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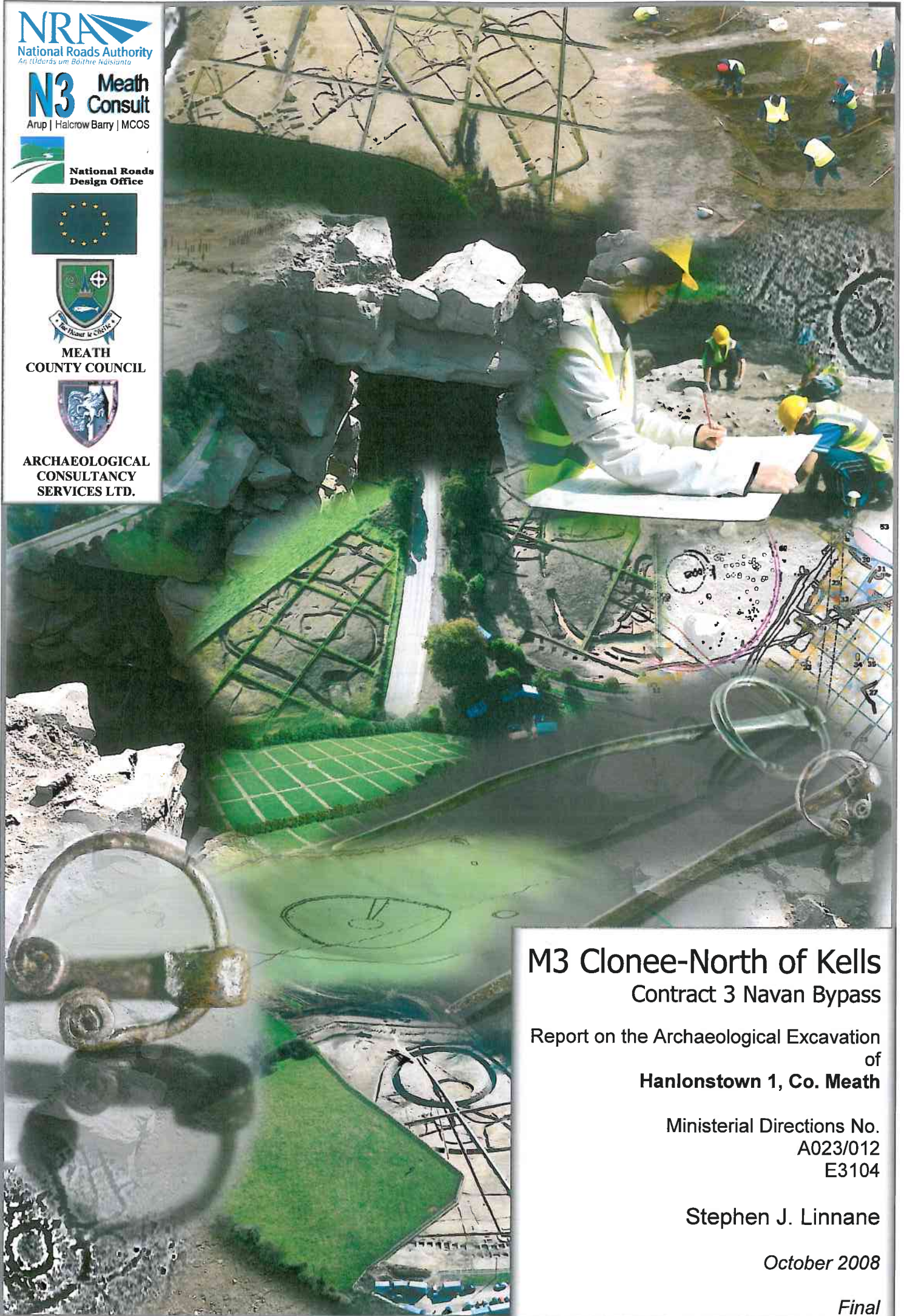
National Roads Design Office



MEATH COUNTY COUNCIL



ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANCY SERVICES LTD.



M3 Clonee-North of Kells Contract 3 Navan Bypass

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

Ministerial Directions No.
A023/012
E3104

Stephen J. Linnane

October 2008

Final

PROJECT DETAILS

Project	M3 Clonee–North of Kells Motorway Scheme
Site Name	Hanlonstown 1
Ministerial Direction Number	A023/012
Registration Number	E3104
Senior Archaeological Consultant	Donald Murphy
Site Director	Stephen J. Linnane
Excavated	08–12 September 2006
Client	Meath County Council, National Roads Design Office, Navan Enterprise Centre, Navan, County Meath
Townland	Hanlonstown
Parish	Ardraccan
County	Meath
National Grid Reference	284612 265030
Chainage	44900–44930
Height	67.68m OD
Report Type	Final
Report Status	Submitted
Date of Report	October 2008
Report by	Stephen J. Linnane

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

The site at Hanlonstown 1 was excavated by Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd (ACS) as part of the M3 Clonee–North of Kells Motorway Scheme on behalf of Meath County Council, NRDO and the NRA. The excavation was carried out between 08 and 12 September 2006 under Ministerial Direction Number A023/012 issued by the DoEHLG in consultation with the NMI.

A total of 6 pits were identified, one of which contained burnt bone fragments. One pit was radiocarbon dated to the Early Bronze Age period. A number of broadly contemporary sites were excavated in surrounding townlands. A field boundary, multiple plough furrows and evidence of tree clearance through burning indicated agricultural use of the land. No artefacts were recovered from the excavation area.

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1 INTRODUCTION

The site at Hanlonstown 1 was identified during advance testing carried out by Aidan O’Connell during April 2004 under licence number 04E0579 (O Connell 2004). This phase of works revealed the presence of a circular pit (0.70m diameter x 0.20m depth) and a modern, rectangular, machine-cut feature (3.00m length x 0.60m width). During the archaeological resolution of the site in 2006 an additional five pits were observed. The site was disrupted by a series of north–south plough furrows.

1.1 Development

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

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

2 EXCAVATION

Excavation occurred between 8 and 12 September 2006 under Ministerial Direction Number A023/012 issued to Meath County Council NRDO. The work was carried out by Stephen J. Linnane on behalf of ACS. The topsoil (F101: 0.30m depth) consisted of a medium-grey-brown, sandy loam with occasional small stone inclusions. The topsoil was removed by a machine equipped with a toothless grading bucket. The subsoil (F102) consisted of orange-brown silty clay with shattered limestone and pebble inclusions.

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

2.1 Results

Eighteen contexts of archaeological interest were identified within the excavation area. Only the principal archaeological features of Hanlonstown 1 will be discussed within this report; full details of all contexts are located in Appendix 1.

Pits

Five pits were revealed within the excavation area (Figure 7). The fills of all the pits, with the exception of F108, contained charcoal, either in the form of fragments or flecks and none contained any finds.

Irregular, sub-rectangular pit F104 (1.20m northwest–southeast c 0.76m x 0.26m (maximum depth)) had gently sloping sides leading to a flat base with a posthole (F116: 0.22m north–south x 0.16m x 0.11m) located towards the eastern end (Figures 7 and 8; Plates 2 and 3). Circular pit F106 (fill F105) (0.84m diameter x 0.15m depth) had gently sloping sides leading to a concave base (Figures 7 and 8; Plates 4 and 10). Oval pit F108 (fill F107) (0.60m north–south x 0.43m x 0.17m (maximum depth)) had fairly steep sides leading to a flat base (Figures 7 and 8; Plates 5 and 10). The fourth pit, F112 (0.36m diameter x 0.18m depth) had near vertical sides leading to a flat base with a maximum depth of 0.18m (Figures 7 and 8; Plates 6 and 10). Burnt bone and charcoal flecking was noted within the fill (F111). The fifth pit, F120 (fill F119) (1.18m west–east x 1.02m x 0.37m (maximum depth)), had gently sloping sides (steeper to the east) leading to a concave base (Figures 7 and 8; Plates 8 and 9).

