Chapter 15 - Cultural Heritage

Appendix 15-1 - Records from Excavations.ie and SMR
A watching brief was carried out at Dunsoghly Castle during the construction of the film set for Braveheart in July 1994. The construction of the film set necessitated minor excavation in four separate areas in the immediate vicinity of the castle. Three of these four areas involved digging several holes 0.4m wide and 0.6m deep to receive wooden posts for the mock houses. The fourth area involved the excavation of a trench 9m wide, 7m in length and 1m deep which would act as a ditch or moat under the drawbridge. The film set was constructed on the south side of the castle and none of the four areas were excavated to subsoil.

In Area 1 to the south-west of the castle, the topsoil was 0.15m in depth and lay over a light brown sandy soil. The only finds recovered were sherds of post-medieval willow pattern. Below the topsoil in Areas 2 and 3 to the south of the castle, a 0.1m thick stony layer was uncovered. The stones were about 50mm in size and may have formed part of a path although they did not seem hardpacked. No finds were recovered. The trench opened in Area 4 to the south of the castle revealed a 0.3m thick topsoil above a yellow clay which extended to a depth of 0.58m under which was a yellow/grey layer extending to the bottom of the 0.96m deep trench. Like Areas 2 and 3, no finds were recovered. The only finds from the site came from a narrow ESB trench running southwards away from the set which was not excavated under archaeological supervision. The finds included clay pipes, sherds of black glazed earthenware and an iron stake or hook. This trench was excavated through the topsoil and an underlying grey loam and disturbed a stone wall or drain.

Donald Murphy, Archaeological Consultancy Services, 30 Laurence St., Drogheda, Co. Louth.
Monitoring of topsoil removal for the construction of the northern section of the new NEP 3 gas pipeline was undertaken between April and September 1999. The pipeline will extend south from Ballough as far as Brownsbarn, Co. Dublin, reusing sections of the previously excavated NEP 1 and 2 pipelines (1983 and 1988). The first stage of this route saw monitoring of the pipeline excavation from Ballough to Kilshane. The remaining stages of pipeline construction south of Kilshane as far as Brownsbarn will be undertaken from summer 2000.

From Broghan the pipeline extended to Kilshane, following the line of NEP 2 between the townlands of Kilshane and Broghan. The pipeline itself switched to 5m east of the original line, and the original wayleave was reused and slightly widened to the end of this stage of pipeline at the block valve at Kilshane. The cemetery site at Kilshane (SMR 14:0490) uncovered during the NEP 2 operation (Margaret Gowen in Excavations 1988, 17) lies c. 420m north-east of the block valve. The cemetery extends to the west of the former pipeline corridor and may extend into the adjacent field on that side. The eastern limit of the burial area was defined during excavation.

Geophysical survey was undertaken before an archaeological assessment of the site took place, providing a number of targets for testing. A single archaeological feature was revealed and excavated in a location east of the cemetery site and does not appear to be related to it (see No. 253 below).

No further archaeological features or burials were encountered during monitoring of the pipeline construction.

Malachy Conway for Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, 2 Killiney View, Albert Road Lower, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.
An assessment and subsequent monitoring (see No. 161 above) of topsoil removal were undertaken at Kilshane, Co. Dublin, as part of the reinforcement of the Brownsbarn to Ballough Gas Pipeline (formerly known as the Northeastern Pipelines, Phases I and II). The name Kilshane contains the element ‘Kil’, or Cill, signifying a church, while the second element is less certain, but in at least one other instance (in County Limerick) a church site called Cill Senaig has been anglicised as Kilshane. That being the case, the County Dublin site may well represent the church of Senach.

The site, first discovered on removal of topsoil during the Phase II pipeline operation in 1988, is in a flat, low-lying area c. 0.5 miles to the west of the N2, near St Margaret's. During Phase II pipeline operations an unenclosed cemetery comprising 123 individuals was revealed over a 21m stretch of the pipeline corridor (see report by Margaret Gowen in Excavations 1988, 17). Consequent to this discovery, the site was included in the SMR by the National Monuments and Historic Properties Service.

The new reinforcement pipeline corridor runs parallel to the existing and archaeologically resolved area of 1988 and thereby encroached the SMR constraint area for the cemetery site. Geophysical survey of the proposed corridor was undertaken before the assessment.

In summary, the assessment revealed one feature of archaeological potential, and no further features or finds were revealed during subsequent monitoring of topsoil-stripping before pipe-laying.

Magnetic gradiometry and electrical soil-resistivity surveys were undertaken at the site. The former technique indicated strong ferrous (iron) interference within the western area of the survey grid, along with two anomalies representing possible ditch features. One these anomalies is just beyond the disturbance zone caused by the existing gas pipe and is almost certainly ditch F140 revealed in the NEP II 1988 operation. Various clusters of small anomalies were also discerned, along with regular linear-trending anomalies, suggesting changes in the underlying geology. The resistivity survey revealed a number of low-resistance linear trends, which coincide with the magnetic anomalies, indicating possible ditches. However, the majority of the resistivity responses appeared to reflect natural variations in resistance values across the site, especially along the western edge of the survey grid, which would suggest disturbance from the pipe and 1988 construction. The same may also be said of a number of linear trends in the north-eastern corner of the survey grid, which equate with plough action or other modern disturbances.

Four test-trenches were excavated across the proposed 30m wayleave realignment corridor.
The trenches were directly east of the area excavated and resolved in 1988. The position of the trenches was largely determined by the anomalous responses from the geophysical survey carried out before the assessment.

Trenches 1 and 2 were conjoined in T-shaped plan, with Trench 1 orientated north-west/south-east and Trench 2 set perpendicular to its centre and extending away in a south-west direction. The position of Trench 1 was determined by the double-ditch-like response from the geophysical survey, which correlates with a ditch excavated at the eastern limit of the 1988 NEP II pipeline corridor and which appeared to mark the eastern boundary of the cemetery. The position of Trench 2 was also determined by geophysical responses, in this case a number of roughly west-east-lying linear anomalies. Trenches 3 and 4 were conjoined in T-shaped plan, as with Trenches 1 and 2, and were positioned south of these. Only a few limited anomalous responses were detected in the southern portion of the survey grid, and the position of Trenches 3 and 4 was largely designed to test a number of these responses as well as to examine areas that failed to give a response.

Trench 1 was positioned 112m from the eastern field boundary and measured 22m by 2m. Removal of topsoil 0.25-0.3m deep revealed two modern drainage features between 0.4 and 0.5m wide and cut directly into subsoil, which in this area was brown, sandy clay containing frequent stones. The eastern half of the test-trench was completely devoid of features and was characterised by grey clay subsoil with less stone than on the western side.

Trench 2, 29m by 2.1m, was conjoined with Trench 1. Several roughly north-west/south-east-aligned features, mostly natural, were revealed on removal of topsoil. Only one item of archaeological significance was revealed; a west-east linear feature, which extended beyond the western limit of the test-trench. The feature, initially defined by several longitudinally set stones, was characterised by a roughly linear spread of dark soil containing charcoal and numerous (apparently heat-shattered) angular stones. The feature, which survived in the trench in a truncated form, was up to 1.9m long by at most 0.75m wide and at its deepest point, the west section, was found to be up to 0.15m deep. A single fragment of iron slag was recovered from the fill of the feature at the western section. The east end of the feature was rounded in plan and delimited by iron staining in the subsoil. It was significantly shallower than the western end and contained a thin lens of grey clay flecked with charcoal, overlying and partially cutting into the brown clay subsoil at this point. The western section of the feature comprised charcoal-flecked, grey clay overlying a deposit of orange, friable ash and a basal deposit of soil charcoal. None of the stones either within or forming the limits of the feature were found to be burnt. It was estimated that the feature could extend, at most, only a further 0.3m beyond the western section face, which was confirmed during later monitoring. In attempting to date this feature, and also taking into account that some possible fragments of bone were associated with the uppermost fill deposit, it would seem that the feature is fairly late, possibly after AD 1700.

