

RECEIVED: 25/03/2025

Appendix I

Cultural Heritage

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APPENDIX 12.1

REFERENCE MATERIAL AND CONSULTED DOCUMENTARY SOURCES

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APPENDIX 12.2

CLASSIFICATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS

A number of monument types and structures have been identified within the defined Cultural Heritage Study Area defined in Chapter 12. These are described below in Appendix 12.3. What follows is a brief introduction, describing the main characteristics and the broad cultural and chronological context of such monument types.

CLASSIFICATION	SCOPE NOTE
Barrow – Mound Barrow	A circular or oval, level or slightly raised area (less than m above external ground level) defined by a fosse; generally less than 20m in diameter. They are often found in clusters or in association with other barrow types. They are finery monuments that may date to the Neolithic (c. 4000-2400 BC) but more usually date to the Bronze/Iron Ages (c. 2400 BC – AD 400)
Bawn	A courtyard of a medieval house, tower house or fortified house (12 th – 17 th centuries AD). There are some instances where the bawn survives but the building it was constructed to defend does not.
Castle – Tower House	A fortified residence in the form of a tower, usually four or five storeys high, and for the most part more rectangular than square in plan. They were constructed by a lord or landowner and often partially or completely enclosed by a bawn. The majority date to the 15 th and 16 th centuries AD.
Church	A building used for public Christian worship. These may be on any date from c. 500 AD onwards
Deserted Settlement - Medieval	An abandoned medieval settlement dating from the 13th century – 1550 AD consisting of a group of houses in close proximity with associated land plots, associated with a parish church and/or castle or tower house, often evident as earthworks.
Enclosure	An area defined by an enclosing element (e.g. bank, wall, fosse, scarp), or indicated as such cartographically, and occurring in a variety of shapes and sizes, possessing no diagnostic features which would allow classification within another monument category. These may date to any period from prehistory onwards. Enclosures with a diameter greater than 70m are classed as Large Enclosures.
Graveyard	The burial area around a church. These date from the medieval period (5 th – 16 th centuries AD) onwards.
Ringfort - rath	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by an earthen bank with an external fosse. Some examples have two (bivallate) or three (trivallate) banks and fosses, but these are less common and have been equated with higher status sites belonging to upper

CLASSIFICATION	SCOPE NOTE
	grades of society. They functioned as residences and/or farmsteads and broadly date from 500 – 1000 AD.
Souterrain	An underground structure consisting of one or more chambers connected by narrow passages or creepways, usually constructed of dry-stone walling with lintelled roof over the passages and a corbelled roof over the chambers. Most souterrains appear to have been built in the early medieval period (c. 500-1000 AD) by ringfort inhabitants as a defensive feature and/or storage.

APPENDIX 12.3

DESCRIPTIONS OF MONUMENTS AND STRUCTURE LISTED IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORIES

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SITE CH-1	SMR No: GA104-138	Townland: Fiddaun	Classification: Ringfort - rath
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Description: D-shaped enclosure indicated on all historic editions of O.S. maps and indicated as partially truncated by a linear N-S field boundary on eastern side. Linear field boundary removed in 1970s and new linear E-W boundary incorporated into southern arc. Heavy grown on external bank boundary; internal dimensions: 31.5m (N-S) x 28m (E-W)

SITE CH-2	SMR No: GA104-177	Townland: Lismoylan	Classification: Ringfort - rath
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Description: Located on a S-facing slope in level pastureland; poorly preserved circular rath (diam. 24.4m) defined by a bank (Wth 0.9m; int. H 0.15m; ext. H 0.9m) best preserved at N and E. (McCaffrey 1952, 236-7, no. 146a)

SITE CH-3	SMR No: GA104-059	Townland: Ballyshea	Classification: see below
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This is a multi-element monument, as follows:

GA104-059 (Ringfort – rath): On a N-facing slope in rolling pastureland. Well-preserved circular rath (diam. 44.8m) defined by two banks and an intervening fosse. The inner bank is visible all round, except at NNW. A gap (Wth 2.1m) at NNE flanked by a large boulder on its S side may mark the original entrance. The fosse and outer bank, which is overlain by a field wall, only survive from SW to W.