Small fragments of fire-cracked stones were noted within this deposit, and a sample of alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) was radiocarbon dated to 1750-1590 BC & 1590-1530 BC (Beta 241324) or 1750-1531 BC (using the Oxcal calibration programme; see Appendix 5), placing this feature, and potentially all adjacent features also, to the Early Bronze Age.

Analysis of environmental samples (Appendix 4) taken from F105 and F111 revealed small fragments of calcined bone, while charcoal was present in F105 and F119, weighing 1.7g and 1.5g respectively (Appendix 4). The bone was severely fragmented and could not be identified to species level. The identifiable charcoal fragments included alder, hazel, ash, Maloideae (hawthorn, whitebeams, apple and pear), oak, elm and members of the cherry family (See Appendix 4; figure 3.1; table 3.1). Three charred plant macrofossil remains from F105 were indeterminate cereal grains. A hazel nutshell fragment was also present. These results suggested mixed deciduous woodland close to the site that provided firewood and wild food resources.

Recent Features

Evidence of recent ploughing was noted with topsoil – filled furrows (F110) running north–south, 0.30m wide by 0.06m deep. A west–east ditch (F114, fill F113) was 1.05m wide by 0.50m deep with steeply sloping sides leading to a flat base of 0.50m width (Figures 7 and 8; Plate 1). An irregular pit, F117 (fill F109) had undercut sides and contained a fill that had been oxidised and contained charcoal (Figures 7 and 8; Plate 7). The pit has been interpreted as being the result of tree clearance using fire.

2.2 Finds

No artefacts were located within the excavation area.

3 DISCUSSION

It is likely, given the proximity of these features to each other, that they represent a single phase of activity at the site. It is possible that further associated features survive beyond the roadtake to the northeast (see Figure 7). Radiocarbon dating of a sample of alder from context F119 (Beta 241234) places the site approximately at the end of the Early Bronze Age period (1750-1531 BC (Oxcal)). The date provides further evidence of EBA settlement activity in this locality, as sites immediately to the southeast in Gainstown townland (Gainstown 1; Linnane 2008a; Gainstown 2; Connell 2008; Gainstown 3; Linnane 2008b; see Figure 7) had evidence for use of burnt mounds from the middle of the third millennium BC.

In the absence of datable finds and the paucity of environmental evidence, it is difficult to further interpret the surviving features at this site. There was little in terms of distinctive elements to the excavated features. F104 may be connected to the production of charcoal, based on the high quantity of charcoal within its fill. The burnt bone from the site could not be identified to species and may represent domestic activity at the site. Possible ritual activity, perhaps associated with cremation ritual, cannot be totally dismissed however. Hanlonstown 1 did not prove a suitable platform to further explore this theory.

4 CONCLUSIONS

Hanlonstown 1 (A023/012) was excavated from 8–12 September 2006 by Stephen J. Linnane (ACS) as part of the M3 Clonee–North of Kells Motorway Scheme on behalf of Meath County Council NRDO and the NRA. The site can be placed in the Early Bronze Age period on the results of radiocarbon dating, which broadly corresponds to further EBA activity in Gainstown townland and suggests widespread Bronze Age utilisation of the locality. The specific nature of the site could not be fully determined, however the recovered environmental assemblage allowed some broad conclusions as to the nature of the contemporary landscape to be made.

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Signed:



Stephen J. Linnane

October 2008

APPENDIX 1 Context Details

Hanlonstown: A023:012											
No	Type	Fill of/ Filled with	Strat above	Strat below	Description	Interpretation	Group	Artefacts	Animal bone	Cremated bone	Samples
1-3					used previously in Topsoil Assessment						
4-100	not assigned										
101	topsoil	N/A	102	N/A	medium-grey-brown, sandy loam with occasional small stone inclusions. 0.30m depth	turf and topsoil					
102	subsoil	N/A	N/A	101	orange-brown, silty clay with shattered limestone and pebble inclusions	natural subsoil					
103	fill	104	118	101	almost-black, silty clay with occasional stone inclusions and charcoal flecks	fill of pit 104					
104	cut	103, 118	102, 115	103	rectangular, east-west cut (1.20m x 0.76m x 0.26m) with a sharp break of slope, gently sloping sides and an imperceptible break of slope leading to base. Posthole 116 in base	pit					
105	fill	106	106	101	almost-black, silty clay with occasional pebbles and moderate charcoal fragments. 0.84m x 0.83m x 0.15m	fill of pit 106					#2 charcoal
106	cut	105	102	105	sub-circular cut (0.84m x 0.83m x 0.15m) with a gradual break of slope, gently sloping sides and a gradual break of slope leading to a flat base	pit					
107	fill	108	108	101	firm, mid-yellow-brown, mottled, sandy clay with occasional orange-dark-grey stone and charcoal inclusions. 0.60m x 0.43m x 0.17m	re-deposited natural fill of pit 108					
108	cut	107	102	107	sub-oval, north-south cut (0.60m x 0.43m x 0.17m) with a sharp break of slope, gently sloping-steep sides to an uneven base	pit					
109	fill	117	117	101	pale orange-pink sandy clay with charcoal flecking and occasional small pebble inclusions	fill of tree removal pit 117					#5 charcoal
110	cut and fill	N/A	102	101	north-south linear cuts (av. 0.30m wide x 0.06m deep)	plough furrows					

111	fill	112	112	101	moderately compact, mid-yellow-brown, silty clay with occasional orange mottling, burnt bone, charcoal flecks, and pebbles. 0.36m x 0.35m x 0.18m	fill of pit 112				yes	#4 charcoal and crem bone
112	cut	111	102	111	circular cut (0.36m x 0.35m x 0.18m) with a sharp break of slope, steep sides and an imperceptible break of slope leading to a flat base	pit					
113	fill	114	114	101	medium-grey-brown, silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and stone inclusions. 20.00m at least x 1.05m x 0.51m	fill of ditch 114					#1 charcoal
114	cut	113	102	113	linear, west-east cut (20.00m at least x 1.05m x 0.51m)	ditch					
115	fill	116	116	118	loose, medium-grey-brown, sandy clay	fill of posthole 116 in pit 104					
116	cut	115	104	115	oval, northeast-southwest cut (0.22m x 0.16m x 0.11m) with a sharp break of slope, almost-vertical sides and a sharp break of slope leading to a bowl-shaped base	posthole in base of pit 104					
117	cut	109	103	109	very irregular pit with oxidised, undercut sides, 0.64m x 0.60m x 0.29m	result of tree burning					
118	fill	104	104	103	near black charcoal rich silty clay	primary fill of pit 104					
119	fill	120	120	101	moderately compact, mid-grey-brown, silty clay with occasional stones and charcoal flecks. 1.18m x 1.02m x 0.37m	fill of pit 120					#3 charcoal
120	cut	119	102	119	oval, east-west cut (1.18m x 1.02m x 0.37m) with a sharp break of slope, gently sloping sides and a gradual break of slope leading to the base	pit					

APPENDIX 2 *Finds List*

No artefacts were recovered from excavations at Hanlonstown 1.