The excavation of Trenches 3 and 4 failed to reveal deposits, features or finds of archaeological significance. A simple sequence of topsoil, between 0.25m and 0.3m deep, was found to overlie either yellow/brown clay or grey boulder clay.
No further features were revealed during topsoil removal of the pipeline corridor in late July 1999. The solitary archaeological feature, revealed in Trench 2, appears to be an isolated linear feature, which in the absence of clearly datable finds would appear to be post-17th-century in date.

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A second phase of monitoring of topsoil-stripping was undertaken from 10 to 12 March 1999. The area to be stripped lay outside and to the north of the area that had previously been studied archaeologically for the construction of the new road. The area had to be stripped to allow the laying of a drainage pipe leading from the road north to the stream that flows north-eastwards just east of Connaberry Motte and for the construction of a paddock.

As this area lay outside the study area and was close to Connaberry Motte and Dunsoghly Castle, the topsoil was removed using a toothless grading bucket. A series of cultivation furrows was uncovered. They were aligned roughly north-south and were regularly spaced, 3m apart. They varied from less than 55m wide and from 20mm or less to 60mm wide. They were only visible where they cut into subsoil and did not survive in the north-west side of the stripped area, owing to the stony nature of the underlying subsoil there. The furrows were filled with grey, loamy silt, and no finds were retrieved from any of them. However, several sherds of medieval pottery (North Leinster cooking wares and wheel-thrown Dublin wares) were uncovered from the topsoil that overlay them.

The furrows are the remains of ridge-and-furrow cultivation, which is probably of medieval date. The proximity of the site to both the Connaberry Motte and to Dunsoghly Castle means that the cultivation system could have been used by the occupants of either site.

Claire Walsh, Archaeological Projects Ltd, 25A Eaton Square, Terenure, Dublin 6W.
Monitoring of topsoil construction for the southern section of the new North-Eastern Pipeline 3 was carried out in mid-2000. The Bord Gáis Éireann pipeline will extend south from Ballough to Brownsbarn, Co. Dublin, reusing sections of the previously excavated NEP 1 and NEP 2 (1983 and 1988, see Excavations 1988, 43, note by Margaret Gowen). The first stage of the Ballough to Brownsbarn pipeline involved topsoil-stripping from Ballough to Kilshane. This was monitored by Malachy Conway in 1999 (Excavations 1999, 50–1, 99E0395). The construction of the southern section entailed the monitoring of topsoil-stripping from Kilshane to Brownsbarn.

From the southernmost portion of the pipeline at Brownsbarn to the Naas Road (N7) the pipeline ran through relatively low-lying land that has been intensively farmed. A series of plough-truncated cut features was detected in this area. A small, undated pit in Cheeverstown townland contained occasional fragments of animal bone. To the north of this, the possible remains of a fulacht fiadh were revealed in Kingswood townland. This consisted of a pit filled with a mix of charcoal-blackened clay and silt with heat-shattered stone. A large field boundary ditch running on a south-west/north-east axis was found closeby. A possible flint thumbnail scraper was found in ploughsoil at this point.

To the north of the Naas Road in Baldonnel Lower townland a cluster of small, shallow, burnt spreads were observed. These remained undated. Further north in Ballyowen townland an elaborate French drain was revealed. This was composed of mortared side-walls and large lintel stones. To the north of the N4 Galway road in Fonthill townland, a burnt spread was detected on the southern bank of the Liffey. This was resolved by John Ó Néill under licence 00E0447 (see below No. 298).

On the north bank of the Liffey, in Astagob townland, a small modern layer of burnt material was revealed. In December 2000, owing to difficulties in tunnelling under the Liffey at this point, the contractors sought to construct an interconnector pipe between the completed northern section of the pipeline and the previously constructed NEP 2 pipeline some 400m to the east. This entailed excavation along the Strawberries road parallel to the Liffey. A stretch of some 100m was excavated through a ploughed field. A single masonry wall on a north–south axis was revealed. This is likely to be associated with an industrial complex referred to as the ‘New Holland Fruit and Starch Works’, depicted on the 1843 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey map (Sheet 17). In the northern part of Astagob townland a small subcircular pit was excavated. This had a charcoal-rich fill.

Further north, in Ballycoolen townland, a small pit containing charcoal and vitreous slag-like material was found. In the townland of Mitchelstown two modern metalled surfaces were revealed. A shallow charcoal-rich pit was found to the north of this.

Ian W. Doyle, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, 2 Killiney View, Albert Road Lower, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.
Four test-trenches were mechanically excavated in the field opposite the site of Cappoge Castle on the site of a proposed industrial/warehouse development. Field-walking, previously carried out for the purposes of an EIS, located considerable amounts of medieval pottery and oyster shell in the north-western portion of the site, furthest away from the castle site. Further quantities of oyster shell and sherds of post-medieval pottery were recorded closer to the castle, near a triangular hollow, which was filled with water.

Three of the test-trenches extended radially from that point of the site closest to the castle site for a distance of c. 200m, and a further test-trench was excavated across the north-western portion of the site.

The results of the trenches excavated closest to the site of the castle did not indicate the presence of archaeological deposits. It is likely, therefore, that if associated structures or features existed to the west of the site they are located closer to the castle or underneath the road. Trench 4 did not locate archaeological activity to the north-west of the site. The ploughsoil, however, was rich in pottery, glass and clay pipe fragments. The pottery spanned all periods from the late medieval to the present and was evenly scattered throughout the field.

The evidence from the test-trenching would therefore suggest that the area of the proposed development had always been a greenfield site and that the surface finds were introduced with the topsoil at some period during the last twenty years.

Franc Myles, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, 2 Killiney View, Albert Road Lower, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.
Dublin
2001:430
Huntstown
No archaeological significance
31064 23986
01E1108

A monitoring brief was undertaken in advance of the expansion of an existing quarry at Huntstown, Finglas, Co. Dublin. The area of topsoil-stripping was c. 10–12 acres. Nothing of archaeological significance was noted throughout all subsurface works within the development area.

Fintan Walsh, Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, 8 Dungar Terrace, Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.

Dublin
2001:456
Newtown
Site of motte and bailey
SMR 14:13
01E1214

An assessment of a proposed development in the townland of Newtown, Kilshane, Co. Dublin, found that one monument, the site of a possible motte and bailey, was located within its boundary. The site was visited in 1952 by a representative from the National Museum of Ireland, prior to its demolition. It was recorded as a circular platform 28m in diameter and 3m in height. The base of the flat-topped platform was enclosed by a wide ditch, which was in turn enclosed by an oval earthwork (100m by 70m). At present the site is only visible as a soil-mark on aerial photographs. Consequently, monitoring of ground disturbance at the site was recommended by the assessment.

Seven test-pits were excavated. No features or artefacts of archaeological significance were revealed. The trenches excavated were small in comparison to the area of the proposed development. Consequently, while no archaeological features were encountered, it is possible that such features do exist, particularly in the vicinity of the motte and bailey site in the north.

Fiona Rooney, Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, Ballydavid South, Athenry, Co. Galway.
This report comprises the results of the monitoring of topsoil-stripping and of trenches dug before fence construction and drainage on the Northern Motorway/Airport–Balbriggan Bypass, Contract 1, during 2000 and 2001. The part of the route involved in this phase of the motorway was in County Dublin. The townlands affected by the stripping were Barryspark, Cloghran, Commons East, Drinan, Green Fields, Lissenhall Great, Lissenhall Little, Mantua, Marshallstown, Seatown East, Seatown West and Stockhole.

