 2.2 in the testing report but due to their proximity and similar character they were excavated under a single Ministerial Direction Site Identification A1-011.

An area of 861m² was mechanically stripped around the two linear ditches identified during testing to expose the extents of the archaeological sites. This indicated that the features continued beyond the extent initially identified and, in consultation with the NRA Project Archaeologist, it was decided to assess the character and date of the features before stripping additional areas. This was influenced by the fact that the area in which the sites were located had been severely disturbed by the passage of heavy machinery in the period between the Centreline Testing and the commencement of the excavations.

The stripping revealed three principal linear ditches, two shallow ditches, cobbling, a number of modern drains and a modern drainage pipe. A series of sections were excavated across the ditches to retrieve dating evidence and assess the relationship between the features. This confirmed the apparent date of the ditches as 18th/19th century AD or later and, when the records were completed, the excavation was discontinued.

The sites were covered by an average depth of 0.2m of soil consisting of peat mixed with clay, sand and stones. Each of these features was partially excavated and recorded, the results of which are outlined below.

A full register of the features from this site is included in Appendix 4.

Natural

The natural (F611) underlying the topsoil and archaeological features was composed of a firm yellow and white mottled clay that was gritty in places and contained some stones.

Cobbling

Figs. 6-10. Plates 5-6

F320 was a possible cobble surface on the southern side of the cutting between Ditch 1 and Ditch 2. It measured 0.84m long and 0.62m in width and consisted of medium sized, rounded stones compacted into the clay subsoil. It was cut by Ditch 1 (F306/318) and Ditch 2 (F307). This surface did not extend northwards beyond Ditch 2 and the full extent to the south was undetermined by Shallow linear 2 (F332). The fill of Shallow linear 2 (F331) was composed of loose stones similar to the cobbling but was later in date.

Ditch 1

Figs. 6-10. Plates 3-6

This was the southern most of the two ditches identified during Centreline Testing (Stonehousefarm 2.1). During the excavations three sections were excavated across the ditch (Sections 1, 2 & 3) and it was assigned cut number F306 in the central and western sections and F318 in the eastern section. It was orientated west-northwest to east-southeast and exposed for a length of 33.5m but continued beyond the extent of the cutting in both directions.

Section 1 and 2

Section 1 was located towards the western limit of the exposed portion of the ditch with Section 2 situated 7m to the east, close to the centre of the feature as exposed. At Section 1 a 3.5m length of the ditch was excavated revealing a sharp, irregular V-shaped cut (**F306**) sloping steeply on the lower part of the southern face and splaying outwards towards the top. The lower part of the northern face was near vertical with a rounded upper edge. The maximum upper width was 2.24m and it was up to 1.1m in depth with a narrow rounded base prone to flooding. At Section 2 a 1.5m portion of the ditch was excavated which revealed a flat V-shaped cut (**F306**) 2m wide and 0.7m in depth. The form of the cut appeared quite different in both sections and decreased in depth from west to east.

The lower fill of the ditch in both sections was similar and consisted of medium to large sized stones (**F305** in Section 1 and **F326** in Section 2) with red-orange staining from water percolation. It was up to 0.4m in depth in Section 1 and considerably shallower in Section 2 and appeared to have been deliberately put in place to allow water to flow. Above this fill, on the south slope of Section 1, was a layer of redeposited peat **F308** up to 0.23m in depth, while in Section 2 **F305** was sealed by a plastic mid grey-brown clay-silt (**F325**). Above these in both sections was a common fill (**F304/309**) of a firm dark-brown gritty peat with finds including modern pottery (A001-010:304:1–13) and fragments of modern glass, metal and plastic that were not retained. The uppermost fills in both sections were **F303** and **F301** composed of a sandy-silt with stones and a peaty clay respectively.

Section 3

This section was located in an area of complex stratigraphy where Ditch 1 cut the cobbled surface **F320** and was in turn cut by Shallow linear 2 (**F332**) and a modern drain (**F319**). A 3m length of Ditch 1 (**F319**) was excavated which included the associated features and the western terminal of Ditch 2, situated 1.25m to the north. In this section the cut was numbered **F318**, which equates to **F306** in Sections 1 & 2. It was 2.35m wide, 0.8m in depth with a U-shaped profile 0.7m wide at the base. From a depth of *c.* 0.4m the sides splayed outward markedly towards the upper edge.

The lower fill **F321** was up to 0.3m in depth and was composed of medium-to-large sized sub-rounded stones. This equates to **F305/326** in Sections 1 & 2 and appeared to serve a similar drainage function. Above the stones was a plastic, mid grey-brown clay-silt (**F329**) with large amounts of pebbles and grit with some animal bone and modern glass that was not retained. This was up to 0.26m in depth filling the lower U-shaped portion of the ditch and equates to **F352** in Section 2. The principal fill of the upper, wider, portion of the ditch was **F328**, a friable dark red-brown clay-silt with large amounts of stones and

pebbles with some animal bone and modern pottery that was not retained. This fill equates to **F304/309** in Sections 1 & 2. The thin uppermost fill (**F327**) on the northern side of the ditch was a re-deposited natural of compact light grey clayey-sand with pebbles and some stones.

Ditch 3

Figs. 6-10. Plate 2

Ditch 3 was not identified during Centreline Testing and was stratigraphically earlier than Ditch 2, which truncated it on its western side and part of its terminal. The largest recorded distance between Ditch 2 and Ditch 3 was 0.65m (at their northern exposed extents). Ditch 3 was exposed for 9m from a terminal at the southern end and continued northward beyond the limit of excavation, towards the peat basin that dominated the northern part of the field. A section 1.4m in length was excavated across Ditch 1 midway along its length and incorporated Ditch 2, 0.4m to the west. The cut (**F310**) formed a linear ditch 1.6m wide and 0.48m in depth with a sharp break of slope on top, concave sides and slightly concave base which still retained water. It was orientated north-northeast to south-southwest, similar to the northern portion of Ditch 2, and terminated at the point where Ditch 2 turned in an east-southeast direction.

The lower fill (**F315**) was composed of medium-to-large stones for a depth of 0.29m that contained one piece of late medieval pottery (A001-011:315:2) and a piece of brick (A001-011:315:1). This fill was similar to the lower stone fills in Ditch 1. The upper fill on the western side (**F316**) was a grey-brown gritty clay with stones, roots and large amounts of sand while a later, more extensive deposit (**F317**) of similar composition filled the eastern side of the cut (**F310**).

Ditch 2

Figs. 6-10. Plates 4-6

This was the northernmost of the two ditches identified during Centreline Testing (Stonehousefarm 2.2). The northern portion of Ditch 2 was located on the western side of the cutting where it was traced for 12.5m in a north-northeast to south-southwest direction before turning east-southeast for a distance of 19.25m to a rounded terminal. The northern part of the ditch truncated Ditch 3 (**F307**) and at its eastern terminal it cut the cobbled surface **F320**. This eastern portion of the ditch runs parallel to Ditch 1 at an average distance of 1m apart. Four sections were excavated through the ditch — at the eastern terminal including Ditch 1; midway along the eastern portion; a small trench where it turned north and midway along the northern part including Ditch 3.

The surface exposure of the cut (**F307**) varied in width along its length and was narrowest at 1.1m at the northern end but up to 2m wide at points along the eastern part. When the fills were removed, the excavated sections averaged 1.25m in width with a sharp break of slope on top, sloping sides and concave profile at the base. It was shallower in the eastern part at 0.25m in depth and became deeper after it turned northward, reaching a depth of 0.47m where it became wetter. The ditch continued northward beyond the limit of excavation towards the peat.

The excavation sections along the eastern part of the ditch included the terminal and contained a single fill **F302** of firm dark brown peat with stones, some of which were quite large. Most of the cut on the northern part was filled with **F311** (that equates to **F302**) and had a very similar composition. Above **F302** three upper fills (**F312–F314**) occurred on the eastern side of the cut. **F312** was a grey-black clay-peat with stones, **F313** a grey-brown sandy-clay with stones and organic material and **F314** was grey-brown gritty clay with sand and stones. These appeared to represent the final infilling of Ditch 2.

Shallow linear ditches

Shallow linear 1

F324 was the cut of a shallow linear feature on the western side of the site, on the same line as the eastern part of Ditch 2. It started 0.25m from the point where Ditch 2 turned northward and continued to the west for at least 5.5m to beyond the limits of the excavation. It was 1.06m wide, 0.35m in depth and contained two fills, **F322** and **F323**. The lower fill (**F323**) was up to 0.17m in depth and composed of large, loose sub-rounded stones of limestone. This was covered by the upper fill (**F322**), a firm medium-brown peat with pebbles, stones and some modern glass that was not retained.

Shallow linear 2

F332 was the cut of a northeast-southwest shallow linear located where Section 3 was excavated through Ditch 1 and the eastern terminal of Ditch 2. A modern drainage feature (**F319**) cut through **F332** at the point where it intersected Ditch 1. **F332** was 2.5m wide, up to 0.15m in depth with a gradual break of slope at the top, sloping sides and flat profile at the base. It extended in a southwest direction for at least 5m to beyond the limit of excavation. It contained a single fill (**F331**) of medium sized stones of limestone with some fragments of modern glass that was not retained. This fill extended into Ditch 1 where it overlay fill **F329**, distinguishing this layer from the lower stony fill (**F306/318**) of Ditch 1.

Modern Features

The cut (F319) for a modern plastic drainage pipe cut through the fills of Ditch 1 and Shallow linear 2. It appeared to continue across the fills of Ditch 2 in a northwest-southeast direction and was visible on the surface for approximately 4m. It was up to 0.6m in depth and the base of the cut was 0.12m wide containing a plastic pipe surrounded by fine gravel (F333) 0.37m in depth. The upper part of the cut splayed outward and contained a fill (F334) of red-brown clay silt pebbles and grit.

Two further modern drainage features were exposed during the stripping in the north-eastern part of the cutting. They were each 2.75m wide and set parallel 0.75m apart running in a northwest-southeast direction for at least 14.5m. Test trenches were excavated across each of the features that revealed them to be shallow drainage channels with one containing a piece of plastic close to the base of the fill. They appeared to relate to drainage works undertaken by the farmer 15- 20 years ago.

Topsoil

The topsoil in the area was a very disturbed, well-humified fen peat mixed with clay, sand and stones. It was subject to considerable recent disturbance by heavy machinery and there was no apparent subsoil over the natural.

4.3 Archaeological Finds

During the excavation a considerable number of objects of modern date were uncovered but were not retained. These included pieces of plastic, green bottle glass, iron and bone from the principal fill of Ditch 2 (F304), green bottle glass from the fills of Shallow linear 1 & 2 and from F329 that covered the stone fill at the base of Ditch 1.

A number of other ceramics recovered from F304, the fill of Ditch 2, were retained, as they may be hand-painted wares (A001-011:304:1-13). Two objects were retained from the lower fill of Ditch 3 (F315). One is a piece of late medieval pottery (A001-011:315:2) and the second is a piece of brick (A001-011:315:1). It is likely that both of these objects were residual in the soil before forming part of the fill of the ditch but they were retained to help establish a *terminus ante quem* for the site. A catalogue of finds from the site is included in Appendix 5.

Pottery

The pottery assemblage consists of 14 fragments of post-medieval pottery: 7 fragments of Staffordshire slipware (18th – 19th c.), 4 fragments of stoneware (18th – 20th c.), 1 fragment of transfer printed ware (M18th – 20th c.) and 2 unidentified pottery fragments (**F304** and **F315**).