APPENDIX 3 *Sample List*

Sample No	Context No	Description	Results
1	113	Charcoal	10g charcoal
2	105	Charcoal	Charcoal, and burnt bone in residue
3	119	Charcoal	10g charcoal
4	111	Charcoal and burnt bone	Burnt bone in residue
5	109	Charcoal	51g charcoal

APPENDIX 4 *Plant macrofossil and cremated bone analysis*



**Hanlonstown 1, M3 Motorway Project, Co
Meath, Ireland**

**plant macrofossil, charcoal and cremated
bone analysis**

on behalf of

Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd

Report 1929
August 2008

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Unit 21 Boyne Business Park, Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth, Ireland

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1. Summary

The project

- 1.1 An excavation was undertaken by Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd on a site of possible Bronze Age date, at Hanlonstown 1, Co Meath, Ireland. This report presents the results of plant macrofossil, charcoal and cremated bone analysis from three pit fills.

Results

- 1.2 The limited plant macrofossil evidence suggests that cereals and wild foods formed a part of the diet. Charcoal from alder, hazel, ash, Maloideae (hawthorn, whitebeams, apple and pear), members of the cherry family, oak and elm was identified.
- 1.3 A small amount of bone was recovered from two of the pit fills. Fragmentation was severe, and the largest fragment measured 10.7mm. Unfortunately, for this reason, none of the fragments could be identified, or differentiated between human or animal bone. The white colour of the bone suggested the material had been exposed to a high temperature in excess of *c.* 600°C (McKinley 2004). If this was a token cremation burial, then either the amount of material selected for internment was minimal, or material has been lost through decay or disturbance, possibly as a result of ploughing.

2. Project background

Location and background

- 2.1 An excavation was undertaken by Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd at Hanlonstown 1, Co Meath, Ireland (NGR 284612 265030). A single pit (1.20m x 0.76m x 0.21m) with a possible posthole, was located. The base fill was rich in charcoal and it was suggested by the excavator that the pit may have been used for charcoal production. On excavation, a further five pits were identified, 3 of which were almost circular with diameters of 0.84m, 0.50m and 0.35m. A west–east ditch (1.00m width x 0.50m depth) has been identified as a field boundary and the whole stripped area was disrupted by north–south plough furrows. There were no finds from this site, but an initial interpretation is that the pits were associated with a token cremation possibly dating to the Bronze Age. This report presents the results of plant macrofossil, charcoal and cremated bone analysis from three pit fills.

Objective

- 2.2 The objective was to analyse the plant macrofossils, charcoal, and cremated bone from the site, in order to provide information about the diet, land use and local environment.

Dates

- 2.3 Samples were received by Archaeological Services Durham University in November 2007. Analysis and report preparation was conducted between November 2007 – August 2008.

Personnel

- 2.4 Sample processing was undertaken by Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd. Charcoal and charred seed identifications were carried out by Dr Charlotte O’Brien and Mr Lorne Elliott. Cremated bone analysis was by Dr Anwen Caffell.

Archive

- 2.5 The licence number is A023/012 (E0579). The charcoal, flots and bone samples are currently held at the Environmental Laboratory at Archaeological Services Durham University awaiting collection or return.

3. Plant macrofossil and charcoal analysis

Methods

- 3.1 The residues were examined for plant remains, shells, bones, pottery sherds and metalworking debris. The dry flots were scanned at up to x60 magnification using a Leica MZ6 stereomicroscope for charred and waterlogged plant remains. Identification of these was undertaken by comparison with modern reference material held in the Environmental Laboratory at Archaeological Services Durham University. Plant taxonomic nomenclature follows Stace (1997).
- 3.2 Charcoal was collected from the residues and flots and added to pre-sorted material. Following Boardman (1995), identifications were made on all fragments >4mm. The transverse, radial and tangential sections were examined at up to x600 magnification using a Leica DMLM microscope. Identifications were assisted by the descriptions of Hather (2000), and modern reference material held in the Environmental Laboratory at Archaeological Services Durham University. The different species were weighed separately. A single entity of alder charcoal, weighing 235mg, was provided for radiocarbon dating.

Results

- 3.3 The residues of contexts (105) and (111) contained small fragments of calcined bone, and charcoal was present in contexts (105) and (119). A few cracked stones were recorded in the residue of context (119). The flots also contained small amounts of charcoal and calcined bone. A few uncharred seeds, roots and insect egg cases were present, but the non-waterlogged nature of the site suggests that these are later intrusive material. The only charred plant macrofossil remains were 3 indeterminate cereal grains and a hazel nutshell fragment, all in context (105).
- 3.4 The identifiable charcoal fragments in contexts (105) and (119) included alder, hazel, ash, Maloideae (hawthorn, whitebeams, apple and pear), oak, elm and members of the cherry family. The proportions of identified charcoal species are presented in Figure 3.1. The results of the plant macrofossil and charcoal analyses are presented in Table 3.1.

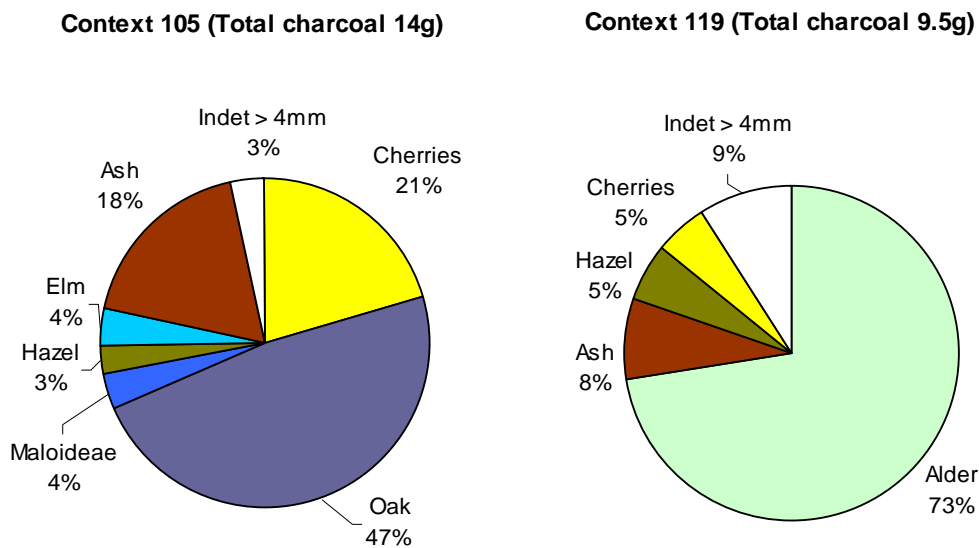


Figure 3.1: Proportions of identified charcoal from Hanlonstown 1

Table 3.1: Plant macrofossils and charcoal from Hanlonstown 1

Context	105	111	119
Sample	2	4	3
Feature	Pit	Pit	Pit
<i>Material available for radiocarbon dating</i>	✓	-	✓
<i>Volume of flot (ml)</i>	25	none	25
<i>Residue matrix (relative abundance)</i>			
Bone (calcined)	1	1	-
Charcoal	2	-	1
Cracked/angular stones	-	-	1
<i>Flot matrix (relative abundance)</i>			
Bone (calcined)	1	-	-
Charcoal	2	-	2
Insect (egg case)	1	-	-
Roots (modern)	1	-	1
Twigs (charred)	2	-	-
<i>Charcoal (mg/number of fragments)</i>			
Total charcoal analysed (mg)	1790	-	1765
Number of identifiable fragments >4mm	22	-	28
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (Alder)	-	-	1280 (20F)
<i>Corylus avellana</i> (Hazel)	48 (1F)	-	96 (2F)
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash)	331 (6F)	-	138 (3F)
Maloideae (Hawthorn, whitebeam, apple, pear)	64 (1F)	-	-
<i>Prunus</i> spp (Cherries)	370 (5F)	-	88 (1F)
<i>Quercus</i> sp (Oak)	854 (6F)	-	-
<i>Ulmus</i> sp (Elm)	64 (1F)	-	-
Unidentified >4mm fraction	59 (2F)	-	163 (2F)
Unidentified <4mm fraction	12000	-	7600
<i>Charred remains (total counts)</i>			
(c) Cerealia indeterminate grain	3	-	-
(t) <i>Corylus avellana</i> (Hazel) nutshell frag.	1	-	-
<i>Uncharred remains (relative abundance)</i>			
(t) <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. (Bramble) fruitstone	1	-	-

[c-cultivated plant; t-trees/woodland]. F = number of charcoal fragments.
Relative abundance is based on a scale from 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest).