During the monitoring, four archaeological features were uncovered; as a result, three excavations were undertaken.

- Site 1, Stockhole Lane, was reported on in Excavations 2000, No. 342, 00E0376.
- Site 2, Stockhole Lane, was reported on in Excavations 2000, No. 343, 00E0950.
- Site 3, Stockhole Lane, was reported on in Excavations 2000, No. 344, 00E0951.
- Site 4, Drinan (NGR 31937.586 245631.433), consisted of several small areas of charcoal-enriched soil and was 30m to the west of a stream. It was securely fenced off, but subsequently the fencing was removed and the site was destroyed by the subcontractors on the drainage scheme. This area has been scheduled by Fingal County Council to be used as a graveyard.

Site 5, Mantua, had been disturbed previously by the construction of Swords Industrial Park. One area of possible archaeological significance was uncovered during topsoil removal. On examination it was found to consist of charcoal-enriched soil and burnt animal bone. Rotten grass was identified beneath this layer. The deposit was considered to result from work in the adjoining (not associated) building site.

Editor’s note: Though carried out in 2001, this excavation was not reported on in time for inclusion in the bulletin of that year.

Patricia Lynch, 27 Hilltown Way, Swords, for Valerie J. Keeley Ltd.
Monitoring of trial-pits, topsoil-stripping and drainage trenches was carried out on the second contract of the Airport–Balbriggan Bypass. The following townlands were affected, before the construction of the motorway, bridge, trial-pits, drainage trenches, and access and slip roads: Baldrummon, Ballough, Ballystrane, Bellinstown, Coldwinters, Corduffhall, Hedgestown, Jordanstown, Lissenhall Great, Lissenhall Little, Nevitt, Newtowncorduff, Richardstown, Rowans Little, Staffordstown, Thomondtown, Turvey and Woodpark, all in County Dublin. Twenty-four archaeological features were uncovered, and 22 investigations were undertaken.

- Site 1, Bellinstown, see No. 473 below, 01E0744: Iron Age ring-barrow with three phases of burial activity;
- Site 2, Lissenhall Little (Excavations 2001, No. 444, 01E1074): Early Neolithic habitation site, excavated by Fiona O’Reilly;
- Site 3, Staffordstown, see No. 683 below, 01E0831: fulacht fiadh;
- Site 4, Coldwinters (Excavations 2001, No. 344, 99E0548 ext.): prehistoric ritual site, excavated by Hilary Opie;
- Sites 5 (1 and 2), Coldwinters (Excavations 2001, No. 345, 01E1062): (1) fulacht fiadh, (2) Late Neolithic pit, excavated by Kieran Campbell;
- Site 6, Woodpark, see No. 693 below, 01E1156: small Bronze Age pit with burnt-mound material;
- Site 7, Richardstown, 02E0050: small Bronze Age pit containing cremated bone, not excavated;
- Site 8, Newtowncorduff (Excavations 2001, No. 457, 01E1124): Iron Age ring-ditch with associated Neolithic arrowheads, excavated by John Channing;
- Site 9, Nevitt, see No. 633 below, 01E1155: no archaeological significance;
- Site 10, Woodpark, see No. 694 below, 01E1157: no archaeological significance;
- Site 11, Woodpark, see No. 696 below, 02E0051: small pit with associated medieval pottery;
- Site 12, Ballystrane, see No. 469 below, 02E0052: no archaeological significance;
- Site 13, Ballystrane, see No. 468 below, 00E0953 ext.: no archaeological significance;
- Site 14, Richardstown, see No. 654 below, 02E0014: the feature was modern in origin;
- Site 15, Richardstown, see No. 656 below, 02E0128: kilns excavated by Kieran Campbell;
- Site 16, Corduffhall, see No. 502 below, 02E0038: burnt-mound material, not excavated;
- Site 17, Ballough, see No. 457 below, 02E0078: ditch containing medieval pottery, excavated by Robert M. Chapple;
- Site 18, Corduffhall, see No. 501 below, 01E1158: no archaeological significance;
• Site 19, Woodpark, see No. 695 below, 02E0042: no archaeological significance;
• Site 20, Thomondtown, see No. 690 below, 01E1159: fulacht fiadh;
• Site 21, Thomondtown, see No. 691 below, 01E1160: fulacht fiadh;
• Site 22, Colecot, see No. 500 below, 00E0953 ext.: possible fulacht fiadh;
• Site 23, Ballough, see No. 458 below, 01E1138, Bronze Age pits and related burnt-mound material, excavated by Robert M. Chapple;
• Site 24, Nevitt, see No. 634 below, 02E0053: no archaeological significance.

Editor’s note: Though carried out in 2001, this excavation was not reported on in time for inclusion in the bulletin of that year.

Patricia Lynch, 27 Hilltown Way, Swords, for Valerie J. Keeley Ltd.
Newtown
Near motte and bailey
SMR 14:13
01E1214 ext.

Testing was recommended to assess the potential impact on archaeological remains in the area of the proposed development at Newtown, Kilshane, and to establish a buffer zone around the motte and bailey situated in a field proposed for development. During 2001 seven test-pits were excavated by Fiona Rooney; no features or artefacts of archaeological significance were revealed (Excavations 2001, No. 456).

Nineteen test-trenches were mechanically excavated. The soil profiles in the trenches were fairly uniform, and any changes recorded appear to have been the result of varying topography as opposed to anthropogenic factors. The ground was generally drier, and the bedrock closer to the surface, in areas where the ground was higher than the surrounding area. The softer dark material and sand recognised in the trenches to the west of the field were a result of the ground being low lying and close to the stream that forms the western boundary of the field. A notable feature of all trenches was the lack of finds from the topsoil, apart from some fragments of black earthenware, blue-patterned delft and glass.

A number of features were recognised. A ditch, 2.45m wide, running north-west/south-east was noted at the base of Trench 13, with a small fragment of brown glass in its fill. An old field drain that was cut into the subsoil and disturbed by two relatively modern field drains was revealed in Trench 16. A small fragment of brown earthenware was noted in the upper part of the fill mixed between the large stones. Two flint nodules were found in the fill at the base of the cut. A linear cropmark could be seen running approximately east–west across the field, and a large ditch was recognised in Trench 17 where this cropmark crossed the trench. This feature may be associated with an old field boundary marked on the OS maps or may represent the ditch for a large drainage pipe. At the base of Trench 10 a small modern post-hole and a circular pit containing wood fragments were revealed.

Nothing of archaeological significance was noted. The area south of Trenches 1 and 13 and west of Trench 12 can be said to have been resolved; however, the area north of Trenches 1 and 13 and east of Trench 12 has not been resolved. This line should represent the limit of the buffer zone surrounding the monument.

Martin Fitzpatrick, Arch. Consultancy Ltd, Ballydavid South, Athenry, Co. Galway.
This excavation was undertaken as part of the archaeological mitigation in advance of the N2 Finglas-Ashbourne road scheme (Appendix II). A geophysical survey was carried out by GSB Prospection in 2002, which recorded a number of possible archaeological features in Testing Area 5 (GS 2 Area 25). Pre-development testing subsequently carried out by David Bonner in October 2003 (03E1359) exposed a small number of archaeological deposits, interpreted as a ditch and ditch-like feature containing burnt stone, both undated. The licence was transferred to Dermot G. Moore in March 2004 and, from 15 March to 22 July 2004, excavation of Site 5 was carried out by a team of 43 archaeologists.

