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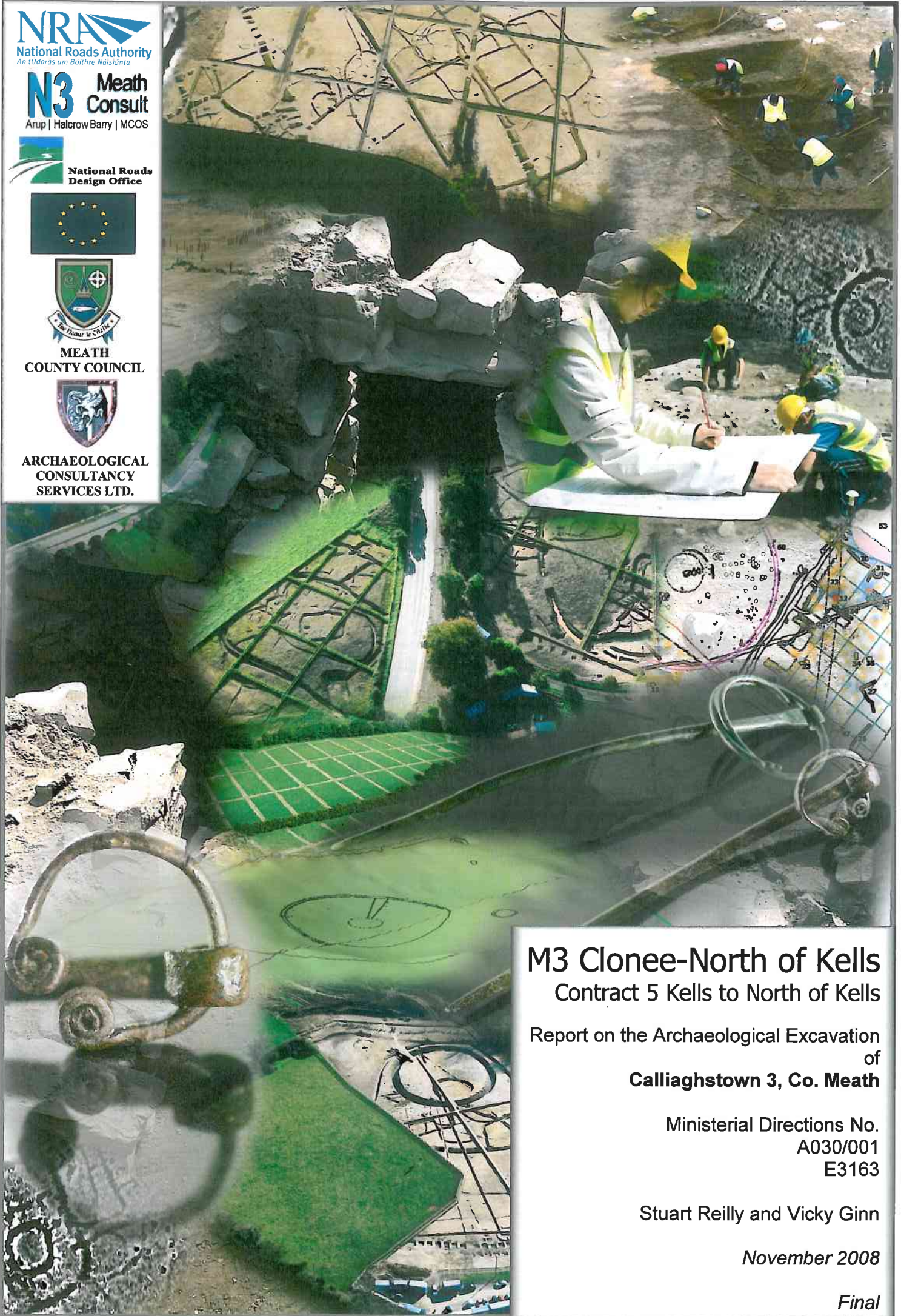
**National Roads Design Office**



**MEATH COUNTY COUNCIL**



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANCY SERVICES LTD.**



# M3 Clonee-North of Kells Contract 5 Kells to North of Kells

Report on the Archaeological Excavation  
of  
**Calliaghstown 3, Co. Meath**

Ministerial Directions No.  
A030/001  
E3163

Stuart Reilly and Vicky Ginn

November 2008

Final

## PROJECT DETAILS

<b>Project</b>	M3 Clonee–Kells Motorway
<b>Site Name</b>	Calliaghstown 3
<b>Ministerial Direction Number</b>	A030/001
<b>Registration Number</b>	E3163
<b>Senior Archaeological Consultant</b>	Donald Murphy
<b>Site Director</b>	Stuart Reilly
<b>Excavated</b>	30 November –01 December 2006
<b>Client</b>	Meath County Council, National Roads Design Office, Navan Enterprise Centre, Navan, County Meath
<b>Townland</b>	Calliaghstown
<b>Parish</b>	Kells
<b>County</b>	Meath
<b>National Grid Reference</b>	269032 276077
<b>Chainage</b>	80260
<b>Height</b>	79.17m OD
<b>Report Type</b>	Final
<b>Report Status</b>	Submitted
<b>Date of Report</b>	November 2008
<b>Report by</b>	Stuart Reilly and Vicky Ginn

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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

### **Consulting Engineers - N3 Meath Consult**

Engineer – Peter Thorne and Thomas Meagher

Resident Engineer – Conor Wilkinson

### **Meath County Council, National Roads Design Office**

Senior Engineer – John McGrath

Project Archaeologist – Mary Deevy

Project Liaison Officer – Ambrose Clarke

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

Archaeologist – Martin Reid

### **Irish Antiquities Division, National Museum of Ireland**

Keeper – Nessa O'Connor

**NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

This site at Calliaghstown 3 was excavated by Gahan and Long for 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 30 November and 01 December 2006 under Ministerial Direction Number A030/001 issued by DOEHLG in consultation with the NMI. One pit which contained charcoal, charred remains, uncharred remains and cremated bone fragments and a small spread were identified. The pit was dated from the 5<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> century AD and represents the remains of a rubbish pit. The date and function of the spread is unknown.

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Plate 4: Mid-excavation photo of F4 from the south-west

## 1 INTRODUCTION

The site at Calliaghstown 3 (Figures 1–6; Plate 1) was identified during advance testing carried out by Gill McLoughlin on behalf of Irish Archaeological Consultancy during August 2004 (04E1052) when a pit (3.56m x 1.98m x 0.66m) with charcoal in its fill was noted (McLoughlin 2005). Full resolution of the site occurred in November and December 2006 and the pit was relocated. A spread represented the only other archaeological feature in the area.

### *1.1 Development*

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

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

## 2 EXCAVATION

Excavation occurred between 30 November and 01 December 2006 under Ministerial Direction Number A030/001 issued to Meath County Council NRDO. The work was carried

out by Stuart Reilly on behalf of ACS. The topsoil (F14) was stripped by machine equipped with a grading bucket and F15 formed the subsoil.

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

### **2.1 Results**

Eight contexts of archaeological interest were identified within the excavation area; full details of all these contexts are located in Appendix 1.