Discussion

- 3.5 The few charred plant macrofossils in context (105) provide little information about the site, other than that cereals and hazelnuts formed a part of the diet. The remains do not assist with the interpretation of the function of the pits.
- 3.6 The results of the charcoal analysis suggest the presence of mixed deciduous woodland near the site, which would have offered a source of wood for fuel or building materials. Charcoal from hazel and cherries (which may include wild cherry, bird cherry and sloes) indicate that this woodland would also have provided a source of wild foods, which the limited plant macrofossil evidence suggests was utilised. The woodland comprised tall canopy species such as ash, oak and elm, with hazel and cherries probably growing in the understorey layer. Alder favours damp conditions, and was the most abundant species of charcoal recorded in context (119). This may indicate the proximity of an area of wetland, such as a bog, carr or river bank. The charcoal may represent fuel used in domestic or funerary activities or, as previously suggested, the pits may have been used for charcoal production. The predominance of alder charcoal in context (119) would corroborate this

interpretation, as this wood makes particularly good charcoal (Grogan *et al* 2007). Alder, hazel, oak and ash are also the most commonly recorded charcoal species from Bronze Age burnt mound sites (Grogan *et al* 2007).

4. Cremated bone analysis

Methods

- 4.1 Burnt bone was found in context (111), the fill of the smallest of the six pits excavated at Hanlonstown 1, and it was suggested that this was a token cremation burial that possibly dated to the Bronze Age. A small amount of burnt bone was also recovered from the residue of context (105). The bone was passed through a nest of sieves, with mesh sizes of 10mm, 5mm, and 2mm (McKinley 2004). Each fraction was weighed and the largest fragment of bone was measured.

Results and interpretation

- 4.2 Summary data for each context is presented in Table 4.1, and the fraction weights and fragment size data are given in Table 4.2.
- 4.3 Context (105) and (111) contained a small amount of cremated bone, weighing 1.7g and 1.5g respectively. The bone was severely fragmented and most of the fragments were located in the smallest sieved fraction.

Table 4.1: Summary of cremated remains

Context	Context Detail	Bone Colour	Species	Weight (g)
105	Fill of pit	White	Unknown	1.7
111	Fill of pit C112	White	Unknown	1.5

Table 4.2: Fraction weights and fragment size

Context	Total Weight g	Fraction Weights						Max. Frag Size mm
		>10mm		5-10mm		2-5mm		
		g	%	g	%	g	%	
105	1.7	0.0	0.0	9.8	93.0	0.7	7.0	10.6
111	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	26.7	1.1	73.3	10.7

- 4.4 The white colour of the bone implied it was exposed to temperatures in excess of *c.* 600°C (McKinley 2004).
- 4.5 The fragments were examined with a view to identification, but given the small fragment size and the lack of recognisable features none could be identified; it was not even possible to ascertain whether the bone was human or animal. If this was a token cremation burial then either a minimal amount of bone was selected for deposition in the first place, or the material has been disturbed or has degraded so that little survives. The excavated area had been disrupted by plough marks, so it is possible that ploughing has led to the loss of material.

5. Sources

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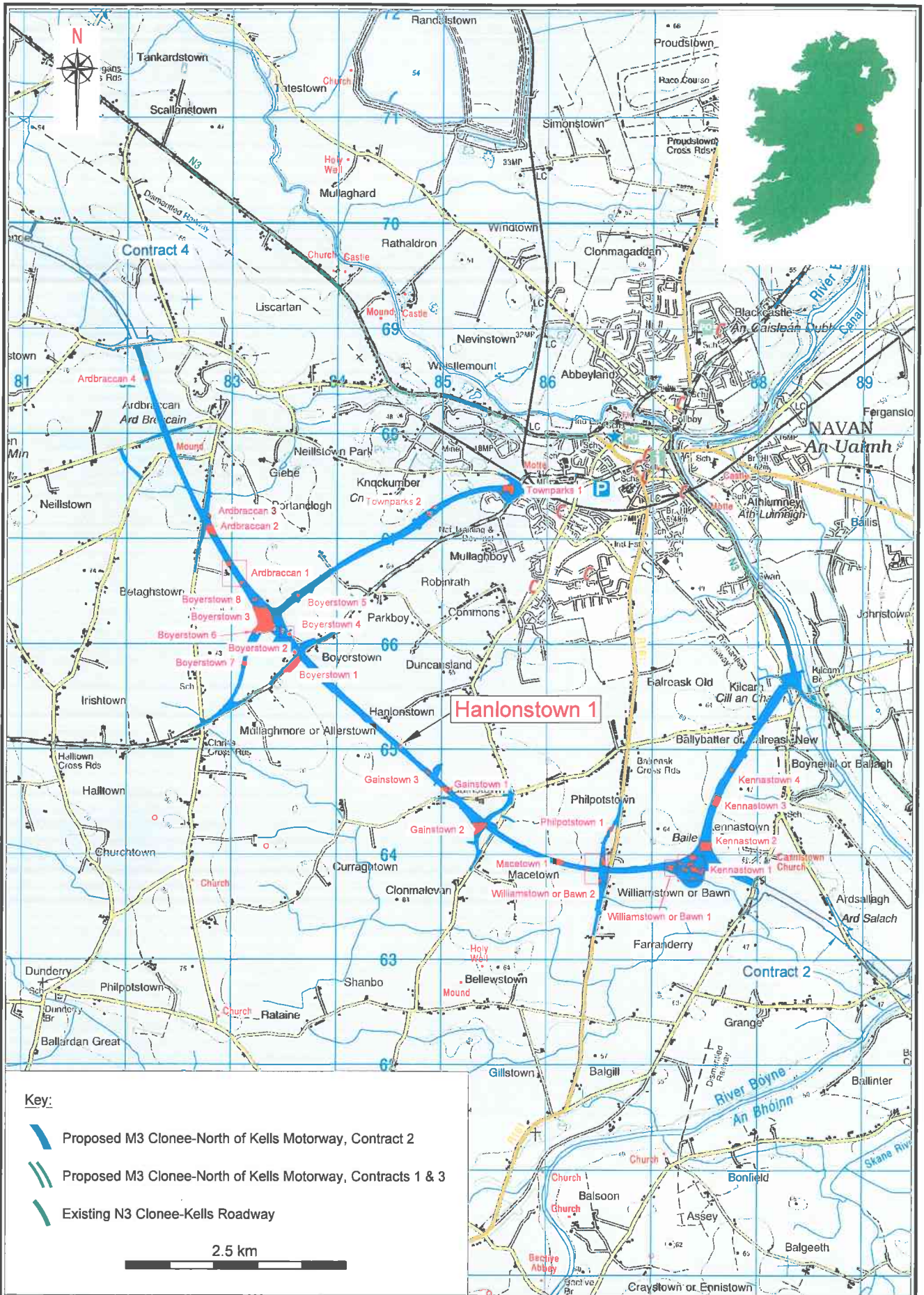
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Stace, C, 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*, 2nd Edition, Cambridge