Site 5, which comprised three distinct areas, Sites 5a, 5b and 5c, was situated on a gently undulating gravel ridge associated with tributaries of the Ward River and was located in a large irregular-shaped field bordered by the Kilshane road to the south and the N2 to the east. Open drains and hedgerows formed of mature hedge plants and trees bounded the area of the site to the north and west. A commercial glasshouse was located on the north-western side of the enclosure. Site 5a was situated atop this ridge at 80.53-81.3m OD, while Site 5b was situated north of Site 5a at 80.3m OD. Site 5c, situated north-west of Site 5a, lies at 81.04m OD.

Initially, two areas were topsoil-stripped in February 2004 (consisting of a total of 199m2) around the area of a possible ditch/gully feature (later designated Site 5a) and a linear feature (designated Site 5b) identified during the testing phase in October 2003. The topsoil-stripping was carried out using a tracked mechanical digger equipped with a 2m-wide toothless ditching bucket. Upon commencing investigation of these features, it became obvious that the area of Site 5a was considerably greater in extent. A further programme of topsoil-stripping was therefore initiated, which expanded the Site 5a stripped area to 1335m2. This included the excavation of two geological test-trenches to determine the nature of the natural boulder clay and gravel deposits into which most of the archaeological deposits were cut. While the excavation was ongoing, the commercial glasshouse was demolished and the underlying topsoil stripped, adding a further 3500m2 to the opened area. A number of extensions to Site 5a were also added, as well as expansion of the area opened at Site 5b and a series of test-trenches to the west of Site 5a.

The main enclosure ditch on Site 5a was excavated in a series of fourteen box sections, ranging in length from 2.4m to 11.25m, to determine the structure and sequence of the ditch deposits and method of construction. Longitudinal sections were also cut through a number of the baulks to determine the sequence of deposition of individual deposits within identified ditch segments and to define an entranceway. The smaller causewayed ditch uncovered in Site 5c was also excavated by box section.
A detailed excavation strategy was put in place to retrieve as much information as possible from the enclosure ditch and its fills, especially the animal bone layer, due to the quality of preservation and the uniqueness of such a deposit from an Irish prehistoric site. All archaeological features interior and exterior to the enclosure were excavated, in addition to a number of geological features that were investigated to determine their archaeological potential.

The natural deposits defined on the site consisted of three types. The first was glacial gravel clay of unknown depth consisting of firm mixed grey/brown gritty gravel with frequent small stone and pebble inclusions. Ice wedges were identified within this deposit where exposed in the excavated ditch sections. Overlying this was a deposit of frequent angular and sub-angular stones and cobbles (of limestone/greywacke) within compacted mixed brown.grey silty clay with a depth of 0.2-0.35m, which occurred predominantly in the interior of Site 5a and to the west-north-west of the excavated area. This deposit appears to have become exposed due to a combination of natural erosion of the slight ridge on which the enclosure is set and plough action over the years.

Overlying this substantial deposit of stone was a mixed deposit of firm pale-grey/orange coarse sand gravel. This deposit occurred predominantly at the northern and southern limits of the excavated area and was cut by the enclosure ditch and a number of features, especially in the northern portion of the site. This deposit appears to represent the 'B' horizon material of the overlying topsoil. In addition to the main geological deposits, a smaller series of deposits was identified during the period of excavation consisting of the remains of decomposed siltstones and calcareous rocks, while others were simply irregular depressions in the natural filled with yellow/yellow-brown sands and fine gravels.

Site 5a

The earliest activity is defined by the construction and infilling of a large ditched enclosure dating to mid-Neolithic times. The enclosure was almost egg-shaped, coming to a notable point (the 'apex') in the north. Once the limits were defined prior to excavation, it was noted that the shape of the ditch was very irregular and the reason for this became apparent during the excavation. The ditch had been excavated in a series of interconnecting regular and irregular segments.

The overall plan of the ditch shows that its long axis was aligned north-west/south-east and that it had maximum external dimensions of 45m northwest/south-east by 34m. The width of the ditch varied around its circumference (1.9-3.8m) and enclosed an area 38.5m north-west/south-east by 27.5m, totalling c. 850m2. The western side of the ditch bowed inwards, off line with the rest of the ditch, which followed a gentle curve north to south. However, there were sharp turns noted, particularly at three locations: the apex, the south-east and the south-west. This is quite probably due to the method of construction of the ditch.

The average length of a segment was 8.9m, the shortest being 6m and the longest c. 13m. The segments were interconnecting and were probably dug by different work groups. The alteration in direction of the line of the ditch at the apex and in other segments may be due to inaccurate ditch digging between the different work groups. This would also add to the suggestion that the segments were dug at different times.
During the excavation, the segments were primarily defined by changes in direction of the ditch and slight changes in height where the segments connected. The profile of the ditch, especially the individual ditch segments, varied from gentle U-shaped to V-shaped (generally, wide U-shaped profile in the centre of the segments and V-shaped at the ends).

In plan, some of the segments appeared to have considerable breaks between them but in most this can be seen as the remains/evidence of the segment terminals, which were sloping rather than vertical-sided terminals. Tentative evidence for the method of ditch excavation is shown by the presence of portions of antler tines in some of the ditch fills, although as yet only one was recognised from primary fill deposits.

Soon after the ditch was cut, it began to silt up (sometimes irregularly) around its circumference. Probably at this stage a segmented ditch with at least four defined causeways was constructed in the area designated as Site 5c to the north-west.

Once the initial natural slumping and silting in the base of the ditch began, a large volume of animal bone was deposited around the full circumference of the ditch. The bone assemblage, consisting of 60-70 individual cattle, is the largest Neolithic bone assemblage from an excavated context (Finbar McCormick, pers comm.). The cattle bone was placed in both a disarticulated and articulated state with apparent selection of certain bones, such as vertebra or long bones, to be deposited together.

In some areas of the ditch the bone appeared to have been deposited from the exterior, while in others it was deposited from the interior. None of the animal bone recovered appeared to have any distinct butchery marks (this has yet to be confirmed) and the deposition of the bone varied from each area of the ditch, indicating a number of possible phases of deposition, with some distinctions noted within individual segments. Fully articulated cattle skeletons were noted, primarily in the eastern portion of the ditch, where at least three were found in close proximity. Amongst the bone were large stones and boulders, which may have eroded from the sides, possibly due to water action.

As the bone was being deposited, the silting continued and at the same time there was a series of slumps into the ditch, probably from the upcast material interior and exterior to the ditch. A further series of infillings took place, culminating in the placement of pottery within the ditch. This consisted of a large mid-Neolithic broad-rimmed, round bottomed vessel, which appears to have been deliberately placed on top of this sealing deposit in the south-eastern portion of the ditch. Other fragmentary pieces of ceramic material were recovered from just above the bone layer in the northwestern section of the enclosure ditch and these also may prove, using thin section analysis, to be Neolithic. The enclosure then appears to have been abandoned for a considerable period of time.

The next major activity occurs in the Early to Middle Bronze Age, with the deposition within the ditch of a relatively uniform deposit of orange sandy clay. This appears to have been deliberately placed into the ditch around its full circumference, possibly to seal the earlier (Neolithic) activity. The deposition of the orange clay appears to have been immediately preceded by deposition of charcoal/wood lenses, especially in the western portion of the enclosure.
The deposition of the orange sandy clay within the ditch is another intriguing aspect of the site, with a number of questions relating to the origin of this material and why such a considerable deposit was placed in the ditch. Artefactual material and animal-bone fragments were also recovered from this orange clay deposit. Two suggestions are that the orange clay material was derived from the basal topsoil material or that it was derived from either the interior or exterior of the site, possibly from the creation of a bank. However, there was no evidence of an external or internal bank encountered during the excavation, but this may have been ploughed out.