The sub-rectangular, north–south pit (F4: 2.20m x 1.16m x 0.60m; Figures 7–8; Plates 2, 4) contained four fills. The primary fill (F10) comprised a sandy clay with frequent charcoal flecks (8g derived from sieving: Appendix 3) and stones. The charcoal was identified (in order of frequency) as oak, hazel, willow/poplar and cherries (ASDU; Appendix 5). A sample of hazel was dated to Cal 430-617 AD (BETA 247133; Appendix 4). Charred remains, uncharred remains and a small quantity of cremated bone were also recovered from this fill. The charred remains were identified as fat-hen (3 seeds), black-bindweed (4 nutlets), hemp-nettle (4 nutlets), oat species (5 grains), cerealia indeterminate (94 grains), barley species (96 grains), hulled barley (38 grains), 6-row hulled barley (4 twisted grains), wheat species (5 grains), redshank (4 nutlets) and dock (1 nutlet) while the uncharred remains were identified as fat-hen (3 seeds) and bramble (1 fruitstone) (ASDU; Appendix 5). The cremated bone could not be identified as human or animal (*ibid*). The secondary fill, F5, was similar to F10 (8g charcoal from sieving: Appendix 3) but did not contain any bones. F6 was a moderately compact, dark-brownish-grey, silty clay with stones and charcoal flecks and similar to the upper fill, F7.

The irregular-shaped spread (F9: 3.18m x 2.40m x 0.16m; Figures 7–8; Plate 3) comprised a moderately compact, dark-brownish-grey clay with frequent stones and charcoal flecks (14g charcoal derived from sieving). The spread was located 16m to the north-east of the pit F4 (Figures 7–8) and may not have been associated.

### **2.2 Finds**

There were no archaeological finds retrieved from the site.

### 3 DISCUSSION

#### ***3.1 Form and function***

A single pit (F4) and a spread (F9) were contained within this site. A significant quantity of charcoal, charred remains and a small quantity of uncharred remains and unidentified cremated bone (ASDU; Appendix 5) were recovered from the fill of the pit and it is therefore likely that it functioned as a rubbish pit. The charcoal was dominated by oak, with smaller quantities of hazel, willow/poplar and cherries. The majority of fragments were roundwood twigs/branches and it is likely that it represented fuel waste (ibid). Oak and hazel were selected for firewood as they were slow burning and therefore gave off considerable heat (O’Donnell 2007). The charred remains were dominated by barley which included a significant portion of hulled barley and a small portion of 6-row hulled barley, unidentified grains, oat and wheat species. It was not possible to ascertain if the oat grains were wild or cultivated in the absence of diagnostic chaff (ASDU; Appendix 5). Weed seeds/nutlets were also contained within the charred remains assemblage and consisted of fat-hen, black bindweed, redshank and dock. The fat-hen and black-bindweed may have grown amongst the cereal crops whilst the redshank and dock may have grown in deciduous woodland or waste ground (ibid). Fat-hen and bramble constituted the uncharred remains. O’ Brien (Appendix 5) has concluded that the cereal assemblage recovered from this site is typical of the early medieval period as 6-row barley and oats were the main cereals cultivated during this period (McClathie 2007; Monk 1986). This pit was broadly dated to this period (5<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> century AD).

The function of the spread is not known and its association with the pit is unclear.

#### *Surrounding Environment*

The analysis of the charcoal allows us an insight into the surrounding environment at Calliaghstown in the early medieval period. In summary, if the wood was collected locally, oak woodland would have existed nearby with hazel and cherries growing as under storey species, whilst the willow/poplar (depending on the species) would suggest the presence of a wetland area/rich alluvial soils nearby (ASDU; Appendix 5).

#### ***3.2 Date and sequence***

A radiocarbon date was obtained from the rubbish pit and it was dated to Cal 430-617 AD (BETA 247134; Appendix 4) placing this feature within the late Iron Age/early medieval period. It is not known in the absence of further radiocarbon dating whether the spread was contemporary or not. No other known associated or contemporary settlement sites were identified in the vicinity of Calliaghstown 3. It either existed on the fringes of an undiscovered site (beyond the road-take) or is a feature indicative of temporary, transient settlement.

#### 4 CONCLUSIONS

Calliaghstown 3 (A030/001) excavated (30 November – 01 December 2006) by Stuart Reilly of Gahan and Long for ACS as part of the M3 Clonee–North of Kells Motorway Scheme on behalf of Meath County Council NRDO and the NRA, represented one pit and a single spread. Charred remains, uncharred remains, charcoal and a small quantity of cremated bone (could not be identified) were contained within this pit. This feature was dated from the 5<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> century AD and in all likelihood represents the remains of a rubbish pit. The function and date of the spread is unknown.

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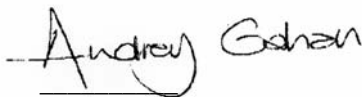
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Signed:



pp. Stuart Reilly  
November 2008

## APPENDIX 1 Context Details

Calliaghstown 3 A030/001											
No	Type	Fill of/ Filled with	Strat above	Strat below	Description	Interpretation	Group	Artefacts	Animal bone	Cremated bone	Samples
1-3					used previously during Topsoil Assessment						
4	cut	5, 6, 7, 10	15	10	sub-rectangular, north-south cut (2.20m x 1.60m x 0.60m) with a sharp break of slope, steep sides and a sharp break of slope leading to an uneven base	pit					
5	fill	4	10	6	fine, cohesive, dark-brownish-grey, sandy clay with frequent charcoal flecks and stones	fill of pit 4					#1 soil and charcoal
6	fill	4	5	7	moderately compact, dark-brownish-grey, sandy clay with frequent small stones and occasional charcoal flecks	fill of pit 4			yes		
7	fill	4	6	14	moderately compact, dark-brownish-grey, sandy clay with frequent stones and charcoal flecks	fill of pit 4					
8	same as 9										
9	spread	N/A	15	14	irregular-shaped spread (3.18m x 2.40m x 0.16m) with moderately compact, dark-brownish-grey clay with frequent stones and charcoal flecks	spread					#4 soil and charcoal
10	fill	4	4	5	cohesive, dark-brownish-grey, sandy clay with frequent charcoal flecks and stones. Burnt and unburnt bone fragments	primary fill of pit 4			yes		#3 soil and charcoal
11-13	NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL										
14	topsoil	N/A	15	N/A	Brown loam 0.40 – 0.60m in depth	Topsoil					
15	subsoil	N/A	N/A	14	Orange brown gravel and clay	subsoil					

**APPENDIX 2** *Finds List*

There were no finds recovered from the excavations at Calliaghstown 3.

**APPENDIX 3** *Sample List*

<b>Sample No</b>	<b>Context No</b>	<b>Results</b>
1	5	8g charcoal
3	10	8g charcoal, 3g cremated bones, seeds
4	9	14g charcoal

**APPENDIX 4 Radiocarbon dates**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Sample No</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Species id/Weight</b>	<b>Lab</b>	<b>Lab Code</b>	<b>Date Type</b>	<b>Calibrated Date</b>	<b>Conventional Date (BP)</b>	<b>13C/12C Ratio ‰</b>
10: basal fill of rubbish pit 4	3	Charcoal	Cherry	Beta	247134	AMS (Std)	Cal 430-617 AD	1520 +/- 40 BP	-26.3

**APPENDIX 5** *Environmental Analysis*



**Calliaghstown 3, M3 Motorway Project, Co  
Meath, Ireland**

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

*on behalf of*

**Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd**

**Report 2074  
October 2008**

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*Archaeological Services*

*Durham University*

South Road

***Durham DH1 3LE***

Tel: 0191 334 1121

Fax: 0191 334 1126

**archaeological.services@durham.ac.uk**

[www.durham.ac.uk/archaeological.services](http://www.durham.ac.uk/archaeological.services)

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# **Calliaghstown 3, M3 Motorway Project, Co Meath, Ireland**

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

### ***Report 2074***

October 2008

*Archaeological Services Durham University*

on behalf of

*Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd*

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

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## 1. Summary

### *The project*

- 1.1 An excavation of an early medieval rubbish pit was undertaken by Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd at Calliaghstown 3, Co Meath, Ireland. This report presents the results of plant macrofossil, charcoal and cremated bone analysis of the basal fill of the pit.

