



Submission

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See below for Submission details.

Attachments are displayed on the following page(s).

Noeleen Keavey

Subject: FW: GCHL W0298-01
Attachments: Ballinderry Excavation Report.pdf

From: Broadford Residents Association <broadfordresidentsassociation@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, September 23, 2024 21:26
To: Wexford Receptionist <REC_WEX@epa.ie>
Subject: GCHL W0298-01

Hi could you please include this important information as a submission into waste license application for GCHL WO298 -01 and could please acknowledge receipt of email . Regards Paddy Chairman BARA

Sent from my iPhone

**Results of Archaeological Excavations
At
Ballinderry
Broadford
Co. Kildare**

Licence No: 04E1638

Planning Ref: 02/1475

By

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&
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8.6.2005

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ABSTRACT

During topsoil stripping for a quarry site in Ballinderry Townland, Carbury, County Kildare which is still ongoing, a large number of human remains were uncovered. The area has been cleaned back to reveal 216 identified skeletons. A partially complete circular enclosing ditch surrounding the cemetery and an associated area of irregular shaped pits to the north of the ditch were also uncovered. A total of 69 skeletons were recovered during excavation. The associated area of irregular shaped pits to the north of the enclosing ditch was excavated in full.

The developer has agreed to preserve the remainder of the skeletons and the enclosing ditch *in situ*. Several finds were recovered from the enclosing ditch and the associated area indicating a medieval date for the site as a whole. This report describes the results of the field excavations carried out to date.

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1. INTRODUCTION

An archaeological excavation was carried out over the period of six weeks with a crew of nine archaeologists in a green field site in Ballinderry, Carbury, Co. Kildare (Figure 1). This site was uncovered during topsoil stripping for a quarry. The site encompassed a previously unrecorded medieval cemetery with an enclosing ditch and an associated area of irregularly dispersed pit features. During cleaning back activity a total of 216 skeletal remains were identified of which 69 were recovered.

The developer has decided not to continue the removal of the remaining skeletons due to financial reasons but to preserve it *in situ* without fully excavating all archaeological material uncovered. The ditch was left 70% intact with two separate test sections enacted to determine its nature and extent. In addition the associated area to the north of the enclosing ditch was fully excavated prior to the halting of site works.

Tom Goode of Goode Concrete Killeen Road, Ballyfermot, Dublin 10 has been granted permission (02/1475) with conditions to engage in quarrying for the purpose of extraction of gravel and sand over an overall area of 13.9 hectares at Ballinderry, Carbury, Co. Kildare. The site is a currently a greenfield site of good pasture divided into two separate fields by a low hedgerow Figure 2.

A request for further information from An Bord Pleanála (Ref: PL 09.205039) carried 24 conditions. Condition number 5 called for an environmental impact statement to be carried out on the site prior to commencement of quarrying works. Condition number 22 calls for the developer to facilitate the planning authority in preserving, recording or otherwise protecting archaeological materials or features that may exist within the site. Condition 22(b) calls for the developer to employ a suitably qualified archaeologist who shall *monitor* all site investigations and other excavation works

An Environmental Impact Statement was undertaken by Declan Brassil and Company on the impact of the overall site. As part of this statement an archaeological and cultural heritage assessment was carried out by Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd. This was carried out as a desk top survey and a field walking exercise on the site.

The report identified no *known* archaeological features within the area of the proposed development. Two features of archaeological *potential* were identified during field walking on the eastern extremity of field 2 bordering the Carbury – Broadford road during the field survey (see enclosed). These features were:

Feature 1: Linear depression in the east facing slope of the gravel ridge

Feature 2: Low linear platform which lines the western side of the stream.

Mitigation of the site is scheduled to take place over 2 different phases:

Phase 1 of the archaeological recommendations contained within the EIS report called for archaeological *monitoring* under licence of 85% of the development area. This monitoring has been carried out sporadically since the 5th of December 2004 according to the developers needs and is on going.

Phase 2 required an archaeological *test excavation* of the two potential features identified in the EIS at the eastern extremity of field 2 during the field survey. A second separate licence application was granted (05E0050) by the DOE to carry out testing on this area of the field. During this course of testing nothing of archaeological significance was encountered. A report on these findings was issued to all relevant authorities on the 1st of April 2005.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The site is situated in the townland of Ballinderry, approximately 5km north of the village of Carbury and 3.5km south of the N4 junction near Broadford (Fig. 3). Ballinderry is taken from the Irish *Baile na Doire* meaning 'the town of the wood'. In prehistory Carbury Hill had been known as *Sidh Nechtain* or 'the fairy hill of *Nechtain*' which is believed to be a mythological ruler of Ireland and married to *Boann* after which the River Boyne is believed to have been named. The hill later became Carbury after Cairbre the son of Niall of the nine hostages and the brother of Laoghaire. The O'Carey's later adopted the name and controlled the area around Carbury with the lands known as the *Ui Ciardha Cairbre*. Before the arrival of the Anglo-Normans in AD 1169 the O'Carey's were a very powerful clan and noble family in ancient Ireland. By the fourteenth century they were seen as the last remaining descendants of the Niall and had the honor of having 'the noblest blood in Ireland'.

Carbury is located at the edge of the Bog of Allen and is separated from Carbury Bog by two miles of low flat countryside. In 1837 Lewis described the Bog of Allen as 'immense stretch of bog once covered with forests' and seen as the 'doorway to the English Pale' with a series of castles and forests guarding its approach.

The first Anglo-Norman occupant of the area was Meiler Fitzhenry who had been granted guardianship of the area by Strongbow and was probably the builder of the Motte on Carbury Hill. At the time this northern extremity of Kildare was situated in county Meath and was believed to have run from the confluence of Clonard to the 'tocher' of Carbury and then on Geashill. The 'tocher' or 'togher' was the name for an ancient trackway over the bog and may have been the location for the present road which was built in the mid-nineteenth century and was at one point believed to be an approach to Carbury castle. Due to its believed initial purpose which is a trackway on the present location of the modern road it is possible that some remains of this togher may be parallel to and possibly within the area of the proposed development.

By 1282 Carbury was held by William de Mohun and the demesne was divided into 31/2 carucates, much of which lay waste because of the wars between the Anglo-Norman settlers and the native Irish in a series of perpetual clashes between the two peoples. The unrest in the area took a heavy toll and by 1284, the land around Carbury hill was considered completely worthless. The de Berminghams controlled the region from 'the west of Carbury to the east of Croghan, south of Castlejordan and to the north of Rathangan'. In 1234 we read of a dispute concerning boundaries and involving Peter de Bermingham of Tethmoy and Maurice Comyn of Castlejordan during the reign of Henry III. Again, in 1289 we are told that Sir Peter de Bermingham, Jnr., 'should guard the marches from Tethmoy to Rathangan'. That same year Piers (Peter) led the English army against Calvagh OConor, chief of Offaly, and defeated him. Piers De Bermingham is the subject of a ballad written by an unknown author in 1308 on his death. It was translated by Thomas Bermingham. In it Piers is highly praised for his bravery in battle, his skill at horse-riding, and zeal in the pursuit of knaves and thieves; "to Irishmen he was fo". It tells of the O'Conor massacre at Carrick.

In 1344 Walter was a member of the "Secretum Consilium" and received a fee of $\text{œ}40$ a year. He was one of the 6 most important men in Ireland. In 1346 he was appointed Justiciar on a salary of £500 a year. He died in England in 1350. By the fourteenth century Carbury became known during the 'Bermingham's Country'. In 1361 Walter de Bermingham of Castle Carbury died and left his land to his sisters. The castle thereby entered the hands of the Preston family, which incensed rival members of the original Bermingham family to revolt against the Prestons and ravage their lands in Meath. The result of these continuous attacks on the Berminghams was that they eventually became so isolated from the Pale lords by this dispute that they were forced to ally themselves with their natural enemies the O'Connors and like their new-found gaelic allies, became enemies and rebels in the eyes of the English. Together the O'Connors and Berminghams waged a relentless war on the Pale that lasted for generations. The English eventually became determined to neutralize the threat posed by the Bermingham-O'Connor alliance and in 1480 convened a parliament in Naas resolving that 'it is very necessary beneficial and expedient, that a tower or pile of the new fashion should be built at Keshbaigne (Kishawanny, near Edenderry on the extreme frontier of the old march). A tax of forth pence was then imposed on every ploughland in Meath to fund the construction of the tower.

Eventually Henry the VIII sent commissioners to Ireland to force obedience from his Irish subjects, Bermingham was found to be living like a Gaelic chieftain under the Brehon laws and terrorizing the Anglo-Normans of the Pale. The commissioners decided to coax Bermingham away from the O'Connors by bribing him with lands and titles. On the military front they cut roads through the forests of Bermingham's Country that had acted as their natural defenses for centuries. These new roads were up to a mile long and said to be wide enough for up to five carts to pass side by side. These measures successfully neutralized the Bermingham threat and by 1540 the O'Connors were devastating Bermingham lands again after two hundred years of co-operation. The Berminghams continued to play an important role in the county, retaining the manors of Dungierth and Mylerstown but eventually they lost everything during the Jacobite Wars.

Local knowledge of the site identifies the site as 'Flanagans Hill'. Local landowner Charles Tyrell who is 92 at the time of this investigation, identifies a local miller called Flanagan who was believed to own the land in antiquity. The Tyrell family has been in possession of the land for over 200 years prior to selling to the Goode Concrete Company. Family history also alludes to a quern stone which was found in what was once an apple orchard behind the family home which still stands approx. $\frac{1}{2}$ a kilometer to the south of the field.

Recent excavations

In 1954 a rescue excavation was carried out by archaeologists from the National Museum. This was in a sandpit site where the site had been disturbed prior to excavation. There was evidence of cobbled floor which had been removed and appeared to be a 'hurried grave' comprising skeletal material of seven individuals including men, women and children. All dating evidence was gone but could be anything from a few hundred to a few thousand years old. The first burial was found during work in a sandpit in March 1954 and shortly after, further burials came to light in two parallel graves c. 1m apart. The bodies were in an extended position, lying on their backs with their legs stretched

out. Neolithic and Bronze Age burials are usually in a crouched position This grave was shallow and again, there was no dating evidence. A small trench was then uncovered nearby that contained a third burial at this location. The burials appear to be contemporaneous and to have been made 'in some haste' which may suggest a battle.

3. THE EXCAVATION

The Site: The site is located at the crest of a slight hill overlooking the Broadford-Carbury road (Fig. 4). It is an elevated position in the landscape although not artificially raised and was a fairly flat terrain to the north and west spreading into the field with the eastern and southern edges defined by a sharp drop off of the natural topography at the limit of the site.

The site encompassed a previously unrecorded medieval cemetery with an enclosing ditch and an associated area of irregularly dispersed pit features (Fig. 5). The site was stripped of most topsoil using a track machine with flat toothless bucket. During the course of this stripping the remains of 74 individuals were uncovered. It was not possible to identify the true number of the skeletons at this time as the site contained a slightly undulating surface which would have negatively impacted the remains with the continued use of the track machine. A crew was called in and a thorough cleanback of the site by hand commenced. This cleaning back of the remains has identified to date the remains of possibly 216 individuals of which 69 were recovered (Pl. 1). There was an incomplete subcircular ditch enclosing roughly 70% of the site with an associated area of domestic disturbance located 10m to the north of the enclosing ditch.

The Ditch: The ditch is an irregular fairly shallow enclosing element to the site. The ditch is circular in shape with a maximum width of 3.20m and a minimum width of 1.90m (Pl. 2). The overall radius of the enclosing ditch is no larger than 45m. This ditch does not appear to be defensive in nature rather it appears to be a ceremonial enclosing element of the burial ground itself. There were no remains of a bank noted. Two separate sections were enacted through the ditch to determine its nature and extent.

Northern Section

The section at the northern area of the ditch was fully excavated by hand for a length of 10.50m from the topsoil down to the subsoil. This area of the ditch had a maximum width of 2.10m across and a maximum depth of 0.55. There were three separate and distinct cuts making up a triple ditch (Fig. 9; Pl. 3, 4 & 5).

The outermost cut c.150 is U-shaped with fairly steep sides with a maximum depth of 0.37m. This cut contained one fill c.199 which was a compact medium brown silty clay with moderate inclusions of animal bone and occasional flecks of charcoal. The central cut of the ditch c.149 was U-shaped with gently sloping sides on its northern edge with a very steep edge on its southern side. The maximum depth of the cut was 0.55m. There was one fill of this cut c.198 which was a compact medium brown silty clay with moderate inclusions of animal bone and occasional flecks of charcoal throughout except at the base where there larger pockets of charcoal noted. There were a moderate amount of larger stones exhibited in this cut which was generally lacking in the other two.

The final and innermost cut of the ditch c.148 was noticeably smaller than the other two having a maximum depth of just 0.13m. This cut was U-shaped with a gentle slope on the northern edge and a steeper side on its southern edge. There was one fill in this cut c.197 which was a compact light brown silty clay with moderate inclusions of animal bone and occasional charcoal flecking.

Cutting through two of these fills was a large sub rectangular pit of charcoal rich material. This feature c.152 was cutting directly through ditch cuts c.148 and c.149 from surface to just below the base of the ditch (Fig. 13). It was steeply sided except

for its southern edge which was more gradual and had a generally flat base. There is a small depression on its eastern edge which was seen as an earlier stone socket. There were 5 separate fills in this pit. The basal fill c.159 was a layer of dark grey silty clay which was fairly sterile. The layer above this c.158 was a dark grey silty clay with frequent charcoal and occasional shell flecks. There was thick lens of charcoal rich material running across approximately 70% of the pit. This lens c.157 was the result of possible in situ burning within the pit as there was evidence burnt clay and scorching both above and below this layer indicating firing. The final fill c.153 was a mid grey silty sandy clay with moderate charcoal flecking throughout.

Western Section

A second test section was enacted through the western area of the ditch. This test section revealed that the triple ditch was not continuous throughout the ditch. The ditch in this area only exhibited two cuts (Fig. 9; Pl. 6). The central cut C.149 previously noted in the triple ditch is present in structure and fill content c.198. There is a second cut in this area of the ditch is at this point makes up the innermost cut of the ditch. This cut c.150 is U-shaped with steeply sloping sides. There are three fills noted in this cut. The basal fill c.155 is a loosely compact mid greyish brown silty clay with flecks of charcoal and occasional animal bone. This fill made up the entire base of the cut and rose almost to the surface of the feature on its southern edge. The fill above this c.147 was the largest fill of the feature and was a loosely compact dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent flecks of charcoal and animal bone both burnt and unburnt. Overlying both these fills was c.198 which was the fill of the ditch lying immediately next to this cut and was seen to have spread itself over the this fill completely and after the initial two fills were deposited. It is unclear whether this surface fill was the result of natural sedimentation or was deliberately cutting into the original fills at a later point.

The ditch appears to have a varying amount of individual ditches enacted throughout. There is not a single cut of the ditch rather there are numerous parallel ditches of varying sizes and depths all running in the same circular direction. The northern area of the ditch that was investigated produced *three* separate U-shaped ditches lying next to each other. It can not be assumed that the enclosing element is uniform throughout. A second exploratory ditch at the western area of the ditch showed only *two* clear U-shaped cuts. It is possible that there may be a moderate amount of variance throughout the ditch. As the excavation was not completed it therefore remains unknown how many individual cuts make up the enclosing element and when they were enacted.

It is unclear as to the purpose of the numerous ditch cuts. It is more than likely that the original ditch cuts were silted up over time and that subsequent later ditches were enacted to redefine the site. The fills in the ditch cuts are very similar in the northern section with no discernable cuts exhibited. The section at the western area of the ditch clearly shows that the main and largest cut c.149 is cutting into an earlier U-shaped cut c.150. It would appear that the largest cut c.149 which is prevalent in the western cut and is also the largest cut in the northern area is the main cut of the enclosing ditch. As this cut is seen to be cutting into an earlier trench cut it is seen as at least a secondary episode to an existing ditch cut. Due to the relatively small area occupied by internments as opposed to the large area of undisturbed soil within the site (approximately 50%) there would be no need to refill the inner ditches to provide more space for burial.

The ditch is not a complete circular feature. The ditch can be said to be surrounding 70 per cent of the cemetery with a deliberate terminus at its southern and northeastern

edges where it meets the start of the natural slope and runs into pure gravel. It is believed that the terminus was enacted as at this point in the topology as the site takes a distinctive drop to the south and the east which would act as a natural enclosing element. It would be unnecessary at these terminus points to continue cutting into the subsoil going downslope. The subsoil at the break of the ridge where both termini are found leads dramatically into pure gravel. It would be extremely difficult therefore to continue the excavation of a ditch in this terrain.

Two fragments of pottery retrieved from the upper surface of the ditch have been identified as Dublin type ware and local cooking ware believed to be 12th to 14th century in date (Fig 14). No other finds were recovered from the ditch.

Human Remains: The human remains are generally aligned in an east/west fashion and are interred in very shallow grave cuts. These cuts are barely the size to fit the remains and in some circumstances the remains appear to be crouched slightly to fit into the grave cuts. There does not appear to be any coffins or grave goods associated with the burials and it is believed that the bodies were buried with shrouds although no shroud pins have as yet been recovered. It has been noted that there are a significant number of juvenile and neonatal burials. The number of juvenile/infant burials is 47 which far outweighs the recovered adult burials at just 17. The ratio of male to female is not known at this time.

Although there are a number of infant burials it does not appear that this is a Killeen or burial ground for unbaptised children as indicated by the recovery of numerous adult and juvenile burials in the same cemetery. The size of the area at 45m in circumference would be much larger than necessary and there would not be a substantial enclosing element. It is possible that the large number of infant/juvenile burials was the result of high infant mortality rates in the medieval period.

The overall condition of the remains appear to be well preserved (Fig. 6, 7 & 8). This may be due to the sandy and gravelly soils which are apt to preserve the skeletal material due to good drainage. The cemetery covers a large area presumably within the confines of the enclosing ditch. There is no indication that any other structures were enacted within the ditch nor was there any indication that the site was used for any other purpose. Although there was minor re-cutting noted it does not appear that there was a need for this due to space rather it was the positioning of new graves over an area of previously unknown internments. No grave markers were noted with the burials.

There were 216 possible remains uncovered to date. This would make up roughly half of the surface area within the ditch which was used for internments. The focus of the burials was concentrated in the southern area of the cemetery. Although there were sporadic burials found throughout the site it appears that the cemetery was in no means fully occupied by burials. It appears that the site was abandoned at some point for another burial site before all the available space was utilised. The remains of individuals found scattered loosely through the site along with the partial remains of one infant at the surface of the ditch indicates that occasional burial at the site after the main period of deposition was carried out.

The following are the descriptions for the individual skeletons.

Skeleton 1

These were the remains of a well preserved juvenile. The individual was supine and extended. Both arms were slightly bent at the elbows with the forearms and hands resting on the hips. The burial occurred in grid square 4 and was south-east - north-west aligned.

The grave cut was sub-rectangular with rounded corners. The break of slope at the top of the cut was sharp although it was not perceptible at the south-western extent. The sides of the cut were regular. The break of slope was gradual at the bottom and the base of the grave was flat. It measured 120cm (length) x 40cm (width) with a maximum depth of 22cm. The grave became shallower (10cm) at the foot end of the grave

Skeleton 2

These were the moderately well preserved remains of an adult. The right arm lay alongside the body with the hand resting on the top of the upper leg. The left arm was bent at the elbow and the forearm was placed on the lower abdominal area. This individual was located in grid square 3 and was south-east - north-west aligned.

Skeleton 3

Located in grid square 1, these were the poorly preserved remains of a south-east - north-west aligned juvenile. From the position of the legs, the individual appears to have been laid in the supine position. The legs are extended. No grave cut was perceptible.

Skeleton 4

These were the remains of a moderately well preserved infant. The skull had suffered some fragmentation due to soil pressure. The lower legs were also somewhat fragmentary. The individual is supine. The arms are bent at the elbow with both forearms resting on the abdominal region. The legs are flexed. The upper legs are drawn up toward the body and bent at the knee. The legs are turned to the right. This individual was located in grid square 1 and was south-east - north-west aligned.

Skeleton 5

SK 5 represented the remains of a well preserved juvenile. The skull was fragmented but appeared to be complete. The individual was supine and extended. The right arm was bent at the elbow with the forearm resting on the right hip and the hand in the pelvic cavity. The left arm was extended alongside the body with the hand on the left hip. The feet were together and extended. This individual was located in grid square 1 and was south-east - north-west aligned.

Skeleton 6

SK 6 was a well preserved juvenile located in grid square 1. The remains were aligned east-west. The body was supine and extended with both hands resting the pelvis. The head, whose left side was fragmentary, was lying on its right side.

Skeleton 7

These were the remains of a poorly preserved adult. The skeleton was represented by some fragmentary lower vertebrae, a section of the right hip, the right upper leg and

fragments of the lower legs. The individual was supine and extended. The burial was located in grid square 1 and was south-east - north-west aligned.

The grave cut was oval in shape. The break of slope at the top of the cut gradual. The break of slope was gradual at the bottom and the base of the grave was slightly concave. The edges were regular and shallowly sloping. It measured 115cm (length) x 40cm (width) with a maximum depth of 9cm.

Skeleton 8

This individual, an infant, was very poorly preserved. Only some cranial and vertebral fragments represented the burial. It was located in grid square 1 and appeared to be aligned roughly east-west.

Skeleton 9

These were the remains of a well preserved adult, with the majority of bones, except the skull, being present. It was located in grid square 1 and was aligned south-east - north-west. The individual was supine and extended. The right arm was extended alongside the right side of the body with the hand extended across the neck of the femur. The left arm was bent at the elbow. The forearm lay across the pelvis with the hand extended across the right hip bone.

