
Appendix A20.1 Recorded Archaeological Sites

APPENDIX A20.1 – RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

0.1 Dublin City Recorded Archaeological Sites

AH No.	AH01
RMP No.	DU018-020
Statutory protection	RMP
Townland	Dublin North City, Dublin South City
Parish	Various
Barony	Dublin
Classification	Historic Town
ITM Ref	715076/733907
Dist. from proposed development	0m
Description	This RMP covers the medieval and much of the post-medieval elements of the City of Dublin
Source	SMR File

AH No.	AH01.1
RMP No.	DU018-020501
Statutory protection	RMP
Townland	Talbot Street
Parish	St Mary's
Barony	Dublin
Classification	Mill, unclassified
ITM Ref	716380/734880
Dist. from proposed development	20m northwest
Description	Gilbert Mabbot erected a watermill here in 1674. Mabbot's mill-pond and land extended back from the present Talbot Street to what is Montgomery Street (Dillon Cosgrave 1909, 88). The presence of a large tidal millpond close by suggest that the mill was tidal. This area has since been built over leaving no surface remains.
Source	SMR File

0.2 Fingal County Recorded Archaeological Sites

AH No.	AH02
RMP No.	DU014-043
Statutory protection	No
Townland	Castleknock (Without Phoenix Park)
Parish	Castleknock
Barony	Castleknock
Classification	Burial ground
ITM Ref	709432/738253
Dist. from proposed development	c. 188m N
Description	The 1938 OS map locates the burials ground next the River Road cottages. The finding of a skeleton and two skulls in a field near the river Tolka were first reported to the National Museum of Ireland by the Garda Sergeant at Blanchardstown in 1937. In 1938 the National Museum led an excavation there. About one third of the site was excavated and almost 400 skeletons of men, women and children were uncovered and removed for examination. Blue and white glass beads, a lignite ring, bronze pins, flint arrowheads and some iron objects were found with them. A silver coin of Eadgar of England dated AD 967 was also found indicating the site was in use in the 10th century (NMI Topo Files). Currently a field of pasture.
Source	SMR File

AH No.	AH03
RMP No.	DU017-005
Statutory protection	RMP
Townland	Porterstown
Parish	Castleknock
Barony	Castleknock
Classification	Ringfort - unclassified
ITM Ref	706160/736873
Dist. from proposed development	c. 131m SE
Description	<p>An aerial photograph (CUCAP, AVS 30) shows cropmark evidence for a roughly circular enclosure (diam. c. 40m). This site was partially excavated in 1990 prior to the development of Porterstown church car park (Cotter 1991, 27). The fosse visible on the aerial photograph was located. It was round-bottomed (Wth 2.5-3m; D 1.25m) and the fill was sterile except for some animal bone. Possible evidence for an opening in the east was detected. Overall, the archaeological remains indicate that the site is a levelled ringfort. A gully and some post-holes which produced a sherd of Bronze Age pottery indicate that there was earlier activity at the site.</p> <p>The site was subject to geophysical survey (Licence no. 06R180) which defined the extent of the ringfort, the eastern limit of which, extends under the playing pitches that adjoin the carpark (Krahn 2006). A sports club had been constructed further south, being accessed by a pathway that traverses the site. It is unknown if insertion of services had any effect.</p>
Source	SMR File

AH No.	AH04
RMP No.	DU013-018
Statutory protection	RMP

Townland	Kellystown
Parish	Clonsilla
Barony	Castleknock
Classification	Barrow - ring-barrow
ITM Ref	705030/738047
Dist. from proposed development	Within proposed development
Description	Situated beside the railway line at Greenmount in the paddock are three conjoined circular features, comprising external bank (av. dims. Wth 2.5m; H 0.6m), internal fosse (av. dims. Wth 2m; D 0.25m) and raised interiors (av. ext. diams.11m). Test excavation (Licence no. 06E0348) was undertaken to determine the exact nature of three conjoined ringbarrows possible barrows. Testing on the east-west axis located a ditch along the interior of the bank of one of the three conjoined circular embanked features. Its presence strongly suggests that the feature is a type of barrow and, by inference, that the other two circular features belong to the same monument typology (Lynch 2006; https://excavations.ie/report/2006/Dublin/0015328/).
Source	SMR File

AH No.	AH05
RMP No.	DU013-017001
Statutory protection	RMP
Townland	Clonsilla
Parish	Clonsilla
Barony	Castleknock
Classification	Church
ITM Ref	704899/738286
Dist. from proposed development	c. 75m N
Description	The Church of Ireland located on higher ground to the north of a circular graveyard was built in 1846. It reputedly occupies the site of an earlier medieval parish church (Ball 1906, 20-21). There is no visible trace of earlier church.
Source	SMR File

AH No.	AH06
RMP No.	DU013-017002
Statutory protection	RMP
Townland	Clonsilla
Parish	Clonsilla
Barony	Castleknock
Classification	Graveyard
ITM Ref	704888/738262
Dist. from proposed development	c. 49m N
Description	St Mary's church is located on higher ground to the north of a circular graveyard. To rear of the church is the White mausoleum. Between it and the church a parish centre has been erected. The site was subject to archaeological excavation (Licence no. 04E0033) prior to the construction of a parish centre extending north from St Mary's church. A total of 32 burials were uncovered of which 30 were excavated, two being left under the crypt (built 1802)

	boundary wall. The majority of burials appeared to date from the 19th century to mid 20th century (Keith 2004). Graveyard is in use.
Source	SMR File

