

Archaeological Impact Assessment

**Residential development, Clonburris Great,
Clondalkin, County Dublin**



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1. Introduction

John Cronin & Associates have been commissioned by McCauley Daye O'Connell Architects Ltd on behalf of their client, **South Dublin County Council**, to prepare an Archaeological Impact Assessment of a proposed residential development site at Clonburriss Great, Clondalkin, County Dublin. The proposed development site (PDS), which comprises of an approximate site area of c. 2.5 hectares (net), is located 75 metres to south-west of the 10th Lock of the Grand Canal and is bound to the east by Fonthill Road (R113). Ashwood Housing Estate bounds the land parcel to the south.

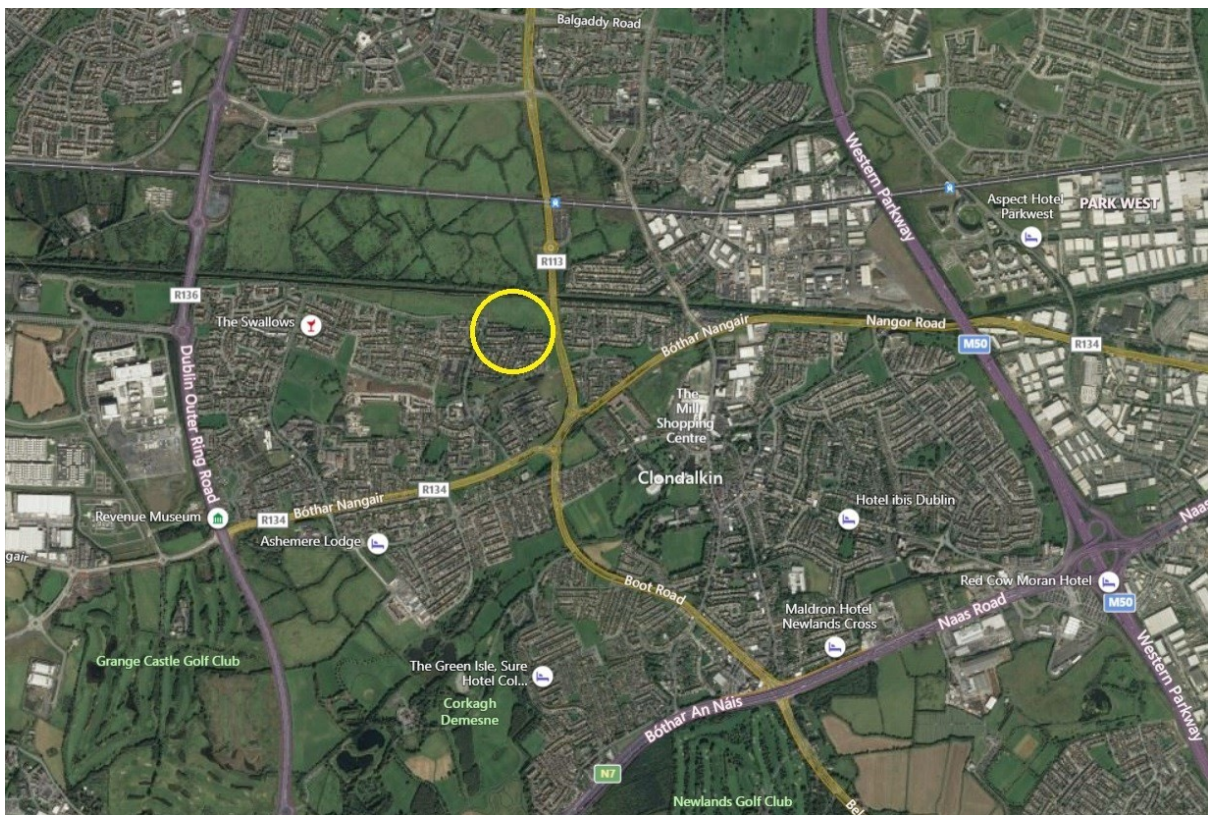


Figure 1: General location of subject site circled in yellow (Source: Bing Maps)

This report was based on a programme of desktop research and a site inspection; the report was prepared by Caroline McGrath and John Cronin.

2. Methodology

This report is based on a programme of desktop research, site inspection and desk-based assessment.

Desktop study

A desktop study assessment has been carried out in order to identify all known archaeological sites, designated architectural heritage structures and other undesignated cultural heritage assets within the study area. The principal sources reviewed for this assessment of the known archaeological resource are the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP). Between 1984 and 1992, the Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) issued a series of county SMRs which lists known archaeological sites and places, and this record formed the basis for the statutory RMP established under Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994. Similar in format to the SMRs (comprising a list and set of maps), the RMPs were issued for each county in the State between 1995 and 1998. Archaeological monuments included in the statutory RMP are legally protected and are generally referred to as 'Recorded Monuments'.

The ASI has continued to record and add entries to the SMR and has developed an online database and web viewer known as 'Historic Environment Viewer'. This has been developed to enhance the user's experience by facilitating access to the database of the National Monuments Service's Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) in a seamless one stop point of access for both data resources (Source: www.archaeology.ie). In addition, the following sources were consulted as part of the desktop study:

- *Cartographic Sources* – The detail on cartographic sources can indicate past settlement and land use patterns in recent centuries and can also highlight the impact of modern developments and agricultural practices. This information can aid in the identification of the location and extent of unrecorded, or partially levelled, features of archaeological or architectural heritage interest. The cartographic sources examined for the study areas include the 1st edition of the 6-inch Ordnance Survey (OS) maps (surveyed and published in the 1830s-40s) and the 25-inch OS maps (surveyed and published 1887-1913).
- *Aerial photography* – In parallel with the cartographic study, a review of publicly-accessible aerial photographic sources from the Ordnance Survey Ireland (OSI) and Google Earth was undertaken.
- *Development Plans* – The local authority development plans relevant to the study area was consulted as part of this assessment. These plans outline the local authorities' policies for the conservation of the archaeological and architectural heritage resource and include the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and any designated Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs). The relevant development plan for the area is the *South Dublin County Council Development Plan 2016 – 2022*.
- *Database of Irish Excavation Reports* – The Database of Irish Excavation Reports contains summary accounts of all archaeological excavations carried out in Ireland from 1969 to present.

- *Irish Heritage Council: Heritage Map Viewer* – This online mapping source collates various cultural heritage datasets and includes extracts from the National Museum of Ireland’s records of artefact discovery locations as well as datasets provided by, among others, the National Monuments Service, local authorities, the Royal Academy of Ireland and the Office of Public Works. Current data was accessed via www.heritagemaps.ie
- *UNESCO World Heritage Sites and Tentative List* – UNESCO seeks to encourage the identification, protection and preservation of cultural and natural heritage around the world considered to be of outstanding value to humanity.

Field survey

Two suitably qualified archaeologists (John Cronin and Caroline McGrath) carried out an inspection of the proposed development areas on Tuesday, 7th of September, 2021. The study area was assessed in terms of historic landscape, land use, vegetation cover, presence, and potential for undetected archaeological and architectural heritage sites/features. Weather conditions were dry and bright at the time of survey which allowed for good landscape visibility. No difficulties were encountered during topographical survey. The results of the site inspection are detailed in Section 4 and extracts from the photographic record are presented in an appendix to this report.

3. Context

Location

The proposed development site (PDS), which measures an approximate total area of c. 2.5 net ha, is located in the townland of Clonburris Great, Clondalkin Parish, County Dublin (**Figure 2**). The underlying geology of this area comprises Carboniferous dark limestone and shale of the Lucan formation, and the underlying subsoil consists of fine loamy drifts.



Figure 2: Outline of the proposed development site (Source: McCauley Daye O'Connell Architects Ltd)

Legal & Policy Framework

The management and protection of cultural heritage in Ireland is achieved through a framework of national laws and policies which are in accordance with the provisions of the Valetta Treaty (1995) (formally the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, 1992) ratified by Ireland in 1997; the European Convention on the Protection of Architectural Heritage (Granada Convention, 1985), ratified by Ireland in 1997; and the UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, 2003, ratified by Ireland in 2015.

The locations of World Heritage Sites (Ireland) and the Tentative List of World Heritage Sites submitted by the Irish State to UNESCO were reviewed and none are located within the region of the country containing the study area.