Skeleton 10

This well preserved infant was located in grid square 3 and was south-east - north-west aligned. The individual was supine and extended. The arms lay by the side of the body. The left leg was bent at the knee with the ankle area resting under the mid-shaft section of the right leg. The skull lay on its posterior portion, leaning slightly to the left.

Skeleton 11

This individual was located in grid square 3 west and was south-east - north-west aligned. These were the remains of a well preserved juvenile lying extended in the supine position (Pl. 7). The skull lay on its left side. The left arm lay extended alongside the body with the hand resting on the left hip bone. The right arm was bent at the elbow with the forearm lying across the lower vertebrae.

Skeleton 13

SK 13 comprised the remains of a poorly preserved adult. The upper legs and pelvis were preserved. So too, though in a highly fragmented state were some ribs and vertebrae. The remainder of the skeleton was not preserved. The individual was supine and extended. Some bones of the left and right hands were present. The burial was aligned east-west and was located in grid square 1.

The grave cut was sub-rectangular in shape and had rounded corners. The break of slope at the top of the cut was sharp. The sides of the cut sloped gently and were irregular. The break of slope was gradual at the bottom and the base of the grave was flat. It measured 96cm (length) x 39cm (width) with a maximum depth of 0.20m becoming shallower towards the north.

Skeleton 14

These were the remains of a moderately well preserved juvenile (Pl. 13). The skull was not preserved. Neither was the right thoracic region or the right arm. The feet and the lower two-thirds of the lower leg were missing. The individual was supine and

extended. The left arm was bent at the elbow with the forearm resting on the lower abdominal region. The left hand rested in the pelvic cavity. The right hand rested on the neck area of the right femur. This juvenile was located in grid square 1 and was south-east - north-west aligned.

Skeleton 15

SK 15 presented the remains of a poorly preserved juvenile. The sole remaining elements were the legs and the right side of the pelvis. However, it was possible to ascertain that the individual was in the supine and extended position. Some digits of the hand were located between the upper legs suggesting that at least one of the hands had been laid on the body. The individual was located in grid square 2 and was east-west aligned.

Skeleton 16

This moderately well preserved infant was located in grid square 1 and was east-west aligned. The skull had sustained some fragmentation and the feet were not preserved. The individual was supine and extended. The left forearm was, as often seen among these burials, bent at the elbow and laid on the lower abdominal region. The upper left arm however, was not as is usually seen, extended alongside the thorax. It rested directly on the left ribs exhibiting a drawing forward of the arm and shoulder. (This may be a result of the shroud, in which the infant was buried, being a tightly bound or it may be as a consequence of the infant being laid into a grave cut which was somewhat too narrow in width to accommodate it). The right arm lay alongside the body. It was bent slightly at the elbow.

Skeleton 17

These were the remains of a poorly preserved adult who, from the position of the remaining bones, appeared to be supine and extended. The burial was composed primarily of the thorax. However, a fragment of the cranium was preserved in situ. The elbow section of the left arm was also preserved and lay alongside the left ribs. The individual was located in grid square 2 and was east-west aligned.

Skeleton 19

SK 19 was a moderately well preserved adult. The lower legs were only partially represented and the right upper leg had suffered a degree of fragmentation. The bone of the right upper arm was missing. The individual was supine and extended and was leaning slightly on the left side. The skull also leaned to the left. Both forearms rested on the lower abdomen. The hands rested in the pelvic cavity. The individual was located in grid square 3 and was east-west aligned.

The grave cut was sub-rectangular with rounded corners. The break of slope at the top of the cut was sharp. The sides of the cut were sloping. The break of slope at the bottom was gradual. The base of the grave was flat overall, though somewhat uneven. It was not possible to determine the extent of the cut at the eastern end. It measured 165cm (length) x 54cm (width) with a maximum depth of 18cm.

Skeleton 20

SK 20 was a well preserved juvenile. The individual was supine and extended. The skull lay on its left side. The right arm lay alongside the body with the right hand resting on the neck area of the right femur. The left arm was bent at the elbow and was laid across the lower abdomen. The left hand rested in the pelvic cavity. The feet

lay on their left sides. The individual was located in grid square 1 and was south-east - north-west aligned.

The grave cut was sub-rectangular in shape with rounded corners. The break of slope at the top of the cut was sharp. The sides were sloping and the break of slope at the bottom was gradual. The base was flat. It measured 115cm (length) x 35cm (width) with a maximum depth of 25cm in the western end and 15cm in the eastern end.

Skeleton 21

SK21 was the remains of a well preserved juvenile who was supine and extended. The skull had suffered some fragmentation. The left arm lay alongside the body with the forearm hand resting on the left hip. The right arm was bent at the elbow and laid across the mid-abdominal region. The forearm and hand rested on the elbow of the left arm. The individual was located in grid square 1 and was east-west aligned.

Skeleton 22

SK 22 represented the moderately well preserved remains of an infant. The smaller elements of the hands and feet were not preserved and the skull had suffered mild fragmentation. The individual was supine and extended. Both arms were laid alongside the body. The right leg was slightly bent at the knee and lay on its right side. This burial was located in grid square 1 and was south-east - north-west aligned. The grave cut was sub-rectangular in shape and had rounded corners. The break of slope at the top of the cut was sharp. The sides were sloping and the break of slope at the bottom was gradual. The base was flat. It measured 55cm (length) x 25cm (width) and was 14cm in depth.

Skeleton 23

SK 23 represents the poorly preserved remains of a juvenile. The pelvis and upper legs were preserved. The lower legs and thorax were partially preserved and somewhat fragmentary. The individual was supine and extended. The position of some preserved bones of the hand on the lower vertebral area suggests that at least one hand was laid across the lower abdomen. The individual was located in grid square 1 and was east-west aligned.

Skeleton 24

These were the remains of a well preserved adult. The right arm is extended and laid across the lower abdominal region with the hand resting in the pelvic cavity. The left arm is bent at the elbow, with the forearm resting on the lower vertebrae. The hand rests across the midshaft section of the right forearm. The skull, though somewhat fragmented, appears to be lying on its posterior surface. The feet are extended and close together. The individual was located in grid square 3 and is aligned south-east - north-west.

The grave cut was sub-rectangular in shape with rounded corners. The break of slope at the top of the cut was sharp. The sides were gradually sloping and the break of slope at the base was gradual. The base was concave. It measured 187cm (length) x 50cm (width). It was 21cm deep.

Skeleton 25

SK 25 comprises the moderately well preserved remains of a juvenile. Neither the skull nor the left upper arm was preserved. The individual is supine and extended. The right arm and hand are extended and lie alongside the body. The left forearm rests on

the pelvis with the bones of the left hand resting in the pelvic cavity. The individual was located in grid square 1 and was south-east - north-west aligned.

The grave cut was sub-rectangular with rounded corners. The break of slope at the top of the cut was sharp. The sides were sloping. The break of slope at the bottom was gradual. The base was flat. It measured 80cm (length) x 23cm (width) with a depth of 23cm. Part of the southern corner had been cut by the subsequent burial of SK26.

Skeleton 26

These were the remains of a moderately well preserved juvenile. The individual was supine and extended. The skull was facing directly forwards. It appeared to be propped up somewhat with the mandible resting on the chest. The arms were extended alongside the body. The feet were together. The individual was located in grid square 1 and was east-west aligned.

The grave cut was sub-rectangular in shape with rounded corners. The break of slope at the top of the cut was sharp. The sides were sloping and the break of slope at the bottom was gradual. The base was flat and slopes downward toward the north. It measured 105cm (length) x 30cm (width) with a maximum depth of 20cm.

Skeleton 27

The remains of SK 27, an infant, were poorly preserved. The skull was fragmented and the forearms and legs were absent. The individual was supine though leaning somewhat on the left side. The individual is described here as extended, although it was noted that the upper legs were slightly flexed. Both upper arms were laid alongside the body. The individual was located in grid square 1 and was aligned south-east - north-west.

Skeleton 28

SK 28 represents the remains of a well preserved juvenile (Pl. 15). The individual is supine and extended. Both arms are extended alongside the body. The right hand is also extended alongside the body while the left is extended across the neck area of the left femur. The skull is leaning on its left side. The individual was located in grid square 1 and was south-east - north-west aligned.

The grave cut was sub-rectangular in shape with rounded corners. The break of slope at the top of the cut was sharp. The sides were very slightly sloping. The break of slope at the bottom was gradual. The base was concave. It measured 173 (length) x 50cm (width) with a depth of 16cm.

Skeleton 29

These were the poorly preserved remains of a juvenile. While the majority of the left leg was preserved, the right survived only as a portion of the upper femur. A number of right ribs and the forearm were preserved. A fragment of mandible was also present. The individual was supine and extended. The right arm and hand appear to have been extended alongside the right side of the body. The individual was located in grid square 3 and was south-east - north-west aligned.

Skeleton 30

These were the poorly preserved remains of a juvenile. All that remained of this individual was the thoracic region and the pelvis. The individual was supine. This burial was located in grid square 3 and was south-east - north-west aligned.

Skeleton 31

SK 31 was a moderately well preserved- adult. The thoracic area was poorly preserved due to the subsequent burial of an infant, SK 32, in that region. This individual was crouched and lay on the left side. Both legs were flexed with the knees being drawn up toward the body. The left arm was extended and lay below the legs. The left hand appeared to have been wrapped around the legs. The right arm was not present but is likely to have been laid across the body, as the right hand was located on the elbow area of the left arm. It too lay beneath the legs. This individual was located in grid square 3 and was aligned south-east - north-west.

Skeleton 32

These were the remains of a well preserved infant. It too was flexed and lay on the left side. The right upper arm lies on the right ribs, parallel to the body. The forearm was damaged but appeared to have been bent at the elbow. The left is extended and lies under the body. The legs are flexed at the hip joint and also, though to a lesser degree, at the knee joint. This individual was located in grid square 3 and was south-east - north-west aligned.

Skeleton 33

SK 33 was a well preserved adult. The majority of bones, with the exception of some skull bones and the upper right arm, appeared to be present. The individual was supine and extended. The left arm and hand were extended and lay alongside the body. The right upper arm was not preserved. The right forearm lies across the right hip with the hand extending beyond the pelvic cavity and between the legs. This individual was located in grid square 3 and was south-east - north-west aligned.

The grave cut was sub-rectangular in shape with rounded corners. The break of slope at the top of the cut was sharp. The sides were steeply sloping except at the south-eastern end where it was more gradual. The break of slope at the bottom was gradual. The base was concave. It measured 190cm (length) x 45cm (width) with a maximum depth of 12cm.

Skeleton 34

All that remained of SK 34 were a number of skull bones. It was not possible to determine alignment. It was located in grid square 3.

Skeleton 35

SK 35 consisted of the moderately well preserved remains of an infant. The skull had suffered some fragmentation and the bones of the hands and feet were not preserved. The individual was supine and extended. The left arm was extended and lay alongside the body. The right arm was bent at the elbow and lay across the upper abdominal region. The left leg was extended. The right leg lay on its right side and exhibited slight bending at the knee. The individual was located in grid square 3 and was south-east - north-west aligned.

Skeleton 36

These were the remains of a poorly preserved infant (Pl. 9). Although the majority of the bones appeared to be present, many were degraded, unstable and liable to fragmentation. The individual was supine and extended. The right arm was extended and lay alongside the body. The left arm was flexed at the elbow with the forearm lying on the abdomen. The left hand lay on the right hip. Both legs were slightly

flexed at the knee, both lay on their right side and faced south. The individual was located in grid square 1 and was south-east - north-west aligned.

Skeleton 37

SK 37 was a well preserved infant. The individual was supine and extended. Both the left and right arm were extended alongside the body. The right leg was extended. The left leg was flexed at both the hip and knee joints. It lay on its left side with the knee towards the north-west. Uncommon in most of the individuals on this site this infant was aligned south-west- north-east. The burial lay in grid square 3.

Skeleton 38

These were the poorly preserved remains of an infant. The lower thoracic area, pelvis and legs were present but in a poor condition. The individual was supine and extended. What remained of the lower right leg suggested that the limb had been bent at the knee. The individual was located in grid square 1 and was south-east- north-west aligned.

Skeleton 39

SK 39 was a poorly preserved infant. Only the upper half of the body was preserved. The lower thorax, forearms, pelvis and legs were all missing. The individual was supine and extended and was located in grid square 1. The burial was south-east - north-west aligned.

Skeleton 40

These were the remains of a well preserved adult. The individual was supine and extended. The skull leaned to its right side. The upper arms lay closely tucked into the thorax. It appeared as though this was as a result of either a tight binding of a burial shroud. Both arms were bent at the elbow with the forearms lying across the lower abdomen. The right forearm was crossed over the left. The feet were together and extended. The individual was located in grid square 1 and was south-east - north-west aligned.

Skeleton 41

SK 41 was a moderately well preserved juvenile. The lower legs were not preserved and the skull had suffered some fragmentation. The individual was supine and extended. The skull lay on its left side. The left arm was bent at the elbow with the forearm resting on the lower lumbar vertebrae. The left hand rests in the pelvic cavity. The right arm was also bent at the elbow. The right forearm lay beside the body with the hand resting on the right hip. The individual was located in grid square 3 and was south-east - north-west aligned.

Skeleton 42

SK 42 was a well preserved juvenile. The majority of bones appeared to be present. The skull had sustained some mild damage. The individual was supine and extended. The skull leaned slightly to the right side. It also appeared to be propped up against the north-west wall of the grave cut, with the mandible resting on the chest. The right arm was extended and lay alongside the body with the hand resting on the right hip. It lies at a shallower level in the grave than the rest of the skeleton as it too is propped up against the side of the cut (in this case the south-west side). The left arm is slightly bent at the elbow with the forearm resting on the left hip. The hand extends, palm

down, into the pelvic cavity. The feet were together and extended. The individual was located in grid square 1 and was south-east - north-west aligned.

Skeleton 43

These were the moderately well preserved remains of a juvenile. The upper thorax is poorly preserved and the skull has not been preserved. The individual is supine and extended. The upper left arm has not been preserved but the lower portion can be seen to be laid across the lower lumbar vertebrae with the hand resting on the right hip. What remains of the right forearm and hand is located alongside the right side of the thorax. The legs are extended and c. 30cm apart. The individual is located in grid square 3 and is south-east - north-west aligned.

Skeleton 44

SK 44 was a moderately well preserved juvenile. The feet were not preserved and a number of limb bones were subject to fragmentation. The individual was supine and extended. Both arms were bent at the elbow and were laid across the mid-abdominal region with the right forearm being placed slightly lower than the left. The legs were extended ad together. The individual was located in grid square 1 and was south-east - north-west aligned.

Skeleton 45

These were the poorly preserved remains of a juvenile which had been truncated through the lower thorax by the burial of SK57. The only bones that were recovered from this individual were the fragmentary remains of the skull, ribs, arms and vertebrae. The individual appeared to have been laid in the supine position. This burial was located in grid square 1 and appeared to have been aligned roughly east-west.

Skeleton 46

This burial contained the remains of a well preserved adult (Pl. 12). It exhibited very little degradation of surface morphology and similarly little loss of elements. The individual was supine and extended. The head rested on its posterior portion but leaned slightly to the left. The right arm was extended with the forearm resting on the right hip and extending down to where the right hand lay between the upper legs. The left arm was slightly bent at the elbow and lay on the left hip. The hand rested in the pelvic cavity. The individual was located in grid square 3 and was south-east - north-west aligned.

The grave cut was sub-rectangular in shape with rounded corners. The break of slope at the top of the cut was sharp. The sides were sloping and the break of slope at the bottom was gradual. The base was u-shaped. It measured 120cm (length) x 20cm (width) with a maximum depth of 20cm.

Skeleton 47

These were the remains of a poorly preserved adult. The only preserved elements of this skeleton was the left thorax, a section of the left upper arm and the mandible, which had been disturbed and lay on the thorax. The individual was supine and was south-east - north-west aligned. This burial lay in grid square 2.

Skeleton 48

These were the poorly preserved remains of an infant. The lower half of the body only survived. Both legs were present as was the left side of the pelvis and the left forearm. The individual was supine and extended. As regards the attitude of the skeleton, it was only possible to ascertain that the left arm was placed on the body. The forearm was found resting on the left hip. This burial was located in grid square 3 and was south-east - north-west aligned.

Skeleton 49

These were the remains of a moderately well preserved juvenile. The skeleton was overall, in good condition. However, the left side of the pelvis was missing, as was the upper $\frac{3}{4}$ of the upper left leg as a result of the digging of the grave for SK 48. The individual was extended and, though supine, was leaning to the right side. The skull was propped up somewhat with the mandible resting on the right collar bone. The skull leaned to the right side. The right arm was extended alongside the body with the hand extended across the upper leg. The left arm was bent at the elbow with the forearm lying across the abdominal region and the hand extending across the right hip. This individual was located in grid square 3 and was south-east - north-west aligned.

The grave cut was sub-rectangular in shape with rounded corners. The break of slope at the top of the cut was gradual. The western side of the cut was only slightly sloping, being almost vertical while the eastern side was sloping quite gradually. The bottom was gradual. The base was concave. It measured 165cm (length) x 50cm (width) with a maximum depth of 20cm. It was cut, on its eastern side by cut c.95

Skeleton 50

SK 50 was a well preserved juvenile (Pl. 10). The individual was supine and extended. The skull lay on its left side. Both arms lay extended alongside the body. The legs were close together at the knees and ankles. The individual was located in grid square 2 and was south-east - north-west aligned.

The grave cut was sub-rectangular in shape with rounded corners. The break of slope at the top of the cut was sharp. The sides were sloping and the break of slope at the bottom was gradual. The base was flat. It measured 110cm (length) x 39cm (width) with a maximum depth of 0.20m. It was cut by cut c.80 at its western extent.

Skeleton 51

These were the remains of a well preserved juvenile. The majority of bones were present although the part of the skull had been lost due to fragmentation. The individual was supine and extended. The skull lay on its left side. Both arms lay by the sides of the body with the hands resting on the top of the upper leg. The feet were together, heel to heel with the soles of the feet facing one another. The individual was located in grid square 3 and was south-east - north-west aligned.

Skeleton 52

SK 53 was a moderately well preserved infant. The thin bones of the skull were present but had suffered some fragmentation due to soil pressure. The remaining bones were present but fragile. The individual lay on the right side. The legs were flexed with the knees drawn up toward the chest. The left arm lay on the left ribs and was flexed. The right arm lay in front of (to the southwest) the right ribs and was

slightly bent. The individual was located in grid square 3 and was south-east - north-west aligned.

Skeleton 53

These were the remains of a well preserved adult (Pl.11). The individual was prone. The skull was directly face down. The left arm was extended alongside the body with the hand extending under the flexed left leg. The right upper arm lay alongside the thorax. The forearm is missing due to the intrusion of a later burial (SK 66). However, the location of the right hand, visible through the pelvic cavity, suggests that the right arm was probably bent at the elbow. (The right hand was lying under the body on the lower abdominal region). The legs were flexed at the hip and knee joints. They lay on their right sides and were to the left of the body. The feet appear to have been extended but were displaced somewhat by the later burial SK52. This individual was located in grid square 3 and was south-east - north-west aligned. There is a juvenile directly adjacent and in the same cut as this adult (SK 66). It is possible that this juvenile may be a direct relation if not the offspring of, this individual who on initial field investigation appears to be female. It is possible that owing to the prone position of this skeleton that she may have produced a child out of wedlock and upon death was interred without the usual Christian burial. The child having died later or possibly contemporaneously may have been deliberately interred with the female.

The grave cut was sub-rectangular in shape with rounded corners. The break of slope at the top of the cut was sharp. The sides were vertical and straight. The break of slope at the bottom was gradual. The base was flat. It measured 153cm (length). It was 53cm in width at the north-western end and 57cm south-eastern end with a maximum depth of 17cm along its north-eastern edge, it was cut by c.131 and on the south-western corner it was cut by c.85.

Skeleton 54

These were the poorly preserved remains of an infant. It was primarily the skull and thorax that survived. The individual was supine. It was not possible to determine any further details about the attitude of the skeleton. This individual was located in grid square 3 and was south-east - north-west aligned.

Skeleton 55

SK 55 was a moderately well preserved adult. The areas of the skull and pelvis were missing due to truncation by later burials SK 54 and SK56 respectively. The individual was supine. The left arm was flexed at the elbow and laid on the chest. The right arm was very tightly flexed with the bones of the forearm lying directly on and parallel to the upper arm. The hand was extended, palm down, across the shoulder area. The right leg was slightly bent at the hip joint and lay to the right side of the body. It was also bent at the knee. The left upper leg was missing due to truncation caused by the burial of SK 56. The lower leg lay crossed over the lower right leg. This individual was located in grid square 3 and was south-east - north-west aligned.

Skeleton 56

These were the remains of a moderately well preserved juvenile. The majority of the bones were intact although some of those of the skull were lost due to fragmentation. The individual was supine and extended. The skull lay on its right side. The left arm was bent at the elbow. The forearm was placed on the lower abdominal region with the hand resting in the pelvic cavity. The right arm was bent less at the elbow and lay

on the right hip. This individual was located in grid square 3 and was south-east - north-west aligned.

Skeleton 57

SK 57 represented the poorly preserved remains of a juvenile. The skull and vertebrae of the neck had survived and were mostly intact. The fragmentary remains of some of the lower vertebrae, the clavicles and right arm, represented the rest of the skeleton. The individual was supine. This burial was located in grid square 1 and appeared to be south-east - north-west aligned.