### *Results*

- 1.2 The results suggest that the pit fill was largely composed of domestic waste. Charred barley grains were abundant, with lesser frequencies of oats and wheat. The charcoal assemblage was dominated by oak, with hazel, cherries and willow/poplar also recorded.
- 1.3 A small amount of burnt bone (2.2g) was recovered from the basal pit fill. Most of the bone was well-oxidised, but some fragments may have experienced restricted oxygen or cooler temperatures during burning. It was not possible to tell whether the bone was human or animal.

## 2. Project background

### *Location and background*

- 2.1 An excavation of a rubbish pit was undertaken by Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd at Calliaghstown 3, Co Meath, Ireland. This report presents the results of plant macrofossil, charcoal and cremated bone analysis of the basal fill (context 10) of the pit. Radiocarbon dating indicated an early medieval date for the feature.

### *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 April 2008. Analysis and report preparation was conducted between April – October 2008.

### *Personnel*

- 2.4 Sample processing was undertaken by Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd. The residue was sorted by Dr Charlotte Henderson. Plant macrofossil and charcoal analysis were carried out by Mr Lorne Elliott. Cremated bone analysis was by Dr Anwen Caffell, and the report preparation was by Dr Charlotte O'Brien.

### *Archive*

- 2.5 The licence number is A030/001. The charcoal, flint and bone samples are currently held at the Environmental Laboratory at Archaeological Services Durham University awaiting collection or return.

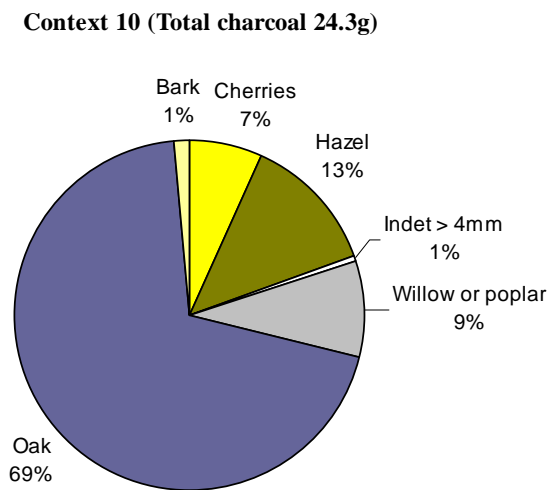
## 3. Plant macrofossil and charcoal analysis

### *Methods*

- 3.1 The residue was examined for plant remains, shells, bones, pottery sherds and metalworking debris. The dry flint was scanned at up to x60 magnification using a Leica MZ7.5 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 residue and flint 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 cherry (*Prunus* sp) charcoal from context (10), weighing 226mg, was provided for radiocarbon dating.

### Results

- 3.3 The pit fill contained charcoal and a few possible heat-cracked stones. In addition, a small amount of burnt bone was present in the residue, and an indeterminate mollusc shell was recorded in the flot. A few uncharred seeds were present, but the non-waterlogged nature of the feature suggests these are later intrusive material. Charred plant macrofossils were abundant, and included cereal grains and charred weed seeds. The charcoal was dominated by oak, with lesser frequencies of hazel, cherries (which includes blackthorn, wild cherry and bird cherry), willow/poplar and indeterminate bark. The proportions of identified charcoal 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 Calliaghstown 3

### Discussion

#### Diet

- 3.4 The charred plant macrofossil assemblage was dominated by barley grains. Although many of these were in a poor condition, a proportion could be identified as hulled. In addition, 4 grains appeared to be twisted. This may have been the result of the charring process, or may indicate that at least some of the grains were from 6-row barley, as 2 out of every 3 grains in this variety have an asymmetric morphology. A few oat grains were also recorded, but without the diagnostic chaff, it is not possible to determine if these were from the wild or cultivated species. The absence of chaff also prevented the few wheat grains from being identified to species. The cereal assemblage from Calliaghstown 3 is relatively typical of the early medieval period, as studies indicate that 6-row hulled barley and oats were the main cereals cultivated in Ireland during this period (McClatchie 2007; Monk 1986).

**Table 3.1:** Plant macrofossils and charcoal from Calliaghstown 3

Context	10
Sample	3
Feature	Rubbish pit
<i>Material available for radiocarbon dating</i>	✓
<i>Volume of flot (ml)</i>	60
<i>Residue matrix (relative abundance)</i>	
Bone (burnt)	1
Charcoal	3
Cracked/angular stones	1
<i>Flot matrix (relative abundance)</i>	
Charcoal	3
Mollusc (indet.)	1
<i>Charcoal (g/number of fragments)</i>	
Total charcoal (g)	24.323
Percentage of sample analysed	100
Total charcoal analysed >4mm (g)	8.241
Number of analysed charcoal fragments >4mm	134
<i>Corylus avellana</i> (Hazel)	1.047 (23F)
<i>Prunus</i> spp (Cherries)	0.545 (7F)
<i>Quercus</i> sp (Oak)	5.755 (85F)
Salicaceae (Willow or poplar)	0.727 (13F)
Bark	0.105 (3F)
Unidentified >4mm	0.062 (3F)
Unidentified <4mm	16.082
<i>Charred remains (total number)</i>	
(a) <i>Chenopodium album</i> (Fat-hen) seed	3
(a) <i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (Black-bindweed) nutlet	4
(a) <i>Galeopsis</i> spp (Hemp-nettle) nutlet	4
(c) <i>Avena</i> spp (Oat species) grain	5
(c) <i>Cerealia</i> indeterminate grain	94
(c) <i>Hordeum</i> spp (Barley species) grain	96
(c) <i>Hordeum</i> spp (Hulled Barley) grain	38
(c) <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (6-row hulled barley) twisted grain	4
(c) <i>Triticum</i> spp (Wheat species) grain	5
(r) <i>Panicum maculosum</i> (Redshank) nutlet	4
(x) <i>Rumex</i> spp (Dock) nutlet	1
<i>Uncharred remains (relative abundance)</i>	
(a) <i>Chenopodium album</i> (Fat-hen) seed	3
(t) <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. (Bramble) fruitstone	1

[a-arable weed; c-cultivated plant; r-ruderal; t-woodland; x-wide niche].