The national legal statutes and guidelines relevant to this assessment include:

- National Monuments Act (1930) (and amendments in 1954, 1987, 1994 and 2004);
- Heritage Act (1995);
- National Cultural Institutions Act (1997);

- Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (1999);
- Planning and Development Act (2000);
- Architectural Heritage Protection: Guidelines for Planning Authorities, Department of Arts, Heritage, and the Gaeltacht (2011); and
- Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands, 1999.

The administration of national policy in relation to archaeological heritage management is the responsibility of the National Monuments Service (NMS) which is currently based in the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht. The National Monuments Act of 1930, and its Amendments, are the primary means of ensuring the satisfactory protection of the archaeological resource. They include a number of provisions that are applied to secure the protection of archaeological monuments. These include the designations of nationally significant sites as National Monuments, the Register of Historic Monuments (RHM), the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), and the placing of Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders on endangered sites.

Section 2 of the National Monuments Act, 1930 defines a National Monument as ‘a monument or the remains of a monument, the preservation of which is a matter of national importance’. The State may acquire or assume guardianship of examples through agreement with landowners or under compulsory orders. Archaeological sites within the ownership of local authorities are also deemed to be National Monuments. There are no National Monuments located within the study area. The nearest National Monument to the subject site is Clondalkin Round Tower & Cross (DU017-041005- 32; Nat. Mon. No. 32) located c. 1.1km southeast of the PDS.

The National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1994 made provision for the establishment of the RMP, which comprises the known archaeological sites within the State. The RMP, which is based on the earlier Register of Historic Monuments (RHM) and Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), provides county-based lists of all recorded archaeological sites with accompanying maps. All RMP sites receive statutory protection under the National Monuments Act 1994 and the NMS must be given two months’ notice in advance of any work proposed at their locations. There are no recorded archaeological sites (as recorded by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland) on the footprint of the proposed development.

The *South Dublin County Council Development Plan 2016 – 2022* remains the valid development plan for the area and includes the following objectives in relation to the protection of the archaeological resource (The Draft County Development Plan 2022-2028 was also consulted):

HCL2 Objective 1: *To favour the preservation in-situ of all sites, monuments and features of significant historical or archaeological interest in accordance with the recommendations of the Framework and Principles for the Protection of Archaeological Heritage, DAHGI (1999), or any superseding national policy document.*

HCL2 Objective 2: *To ensure that development is designed to avoid impacting on archaeological heritage that is of significant interest including previously unknown sites, features and objects.*

HCL2 Objective 3: *To protect and enhance sites listed in the Record of Monuments and Places and ensure that development in the vicinity of a Recorded Monument or Area of Archaeological Potential does not detract from the setting of the site, monument, feature or object and is sited and designed appropriately.*

HCL2 Objective 4: To protect and preserve the archaeological value of underwater archaeological sites including associated features and any discovered battlefield sites of significant archaeological potential within the County.

HCL2 Objective 5: To protect historical burial grounds within South Dublin County and encourage their maintenance in accordance with conservation principles.

Archaeological context

There are no archaeological sites (as recorded by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI)) on the footprint of the proposed development. There are, however, ten recorded sites within the radius of 1km of the proposed development. These are listed in Table 1 and mapped in Figure 3 below. The details of these sites are listed in **Appendix 1**.

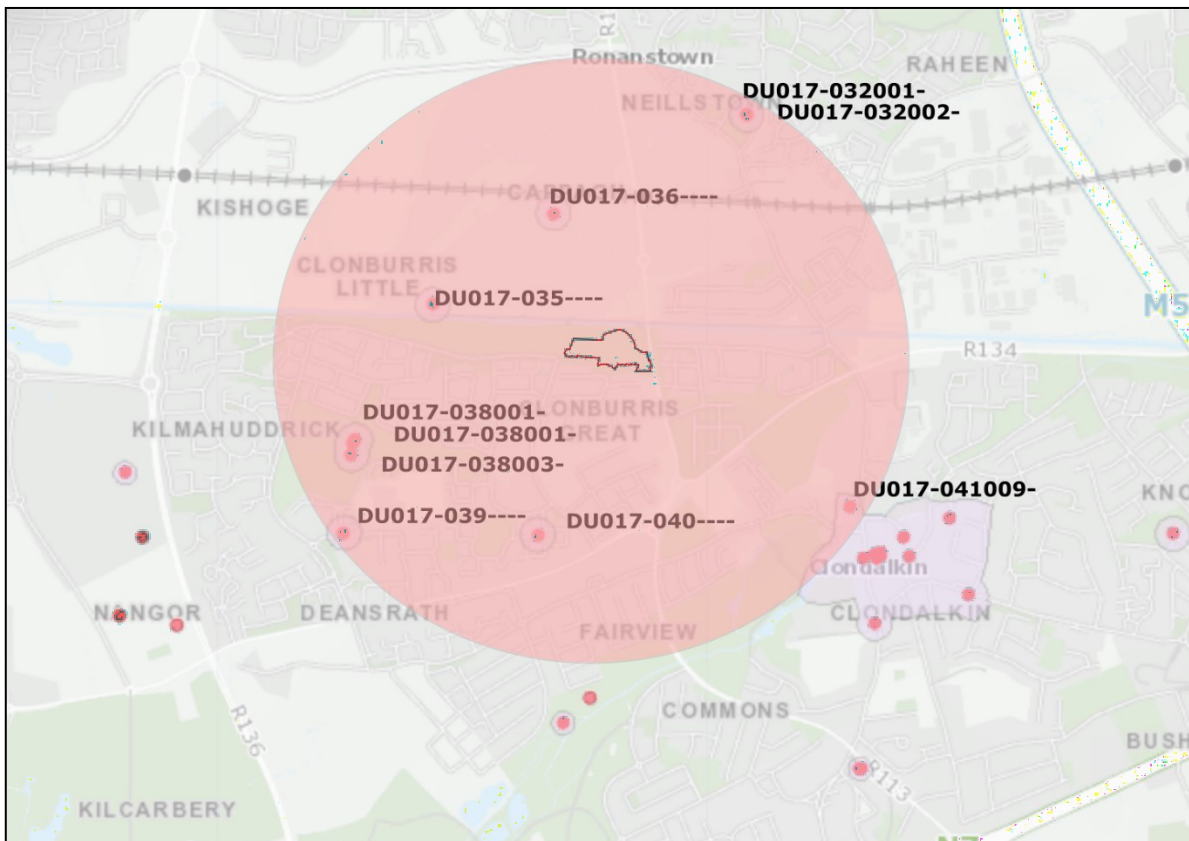


Figure 3: Recorded archaeological sites (as recorded by the ASI) within 1km of the proposed development area

Table 1: Recorded archaeological sites (as recorded by the ASI) within 1km of proposed development area

Monument No.	Class	Townland	ITM (E, N)	Distance
DU017-032001-	Castle	Neillstown	706498, 732931	c.890m to NE
DU017-032002-	House - 16th/17th century	Neillstown	706498, 732931	c.890m to NE
DU017-035----	Enclosure	Clonburris Little	705412, 732274	c.490m to NW
DU017-036----	Enclosure	Cappagh	705830, 732591	c.530m to NW

Monument No.	Class	Townland	ITM (E, N)	Distance
DU017-038001-	Church	Kilmahuddrick	705144, 731810	c.770m to SW
DU017-038002-	Graveyard	Kilmahuddrick	705144, 731810	c.770m to SW
DU017-038003-	Moated site	Kilmahuddrick	705131, 731757	c.770m to SW
DU017-039----	Castle - tower house	Deansrath	705105, 731486	c.974m to SW
DU017-040----	Enclosure	Bawnoges	705775, 731479	c.607m to S
DU017-041009-	Water mill - unclassified	Clondalkin	706856, 731576	c.850m to SE

The following section presents summary details of the main periods within the Irish archaeological record with references to the recorded archaeological sites located within the study area. The dating framework used for each period is based on Guidelines for Authors of Reports on Archaeological Excavations published by the National Monuments Service (NMS).

Early prehistoric period

Until the recent identification of human butchery marks on animal bone fragments dating to the Palaeolithic period, the earliest recorded evidence for human settlement in Ireland had dated to the Mesolithic period (7000–4000 BC) when Stone Age hunter-gatherers travelling by boats landed on the heavily forested island. The recent Palaeolithic evidence includes butchery marks identified on a bear patella found in a cave in County Clare in 2016, which was dated to 12,500 BC (Dowd and Carden, 2016). However in 2021, re-examination of a reindeer bone fragment discovered in Castlepook Cave near Doneraile, County Cork in 1905 revealed human butchery marks on the bone which was radiocarbon dated to 31,000 BC, proving human settlement in Ireland at a much earlier stage than previously thought.