Skeleton 58

These were the well preserved remains of an infant (Pl. 8). The individual was semi-prone and leaning on the right side. It is cited as semi-prone as the posterior aspect of the vertebrae, scapulae and pelvis were visible. The skull however, is turned to the left. The left arm was extended and lay alongside the body. The right arm was extended beneath the right vertebrae. It was slightly bent at the elbow. The left leg is flexed at the hip joint with the knee drawn up towards the body. It is also flexed at the knee. It lies to the left side of the body. The right leg is also flexed at the hip joint somewhat though not to the same extent as the left. It is bent at the knee and the lower leg lies at 90° to the upper. The knee of the right leg is in contact with the foot of the left. This individual was located in grid square 3. It was, in common with SK 37 south-west – north-east aligned.

The cut was visible on the north south and western sides only. Cut c.103 truncates all of its eastern side. It was sub-rectangular in shape with rounded corners. The break of slope at the top of the cut was sharp on the western side and gradual on the north and south. The sides were gradually sloping and the break of slope at the bottom was gradual. The base was flat. It measured 49cm (length) x 18cm (width) with a maximum depth of 20cm.

Skeleton 59

SK 59 represented the poorly preserved remains of a juvenile. Only the legs of this individual were preserved. They were extended and supine. This burial was located in grid square 3 west and was south-east - north-west aligned.

Skeleton 60

These fragmentary remains of skull and mandible were all that remained of this juvenile. They were located in grid square 3.

Skeleton 61

This individual was assigned a number but has been preserved in situ. The burial was located in grid square 3 west

Skeleton 62

These were the remains of a well preserved juvenile. The individual was extended and leaning to the right side. The skull was leaning to the left side. The right arm was lying alongside the body. It was bent at the elbow and the hand was resting on the hip. The left arm was disarticulated. The legs were bent at the hip and knee and, lying on their right side, were positioned on the right side of the body. The individual was located in grid square 3.

This grave cut was sub-rectangular in shape with rounded corners. The break of slope at the top and the bottom of the cut was gradual. The sides were gradually sloping and almost meet at the base of the grave cut. The base was narrow and flat. The grave had an overall wide V-shape in profile. It measured 150cm (length) x 45cm (width) with a maximum depth of 20cm. The north-west extent of the grave was obscured due to its truncation by the later burial of SK 24.

Skeleton 63

These were the remains of a well preserved juvenile. The individual was supine and extended. The skull was propped up against the north-west wall of the grave cut with the mandible resting on the chest. The skull leaned to the left. The right arm was extended and lay alongside the body. The left arm was bent at the elbow with the forearm resting on the left hip and the hand in the pelvic cavity. The feet were together and turned to the left. The individual was located in grid square 3 and was south-east - north-west aligned.

The grave cut was sub-rectangular with rounded corners. The break of slope at the top of the cut was gradual. The sides of the cut were gradually sloping. The break of slope was gradual at the bottom. The base of the grave being slightly concave, was almost flat. It measured 100cm (length) x 40cm (width) with a maximum depth of 15cm.

Skeleton 64

SK 64 represented the moderately well preserved remains of an adult. The skull had sustained some fragmentation and little of the lower legs was preserved. The individual was supine and extended. The right arm was bent at the elbow with the forearm resting on the right hip. The hand extended over the pelvis and lay along the front of the pubis, between the legs. The left arm was also bent at the elbow. It lay alongside the body with the hand resting on the top of the femur, near to the right hand. The individual was located in grid square 1 and was south-east - north-west aligned.

The grave cut was sub-rectangular with rounded corners. The break of slope at the top of the cut was sharp. The sides sloped gradually to the base, particularly at the foot (south-east) of the grave where it was very shallowly sloping. The break of slope was gradual at the bottom and the base of the grave was flat. It measured 105cm (length) x 40cm (width) with a maximum depth of 13cm.

Skeleton 65

All that remained of this individual was a section of the maxilla accompanied by some teeth. The individual was located in grid square 1. Alignment was not apparent.

Skeleton 66

These were the remains of a well preserved infant. The individual was supine and extended. The body leaned to the left side slightly. Both arms were extended and lay alongside the body. The legs were bent at the hip and knee joints and were oriented to the left side of the body. The individual was located in grid square 3 and was east - west aligned.

Skeleton 67

These were the remains of a well preserved adult (Pl. 14). The individual lay on the left side. The right arm was drawn across the body, the upper arm being at a right angle to the axis of the body. The arm was bent at the elbow and the forearm was resting beneath the skull. The left arm is also extended out in front of the body. It is tightly flexed at the elbow with the forearm resting beneath the right arm and the hand lying on the left shoulder region. The legs are also flexed, though not so tightly. The upper leg is drawn upward toward the body. Both legs are bent at the knee. The feet are extended. This individual was located in grid square 3 and was east – west aligned.

The grave cut was sub-rectangular with rounded corners. The break of slope at the top of the cut was sharp. The sides of the cut were sloping. The break of slope was gradual at the bottom. The base of the grave was flat and sloped from south to north. It measured 150cm (length) x 36cm (width) with a maximum depth of 17cm.

Skeleton 68

These were the moderately well preserved remains of an infant. The skull was in poor condition as was the lower right leg. The individual was supine and extended. Both arms were extended alongside the body. The legs were extended and slightly apart. This individual was located in grid square 3 and was south-east - north-west aligned.

Skeleton 69

These were the remains of a poorly preserved infant. Only the bones of the legs were preserved. The legs were extended and supine. This individual was located directly over the circular enclosing ditch at its northern extent within the grid square whose co-ordinates were E00/N30 and E10/N30 at its southern extent and E00/N40 and E10/N40 at its northern extent.

These individual skeleton descriptions give a good insight into the general state of the remains recovered during the course of this limited excavation. It is believed that they portray a general outlook of the remains as a whole. There is no reason to believe that the further remaining unexcavated skeletal remains believed to number at least 150, will differ dramatically from the ones described here.

A detailed osteological report of all of the remains will be carried out. With the conclusions of this report it is hoped that a further interpretation of the remains excavated to date will give a clearer definition of the sites nature. One of the aims of this study is to possibly explain the larger number of juveniles/infants present as opposed to adult burials. There were no immediate signs of malnutrition or trauma present on the juveniles/infant skeletons; therefore it may be possible to determine with further analysis if there was a prevalence of disease or a hitherto unknown factor to explain their presence.

Associated Area

Situated approximately 10m to the north of the enclosing ditch was an area of disturbance typified by irregular shaped charcoal rich features. These seven individual features did not show any cohesive structural pattern and appear to be randomly placed (Fig. 10). The intensive firing in a number of features particularly at the base and the recovery of slag from pit feature c.203 indicates that this area may have been used at least in part for metal production. Due to the medieval pottery recovered from the enclosing ditch and the medieval metal finds recovered from this associated area of burning it is believed that both areas are contemporary.

The most pronounced and important feature excavated in this area showed signs of intensive firing at the base in a deliberate cut into the natural with a large thin spread of burnt material adjacent to it. All the other pits showed variable degrees of burning in situ and charcoal with one pit (c.193) showing a deliberate attempt at constructing a hearth with a circular row of stones with charcoal rich soil within. It seems that c.193 was used primarily as a hearth while the other features were either used for the production of iron or as refuse pits/ natural depressions.

C179 Possible refuse pit.

This was a sub-rectangular pit with rounded corners. The sides are vertical with a generally flat base (Fig. 13). This was seen as a deliberate cut in the subsoil. The pit measured 1.80 in length x 1.10m in width with a maximum depth of 0.50m. There were three fills c.143, 177, and 178 containing varying degrees of charcoal and animal bone. The basal layer contained a moderate amount of small stones. The base was a flat very hard stony compact accretion. It is believed that this accretion is a natural layer of stone in the quarry which was also found at the base of features c. 164. No finds were recovered from this feature.

The purpose of this pit remains unclear. It does not exhibit any signs of burning in situ at the base and there were no finds recovered which could possibly indicate its function. It is possible that the pit was for clay extraction for an unknown purpose possibly ceramic production. The feature abruptly ends when a base of very hard compact stone is encountered. This stone is believed to be the result of natural sedimentation in the subsoil. There is a possibility that the stone may be the result of human interference but there are other examples of this material found throughout the site.

C. 172 Natural Depression

This feature was circular in shape having a diameter of 1.40m and a depth of 0.30m. The sides were generally sloping with no visible cut. There were three fills c. 141, 188 and 189. Fills c.141 and c.188 contained minor amounts of charcoal and bone with c.189 only exhibiting very occasional charcoal flecking. No finds were recovered from this feature. It is believed that this pit was a natural depression that was gradually filled in with the general waste from site and does not exhibit any structural or functional purpose.

C. 193 Hearth

This feature was sub-oval in shape having dimensions of 2.62m in length x 1.50m in width x 0.34m in depth (Pl. 20). The sides are gently sloping and the base is generally flat. The feature contained 7 fills c.181, 145, 146, 196, 163, 195 and c. 180. Fill 146 was the predominant surface fill which was a dark greyish brown silty clay containing a moderate amount of large stones and charcoal flecking and occasional animal bone. This fill was encountered within the circular stones found at the surface of the pit. It is also very similar to c.145 which is found immediately surrounding the circular stone alignment although c.146 showed a slightly darker contrast.

The hearth was apparent with a circular row of stones (P. 21) at its centre with a maximum width of 0.96m and a maximum depth of 0.20m. Situated below the main fills containing the circular alignment was a thin basal fill c.181 containing black soil and a thin spread of burnt clay. This was situated in the centre of the feature just above the subsoil and below what is believed to be the main area of firing in the circular alignment (hearth). To the east of fill c.181 is a similar fill of dark charcoal c.163 although marked by a lack of burnt clay and exhibiting a finer sandier texture.

This feature is believed to have served the function of a hearth. There is evidence of charcoal flecking throughout with occasional butchered animal bone. Due to the evidence of burnt clay at the base of the feature which is spatially removed from the ring of stones at the surface, it is possible that the feature was initially used for firing (Pl. 22).

The layer of dense charcoal is spread out along the base of the feature in two different fills c.181 and c.163. This may indicate a preliminary use of the feature for open firing at the base with the hearth utilized as a later component. It is also possible that the pit was solely used as hearth over a period of time and for successive firing. This would appear to show why the concentration of charcoal was at the base and not at the surface. It is also possible that the secondary use of the hearth produced a large amount of charcoal which gradually seeped to the base of the feature due to water diffusion in a sandy gravelly environment. No finds were recovered from this feature.

C. 142 Possible cooking pit.

This feature was an irregular shaped pit having dimensions of 3.60m in length x 1.75m in width x 0.44m depth. The sides were near vertical except for the eastern side which is slight less vertical (Fig. 11). The base was irregular in contour. This pit was seen as a deliberate cut in the subsoil. There were 8 fills c.183, 170, 184, 187, 167, 186, 185, 170, and 191. All the fills have varying amounts of charcoal and all the fills except c.184 contain minor amounts of animal bone. The basal fill c.170 contained very frequent charcoal spread out through the feature (Pl. 19). At the very base of the feature was a thin layer of fill c.161 which was situated at the northern end and was a very distinct red/orange oxidised subsoil indicating burning in situ at the base. No finds were recovered from this feature.

This pit was seen as a possible cooking pit. There was an area of fire reddened clay at the base of the feature which was overlain by a fill containing burnt and unburnt bone which was covering the entire base of the feature.

C194. Pit.

This feature is sub-oval in shape and was seen as a deliberate cut in the subsoil (Pl. 16). The dimensions are 3.10m in length x 2.60m in width x 0.56m in depth at centremost point. The sides are relatively uniform and sloping gently towards the centre and the deepest part of the centre is mostly in the westernmost part of the feature. The base is concave. There were 9 fills c. 161, 172, 160, 138, 174, 176, 173, 175 and 192. All the fills except c.174 contained varying degrees of charcoal with none exhibiting any animal bone (Pl. 17). The most basal layer c.161 was of red/orange silty sand overlying a fine gravel subsoil which is believed to have been altered in colour and texture due to firing in the pit. Immediately overlying this fill was a capping lens of almost pure charcoal (c.192) covering roughly 60% of the basal fill c.161. Although this fill was not reflected in the section drawing it was revealed when the remainder of the pit was excavated. It is believed that this charcoal rich fill was the residual element of burning at the base.

There is also a deposit of almost pure charcoal which is slightly removed from the main concave base of the pit (Pl. 18). This charcoal rich fill c.160 was resting on a

sterile subsoil and was believed to be the result of waste upcast from a previous period of firing which was immediately discarded to one side.

Due to the absence of animal bone or finds in this shallow feature, interpretation remains elusive. It is possible that the pit may have been used for a cooking pit although the absence of any animal bones either burnt or unburnt casts doubt on the pit being used for this purpose. The remains of a distinct fill of pure charcoal at the side of the feature may be the remains of a firing episode which was immediately discarded to supply a fresh surface for a secondary firing.

Most of the fills of the pits in this area of the site contained at least a nominal amount of animal bone which would have been casually deposited/sited up over a long period. The pit contained numerous fills none of which had any animal bone within. This may be due to the pit being filled in as a refuse pit immediately after the last period of firing from a dedicated source which would not have contained animal bone.

It is also possible that the pit was the remains of firing for local production of materials such as iron smelting which has been contributed to pit c.137 which contained moderate amounts of slag and which is located only 3.25m to the north.

The largest and most descriptive feature in this entire associated area of the site was located in the extreme eastern boundary bordering on the break of the slope leading down to the carbury-broadford road. This feature is made up of three individual but relating pits covered almost entirely by a large spread of burnt material. All of these pits contain moderate degrees of charcoal and are lined up in an east/west fashion .

C.164

This irregular shaped pit was sub circular having dimensions of 2.0m in length x 1.85m in width x 0.40m in depth. The sides are gradually sloping with a concave base which is believed to be a natural deposit of compact soil in a concrete very hard composition. There were 2 fills in the feature c. 165, 169. It appears that the smaller fill c.169 is deliberately cutting into the larger fill c.165. The main fill c.165 is a dark black/brown silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal. This fill is evident throughout the entire feature except for the western area of the pit where there is seen to be a deliberate cut filled in with a yellow brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal. Both fills exhibit minor amounts of animal bone.

There is no indication of in situ burning at the base of or within the pit itself. The pit does not appear to have any functional purpose. This pit is believed to be directly tied into the larger pit 203.

C. 203. Pit

This pit is the focus of a large area of burnt material (c.151) spread out in the immediate area with numerous other fills found under and above this distinctive spread of burnt material which defines this area of the site (Pl. 23). The pit feature (c. 203) is a sub circular cut in the natural with sharp vertical sides and a flat base. The dimensions are 1.10m in length x 1m in width x 25cm in depth. There is one uniform fill of this pit (c.137) which is a very dark greyish black sandy silt with very frequent deposits of charcoal and burnt clay and occasional evidence of animal bone (Pl 26). There is a possible posthole in the northern area of the pit with dimensions of 0.15m in length x 0.10m in width x 0.25m in depth. This was seen to be cutting into the subsoil and also into c.166 which is a layer of redeposited subsoil which abuts the pit. This fill spreads out considerably to the east of the initial pit being distributed in an irregular fashion for at least 2m to the east going down the slope of the hill. It also spreads out to the northeast and northwest with a maximum depth of 0.30m.

There were 11 finds recovered from this fill within pit (c.203). 10 of these finds were very corroded pieces of metal most likely nails and one possible knife blade

measuring 120mm in length. There was also a well preserved copper alloy stick pin (Fig. 14) measuring 66mm in length having a maximum width of 3mm with a slight head at the end which was found at the surface of the pit. There was also a good amount of rough slag recovered from the pit in various forms of corrosion. Other than the possible posthole located in the northwestern edge of the pit there is no structural evidence present in the pit. There is also no indication of burning in situ.

There is a large pit c. 164 directly to the west of the main pit c. 203 which although containing minor amounts of charcoal was not seen as having been for firing (Pl. 24 & 25). To the east of the pit c. 203 the fill spreads outwards and is seen to be overlying other fills (Pl. 27) with which have been deposited beneath it.c.166, 167 and 162. These fills are overlying the subsoil and partially capped by the burnt spread c.137. This area of activity was seen to predate the cut of the pit c.203 with one fill c.167 showing a large amount of charcoal which is similar but not identical to the fill of the pit c.137.

There is an overlying deposit which caps most of the features in this area. This burnt spread (c.151) is by far the most evident fill and covers an area starting at the easternmost edge of the charcoal rich pit c.203 and continues for 6m downslope away from the site covering all the subsequent fills (Fig. 12). This fill is believed to be the deliberately scattered waste from the charcoal rich pit c.203. There seems to have been a mottling of the charcoal rich material and the surrounding topsoil giving it a very loose black/brown sandy silt composition. Upon removal of this capping fill the subsoil was exposed. This subsoil followed the contours of the break of the slope of the hill and uncovered a layer of very hard stony accretion which is believed to be a natural element (Pl. 28). This accretion was also noted in the base of features c.179 and c.164.

There were three finds recovered from the interface of this spread and the uppermost fill of the charcoal rich soil c.137. Two were corroded unidentified metal objects. The third was a very well preserved star shaped copper alloy object with a perforated centre believed to be a horse spur (Fig. 14). These dowel spurs were first introduced in the mid 14th century possibly having originated in the middle east. These finds were possibly the result of accidental loss on the site and were not seen as the result of deliberate deposition.

This feature was possibly a pit for the production of metal goods. Although there was no evidence of firing in the pit itself such as in situ burning, the abundance of dense charcoal and slag along with the metal finds in and around the pit indicates metal production. The successive firing of the pit saw the waste being thrown to the right to the east at the break of the slope most probably to facilitate easy disposal of waste. The pit cuts into the natural and also the redeposited subsoil c.166 which was present before the pit was enacted. It is unclear what the reason for the fills to the right of the pit were for but it is possible that it was also for metal production or at least associated with metal production.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The site was the remains of a cemetery with an enclosing ditch and an associated area of domestic disturbance. The area occupied by the site takes up an area of 70m north/south x 40m east/west. The site was situated on the crest of a small hill with a dramatic dropping off of the natural topography along the entire eastern edge of the site. There were three main components of the site which were an enclosing ditch, a Christian cemetery within this ditch and an area of domestic disturbance possibly for metal production. The recovery of several finds indicates that the site is medieval in date most probably used from the 12th to 14th centuries.

Seventy percent of the field in question remains to be monitored. The site was uncovered during the process of making a haul road for a quarrying operation. It is more than likely that other additional features which would be related to this site will be uncovered in the topsoil stripping process. The presence of associated domestic pits and features immediately to the north of the enclosing ditch leads to the possibility that further areas of disturbance and indeed occupation may be yet uncovered. These irregular shaped pits believed to have been at least partially utilised for metal production, are believed to be contemporaneous with the cemetery and ditch. This may indicate that although the main emphasis of the site uncovered to date appears to have been the cemetery, the charcoal rich domestic pits immediately to the north of the enclosing ditch provides the possibility that further domestic features are present. The lack of any structures within the cemetery enclosed by the ditch would indicate that any permanent religious structures such as a church or temporary alters were not a component of the site rather it more likely that the main focus this site was for large scale burial.

The individuals which appeared in the upper level of burial were at a maximum of 50cm below the modern ground surface. The depth at which they were buried in combination with prior land use which includes at least one period of known ploughing are likely to have been causative factors in the burials which exhibited poorer preservation.

The lack of cutting and recutting of the graves by subsequent internments seems to suggest that the majority of burials were roughly contemporaneous. The site exhibits the type of evidence which would suggest that it was in use during the medieval period. The burials reflect the east-west alignment of Christian cemeteries, dating it to post 7th or 8th century.

What can be suggested of the burials at Ballinderry is that they represent the cross section of citizens of a population with the inclusion of men and women and children as well as adults. The presence of 216 known internments shows that the site was used over succeeding generations by the local population. The skeletons recovered were from all age groups and sexes and shows a cross section of the population. This site does not indicate a Killeen or children's burial ground. The nature of the site with it's well drained gravely subsoil led to a generally good preservation of the skeletons. The underlying sandy and gravely glacial natural is likely to have aided in favourable conditions for preservation for the remains given its good drainage properties. While there were a number of skeletons that were deemed to be of good preservation, it is possible to say that given the nature of the soil it is not surprising that there are also a number of skeletons, albeit fewer, that were of moderate and poor preservation.

Although the majority of the skulls were fractured to some extent the bones themselves were in good condition with the adults generally being better preserved than the infants/juveniles. The skeletons were aligned in a traditional east/west alignment indicating Christian burial practices. There were no large cuts which would indicate the presence of coffins or coffin burial at this site. While the lack of coffin nails cannot be taken as evidence for the actual absence thereof, the morphology of the grave cuts themselves were not appropriate for the insertion of a coffin.

The length and width of the grave cuts were in direct relation to the size of the individual intended for internment. Indeed, the apparent lack of coffin-use led to the insertion of the individual into a grave cut whose dimensions catered for their stature and little more. This feature of the site is in concurrence with evidence seen from other medieval sites. While coffins were in use during this period, their occurrence was seldom and usually reserved for the elite or clergy. The majority of individuals, therefore, would have been interned in a simple burial shroud. No pillow stones or ear muffs were recovered from any of the features. No grave goods were recovered which is not unusual in medieval Christian cemeteries.

Roughly 50% of the area within the enclosing ditch was not used for internments. Although sporadic burials were found throughout the site, there would have been a very substantial area remaining which would have allowed for further burials. This indicates that the cemetery was abandoned for skeletal deposition before it had actually run out of space. It is more than likely that a separate cemetery was enacted at another location after this site had been abandoned.