AH No.	AH07
RMP No.	DU013-017003
Statutory protection	RMP
Townland	Clonsilla
Parish	Clonsilla
Barony	Castleknock
Classification	Graveslab
ITM Ref	704898/738281
Dist. from proposed development	c. 70m N
Description	There is a tombstone in the graveyard of the 19th-century Church of Ireland erected to Frances Lady Newcomen of Sutton d. 1687 (Ball 1906, 20-21). Located south of church aligned the graveslab is recumbent within a tarmacaded area. Extensive cracked the southwest corner of the has been replaced by concrete. Stone is flaking. Lettering hard to make out but for the moss.
Source	SMR File

AH No.	AH08
RMP No.	DU013-047
Statutory protection	No
Townland	Westmanstown (Newcastle By., Lucan Ed)
Parish	Leixlip
Barony	Castleknock
Classification	Ring-ditch
ITM Ref	703286/737757
Dist. from proposed development	c. 86m N
Description	Situated in flat terrain, in a field directly adjacent to the Royal Canal, with views restricted to adjacent fields, is a very regular ring-ditch (overall diam. 9m). The circular interior is enclosed by a continuous ring-ditch and probably represents a levelled barrow. The monument was reported by Jean-Charles Caillère and was identified from Google Earth imagery visible on the 7 May 2019.
Source	SMR File

0.3 County Meath Recorded Archaeological Sites

AH No.	AH09
RMP No.	ME050-032001
Statutory protection	RMP
Townland	Dunboyne
Parish	Dunboyne
Barony	Dunboyne
Classification	Enclosure
ITM Ref	702197/741986
Dist. from proposed development	c. 67m E
Description	Located on a level landscape. The cropmark of a D-shaped enclosure (dims c. 75m NW-SE; c. 40m NE-SW) defined by single fosse features and with straight sides at NW and SE is visible on Bing images (2013). It was first noted by Donal Lucy and is divided across the middle by another ditch feature while there may be an entrance gap on the SW side of the NW paddock. A small ring-ditch (diam. c. 10m) is in the SE enclosure, and it is cut slightly by the cropmark of a modern NE-SW drain. The ring-ditch (ME050-031----) is c. 250m to the N. A gradiometer survey (17R0075) by Earthsound confirmed the presence of this feature and identified some other anomalies, but the monument will be preserved in situ.
Source	SMR File

AH No.	AH10
RMP No.	ME050-032002
Statutory protection	RMP
Townland	Dunboyne
Parish	Dunboyne
Barony	Dunboyne
Classification	Ring-ditch
ITM Ref	702217/741961
Dist. from proposed development	c. 82m E
Description	Located on a level landscape. A small ring-ditch (diam. c. 10m) is visible on Bing images (2013) within a D-shaped enclosure (ME050-032001-). it is cut slightly by the cropmark of a modern NE-SW drain and It was first noted by Donal Lucy. The ring-ditch (ME050-031----) is c. 250m to the N. A gradiometer survey (17R0075) by Earthsould confirmed the presence of this feature and identified some other anomalies, all of which were archaeologically tested (17E0399) by D. McIlreavy (excavations.ie 2017, 431). The defining fosse (Wth of top 1.8-2.8m; D 0.65-0.85m) of this enclosure is round bottomed with a loose brown sandy clay fill. It produced no artefacts where sampled, but two sherds of thirteenth century pottery were recovered in the topsoil. The enclosure will be preserved in situ. (McIlreavy 2017)
Source	SMR File

AH No.	AH11
RMP No.	ME050-031
Statutory protection	RMP
Townland	Dunboyne
Parish	Dunboyne
Barony	Dunboyne

Classification	Ring-ditch
ITM Ref	702101/742238
Dist. from proposed development	c. 95m E
Description	Located on a level landscape. The cropmark of a small ring-ditch (diam. c. 8m) is visible on Bing images (c. 2013). It is also visible on Google Earth (12/07/2013; 24/06/2018), and is located just N of a modern ENE-WSW field bank with drains on either side that is now removed but the drains are visible as cropmark features. The ring-ditch was first noted by Donal Lucy and the enclosure (ME050-032001-) and ring-ditch (ME050-032002-) are c. 250m to the S. A gradiometer survey (17R0075) by Earthsound confirmed the presence of this feature and identified some other anomalies, which were archaeologically tested (17E0399) by D. McIlreavy (excavations.ie 2017:431). This feature was not tested as it will be preserved in situ within the development (McIlreavy 2017).
Source	SMR File

AH No.	AH12
RMP No.	ME050-061
Statutory protection	No
Townland	Dunboyne
Parish	Dunboyne
Barony	Dunboyne
Classification	Pit
ITM Ref	702002/743278
Dist. from proposed development	c. 167m E
Description	Archaeological centre-line testing (04E0489) by R. O'Hara of Testing Area 5 of Contract 1 prior to the construction of the M3 motorway identified archaeological features (excavations.ie: 2004:1191) that were excavated (E003035) by the same archaeologist as Dunboyne 3 in August 2005. A kidney-shaped pit (dims 2.5m x 0.6-1.1m; max. D 0.3m) was filled with two light-grey/brown clays that contained bone flecks and frequent charcoal inclusions. Flint and chert debitage as well as 22 sherds from six vessels, a carinated Neolithic bowl and five Beaker vessels, were recovered, and other sherds had been retrieved in the original testing. Two of the Beaker vessels had comb-impressed lines immediately below the rims, and shell-impressed lines could represent all-over ornament on another Beaker vessel. The charcoal was dominated by samples of ash, with elm, oak, hawthorn and hazel also present. The pit probably represents domestic waste from a settlement in the vicinity that is outside the road-corridor. A fragment of ash charcoal from the secondary fill produced a radiocarbon date of 2576-2341 cal. BC. (O'Hara 2008)
Source	SMR File

AH No.	AH13
RMP No.	ME050-060001
Statutory protection	No
Townland	Dunboyne
Parish	Dunboyne
Barony	Dunboyne
Classification	Structure
ITM Ref	701885/743642
Dist. from proposed development	c. 42m E