Brick

A hand-made brick fragment was also recovered at the site (**F315**).

4.4 Archaeological Samples

Once it was established that the site dated to the 18th/19th century or later no samples were retained from the excavations and no post-excavation processing is required.

5 Conclusion

The results of the excavations indicate that the series of features at Stonehousefarm 2.1 & 2.2 relate to drainage and reclamation dating from the 18th/19th centuries or later. The earliest find from the site, a sherd of late medieval pottery, comes from the fill (**F315**) of Ditch 3. However, a fragment of brick was recovered from the same context and it is likely that the pottery was residual from earlier activity in the area. The antiquity of brick production in the area has not yet been established although large-scale production seems likely to post-date the construction of the Kilbeggan branch of the Grand Canal.

The excavation of other sites on this project (Stonehousefarm 1 & 5.1) and an analysis of the landscape history suggest that the area was subject to considerable changes from the late 18th century up to the 1970s. The modern nature of many of the finds from Stonehousefarm 2 and the evidence for recent drainage works indicate that this wet part of the field was subject to considerable reclamation in recent years. The creation of Ditches 1- 3 may have occurred over a period of time from the 18th century onward with a series of infillings occurring up to recently. The fact that they are not represented on any of the various editions of the OS 6" map suggests that they never formed part of a recognisable or formal system of drainage or enclosure.

The area of cobbles **F320** was truncated by Ditches 1 & 2 (**F306/308** & **F307**). At an early stage of the excavation it appeared to form a surface deliberately placed between the ditches, perhaps forming part of a lane or access way across the ditches, but this was not borne out by excavation.

The lower fills of Ditch 1 (**F305/321/326**) and Ditch 3 (**F315**) were of loose stones and were intended to function as drains. The sequence of fills in Ditch 1 indicates that it was not immediately back filled. Fill **F331** of Shallow linear 2 lay over fill **F329** of Ditch 1 which suggests that Shallow linear 2 was used to drain the southern area of this field into the partly filled cut of Ditch 1 (**F306/318**).

The peat fill (**F302/311**) of Ditch 2 indicates that it was an open ditch that may have served as either a boundary or an open drain. The fact that it became deeper as it approached the lower-lying peat basin supports this and it is likely that this was the main drainage outflow from the area. The centreline testing did not identify features on the southern side of the centreline and it is not clear what a boundary in this area would delimit. The older farm buildings are located c. 140m to the south and there is no evidence of outbuildings or enclosures in the vicinity of Stonehousefarm 2. Given the

alignment of Ditch 1 and the eastern portion of Ditch 2 parallel to the wetland margin, it is possible that these were intended to serve as both drainage ditches and boundaries to delimit the extent of the unsafe wetter areas and control the movement of farm animals.

Shallow linears 1 & 2 were addressed within the excavation strategy because of their proximity to the Ditches 1 & 2. The fills of both features contained modern glass and they are likely to date to the late 19th or early 20th centuries at the earliest.

The area in which the features are located is very low-lying and wet and the excavation revealed a sequence of drainage and reclamation undertaken over a period of up to 200 years. Small, localised drainage schemes in such areas tend to require considerable maintenance and redevelopment. When a more extensive drainage network is established, beyond the limits of individual farms, a significant impact can be made on the water table resulting in the permanent reclamation of wetland areas. At Stonehousefarm it appears that a series of localised drainage works were put in place over time until the low-lying basin was finally reclaimed with arterial drainage. At that point small modern plastic drains became sufficient to make the area agriculturally viable.

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Appendix 1

Recorded Archaeological Sites and Monuments

The recorded archaeological sites from the Sites and Monuments Records for Co. Westmeath in the vicinity of the excavated sites are listed below. The area examined covers a radius of approximately 2.5km from the excavated sites. The townlands examined were Aghuldred, Ballinderry Big, Brownscurragh, Cappalahy, Demesne or Mearsparkfarm, Hallsfarm, Kilbeggan, Kilbeggan South, Skeahanagh, Stonehousefarm, Tonaphort. All monuments are listed in a standard format as follows:

List of Sites and Monuments:

Townland	SMR No.	Classification	NGR Easting	NGR Northing
Description				
Kilbeggan	WM038-017---	Town	233360	235370
Description				
Kilbeggan	WM038-01702-	Abbey (site)		
Description				
Kilbeggan	WM038-01701-	Graveyard	233140	235250
Description				
Skeanhagh	WM038-027---	Earthwork (site)	235530	234520
In pasture, at the top of a rise. Good views in all directions. A levelled circular enclosure, delimited by a very low profile trace of an earthen bank. A NNW to SSE field boundary possibly truncated the western side of this site.				
Stonehousefarm	WM038-028---	Ringfort	234250	234110
Diameter of site NE-SW is 21m. This is a roughly circular site enclosed by 2 banks, the inner one being wider. The inner bank seems original. There is a possible entrance to the south. The interior of the site is saucer shaped but with a general slope down from N to S. There is no evidence of structures. The site is on poor pasture land and the land around is boggy, especially to the South. There are scarps outside the site marking the edge of this boggy land. There is a large limestone boulder just outside the site which shows signs of water erosion. (B.R 23/8/77) The earthwork consists of a low outer bank, inside this is a fairly wide shallow fosse. This is a very wide low bank inside the fosse. This inner area encloses an area approx. 19m in diameter N-S. The site is partly overgrown with trees and bushes. The earthwork is situated in rather low lying rushy pasture land. (J. Reynolds 24/10/73)				

Appendix 2

Previous Archaeological Investigations from the area

A search was conducted of the online Excavations Database (www.excavations.ie) to identify previously excavated archaeological sites in the area surrounding the current excavations. More recently published sources such as Excavations 2001 and Excavations 2002 (Bennett 2003; 2004), N6 Athlone – Kinnegad Archaeology & Cultural Heritage (Casey 2002) and the report on the N6 Kinnegad to Athlone Dual Carriage, Advance Archaeological Investigation, Contract 2: Tyrrellspass to Kilbeggan (CRDS 2004) were also consulted. The excavations are listed in a standard format as follows:

Townland/Site Number	Year: Excavation No.
Site type	National Grid
Author	Source
Description	

Demesne or Mearsparkfarm 3	2004: 04E0879
Pit/post pit	234564, 234340
CRDS	CRDS 2004
Deep narrow linear shaped pit (L 1.1m, Wth 0.52m, D 0.3m) containing decayed and burnt stone, charcoal and a silt fill with inclusions of burnt clay and a mid-grey colour. Partially covered by redeposited natural that contained the same inclusions but to a lesser extent. Undercut at western end, and the axis of the undercut means that any post or stake would have been placed in the feature at an approximately 45 degree angle. Fill similar to burnt mound material, and so may be cast-in from a mound. Located in cornfield, on a level plateau.	

Demesne or Mearsparkfarm 4	2004: 04E0879
Burnt mound	234693, 234394
CRDS	CRDS 2004
A thin oval shaped spread of burnt mound material (L 10.75m, Wth 6.7m, D 0.15m), containing frequent charcoal and heat-shattered stones overlying a natural of orangey brown sandy silt. The spread is intermittent and no evidence for a trough or hearth was recorded. Located towards the base of a slope adjacent to bog. A horse skeleton was uncovered in the fill of a field boundary 9m to the south.	

Demesne or Mearsparkfarm 5	2004: 04E0879
Cruciform pit	234815, 234354
CRDS	CRDS 2004
Cruciform shaped pit (L 5.35m, Wth 4.1m, D 0.51m) containing three fills with the middle layer rich in charcoal. The sides of the cut are slightly irregular, the base is deep and concave and the side 'arms' are shallow. Located on the side of a moderately sized hill overlooking an area of wetland.	

Demesne or Mearsparkfarm 6.1	2004: 04E0879
Burnt mound material	234950, 234387
CRDS	CRDS 2004
A small, shallow roughly circular spread of burnt mound material (L 3.8m, Wth 2.5m, D 0.15m), containing frequent amounts of charcoal and heat shattered stones. Located up slope from a boggy area two transects from F27. Two adjacent areas of brown, silty clay appear unrelated and may represent disturbance.	

Demesne or Mearsparkfarm 6.2 Shallow pit CRDS	2004: 04E0879 234917, 234391 CRDS 2004
<p>A shallow irregularly shaped pit (L 1.54m, Wth 0.92m, D 0.2m) containing a fill of grey clay with some charcoal and burnt stone similar to a burnt mound. It has an irregular-concave profile that is deeper to the south and gradually shallower to the north. It varies from 0.06-0.20m in depth. It is located up slope from a boggy area two transects from F26.</p>	
Demesne or Mearsparkfarm 6.3 Burnt mound material CRDS	2004: 04E0879 234982, 234374 CRDS 2004
<p>A small, shallow, crescent shaped deposit of burnt mound material (L 4.45m, Wth 3.05m, D 0.15m), containing frequent amounts of charcoal and heat shattered stones. It is located up slope from a boggy area, 5m north and down slope of a possible hearth F29 which may be related. F30 is located at a similar level on the slope one transect to the east.</p>	
Demesne or Mearsparkfarm 6.4 Possible hearth CRDS	2004: 04E0879 234982, 234368 CRDS 2004
<p>A hearth (L 1.65m, Wth 1.15m) defined on one side by oxidised clay with large stones around the edges. Contains charcoal and stones. It is located up slope from a boggy area, 5m south and upslope of a spread of burnt mound material F28 that may be related. F30 is located at a similar level on the slope one transect to the east.</p>	
Demesne or Mearsparkfarm 6.5 Burnt mound CRDS	2004: 04E0879 234996, 234372 CRDS 2004
<p>A large deposit of burnt mound material (L 11.5m, Wth 7.4m, D 0.2m) containing frequent charcoal and heat-shattered stones, which appears to be deeper up slope. It is located on a hill of moderate size at the edge of a boggy area. F28 & F29 are located at a similar level on the slope one transect to the west.</p>	
Demesne or Mearsparkfarm 7.1 Possible trough CRDS	2004: 04E0879 235018, 234425 CRDS 2004
<p>Partially exposed oval pit (L 0.59m, Wth 0.33m, D 0.12m) with a burnt timber at the base and filled with grey clay beneath a thin horizon of peat. Possibly a trough though no obviously associated burnt mound was found in the immediate vicinity. A small burnt mound (F42) is located in an adjacent transect and there is burnt mound activity in field 239 and the field immediately to the west. Located on ground overlooking an area of bog.</p>	
Demesne or Mearsparkfarm 7.2 Burnt mound CRDS	2004: 04E0879 235032, 234436 CRDS 2004
<p>A small, shallow deposit of burnt mound material (L 7.4m, Wth 3.85m, D 0.15m), containing charcoal and heat shattered stones. Some of the limits are poorly defined and the spread is not uniform across the area. Located on a steep slope overlooking an area of bog at the end of the transect. A possible trough (F41) is located in the adjacent centreline trench.</p>	
Demesne or Mearsparkfarm 8.1 Three deposits of charcoal CRDS	2004: 04E0879 235077, 234438 CRDS 2004
<p>Three small, thin deposits of charcoal and ash like material (L 3.6m, Wth 1.9m, D 0.06m) located at the topsoil/subsoil boundary. F43 is was 1.2m from F43b and 2.6m from F43c with a distance of 1.6m from F43b to F43c. It is likely that these deposits represent peripheral or disturbed material from the spreads of burnt mound material c. 20m to the south in the opposing transect. Further less well contexted occurrences of charcoal noted in adjacent transects. This feature was resolved with no finds recovered and it was not possible to recover a securely contexted dating sample. F43a: A slight sub-circular depression (0.6x0.2x0.01m) with uneven sides and a fill of grey clay and charcoal. F43b: A slight sub-circular depression (0.4x0.22x0.02m) with uneven sides and a fill of dark-brown silty sand topsoil with charcoal and ash like material. F43c: A narrow depression (0.46x0.08x0.06m) with steep sides and a pronounced concave base and a fill of grey clay, charcoal</p>	