Due to the large area allowed for the burials, the ditch was seen as an enclosing element. It is unclear however if the enclosing ditch was enacted prior to the first internments or was only enacted at a later point as the site gradually came into use. No further internments were noted outside the enclosing ditch however there is a possibility that with further monitoring of the field they may yet be unearthed.

There were no grave markers noted for any of the burials neither was there any pre-development indications of the presence of the cemetery. No historical maps or archival documentation survives which would indicate the presence of a cemetery.

There was no knowledge of the presence of this cemetery in the collective memory of the inhabitants of the area. The site was most probably used by the local population over a period of successive generations. The lack of coffins, grave markers or historical references to the site indicate that the site was used by the poor. It does appear that there was no church associated with the site and that it fulfilled one purpose only which was the disposal of the dead. A full report including osteological and other specialist findings is forthcoming.

5. CONTEXT LIST

Context No.	Type	Description
1		Topsoil
2		Subsoil (firm brownish yellow subsoil)
3		Fill (interim) of circular enclosing ditch. Mid brown silty clay, charcoal flecking.
4		Dark blackish grey sandy clay of (unexcavated) N-S aligned linear feature lying above ditch fill in NE part of boundary ditch
5		Gravecut of SK1
6		Fill of c.5 (SK1)
7		Gravecut of SK2
8		Fill of c.7 (SK2)
9		Gravecut of SK4
10		Fill of c.9 (SK4)
11		Gravecut of SK3
12		Fill of c.11(SK3)
13		Gravecut of SK 5
14		Fill of c.13 (SK 5)
15		Gravecut of SK 6
16		Fill of c.15 (SK 6)
17		Gravecut of SK 7
18		Fill of c.17 (SK 7)
19		Gravecut of SK 8
20		Fill of c.19 (SK 8)
21		Gravecut of SK 9
22		Fill of c. 21(SK 9)
23		Gravecut of SK 10
24		Fill of c.23 (SK 10)
25		Gravecut of SK 11
26		Fill of c.25 (SK 11)
27		Gravecut of SK 12
28		Fill of c.27 (SK 12)
29		Gravecut of SK 13
30		Fill of c.29 (SK 13)
31		Gravecut of SK 14
32		Fill of c.31 (SK 14)
33		Gravecut of SK 15
34		Fill of c.33 (SK 15)
35		Gravecut of SK 16
36		Fill of c.35 (SK 16)
37		Gravecut of SK 17
38		Fill of c.37 (SK 17)
39		Gravecut of SK 18
40		Fill of c.39 (SK 18)
41		Gravecut of SK 19

42		Fill of c.41 (SK 19)
43		Gravecut of SK 20
44		Fill of c.43 (SK 20)
45		Gravecut of SK 21
46		Fill of c.45 (SK 21)
47		Gravecut of SK 22
48		Fill of c.47 (SK 22)
49		Gravecut of SK 23
50		Fill of c.49 (SK 23)
51		Gravecut of SK 24
52		Fill of c.51 (SK 24)
53		Gravecut of SK 25
54		Fill of c.53 (SK 25)
55		Gravecut of SK 26
56		Fill of c.55 (SK 26)
57		Gravecut of SK 27
58		Fill of c.57 (SK 27)
59		Gravecut of SK 28
60		Fill of c.59 (SK 28)
61		Gravecut of SK 29
62		Fill of c.61 (SK 29)
63		Gravecut of SK 30
64		Fill of c.63 (SK 30)
65		Gravecut of SK 31
66		Fill of c.65 (SK 31)
67		Gravecut of SK 3211
68		Fill of c.67 (SK 32)
69		Gravecut of SK 33
70		Fill of c.69 (SK 33)
71		Gravecut of SK 34
72		Fill of c.71 (SK 34)
73		Gravecut of SK 35
74		Fill of c.73 (SK 35)
75		Gravecut of SK 39
76		Fill of c.75 (SK 39)
77		Gravecut of SK 38
78		Fill of c.77 (SK 38)
79		Gravecut of SK 40
80		Fill of c.79 (SK 40)
81		Gravecut of SK 41
82		Fill of c.81 (SK 41)
83		Gravecut of SK 42
84		Fill of c.83 (SK 42)
85		Gravecut of SK 43
86		Fill of c. 85 (SK 43)
87		Gravecut of SK 44
88		Fill of c.87 (SK 44)
89		Gravecut of SK 45

90		Fill of c.89 (SK 45)
91		Gravecut of SK 46
92		Fill of c.91 (SK 46)
93		Gravecut of SK 47
94		Fill of c.93 (SK 47)
95		Gravecut of SK 48
96		Fill of c.95 (SK 48)
97		Gravecut of SK 49
98		Fill of c.97 (SK 49)
99		Gravecut of SK 50
100		Fill of c.99 (SK 50)
101		Gravecut of SK 51
102		Fill of c.101 (SK 51)
103		Gravecut of SK 52
104		Fill of c.103 (SK 52)
105		Gravecut of SK 53
106		Fill of c.105 (SK 53)
107		Gravecut of SK 37
108		Fill of c.107 (SK 37)
109		Gravecut of SK 54
110		Fill of c.109 (SK 54)
111		Gravecut of SK 57
112		Fill of c.111 (SK 57)
113		Gravecut of SK 58
114		Fill of c.113 (SK 58)
115		Gravecut of SK 36
116		Fill of c.116 (SK 36)
117		Gravecut of SK 59
118		Fill of c.117 (SK 59)
119		Gravecut of SK 60
120		Fill of c.119 (SK 60)
121		Gravecut of SK 62
122		Fill of c.121 (SK 62)
123		Gravecut of SK 63
124		Fill of c.123 (SK 63)
125		Possible Grave Gravecut
126		Fill of c.125
127		Gravecut of SK 64
128		Fill of c.127 (SK 64)
129		Gravecut of SK 65
130		Fill of c.129 (SK65)
131		Gravecut of SK 66
132		Fill of c.131 (SK66)
133		Gravecut of SK 67
134		Fill of c.133 (SK67)
135		Gravecut of SK 68
136		Fill of c.135 (SK68)
137		E-W linear dark greyish black sandy silt containing charcoal &

		oxidised clay. It lies on c.166 and fills cuts c.200, c.202 and c.203
138		A layer of light yellowish grey sandy clay with flecks of oxidised clay in circular pit (cut c.194)
139		Gravecut of SK 69
140		Fill of c.139 (SK69)
141		Dark brown silty clay with occasional animal bone and charcoal. It is the main fill in cut c. 171.
142		Cut of an irregular shaped pit filled by c.170, c.183-187 and exhibiting in-situ burning
143		A layer of mid brown silty clay within the rectangular cut c.179 which lies west of c.141 and c.142
144		N/A
145		Dark greyish brown silty clay, occasional charcoal flecks and animal bone inclusions. Lies within oval cut c.193 which lies north of 141, 142 and 179
146		Dark greyish brown silty clay deposit similar to c.145. Circular in plan, lying at the centre of c.145 and defined by circular arrangement of stones within which it lies.
147		Dark greyish brown silty clay. Middle fill of cut c.150 (the innermost of the three circular enclosing ditches) at the most southern box section: Grid Square -10E/00N
148		Cut of the outermost ditch of the three circular enclosing ditches. Filled by c.197
149		Cut of the central and largest ditches of the three circular enclosing ditches. Filled by c.198
150		Cut of the innermost ditch of the three circular enclosing ditches. Filled by c.199
151		Loose mid brown sandy silt below topsoil with charcoal inclusions and a moderate organic component. Lying directly over c.137 in cut c.212
152		Cut of a circular pit which is cut into c.148 & c.149 (in the NE part) the parallel circular enclosing ditches in the NE.
153		Mid grey silty-sandy clay with flecks of charcoal. Uppermost layer in cut c.152
154		Loose dark blackish grey sandy silt deposit in pocket in natural south of c.143
155		Layer of mid greyish brown silty clay which lies below c.147 in cut c.150 (the innermost of the three circular enclosing ditches) at the most southern box section: Grid Square - 10E/00N
156		N/A
157		Layer of charcoal rich silty clay with oxidised clay above and below it. Lies below c.153 in cut c.152
158		Layer of dark grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional shell flecks. Lies below c.157 in cut c.152
159		Layer of sterile light yellowish brown silty sandy clay. Lies below 158 in cut c.152.
160		Dark greyish black deposit of charcoal rich silty sand at the SE

		edge of cut c.194
161		Layer of mid reddish orange oxidised natural lying under layer c.172 in cut c.194 and under layer c.170 in cut c.142
162		Dark grey gravelly natural. NOTE: The context was assigned a number twice: c.162 and c.195
163		Dark greyish brown sandy silt layer below c.145 in cut c.193
164		Cut of large sub-circular pit, (located north of cut c.194) filled with c.165
165		Fill of c.164. Dark blackish brown silty clay with occasional occurrence of charcoal.
166		A layer of redeposited natural which lies under c.137 in cut c.212
167		A burnt material layer of loose blackish brown sandy silt which lies under c.166 and above c.182 in cut c.212
168		Cut of an irregular feature which cuts c.165 (which fills cut c.164)
169		Mid yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal inclusions. It is the fill of cut c.168
170		Main layer at base of c.142. Layer of burnt material of dark greyish black silty clay. Inclusions of oxidised clay, charcoal, animal bone and burnt bone.
171		Cut of a shallow circular pit filled by c.141, c.188 & c.189 layers containing bone & charcoal flecking. NOTE: Cut was allocated a number twice: c.171 & c.190
172		Mid brownish grey sandy silt lying above c.161 and below c.138 in the large circular cut c.194
173		Thin layer of charcoal-rich sandy clay lying over c.174 and under c.175 in cut c.194
174		Mid brownish grey sandy clay layer lying above c.172 in cut c.194
175		Light brownish grey sandy clay layer lying above c.174 in cut c.194
176		A layer similar to c.138 which lies above c.174 in cut c.194
177		A light yellowish brown silty sand with occasional occurrence of charcoal and animal bone. It lies below c.143 and above c.178 in the rectangular cut c.179
178		A light brownish grey clayey silt with frequent occurrence of charcoal and animal bone. It lies at the base of the rectangular cut c.179 below c.177
179		Rectangular cut containing c.143, c.177 and c.178
180		Thin layer of reddish brown sandy clay with charcoal at top (probably same as c.161 (oxidised natural))
181		Light yellowish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal fragments above c.163 and below c.145
182		A mid brown sandy silt which lies below c.167 and above in cut c.212
183		A greyish brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of charcoal and burnt clay and occasional occurrence of animal bone. It lies above c.170 in the irregular shaped cut c.142

184		Mid brown silty clay with flecks of burnt clay. It lies above c.183 in the cut c.142
185		Mid brown silty clay with charcoal inclusions and flecks of yellowish brown silty clay and burnt clay. It lies below c.186 in the cut c.142
186		Dark brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of charcoal and burnt clay.
187		Mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional occurrence of charcoal and animal bone. It is one of the uppermost fills, visible in plan in the cut c.142
188		Dark brown sandy clay with frequent occurrence of charcoal and animal bone. It cuts c.141 in the cut c.171
189		Brownish yellow silty clay with charcoal inclusions. It lies at the base of cut c.190 below c.141 and c.188.
190		See c.171
191		Hard packed layer of stones at the base of cut c.142
192		Thin layer of charcoal-laden dark greyish black sandy silt at the base in the centre of large pit (cut 194)
193		Cut of a shallow circular pit containing c.145, c.146 (with circular stone arrangement), c.163, c.180 & c.181
194		Cut of large oval pit with burning in situ containing c.161 at its base.
195		See c.162
196		Light yellowish brown fine sand (natural)
197		Light brown silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions and moderate occurrence of animal bone. Fill of c.148 (outermost ditch)
198		Mid brown silty clay with occasional inclusion of charcoal fragments becoming more frequent and larger in size towards the base. Moderate inclusion of animal bone. Fill of c.149 (central ditch)
199		Light - Mid brown silty clay with occasional occurrence of charcoal and moderate occurrence of animal bone. Fill of c.150 (innermost ditch)
200		Cut of oval stakehole cut into c.166 and filled with the charcoal-rich burnt material of c.137.
201		Fill of c.200. NOTE: This context is the same as c.137
202		Cut of oval posthole, cut into c.196 and lying c.75cm south of c.200. It is situated in the northern corner of cut c.203
203		Cut of a square/subcircular pit which was filled with the charcoal rich material c.137.
204		A hard packed layer of stones and gravel lying at the northern end of the rectangular cut c.179
205		Hard packed stony layer (possible metting) at the base of cut c.164
206		Layer of redeposited natural at the base of c.152. Contains charcoal and animal bone inclusions.
207		Stony base layer in cut c.212, lying under c.166
208		Gravecut of SK 55

209		Fill of c.208 (SK 55)
210		Gravecut of SK 56
211		Fill of c.210 (SK 56)
212		Cut of a large, sub-rectangular feature, running E-W downslope and lying east of cut c.203

SKELETON LIST

Skeleton No.	Grid Sq.	
SK 1	4	Juvenile. Supine. Extended. Hands on pelvis. (cut c. 5)
SK 2	3	Adult. Supine. Extended. Left arm on abdomen. (cut c. 7)
SK 3	1	Infant. Supine. Legs only. (cut c. 11)
SK 4	1	Infant. Supine. Legs flexed & bend to left (north). (cut c. 9)
SK 5	1	Juvenile. Supine. Extended. Hands on pelvis (cut c.13)
SK 6	1	Juvenile. Supine. Extended. Hands on pelvis. Skull on right side. (cut c.15)
SK 7	1	Adult. Supine. Extended. Legs & lower vertebrae only. (cut c.17)
SK 8	1	Infant. Supine. Skull & neck vertebrae only. (cut c.19)
SK 9	1	Adult. Supine. Extended. Skull not preserved. (cut c.21)
SK 10	3	Infant. Supine. Extended. Arms by side. Left legs bent at knee. (cut c.23)
SK 11	3west	Juvenile. Supine. Extended. Hands on pelvis. Skull on right side. (cut c.25)
SK 12	-	N/A
SK 13	1	Adult. Supine. Extended. Upper legs, lower vertebrae & pelvis only. (cut c.29)
SK 14	1	Juvenile. Supine. Extended. Skull, right arm, right ribs & lower legs not preserved. (cut c.31)
SK 15	2	Juvenile. Supine. Extended. Pelvis & legs only. (cut c. 33)
SK 16	1	Infant. Supine. Extended. Hands on pelvis. (cut c.35)
SK 17	2	Adult. Supine. Upper thorax only. (cut c.37)
SK 18	-	See SK 44. Individual was assigned two numbers: SK18 and SK44.
SK 19	3	Adult. Supine. Extended. Lower legs & right upper arm not preserved. Skull on left side. (cut c. 41)
SK 20	1	Juvenile. Supine. Extended. Hands on pelvis. Skull on left side. (cut c.43)
SK 21	1	Juvenile. Supine. Extended. Left hand on pelvis. Right hand on left elbow. (cut c.45)
SK 22	1	Infant. Supine. Extended. Arms by sides. Right leg bent at knee. (cut c.47)
SK 23	1	Juvenile. Supine. Extended. Arms & skull not preserved. (cut c.49)
SK 24	3	Adult. Supine. Extended. Arms crossed over abdomen. Hands on pelvis. Skull on right side. (cut c.51)
SK 25	1	Juvenile. Supine. Extended. Left upper arm and most of skull not preserved. (cut c.53)
SK 26	1	Juvenile. Supine. Extended. Arms by side. (cut c.55)
SK 27	1	Infant. Supine. Extended. Lower arms and lower legs not preserved. (cut c.57)
SK 28	1	Juvenile. Supine. Extended. Skull on left side. Arms by sides. (cut c.59)
SK 29	3	Juvenile. Supine. Extended. Legs, some lower right arm and

		ribs only. (cut c. 61)
SK 30	3	Juvenile. Supine. Vertebrae, ribs & pelvis only (cut c.63)
SK 31	3	Adult. Crouched. On left side. (cut c.65)
SK 32	3	Infant. On left side. Legs bent. (cut c. 67)
SK 33	3	Adult. Supine. Extended. Right hand on pelvis, left hand by side. Skull on left side. (cut c. 69)
SK 34	3	Skull only. (cut c. 71)
SK 35	3	Infant. Supine. Extended. Left arm by side, right hand on chest. Right leg bent. (cut c.73)
SK 36	1	Infant. Supine. Extended. Hands on pelvis. (cut c.115)
SK 37	3	Infant. Supine. Extended. Arms by sides. Left leg bent at knee. (cut c.107)
SK 38	1	Infant. Supine. Legs, pelvis & vertebrae only. Right leg bent at knee.(cut c. 77)
SK 39	1	Infant. Supine. Upper body only. (cut c.75)
SK 40	1	Adult. Supine. (cut c. 80)
SK 41	3	Juvenile. Supine. Extended. Lower legs not preserved. Skull on left side. Hands on pelvis. (cut c.81)
SK 42	1	Juvenile. Supine. Extended. Hands on pelvis. Skull on right side. (cut c.)
SK 43	3	Adult. Supine. Extended. Primarily lower body preserved (some ribs & left lower arm) (cut c.85)
SK 44	1	Juvenile. Supine. Extended. Hands on abdomen. (cut c.87)
SK 45	1	?Juvenile. V. poorly preserved. Some skull, ribs and arms. (cut c. 89)
SK 46	3	Adult. Supine. Extended. Hands on pelvis. (cut c.91)
SK 47	2	Adult. Supine. Portion of upper body & disarticulated mandible only. (cut c. 93)
SK 48	3	Infant. Supine. Extended. Left pelvis, left lower arm and legs only. (cut c.95)
SK 49	3	Juvenile. Supine (though leaning to right). Left pelvis and upper leg are missing. Legs slightly bent at knee.(cut c.97)
SK 50	2	Juvenile. Supine. Extended. Hands on pelvis. Skull on left side. (cut c.99)
SK 51	3	Juvenile. Supine. Extended. Hands on pelvis. Skull (v. fragmented) on left side. (cut c.101)
SK 52	3	Infant. On right side. Legs flexed at knee and left arm flexed at elbow. (cut c.103)
SK 53	3	Adult. Prone. Extended. Left arm by side, legs bent at knee and to the left (south) (cut c.105)
SK 54	3	Infant. Supine. (cut c.)
SK 55	3	Adult. Well preserved. Head and Pelvis missing.
SK 56	3	Juvenile. Moderately well preserved.
SK 57	1	Juvenile. Poorly preserved. Lower half fragmentary.
SK 58	3	Infant. Supine. Extended. Semi-prone, leaning on right side. Legs bent at knee at to the left (east). (cut c. 113)
SK 59	1 west	Juvenile. Supine. Extended. Legs only. (cut c.117)
SK 60	3	Juvenile. Scattered and disarticulated remains. (cut c. 119)
SK 61	1 west	Unknown. Unexcavated.

SK 62	3	Juvenile. Supine. Extended. Hands on pelvis. Skull on left side. (cut c.121)
SK 63	3	Juvenile. Supine. Extended. Hands on pelvis. (cut c.123)
SK 64	1	Adult. Moderatly well preserved. Lower legs missing.
SK 65	1	Juvenile. Skull bone:maxilla. (cut c. 129)
SK 66	3	Infant. Supine. Legs are flexed at knee and to the left (north). (cut c. 131)
SK 67	3	Adult. On left side. Legs & arms are flexed. (cut c.133)
SK 68	3	Infant. Supine. Extended. Arms by sides. (cut c. 135)
SK 69	Ditch	Infant. Supine. Legs only. (cut c. 139)

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Plate 26. Section of charcoal rich pit c.137.