The next defined phase of activity on Site 5a occurs during the Early Bronze Age. This activity consists primarily of a series of deposits and features associated with the later stages of the main enclosure ditch and a series of cut features, some of which, based on ceramic associations, may date to the Earlier Bronze Age.

Set on to and in many cases cut into the orange clay deposit sealing the fills of the enclosure ditch was a series of deposits, shallow scoops and pits. Most of these were located along the eastern portion of the ditch. Many of the scoops and pits intercut each other and almost all were filled with the same generally homogeneous fill, which seems to represent a midden deposit. The size and depth of these pits and scoops varied considerably, but none appear to have exceeded 0.2m in depth. Within these scoops were ash/cinder deposits and burnt and unburnt bone (some of which appears to be human). The animal-bone remains appear, on preliminary identification, to be pig and possibly ovicaprid. Some of the bone had been worked into pins or awls. Also within this deposit was a large range of lithic material in the form of flint manufacturing debris and finished tools. The predominant components of the flint manufacturing debris consisted of small pebble cores and fine micro-debitage. The secondary worked material consisted predominantly of small, high-quality thumbnail scrapers, a fine hollow-based flint arrowhead and a reworked small barb and tanged arrowhead. A well-made flint piercer and a large hollow scraper (of non-pebble flint) were also recovered. The hollow scraper represents a non-Early Bronze Age tool type and may be directly associated with the initial construction of the enclosure. Chert, quartz and other coarse stone material were also well represented.

However, it is the ceramic remains which dominate the artefactual assemblage. These consist of a substantial quantity of high-quality Early Bronze Age ceramic styles in the form of funerary and high status/ceremonial wares such as food vessels, cordoned urns, cinerary urns, Irish bowl food vessels and a small range of as yet unidentified ceramics. In many cases several ceramic styles were deposited together, with at least six different types (based on decoration and form) being recovered from one single square metre. On some occasions, burnt or partially burnt stone was also found within the deposit.

Generally overlying the artefact-rich deposit was a relatively compact metalled surface, which had its greatest extent in the extreme eastern area of the ditch. The function of this metalled deposit may have been to formally seal the midden deposit. Overlying the metalled deposit was a less artefact-rich horizon, which appears to have been partially disturbed. The extent of this deposit is greater than the underlying deposit and variants were found in the northern, southern and western portions of the enclosure ditch. A small number of inter-connecting pits containing material similar to the artefact-rich horizon were also uncovered in the northern area of the enclosure ditch (near the apex).
Associated with this Early Bronze Age activity in the ditch were a number of features located within and without the enclosure. In the northern area of the site, three rather mysterious features were also uncovered. These appear to be cremation pits, which contained unusual sloping red-orange burnt soil deposits upon which were set thin deposits of finely 'pounded' or crushed burnt bone. As two of these pits are directly associated with burials of single bones, their true function still awaits clarification. They do, however, seem to be connected with the artefact-rich horizon in the upper portion of the enclosure ditch.

During the course of the excavation of the interior of the main enclosure, a number of features were uncovered which gave the impression of having been cleaned out (sterilised) in antiquity. Several appear to have been pits for probable unprotected cremations, with much of the cremation deposits (and the putative pots into which they were placed) having been 'cleaned out' of the pits as the material was deposited into the ditch.

The only intact burial was that of a single crouched inhumation, located south of the centre point of the enclosure. The burial was orientated east-west in a shallow oval pit with no evident grave goods. It was in an extremely degraded condition due to the nature of preservation. The grave might have been tampered with, which may account for the lack of grave goods.

A further series of rather irregular features was also encountered within the interior of the enclosure and these consisted of irregularly shaped pits, which contained small amounts of charcoal and occasionally burnt bone and pottery. The pottery recovered appeared to date to the Early Bronze Age. Only one feature, a hearth, represents activity later in the Bronze Age.

Some medieval activity also occurred on Site 5a, which took the form of a large pit group with deposits of stone and medieval pottery, and another single large pit associated with a north-south-running field boundary. A second parallel field boundary was noted on the south-eastern part of the site. The last phase of activity consisted of a large east-west post-medieval culvert drain and a number of north-south running culvert drains, which were all part of agricultural improvements to the land, which had since been used for pasture and crops.

Site 5b

The archaeological activity located within the confines of this area consisted of a south-north-oriented linear feature c. 9.5m in length. It varied in width from 0.44m to 0.96m and up to 1.05m where it became very shallow at its northern end. It had a variable depth of 0.1-0.2m and contained only two distinct fills. The basal fill consisted of partially burnt sandy clay with some charcoal flecking, while the upper fill consisted of grey/black sandy clay with much charcoal flecking and occasional burnt stone. Small quantities of burnt bone (and snail shell) were also recovered from the upper fill. Each of the deposits was sampled and when these are analysed a fuller determination can be made as to the function of this feature. For the moment, the linear feature in Site 5b is interpreted as a burnt-out field boundary, with the burnt bone possibly representing small rodents or birds trapped within the hedgerow. However, the fills of the feature also may suggest burnt-mound activity.
Site 5c

The area designated as Site 5c (located in the area of the now demolished commercial greenhouse) produced better and more definitive evidence of a causewayed ditch. This feature ran approximately north-south and had an excavated extent of c. 70m. The ditch itself had a variable depth of 0.13-0.48m, with the smaller depths occurring at the terminals of segments and the greater depths at the centre of segments. Width also varied between 0.99m and 1.77m and this corresponds to the centre and terminals of segments. At the northern and southern ends of this ditched feature, the width narrowed considerably, to 0.5m.

At present, at least four narrow causeways have been identified. The ditch itself was filled by a series of deposits, some of which contained charcoal, animal bone (predominantly cattle) and mollusc (snail) remains. Although, a number of lithic finds were recovered from the various deposits, the only artefact of note was a complete leaf-shaped arrowhead from the uppermost fill of one ditch segment. The recovery of this projectile point from such a location would tend to indicate that the causewayed ditch is Neolithic in construction.

The form of the ditch also varied, especially in the southern area of Site 5c, where the ditch not only narrowed but also divided into two. Although severely truncated by the insertion of the concrete reservoir associated with the commercial glasshouse, the ditch then appeared to deepen and widen before it was lost under modern activity. In this location, two distinct fills were evident, one of which produced a small irregular pebble core and a quantity of mollusc shell.

Also on Site 5c, the only other probable prehistoric feature was a small hearth pit containing burnt and unburnt animal bone. It is also significant to note that the upper homogeneous fill of the large west-east-running double culvert produced two retouched pieces of flint and one small thumbnail scraper. It would appear likely that the deposit within which these three secondary worked pieces were found was derived from somewhere close by, possibly from the two large pit features on the northern edge of Site 5a.

In summary, the main enclosure ditch seems to fall into the causewayed enclosure tradition or at the very least a variation of it, if not by the presence of causeways across the line of the ditch (which may have been removed) then by the segmented nature of the ditch construction; also the apparent deposition in individual segments of grouped cattle-bone deposits, of which there is an exceptionally large quantity, and the presence on top of the sealing deposits of a mid-late decorated Neolithic vessel of broad-rimmed type. In addition, the presence of the outer segmented ditch to the north-west (Site 5c) would lend further weight to the causewayed enclosure hypothesis.


Dublin
2004:0631
The site (Site 1) was excavated as part of the archaeological mitigation in advance of the N2 Finglas-Ashbourne road scheme (Appendix II) between 6 and 20 April 2004. It was located within the townland of Newtown, Co. Dublin. The site was formerly within an open golf course and is located c. 0.5km north of the M50 Finglas-Ashbourne interchange adjacent to the east of the existing N2. Due to the location of the site within a former golf course, the terrain has been heavily landscaped. The entire site was contained within the footprint of the road-take, with all exposed features of archaeological significance fully excavated.