Demesne or Mearsparkfarm 8.2 Shallow pit containing burnt mound material CRDS	2004: 04E0879 235082, 234398 CRDS 2004
<p>A small circular depression (L 1.16m, With 0.67m, D 0.11m) with an uneven, concave base of orange oxidised clay indicating burning. It contained a dark fill of clay, charcoal and stone similar to burnt mound material. It is likely that this feature was a hearth related to the spreads of burnt mound material (F45) 8.4m to the north in the same transect. The feature was resolved with no finds and no dating sample due to its proximity to a substantial site.</p>	
Demesne or Mearsparkfarm 8.3 Spreads of burnt mound material CRDS	2004: 04E0879 235075, 234410 & 235080, 234412 & 235084, 234410 CRDS 2004
<p>Up to eight exposures of burnt mound material (L 14.2m, With 13.1m, D 0.1m) located in the transect and two parallel extra trenches. The material consisted of frequent charcoal and heat shattered sandstone, though these elements were less frequent in places, and the colour of the deposits varied. It was not possible to determine which of the exposures formed single features without further disturbance to the site and the area as a whole was recorded as a single zone. The spreads cover c. 40% of the area exposed with intervals of up to 2m between the deposits. Situated up slope from bog to the north and 8.4m from a shallow burnt pit with burnt mound material (F44) to the south. Three localised areas of burning (F43) were resolved in the opposing transect to the north.</p>	
Hallsfarm 1 Spreads of burnt mound material CRDS	2004: 04E0879 233554, 233681, 233562, 233697, 233566, 233701 & 233568, 233710 CRDS 2004
<p>A large spread of burnt mound material (L 22.03m, With 13.09m, D 0.05m) identified in two transects and two extension trenches in Field 222 and in a transect on the opposite side of the roadway in Field 223. Both fields are under arable cultivation and the site is extensively eroded by modern ploughing.</p> <p>Transect N52.5-585-E in Field 223 contained two small deposits of burnt mound material (L 0.85-0.9m, W 0.52-0.85m) 5m apart and a shallow depression with an organic fill 12.3m further to the north. All of these contexts are the edge of the trench adjacent to the field boundary and extensions were not possible. A linear cut with a fill of blue clay (W 0.7m) ran the length of the transect on the south side and appears to relate to drainage or the former brickworks in the area.</p> <p>The transects and extensions in Field 222 contain ploughed out burnt mound/s. The greatest concentrations of burnt stone and charcoal towards are at the centre of the spreads and there are occasional stones and charcoal in the surrounding area. Recent plough marks cut through the material in transect N52.S-T600-E. No evidence for a trough/s was apparent in the areas exposed.</p>	
Hallsfarm 2.1 Burnt pits CRDS	2004: 04E0879 233591, 233780 & 233592, 233779 CRDS 2004
<p>Two burnt pits 1.95m apart, a patch of burnt clay and small concentrations of charcoal in the vicinity. F96a is located at the junction of the centreline and N52.S-T590-W and F96b at the start of N52.S-590-E. The pits are similar to F111 in Field 221. Located on the lower slopes of a hill with a burnt mound (F97) located 8.2m to the west.</p> <p>F96a: An oval pit (3.4x2.45x0.2+m) with a rim of oxidised clay c. 0.03m wide with charcoal concentrated at some points around the edge. The base curves and there is a rich horizon of charcoal at a depth of 0.13m below a fill of mottled grey/orange clayey-silt with frequent charcoal. 1.95m to the southeast of the pit is a small area of charcoal with burnt clay around the edges (0.64x0.33x0.02m).</p> <p>F96b: A sub-circular pit (1.35x1.14m) with oxidised clay around the edges similar in size and fill to F96a. Three shallow linear features with charcoal rich fills run from the edge of the pit to the northwest and southeast.</p>	
Hallsfarm 2.2 Burnt mound and pit CRDS	2004: 04E0879 233579, 233781, 233581, 233784 & 233585, 233789 CRDS 2004
<p>A partially ploughed out burnt mound and a three possible pits/post-holes (L 16.8m, With 10.9m, D 0.1m) in the transect and two paralleled extension trenches. The mound is rich in charcoal and burnt stone but only survives to a shallow depth. It is most concentrated in two areas in the transect and northern extension with thin spreads over the remaining areas. Two possible pits/post-holes (diam 0.3-0.65m) are located 0.15m apart between the concentrations in the transect. A third possible pit is</p>	

located in the southern extension trench defined by oxidised clay and charcoal (0.6x0.2m). No evidence for a trough was apparent in the areas exposed. Two large burnt pits (F96) are located 8.2m to the east.

Hallsfarm 2.3 Burnt clay and charcoal deposits CRDS	2004: 04E0879 233580, 233830 CRDS 2004
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An area of oxidised clay and charcoal, a deposit of charcoal and small spreads of charcoal in the area (L 4m, With 1.75m, D 0.1m). The oxidised clay is 'T'-shaped (1.3x1.0x0.03m) outlining an area of charcoal. This is adjacent to an irregular, patchy charcoal deposit (2.0x1.0x0.03m). There are a number of smaller charcoal spreads in the immediate area and charcoal flecking in the surrounding soil. Located on the lower slopes of a hill, 39m from F111 in the opposing transect.

Hallsfarm 2.4 Burnt pit with flue CRDS	2004: 04E0879 233620, 233816 CRDS 2004
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A burnt pit (1.5x0.95x0.15+m) defined by oxidised soil and charcoal around the edges and with a possible flue (0.85x0.5m) at the north-western end. Fill of mid-brown sandy silty with frequent charcoal and some large stones. Similar to burnt pits (F96a&b) in Field 222. Located on the lower slopes of a hill, 39m from F99 in the opposing transect.

Hallsfarm 3 Small burnt pit or hearth CRDS	2004: 04E0879 233614, 233896 CRDS 2004
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A small oblong burnt pit or hearth (1.5x0.7x0.07+m) similar to F96a&b in Field 222 but on a smaller scale. It is orientated northwest-southeast and defined by a rim of oxidised clay with a fill of mid-brown silty-sand but with no charcoal. Situated on the side of a hill rising to a crest in Field 220 and upslope from other burnt features in Field 221.

Kilbeggan, Main St No archaeological significance Frank Ryan, 41 Parnell Road, Harolds Cross, Dublin 12.	1992 2332, 2351 excavations.ie
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The site was monitored prior to construction of premises in accordance with a condition of the notification of decision to grant planning permission.
Foundation trenches were dug with a J.C.B. to natural subsoil. Nothing of archaeological interest was present.

Kilbeggan, Old Graveyard Abbey (site) (SMR 038-01702) Alan Hayden	2003:03E1503 Egan 2004
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Recent archaeological work was carried out to the south of the town in the vicinity of the old graveyard at Reilig field, which, revealed various medieval deposits. Test excavations and an extensive geophysical survey (Hayden A. Licence 03E1503, McCarthy M, GeoArc Ltd. 2003) of the area revealed the location of the Cistercian abbey to the west of the graveyard, which, included a church, cloister, chapter house and other buildings. To the east and south of the graveyard two fulachta fiadh, a grain drying kiln and associated hearth, numerous drainage features, infilled gullies and ditches and a possible medieval field system were revealed. The archaeological assessment of the area also concluded that the early medieval ecclesiastical site may extend into the area west of the graveyard but the majority of the site probably lies beneath the graveyard. The grain drying kiln is thought to be of early medieval date and therefore associated with the early medieval ecclesiastical site.

Kilbeggan, Tullamore Road Town (SMR 038:017) Dominic Delany, 31 Ashbrook, Oranmore, Co. Galway.	1999: 99E0062 23336, 23537
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Test excavation was undertaken before the construction of two proposed dwellings at Tullamore Road, Kilbeggan, Co. Westmeath, on 6 February 1999. The site is adjacent to a recorded monument. Five test-trenches (average length 40m) were excavated, and two stone-lined drains, a pit and a circular, stone-lined well, all modern, were encountered. No archaeological deposits or features were found.

Kilbeggan, Main St No archaeological significance (SMR 038:017) Sebastien Joubert, Horge house, Camp, Co. Kerry.	2001: 01E0787 23336, 23537
<p>Pre-construction testing was carried out at Main street, Kilbeggan, in August 2001, prior to the construction of a residential extension to the rear of the Ramble Inn Pub. The site was in the zone of archaeological potential associated with the town.</p> <p>Three test-trenches were mechanically opened. No archaeological deposits or features were encountered. All deposits recorded were of recent date and it was supposed that the site had been disturbed in recent times. Plastic objects were found in the third test-trench on top of the boulder clay, 0.9m below ground level.</p>	
Kilbeggan South 1.1 Burnt pit CRDS	2004: 04E0879 233591, 234202 CRDS 2004
<p>A small, oblong/oval burnt feature (measuring 1.7m by .75m) located c. 6.5m west of F101. A slot section excavated through it revealed a depth of 5-6cm. The cut has sloping sides and a gradual break of slope at the top and base which is very slightly concave. The feature contained a single fill consisting of a grey sandy clay mixed with burnt clay and charcoal. It contained a concentration of sub-rounded stones with maximum dimensions of 6cm. The fill contained slightly more charcoal towards the base and was slightly more mottled yellow in colour. This has been interpreted as the fill getting mixed with the subsoil rather than a separate filling action. The feature does not display a large amount of vitrified clay or burning along the base of the feature. As such it is more likely to be associated with a period of isolated burning, although it may have some related function to the pit furnace F101.</p>	
Kilbeggan South 1.3 Charcoal spread CRDS	2004: 04E0879 233558, 234190 CRDS 2004
<p>A charcoal spread located to the west of F100 and F101, which measured 1.8m x 0.8m x 0.01m. The spread consisted of a damp charcoal lens with occasional fire reddened clay. The charcoal was quite organic and woody. The date or function of this feature could not be ascertained.</p>	
Skeahanagh 3 Pit burial (animal) CRDS	2004: 04E0879 235392, 234433 CRDS 2004
<p>Oval pit containing an articulated sheep burial located east of a vernacular house and outbuildings (in ruins) in Field 242. The pit measures 1.26m x 0.69m and is 28cm in depth. The cut is orientated NW-SE and appears to consist of two separate cutting actions which are almost certainly contemporary. The main cut has almost vertical sides and a flat base, this was deepened, however, with a second more rounded cut that has a concave base and sloping sides. This second cut was probably intended to accommodate the animal. The fill was a mid-brown clayey silt mixed with a large amount of brown, compact, slightly sandy silt. This was yellow in colour with frequent grit inclusions and was consistent with the subsoil in the area. It probably represents the backfilling and immediate redeposition of the subsoil after the 'grave' was cut. Four vertebrae were retained (04E0879:4-7) and were subsequently identified as sheep (M. McQuade, pers. comm.). The date of the feature could not be ascertained.</p>	
Skeahanagh 4 Burnt mound CRDS	2004: 04E0879 235223, 234496 CRDS 2004
<p>A deep burnt mound (L 6.1m, Wth 4.85m, D 0.4m) immediately below the sod which appears to survive to full depth. The mound is composed of heat shattered stone and charcoal in a matrix of dark sand and silt. The highest part of the mound is a crest on the southern side before it falls away steeply to the underlying mineral soil. Much of the stone in the mound is sandstone. It is located on the margin of the bog sitting on the subsoil on the southern side and in the peat on the northern side. Outwash from the mound occurs on the surrounding soils to the south and in the peats. The mineral soil beneath the mound slopes downward rapidly and the peat is over 1.2m in depth immediately to the north of the site. A natural timber, roots and small wood fragments were noted in the peat none of which had indications of woodworking. No evidence for a trough or hearth was noted although the full surface of the site was not exposed.</p>	