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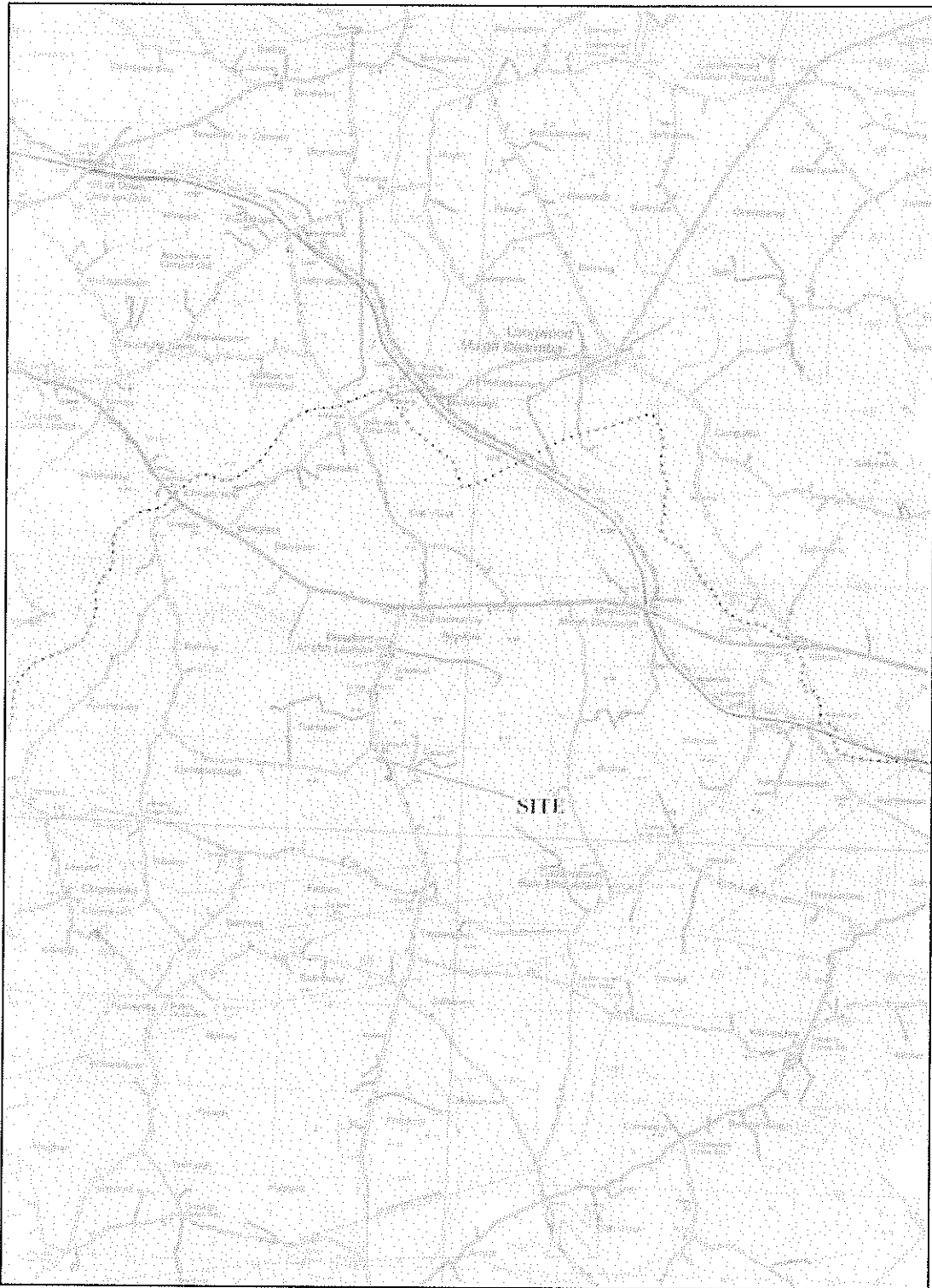