Description	<p>Archaeological centre-line testing (04E0489) by R. O'Hara of Testing Area 5 of Contract 1 prior to the construction of the M3 motorway identified archaeological features (excavations.ie: 2004:1191) that were fully excavated (E003034) by the same archaeologist as Dunboyne 2 in August/September 2005. The features were deeply truncated by medieval quarrying, and tree-bowls, possibly from a prehistoric clearance, were also present. Two parallel NW-SE drains c. 1.5m apart run through the excavated area and contained both medieval and post-medieval artefacts. Numerous small finds, including flint and chert flakes, the base of a stone mortar, and an iron arrowhead were retrieved from the ploughsoil. A circular structure, two corn-drying kilns, and evidence of metal-working was recorded.</p> <p>An arc of seven pits enclosed more than half a circular area (int. diam. c. 6.1m) but its S edge had been destroyed by medieval quarrying. The pits are broad shallow ovals (dims 0.9m x 0.6m; D 0.07m to 1.9m x 0.5m; D 0.07m) filled with dark grey/brown silty clays with charcoal flecking. One pit (dims 1.65m x 0.67m; D 0.37m) was less truncated with a similar fill from which a C14 date of 729-262 cal. BC was derived from a piece of blackthorn charcoal. Two smaller pits and a post-hole were less than 1m inside the line of defining pits. The outer pits may have been a drip-gully from the eaves or the slot-trench for the wall of a small circular hut-site. An area of oxidised subsoil (dims 1.5m x 1m) c. 3m to the N was probably a hearth where a Group VI tuff stone axe was found. Two flint flakes were the only (residual) artefacts recovered. (O'Hara 2009, 2-4)</p>
Source	SMR File

AH No.	AH14
RMP No.	ME050-060002
Statutory protection	No
Townland	Dunboyne
Parish	Dunboyne
Barony	Dunboyne
Classification	Kiln - corn-drying
ITM Ref	701890/743637
Dist. from proposed development	c. 45m E
Description	<p>Archaeological centre-line testing (04E0489) by R. O'Hara of Testing Area 5 of Contract 1 prior to the construction of the M3 motorway identified archaeological features (excavations.ie: 2004:1191) that were fully excavated (E003034) by the same archaeologist as Dunboyne 2 in August/September 2005. The features were deeply truncated by medieval quarrying, and tree-bowls, possibly from a prehistoric clearance, were also present. Two parallel NW-SE drains c. 1.5m apart run through the excavated area and contained both medieval and post-medieval artefacts. Numerous small finds, including flint and chert flakes, the base of a stone mortar, and an iron arrowhead were retrieved from the ploughsoil. A circular structure, two corn-drying kilns, and evidence of metal-working was recorded.</p> <p>The remains of two oval kilns (dims 1.39m x 0.68m; D 0.26m: 1.02m x 0.68m; D 0.26m) were located c. 5-6m NW and E of the structure (ME050-060----). They both had oxidized bases where charred wheat, hazel and cherry were present, although barley was dominant. A fragment of alder charcoal from the smaller of the kilns yielded a C14 date of 401-206 cal. BC. (O'Hara 2009, 5)</p>
Source	SMR File

AH No.	AH15
RMP No.	ME050-060003
Statutory protection	No
Townland	Dunboyne
Parish	Dunboyne
Barony	Dunboyne

Classification	Furnace
ITM Ref	701915/743647
Dist. from proposed development	c. 71m E
Description	<p>Archaeological centre-line testing (04E0489) by R. O'Hara of Testing Area 5 of Contract 1 prior to the construction of the M3 motorway identified archaeological features (excavations.ie: 2004:1191) that were fully excavated (E003034) by the same archaeologist as Dunboyne 2 in August/September 2005. The features were deeply truncated by medieval quarrying, and tree-bowls, possibly from a prehistoric clearance, were also present. Two parallel NW-SE drains c. 1.5m apart run through the excavated area and contained both medieval and post-medieval artefacts. Numerous small finds, including flint and chert flakes, the base of a stone mortar, and an iron arrowhead were retrieved from the ploughsoil. A circular structure, two corn-drying kilns, and evidence of metal-working was recorded.</p> <p>Two Ironworking bowl-furnaces were c. 32 and c. 37m ENE of the structure. A small furnace bottom (diam. 0.25m; D 0.08m) was c. 5m E of a large furnace (diam. 1m; D 0.1m). Both had oxidised bases and were filled with loose black/grey clays with hazel charcoal and metal waste. A date cannot be ascribed to them. (O'Hara 2009, 5)</p>
Source	SMR File

AH No.	AH16
RMP No.	ME050-059
Statutory protection	No
Townland	Bennetstown
Parish	Dunboyne
Barony	Dunboyne
Classification	Burnt mound
ITM Ref	701775/743772
Dist. from proposed development	c. 8m E
Description	<p>Situated on a slightly undulating landscape on the lip of the W edge of the floodplain of the meandering N-S River Tolka, which is c. 40m to the E. Centre-line testing (04E0488) by R. O'Hara on the Dunboyne link road (R157) to the M3 (excavations.ie 2004:1183) identified a spread of broken and burnt stone that was fully excavated (E003025) by R. Elliott in February 2006 as Bennetstown 1 (excavations.ie 2006:1507). A crescent-shaped mound of broken and burnt stone with a charcoal enriched matrix in two large sections (dims 10m; 5m; T 0.2m: 2.8m x 1.3m; T 0.3m) was interwoven with silt layers and partly washed out. Charred grains and seeds, including nettle and fruitstones of alder were recovered from the mound, and a sample of alder produced a C14 date of 1620-1440 cal. BC.</p> <p>The mound was associated with features, some pre-dating and others post-dating its construction. At the centre of the area was a concentration of stake and post-holes, some of which had been removed before they filled up with burnt mound material. Beneath the mound there were some small pits (diam. c. 0.5-1m; D 0.2-0.4m), from which environmentally rich samples were recovered but none could be identified as a trough. However, a large N-S modern service trench (Wth c. 9m) immediately to the E may have destroyed any trough.</p> <p>The largest circular pit (diam. 2.8m; max. D 0.6m) post-dated an alluvial layer that covered the burnt mound. It had a step (D 0.25m) covered in a charcoal-rich layer with burnt bone and charred wheat but mostly charred hazel and alder, occupying its E half. A sample of alder returned a C 14 date of 1050-1270 cal. AD. The topmost layer included burnt clay, which might have derived from a superstructure. Another post-alluvium pit (diam. 1.48-1.6m; D 0.4m) had a clay lining with frequent charcoal and burnt clay inclusions. It would have been watertight and may have functioned as a plunging pool from metalworking, but absolutely no waste from metal was found. A sample from this produced a C14 date of 1030-1230 cal. AD, but the fill was a grey silty clay with only occasional charcoal inclusions. Only a few flint artefacts were recovered. (Elliott and Ginn 2008)</p>
Source	SMR File