Stonehousefarm 5.2 Localised burning CRDS	2004: 04E0879 234064, 234335 CRDS 2004
<p>Oval shaped area of oxidised natural (L 0.64m, Wth 0.36m, D 0.02m) indicating localised burning. Located below a topsoil of mid-brown sandy-silt (D 0.17m) and a subsoil of light brown sandy-silt (D 0.07m). The natural is an orangey-brown sandy clay and the feature was identified by a marked reddening of the clay. Located close to the field boundary between Fields 231/232 upslope from deep peats in Field 231. No further archaeological features or finds in the immediate area and no samples could be taken for dating purposes. This feature is resolved.</p>	

Appendix 3

Archaeological Finds from the area

A search was undertaken of the files of the National Museum of Ireland, Kildare Street, Dublin 2 and of a range of published catalogues of prehistoric material: Raftery (1983), Eogan (1965; 1983; 1994), Harbison (1968; 1969a; 1969b) and the Irish Stone Axe Project Database. The townlands examined were Aghuldred, Ballinderry Big, Brownscurragh, Cappalahy, Demesne or Mearsparkfarm, Hallsfarm, Kilbeggan, Kilbeggan South, Skeahanagh, Stonehousefarm, Tonaphort. No archaeological finds were identified from these sources. A number of artefacts were recovered from the area during the completion of the N6 Kinnegad to Athlone Dual Carriage, Advance Archaeological Investigation, Contract 2: Tyrrellspass to Kilbeggan (CRDS 2004) and these are summarised below in a standard format as follows:

Museum No. / Reg-No.	Townland/Site Number
Classification Notes	
04E0579:01	Stonehousefarm 1
Brown Ware sherd Ceramic sherd with brown glaze (5.5x5.2x1.1cm). Recovered <i>ex situ</i> at C18th (?) house.	
04E0579:02	Stonehousefarm 1
Brown Ware sherd Ceramic sherd with brown glaze (3.0x2.3x0.6cm). Recovered <i>ex situ</i> at C18th (?) house.	
04E0579:03	Stonehousefarm 1
Crockery Ceramic sherd (4.9x2.9x0.3cm). Recovered <i>ex situ</i> at C18th (?) house.	
04E0579:04-07	Skeahanagh 3
Sheep vertebrae Four vertebrae samples from a sheep burial in a pit.	
04E0579:08	Ardnaglew 3
Retouched flint flake Flint flake with retouched edge (4.3x3.9x0.3cm). Possible scraper. Recovered during testing of a burnt mound.	
04E0579:09	Kilbeggan
Poss. Medieval iron knife Iron knife (11.2x2.1x0.3cm) with broken straight-backed blade (L 5.6cm) and width increasing to break (1.6-2.1cm). Pronounced rounding and thickening (L 0.9, diam. 1.1-1.4cm) between blade and tang (L 5.2cm). Recovered from topsoil. Possibly Medieval.	

04E0579:14-15	Demesne or Mearsparkfarm 2
<p>Flint scraper/broken bland and a misc. flint fragment This site was excavated as part of the current project (A001-013) and these objects have been included in the catalogue of finds from the site. See Appendix 5.</p>	
04E0579:16	Demesne or Mearsparkfarm
<p>Saddle quern Sub-rectangular sandstone saddle quern (34.4x15.2x8.4cm; Weight <i>c.</i> 7kg) with large quartz pebble inclusions. Entire upper surface is ground and is longitudinally concave and transversely convex. Recovered from among stone fill in a field drain.</p>	

Appendix 4

Feature Registers

Feature numbers have been taken out consecutively as needed starting from number F1. Each site was given an allocation of 100 feature numbers with these been allocated on order of excavation. The first 100 were given to Stonehousefarm 6. In the case that more than 100 contexts were encountered on a single site a second block of 100 numbers was taken out. This happened only in the case of Stonehousefarm 6 and Demesne or Mearsparkfarm 2 with the smaller sites been contained comfortably within a block of 100. The register contains as brief description of the feature, giving dimensions, shape, composition and texture. A number of feature numbers were given to features that were revealed as resulting from natural processes. These numbers have been retained in the record but are denoted as 'non-archaeological features (N.A.F).

A001-011 & 012 Stonehousefarm 2.1 & 2.2 Feature Register				
Feature	Feature Group	Feature Type	Dimensions	Level
F300	<i>Topsoil</i>	Topsoil	L ---m, Wth ---m, D 0.35m	OD ---m
Description: A friable, wet dark brown to black peat with stones. Interpretation: F300 was the peaty topsoil in the area of this site.				
F301	<i>Ditch 1</i>	Fill	L 30m, Wth 1.7m, D 0.1m	OD 67.625m
Description: A friable dark brown peaty clay with some stones. Interpretation: F301 was the tertiary fill of drainage ditch cut F306.				
F302	<i>Ditch 2</i>	Fill	L 27m, Wth 1.4m, D 0.22m	OD 67.39m
Description: A firm dark brown peat with stones. Interpretation: F302 was the tertiary fill of the E-W leg of drainage ditch cut F307.				
F303	<i>Ditch 1</i>	Fill	L 30m, Wth 0.6m, D 0.22m	OD 67.585m
Description: A friable grey-brown sandy-silt with stones and large amounts of sand. Interpretation: F303 was a secondary fill of drainage ditch cut F306.				
F304	<i>Ditch 1</i>	Fill	L 30m, Wth 1.9m, D 0.45m	OD 67.615m
Description: A firm dark brown gritty peat with finds including, pottery (A001/010:304:1>13), glass(dismissed), metal(dismissed) and plastic(dismissed). Interpretation: F304 was a secondary fill of drainage ditch cut F306.				

F305	<i>Ditch 1</i>	Fill	L 30m, Wth 0.62m, D 0.48m	OD 67.075m
Description: A loose stone fill. It consisted of medium to large sized stones with red-orange staining from water drainage. Interpretation: F305 was the stone fill at bottom of drainage ditch F306, aided drainage.				
F306	<i>Ditch 1</i>	Cut	L 30m, Wth 2.3m, D 1.05m	OD 67.625m
Description: A linear shaped ditch cut with a sharp break of slope at the top, with irregular side profiles, a sharp break of slope and concave profile at the base. It was filled by F301, F303, F304, F305, F308, F309, F325, F326. Interpretation: F306 was the cut of an E-W orientated drainage ditch.				
F307	<i>Ditch 2</i>	Cut	L 27m, Wth 1.25m, D 0.47m	OD 67.39m
Description: A linear (L-shaped) ditch cut with a sharp break of slope on top, sloping sides, a sharp break of slope and concave profile at the base. Filled by F302, F311, F312, F313, F314. Interpretation: F307 was the cut of a drainage ditch, shallow to the south along E-W orientation, turned northwards where became deeper and wetter, draining water away to the north. It cut drainage ditch F310 and cobble surface F320.				
F308	<i>Ditch 1</i>	Fill	L 2.5m, Wth 0.37m, D 0.27m	OD 67.245m
Description: A spongy black-brown peat with some stones. Interpretation: F308 was a secondary fill of drainage ditch cut F306.				
F309	<i>Ditch 1</i>	Fill	L 1.5m, Wth 1.8m, D 0.75m	OD 67.628m
Description: A firm dark brown peat with some grit. Interpretation: F309 was a secondary fill in section (2) of ditch cut F306.				
F310	<i>Ditch 3</i>	Cut	L 8.5m, Wth 1.6m, D 0.48m	OD 67.209m
Description: a linear ditch cut with a sharp break of slope on top, concave sides, a sharp break of slope and slightly concave base. It was filled by F315, F316 and F317. Interpretation: F310 was a N-S orientated drainage ditch. It was truncated close to its terminus in the south by drainage ditch F307.				
F311	<i>Ditch 2</i>	Fill	L 8m, Wth 1.25m, D 0.43m	OD 67.169m
Description: A firm black peat with stones. Interpretation: F311 was the main fill of the northern leg of ditch cut F307. Same as fill F302.				
F312	<i>Ditch 2</i>	Fill	L 8m, Wth 0.2m, D 0.13m	OD 67.149m
Description: A plastic grey-black clay-peat with some stones. Interpretation: F312 was a secondary fill of the north leg of ditch cut F307.				
F313	<i>Ditch 2</i>	Fill	L 8m, Wth 0.6m, D 0.13m	OD 67.159m
Description: A firm grey-brown sandy clay with some stones and organic material. Interpretation: F313 was a secondary fill of north leg of drainage ditch cut F307.				

F314	<i>Ditch 2</i>	Fill	L 8m, Wth 0.44m, D 0.11m	OD 67.159m
Description: A friable grey-brown gritty clay with large amounts of sand and some stones. Interpretation: F314 was the tertiary fill of the north leg of drainage ditch cut F307.				
F315	<i>Ditch 3</i>	Fill	L 8m, Wth 0.97m, D 0.29m	OD 67.039m
Description: A loose fill of medium to large sized stones at the base of ditch cut F310. it contained one piece of late medieval pottery, (A001/011:315:2) and a piece of brick, (A001/011:315:1). Interpretation: F315 was stone fill at the bottom of ditch cut F310 placed to facilitate drainage.				
F316	<i>Ditch 3</i>	Fill	L 8m, Wth 0.45m, D 0.25m	OD 67.159m
Description: A friable grey-brown gritty clay with stones, roots and large amounts of sand. Interpretation: F316 was a secondary fill of drainage cut F310.				
F317	<i>Ditch 3</i>	Fill	L 8m, Wth 1.22m, D 0.26m	OD 67.229m
Description: A friable grey gritty clay with stones, roots and large amounts of sand. Interpretation: F317 was the tertiary fill of drainage ditch cut F310.				
F318	<i>Ditch 1</i>	Cut	L 2.87m, Wth 2.35m, D 0.85m	OD 67.63m
Description: A linear ditch cut with a gradual break of slope on the NE, sharp on the SW: sloping sides, a gradual break of slope and concave profile at the base. Filled by F321, F329, F328, F327, F331. Interpretation: F318 was the cut of linear drainage ditch F306 in section 3. It cut the cobble surface F320, was cut by modern pipe trench F319 and also contained F331, the fill of shallow feature F332.				
F319	<i>Drainage</i>	Cut	L 2m, Wth 0.84m, D 0.62m	OD 67.45m
Description: A linear shaped cut for a modern drainage pipe with a sharp break of slope at the top, sloping sides and a sharp break of slope with flat base. Filled by F333 and F334. Interpretation: F319 was the trench cut for a modern, NW-SE orientated, drainage pipe. It cut the fills of drainage ditch cut F318 and F332.				
F320	<i>Surface</i>	Surface	L 4.5m, Wth 3.2m, D 0.12m	OD 67.458m
Description: an indurate deposit of cobbles composed of mostly limestone stones of small to medium size. Interpretation: F320 was a cobble surface located in the SE corner of site. It was cut by drainage ditch F318 and F307.				
F321	<i>Ditch 1</i>	Fill	L 2.87m, Wth 0.7m, D 0.25m	OD 67.238m
Description: a loose fill of medium to large sized sub-rounded stones in the base of drainage cut F318. Interpretation: F321 was a fill of large sub-rounded stones in the bottom of drainage ditch cut F318 placed to facilitate drainage. Same as F305 and F326.				
F322	<i>Drainage</i>	Fill	L 5.5m, Wth 1.06m, D 0.28m	OD 67.578m
Description: A firm medium brown peat with some pebbles and stones. It contained some glass fragments(dismissed). Interpretation: F322 was the main fill of shallow linear ditch F324.				