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

#### *The palaeoenvironment*

- 3.5 If the wood was collected locally, the charcoal analysis indicates the proximity of stands of oak trees or oak woodland. Hazel and cherries may have grown in the woodland understorey or by its margins. Willow and poplar charcoal cannot be differentiated with certainty (Hather 2000), and therefore the fragments of Salicaceae charcoal may derive from willows growing in wetland areas, or poplar trees which would have thrived on rich, alluvial soils.
- 3.6 Many of the charred seeds are likely to represent weeds growing with the cereal crops, particularly the arable weeds, fat-hen and black-bindweed. However, some of

the other weeds, for example, hemp-nettles, redshank and dock may also have occupied openings within the deciduous woodland or waste ground near the site.

#### *The pit*

- 3.7 The absence of chaff and low number of weed seeds, indicates that the cereals had been processed prior to their incorporation in the pit fill. The abundance of cleaned grain, in addition to charcoal and burnt bone, suggests that the fill derived largely from waste from the domestic hearth. The charcoal is therefore likely to represent fuel waste. The predominance of oak and hazel is unsurprising, as both of these woods make good firewood, as they burn slowly giving off considerable heat (O'Donnell 2007). Most of the charcoal fragments were roundwood, suggesting that twigs and branches had been collected.

## 4. Cremated bone analysis

### *Methods*

- 4.1 The burnt bone from context (10) 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 is presented in Table 4.1, and the fraction weights and fragment size data are given in Table 4.2.
- 4.3 Context (10) contained a small amount of cremated bone, weighing 2.2g. The bone was well fragmented, with the largest fragment measuring 13.1mm and all the bone located in the middle and smallest sieved fractions (Table 4.2).

**Table 4.1:** Summary of cremated remains

Context	Context Detail	Bone Colour	Species	Weight (g)
10	Basal fill of rubbish pit (C4)	White, some pale to dark grey in places	Unknown	2.2

- 4.4 Most of the bone was white in colour suggesting exposure to temperatures in excess of *c.* 600°C with a plentiful supply of oxygen (McKinley 2004). However, some fragments ranged from pale to dark grey in places, which could suggest cooler temperatures (*c.* 300-600°C) or an inadequate oxygen supply preventing full oxidation.
- 4.5 The fragments were examined with a view to identification, but it was not possible to tell whether the bone was human or animal.

**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	%	
10	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	27.3	1.6	72.7	13.1

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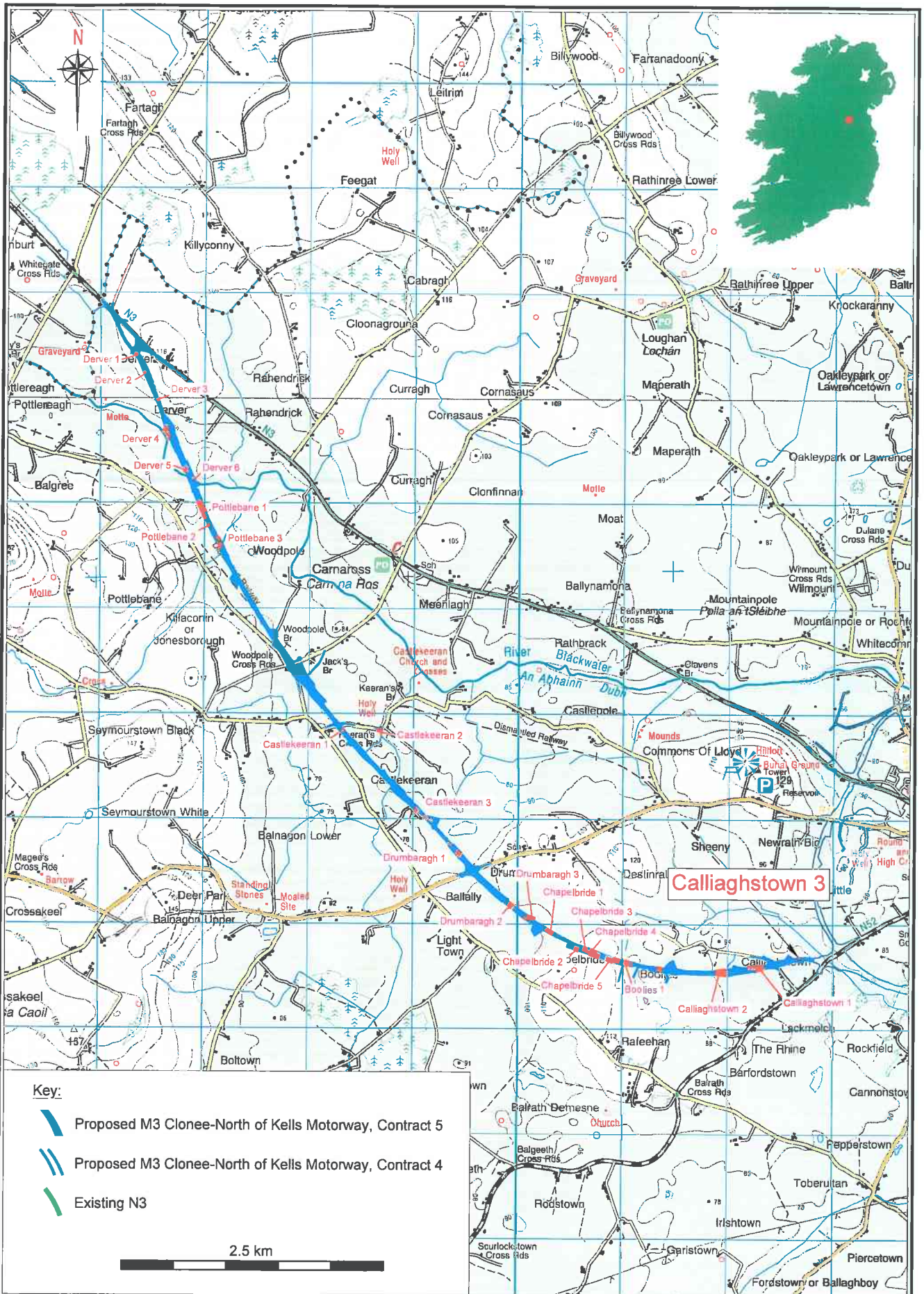
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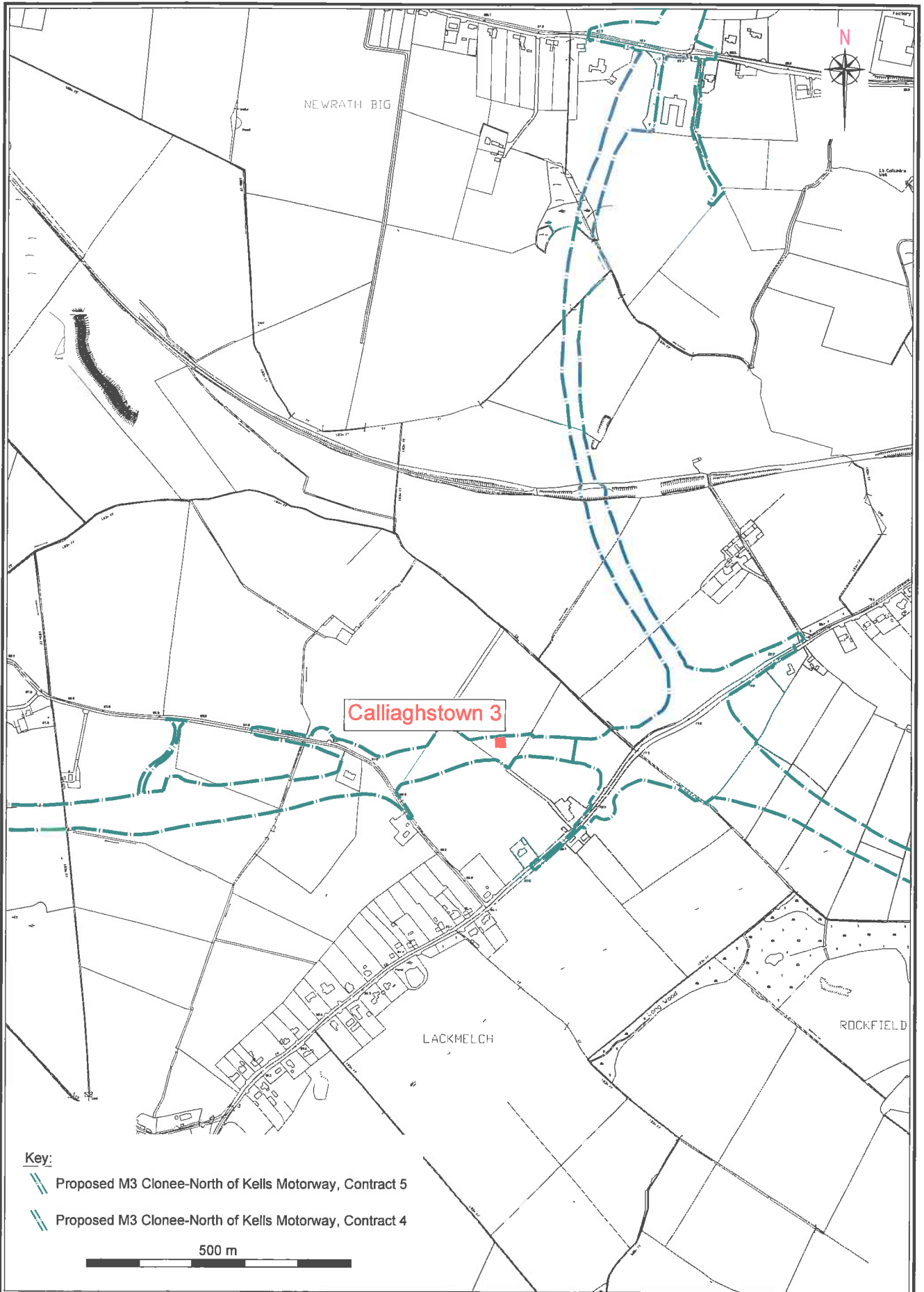