APPENDIX 5 Radiocarbon dates

Context	Sample No.	Material	Species I.D.	Lab	Number	Date Type	Lab Calibrated Date	Conventional Date (BP)	Oxcal Calibrated Date	$^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}$ Ratio ‰
119	3	Charcoal	Alder	Beta	241324	AMS (Std)	1750-1590 BC & 1590-1530 BC	3370 +/- 40	1750-1531 BC	-26.8

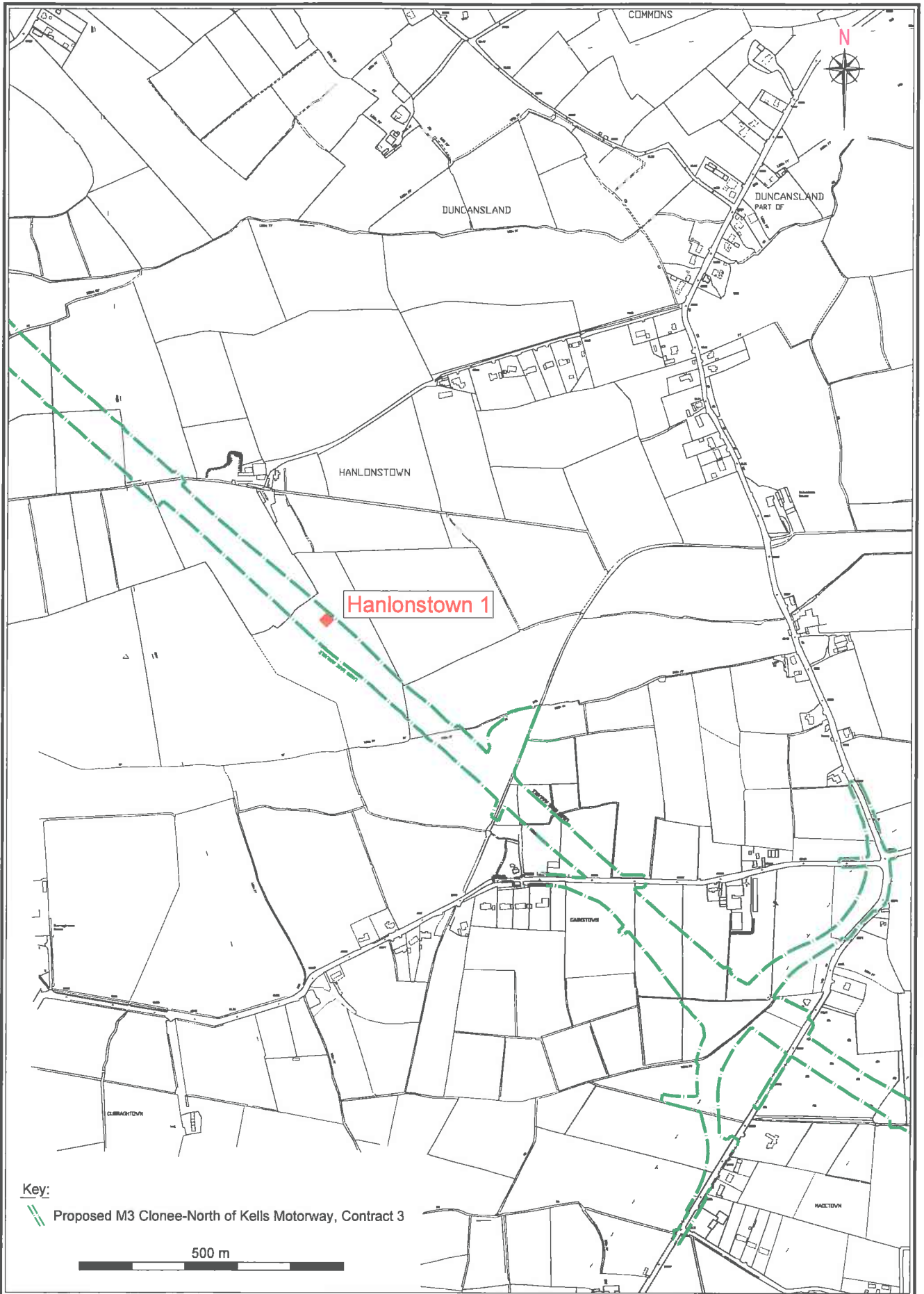


Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd. Unit 21, Boyne Business Park, Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth

Site: M3 Clonee-North of Kells PPP Scheme Contract 3, Hanlonstown 1
 Issued for: Excavation Report
 Client: Meath County Council

Scale: 1:50,000 A4
 Date: Jun 08
 Origin: OSI Discovery Series
 Drawing no.: 04 01 C2042i

Figure 1: Location of Hanlonstown 1



Key:

 Proposed M3 Clonee-North of Kells Motorway, Contract 3

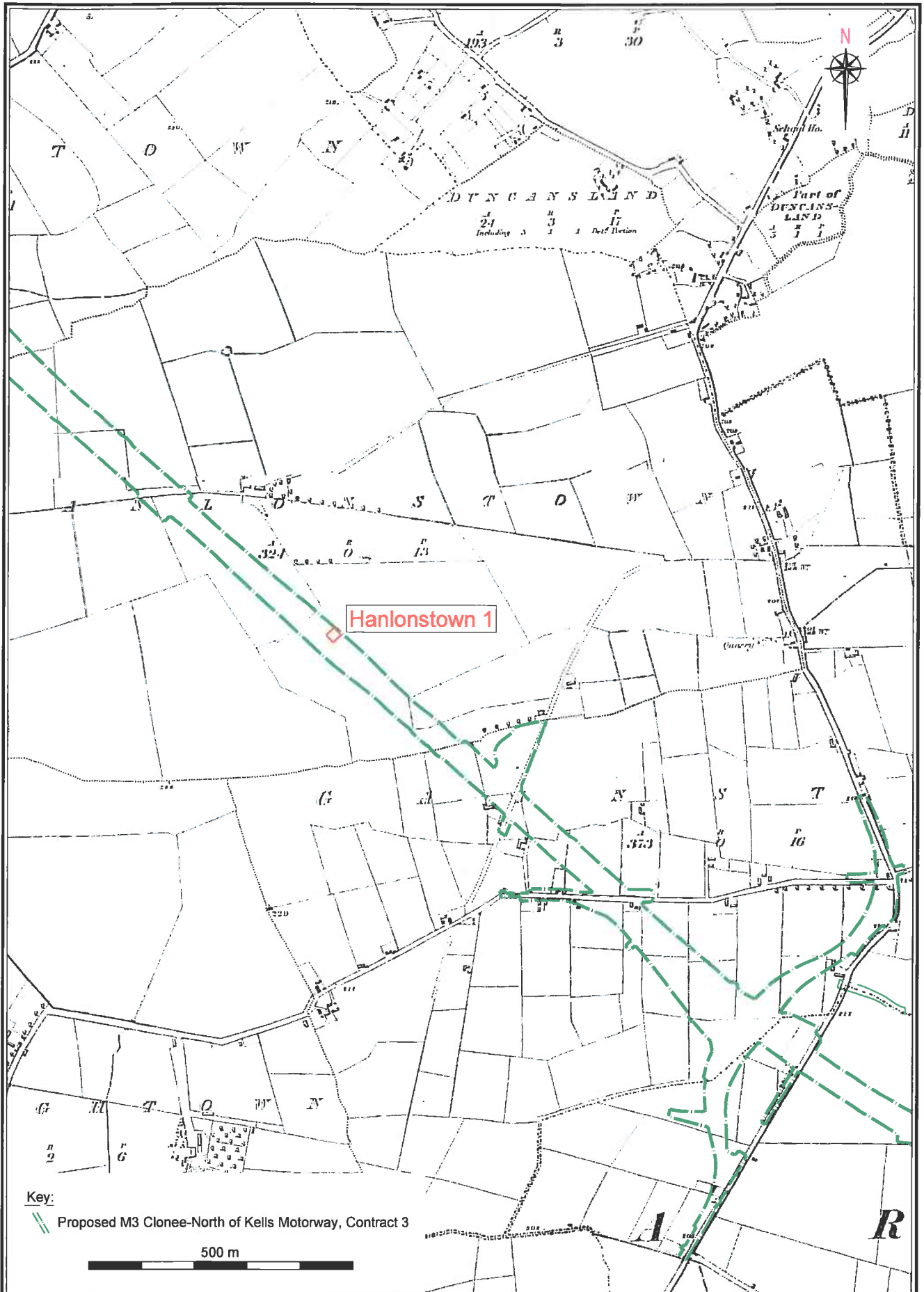
 500 m

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

Site: M3 Clonee-North of Kells PPP Scheme Contract 3, Hanlonstown 1
 Issued for: Excavation Report
 Client: Meath County Council