The removed topsoil consisted of dark loamy soil and varied in depth between 0.2m and 1.4m, with an average depth of c. 0.4m. The natural subsoil consisted of a layer of yellowish-brown silty clay.

Excavation was carried out in two separate areas separated by a distance of c. 15m. Area 1 measured c. 20m by 13m and contained the remains of a spread of burnt-mound material, measuring 3.5m by c. 10m with an average depth of 0.15m, which was located adjacent to the south of a natural waterlogged peat basin. This basin measured c. 15m east-west and extended beyond the limit of excavation to the north. Two pits and a subcircular trough containing heat-shattered stones and charcoal-rich deposits were excavated in the vicinity of the burnt spread. No archaeological finds were encountered during the excavation. Within the peat basin a large number of preserved timbers were encountered. While most of the wood consisted of natural brushwood and branch material, two large split roundwood logs were positioned roughly parallel to each other. Although no evidence of woodworking was apparent, it cannot be ruled out that they may have been deliberately deposited within the basin to serve as an artificial subdivision, possibly contemporary with the burnt spread.

Area 2, c. 15m to the north of Area 1, covered an area measuring in total 24m2. The only archaeological feature encountered here was a small and shallow isolated deposit of burnt-mound material. No finds were recovered. The proximity and nature of this deposit could indicate that it was contemporary with the burnt-mound material in Area 1.

Holger Schweitzer, for CRDS Ltd, Unit 4, Dundrum Business Park, Dublin 14.
A levelled site (SMR 14:6) and two further sites (14:16 and 14:53) which were recorded from aerial photography were tested in Coldwinters as part of a planning application for Logistic warehousing units. The site had been used as a golf course in the recent past. Site 14:6 was located and found to exhibit significant subsurface archaeological features. Whilst the monument displays characteristics of an early medieval multivallate ringfort, a feature within the monument complex has yielded a sherd of pottery of probable prehistoric date. Site 14:16 was not located, and testing did not reveal anything of archaeological significance. It is likely, therefore, that landscaping undertaken during construction of the golf course has removed any traces of the monument. Site 14:53 was not located during the testing. The many features such as bunkers and tees in the vicinity of the monument site, and the landscaping required to create the golf course, may have served to remove all traces of the monument.

Ellen O’Carroll, The Archaeology Company, 17 Castle Street, Dalkey, Co. Dublin.
Testing was undertaken in the area of a proposed development at Dublin Airport Logistics Park, Coldwinters, Co. Dublin. The area was formerly used as a golf-course (St Margaret’s). The overall area of development comprises a total of some 62.6ha on lands divided between the townlands of Coldwinters and Newtown. It is bounded to the north and south by field boundaries, to the east by the R122 and to the west by the N2 dual carriageway. A private road linking the N2 and the R122 runs through the centre of the development site. The development consists of warehouse facilities and ancillary groundworks. Some areas of the development site have already undergone different phases of archaeological investigations, including two episodes of large-scale intensive testing which took place in an area to the north of the present site in 2005 by Ellen O’Carrol (Excavations 2005, No. 409) and in 2007 by Michael Tierney and M. Rooney.

Testing was undertaken between 9 and 19 June 2008. A total of 32 trenches with a total length of 3,423m were opened, 10m apart, across the site. The work was completed using a mechanical excavator fitted with a 2.4m grading bucket to excavate topsoil to the level of potential archaeological horizons. The area was under high thick grass and all the features associated with the golf-course were levelled out prior to the development. The topsoil largely consisted of a brownish-yellow sandy clay, 0.2–0.4m in depth, overlying a layer of dark-greyish-brown sandy clay, 0.2–0.4m in depth, with moderate to frequent stones. The subsoil was a mid-greyish-brown sandy clay with moderate inclusions of stones. Besides a number of land drains associated with the golf-course and a few modern field boundaries, there was no evidence of any deposits or features of archaeological significance uncovered during the testing of the site.

James Lyttleton, The Archaeology Company, Hamilton House, Emmet Square, Birr, Co. Offaly
Lissenhall–Jordanstown, Trunk Water Mains Project
Monitoring
319226 249176 to 318873 257417
DU008–062, DU012–002, DU008–023
08E0178

Monitoring was undertaken along the route of the proposed Lissenhall–Jordanstown trunk water mains project from April 2008. This is currently ongoing as works are at present (January 2008) c. 45% complete. The works comprise of 9.2km of new trunk water main from the Lissenhall interchange of the M1 Motorway, along the R132 to the Jordanstown reservoir. This passes through the townlands of Lissenhall Little, Belinstown, Staffordstown Turvey, Coldwinters, Thomondtown, Corduff Common, Corduff, Staffordstown, Dunganstown, Newtowncor-duff, Ballough, Regeens, Oberstown and Jordans-town. Nothing of archaeological significance has been revealed to date.

James Kyle, Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, 120b Greenpark Road, Bray, Co. Wicklow.

Newtown Monitoring
311443 242076
08E0043

Monitoring of groundworks at the site of the proposed Kilshane Recycling Park in Newtown townland, Kilshane, Co. Dublin, were carried out in January and February 2008. The proposed development was a greenfield site prior to groundworks and is located in a field immediately to the south of the site of a motte and bailey, DU014–013. Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered in the areas where topsoil-stripping took place during this phase of the development.

Nicola Rohan, ADS Ltd, 110 Amiens Street, Dublin 1.
Meath
2003:1373
Coldwinters
No archaeological significance
02E1353 ext.

Monitoring was carried out by Laurence McGowan on behalf of Neil O'Flanagan in September and October 2003 on the excavation of five engineering test-pits in Coldwinters golf course. This was part of additional geotechnical site investigations along the proposed route of the N2 Finglas-Ashbourne realignment. The proposed road scheme is approximately 17km long, commencing at the M50 interchange in Dublin and extending to the townland of Rath, north of Ashbourne, Co. Meath.

Two sites are located within the golf course, the site of a ring-ditch (SMR 14:15) and a possible ringfort (SMR 14:16) outside but adjacent to the route. Previous monitoring of geotechnical site investigation in this area was carried out by Hilary Opie between August and October 2002 (Excavations 2002, No. 1522, 02E1353). No features of archaeological significance were uncovered during this testing. A geophysical survey of this route, carried out in 2002 by GSB Prospection Ltd, did not produce any anomalies of archaeological significance in this area.

No finds or features of an archaeological nature were found in any of the test-pits during the additional geotechnical site investigations.