- Key:**
- ▬▬▬ Proposed M3 Clonmel-North of Kells Motorway, Contract 5
  - ▬▬▬ Proposed M3 Clonmel-North of Kells Motorway, Contract 4
  - ▬▬▬ Existing N3

2.5 km

<b>Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd.</b> Unit 21, Boyne Business Park, Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth	Site: M3 Clonmel-North of Kells PPP Scheme Contract 5, Calliaghstown 3	Scale: 1: 50,000 A4
	Issued for: Excavation Report	Date: Jul '08
	Client: Meath County Council	Origin: OSi Discovery Series
		Drawing no.: 04_01_C9471i

Figure 1: Location of Calliaghstown 3

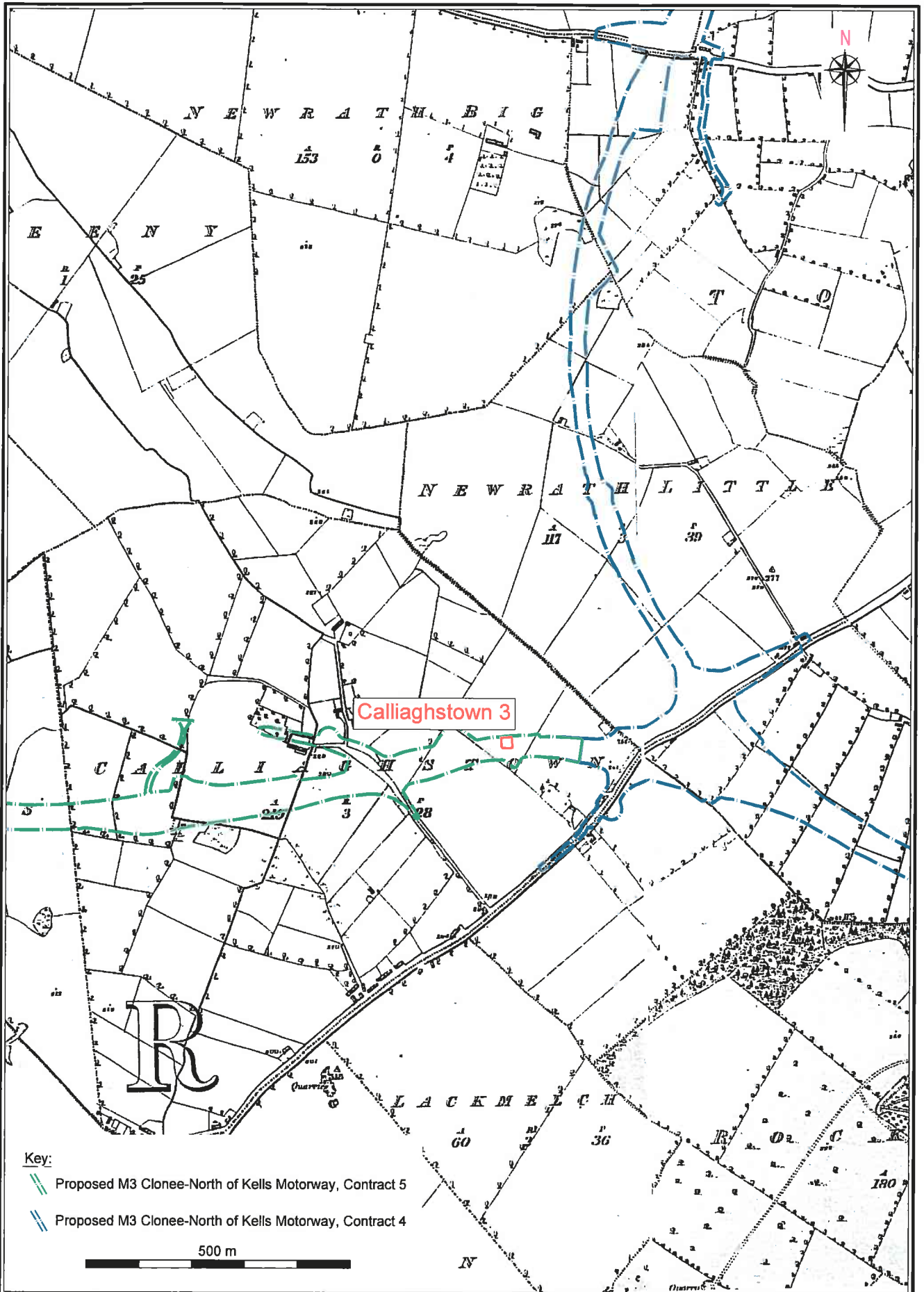


**Key:**  
 // Proposed M3 Clonee-North of Kells Motorway, Contract 5  
 - - - Proposed M3 Clonee-North of Kells Motorway, Contract 4