AH No.	AH17
RMP No.	ME050-057
Statutory protection	No
Townland	Bennetstown
Parish	Dunboyne
Barony	Dunboyne
Classification	Excavation - miscellaneous
ITM Ref	701490/743915
Dist. from proposed development	c. 132m W
Description	Situated on the E-facing slope of a rise in a fairly level landscape. Centre-line testing (04E0488) by R. O'Hara on the Dunboyne link road (R157) to the M3 (excavations.ie 2004:1183) identified archaeological features that were fully excavated (E003027) by R. Elliott in February and March 2006 as Bennetstown 3 (excavations.ie 2006:1509). A group of eight post-holes (diam. 0.2-0.6m; D 0.2-0.66m) from which most of the posts had been removed rather than being burnt or left to rot form a rough rectangular structure (max. int. dims 4.3m NE-SW; 2.6m NW-SE) that might have been open (Wth c. 1.1m) on the NW side. Two small pits (dims 0.67m x 0.32m; D 0.16m: diam. 0.37-0.39m; D 0.13m) were just to the W and two patches of burnt clay (dims 1.2m x 0.7m; T 0.1m: 0.63m x 0.24m; T 0.07m) 11m to the NW may be the remains of hearths. There were four other pits (dims 0.69m x 0.41m; D 0.3m to 1.15m x 1.04m; D 0.17m) c. 20m to the W, some with charcoal and burnt bone inclusions, and a curving trench (dims 2m x 0.5m; D 0.09m) could represent a slot-trench for a hut-site but there is no further evidence of it. A charcoal sample from its fill produced a C14 date of 1490-1310 cal. BC, which accords well with a sherd of coarse pottery from the same context. (Elliott and Ginn 2008)
Source	SMR File

AH No.	AH18
RMP No.	ME050-058
Statutory protection	No
Townland	Bennetstown
Parish	Dunboyne
Barony	Dunboyne
Classification	Burnt mound
ITM Ref	701594/743995
Dist. from proposed development	c. 101m W
Description	Situated in the valley of the N-S Tolka or Tullaghanoge River, with a canalised NW-SE section of the stream just to the NE, although the original meandering stream is c. 50m to the NE. Centre-line testing (04E0488) by R. O'Hara on the Dunboyne link road (R157) to the M3 (excavations.ie 2004:1183) identified a spread of dark soil that was partially excavated (E003026) by R. Elliott in January 2006 as Bennetstown 2 (excavations.ie 2006:1508). It consisted of a spread (dims 11.5m N-S; 4.5m E-W; T 0.2m plus) of black silty clay with burnt and broken stones that extended outside the excavated area to the NW. It was over a black/brown clay peat, into which a small pit (dims 0.4m x 0.34m; D 0.12m) had been cut, and it was covered by alluvial layers of silt. A rectangular pit (dims c. 1.7m x c. 0.5m plus; D 0.23) that cut into the top of the burnt mound was modern, and a sample of charcoal from the mound produced a C14 date of 2460-2200 cal. BC. No trough was recognised but much of the monument lies outside the excavated area to the NW. (Elliott and Ginn 2008)
Source	SMR File

AH No.	AH19
RMP No.	ME050-056001
Statutory protection	No
Townland	Pace
Parish	Dunboyne
Barony	Dunboyne
Classification	Kiln - corn-drying
ITM Ref	701799/744162
Dist. from proposed development	c. 113m E
Description	Situated within the valley of the Tolka River, with a meandering NNW-SSE section of the stream c. 150m to the SW, and a relict pond just to the W. Archaeological centre-line testing (04E0490) by R. O'Hara of Testing area 6 of Contract 1 of the M3 motorway identified a spread of deposits (excavations.ie: 2004:1232) that were fully excavated (E003031) by R. Elliott (excavations.ie 2005:1229) as Pace 1 in September to November 2005. What was thought to have been a spread of burnt mound material proved to be natural riverine gravels, but a total of 24 pits (dims 0.34m x 0.26m; D 0.24 to 2.05m x 2.03m; D 0.16m) were recorded as well as numerous stake and post-holes, and a cereal-drying kiln. The pits were filled with a grey/brown/orange clayey silt with inclusions of pebbles, but charcoal flecks, largely hazel, were present in only 11 pits. A sample of hazel from one pit produced a C14 date of 2461-2155 cal. BC. Water-logged remains of thistle and grass were recorded in two pits, and animal bones were recovered from six, a sample of which provided a radiocarbon date of 924-806 cal. BC. There were few artefacts recovered from the pits, but sherds of likely Late Bronze Age pottery and a fragment of a clay mould of a bladed weapon were recovered as well as flint debitage and a cockle shell. There were 15 post-holes and 175 stake-holes, but no pattern is discernible amongst the post-holes, and the stake-holes clustered, together with the pits, at the W end of a ditch (Wth 0.5-0.55m; D 0.24m) that terminated at the edge of a pond. Post-medieval material was recovered from the upper fill of this drain. (Elliott et al. 2008)
Source	SMR File