GA104-059001 (Souterrain): Within the NE quadrant of a rath (GA104-059). When initially inspected in April 1983 by the Galway Archaeological Survey, access to this drystone-built souterrain (L 6.9m; H 1.65m), which runs NNW-SSE, was gained at the SSE end. The width of the passage varied from 1m at the entrance to 2.2m at the mid-point to 0.6m at the end-wall. Stone-facing (L 1.8m) visible beyond the access point suggested that the souterrain extended further to SSE. A well had been dug some 2.3m inside the passage. When revisited in October 2001 the entrance was partially blocked with timber to prevent livestock from falling into the souterrain and a sloe bush was growing over it. (McCaffrey 1952, 217, no. 147)

SITE CH-4	SMR No: GA104-062	Townland: Ballyshea	Classification: see below
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This is a multi-element monument, as follows:

GA104-062 (Ringfort – rath): In reclaimed farmland. Marked on the 1838 edition of the OS 6-inch map as a roughly subrectangular field (c. 43m ENE-WSW; c. 34m N-S) with a 'Cave' (GA104-062001)

in the N sector of the interior. On the 1933 edition only the field boundary, curving from NW to SE, is depicted. On inspection in May 1983 only the curving boundary was visible; it may mirror the line of a possible rath.

GA104-062001 (Souterrain): In the N sector of a possible rath (GA104-062). Named 'Cave' on the 1838 edition of the OS 6-inch map. McCaffrey recorded that it was 'Not present' during his survey and that the site was one of very rough limestone outcrop obscured by bushes. No visible surface trace survives.

SITE CH-5	SMR No: GA104-060	Townland: Ballyshea	Classification: Mound Barrow
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Description: Classified by McCaffrey (1952, 18, no. 149) as a tumulus and described as being 'circular; overall diameter 55 feet; 2 feet 7 inches in height [diam. 16.8m; H 0.7m]'. He also noted the presence of 'stone slabs indicative of a cist'. No visible surface trace survives.

SITE CH-6	SMR No: GA104-065	Townlands: Ballyshea; Pollnashinnagh	Classification: see below
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This is a multi-element monument, as follows:

GA104-065 (Ringfort – rath): On a gentle N-facing slope in pastureland. This well-preserved rath is defined by two banks and an intervening fosse. There is a causewayed entrance gap at S. The townland boundary wall overlies the outer bank from SW to NNE. No visible surface trace of the internal stone-facing noted by McCaffrey (1952, 245, no. 150) on the inner bank survives. This site of a souterrain (GA104-065001) is evident in the NW quadrant of the interior and in the S sector a subdivision that is subrectangular (L 20.2m; Wth 16.1m) in plan.

GA104-065001 (Souterrain): Within the NW quadrant of a rath (GA104-065). McCaffrey (1952, 245, no. 150) refers to the presence of a souterrain. It was subsequently robbed out and an L-shaped depression (L>17.5m) running NNE-SSW for 11m and E-W for 6.5m marks its site.

SITE CH-7	SMR No: GA114-156	Townland: Roxborough	Classification: Ringfort - rath
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Description: On a gentle rise in undulating pastureland. Poorly preserved circular rath (diam. c. 37m) defined by two banks and an intervening fosse from WNW through N to NE. A field wall cuts through it at WNW and NE and to the S of it the wall it has been levelled. However, its outline is visible as a stony patch with a slight dip indicating the line of the fosse.

SITE CH-8	SMR No: GA114-157	Townland: Roxborough	Classification: see below
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This is a multi-element monument, as follows:

GA114-156 (Ringfort – rath): In level pastureland. Well-preserved circular rath (diam. 48.8) defined by two banks of earth and stone and an intervening fosse. The very substantial inner bank is visible all round. The fosse is wide, deep and flat bottomed. The outer bank is preserved from SSE through W to NE. Its E section has been defaced where a N-S running field wall and roadway clip it. A post and wire fences runs E-W just to its N and another runs N-S to its W. There is a causewayed entrance

gap (Wth 2m) at SE. numerous depressions and low grass-covered banks are visible in the interior. A possible souterrain (GA114-157001) is associated (SMR file)

GA114-156001 (Souterrain): On inspection in October 1956 it was noted that, according to local tradition, a souterrain here 'connects with one in the ring-fort [GA114-156]100 yds [c. 30m]. N' (SMR file). No visible surface trace survived. On re-inspection in November 1982 local information revealed that when a drain or trench had been dug a few years previously a 'tunnel' which was c. '3 to 4 foot square [c. 0.9-1.2m]' was discovered under or beside the road. It was on a direct line between the rath (GA114-157) and the road to the N. Again no visible surface trace survived.

SITE CH-9	SMR No: GA114-039	Townland: Caherlinny	Classification: Ringfort - rath
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Description: In pastureland; marked on the 1921 edition of the OS 6-inch map as a circular enclosure (diam. c. 23m). All that survives is a low circular mound

SITE CH-10	SMR No: GA114-040	Townland: Caherlinny	Classification: Ringfort - rath
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Description: On a slope in pastureland: circular rath (diam. 26.9m), in fair condition, defined by a bank best which is preserved at NW. A scarp forms the enclosing element at E.