500 m

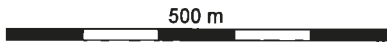
<b>Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd.</b> Unit 21, Boyne Business Park, Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth	Site: M3 Clonee-North of Kells PPP Scheme Contract 5, Calliaghstown 3	Scale: 1: 10,000 A4 Date: Jul '08
	Issued for: Excavation Report	Origin: Client/ACS Ltd.
	Client: Meath County Council	Drawing no.: 04_01_C9472i

Figure 2: Location of Calliaghstown 3 on current OS background



**Key:**

-  Proposed M3 Clonee-North of Kells Motorway, Contract 5
-  Proposed M3 Clonee-North of Kells Motorway, Contract 4

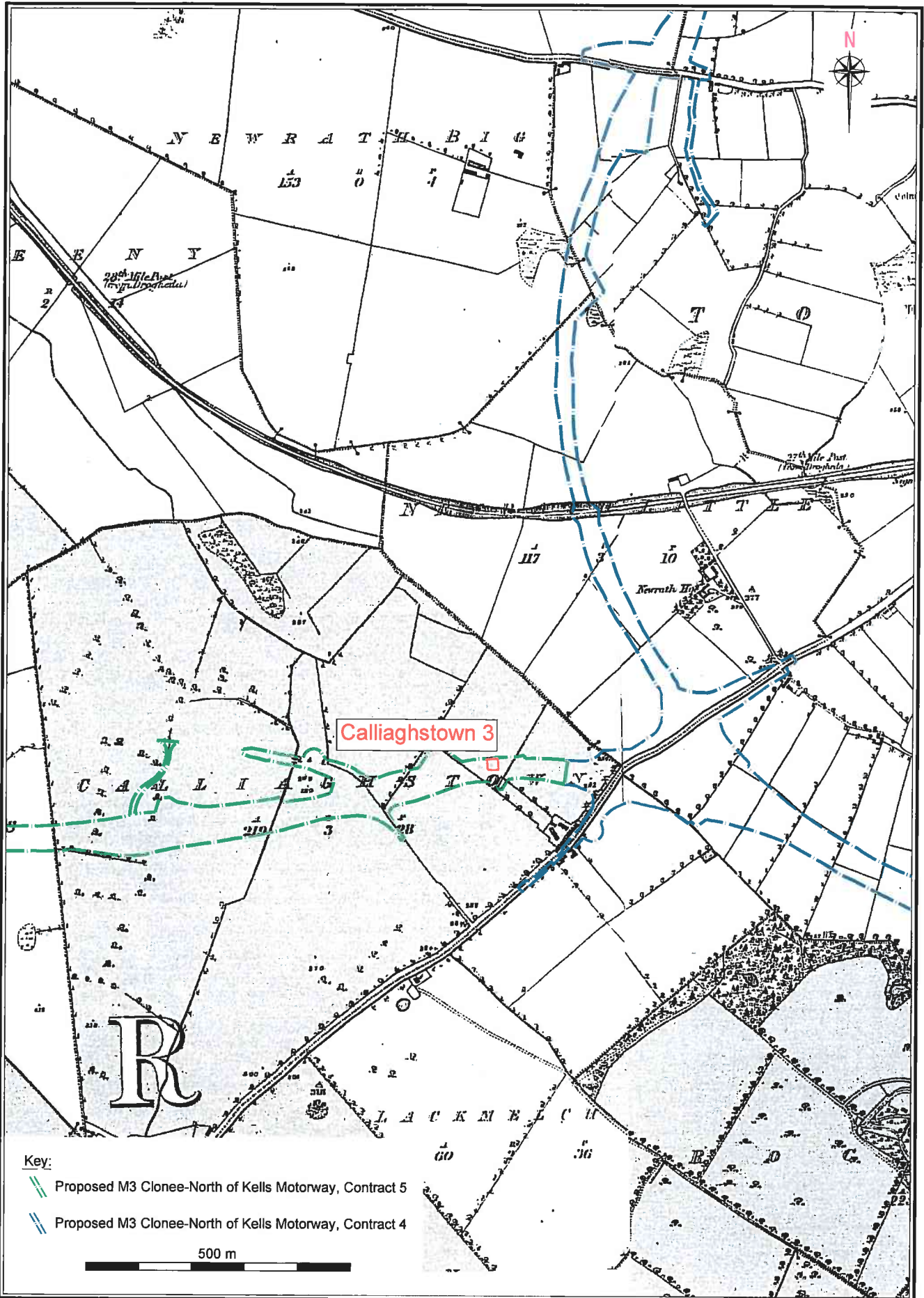




**Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd.** Unit 21, Boyne Business Park, Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth

Site: M3 Clonee-North of Kells PPP Scheme  
 Contract 5, Calliaghstown 3  
 Issued for: Excavation Report  
 Client: Meath County Council

Scale: 1: 10,000 A4  
 Date: Jul '08  
 Origin: OSi (1836)  
 Drawing no.: 04\_01\_C9473i

Figure 3: Calliaghstown 3, extract from 1st edition OS map, Meath sheets 16 & 17



**Key:**  
 Proposed M3 Clonee-North of Kells Motorway, Contract 5  
 Proposed M3 Clonee-North of Kells Motorway, Contract 4