AH No.	AH20
RMP No.	ME050-056
Statutory protection	No
Townland	Pace
Parish	Dunboyne
Barony	Dunboyne
Classification	Excavation - miscellaneous
ITM Ref	701771/744170
Dist. from proposed development	c. 84m E
Description	Situated within the valley of the Tolka River, with a meandering NNW-SSE section of the stream c. 150m to the SW, and a relict pond just to the W. Archaeological centre-line testing (04E0490) by R. O'Hara of Testing area 6 of Contract 1 of the M3 motorway identified a spread of deposits (excavations.ie: 2004:1232) that were fully excavated (E003031) by R. Elliott (excavations.ie 2005:1229) as Pace 1 in September to November 2005. What was thought to have been a spread of burnt mound material proved to be natural riverine gravels, but a total of 24 pits (dims 0.34m x 0.26m; D 0.24 to 2.05m x 2.03m; D 0.16m) were recorded as well as numerous stake and post-holes, and a cereal-drying kiln. The pits were filled with a grey/brown/orange clayey silt with inclusions of pebbles, but charcoal flecks, largely hazel, were present in only 11 pits. A sample of hazel from one pit produced a C14 date of 2461-2155 cal. BC. Water-logged remains of thistle and grass were recorded in two pits, and animal bones were recovered from six, a sample of which provided a radiocarbon date of 924-806 cal. BC. There were few artefacts recovered from the pits, but sherds of likely Late Bronze Age pottery and a fragment of a clay mould of a bladed weapon were recovered as

	well as flint debitage and a cockle shell. There were 15 post-holes and 175 stake-holes, but no pattern is discernible amongst the post-holes, and the stake-holes clustered, together with the pits, at the W end of a ditch (Wth 0.5-0.55m; D 0.24m) that terminated at the edge of a pond. Post-medieval material was recovered from the upper fill of this drain. (Elliott et al. 2008)
Source	SMR File

0.4 County Kildare Recorded Archaeological Sites

AH No.	AH21
RMP No.	KD006-003001
Statutory protection	RMP
Townland	Confey
Parish	Confey
Barony	North Salt
Classification	Graveyard
ITM Ref	700904/737321
Dist. from proposed development	c. 132m
Description	In open level pasture, separated from Confey Castle (KD006-004----), c. 160m to the ENE, by a small S-flowing stream which is spanned by a small bridge, and within a possible field system (KD006-017----). A medieval church (KD006-003----) stands at the N end of the graveyard which is shown on the 1st ed. (1838) of the OS 6-inch map as a sub-rectangular area (dims. L c. 40m N-S; Wth c. 30m) which was extended significantly (L plus c. 140m) to abutt the road to the S as shown on the latest ed. (1939) of the OS 6-inch map, and was subsequently extended again, to the E (Wth plus c. 50m) to its present limits. The graveyard is enclosed by a mortared stone wall and the earlier burials occur at the N end, around and to S of the church. Legible gravemarkers date from the 18th century to the present-day and Colgan and Cormack (2004-5, 502-535) have published a survey of the gravestones.
Source	SMR File

AH No.	AH22
RMP No.	KD011-007
Statutory protection	RMP
Townland	Leixlip
Parish	Leixlip
Barony	North Salt
Classification	Ritual site - holy well
ITM Ref	699387/736650
Dist. from proposed development	c. 27m W
Description	At the N foot of a short, moderately steep slope on the W bank of the Royal Canal. According to Jackson (1979-80, 160) the well is not associated with any specific saint but is believed locally to be near the site of a monastery. It is associated with a cure for sore eyes and is traditionally visited during August when rags are sometimes left on the bushes and briars beside it. A large, square, water-filled pool (L 9m; Wth 9m) is open towards the NW and NE but is enclosed by well-built, mortared stone walling on the SE and SW. No trace of an associated rag-tree/bush.
Source	SMR File

AH No.	AH23
RMP No.	KD011-054
Statutory protection	No
Townland	Collinstown (Leixlip Ed)
Parish	Leixlip
Barony	North Salt