While the Mesolithic settlers did not construct settlements or monuments that have left any above ground traces, their presence can often be identified by scatters of worked flint in ploughed fields or on raised beaches. The Neolithic period (4000-2400 BC) began with the arrival and establishment of agriculture as the principal form of economic subsistence, which resulted in more permanent settlement patterns, such as the Céide Fields, Co. Mayo. As a consequence of the more settled nature of agrarian life, new site-types, such as more substantial rectangular timber houses and various types of megalithic tombs, begin to appear in the archaeological record during this period. There are no sites from the Mesolithic era within the study area.

Though rectilinear enclosures are usually associated with the early medieval period, a number of such features have been dated to the Neolithic period. A rectilinear moated site (DU017-038003-) was identified in the Kilmahuddrick townland.

Later prehistoric period

The Irish Bronze Age (2400–500 BC) commenced with the arrival of metal-working techniques to the island and this technological advance resulted in the introduction of a new artefactual assemblage into the Irish archaeological record. This period was also associated with the construction of new monument types such as standing stones, stone rows, stone circles, barrows and fulachta fia. The arrival of iron-working technology in Ireland saw the advent of the Iron Age

(600 BC – 400 AD). This period has been traditionally associated with a Celtic ‘invasion’ but this view is no longer widely accepted as recent archaeological evidence points instead to a gradual acculturation of the Irish Bronze Age communities following centuries of contacts with Celtic-type cultures in Europe. Relatively little has been traditionally known about Iron Age settlement and ritual practices until recent decades when the corpus of evidence has been greatly increased by the discovery of Iron Age sites during schemes such as bog-cutting and road construction projects.

A horseshoe-shaped enclosure (DU017-035) was identified in the Clonburris Little townland. These features are commonly associated with the Bronze Age. Fulachta fia often have a characteristic horseshoe shape. Fulacht fia translates as cooking places of the wild (or of deer), they are often interpreted as the remains of cooking sites and are the most numerous archaeological site type in Ireland, numbering some 7000 recorded examples. Radiocarbon dating of excavated examples has generally produced dates in the Bronze Age (c. 2400-500BC). A number of alternative interpretations have been forwarded as to the function of these archaeological sites, such as their potential uses as bathing, saunas, garment washing and dyeing, leather processing and even brewing sites (Hawkes 2015).

Medieval and Post-Medieval periods

The early medieval period began with the introduction of Christianity and continued up to the arrival of the Anglo-Normans in the late 12th century (c.400–1169 AD). While the medieval period saw the emergence of the first phases of urbanisation around the larger monasteries and the Hiberno-Norse ports, the dominant settlement pattern was still rural-based and centred around enclosed farmsteads known as ringforts (earth/timber built) and cashels (stone built). These sites comprise broadly circular enclosures delimited by one or more concentric banks and ditches in the case of ringforts and drystone walls in the case of cashels. Ringforts are one of the most numerous monuments in the Irish landscape, with some 45,000 recorded examples (Stout 1997, 53). They were formerly known by the names ráth/lios/cathair/dún, which still form some of the most common placename elements within the Irish landscape. The majority of excavated examples have produced evidence for the remains of timber houses, outbuildings and stockades as well as a variety of agricultural and craft activities such as grain processing and metalworking. An oval enclosure (DU017-036), generally associated with the medieval period, was identified as a cropmark in the Cappagh townland. An enclosure (DU017-040---), recorded by aerial photography in 1971 was identified in Bawnoges townland. It is not visible on the ground.

The Mill Shopping Centre in Clondalkin is built on the site of a medieval mill (DU017-041009-), which was mentioned in Archbishop Alen’s Register of 1326 (McNeill 1950, 187). A castellated mill was mentioned in 1780 (Price 1942, 56). This was later replaced by a gunpowder mill and a paper mill which was finally demolished in 1994.

In Kilmahuddrick townland are the remains of the medieval church (DU017-038001-) and graveyard (DU017-038002-) dedicated to St. Cuthbert of Lindesfarne, a 7th-century monk. The church was held by St. Mary’s Abbey, Dublin from its foundation in 1193 until its Dissolution in 1540.

The arrival and conquest of large parts of Ireland by the Anglo-Normans in the late 12th century broadly marks the advent of the Irish late medieval period, which continued up until the beginning of the post-medieval period in circa 1550. Within the late medieval period, towns, markets, and fairs were established and change and reform was attempted in the Irish church.

In the pre-Norman era, the area to the south of the Liffey was populated by a group known as Laigin. The two ruler family groups in this area were the Uí Chellaig Chualann and Uí Briúin Chualann. Following the incursion and settlement of Dublin by the Norse in the 9th century, their influence spread into Kildare and Wicklow, displacing the ruling kings of Uí Briúin Chualann and Uí Fáelain. In 1169, the arrival of Diarmuid Mac Murchadha's Anglo-Norman allies, led to the destruction of Hiberno-Norse rule in Dublin and the wider conquest of Leinster. The subinfeudation of the Dublin hinterland took place under Hugh de Lacy. He allocated lands to the north of the Liffey to himself and those to the south to Strongbow (French 2015, 27). A strategic border of mottes and castles at Swords, Castleknock, Trim and Maynooth (ibid.).

The post-medieval period (AD 1550+) saw the development of high and low status stone houses throughout the Irish country. During this period any given settlement cluster is likely to have consisted primarily of single-storey thatched cottages with associated farm buildings while two-storey farmhouses became more common in the 19th century.

There is a post-medieval tower (DU017-039----) in Deansrath, which was first cited in the 1641 Civil Survey as being in the possession of the Dean of St. Patrick (Simington 1945, 307). It is shown in John Rocque's 1760 Map of Dublin, and all that exists today is a portion of the stair tower.

The site of a castle, recorded in Down Survey (1656-6), and the Civil Survey as 'the ruins of an old castle', (Simington 1945, 292) is located in Neillstown, roughly on the site of Neillstown House. The Civil Survey also referred to 'three or four cabins' (ibid.) (DU017-032002), which were also mentioned by Ball (1906, 118) as three or four cottages associated with the castle.

Placenames

Clonburris Great derives from the Irish cluain 'meadow' + an bhuiríos 'the burrough/burgage' and was first cited in 1660. The neighbouring townland Cappagh takes its name from the Irish An Cheapach 'The Plot'. Kilmahuddrick may derive from Cill Mo Chodhraic 'Saint Fiachra(?)'. Deansrath was first cited as 'le Rath' in 1225 (White 1957, 108), and then as 'Denrathe' in 1533 (ibid., 120). Bawnoges comes from the Irish banóg 'green patch', and was first cited in 1837, as was Fairview, or Fionnradharc in Irish. Clondalkin, or Cluain Dolcáin 'Dolcán's meadow' was referenced in Alen's Register in 1185. Ballymanaggin translates as Baile Mhic Cnagáin 'Mac Cnagán's town'.

Excavations Database

The Excavation Database (Excavations.ie) contains summary accounts of all licenced archaeological investigations carried out in Ireland (North and South) from 1969 onwards. It has been compiled from the published Excavations Bulletins from 1969 to 2010 and online material only from 2011 onwards, it now provides access to over 27,000 reports that can be browsed or searched using multiple fields, including year, county, site type, grid reference, license number, RMP number and author. The database records a testing programme in the townland of Clonburris Great (18E0600), in advance of a housing project in St. Cuthbert's Park.

The results of this excavation, as well as fifteen other programmes of investigation undertaken within Ballygrennan townland are provided in Appendix 2 to this report.

Cartographic review

The detail on historic cartographic sources demonstrates the nature of past settlements and land use patterns in recent centuries and can also highlight the impacts of modern developments and agricultural practices. This information can aid in the identification of the location and extent of unrecorded or partially levelled features of archaeological or architectural heritage interest. The cartographic sources examined for the study areas include the first edition of the 6-inch Ordnance Survey (OS) maps (surveyed circa 1840) (Figure 4) and the 25-inch OS map (surveyed circa 1900) (Figure 5).