Figure 1 Site Location Map

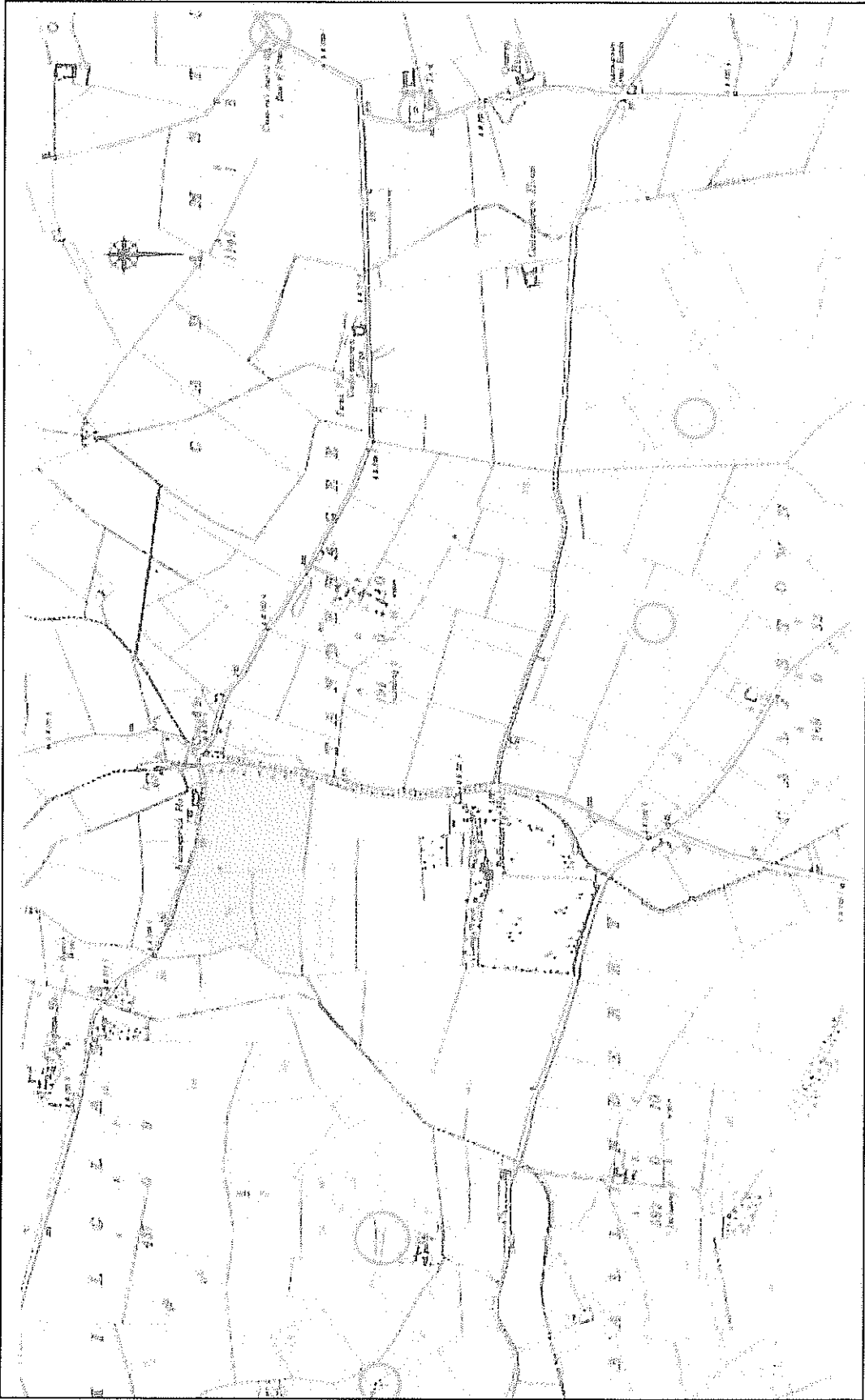


Figure 2 Area Location Map

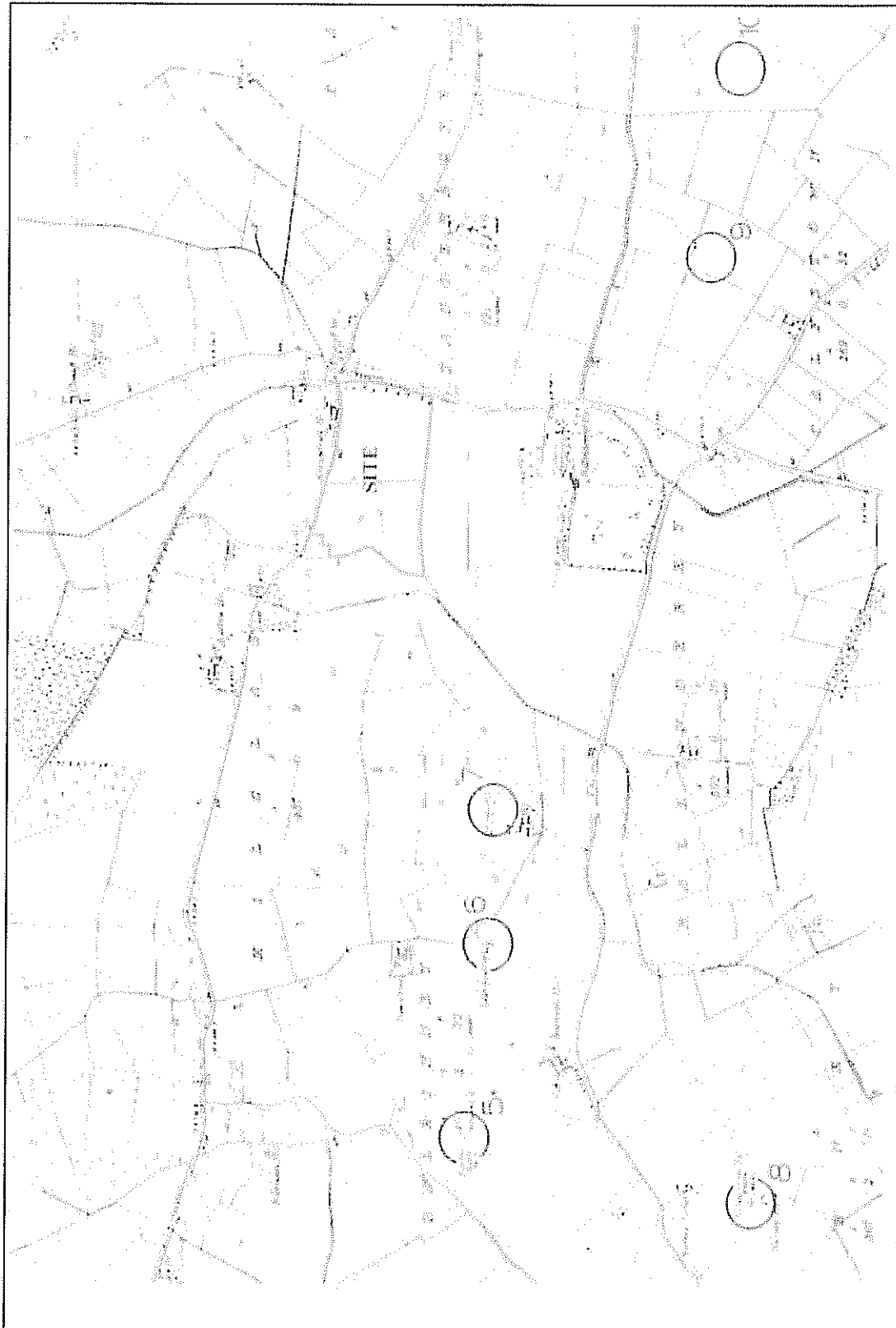


Figure 3 Records of Monuments and Places Map

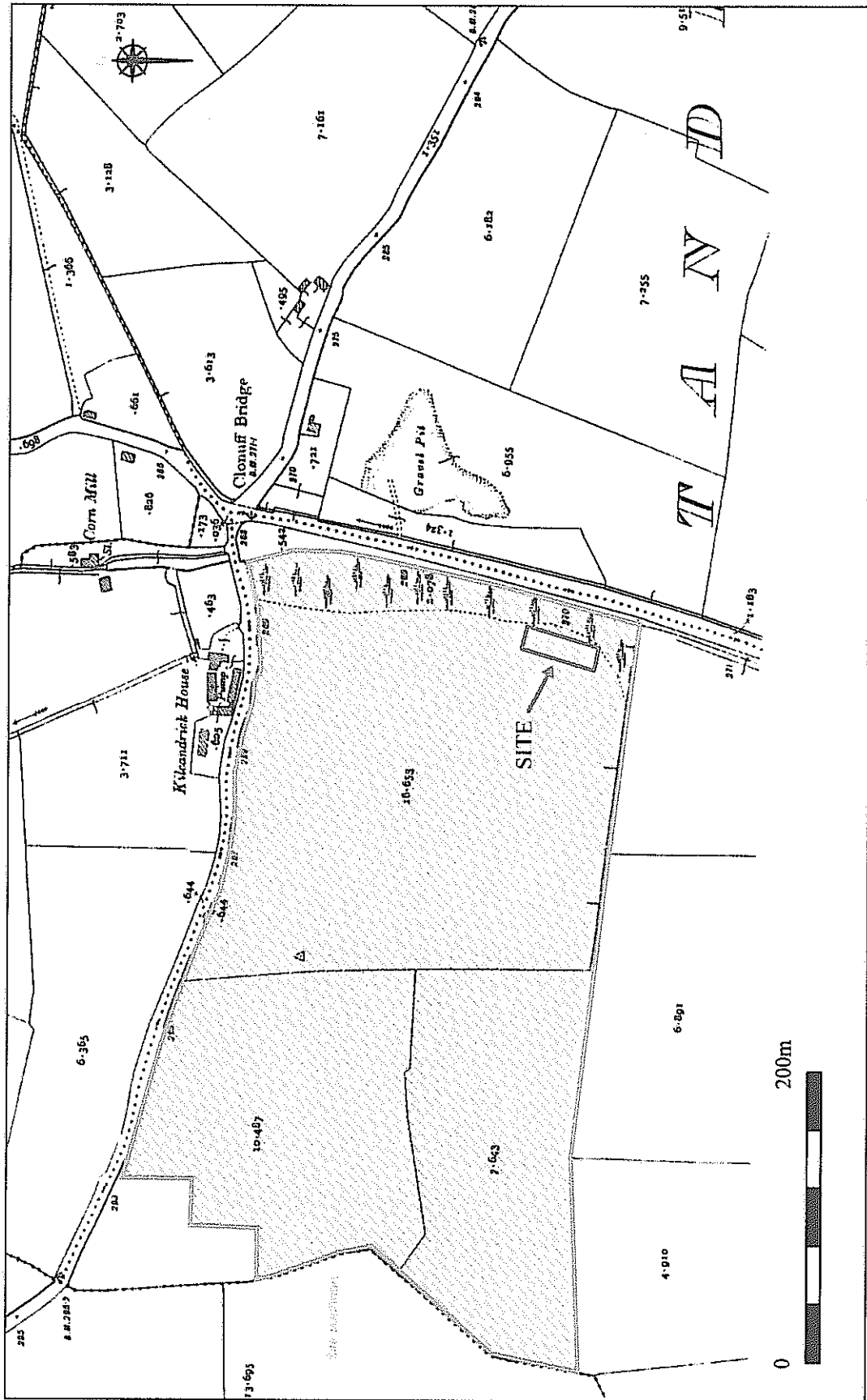


Figure 4 Field Location Map

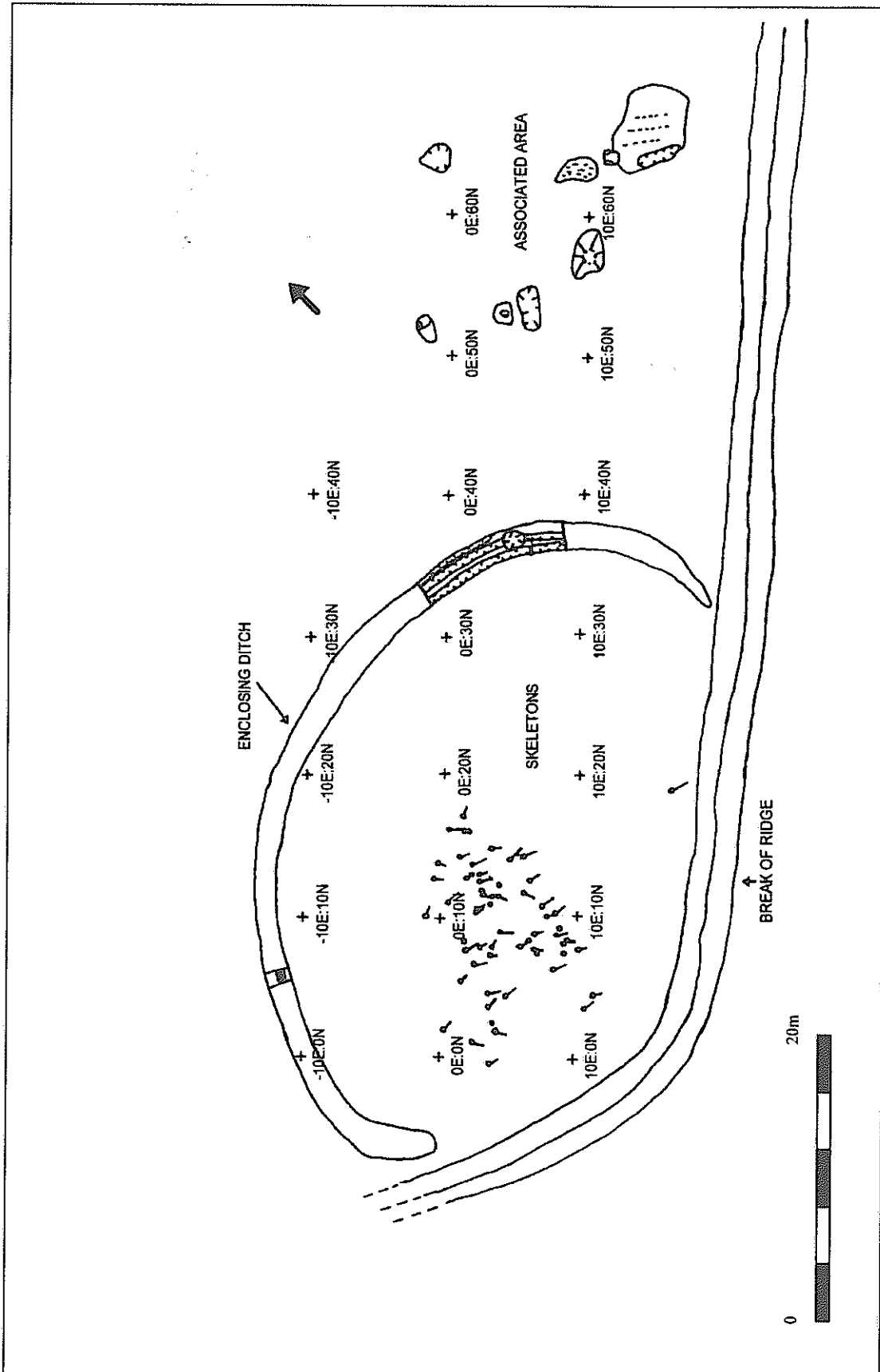


Figure 5 Site Plan

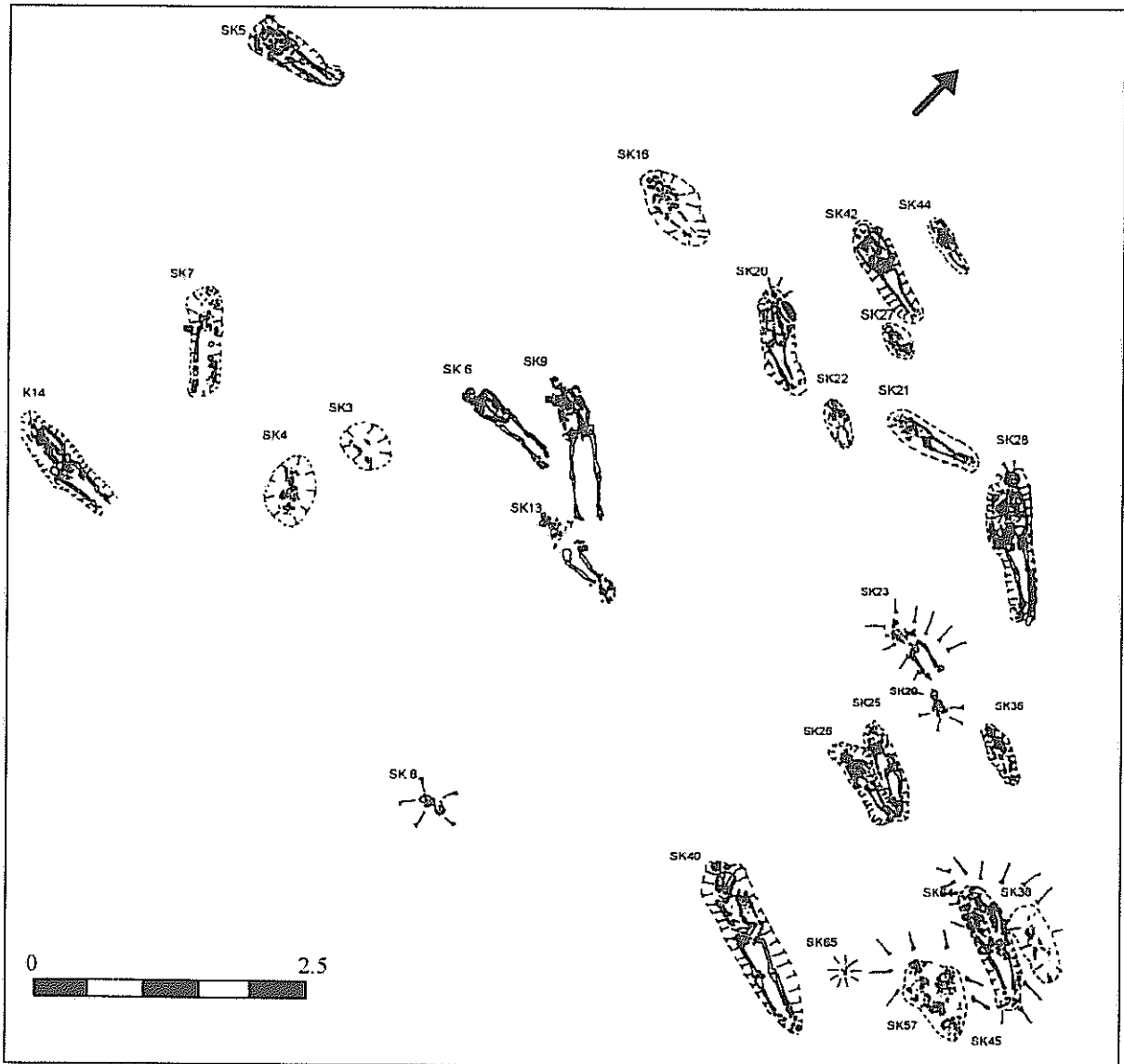


Figure 6 Grid Square 1

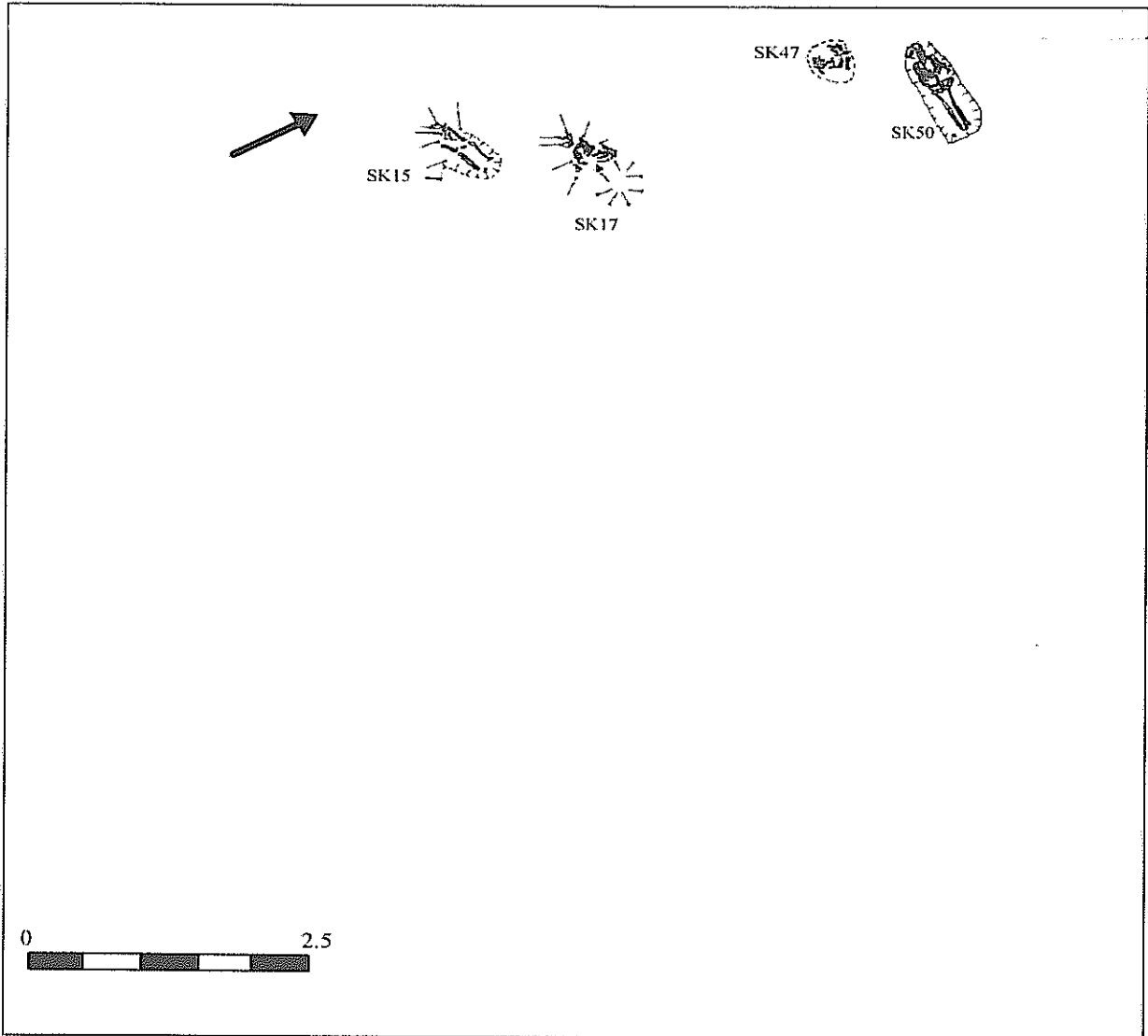


Figure 7 Grid Square 2

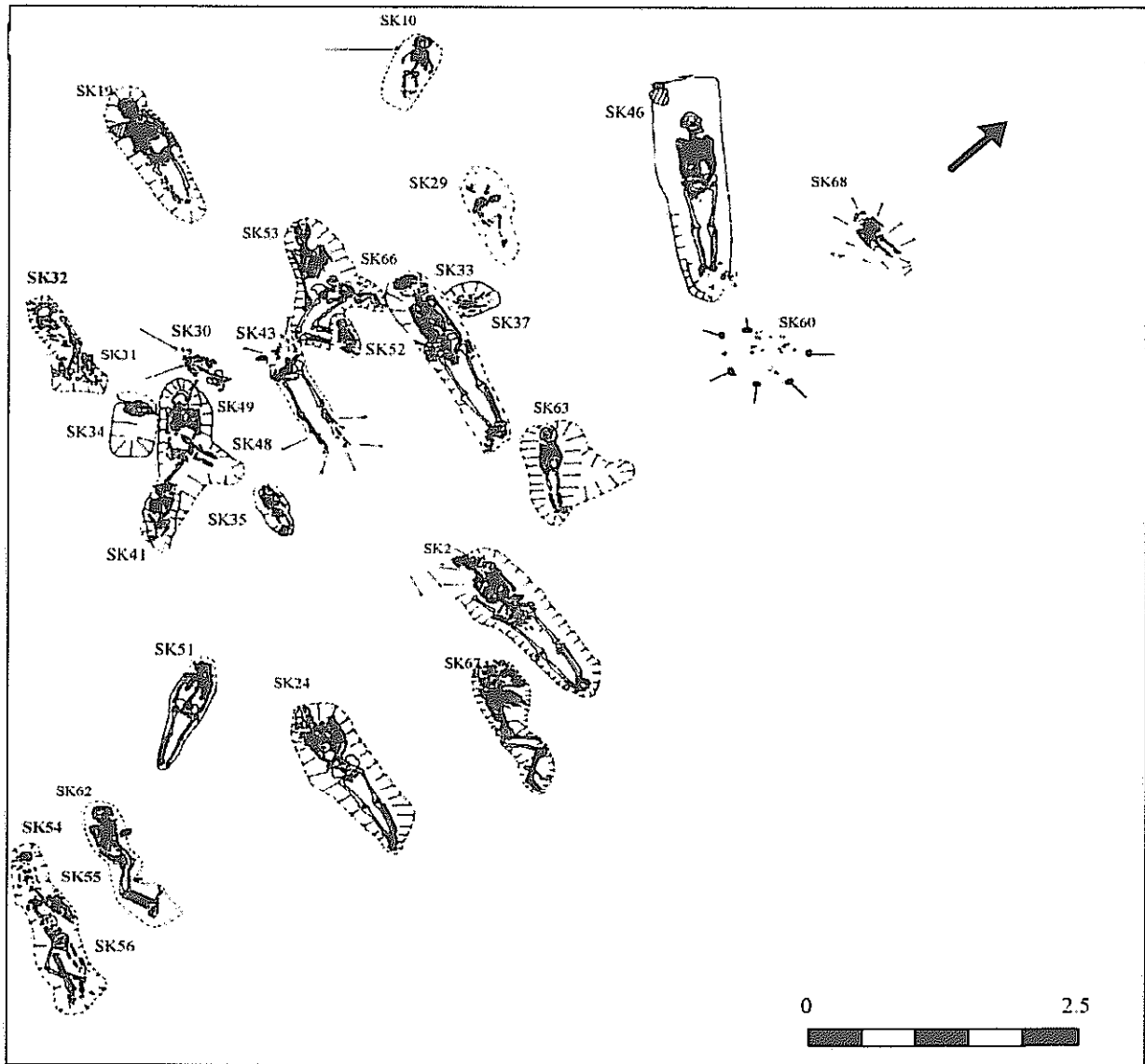


Figure 8 Grid Square 3

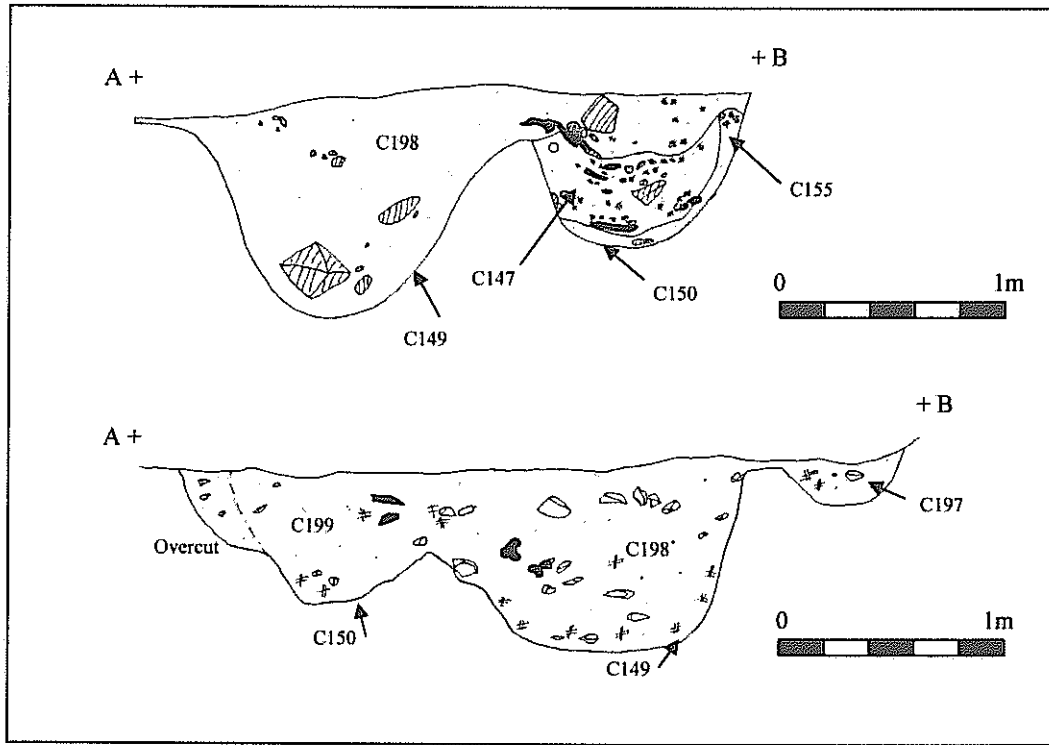


Figure 9 Sections C149 & C150

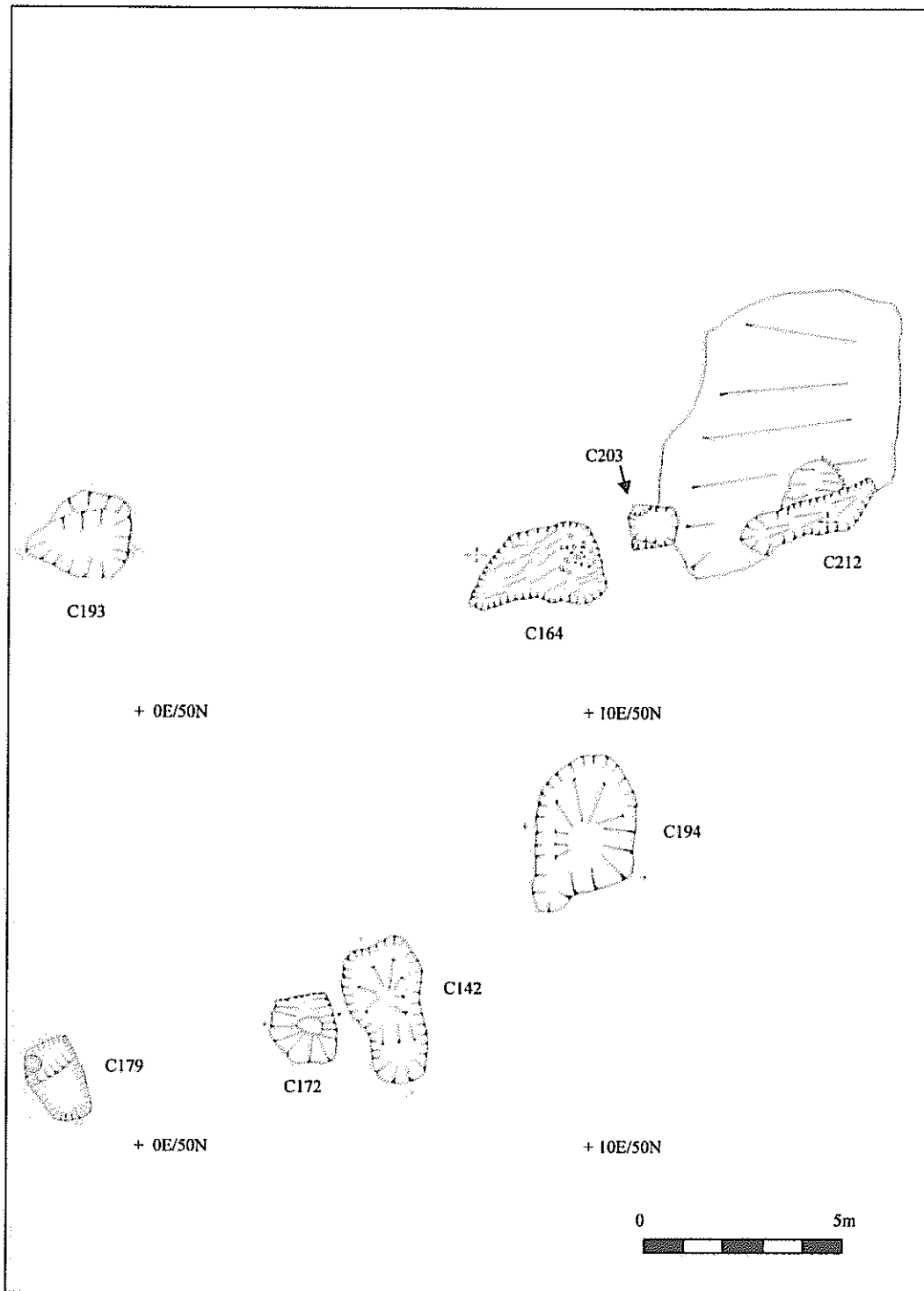


Figure 10 The Associated Area

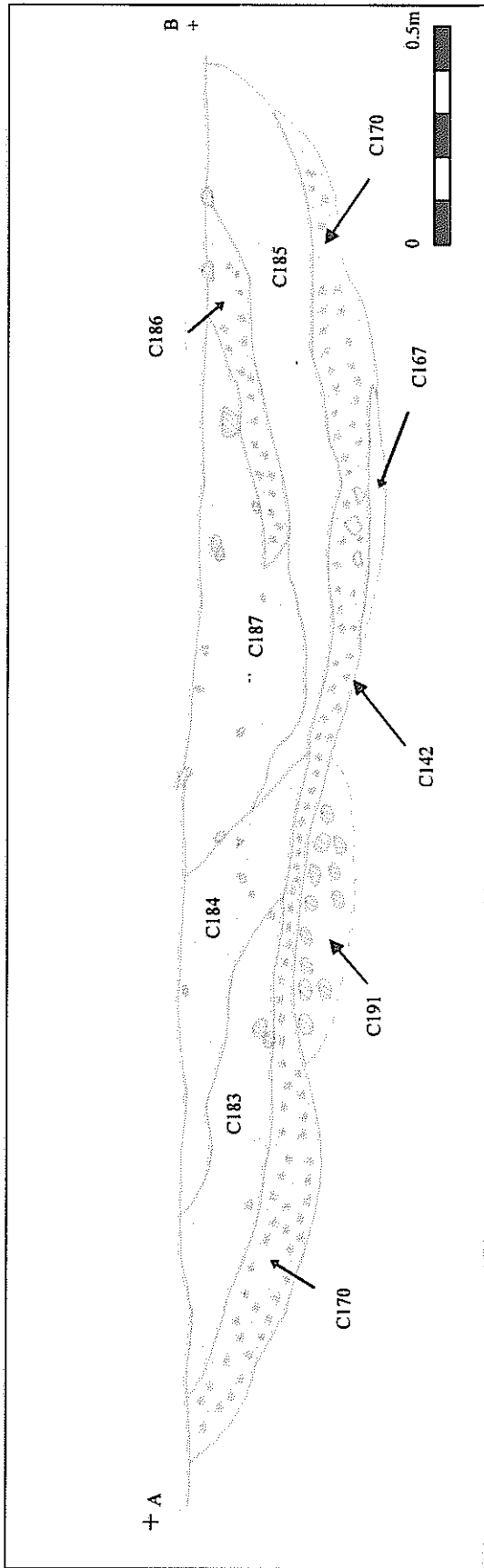


Figure 11 Section C142

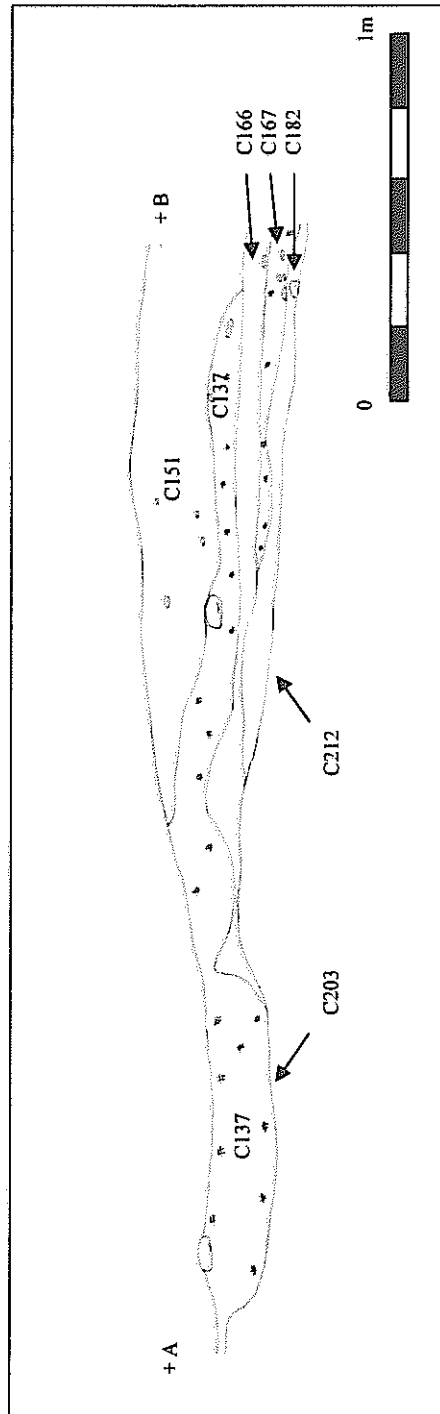


Figure 12 Section C203

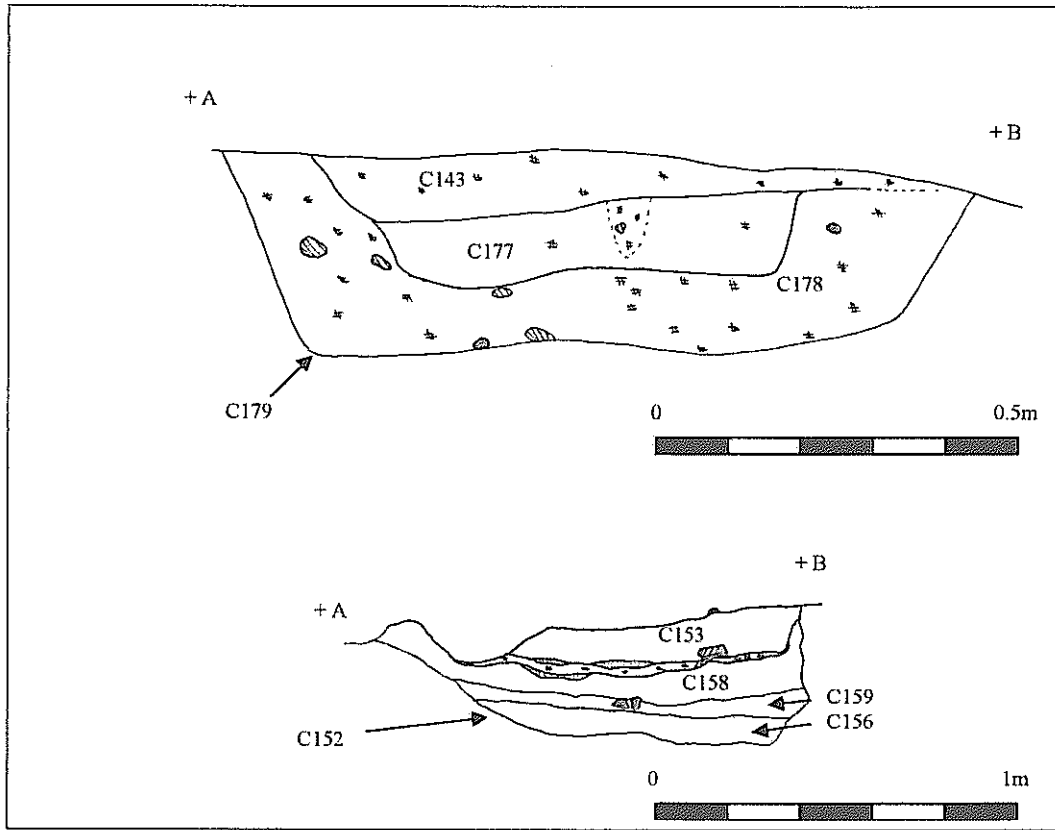


Figure 13 Sections C179 & C152

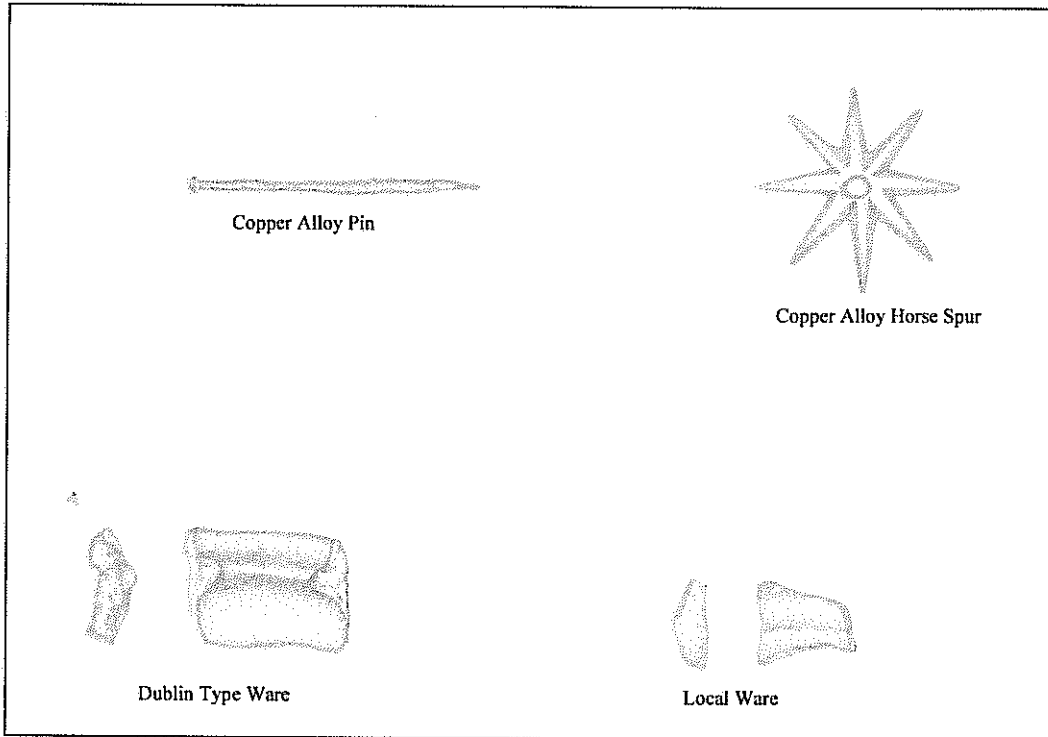


Figure 14 Site Finds (drawn to scale)



Plate 1. View of identified remains with enclosing ditch.