F323	<i>Drainage</i>	Fill	L 5.5m, Wth 1.06m, D 0.17m	OD 67.4m
Description: A loose stone fill at the base of shallow linear feature F324, composed of large sub-rounded limestone. Interpretation: F323 was a loose stone fill at the bottom of shallow linear feature F324, possibly placed to aid drainage.				
F324	<i>Drainage</i>	Cut	L 5.5m, Wth 1.06m, D 0.35m	OD 67.473m
Description: A linear shaped shallow ditch cut with a sharp break of slope at the top, concave sides, a gradual break of slope and concave profile at the base. Filled by F322 and stone fill F323. Interpretation: F324 was a shallow linear drainage ditch located at the west end of site.				
F325	<i>Ditch 1</i>	Fill	L 1.5m, Wth 1.3m, D 0.23m	OD 67.468m
Description: A plastic mid grey-brown, red flecked clay-silt with large amounts of grit and pebbles. Interpretation: F325 was a secondary fill in (section 2) of drainage ditch cut F306. Same as F329 in F318/(section 3).				
F326	<i>Ditch 1</i>	Fill	L 2m, Wth 1.3m, D 0.1m	OD 67.618m
Description: A loose fill composed of large sub-rounded stones with reddish staining in places from water draining through the ditch F306. Interpretation: F326 was a stone fill at the bottom of ditch cut F306 placed to facilitate drainage.				
F327	<i>Ditch 1</i>	Fill	L 2.87m, Wth 0.95m, D 0.16m	OD 67.59m
Description: A compact light grey clayey-sand with pebbles and some stones. Interpretation: F327 was the tertiary fill of F318, a compact clay deposit similar to the surrounding subsoil.				
F328	<i>Ditch 1</i>	Fill	L 2.87m, Wth 1.05m, D 0.25m	OD 67.55m
Description: A friable dark red-brown clay-silt with large amounts of pebbles and grit, some animal bone and modern pottery (both dismissed). Interpretation: F328 was a secondary fill of ditch cut F318/ F306 (section 3), the same as fills F304 and F309 of drainage ditch cut F306.				
F329	<i>Ditch 1</i>	Fill	L 2.87m, Wth 0.8m, D 0.26m	OD 67.308m
Description: A plastic, mid grey-brown, red flecked clay-silt with large amounts of pebbles, grit and some animal bone and glass (both dismissed). Interpretation: F329 was a secondary fill of F318/F306 (section 3), the same as fill F325 of F306(section 2).				
F330	<i>Void</i>	Void	L ---m, Wth ---m, D ---m	OD ---m
Description: Void Interpretation: Void				
F331	<i>Drainage</i>	Fill	L 5m, Wth 2.5m, D 0.15m	OD 67.678m
Description: loose fill of shallow linear feature F332, composed of medium sized limestones with some fragments of modern glass(dismissed). Interpretation: F331 was the loose stone fill of shallow linear feature F332, possibly to aid drainage. F331 extended into drainage cut F318/F306(section 3) where lay over fill F329.				

F332	<i>Drainage</i>	Cut	L 5m, Wth 2.5m, D 0.15m	OD 67.678m
<p>Description: A linear shallow drainage cut with a gradual break of slope at the top, sloping sides, a gradual break of slope at the base and a straight base profile.</p> <p>Interpretation: F332 was the cut of a shallow linear drainage feature located in the south of site, filled by F331. it was cut by F319, a trench cut for modern pipe drain.</p>				
F333	<i>Modern</i>	Fill	L ---m, Wth 0.16m, D 0.2m	OD 67.318m
<p>Description: A loose pebble fill.</p> <p>Interpretation: F333 was the pebble fill of modern pipe trench F319.</p>				
F334	<i>Modern</i>	Fill	L ---m, Wth 0.84m, D 0.41m	OD 67.62m
<p>Description: A friable dark red-brown clay silt with frequent pebbles and some grit.</p> <p>Interpretation: F334 was the back fill of the modern pipe trench F319.</p>				
F335	<i>Natural</i>	Natural	L ---m, Wth ---m, D ---m	OD ---m
<p>Description: A firm yellow and white mottled clay, gritty in places.</p> <p>Interpretation: F335 was the natural clay subsoil in the area of this site.</p>				

Appendix 5

Finds Registers

A find is numbered with a unique find number, which includes the excavation licence number, the feature number and an individual find number. Finds are numbered according to the feature they were found in. Therefore the find accession number must be read as a combination of licence number, feature number and individual find number.

Site No.	Category	Type	Feature	Description
A001-011:304:1	Ceramic	Ceramic	Fill of ditch	Slipware, 18th -19th C. Rim fragment.
A001-011:304:2	Ceramic	Ceramic	Fill of ditch	Slipware, 18th -19th C. Rim fragment.
A001-011:304:3	Ceramic	Ceramic	Fill of ditch	Stoneware, 18th - 20th C. Base fragment
A001-011:304:4	Ceramic	Ceramic	Fill of ditch	Stoneware, 18th - 20th C. Base fragment
A001-011:304:5	Ceramic	Ceramic	Fill of ditch	Stoneware, 18th - 20th C. Base fragment
A001-011:304:6	Ceramic	Ceramic	Fill of ditch	Stoneware, 18th - 20th C. Base fragment
A001-011:304:7	Ceramic	Ceramic	Fill of ditch	Slipware, 18th -19th C. Body fragment
A001-011:304:8	Ceramic	Ceramic	Fill of ditch	Slipware, 18th -19th C. Body fragment
A001-011:304:9	Ceramic	Ceramic	Fill of ditch	Slipware, 18th -19th C. Body fragment
A001-011:304:10	Ceramic	Ceramic	Fill of ditch	Transfer printed ware, M18th - 20th C.
A001-011:304:11	Ceramic	Ceramic	Fill of ditch	Unidentified.
A001-011:304:12	Ceramic	Ceramic	Fill of ditch	Slipware, 18th -19th C.
A001-011:304:13	Ceramic	Ceramic	Fill of ditch	Slipware, 18th -19th C.
A001-011:315:1	Ceramic	Ceramic	Drain	Hand made brick.
A001-011:315:2	Ceramic	Ceramic	Drain	A fragment of late-medieval pottery with green glaze on the inside. Rim-sherd.

Appendix 6

Register of Samples

Detailed below are the samples from this site which, subject to approval, will be processed. The method of analysis is also outlined. Details on the information it is anticipated will be gained from this analysis are outlined individual excavation reports.

A001-011 & 012 Stonehousefarm 2.1 & 2.2 Sample Register
No Samples were retained from StonehouseFarm 2.1 or 2.2.

Appendix 7

Testing Report extracts for the excavated and associated sites

The following extracts from the Advance Archaeological Investigation, Contract 2: Tyrrellspass to Kilbeggan report (CRDS 2004) indicating the known status, extents and classifications of the features as identified during the centreline testing.

SITE NUMBER	FEATURE	TYPE
Stonehousefarm 2.1	F01	Linear ditch/boundary
FIELD	OWNER	STATUS
231	Frank Mee	Tested
TRENCHES	CHAINAGE	OFFSET
C.T29925-N, C.T29940-N, C.T29955-N, C29975	29950	0-14m
NGR	OD	DEPTH BELOW SURFACE
233913/234341 & 233929/234336 & 233945/234333 & 233962/234329 & 233976/234329	---	0.20
ASSOCIATED FEATURES	PLATES	FIGURE
F02	---	Fig. 5.73
FINDS	ARCHIVE PHOTOS	ARCHIVE DRAWINGS
---	HPIM 0965, 0966, 0967, 0968, 0969, 0976, 0977, 0978, 0979	Plot and Trenching Sheet
LENGTH	WIDTH	DEPTH
50+m	1.9m	0.5m
DIRECTOR	RECOMMENDATION	
CMcD	Resolution	
<p>Linear ditch identified in three northern transects and possible in the centreline. It was traced for a length of 50.8m and is 1.9m wide with a rounded bottom 0.5m in depth. The fill is a peat with some large, angular stones 0.17-0.22m in size. A slot trench was excavated across the feature in C.T29940-N which showed a uniform fill without a concentration of stones at the base. The line of F2 to the north converges with this feature to a minimum distance of 1.9m and the two sites should be considered in tandem. Possibly a former field boundary near the bog margin but it is not indicated on the 1911 ed 6". No corresponding bank was identified and there are a number of drainage and cultivation features in the area.</p>		

SITE NUMBER	FEATURE	TYPE
Stonehousefarm 2.2	F02	Linear ditch/boundary
FIELD	OWNER	STATUS
231	Frank Mee	Tested
TRENCHES	CHAINAGE	OFFSET
C.T29925-N, C.T29940-N	29940	8-15m
NGR	OD	DEPTH BELOW SURFACE
233913/234337 & 233928/234332	---	0.20
ASSOCIATED FEATURES	PLATES	FIGURE
F01	---	Fig. 5.73
FINDS	ARCHIVE PHOTOS	ARCHIVE DRAWINGS
---	HPIM 0976, 0977, 0978, 0979	Plot and Trenching Sheet
LENGTH	WIDTH	DEPTH
15+m	1.8m	0.34m
DIRECTOR	RECOMMENDATION	
CMcD	Resolution	
<p>Linear ditch identified in two northern transects. It is 1.8m wide with a rounded bottom 0.34m in depth. The fill is a mix of clay and peat with occasional small and large stones. A slot trench was excavated across the feature in C.T29940-N which showed a uniform fill without a concentration of stones at the base. The line of F1 to the south converges with this feature to a minimum distance of 1.9m and the two sites should be considered in tandem. Possibly a former field boundary near the bog margin but it is not indicated on the 1911 ed 6". No corresponding bank was identified and there are a number of drainage and cultivation features in the area.</p>		