Both maps show that the study area comprised undeveloped, enclosed agricultural land. Neither historic OS mapping editions depict any potential unrecorded archaeological features within the proposed development site.

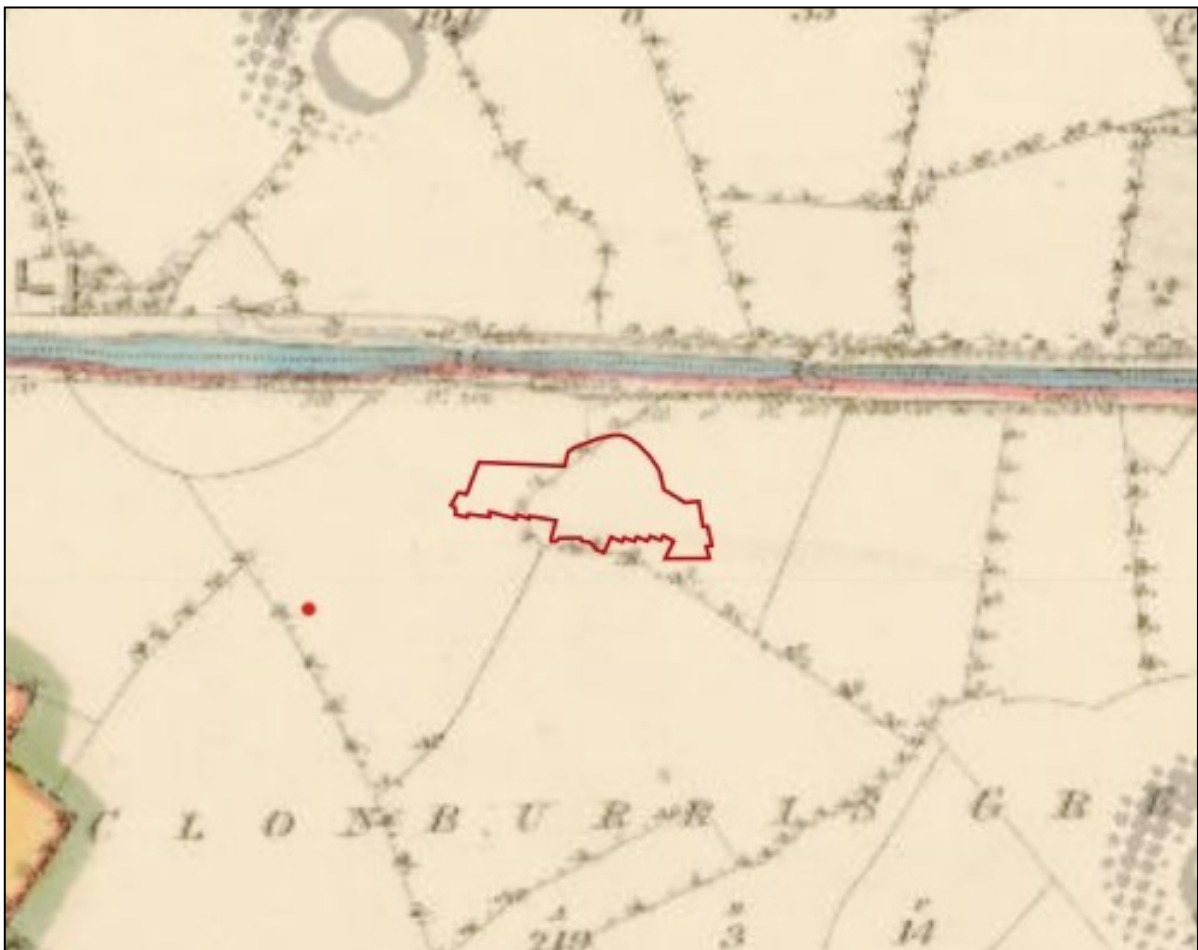


Figure 4: Extract from the first edition 6-inch OS map (c.1840) of the proposed development site

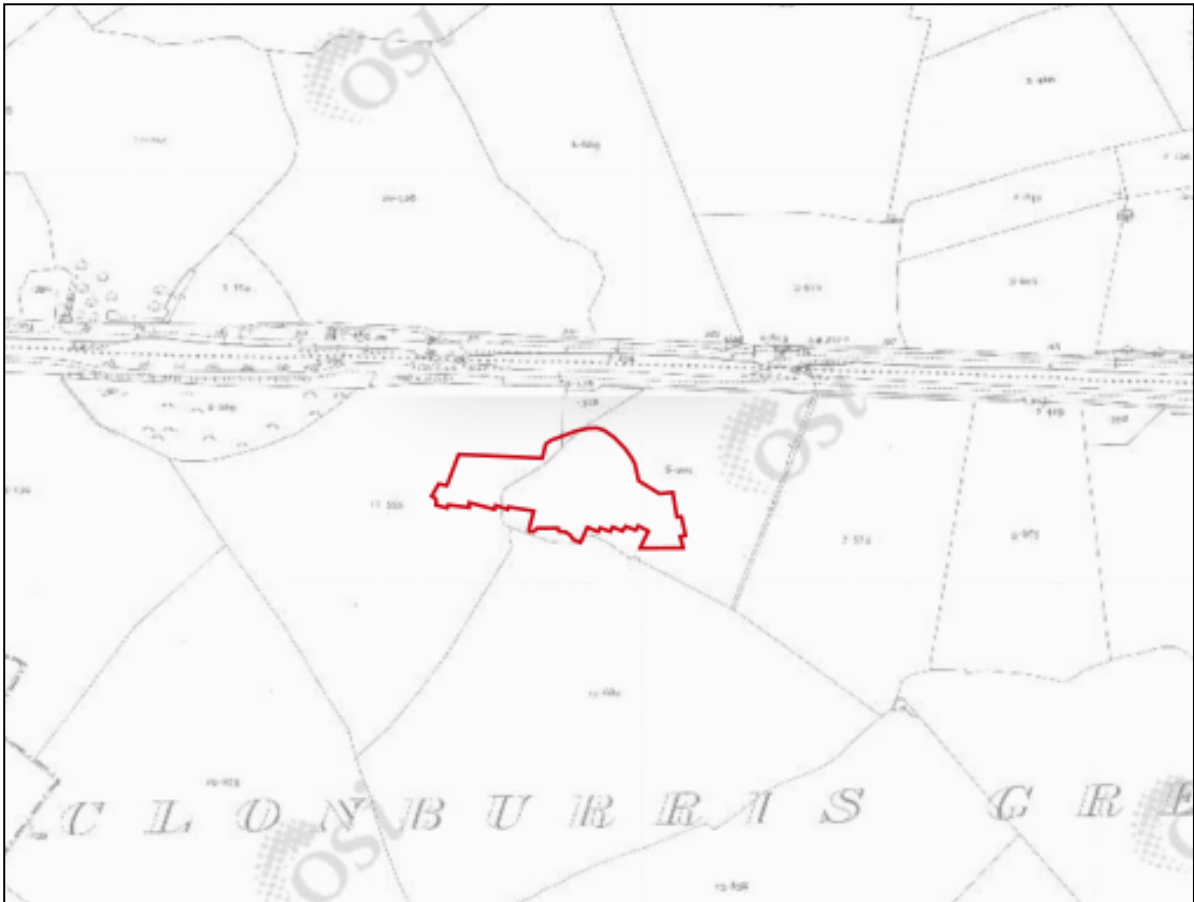


Figure 5: Extract from the second edition 25-inch OS map of the proposed development site

Aerial photography

An examination of Ordnance Survey images from 2017, 2005, 2000, 1995 was undertaken. These images show no indication of unrecorded archaeological features, however the images from 2000 and 1995 show some ground disturbance of the proposed development site due to the construction of the Fonthill Road (R113).



Figure 6. Segment of 2017 OS aerial survey image of proposed development site



Figure 7. Segment of 2005 OS aerial survey image of proposed development site



Figure 8. Segment of 2000 OS aerial survey image of proposed development site – note the extensive ground disturbance across the site



Figure 9. Segment of 1995 OS aerial survey image of proposed development site

4. Description of the site

The proposed development site was inspected by two properly qualified archaeologists (Caroline McGrath and John Cronin) on in early September 2021. The weather was clear and sunny; the visibility was clear.