Neil O'Flanagan, 3 Manor Street, Stoneybatter, Dublin 7, for Judith Carroll, Network Archaeology Ltd.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SMR No.</th>
<th>E</th>
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<th>TOWNLAND</th>
<th>CLASS</th>
<th>Dist. from Huntstown</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DU014-005001-</td>
<td>311829</td>
<td>243175</td>
<td>DUNSOGHLY</td>
<td>Castle - Tower House</td>
<td>1912m N</td>
<td>Located off the Dublin-Slane Road, on a slight rise in low-lying pasture land. This late 15th-century tower house is associated with the Plunkett family (Tutty, 1979, 155-7). It rises to four storeys with four large corner towers. Built of coursed limestone blocks with dressed stone quoins and a base batter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DU014-005002-</td>
<td>311812</td>
<td>243171</td>
<td>DUNSOGHLY</td>
<td>Chapel</td>
<td>1900m N</td>
<td>Adjoins the SW corner of Dunsoghly castle (DU014-005001-) the chapel is an oblong, single storey building. It is built of randomly coursed masonry with roughly dressed limestone quoins. Entrance is in the W end of N wall through round arched doorway which contains punch dressed jambs with double roll moulding and a hood moulding that terminates in a rosette and fleur-de-lis (int. dims. L 6.60m, W 4.40m). Above the door is an inscribed limestone tablet (DU014-005005-). Interior is lit by a double light window with semi-elliptical arches in the W gable, and blocked up rectangular window in the S wall alongside a pointed arch single light window with cusps and punch-dressed jambs. The SE corner is slightly battered with remains of (blocked) round arched opening. Within the interior are wall presses in E and W end of N the wall (Tutty 1979, 32, 156).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DU014-005003-</td>
<td>311729</td>
<td>243027</td>
<td>DUNSOGHLY</td>
<td>Castle - Motte And Bailey</td>
<td>1734m N</td>
<td>Situated on a natural rise SW of Dunsoghly Castle. The site comprises a raised area, roughly oval in plan (80m NE-SW; 65m SE-NW; H 3m). Its flat top is occupied by a farm. Traces of an outer bank are visible on an aerial photograph taken by Leo Swan. Not visible at ground level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DU014-005004-</td>
<td>311879</td>
<td>243178</td>
<td>DUNSOGHLY</td>
<td>House - Indeterminate Date(s), possible</td>
<td>1922m N</td>
<td>East of Dunsoghly castle (DU014-005001-) two square trenched areas are visible on an aerial photograph (CUCAP AID57). The site has been partially built on since the photographs were taken. The general area is disturbed. Not visible at ground level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DU014-005005-</td>
<td>311819</td>
<td>243168</td>
<td>DUNSOGHLY</td>
<td>Crucifixion Plaque</td>
<td>1903m N</td>
<td>Above the door of the chapel (DU014-005002-) is an inscribed limestone tablet with symbols of the passion, a date of 1573 A. D. and initials J. P. M. D. S. i. e. John Plunkett, Miles de</td>
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<tr>
<td>DU014-005006-</td>
<td>311827</td>
<td>243166</td>
<td>DUNSOGHLY</td>
<td>House - 16th/17th Century</td>
<td>1898m N</td>
<td>Attached to the NW end of Dunsoghly Castle (DU014-005001-). The N wall and E gable with Tudor style chimney is all that survives and these have been incorporated into farm outbuildings. This is probably the building mentioned in the Civil survey (1654-6) as a ‘dwelling house’ with the castle at Dunsoghly (Simington 1945, 210).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DU014-006001-</td>
<td>312044</td>
<td>242419</td>
<td>NEWTOWN (COOLOCK BY., FINGLAS ED)</td>
<td>Ringfort - Unclassified</td>
<td>1318m NE</td>
<td>Ocated on a slight rise in undulating tillage just off the Dublin to Slane road. The site was levelled in 1953 (NMI Correspondence). Prior to its destruction it comprised a roughly circular area (diam. c. 90m) enclosed by a bank (H c. 2m) with external fosse and a low external counterscarp bank. There was an entrance causeway in the S (NMI Correspondence 3 September 1952). A series of aerial photographs taken after site destruction (BDR 27, BDQ 65, BGM, 70, AVS 38, 37) shows detailed cropmark evidence for two distinct building phases on the site. A roughly circular enclosure (diam. c. 45m) with field system attached to the W (DU014-006002-) appears to pre-date the ringfort levelled in 1953 (Stout and Stout 1992, 5-14).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DU014-006002-</td>
<td>311900</td>
<td>242422</td>
<td>NEWTOWN (COOLOCK BY., FINGLAS ED)</td>
<td>Ringfort - Unclassified possible</td>
<td>1240m NE</td>
<td>A series of aerial photographs taken after site destruction (DU014-006001-; BDR 27, BDQ 65, BGM, 70, AVS 38, 37) shows detailed cropmark evidence for two distinct building phases on the site. A roughly circular enclosure (diam. c. 45m) with field system attached to the W appears to pre-date the ringfort levelled in 1953 (Stout and Stout 1992, 5-14).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DU014-007----</td>
<td>312295</td>
<td>242627</td>
<td>NEWTOWN (COOLOCK BY., FINGLAS ED)</td>
<td>Enclosure</td>
<td>1613m NE</td>
<td>Situated on a slight rise in a field of tillage. An oval-shaped, single-ditched enclosure (max. dims. L 33m; Wth. 30m ) appears as a cropmark on a Cambridge aerial photograph (CUCAP, BGM 68). Not visible at ground level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DU014-012001-</td>
<td>310949</td>
<td>242235</td>
<td>KILSHANE</td>
<td>Church possible</td>
<td>947m N</td>
<td>The 1st edition OS 6-inch map (1842) marks the site 'Church Well'. In 1958 it was being used for domestic purposes and not considered to be a holy well (Ó Danachair 1958, 76). It has been removed by quarrying.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| DU014-012002- | 311048 | 242252 | KILSHANE                  | Graveyard         | 935m N              | On the 1st edition OS 6-inch map (1842) there is an area
<table>
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<td><strong>identified as the 'Old Burying Ground' outlined in the N end of the same field. The area has been extensively quarried. Not visible at ground level.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>DU014-012003-</td>
<td>310942</td>
<td>242233</td>
<td>KILSHANE</td>
<td>Ritual Site - Holy Well possible</td>
<td>947m N</td>
<td>The 1st edition OS 6-inch map (1842) marks the site 'Church Well'. In 1958 it was being used for domestic purposes and not considered to be a holy well (Ó Danachair 1958, 76). It has been removed by quarrying.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DU014-013----</td>
<td>311392</td>
<td>242300</td>
<td>NEWTOWN (COOLOCK BY., FINGLAS ED)</td>
<td>Castle - Motte And Bailey</td>
<td>957m N</td>
<td>Situated on a gentle rise in a field of tillage. Prior to its destruction in 1952 this site comprised a circular platform (diam. 28m; H 3m) which was enclosed around the base by a wide fossa. This flat-topped platform was further enclosed by an oval earthwork or bailey (dims. 100m E-W; 70m N-S; NMI IA 245/1952). The site is visible as a soilmark on an aerial photograph taken in 1971 (FSI 2.4154/4) and on colour vertical photograph (OS 8/Flight 31, 7616 see Healy 1975, 26). Pre-development testing in the vicinity of the monument in 2001 failed to uncover archaeological deposits (Rooney 2003, 136).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DU014-014001-</td>
<td>309483</td>
<td>241578</td>
<td>CLOGHRAN (CASTLEKNOCK BY.)</td>
<td>Enclosure</td>
<td>1811m W</td>
<td>Located on a N facing slope under tillage. This is one of three enclosures identified as cropmarks on aerial photograph (CUCAP, BDR 29). It is an irregular oval in plan (dims. 40m E-W; 30m N-S). Probably a levelled ringfort. Not visible at ground level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DU014-014002-</td>
<td>309522</td>
<td>241562</td>
<td>CLOGHRAN (CASTLEKNOCK BY.)</td>
<td>Enclosure</td>
<td>1767m W</td>
<td>Situated in a field of tillage on a N-facing slope. This is one of three enclosures identified as cropmarks on a Cambridge aerial photograph (CUCAP, BDR 29). It is subcircular in plan (dims.30m E-W; 42m N-S). A 'tadpole' shaped cropmark located eccentrically within the enclosure may be the remains of a levelled souterrain (DU014-014003-). Not visible at ground level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DU014-014003-</td>
<td>309518</td>
<td>241578</td>
<td>CLOGHRAN (CASTLEKNOCK BY.)</td>
<td>Souterrain possible</td>
<td>1760m W</td>