Plate 2. View of enclosing ditch at northern end of site.



Plate 3. View of triple ditch looking southeast.



Plate 4. View of triple ditch looking east.

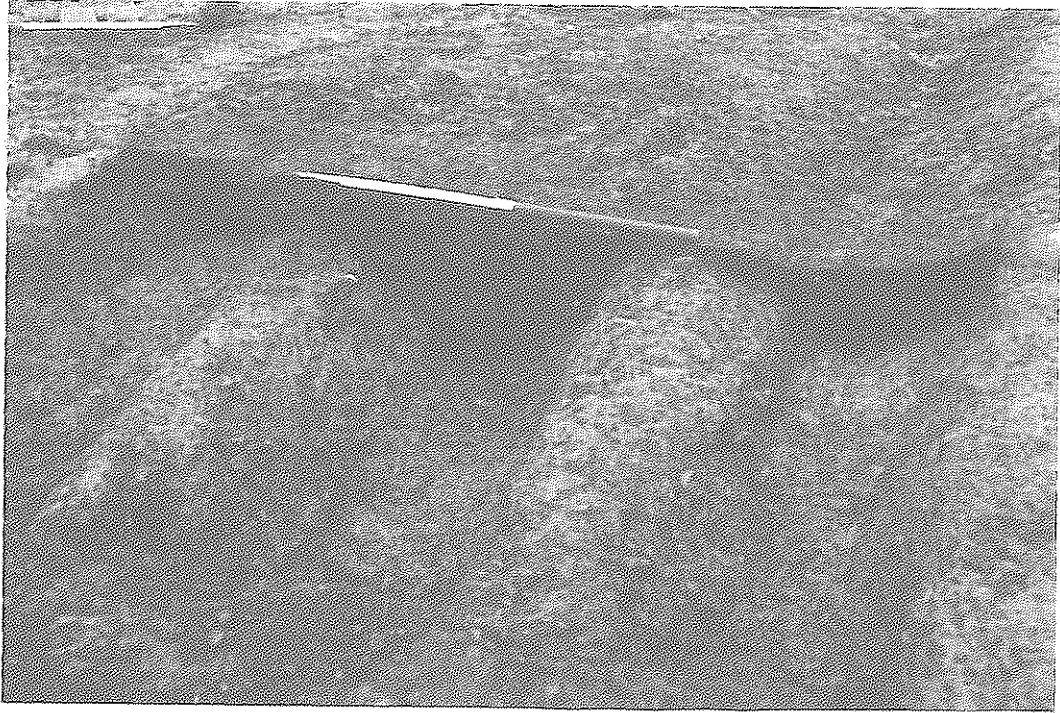


Plate 5. Section of triple ditch looking east.



Plate 6. Section of double ditch looking north.

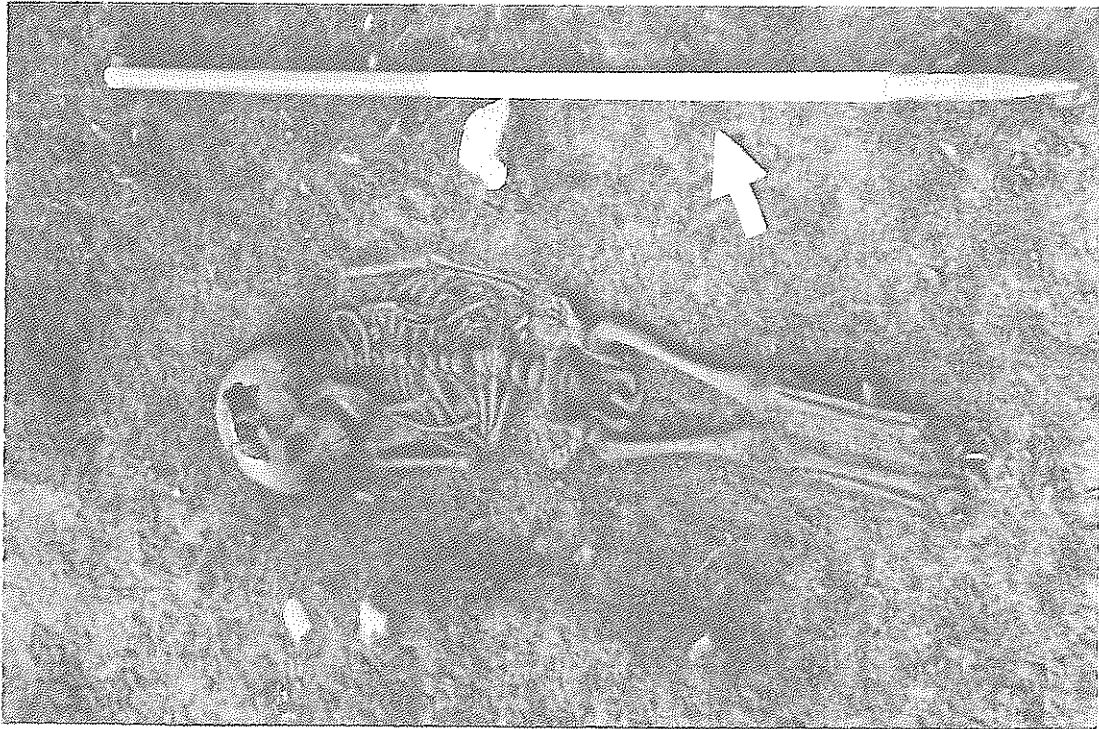


Plate 7. Skeleton 11.

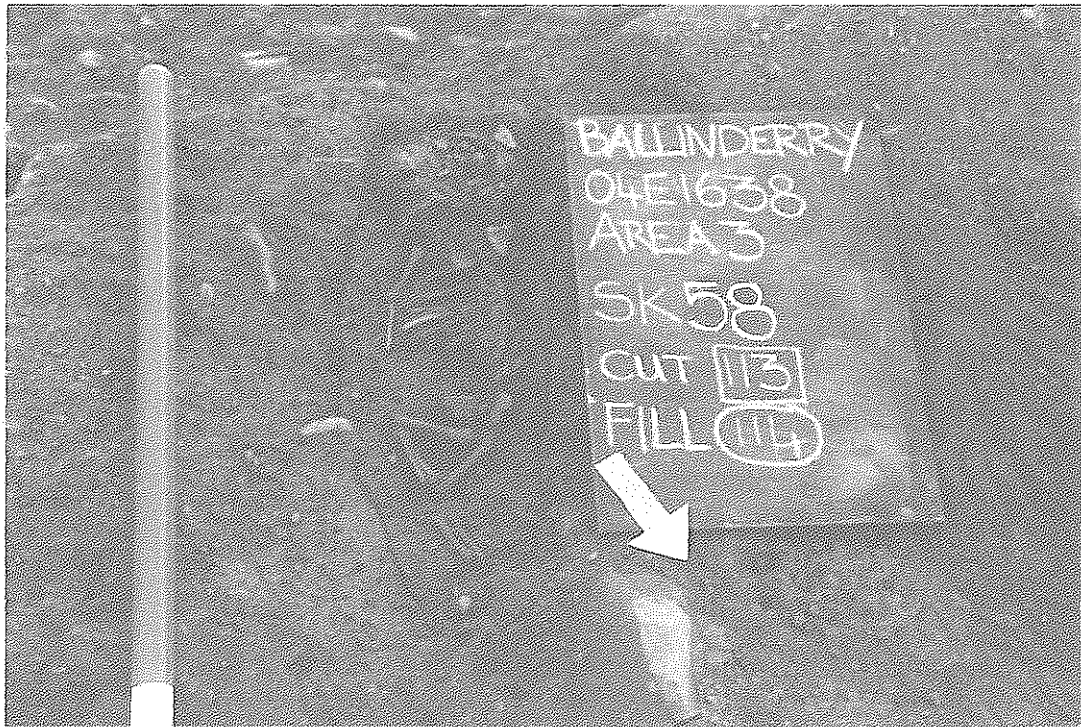


Plate 8. Skeleton 58.



Plate 9. Skeleton 36.



Plate 10. Skeleton 50.



Plate 11. Skeleton 53 & 66.



Plate 12. Skeleton 46.

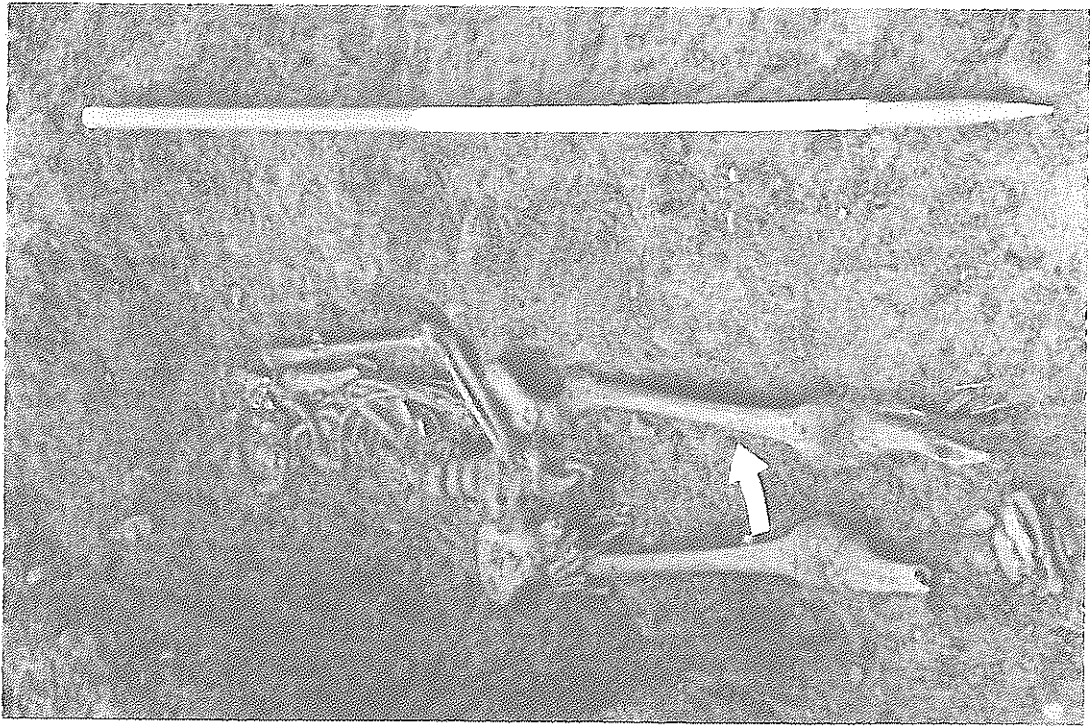


Plate 13. Skeleton 14.



Plate 14. Skeleton 67.

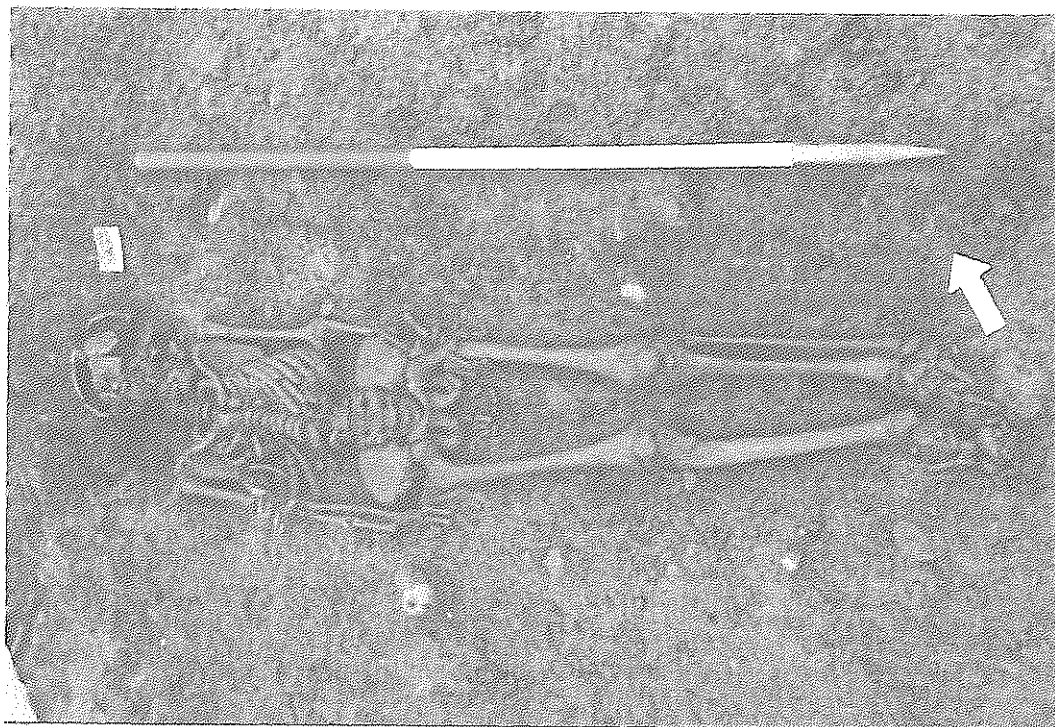


Plate 15. Skeleton 28.



Plate 16. Pre-x of c. 194 looking northeast.

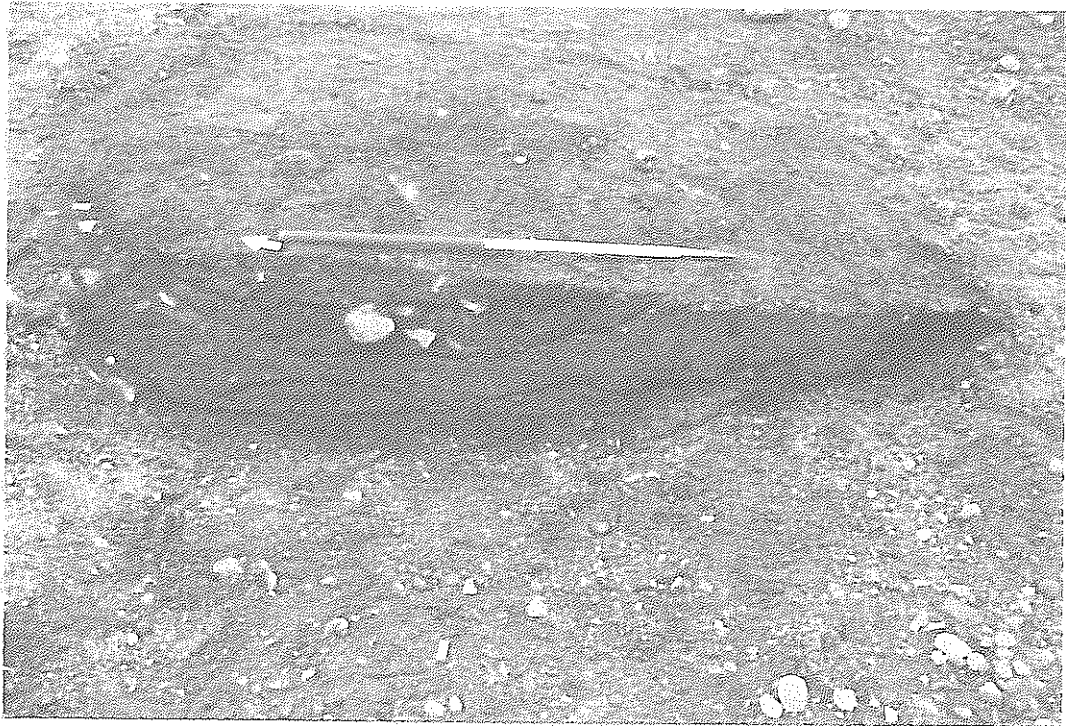


Plate 17. Section of 194 showing burnt clay at base.

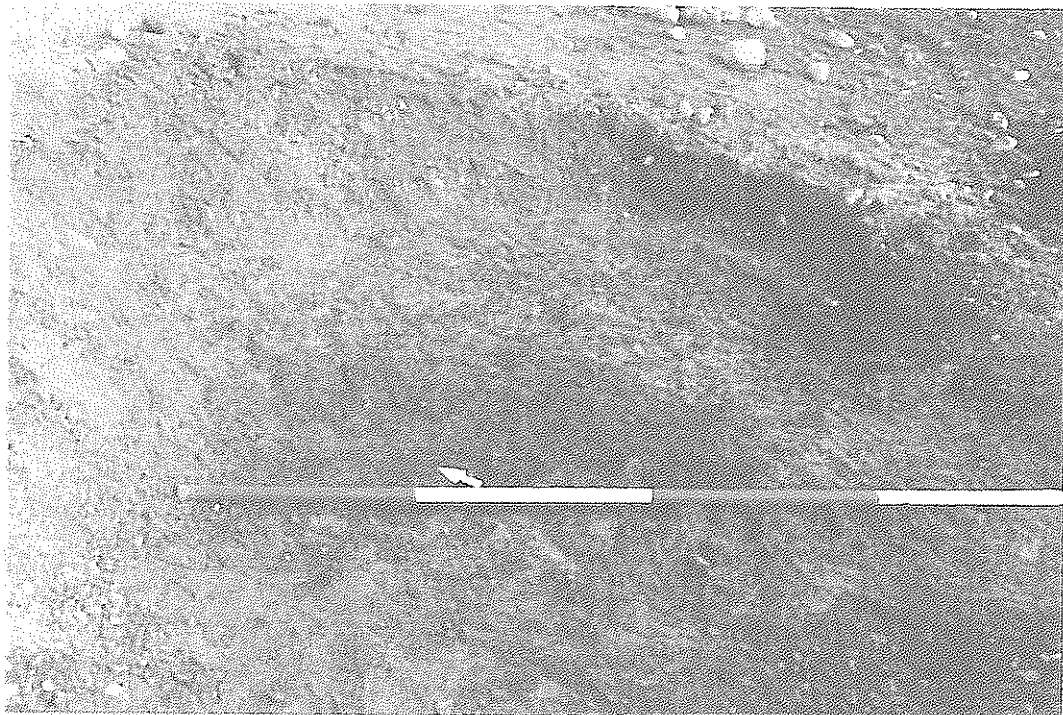


Plate 18. Post-x of c. 194 showing burning in situ at base.

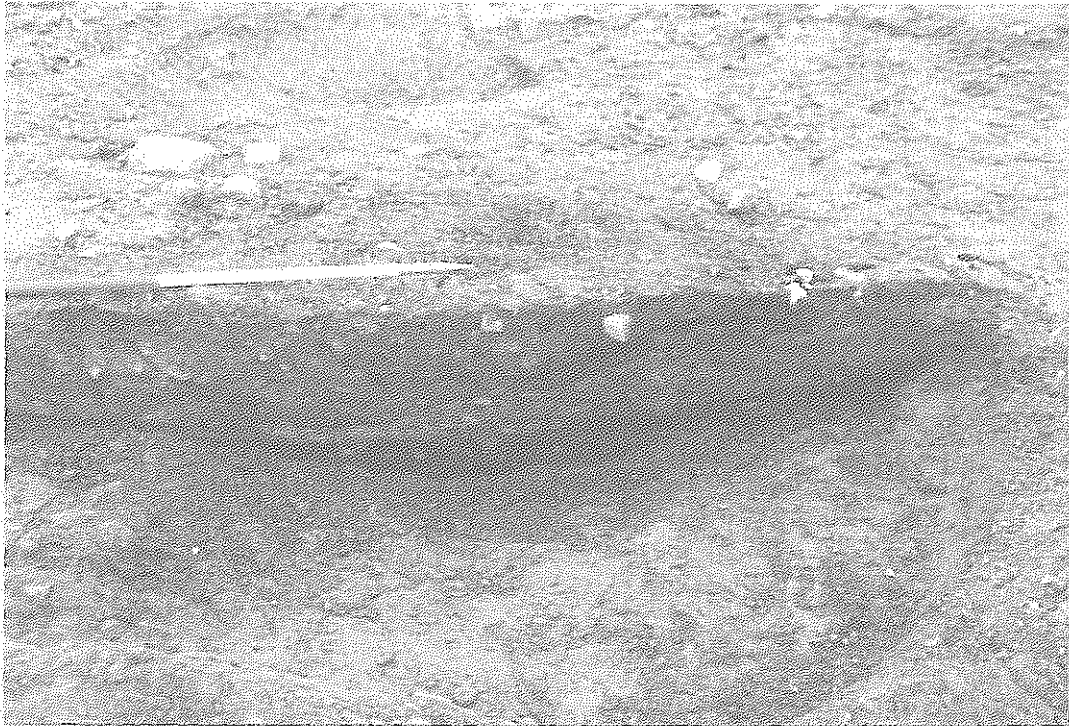


Plate 19. Section of 142 showing burnt clay and charcoal at base.