Scale: 1:10,000 A4
 Date: Jun 08
 Origin: Client/ACS Ltd.
 Drawing no.: 04_01_C2043i

Figure 2: Location of Hanlonstown 1 on current OS background

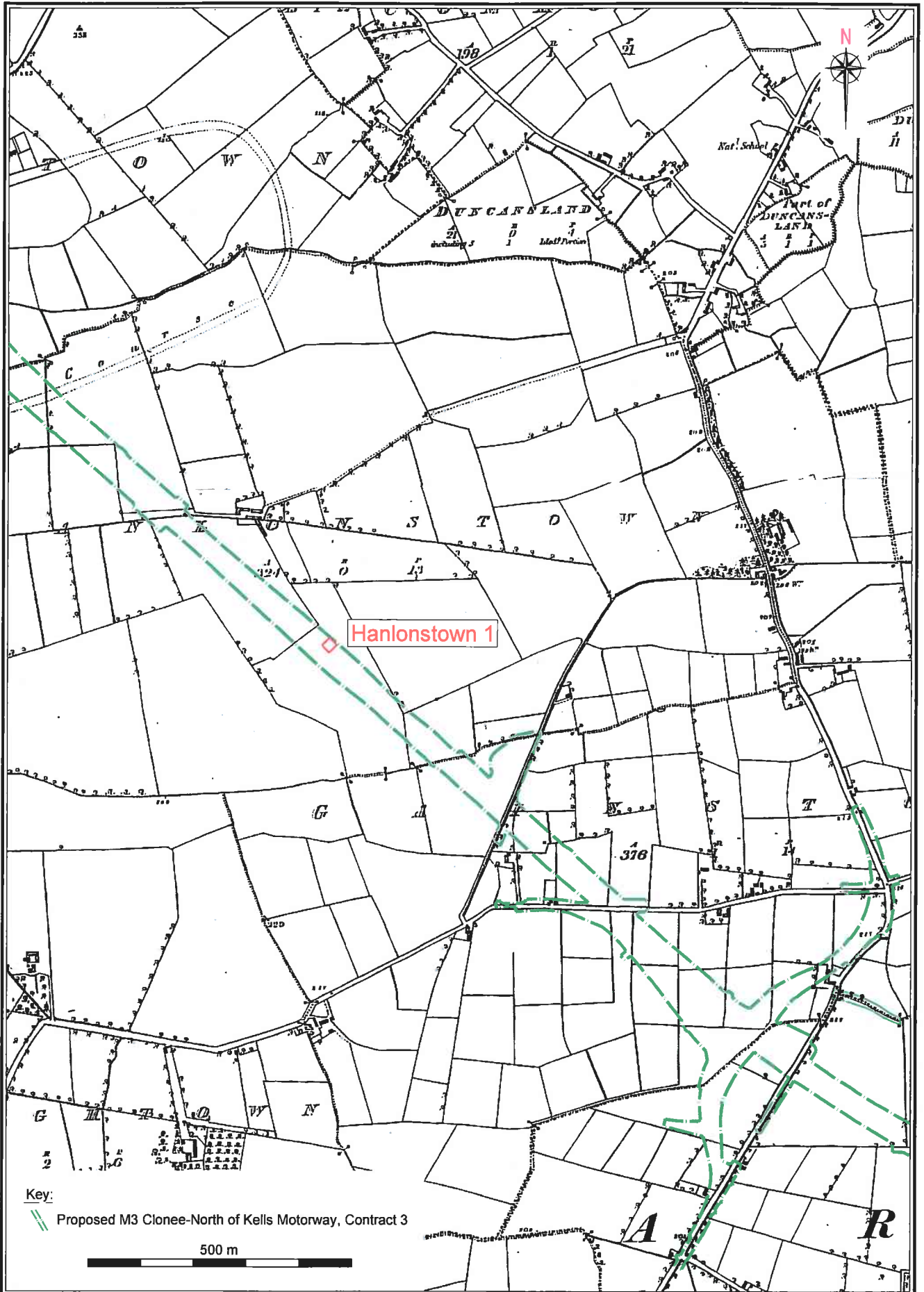


Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd. Unit 21, Boyne Business Park, Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth

Site: M3 Clonee-North of Kells PPP Scheme Contract 3, Hanlonstown 1
 Issued for: Excavation Report
 Client: Meath County Council