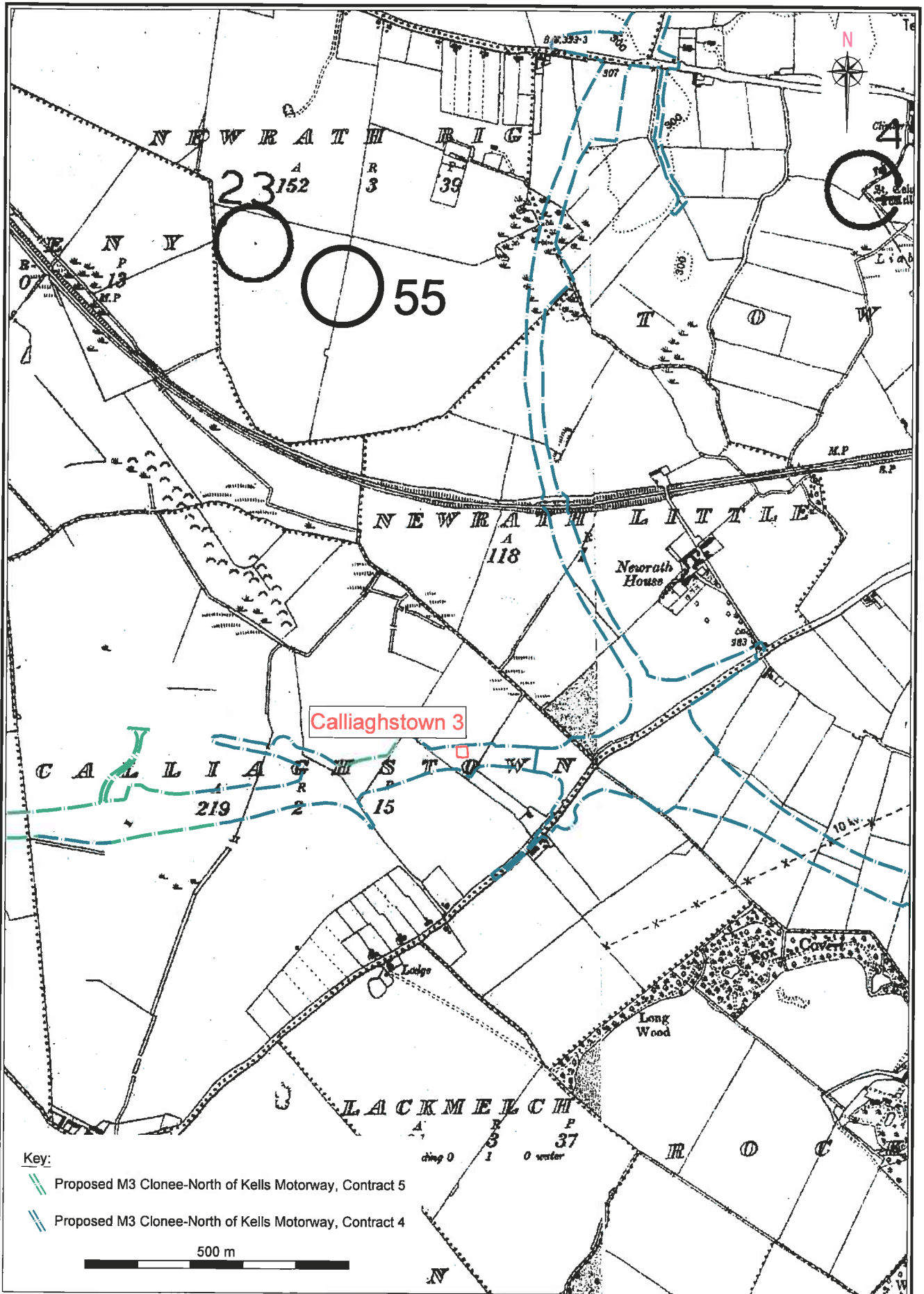
500 m

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

Site: M3 Clonee-North of Kells PPP Scheme  
 Contract 5, Calliaghstown 3  
 Issued for: Excavation Report  
 Client: Meath County Council

Scale: 1: 10,000 A4  
 Date: Jul '08  
 Origin: OSi (1882)  
 Drawing no.: 04\_01\_C9474i

Figure 4: Calliaghstown 3, extract from 2nd edition OS map, Meath sheets 16 & 17

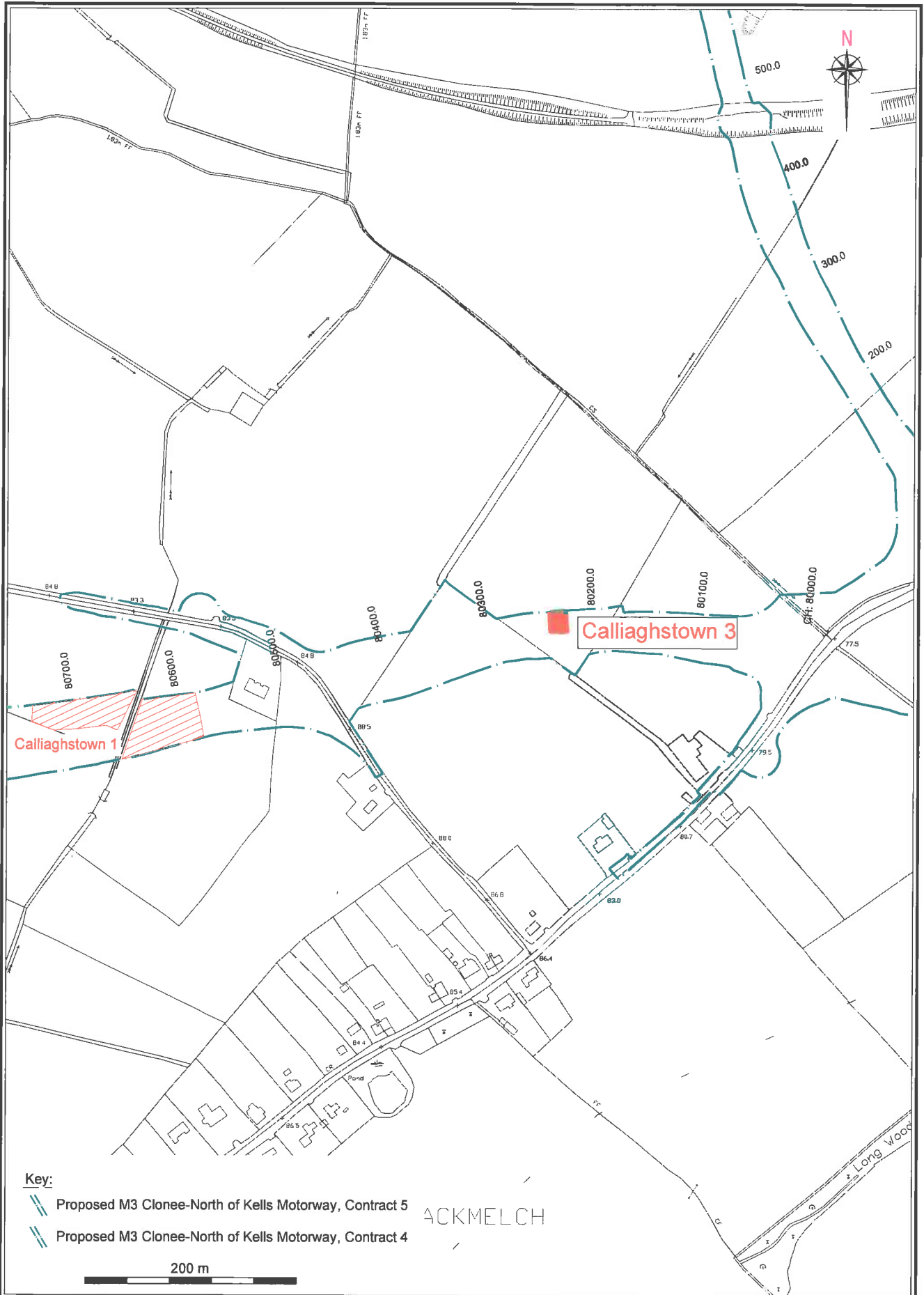


**Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd.** Unit 21, Boyne Business Park, Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth

Site: M3 Clonee-North of Kells PPP Scheme Contract 5, Calliaghstown 3  
 Issued for: Excavation Report  
 Client: Meath County Council