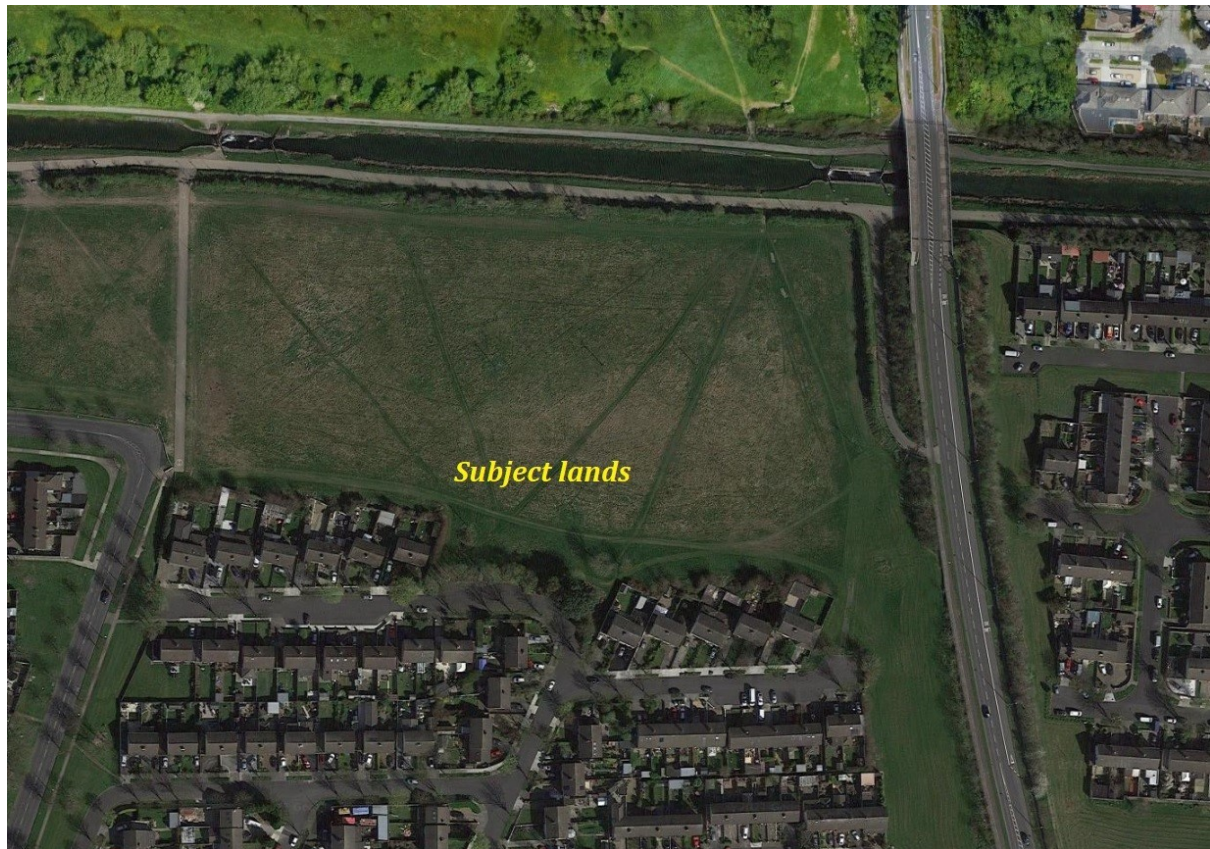


Figure 10. Segment of 1995 OS aerial survey image of proposed development site

The site consists of a c. 2.5 net ha greenfield site bordering on the Royal Canal to the North, the Fonthill Road (R113) to the east and Ashwood Drive housing estate to the south. There are a series of electricity poles running northeast-southwest across the site in addition to gas and water services towards the southeast of the site. A desktop assessment shows that the site had been under grass since the 19th century. The grass was long across the centre of the site, which impeded a visual assessment, but there were no indications of unrecorded archaeological sites.

5. Assessment of impact

There are no recorded archaeological sites (as recorded by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland) on the footprint of the proposed development. There are, however, there are ten recorded sites within a one-kilometre radius of the proposed development site.

The proposed development area has been under grass for several centuries. However, an examination of aerial photographic imagery has shown that the site has been subject to extensive disturbance during the construction of the Fonthill Road (R113).

Should it proceed, it is predicted that the proposed development impact on archaeological heritage resource will be *negligible*.

6. Conclusions and recommendations

This assessment has been compiled in order to examine the potential impacts which a proposed housing development in Clonburris Great may have on both the recorded and potential archaeological heritage resource of the area. The study area for this assessment comprised the proposed development site along with the lands extending for 1km. Following consultation of the available and relevant datasets and historic documentary and cartographic sources, this assessment has concluded that the proposed scheme will have a ***negligible impact*** on the recorded archaeological heritage resource.

The proposed development area has been under grass for several centuries. However, an examination of aerial photographic imagery has shown that the site has been subject to disturbance due to the construction of the Fonthill Road (R113).

It is believed that the proposed development site possesses a ***low*** archaeological potential.

Recommendations

Given the lack of the recorded or potential archaeological sites within the subject site and the highly-disturbed grounds, a programme of pre-development archaeological investigation is considered unnecessary. However, it is recommended that the site development works be subject to a ***programme of archaeological monitoring***.

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Appendix 1: ASI inventory entries

The following are extracts from the online database of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI). This documents the monuments within one kilometre of the development site.

Monument Number: DU017-032001-

Class: Castle - unclassified

Townland: NEILLSTOWN

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

Description: The castle was marked on the Down Survey (1655-6) map, approximately on the site of Neillstown House which was formerly located N of the present 9th lock on the Grand Canal. Described in the Civil survey (1654-6) as 'the ruins of an old castle', (Simington 1945, 292). The site has been built on. Not visible at ground level.

Monument Number: DU017-032002-

Class: House - 16th/17th century

Townland: NEILLSTOWN

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

Description: Ball (1906, 118) mentions three or four cottages associated with the castle (DU017-032001-). These may be the 'three or four cabins' which are mentioned in the Civil Survey (1654-6). The area has been built on. Not visible at ground level.

Monument Number: DU017-035----

Class: Enclosure

Townland: CLONBURRIS LITTLE

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

Description: In field of rough pasture bordering the canal. An aerial photograph (FSI 1971/224-6) shows a horseshoe-shaped enclosure. No visible at ground level.

Monument Number: DU017-036----

Class: Enclosure

Townland: CAPPAGH

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

Description: Situated in rough pasture on fairly level ground N of a stream. An aerial photograph taken in 1971 (FSI 206/5/4) shows a cropmark of an elongated oval enclosure (est. dims. NE-SW c. 34m; NW-SEc.22m). Not visible at ground level.

Monument Number: DU017-038001-

Class: Church

Townland: KILMAHUDDRICK

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

Description: Situated in the NE corner of a rectangular disused graveyard close to Deansrath Estate. This is a medieval parish church which served the smallest parish in the county. It is dedicated to St. Cuthbert of Lindesfarne and was held by St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin from 1186 until

1540 when it was re-united with Clondalkin (Ball 1940, 182-183). Comprises a nave and chancel divided by a two-centred chancel arch. Built of undressed random rubble masonry. Entrance is in the W gable through a round arched doorway. There is a rectangular window above the doorway. The door is rebated with draw bar holes. The nave (dims. L 6.60m, Wth 5.10m, wall Wth 0.90m) is lit by narrow slit opes on W and S side, there is a square opening in N wall and a wall press in the S wall. A double bellcote rises above the chancel arch. The chancel (dims. L 5.85m, Wth 5.05m narrowing to 4.42m) is lit by plain pointed lights. The E window is a pointed light in deep widely splayed embrasure, which has a stepped feature. There is a recess under the sill of the E window and on S wall of chancel and a low aumbrey at S end of E wall (Mc Dix 1898, 165-166). To the S of the graveyard is a possible moated site (DU017-038001-; see Ní Mharcaigh 1977, 270-271).

Monument Number: DU017-038002-

Class: Graveyard

Townland: KILMAHUDDRICK

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

Description: Located in a flat, low-lying area. This is a rectangular disused graveyard close to Deansrath Estate. Remains of a medieval parish church (DU017-038001-) stand in the NE corner of the graveyard. Very few gravestones remain visible. It contains some 19th century memorials. Attached to the S side of the graveyard is a possible moated site (DU017-038003-).