<td>Within one of three enclosures identified as cropmarks on an aerial photograph (CUCAP, BDR 29) is a 'tadpole' shaped feature (DU014-014002-). This is probably the site of a souterrain. Located in undulating ground, which has been tilled. Not visible at ground level (Clinton 1998, 122-123).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DU014-014004-</td>
<td>309495</td>
<td>241582</td>
<td>CLOGHRAN</td>
<td>Enclosure</td>
<td>1788m W</td>
<td>Situated on a N facing slope under tillage. This is one of three</td>
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<tr>
<td>DU014-015</td>
<td>311932</td>
<td>241580</td>
<td>(CASTLEKNOCK BY.)</td>
<td>Ring-Ditch</td>
<td>696m E</td>
<td>Situated on the green of a golf course, located off the main Dublin-Ashbourne Road. A circular cropmark (diam. c. 15m) visible on an aerial photograph (CUCAP, BDQ 66). Not visible at ground level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DU014-016</td>
<td>312061</td>
<td>241785</td>
<td>COLDWINTERS (CASTLEKNOCK BY.)</td>
<td>Enclosure</td>
<td>900m E</td>
<td>An aerial photograph (CUCAP, BDQ 66) shows cropmark evidence for a circular, single-ditched enclosure (diam. c. 45m). It has been truncated by field boundaries in the E. The site has been incorporated into a golf course off the Dublin-Ashbourne Road. Not visible at ground level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DU014-017</td>
<td>312642</td>
<td>241672</td>
<td>DUBBER</td>
<td>Enclosure</td>
<td>1409m E</td>
<td>Situated in a low-lying area under tillage. A curvilinear earthwork is shown on the 1st edition OS 6-inch map (1837). This may have been part of an enclosure. Not visible at ground level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DU014-018</td>
<td>313023</td>
<td>241815</td>
<td>DUBBER (Unclassified)</td>
<td>Castle</td>
<td>1819m E</td>
<td>According to Adams (1881) the castle at Dubber was erected between 1582 and 1611 by Sir Christopher Daniel Bellingham, first Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1665 (Adams 1881, 492). It was described as a 'small castle' with other 'ruined' walls in the Civil survey (1654-6 see Simington 1945, 199). By 1881 the only remains of the castle was a door-sill which lay NW of the present house (Adams 1881, 492). No visible surface trace of the castle exists in a field of low-lying pasture to the rear of Dubber House.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DU014-019</td>
<td>313046</td>
<td>241745</td>
<td>DUBBER</td>
<td>House - Indeterminate Date</td>
<td>1811m E</td>
<td>According to Adams (1881, 492) Dubber House was built out of the ruins of Dubber castle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DU014-027</td>
<td>310647</td>
<td>239833</td>
<td>CAPPOGE</td>
<td>Castle - Tower House</td>
<td>1646m S</td>
<td>Situated in a low-lying field of pasture near a farmstead. Gabriel Beranger's drawing of 1776 shows a three-storey tower at the south-eastern corner of a walled enclosure (Harbison 1998, 68-9). In 1778 when Austin Cooper visited Cappoge Castle it stood as a three-storey tower house with corner turret in the SE (Price 1942, 37). It was associated with the Woodcock family from the 13th to the 16th century (Ball 1920, 18-19). Demolished before...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMR No.</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>TOWNLAND</td>
<td>CLASS</td>
<td>Dist. from Huntstown</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>DU014-028----</td>
<td>310938</td>
<td>239728</td>
<td>CAPPOGE</td>
<td>Habitation Site</td>
<td>1654m S</td>
<td>1860 (Healy 1975, 27). Not visible at ground level. Investigations on the NE Gas Pipeline, Phase 1 Report identified remains of a habitation site of uncertain date (Gowen 1984, 67-8).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DU014-029----</td>
<td>311434</td>
<td>239760</td>
<td>CAPPOGE</td>
<td>Ringfort - Unclassified</td>
<td>1598m S</td>
<td>Located on flat land which slopes away slightly to the SW. This site comprises a circular platform (diam. 34m; H 1-1.8m). The bank has not survived and there are no traces of an external fosse. The entrance may have been in the W where farm machinery has damaged the site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DU014-047----</td>
<td>312675</td>
<td>241363</td>
<td>DUBBER</td>
<td>Inn</td>
<td>1410m E</td>
<td>The OS 6-inch map shows the Old Red Lion. It is mentioned in the Finglas, County Dublin, Vestry Books for the year 1675 (1916, 33). There are no upstanding remains except for a roadside wall. Behind this is an uneven overgrown area which appears to be the collapsed remains of the inn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DU014-048----</td>
<td>310373</td>
<td>242817</td>
<td>KILSHANE</td>
<td>Burial Ground</td>
<td>1705m NW</td>
<td>Topsoil removal prior to construction of a gas pipeline in 1988 exposed the remains of several skeletons. The follow-up excavations revealed 123 skeletons, many of whom were children and adolescents (Gowen 1989, 17). These were aligned roughly east-west in the Christian manner, many haphazardly placed. Some of the individuals had stones around and under the heads. The presence of ‘pillowstones’ may indicate an 9th-13th-century date for the site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DU014-050----</td>
<td>310034</td>
<td>241124</td>
<td>GRANGE (COOCK BY., COOLOCK ED)</td>
<td>Fulacht Fia</td>
<td>1253m W</td>
<td>The investigations in 1988 for Phase 2, north-eastern Gas Pipeline uncovered a surface scatter of burnt mound material comprising charcoal-blackened soil and peat-cracked stone (6m E-W; 5m N-S). The remains formed part of a penannular feature with an opening towards the E. A variety of stone types were noted (Gowen 1989, 5).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DU014-093----</td>
<td>311000</td>
<td>242900</td>
<td>KILSHANE</td>
<td>Enclosure (prehistoric)</td>
<td>1574m N</td>
<td>Excavations in advance of the N2 Finglas-Ashbourne Road Scheme in 2004 revealed a prehistoric enclosure on a gently undulating gravel ridge along a tributary of the Ward river. This comprised an irregular ditch (Wth 1.9m-3.8m) enclosing an-egg shaped area (NW-SE 38.5m, NE-SW 27.5m). The ditch had been connected in a series of interconnecting, regular and irregular segments. Antler tines possibly used in ditch</td>
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<td>DU014-100</td>
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<td>One of the largest Neolithic bone assemblages from an excavated context (pers. comm. McCormick) was deposited around the full circumference of the ditch. This was followed by the deposition of mid Neolithic broad-rimmed, round bottomed vessel, followed by a sealing layer of orange clay. Subsequent activity in the Early Bronze age consisted primarily of a series of deposits and features cutting into ditch fill. This produced some bone that had been worked into pins and awls, lithic material and a large pottery assemblage. In the northern area of the site there were cremation pits directly associated with burials of single bones. The only intact burial was that of a single crouched inhumation, located south of centre of the enclosure. A single hearth represents activity later in the Bronze Age (NRA).</td>
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<td>DU014-097</td>
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<td>Aerial photograph (GB90. BY.03) shows cropmark of a ring-ditch.</td>
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<td>DU013-008001</td>
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<td></td>
<td>CLOGHRAN (CASTLEKNOCK BY.)</td>
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<td>Located in a roughly square graveyard on a natural rise. This has been quarried to the very edge of the graveyard. Only wall footings of the church remain. These are built of randomly coursed masonry (dims. L13m, Wth 5.5m, H 0.4m). There are a large number of 18th century memorials. Prior to c. 1300 this church was connected to Finglas parish until it became a chapel on the lands of All Hallows who supplied one of the Canons to say mass there. It was granted with all other possessions of All Hallows to Dublin Corporation in 1538 (Ronan, 1940, 182-194).</td>
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<tr>
<td>DU013-008002</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CLOGHRAN (CASTLEKNOCK BY.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A roughly square graveyard on a natural rise which has been quarried to the very edge of the graveyard. It contains a number of 18th century memorials.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>