Plate 1: F301 & F302 pre-excitation



Plate 2: F310, F315, F316 & F317 mid-excitation



Plate 3: F301, F303, F304, F305 & F306 mid-excavation



Plate 4: F307, F311, F312, F313 & F314 mid-excavation



Plate 5: F318, F319, F320 & F321 mid-excavation



Plate 6: F318, F319, F320, F321 & F307 mid-excavation



Plate 7: Selected assemblage of 18th -20th century finds

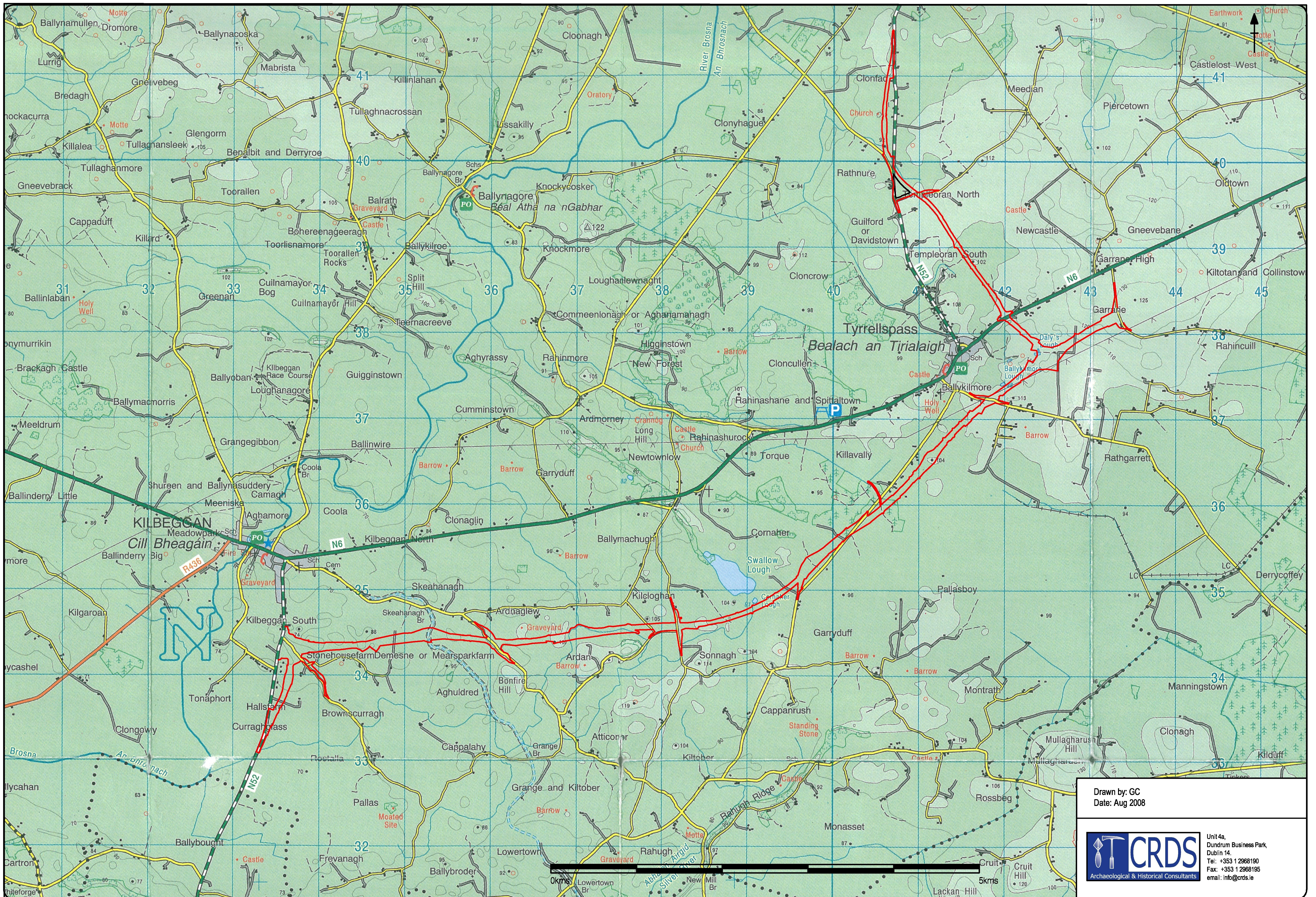


Figure 1 : Extract from EIS showing extent of the road scheme



ORIGINAL SIZE A3



WESTMEATH COUNTY COUNCIL

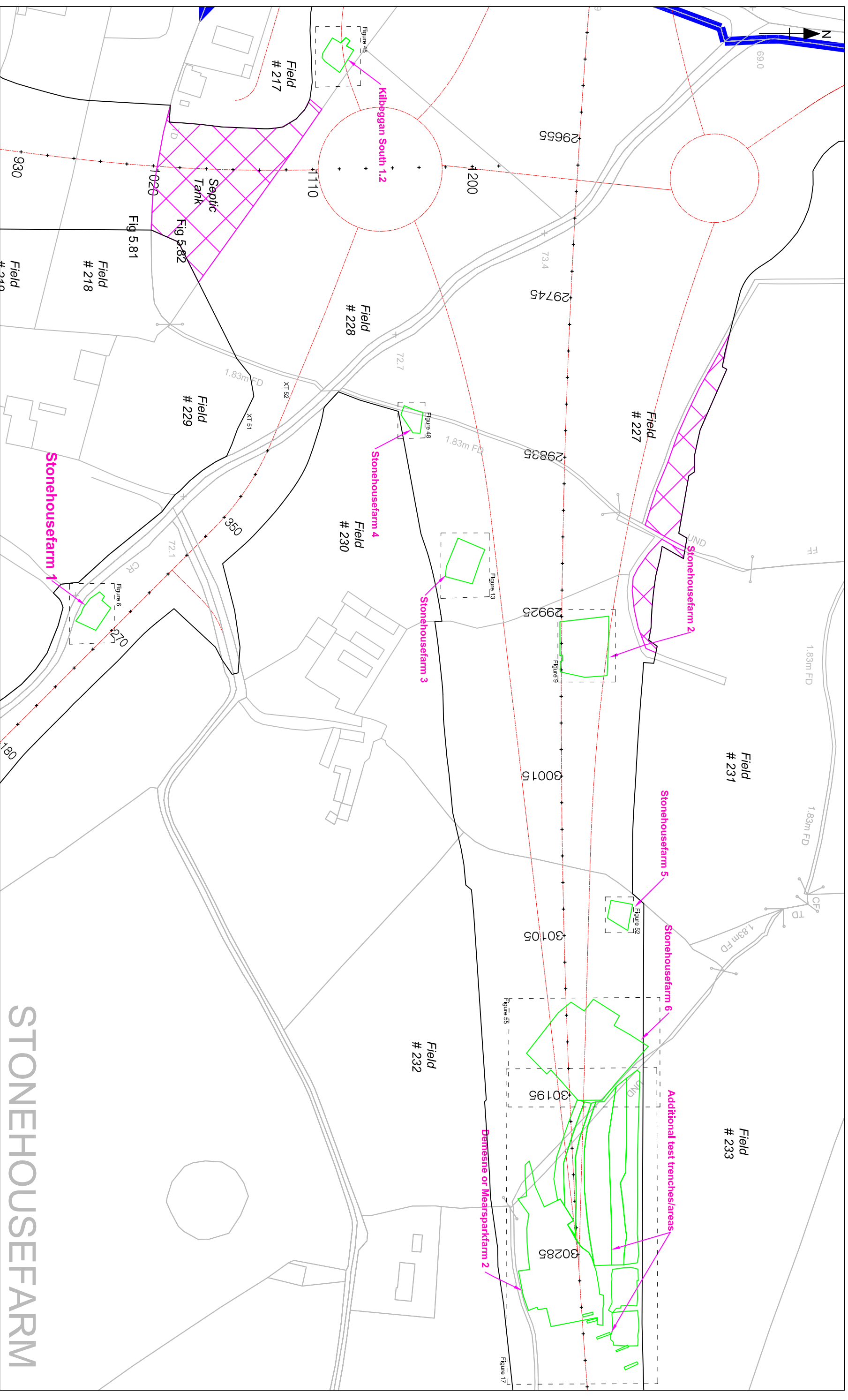
National Roads Design Office
 1st Floor, 1st Floor
 Cl. Westmeath, Westmeath
 John Ahern
 Chartered Engineer MCEI
 Project Engineer

Riada Consult
 Kinnegad to Athlone

18-19 Cumberland St. Durloughaire, Ireland
 Tel: (+353) 01 226 4488 Fax: (+353) 01 226 4488

Rev	By	Date	Description
D	AR	Jul '03	Final Environmental Impact Statement Issue

Project:	N6 Athlone - Kinnegad		
Component:	Proposed Route		
Title:	Location on Aerial Background		
Designed:	Riada	File Name:	21812
Drawn:	PJG	Original Scale:	1 : 10000
Checked:	MOS	Date:	May 2003
			Drawing No:
			Figure 2



STONEHOUSEFARM

N6 Kinnegad to Athlone Dual Carriageway
 Advance Archaeological Investigations
 Contract 2: Kilbeggan to Tyrellspass

Cultural Resource Development Services Ltd.
 Archaeological & Historical Consultants

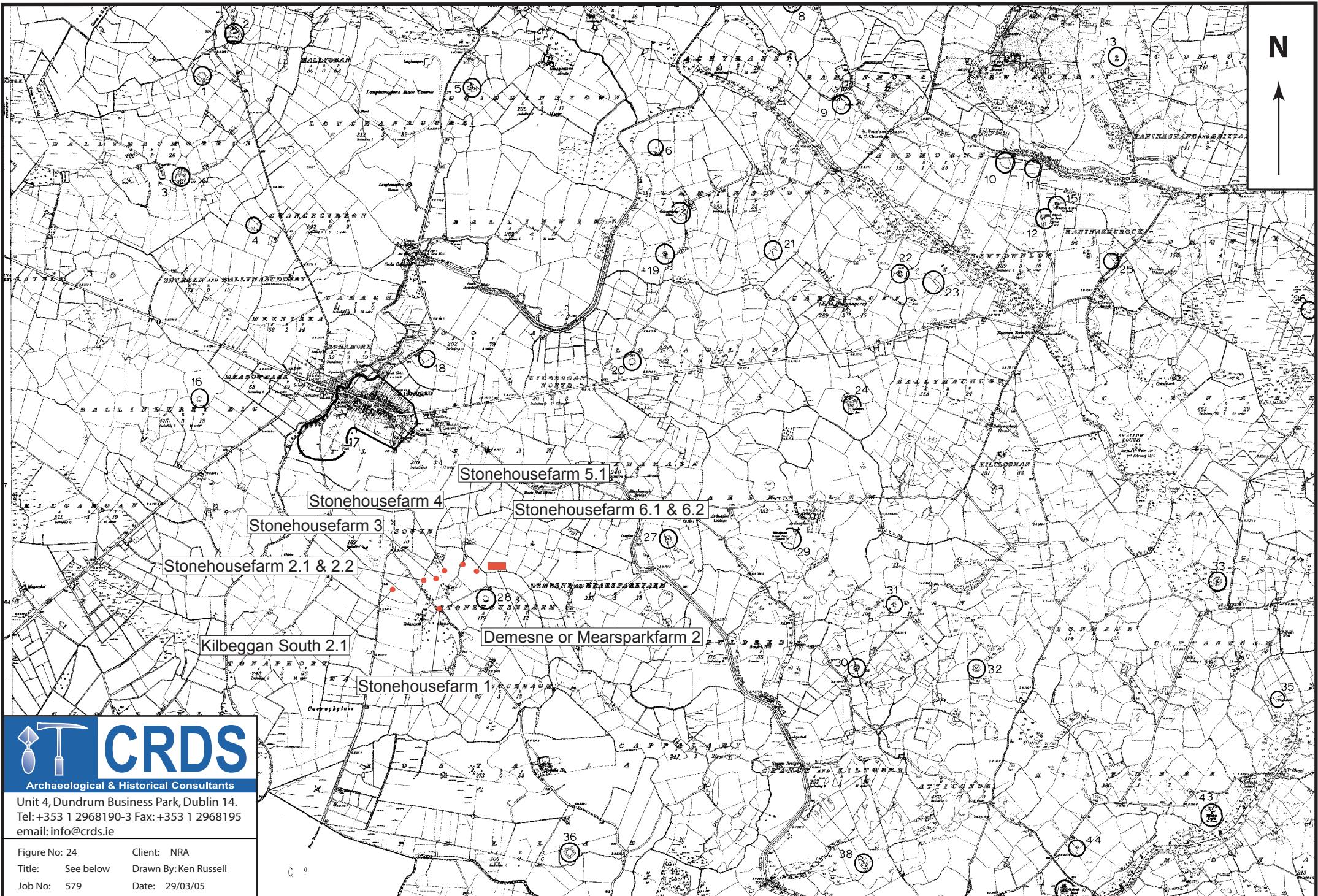
Unit 4
 Dundrum Business Park,
 Dublin 14.
 Tel: +353 1 2968190-3
 Fax: +353 1 2968195
 email: info@crds.ie