Scale: 1:10,000 A4
 Date: Jun 08
 Origin: OSI (1836)
 Drawing no.: 04 01 C2044i

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

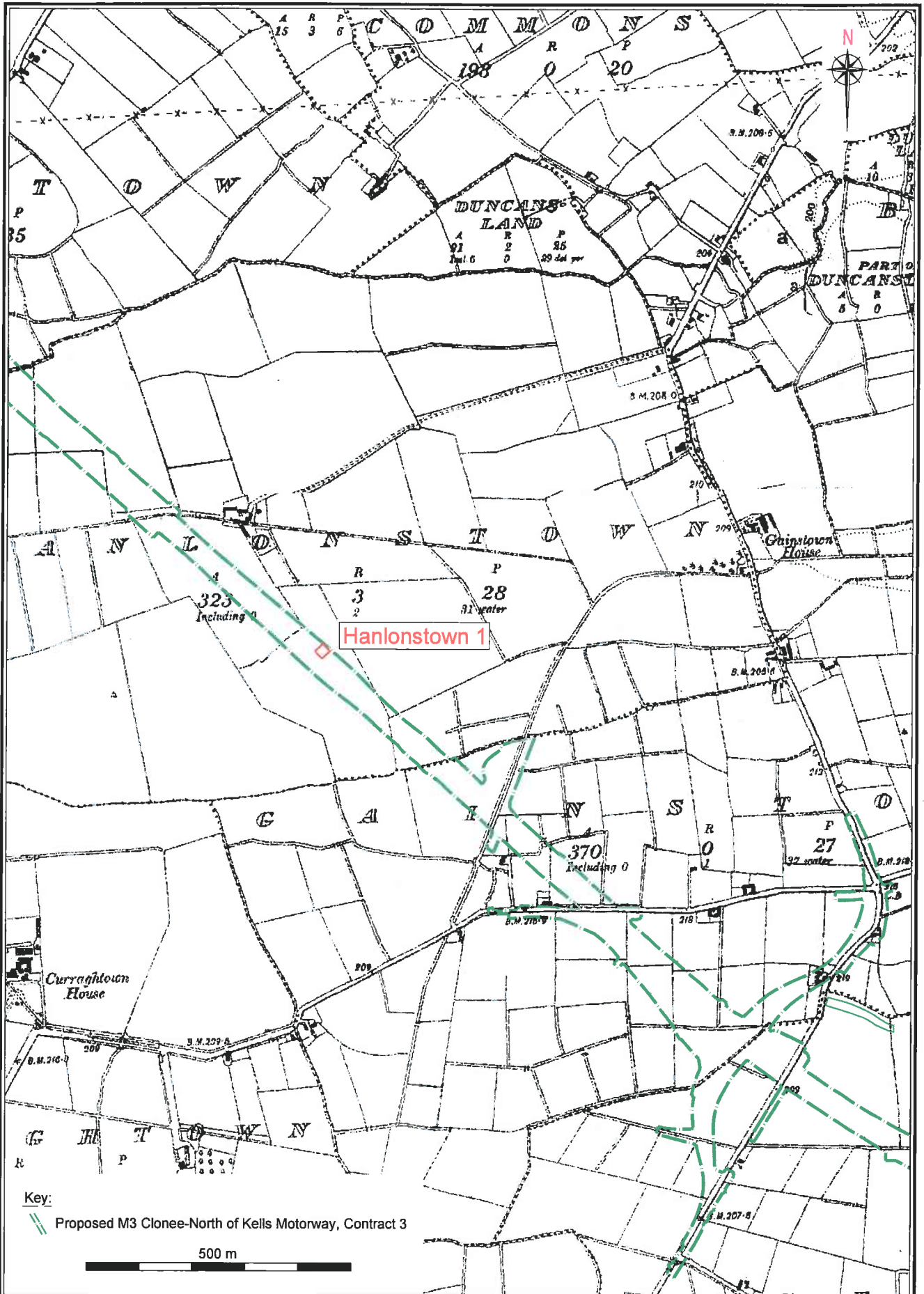



Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd. Unit 21, Boyne Business Park, Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth

Site: M3 Clonee-North of Kells PPP Scheme Contract 3, Hanlonstown 1
 Issued for: Excavation Report
 Client: Meath County Council

Scale: 1:10,000 A4
 Date: Jun 08
 Origin: OSi (1882)
 Drawing no.: 04_01_C2045i

Figure 4: Hanlonstown 1, extract from 2nd edition OS map, Meath sheets 25 & 31



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

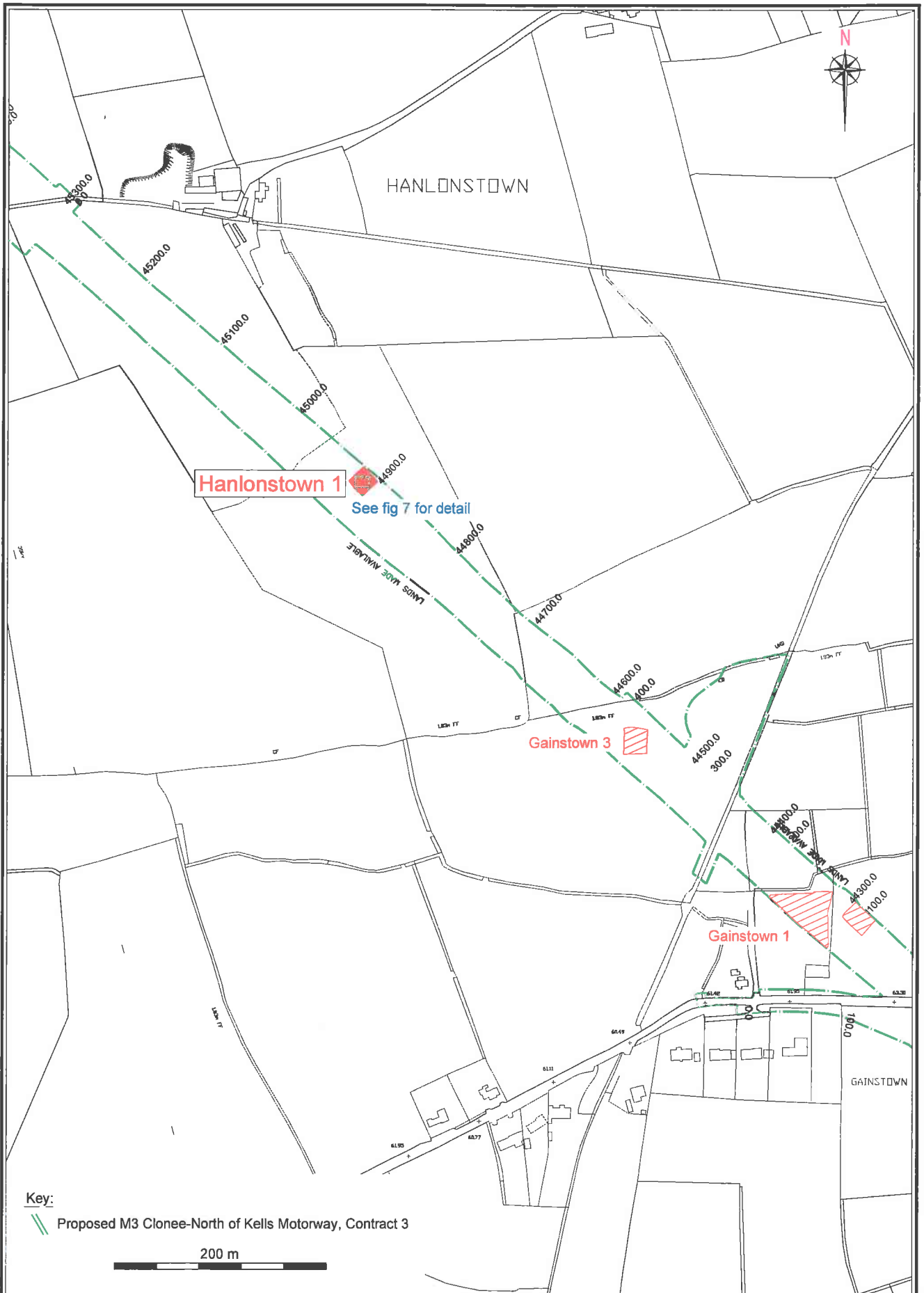
500 m

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

Site: M3 Clonee-North of Kells PPP Scheme Contract 3, Hanlonstown 1
 Issued for: Excavation Report
 Client: Meath County Council

Scale: 1:10,000 A4
 Date: Jun 08
 Origin: OSi Sheets 25(1955) & 31(1909)
 Drawing no.: 04_01_C2046i