Monument Number: DU017-038003-

Class: Moated site

Townland: KILMAHUDDRICK

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

Description: Located in flat, low-lying land attached to the S side of Kilmahuddrick graveyard (DU017-038002-). A roughly rectangular enclosure (int. dims. L 95m; Wth 50m) which is defined by a flat-topped earthen bank (Wth 4.1m; H 0.5m) and wide outer fosse (Wth 3.5m; D 2.1m). There is a causeway across the fosse in the NE and a corresponding break in the enclosing bank.

Monument Number: DU017-039----

Class: Castle - tower house

Townland: DEANSRATH

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

Description: Situated in flat ground near the roadside. All that survives of Deansrath Castle is portion of a stair tower, which rises to two storeys with a partially vaulted over ground floor. This is built of mortared ashlar blocks of limestone. This appears to be part of a gatehouse shown in a drawing by Beranger in 1773 (Harbison 1998, 166-167). It was part of a larger castle complex described by Austin Cooper in the eighteenth century which was entered through and defended by a deep enclosing fosse (Price 1942, 38-39). The Dean of St. Patrick was proprietor in 1641 (Simington 1945, 307). By 1656 it is described as the 'stumpe of a castle' (op cit, 292, see Mc Dix, 1897, XXI, 179; Healy 1974, 22; Ball 1906, 112, 117).

Monument Number: DU017-040----

Class: Enclosure

Townland: BAWNOGES

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

Description: An aerial photograph taken in 1971 (FSI 224/5/6) shows traces of an enclosure which appears to be defined by a low bank (dims. L 30m; Wth 18m). Not visible at ground level.

Monument Number: DU017-041009-

Class: Water mill - unclassified

Townland: CLONDALKIN

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

Description: The Mill Centre Shopping complex NW of Clondalkin Village occupies the site of a medieval mill. This mill is mentioned in Archbishop Alen's Register 1326 (McNeill 1950, 187; Ua Broin 1944, 210-211) and is presumably the castellated mill described by Austin Cooper in 1780 (Price ed. 1942, 56). Not visible at ground level.

Appendix 2: Relevant archaeological excavations

The following are extracts from the Database of Irish Excavation Reports (www.excavations.ie). The table contains details of archaeological investigations/excavations within one kilometre of the subject site.

<i>Site name</i>	<i>Licence and author</i>	<i>Summary</i>
Orchard Lane/The Ninth Lock Road, Clondalkin	97E0331 Edmond O'Donovan	<p>Test excavation was carried out at a proposed development site to the north-west of the early ecclesiastic monastery of Clondalkin. The Cammock River forms the boundary on the southern side of the site. The site was formerly part of Clondalkin Paper Mills and was extensively developed with the construction of large industrial buildings in the latter half of the 20th century.</p> <p>Clondalkin was the site of an Early Christian monastery founded in the 7th century by St Mochua. The monastery was plundered in 833 and burned in 1071 by the Vikings. Following the Anglo-Norman conquest Clondalkin was annexed to the deanery of St Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. The round tower is still standing in the village centre, and two granite crosses and a granite basin survive in the Protestant church and graveyard across the road. The 16th-century remains of Tully Castle are present at the eastern end of the village. The present streetscape reflects the presence of the monastic enclosure at Clondalkin. The site lies outside and beyond the monastic enclosure.</p> <p>Two large test-trenches were excavated along the length of the proposed new buildings. The trenches were up to 38.5m long. No archaeological features or deposits were identified. Three sherds of post-medieval pottery were retrieved from the riverbank at the southern end of the site. All are from the same vessel. The vessel appears to be a Westerwald stoneware jug. The fragments date to the 17th or 18th century. The pottery was discovered in loose surface material lying along the side of a large 19th-century mill-race channel feeding into the original river channel.</p>
Old Mill Road/Nangor Road, Clondalkin	98E0343 ext. Rosanne Meenan	<p>A condition of the planning permission required a site assessment before development. The site is within the zone of archaeological potential of Clondalkin as defined by the Urban Survey of County Dublin, carried out by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland.</p> <p>Clondalkin was an early ecclesiastical site, founded by St Mochua in the 7th century and was plundered by the Vikings in 833 (Gwynn and Hadcock 1988, 31). There is evidence that the Vikings built a settlement nearby in the 9th century-the name of the nearby townland of Raheen is the only surviving possible evidence for this fort (Bradley, 215). The area was granted as a manor to the See of Dublin by Hugh de Lacy, and there is also evidence that the village had borough status. By the 17th century the village seems to have shrunk (Bradley, 216).</p> <p>It is likely that the monastic site was enclosed by a circular feature such as a ditch or a bank and ditch. The line of this</p>

<i>Site name</i>	<i>Licence and author</i>	<i>Summary</i>
		<p>ditch may be preserved in the street pattern formed by Orchard Lane and Main Street to the east of the round tower. It was considered possible that the development site is within the line of the ditch at its western limit.</p> <p>The site is on the side of a cul-de-sac and is bordered on the south-west by a millpond and sluice. It was covered with building rubble that appeared to be dumped some time ago, as vegetation covered it. The development comprised three blocks at the back of the site, close to the boundary fence.</p> <p>A mill stood on the site in the 19th century and was demolished sometime in the 20th century.</p> <p>Six trenches tested the development site. The area closest to the millpond was avoided as the developer was afraid that trenching would undermine the bank enclosing the pond, resulting in flooding of the site. The trenches revealed evidence for major dumping of building rubble, possibly from the demolition of the mill-house here and/or brought in from elsewhere. The rubble contained brick and stone. Two stone shores crossed the site from the south-west towards the north-east. They were cut into the lower layers of rubble fill and were sealed by the upper levels. A deposit of grey silt in Trench 4 was interpreted as the remains of a possible pond or water-filled feature that was reclaimed when the building rubble was deposited.</p> <p>There was no evidence for archaeological material in the test-trenches.</p>
Fairview, Clondalkin	00E0931 Ruth Elliott	<p>An excavation was conducted in Fairview, Clondalkin, between 16 December 2000 and 2 February 2001. The site was uncovered during monitoring along the Saggart, Rathcoole and Newcastle drainage pipeline (see below No. 339).</p> <p>A north-west/south-east-running hand-cut ditch was uncovered. It expanded in width from 2.4m in the south-east to 4.3m in the north-west. The sides sloped sharply to an irregular flat base at depths of 0.48m to 0.65m, being deeper to the north-west. The primary fill was a light yellowish-grey, silty clay reaching depths up to 0.38m, suggesting that the ditch remained open and contained standing water for a considerable length of time. Post-medieval pottery found within this silt dated it to the 17th or 18th century. Overlying this was a mid-brownish/grey, gritty, silty clay with frequent stone inclusions, which was used to backfill the ditch.</p> <p>The ditch represented the archaeological remains of part of a pseudo-circular boundary, visible on the first edition OS map. An SMR site, the 'Two Sisters Wells' (SMR 21:9), was central to this boundary, and it had therefore been suggested that it had potential ecclesiastical significance. Excavation showed that the ditch did not have ecclesiastical significance, however, and is more likely to have formed one of the boundaries to lands of the Fairview oil mills (SMR 21:8), also central to the boundary, which were active in the 17th century.</p>