Classification	Habitation Site
ITM Ref	698593/736810
Dist. from proposed development	c. 250m N
Description	<p>Eighteen potential archaeological sites were found during monitoring of topsoil-stripping on the Celbridge Interchange, from April to December 2001 (Licence no. 01E0306). Most were resolved through subsequent excavation. The scheme was approximately 4km in length and ran from Celbridge to Leixlip through gently undulating land with a mixture of arable, pasture and woodland. The southern part of the scheme runs through an area heavily influenced by 18th-century landscape design, with avenues, woodland and tree-lined field boundaries centred on the early 18th-century house at Castletown.</p> <p>This site (Site 16) was divided into three phases: Phase 1, the earliest, consisted of all features which cut the natural subsoil. Phase 2 was the large northerly orientated ditch, and Phase 3 was the final phase of ploughing. Phases 1 and 2 may be contemporary but as explained below, have been dealt with separately.</p> <p>Nine features were identified in Phase 1, mostly concentrated in the north-western area of the site. In the north-western sector there was a hearth feature, two shallow post-holes, two pits and a possible post-hole. In the south-eastern quadrant there was a linear cut and an oval pit. In the south-western corner was an oval cut. These features suggest a habitation site of some kind. There was, however, no obvious pattern to the post-holes nor enough of them to suggest a structure. The two post- or stake-holes close to the hearth may have been associated with it. Burnt and unburnt bone was found in the pit close to the hearth. It may have been a rubbish-pit. It was truncated on its southern side by a plough-furrow.</p> <p>Two pits, 0.35m apart, were found in the southern area of the site. Burnt and unburnt bone was found in the fills of one of them. Burnt bone and a sherd of medieval pottery were found in pit C23. The sherd was the only artefact from this phase and therefore suggests a medieval terminus post quem for it.</p> <p>Phase 2 is represented by a large northerly orientated ditch which cut through the entire site. It did not truncate any of the features described in Phase 1 so may be contemporary with them. It had a C-shaped profile in the south and a rounded V-shaped profile in the north. The fills varied from north to south. The fills of the ditch produced animal bone, cremated bone and two fragments of human skull. The skull fragments were found at the base of the ditch, along with 23 cattle-sized vertebrae fragments. Other cattle parts included a molar, a horn core, a humerus, a metacarpal and a metatarsal. These disarticulated bones were probably dumped into the ditch when it was open. The only artefact found in the ditch fills was an iron blade. Five fragments of cremated animal bone were found in the same fill as the blade.</p> <p>This feature seems to have been a boundary ditch. It does not correspond to any ditches marked on the first edition OS 6-inch map so must pre-date the early 19th century.</p> <p>Phase 3 is represented by nine plough-furrows. They ran across the site from east to west and truncated the large ditch and some other features. They varied in width from 0.8m to 0.3m. Several post-medieval artefacts were found in the furrow fills, including pottery sherds, glass, clay pipe fragments and a nail. A flint flake was found in fill C12. Other artefacts were found in the topsoil during cleaning. These included a silver button, nails and two flint flakes. (www.excavations.ie)</p>
Source	SMR File

AH No.	AH24
RMP No.	KD011-055
Statutory protection	No
Townland	Collinstown (Leixlip Ed)
Parish	Leixlip
Barony	North Salt
Classification	Excavation - miscellaneous
ITM Ref	698560/736765
Dist. from proposed development	c. 204m N

Description	<p>Eighteen potential archaeological sites were found during monitoring of topsoil-stripping on the Celbridge Interchange, from April to December 2001 (Licence no. 01E0306). Most were resolved through subsequent excavation. The scheme was approximately 4km in length and ran from Celbridge to Leixlip through gently undulating land with a mixture of arable, pasture and woodland. The southern part of the scheme runs through an area heavily influenced by 18th-century landscape design, with avenues, woodland and tree-lined field boundaries centred on the early 18th-century house at Castletown.</p> <p>This site (Site 17) lay 15.4m to the south-east of Site 16 (KD011-054----). The area measured 6m by 4m and was visible as two charcoal-rich deposits. The site can be divided into two phases. Phase 1 is represented by a northerly orientated bottle-shaped cut. It was 4m in total length and 1.08m wide in the oval part. The 1.3m southern projection was 0.25m wide. It was dug into the natural subsoil. It had vertical sides in the flue and gradual concave sides in the main oval section. The base was flat. The main, widest, part of the cut had eight fills. Some of these fills partly filled the flue; two were confined to the flue only. The fills were rich in charcoal and ash, and some contained burnt clay and bone.</p> <p>At first it was thought that this feature might have been a corn-drying kiln. A portion of one of the charcoal-rich fills was sieved in an attempt to identify some charred seed remains. None were found. All the identified fragments of bone found in the fills were of juvenile pig and had been burned at 300-600°C. Because of the ash deposits and cremated bone fragments it can be suggested that this feature was a pig-roasting pit. It is not possible to determine whether it is contemporary with the features on Site 16. Phase 2 is represented by an east-west-running furrow, probably contemporary with the furrows on Site 16 to the north. (www.excavations.ie)</p>
Source	SMR File

AH No.	AH25
RMP No.	KD011-056
Statutory protection	No
Townland	Collinstown (Leixlip Ed)
Parish	Leixlip
Barony	North Salt
Classification	Kiln
ITM Ref	698344/736807
Dist. from proposed development	c. 144m N
Description	<p>Eighteen potential archaeological sites were found during monitoring of topsoil-stripping on the Celbridge Interchange, from April to December 2001 (Licence no. 01E0306). Most were resolved through subsequent excavation. The scheme was approximately 4km in length and ran from Celbridge to Leixlip through gently undulating land with a mixture of arable, pasture and woodland. The southern part of the scheme runs through an area heavily influenced by 18th-century landscape design, with avenues, woodland and tree-lined field boundaries centred on the early 18th-century house at Castletown.</p> <p>This site (Site 18) comprised a stone-lined kiln, a possible wall and a possible drain. There was no direct stratigraphic relationship between the kiln and the wall. Evidence was found for two phases of kiln use. The first phase was found under the stone phase (Phase 2) and was sealed off from it by a deposit into which the structural stones of Phase 2 were set. A charcoal deposit at the base of the kiln cut represented this phase. The second phase of the kiln was of stone set in a keyhole-shaped cut. The single course of roughly hewn stones was set along the circumference of the bowl in C23, with a 0.8m gap at the flue. The largest stones were placed at the neck of the flue. The cut was orientated in a north-westerly direction. It was 2m wide in the bowl area and 0.8m in the flue section. Its sides were almost vertical while the flue sloped gently down into the bowl. C18 was a charcoal deposit found at the base of the kiln. It has been sampled for cereal remains and other environmental evidence. C6 represents the destruction phase of the kiln and was confined to within the kiln. It contained some stones that might originally have been part of the kiln structure. Burnt and unburnt animal bone, a sherd of medieval pottery and post-medieval pottery were found in it. A wall survived to the north-west of the kiln as a single course, one stone wide for most of its length but two stones wide at its north-eastern end. The destruction phase of this feature is represented by a deposit of loose stone found along the south-eastern edge of the surviving section. The wall may have functioned as a windbreak for the kiln.</p>