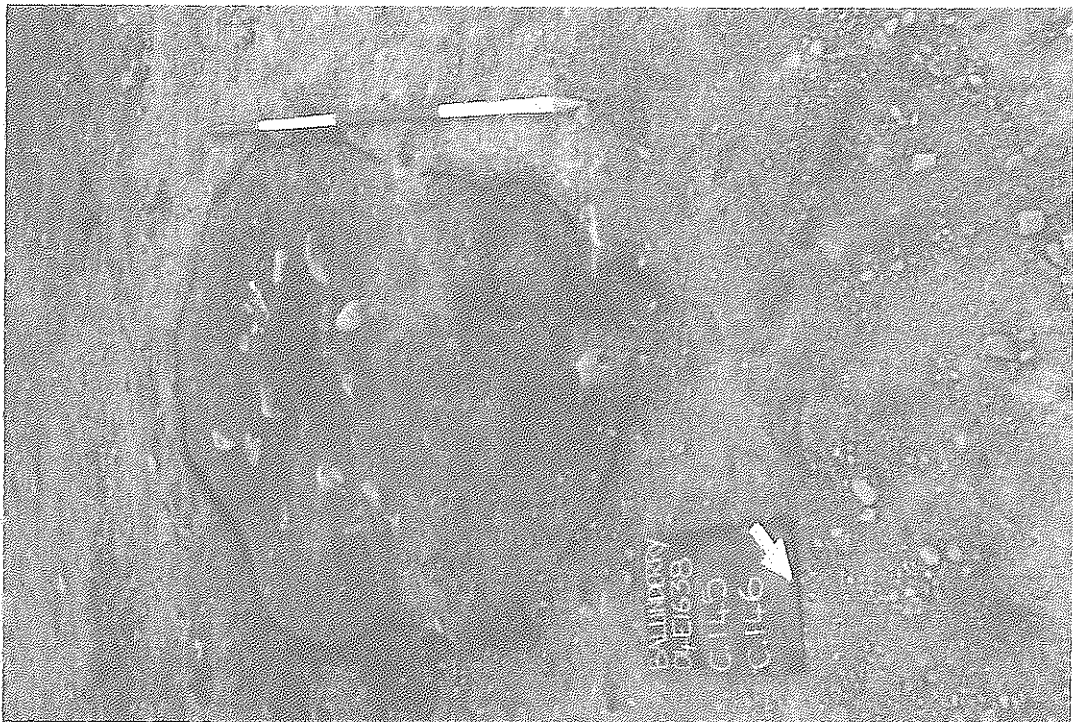


Plate 20. Pre-x of c. 193 showing circular ring of stones at surface.

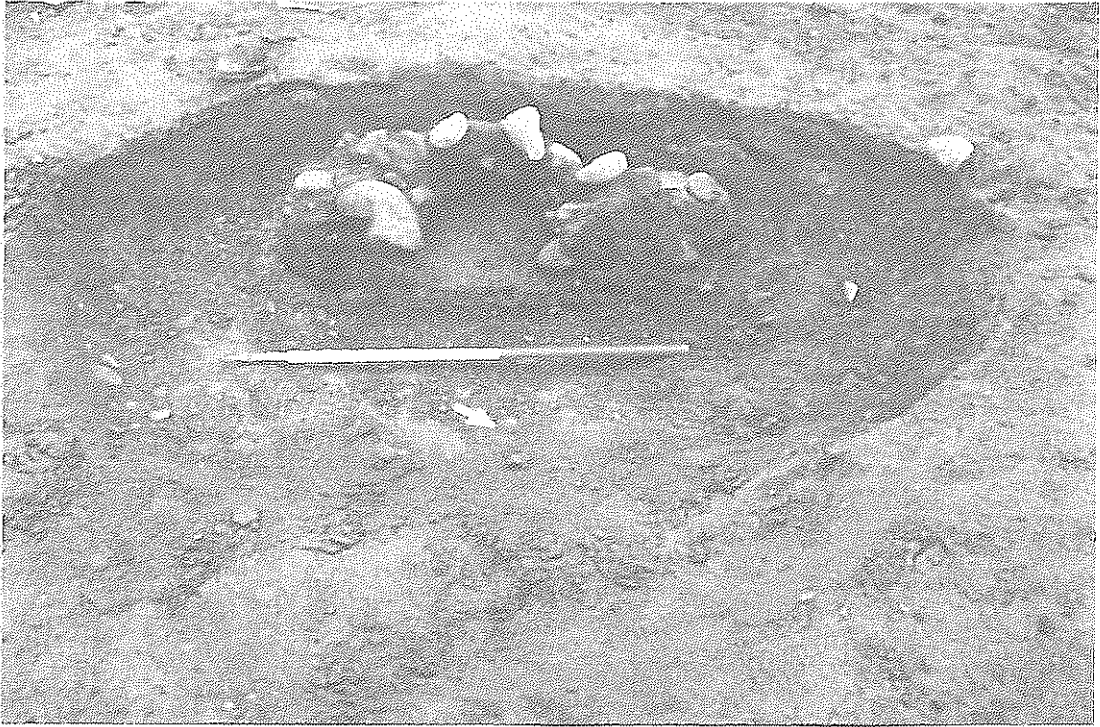


Plate 21. Section of c.193 showing circular ring of stones.

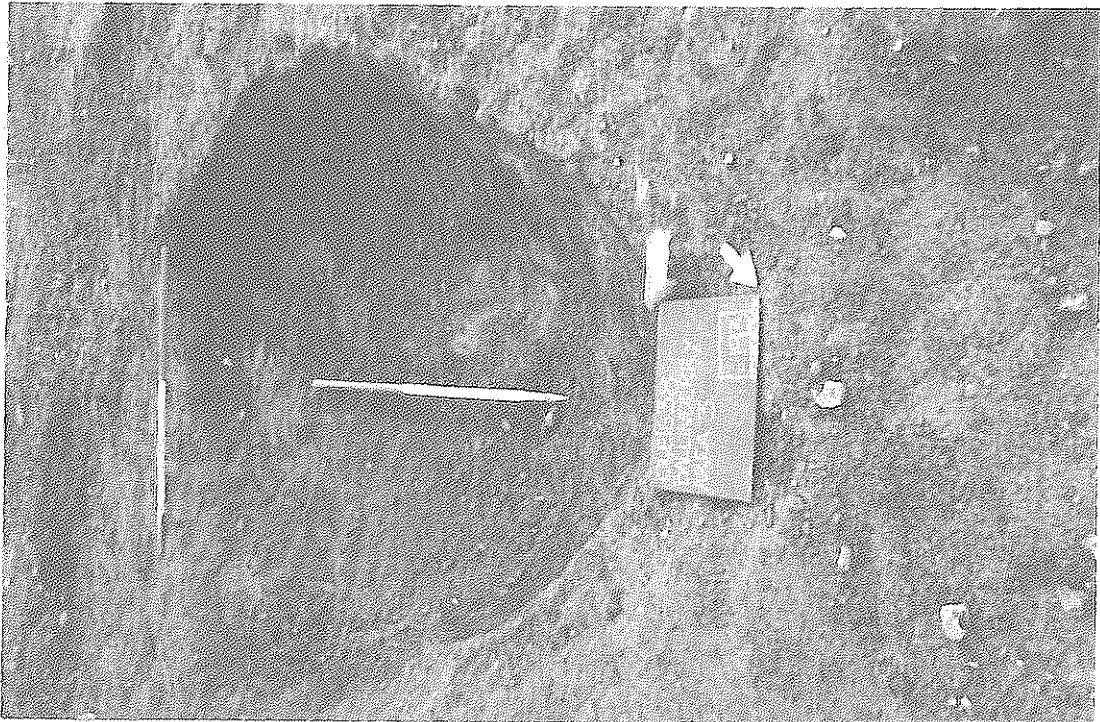


Plate 22. Post-x of c. 193.



Plate 23. Pre-x of large burnt area c.203.

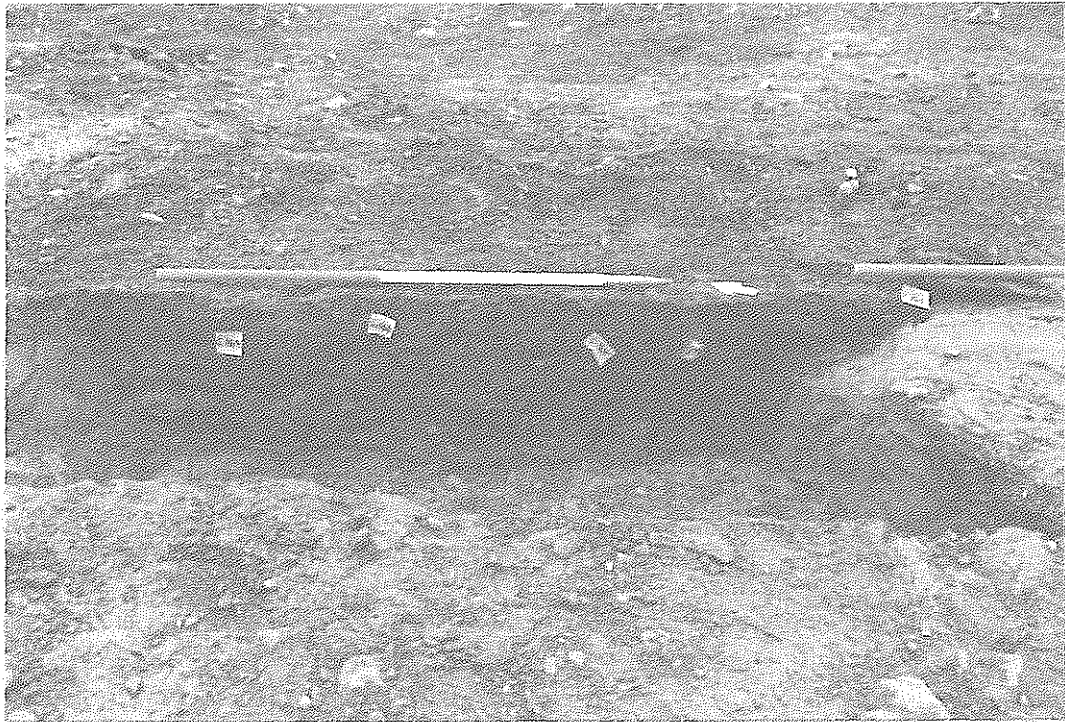


Plate 24. Section of irregular shaped pit c.164 in large burnt area.

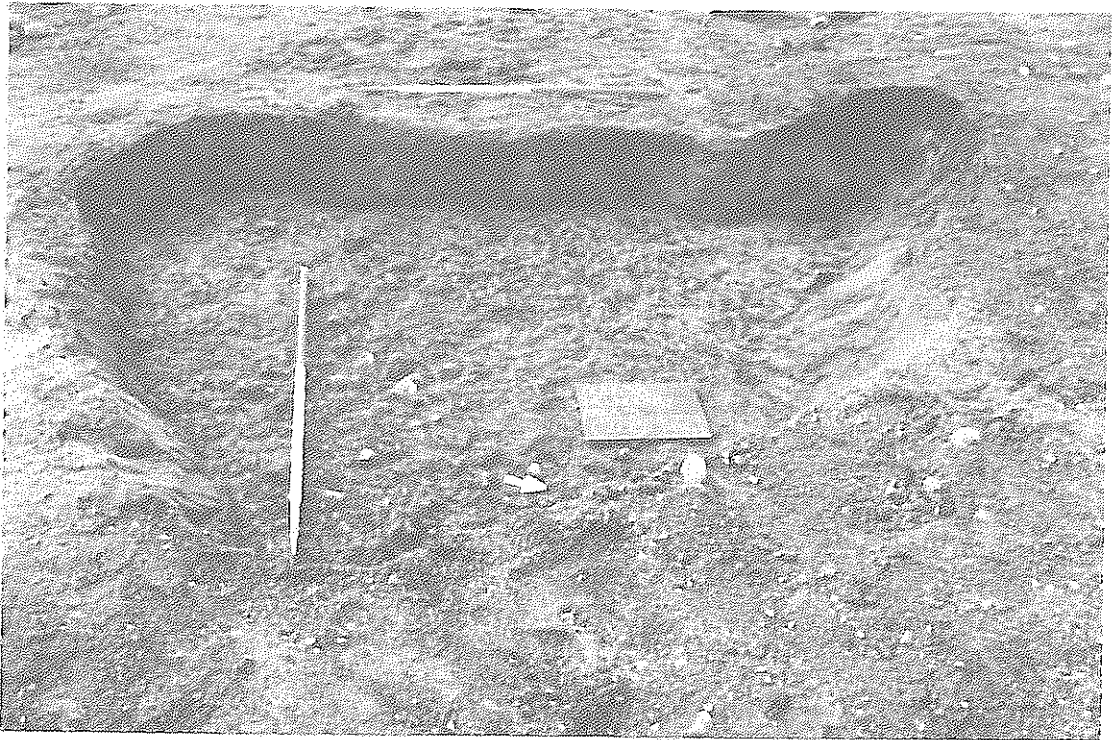


Plate 25. Post-x of c.203 showing stony surface at base.

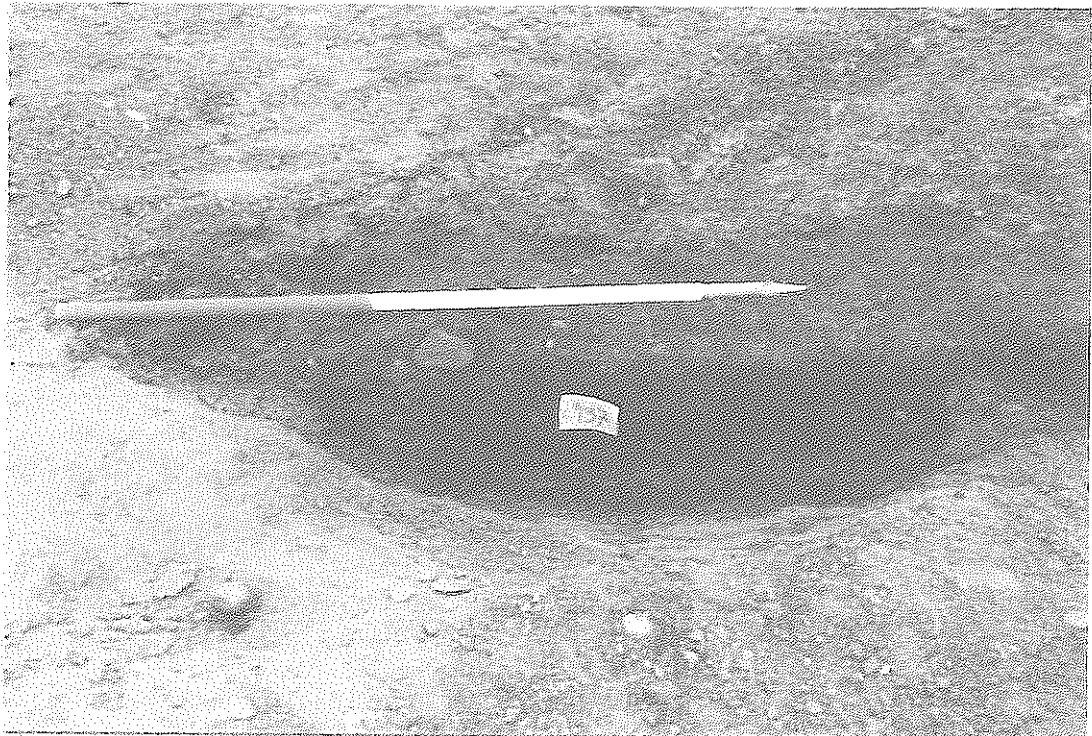


Plate 26. Section of charcoal rich pit c.137.

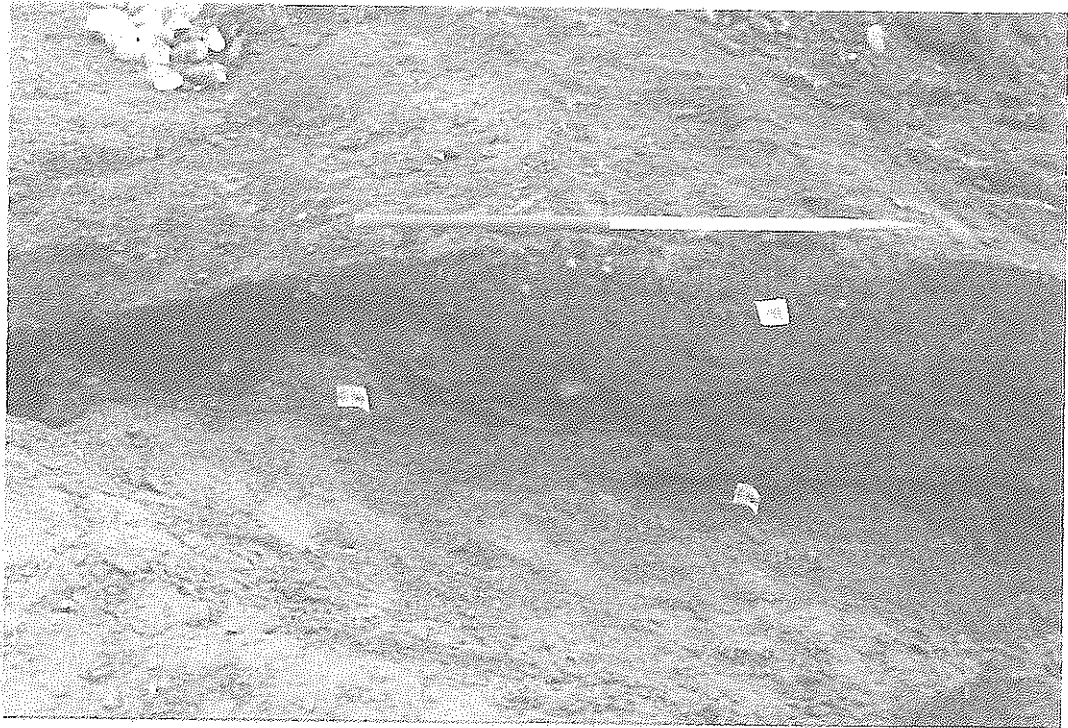


Plate 27. Section of large burnt area showing c.137 as central fill.

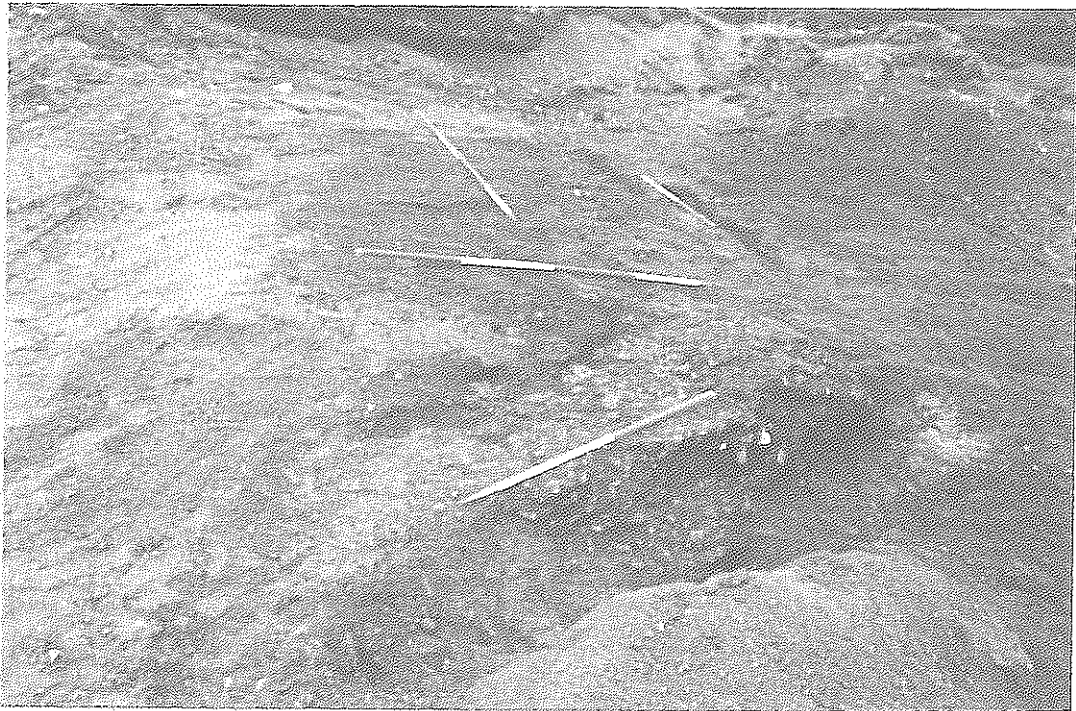


Plate 28. Post-x of large burnt area showing large stone accretion in foreground.