KEY

- Extent of Contract 2
- Site Cut
- Area not tested

Figure 3: Site Location Plan

Excavation Licence No:	Status:	Reporting No. & CAD File:
04E0879	Report Draft 3	
Drawn: K Russell	Job No. 579	
Checked: CRDS	Scale: 1:2000	
Approved:	Date: 24/March 2005	







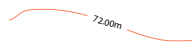













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Figure No: 24	Client: NRA
Title: See below	Drawn By: Ken Russell
Job No: 579	Date: 29/03/05

Figure 4: 1st edition OS RMP Map showing Site Location

Key:

CPO Line	
Limit of excavation	
Grid Point	
Section line	
Section Point	
Feature edge	
Contour Line	
Context cut by another	
Unclear edge	
Fill	
Cut	
Hachure	
Stone	
Charcoal	
Oxidized Natural	
Section Number	
Scale bar	


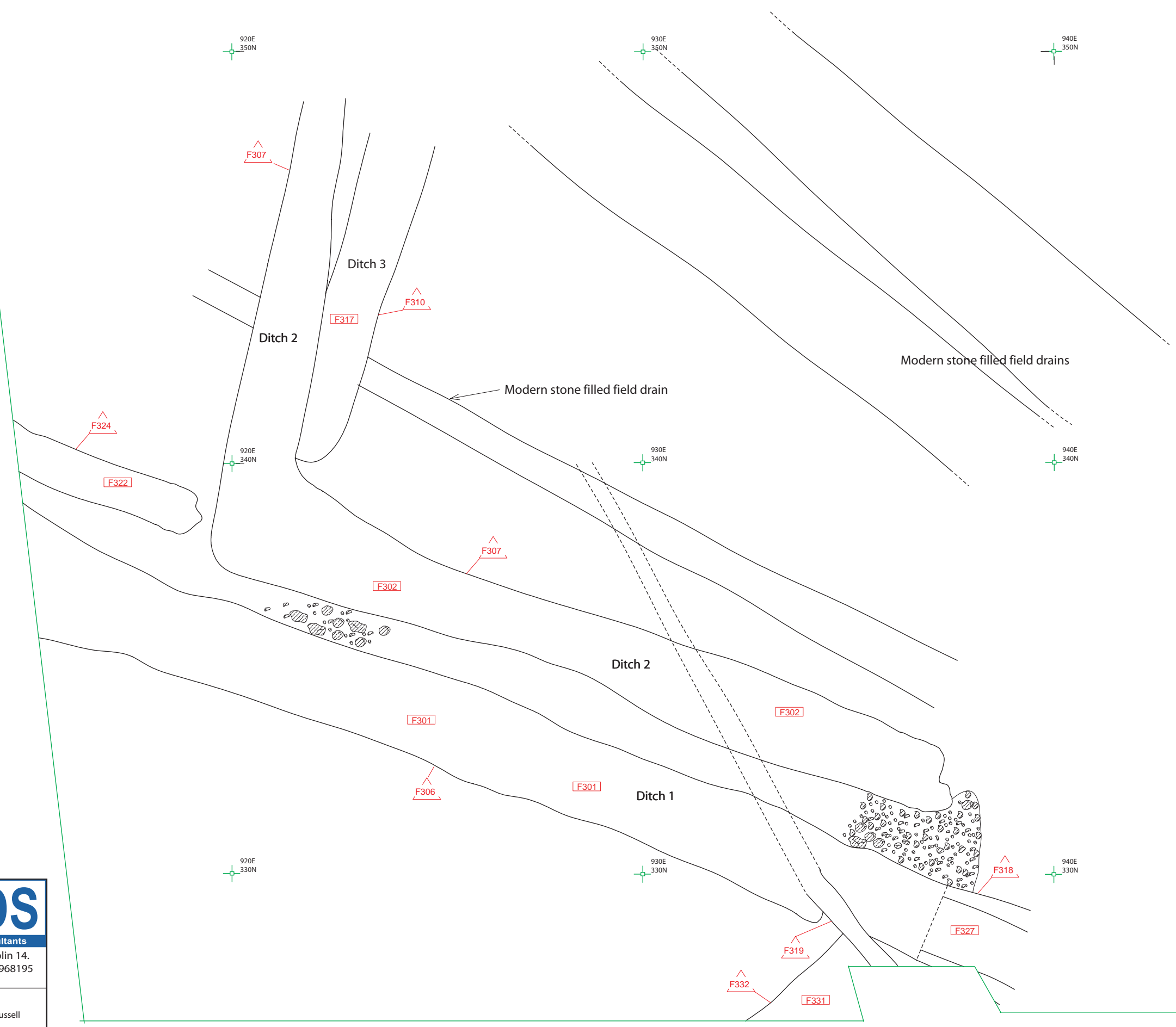
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Figure No: 5 Client: NRA
Title: See below Drawn By: Ken Russell
Job No: 579 Date: 29/03/05

Figure 5: Key



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Figure No: 9	Client: NRA
Title: See below	Drawn By: Ken Russell
Job No: 579	Date: 29/03/05

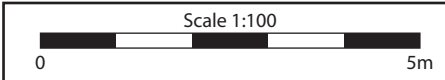
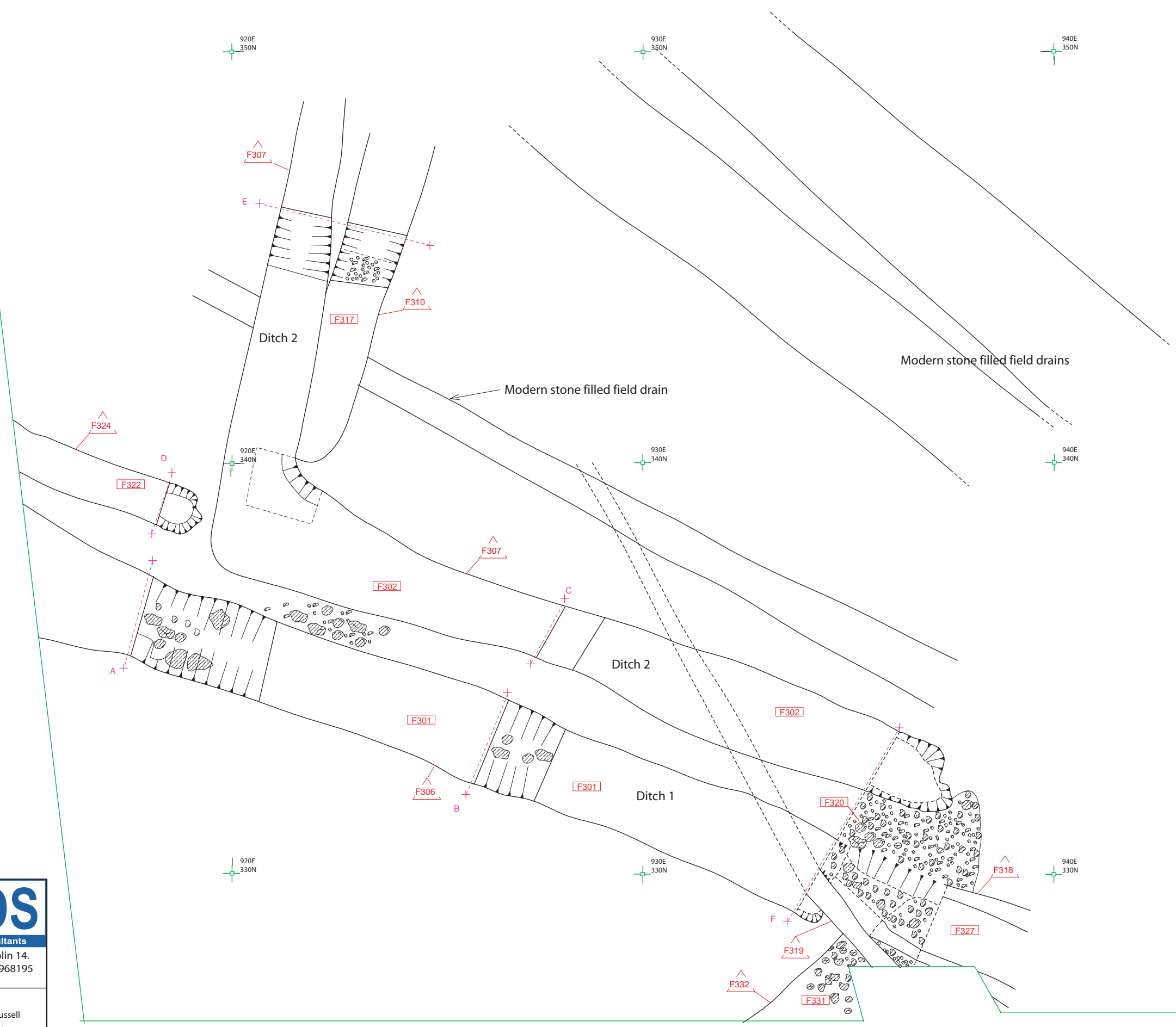