	It is not possible to establish by artefacts the date of the kiln's use since none were found associated with those phases. Since post-medieval pottery sherds were found in the destruction level it could be suggested that it had a post-medieval destruction date. The presence of two sherds of medieval pottery on site indicates medieval activity in the vicinity or possibly a date for use of the kiln. (www.excavations.ie)
Source	SMR File

AH No.	AH26
RMP No.	KD011-053
Statutory protection	No
Townland	Easton
Parish	Leixlip
Barony	North Salt
Classification	Fulacht fia
ITM Ref	698422/736550
Dist. from proposed development	c. 21m S
Description	<p>Eighteen potential archaeological sites were found during monitoring of topsoil-stripping on the Celbridge Interchange, from April to December 2001 (Licence no. 01E0306). The scheme was approximately 4km in length and ran from Celbridge to Leixlip through gently undulating land with a mixture of arable, pasture and woodland. The southern part of the scheme runs through an area heavily influenced by 18th-century landscape design, with avenues, woodland and tree-lined field boundaries centred on the early 18th-century house at Castletown.</p> <p>This site (Site 15) prior to excavation consisted of a flat spread of heat-fractured stones measuring 14m by 4.5m. This spread was cut in two by a linear feature running north-east/south-west; this later proved to be a post-medieval boundary ditch. A modern water pipe was also found to be cutting across the site on its northern edge. The spread measured between 0.05m and 0.1m in thickness and sealed numerous features. Four rectangular troughs were uncovered, two pits, five post-holes and 21 stake-holes. Most of the latter were located on the southern edge of the site. (www.excavations.ie)</p>
Source	SMR File

AH No.	AH27
RMP No.	KD006-006
Statutory protection	RMP
Townland	Kilmacredock Lower
Parish	Kilmacredock
Barony	North Salt
Classification	Ringfort - rath
ITM Ref	696960/736940
Dist. from proposed development	c. 250m S
Description	On a slight rise in gently undulating pasture. A circular area (int. diam. 26m) is defined by a low earthen bank (Wth 1.5m; int H 0.2m; ext. H 0.6m) and a broad but shallow outer fosse (Wth 4m; D 0.2m). A gap at E may mark the original entrance. The nettle-grown interior slopes gently down to E. There is a possible standing stone site (KD006-010----) c. 90m to the SE.
Source	SMR File

AH No.	AH28
RMP No.	KD006-012
Statutory protection	RMP
Townland	Donaghmore
Parish	Donaghmore
Barony	North Salt
Classification	Enclosure
ITM Ref	696318/737141
Dist. from proposed development	c. 189m S
Description	In open, gently undulating pasture, c. 200m SE of an ecclesiastical site (KD006-005001-). Visible on an aerial photograph (GSI 614-3) as the cropmark of a possible rectangular enclosure. No visible surface trace of a monument was found (SMR file).
Source	SMR File

AH No.	AH31
RMP No.	KD006-005001-4
Statutory protection	RMP
Townland	Donaghmore
Parish	Donaghmore
Barony	North Salt
Classification	Ecclesiastical enclosure, church, graveyard, ogham stone
ITM Ref	696269/73287
Dist. from proposed development	c. 52m S
Description	According to Gwynn and Hadcock (1970, 380), this is 'Domhnach-mor-maige-luadat' ("the great church of Nuadhat's plain (Maynooth)") where St Erc, a disciple of the 6th century St Senan, was bishop, and the 'Donagh' (Domhnach) element in the townland name does suggest a possible Patrician foundation. In open, gently undulating pasture immediately S of Carton Demesne, and separated from it by the Royal Canal, a railway line and road. A very poorly preserved large, roughly circular, outer enclosure (est. diam. c. 130m) is defined by a low, earthen bank (Wth 5m; H 0.25m) NE-E-S, with traces of an external fosse (Wth 7m; D 0.6m) between E and S. The enclosing elements stop at S where the site is approached and entered by an apparently contemporary, embanked roadway (Wth 6-7m; traceable ext. L 52m N-S) defined on each side by an earthen bank (Wth 3.5m; H 0.4m) which widens (Wth 8.5m) just inside the outer enclosure and runs towards to a central area (int L 28m N-S) occupied by a roughly oval-shaped graveyard (KD006-005004-) which is the original location of an ogham stone (KD006-005002-) and which contains a medieval church (KD006-005002-), and which may overlie the site of an original inner enclosure (est. diam. c. 60m NW-SE; c. 45m NE-SW). There is no obvious visible surface trace of an outer enclosing element from S-W-NE, but traces may survive under the railway embankment between N and NE. The SE sector of the interior is sub-divided by a low earthen bank (Wth 4m; H 0.5m; L 36.5m NW-SE) running between the two enclosures (CUCAP ATA028, 1967; AYR049/050, 1969; Killanin and Duignan 1967, 372)
Source	SMR File

AH No.	AH33
RMP No.	KD005-014
Statutory protection	RMP
Townland	Maynooth

Parish	Laraghbryan
Barony	North Salt
Classification	Architectural feature
ITM Ref	693737/737556
Dist. from proposed development	c. 178m N
Description	In the grounds of St Patricks College, Maynooth. An 18th century Church of Ireland schoolhouse contains a medieval doorway (Wth 1.03m; H 2.4m) which is chiefly of granite and has a segmented fluted arch of five 'orders', and a medieval twin-light window with hood-moulding, of granite with limestone repairs. Both reputedly came from the Earl of Kildare's Council House (KD005-013----) which formed part of the Maynooth castle complex (KD005-015----) and which was demolished c. 1780, according to the Fourth Duke of Leinster (1891-5,321)
Source	SMR File