Figure 5: Hanlonstown 1, extract from 3rd edition OS map, Meath sheets 25 & 31

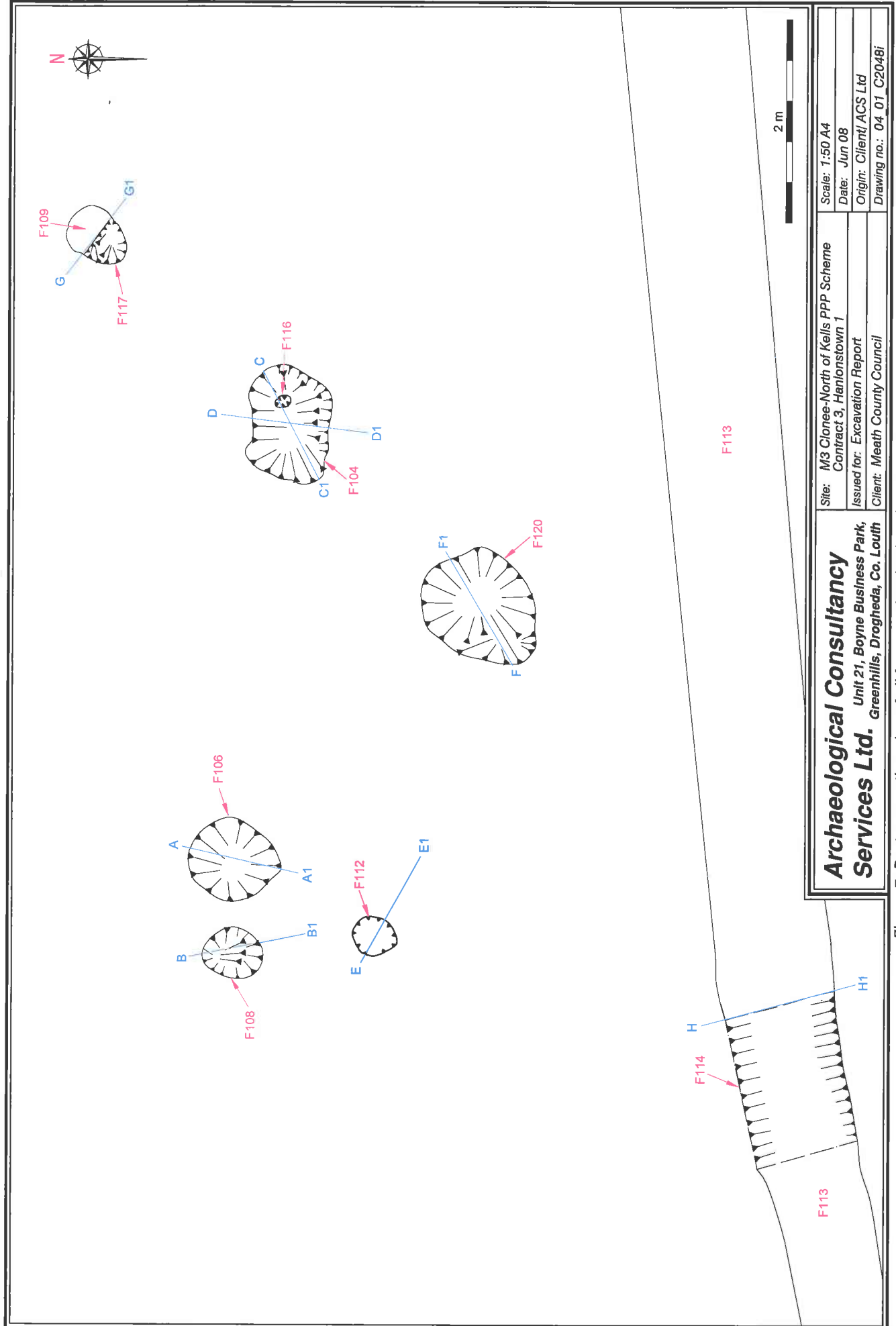


Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd. Unit 21, Boyne Business Park, Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth

Site: M3 Clonee-North of Kells PPP Scheme Contract 3, Hanlonstown 1
 Issued for: Excavation Report
 Client: Meath County Council

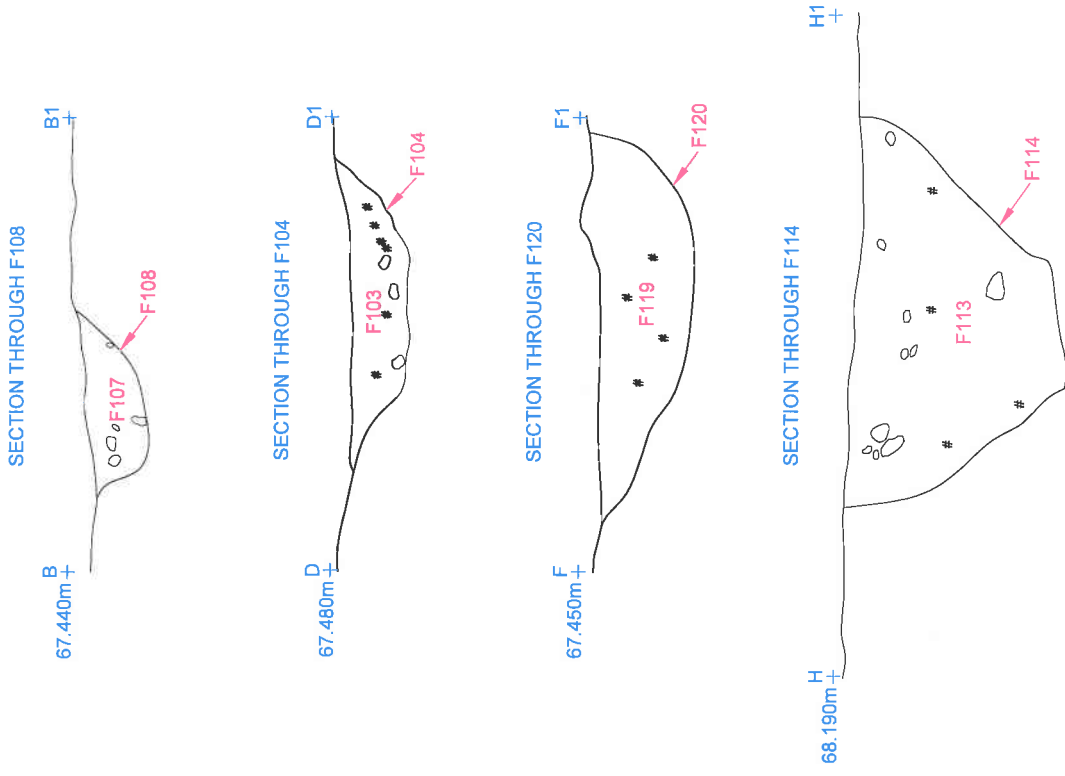
Scale: 1:5,000 A4
 Date: Jun 08
 Origin: Client/ACS Ltd.
 Drawing no.: 04_01_C2047i

Figure 6: Detailed location of Hanlonstown 1



Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd. Unit 21, Boyne Business Park, Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth	Site: M3 Clonee-North of Kells PPP Scheme Contract 3, Hanlonstown 1 Issued for: Excavation Report Client: Meath County Council	Scale: 1:50 A4 Date: Jun 08 Origin: Client/ACS Ltd Drawing no.: 04_01_C2048i
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Figure 7: Post-excavation plan of all features showing location of sections



Scale: 1:20 A4	Site: M3 Clonee-North of Kells PPP Scheme
Date: Jun 08	Contract 3, Hanlonstown 1
Origin: Client/ACS Ltd	Issued for: Excavation Report
Drawing no.: 04_01_C2049j	Client: Meath County Council

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

Figure 8: Sections and profile of Hanlonstown 1



Plate 1: Ditch F114, sectioned, looking east (04_01_Hanlonstown 1_CP19_16)



Plate 2: Pit F104, sectioned, looking east (04_01_Hanlonstown 1_CP100_21)



Plate 3: Pit F104, post-excavation, looking north (04_01_Hanlonstown 1_CP19_04)



Plate 4: Pit F106, sectioned, looking east (04_01_Hanlonstown 1_CP19_01)



Plate 5: Pit F108, sectioned, looking east (04_01_Hanlonstown 1_CP19_02)



Plate 6: Pit F112, sectioned, looking northeast (04_01_Hanlonstown 1_CP19_06)



Plate 7: Tree burning F109/F117, sectioned, looking east (04_01_Hanlonstown 1_CP19_11)



Plate 8: Pit F120, sectioned, looking north (04_01_Hanlonstown 1_CP19_17)



Plate 9: Pit F120, post-excavation, looking east (04_01_Hanlonstown 1_CP19_21)



Plate 10: Pits F106, F108 and F112, post-excavation, looking east (04_01_Hanlonstown 1_CP19_20)