Figure 6: Stonehousefarm 2 - Pre excavation plan

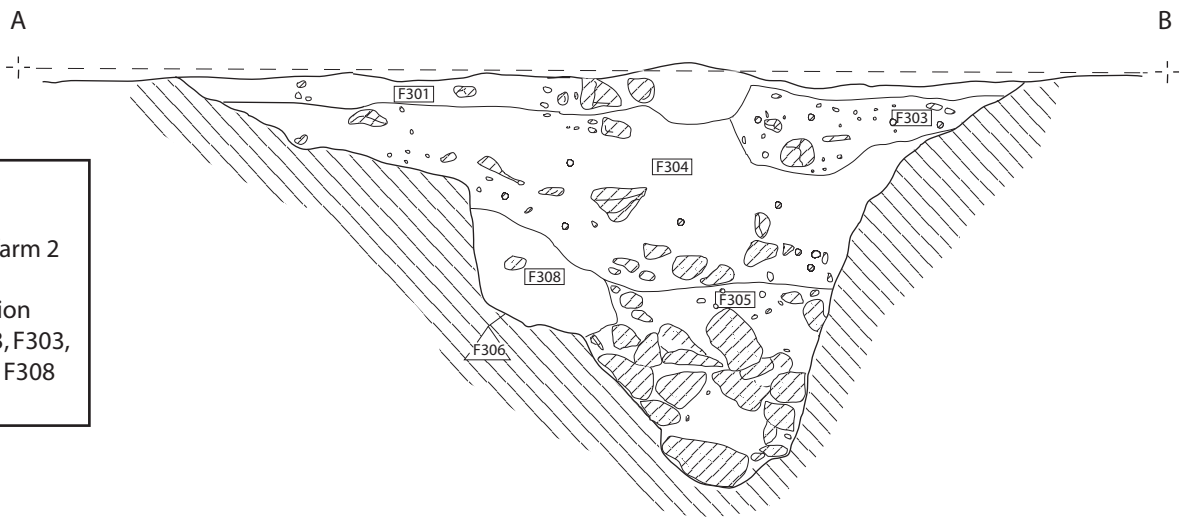


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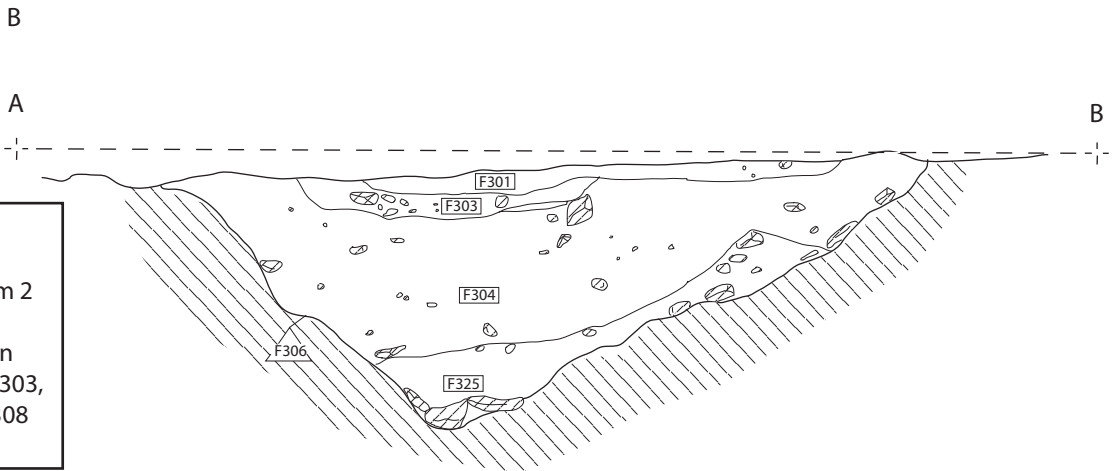
Figure No: 10 Client: NRA
Title: See below Drawn By: Ken Russell
Job No: 579 Date: 29/03/05



Figure 7: Stonehousefarm 2 - Post excavation plan

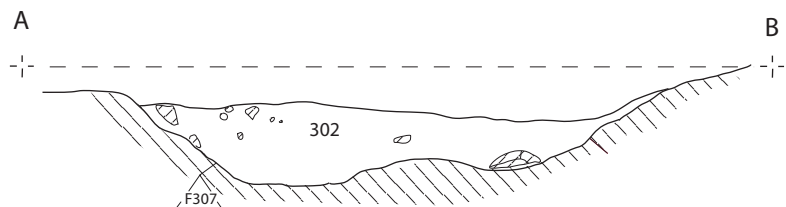


Section A
 A001/011
 Stonehousefarn 2
 Scale 1:20
 E facing section
 of F306, F303, F303,
 F304, F305 & F308
 67.63m OD

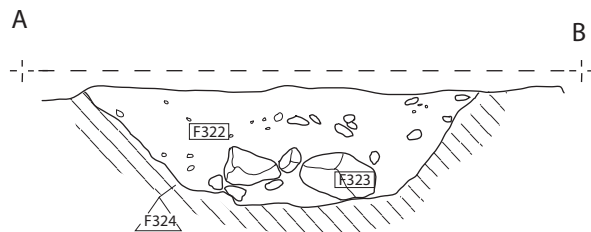


Section B
 A001/011
 Stonehousefarn 2
 Scale 1:20
 W facing section
 of F306, F303, F303,
 F304, F305 & F308
 65.57m OD

Section C
 A001/011
 Stonehousefarn 2
 Scale 1:20
 E facing section
 of F307, F302
 67.49m OD



Section D
 A001/011
 Stonehousefarn 2
 Scale 1:20
 E facing section of
 F324, F322 & F323
 67.62m OD



one

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Figure No: 11	Client: NRA
Title: See below	Drawn By: Ken Russell
Job No: 579	Date: 29/03/05

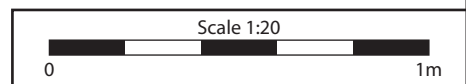
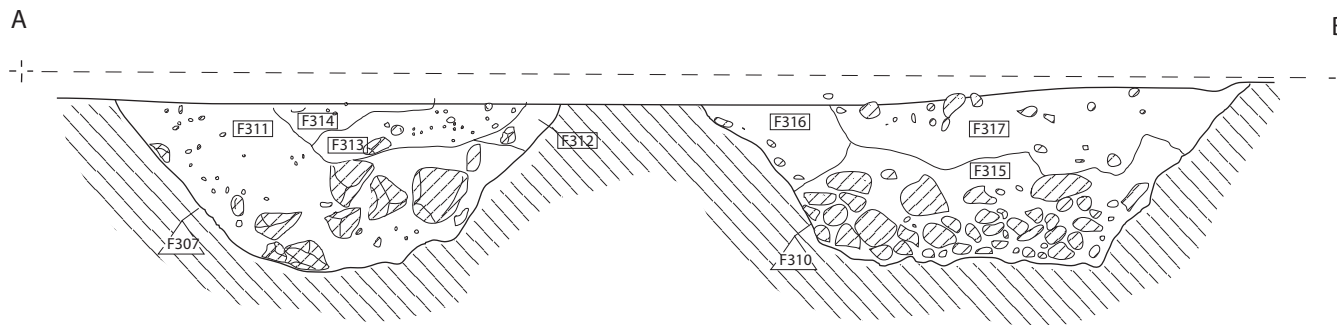
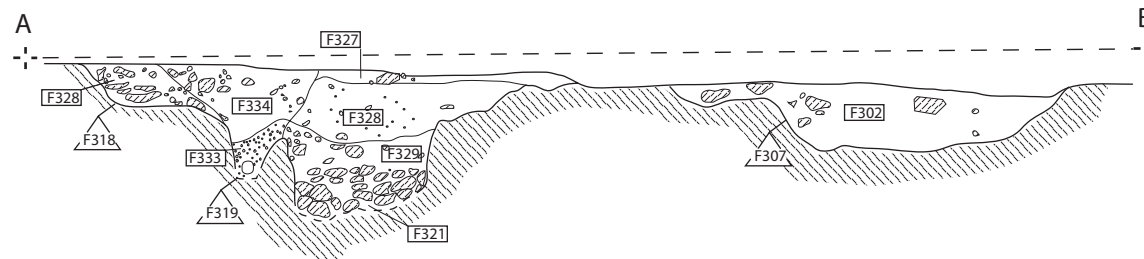


Figure 8: Stonehousefarn 2 - Sections

Section E
 A001/011
 Stonehousefarm 2
 Scale 1:20
 E facing section of
 F307, F311, F213,
 F313, F314, F310,
 F315, F316 & 317
 67.22m OD



Section F
 A001/011
 Stonehousefarm 2
 Scale 1:20
 E facing section of
 F319, F333, F318,
 F328, F334, F329,
 F321, F307, F302 &
 F327
 67.65m OD



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Figure No: 12 Client: NRA
 Title: See below Drawn By: Ken Russell
 Job No: 579 Date: 29/03/04

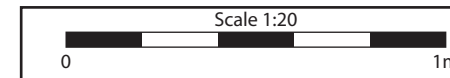
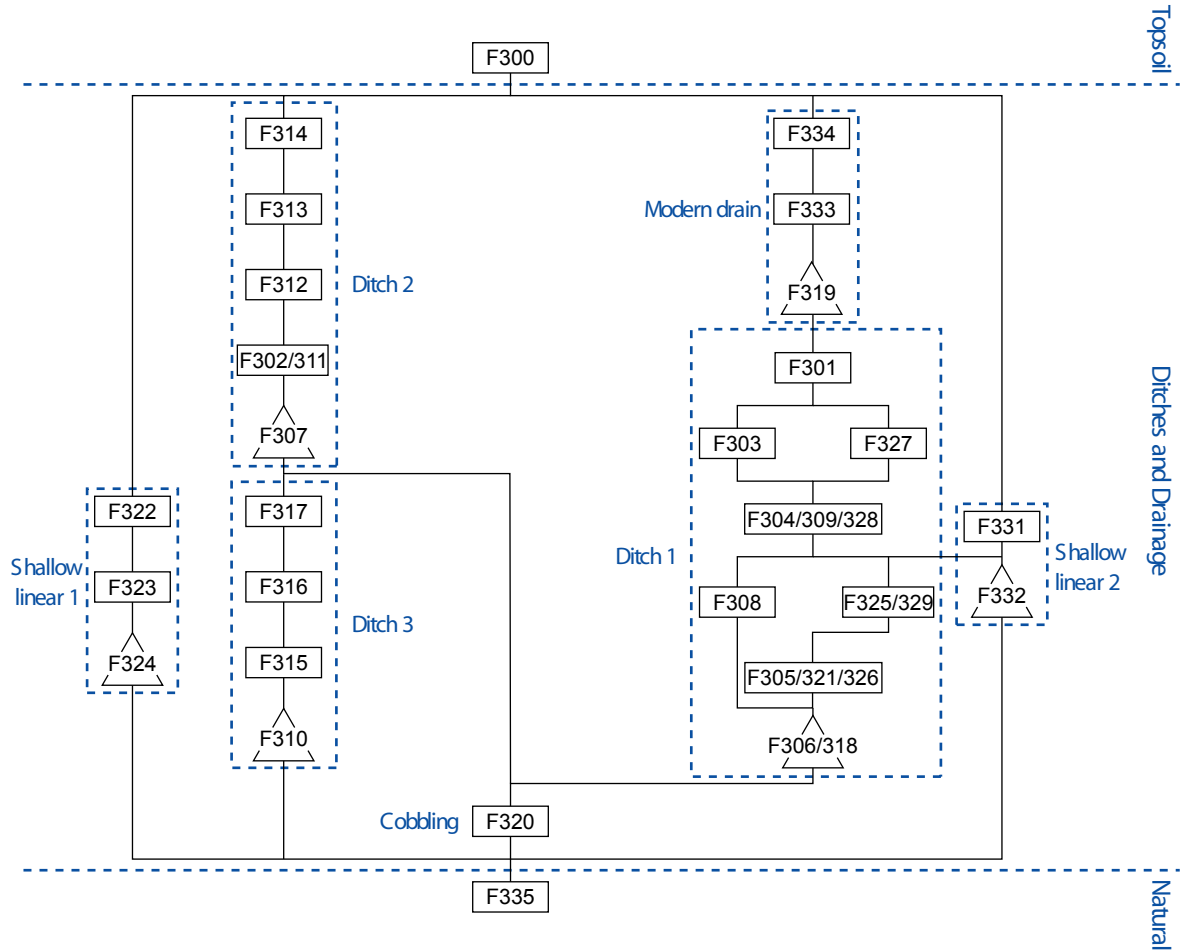


Figure 9: Stonehousefarm 2 - Sections

A001/011 Stonehousefarm 2.1 & 2.2

Site Matrix



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Figure No: 67 Client: NRA
Title: See below Drawn By: C. McD
Job No: 579 Date: 25/02/05

Figure 10: Stonehousefarm 2.1 & 2.2 Site Matrix