SITE CH-11	SMR No: GA114-054	Townland: Castlepark	Classification: see below
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This is a multi-element monument, as follows:

GA114-054 (Castle: Tower House): In flat open pastureland. In 1574 this tower house was in the possession of 'McHubert cheif [sic] of his sept' (Nolan 1901, 112), i.e. the Burkes (see Fahey 1893, 162, 247); it was rebuilt by MacRedmond Burke about 1670 (Harbison 1975, 93). It consists of a well-preserved three-storey high rectangular tower (13.7m N-S; c. 11m E-W) which occupies the S corner of a rectangular bawn (GA114-054001-). It is now a National Monument. The original doorway, with a perfectly intact hanging eye on the S side, is centrally placed in the E wall and is of two orders with a gap in the roof between them for a portcullis. It accesses a small lobby with an overhead murder-hole and off which a doorway leads to the main ground-floor chamber. This chamber was lit by four cross-loops, two in the W wall and one in the N and S walls. All are set in deeply splayed embrasures and wicker-centring survives in the S and W examples with possible plank-centring in the N loop. An unusual feature on this floor is the double arch in the N wall; its central pier does not reach floor level. Another doorway to the N of the lobby leads to an intramural stairs which rises to the first floor, at which point it spirals and then continues, again in the E wall, as another intramural stairs to the second floor. The first floor was wooden: six recesses in the E and W walls indicate the position of the corbels that supported it. This floor comprised a main chamber which was accessed off a small landing via a round-headed doorway. It was lit by two rectangular two-light windows in the S wall and one in the W wall. A similar window was subsequently inserted into a now partially blocked-up single-light window in the inaccessible murder-hole chamber in the E wall. These windows may possibly be related to the early 17th-century refurbishment of the tower. A fireplace is visible in the S end of the E wall. There is a stone vault with wicker-centring and traces of plaster between this floor and the second floor. A subsidiary chamber to the N of the main chamber is accessed off the

landing via a pointed arch doorway. It is also vaulted and its wicker-centring also survives. Plaster is also visible. This chamber was lit by shouldered arch windows in the W and N walls. The second floor comprises one main chamber, floored with concrete, and a very small intramural chamber in the E wall. The latter is accessed through a very narrow doorway (Wth 0.5m). This floor bears fine panels of arcading along the N and S walls. It was lit by tall two- and three-light windows in the E, S and N walls and a smaller rectangular window in the S wall. Another window in the N end of the W wall was subsequently blocked up when a later fireplace was inserted. Its lintel bears a Latin inscription and the letters W.H. and it is dated 1604 (Fahey 1906, 3-4). The remains of another fireplace are visible at the W end of the S wall. There is a brick-lined oven off it in the W wall. A round-headed wall niche is visible to the N of the oven. Access to the roof was gained via an intramural stairs in the W wall. However, due to a breach in the stairs it is no longer accessible. The gables, three chimney stacks and parapets appear to be intact, the latter complete with small turrets at each corner. The wall-walks themselves were interrupted by two of the inserted chimneys (SMR file). A machicolation at parapet level on the E wall commands the doorway below.

This monument was taken into Ownership under the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014 - National Monument 272.

GA114-054001 (Bawn): This rectangular bawn (c. 62m NNW-SSE; c. 54m ENE-WSW) is associated with 'Isert Kelly Castle' (GA114-054) which occupies its S corner. It is defined by a grassed-over tumbled stone wall (Wth 0.68m; int. H 0.7m; ext. H 0.53m), which is visible all round. Traces of inner and outer wall-facing survive intermittently. Stone-lined entrance gaps are evident in the S (Wth 1.56m) and W (Wth 2.57m) walls. A rectangular building (L 18.3m; Wth 8.4m), also defined by grassed-over tumbled stone walls, in the SE corner may be the remains of an associated banqueting hall. A small section of the masonry of its N wall has collapsed intact into its interior. A NE-SW flowing stream to the E of the bawn appears to have been channelled around it to form a moat-like feature along its E and S sides. Boulders visible along both banks suggest it was stone-faced. No clear trace of the 'moat' is evident along the W and N sides but a change in vegetation colour suggests its line. An enclosure (GA114-054002) extending off the N side may be associated. Since 2014 the bawn has been the subject of on-going research excavations being carried out by Dr Rory Sherlock, Galway Archaeological Field School

GA114-054002 (Enclosure): In flat open pastureland. Aerial reconnaissance in July 1970 (CUCAP BDN 50; see <https://www.cambridgeairphotos.com/location/bdn050/> last accessed 11/06/2019) brought to light this large rectangular enclosure (c. 85m NE-SW; 75m NW-SE), which extends off the N side of the bawn (GA114-054001) associated with 'Isert Kelly Castle' (GA114-054). The enclosure is defined by a barely perceptible inner bank (base Wth 7.24; int. H 0.44m; ext. H 0.16m), fosse (Wth 4.23m) and outer bank (base Wth 5.29m; int. H 0.2m; ext. H 0.12m). The outer bank is only clearly visible along the N side. A curving bank visible in the NW corner of the interior may mark an internal division. The bank along the W side continues further NW for a distance of c. 267m while that on the E side extends c. 135m to the NE. These banks may be part of an associated field. A possible cross bank visible on the aerial photograph suggests that this field was further subdivided.