<i>Site name</i>	<i>Licence and author</i>	<i>Summary</i>
15 Tower Road, Clondalkin	01E0280 Ian W. Doyle	<p>Testing was carried out on a site at 15 Tower Road, Clondalkin, Dublin 22, on the west side of the road, south-west of the point where Tower Road, the Old Nangor Road, Ninth Lock Road and Orchard Lane converge to form a crossroads. The site is within the zone of archaeological constraint for Clondalkin and is approximately 50m to the north of the round tower.</p> <p>The present building comprises a two-storey structure. A small yard and garden area on the south side of the existing structure were available for archaeological assessment. Two trenches were excavated by mini-digger machine to natural stratigraphy.</p> <p>Trench 1, in the garden area, was excavated to a depth of 0.65m below existing ground level. At this depth bedrock and boulder clay were revealed. A shallow linear feature was found cut into boulder clay. A small sherd of post-medieval brown-glazed earthenware was recovered from the fill of this feature. The upper deposits within the trench comprised garden soil. A second trench, excavated in the yard area of the property, encountered natural stratigraphy at a depth of 0.4m below existing ground level. A shallow deposit of rubble and modern concrete overlay natural boulder clay.</p> <p>No further archaeological work was recommended.</p>
Lealand Road, Clondalkin	01E0743 Shane Delaney	<p>Monitoring of the proposed housing development at Lealand Road took place on 13–15 August and from 27 November to 7 December 2001. The development site is located to the east of Lealand Road. The site comprised three former green areas within a mature housing estate.</p> <p>The exposed material proved to be buried builders' rubble that had been used as backfill on an area of uneven and disturbed ground associated with the construction of the surrounding mature (c. 25 years) housing estate.</p> <p>Monitoring of the topsoil-stripping and the excavation of the foundation trenches failed to produce anything of archaeological significance.</p>
Brookfield House, Ninth Lock Road, Clondalkin	02E0363 Donal Fallon	<p>Pre-development testing was carried out from 27 to 29 March 2002 before a major commercial and residential development at Brookfield House, Clondalkin. The site is within 150m of the boundary of the early monastic enclosure of Clondalkin, represented by Orchard Lane. It comprises two adjacent fields on the northern bank of the River Camac, covering an area of 1.3ha.</p> <p>Testing consisted of the excavation of ten trenches running north–south at regular intervals across the area of the development. These were excavated using a tracked machine equipped with a 2m ditching bucket.</p> <p>In the larger field, to the east (Field 2), testing revealed that modern disturbance had penetrated to the depth of subsoil over the entire area of the field. Recent quarrying had also resulted in extensive disturbance in the northern half of Field 1. Topsoil depth throughout the site was relatively consistent: c. 0.3–0.4m.</p>

<i>Site name</i>	<i>Licence and author</i>	<i>Summary</i>
		<p>Archaeological deposits of medieval date were exposed in the southern half of Field 1. These consisted of two ditches and a series of cultivation furrows, indicating at least two separate phases of cultivation and enclosure in the later medieval period. A number of fragments of Leinster cooking ware and locally produced wares of 13–14th-century date were recovered from within these features. Groundworks in the area were halted, and the features were later excavated and resolved under a separate licence (see No. 498 below, 02E0438).</p> <p>The existing licence was extended to cover monitoring of the remainder of the development. This took place on a number of days between March and August 2002. No further features of archaeological significance were exposed.</p>
Nangor Road, Clondalkin	02E1821 Tim Coughlan	Monitoring of engineering test-pits was carried out at the site of a proposed residential development on the Nangor Road, Clondalkin, in December 2002. The results showed that over 2m depth of material had been dumped across the site. The dumped material contained modern debris. Natural subsoil was recorded at the base of the test-pits. Nothing of archaeological significance was recorded.
Tower Road and Old Nangor Road, Clondalkin	03E1833 Hilary Opie	<p>Monitoring of engineering/geological trial-pits took place at a proposed development site between the Tower Road and Old Nangor Road in Clondalkin village on 25 November 2003. The entire proposed 'Tower Centre' development lies within the zone of archaeological potential and was identified by the Urban Archaeological Survey as the area occupied by a medieval settlement. The development site surrounds the round tower, a designated National Monument, and impacts directly upon its environs.</p> <p>Five trial-pits were excavated to probable rock and one trial-pit was abandoned before rock was encountered. In general the pits measured 3.2–4m in length and were 0.85m wide. They varied between 2 and 3m in depth. Trial-pits 3, 4 and 6 were all located in back gardens and produced distinctive, rich, humic garden soils (i.e. topsoil) overlying undisturbed natural, which was encountered between 0.35 and 0.5m below the ground surface.</p> <p>Trial-pits 1, 2 and 5 were located in a yard area adjacent to the round tower. This consisted of a levelled, modern surface of hardcore and concrete with disturbed made-up ground beneath. Trial-pit 2 produced the only find of archaeological significance (one sherd of medieval cooking ware pottery), but the depth of disturbed stratigraphy in these three trenches was considerable, varying between 1 and 1.4m, before undisturbed natural was encountered. These were very mixed layers, containing the medieval potsherd, post-medieval pottery and more modern finds, such as red brick and plastic bags. These may represent very disturbed archaeological layers.</p>
9th Lock Road, Clondalkin	03E1164 Ellen O Carroll	Testing was undertaken at the Lough and Quay public house, Clondalkin, Dublin. The development plans included an extension to the original building and a small basement at its eastern side. Three trenches were excavated to an average

<i>Site name</i>	<i>Licence and author</i>	<i>Summary</i>
		depth of 0.9m: one at the eastern side of the public house and two intersecting trenches at the southern end. The upper fill was comprised of 0.2m of modern concrete and tarmac infill overlying 0.2m of grey-brown, stony, sticky clay and overlying 0.4m of orange, sandy clay. Modern water-drainage pipes were evident in some of the trenches. Nothing of archaeological significance was recorded during the testing.
37 Park West Industrial Park, Gallanstown	309640 233060 Donald Murphy	<p>Monitoring of the excavation of the foundations of an ESB transformer room and site security office was carried out at Site 37, Park West Retail and Industrial Park, Gallanstown, Dublin. Construction work has been ongoing at this site since October 1997, and therefore the site has been very much disturbed. Early in 1999 skeletal remains were excavated by Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd from the same townland (No. 246 above).</p> <p>Monitoring revealed that the topsoil in this area had already been stripped down to the natural boulder clay as part of the previous development and a layer of hardcore had been laid over most of the site. The foundation trenches, which were excavated to a depth of c. 6m, revealed no archaeological deposits or stratigraphy.</p>
Nangor Road, Clondalkin	07E0230 Clíodhna Ní Lionáin	<p>Testing was carried out at Nangor Road, Clondalkin, Dublin 22, as part of pre-planning assessment. The proposed development site is located inside the western boundary of the zone of archaeological potential for Clondalkin. Three test-trenches, 1.3m wide and totalling an overall length of 61m, were excavated to the natural subsoil or to the top of potential archaeological remains, whichever was encountered first.</p> <p>The natural subsoil was a compact gritty mottled yellow/brown that contained occasional large stones. Above this there was a light-yellow/brown clay layer, c. 0.3m thick, which was similar in colour to the natural. The northern part of the site has been artificially built up using shale and stone in a mid-brown matrix to a height of 0.75–1m. Further south the gradient of the site increases naturally and this layer is absent. In the north-western part of the site one of the uppermost contexts was a thick humic layer. The site was sealed by a series of hardcore layers, the compaction and thickness of which varied over the site.</p> <p>The remains of a structure of probable late 19th/early 20th-century date were found in Trench 3. They consisted of a series of mortared stone walls, which may represent cellarage or foundations, and a paved surface. These remains may correspond to structures depicted along the northern site boundary on the first-edition 6-inch OS map. While there is always the possibility of earlier structures underlying such material, it does not appear to be the case here. The trench was excavated to subsoil except for the area of the flagged surface, which measured 3.5m in length.</p>
Clondalkin	10E0415 Teresa Bolger	Monitoring was undertaken of the excavation of two utility slit-trenches along the proposed route of Metro West between 4 and 15 October 2010 on behalf of the Rail Procurement Agency (RPA).