AH No.	AH34
RMP No.	KD005-009001
Statutory protection	RMP
Townland	Laraghbryan East
Parish	Laraghbryan
Barony	North Salt
Classification	Ecclesiastical site
ITM Ref	692219/737732
Dist. from proposed development	c. 200m ENE
Description	The site was an early monastic foundation associated with St Senan (possibly of Scattery Island, Co Clare). The death of its abbot Glaindibur is recorded in AD 767 and its oratory was burnt and plundered by the 'men of Meath' in AD 1036 and again in AD 1040. (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 396). Because of it's location on a major route way, it was, according to McSweeney (1940, 125), a monastic rest house for pilgrims and clerics passing E and W. A medieval church (KD005-009002-) and graveyard (KD005-009002-) are likely to stand on, or close to, the early monastery, of which no visible surface trace survives; except for a small portion of a possibly associated enclosure (KD005-021----) c. 250m to the NE. According to the OSL (Herity 2002, 15-16) Archdall records the death of the First Earl of Kildare at Laraghbryan in AD 1316.
Source	SMR File

AH No.	AH35
RMP No.	KD005-009002
Statutory protection	RMP
Townland	Laraghbryan East
Parish	Laraghbryan
Barony	North Salt
Classification	Church
ITM Ref	692229/737743
Dist. from proposed development	c. 200m ENE
Description	The church is mentioned in Strongbow's confirmation of the Glendalough possessions as belonging to Glendalough in 1173, and was later subservient to St. Mary's Maynooth

Source	SMR File
Description	(KD005-016----) with which it was united in 1518. According to the OSL (Herity 2002, 15-16) Archdall records the death of the First Earl of Kildare at Laraghbryan in AD 1316. It was in good condition in 1615, and in 1630, although by the latter date the chancel was 'uncovered' (IHR 1941a, 47-8; IHS, 98). Stands to SW of centre of a graveyard (KD005-009003-). A fairly well-preserved, but completely ivy-clad, rectangular structure (int. dims. L 24.9m E-W; Wth 5.9m) built of coursed, limestone blocks (walls av. T 0.8m) with roughly dressed quoins, comprises a nave (int. dims. L 14m; Wth 5.9m) and slightly narrower chancel (int. dims. L 10.9m; Wth 5.35m), with a later, three-storied, rectangular tower (int. dims. L 3.5m E-W ; Wth 2.5m: wall T 0.6m) abutting the W gable wall. The nave can be entered through either of two, almost opposing, ope near the W ends of the N (Wth 3.5m) and S walls (Wth 3.3m), which are probably enlarged original doorways. The nave is lit by one window in the N wall and two in the S wall; all tall, pointed-arched and set in broadly splaying, round-arched embrasures and probably 14thC in date, and plaster survives on the wall faces. The slightly narrower chancel has a modern burial vault inserted into its E end where the original E window is robbed-out. It is lit by one window in the N wall and three in the S, one of which is now blocked-up, all similar to those in the nave. There are two doorways in the N wall. The more easterly one (Wth 1.5m) appears to be a later insertion into an older window ope opposite a similar ope in the S wall, while the more westerly one (Wth 1.8m) is almost opposite a third doorway (Wth 1.3m) which also appears to be a later insertion into an older window ope into which a single light, cusped ogee-headed window head with hood-moulding, and concave jambs (15thC?) was previously inserted, in the S wall. The later tower is entered from the nave through a low, narrow (Wth 0.87m) round-headed doorway. The ground-floor is lit by a loop in the SW angle from where a lintelled intramural stairs leads to first-floor level which is lit by a loop in the N and S walls and contains a wall-cupboard in the N wall. A spiral stairs in the NW angle leads to second-floor level which is lit by a loop in the SW angle.

AH No.	AH36
RMP No.	KD005-009003
Statutory protection	RMP
Townland	Laraghbryan East
Parish	Laraghbryan
Barony	North Salt
Classification	Graveyard
ITM Ref	692240/737748
Dist. from proposed development	c. 200m ENE
Description	On level, improved pasture c. 50m N of the Lyreen River, possibly on the site of an Early Christian monastery (KD005-009001-), with traces of a possibly associated enclosure (KD005-021-) c. 250m to the NE, and c. 200m S of a possible castle site (KD005-008----). A large, sub-rectangular roadside graveyard (dims. L c. 90m E-W; Wth c. 80m N-S) is enclosed by a well-built mortared stone wall. It contains a medieval church (KD005-009002-) to SW of centre. Legible burial markers date from the 18th century to the present-day. Archaeological monitoring (Licence no. 97E0390) of the excavation of a gas pipeline trench along the road verge immediately S of the graveyard revealed previously disturbed ground but no archaeological deposits. (www.excavations.ie)
Source	SMR File

AH No.	AH37
RMP No.	KD005-033
Statutory protection	No
Townland	Maws
Parish	Laraghbryan
Barony	North Salt

Classification	Barrow - unclassified
ITM Ref	690026/738679
Dist. from proposed development	Within proposed development
Description	Cropmark of small circular-shaped enclosure (approx. diam. 13m) visible on Google earth aerial imagery. See attached image taken from Google Earth.
Source	SMR File

AH No.	AH37
RMP No.	KD005-003
Statutory protection	RMP
Townland	Branganstown
Parish	Kilcock
Barony	Ikeathy and Oughterany
Classification	Ring-ditch
ITM Ref	689402/739061
Dist. from proposed development	Within proposed development
Description	In gently undulating tillage. Visible on a 1970 aerial photograph (CUCAP BDH 31) as the cropmark of a small circular area defined by a fosse (est. max. diam. c. 15m), probably a ring-ditch or ploughed-out ringbarrow. No visible surface trace survives, although there is a slight rise in the field at the location (SMR file).
Source	SMR File