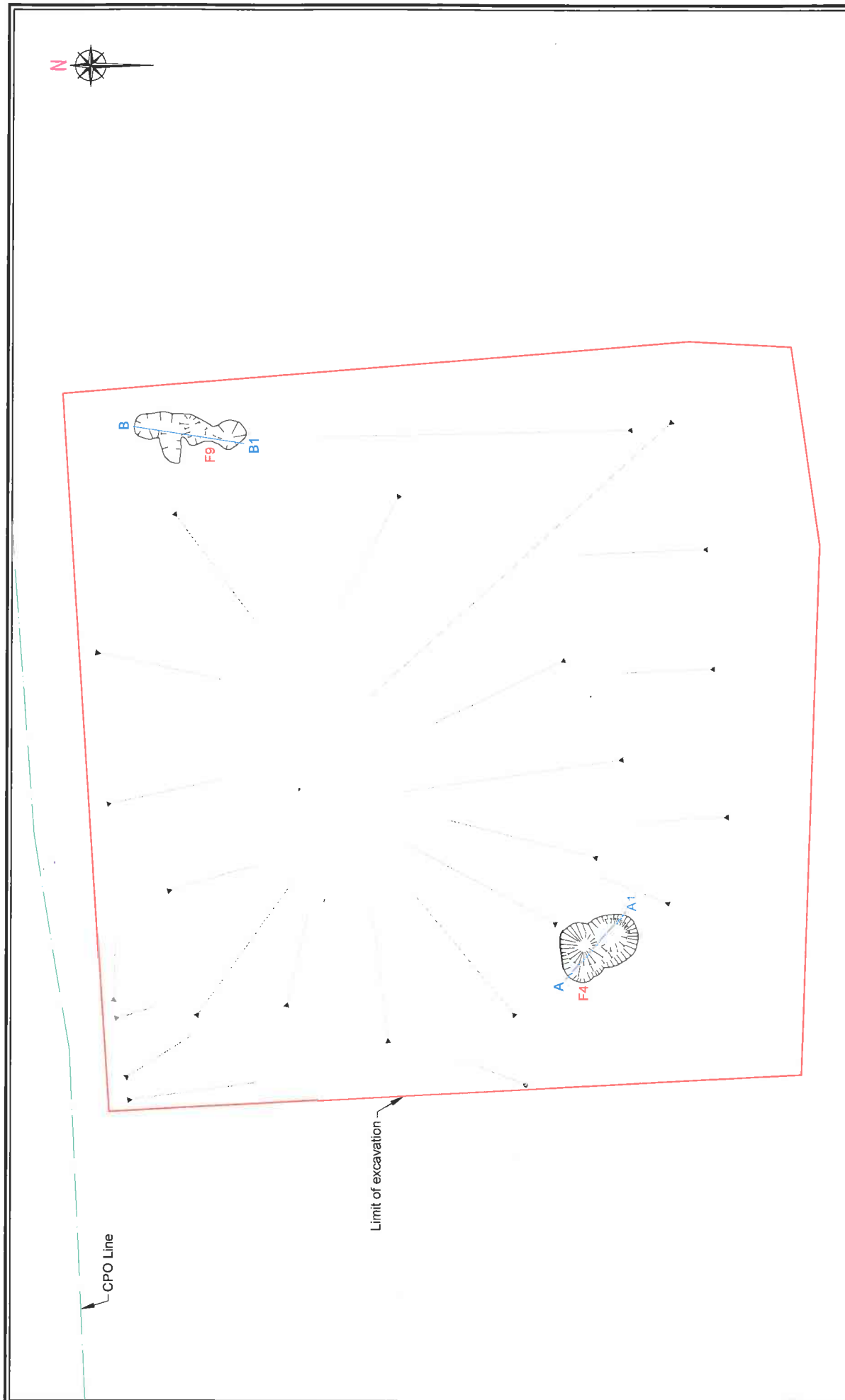
Scale: 1:10,000 A4  
 Date: Jul '08  
 Origin: OSi (1910)  
 Drawing no.: 04\_01\_C9475i

Figure 5: Calliaghstown 3, extract from 3rd edition OS map, Meath sheets 16 & 17



<b>Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd.</b> Unit 21, Boyne Business Park, Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth	Site: M3 Clonee-North of Kells PPP Scheme Contract 5, Calliaghstown 3	Scale: 1: 5,000 A4
	Issued for: Excavation Report	Date: Jul '08
	Client: Meath County Council	Origin: Client/ACS Ltd.
		Drawing no.: 04_01_C9476j

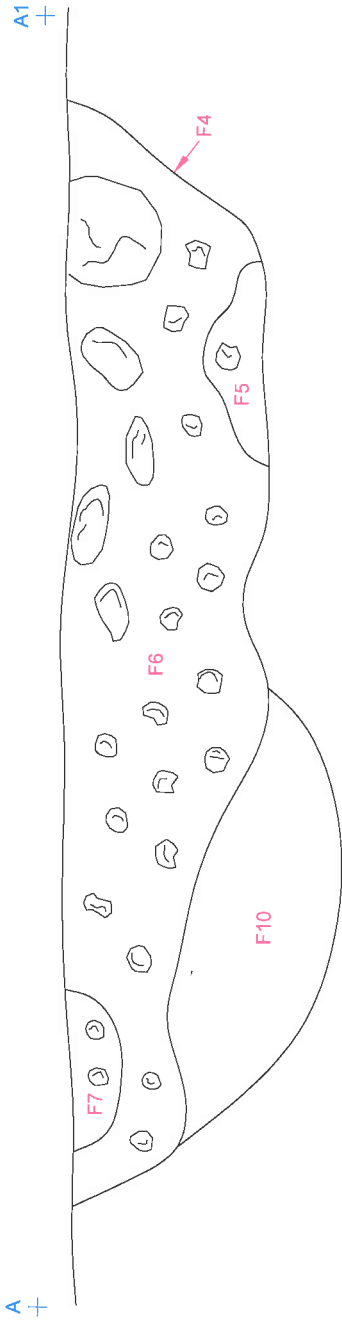
Figure 6: Detailed location of Calliaghstown 3



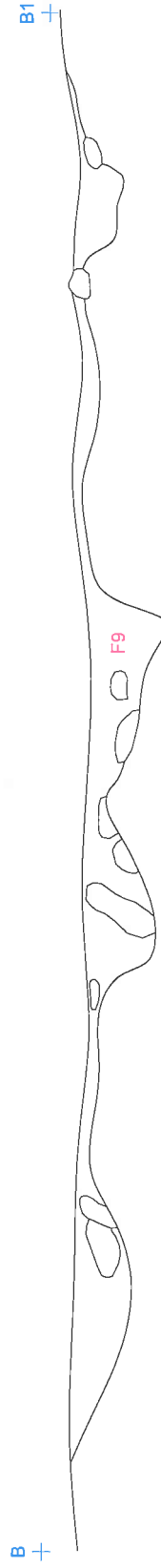
<b>Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd.</b> Unit 21, Boyne Business Park, Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth		Site: M3 Clonee-North of Kells PPP Scheme Contract 5, Calliaghstown 3	
Issued for: Excavation Report		Scale: 1: 150 A4	
Client: Meath County Council		Date: Jul '08	
		Origin: Client/ ACS Ltd.	
		Drawing no.: 04 01 C94771	

Figure 7: Post-excavation plan of Calliaghstown 3

SECTION THROUGH F4



SECTION THROUGH F9



50 cm

**Archaeological Consultancy**  
**Services Ltd.** Unit 21, Boyne Business Park,  
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Contract 5, Calliaghstown 3  
Issued for: Excavation Report  
Client: Meath County Council

Scale: 1:15 A4  
Date: Jul 08  
Origin: Client/ ACS Ltd.  
Drawing no.: 04\_01\_C9478I

Figure 8: Sections of Calliaghstown 3



Plate 1: Site, looking north (04\_01\_Calliahestown 3\_CP001\_18)



Plate 2: Pre-excavation photo of F4 looking north (04\_01\_Calliahestown 3\_CP001\_16)



Plate 3: Pre-excitation photo of F9 looking east (04\_01\_Callighstown 3\_CP001\_15)



Plate 4: Mid excavation photo of F4 from south-west (04\_01\_Callighstown 3\_CP001\_24)