<i>Site name</i>	<i>Licence and author</i>	<i>Summary</i>
		<p>Approximately 60 utility slit-trenches were proposed along the route of the proposed Metro West scheme, at various locations, from Belgard Road, Tallaght to Fonthill Road, Clondalkin (Area MW201). The purpose of the trenches was to investigate the size, type, level, gradient and position of all existing utilities and associated fixtures, including any underground culverts, basements, chambers, etc., along the route of the proposed scheme. Nine of the proposed trenches were located in proximity to sites recorded in the RMP and/or areas of archaeological potential. On that basis it was determined that a programme of monitoring should be undertaken in conjunction with the excavation of these nine trenches (see also Nos 10E0389 [No. 246 below], 10E0416 [No. 245 below] and 10E0417 [No. 239 above]). However, only seven of the planned nine trenches were actually excavated; the remaining two trenches were omitted from the scheme.</p> <p>Slit-trenches 142 and 143 were located within the townland of Clondalkin, at the north-west edge of the constraint associated with the ecclesiastical site of Clondalkin (DU017-041). Excavation of Slit-trench 142 and Slit-trench 143 did not proceed; both trenches were omitted from the slit-trenching programme.</p>
Letts Field, Neillstown	16E0409 Ext Dermot Nelis	<p>An unclassified castle site (DU017-032001-) and a 16th/17th-century house (DU017-032002-) are recorded in the eastern end of the development area.</p> <p>The first phase of fieldwork involved test trenching at the western end and middle part of the site, and this was carried out by Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd in November 2016.</p> <p>Test trenching was carried out in May and June 2017 in the eastern part of the site, and this revealed the presence of a badly disturbed east-west oriented human burial. An area measuring 15m x 15m was subsequently topsoil stripped, and the burial was excavated by Freya Smith (osteologist).</p> <p>The osteological report noted that the preservation of the remains was poor, which affected the degree of analysis that could be conducted. Nevertheless, there were diagnostic elements present to indicate that the individual was probably female, a young middle adult, most likely 25-29 years at the time of death and approximately 1.6m in height.</p> <p>No other human bone or any associated artefacts were noted during excavation of the 15m x 15m area. A metal detector (Licence 17R0109) was on site at all times during the topsoil stripping exercise, but no archaeological artefacts were identified from the topsoil.</p> <p>No additional features or artefacts have been identified.</p>
St Cuthbert's Park, Clondalkin	17E0293 Fintan Walsh	<p>Testing was undertaken at the site of a proposed development of social housing, at St Cuthbert's Park, Clondalkin, Co. Dublin. The assessment followed on from a geophysical survey of the development area, which was carried out by Joanna Leigh under licence 17R0080. There are no recorded monuments located within the development area, however three recorded</p>

<i>Site name</i>	<i>Licence and author</i>	<i>Summary</i>
		<p>monuments are located within the park. These consist of a church, graveyard and moated site (DU017-038001-3).</p> <p>Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered during the testing. Large portions of the area tested were found to comprise of 'made-ground' and were heavily disturbed by services and former groundworks presumably undertaken during the construction of the adjacent housing estates.</p>
Clonburris Great, Deansrath and Kilmahuddrick, Clondalkin	18E0600 Dermot Nelis	<p>Development involved construction of a 63-unit infill housing project on undeveloped land at St Cuthbert's Park, Clondalkin, Dublin 22.</p> <p>Extensive test trenching, carried out by Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd. prior to groundworks commencing on site, revealed up to 0.7m of made ground across most of the development area, with the exception of the western end close to the ruins of St Cuthbert's church (DU017-038001), graveyard (DU017-038002) and moated site (DU017-038003). No archaeological features or artefacts were identified as a result of carrying out the test trenching.</p> <p>The monitoring programme confirmed the findings of the test trenching exercise, and uncovered no features or artefacts of archaeological interest.</p>
Clonburris Little, Cappagh, Kishoge and Grange	20E0390 John Ó Néill	<p>Testing was undertaken within the Clonburris Strategic Development Zone (SDZ) in the townlands of Clonburris Little, Cappagh, Kishoge and Grange, Dublin 22. The assessment incorporated a programme of metal-detecting under licence 20R0168.</p> <p>Archaeological testing was carried out over the course of four weeks in August and September 2020. The trenches targeted open green space within the proposed infrastructure for the Clonburris SDZ identifying 6 areas of archaeological significance (AA1-AA6). These comprise evidence for brick manufacture (AA1, AA2 and AA3) and charcoal kilns and related activity (AA4, AA5 and AA6).</p> <p>A total of 82 trenches were excavated across the site measuring 7,106 linear metres across five different townlands, which were (from west to east): Adamstown (Trenches 1-9 and Trench 101), Grange (Trenches 10-22), Kishoge (Trenches 23-33), Clonburris Little (Trenches 34-43) and Cappagh (44-82).</p> <p>The topsoil was relatively consistent across the area investigated with between around 0.3m and 0.4m of mid-brown silty clay present. This overlay a series of compact clays, varying in colour from orange to grey, with some limestone bedrock in places. In some locations a grey-yellow fine silty clay was exposed when the topsoil was removed and found to be present to a depth of up to 0.2m overlying the subsoil. This appears to have a natural origin but was generally removed during testing to ensure it had not formed over the top of deposits of archaeological significance.</p> <p>It should be noted that evidence for past agricultural activity across the whole site was not particularly intensive with little</p>

<i>Site name</i>	<i>Licence and author</i>	<i>Summary</i>
		<p>evidence for agricultural furrows. Attempts at land drainage were present in a number of locations but former farmers and landowners and others familiar with the area have indicated that the ground can be seasonally very wet. While the construction of the Grand Canal to the south in the 1760s and 1770s likely improved drainage, even subsequently the ground may often have been too marginal for many forms of agricultural activity. During testing, a limited assemblage of material was identified within the topsoil. Mainly this consisted of a very small number of sherds of nineteenth- and twentieth-century pottery, often cream wares, with very occasionally sherds of pottery such as Black Ware that may be eighteenth century in date. As farmhouse rubbish was generally retained in a midden which was scattered on fields as fertiliser, the limited manuring also suggested that the area had not been intensively farmed. Similarly there was a singular absence of any earlier artefactual evidence, or introduced and unmodified materials that would be indicative of the proximity of sustained human activity. This is borne out by the archaeological features identified in testing.</p> <p>Most of the field boundaries in the area appear on the first edition Ordnance Survey maps and would appear, then, to pre-date the 1830s. The layout of the small demesne around Clonburris Cottage, in Clonburris Little townland, is clearly cut by the line of the Grand Canal and indicates that the field boundaries have their origins well before 1750.</p> <p>AA1: Substantial evidence of previously unrecorded brick manufacture was found in Trench 14 and some of the surrounding trenches in the same field as Trench 14, in particular the south-eastern end of Trench 13. Trench 14 was widened to establish the full extent of the brick manufacturing and an area of 10m by 10m was identified. While a series of small structural features were identified within this area, it may represent a single large brick kiln and other similar structures may be present in the vicinity.</p> <p>AA2: Further evidence of previously unrecorded brick manufacture was found in a number of trenches laid out beside each other in the field to the south of AA1. These included the eastern half of Trenches 17 to 20 and all of Trenches 21 and 22, within an irregular area measuring 150m by 150m.</p> <p>AA3: Further evidence of previously unrecorded brick manufacture was found in Trenches 27 and 28 in Kishoge, in the fields just to the east of the R136.</p> <p>AA4: Three pits, with evidence for burning and charcoal, were identified in Trench 55 in Cappagh just to the east of the R113.</p> <p>AA5: A single large pit, capped in clay and containing charcoal, was identified in Trench 57 in Cappagh just to the east of the R113.</p>

<i>Site name</i>	<i>Licence and author</i>	<i>Summary</i>
		<p>AA6: A single large pit, capped in clay and containing charcoal, was identified in Trench 68 in Cappagh in the fields to the west of the R113.</p> <p>In Clonburris Little and Cappagh, a number of features exposed by the test trenches corresponded to field boundaries indicated on the first edition Ordnance Survey maps but no longer visible on the ground.</p> <p>In Clonburris Little, the boundaries around Clonburris Cottage as indicated on early edition Ordnance Survey maps correspond to features noted in Trenches 42 and 43. These were collapsed limestone and brick walls incorporating significant amounts of modern debris. The suggestion, from the absence of references to the cottage on site in late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century newspaper rental adverts, is that the cottage itself was, at the earliest, nineteenth century in date. There was nothing noted to suggest earlier activity at the site although, given the nature of the landscape, it is likely that buildings were constructed within the driest areas of the surrounding lands and so were the repeated focus of occupation over the years (making them the likely locations for in situ archaeological materials).</p> <p>In Cappagh, in demesne lands to west of Cappagh House, Trenches 72 and 76 exposed linear boundary features that correspond to field boundaries indicated on earlier edition Ordnance Survey maps but that are no longer visible on the ground.</p>

Appendix 3: Photographic record



Plate 1: View of Ashwood housing estate from the subject site, facing south



Plate 2: View of centre of site with uncut grass and electricity poles, facing north



Plate 3: View of southeast extent of the subject site, facing east



Plate 4: View of the subject site, facing northwest



Plate 5: Detail of modern services within the subject site



Plate 6: View of 10th Lock of the Grand Canal to north of the subject site, facing east



Plate 7: View of the subject site, facing southeast



Plate 8: View of the northern margins of subject site, facing southwest



Plate 9: View of area of the subject site with electricity poles, facing east