SITE CH-12	SMR No: GA114-097	Townland: Isertkelly North	Classification: see below
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This is a multi-element monument, as follows:

GA114-097001 (Church): At the N end of an irregularly shaped graveyard (GA114-097003-) in gently undulating pastureland. This very poorly preserved rectangular church (24m E-W; 9.8m N-S; wall T 1.25m) is probably of medieval date. On initial inspection in October 1982, all that survived was the overgrown W half of the N side-wall and W gable, as well as most of the S side-wall. It was built of well-cut and mortared limestone blocks. A doorway was evident towards the W end of the S wall along with a window further to the E; both had been robbed of most of their cut stone. The OS Letters (O'Flanagan 1927, Vol. 1, 504-5) describe the doorway as being 'in the curvilinearly [sic] pointed style' and the window as 'pointed'. A chamfered mullion, reused as a grave-marker, may indicate that it was of two lights. On re-inspection in January 2010, a c. 8m length of the E end of the S wall had fallen inwards into the church, which was densely overgrown with ivy. A carved window head fragment was noted lying at the E end of the S wall. A settlement cluster (GA114-097002) is associated. (Holt 1910, 138)

GA114-097002 (Deserted Settlement - Medieval): The SMR File notes that there are a large amount of earthworks in the field to the northwest of the graveyard (GA114-097003). There seems to be two main concentrations of earthworks; that to the southeast, nearest the graveyard containing several possible house sites and banks; that to the north is smaller, containing one or two house sites within a rectangular banked area. Since the site is depicted as a small village on the 1st edition map, with the houses roofed and presumably inhabited, it is probable that the site is a late 'clachan' village.

GA114-097003 (Graveyard): Associated with a church (GA114-097001), which occupies its N end, this irregularly shaped graveyard (c. c. 49m NW-SE; 40m NE-SW) is enclosed by a boulder-built stone wall. Access is via a gateway at SSW. Most of the inscribed headstones date to the 18th and 19th centuries but numerous graves are marked by plain block headstones. Close to the SE corner of the church one grave is marked by a cut-stone mullion fragment from a window from the church.

SITE CH-13	SMR No: GA114-095	Townland: Isertkelly North	Classification: see below
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This is a multi-element monument, as follows:

GA114-095 (Ringfort – rath): On a NW-facing slope in pastureland. This poorly preserved circular rath (diam. c. 25m) is defined by a low wide earthen bank (Wth c. 3m; int. H 0.7m; ext. H 0.6m). A field wall cuts through it at NW and SE and no visible surface trace of the enclosing element survives to the E of it due to land-improvement works.

GA114-095001 (Souterrain): Within a rath (GA114-095) and centrally located within the interior an area of collapse (L c. 1.3m; Wth 0.8m) which may indicate the presence of a possible souterrain.

SITE CH-14	SMR No: GA114-094	Townland: Isertkelly North	Classification: Ringfort - rath
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Description: Marked on the OS 6-inch maps as a subcircular enclosure (c. 60m NE-SW; c. 50m NW-SE) cut by a NW-SE running field boundary at N and E. No visible surface trace survives. The cartographic evidence suggests that it was a ringfort, probably a rath.

SITE CH-15	SMR No: GA114-071	Townlands: Isertkelly North Fiddaun	Classification: Ringfort - rath
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Description: In gently undulating pastureland and rock outcrop. Poorly preserved circular rath (diam. 23m) defined by a bank which survives from NNE through S to SW. The townland boundary wall cuts across the monument at NNE and SW and no visible surface trace of the bank survives to the NW of it.

SITE CH-16	Townland: Isertkelly North	Classification: Water Pump
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Description: Freestanding cast-iron water pump not marked on O.S. maps; it comprises a banded round-plan shaft, fluted neck and domed cap with pointed finial, fluted spout with bucket grip, and curved cow's tail handle. Set on a stone plinth with stone and concrete surround walls and three steps leading to access from south.

Appraisal: Water pumps such as this once played an important social and functional role providing a communal water source. The appearance of this functional object is enlivened in its detailing such as the banded shaft and fluted cap. It represents an interesting social reminder of rural Ireland before the development of the mains water supply in the twentieth century, and it adds visual interest to its roadside location.

APPENDIX 12.4

RESULTS OF PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING

A programme of intrusive Archaeological Testing was undertaken within the extent of the subject PDA Lands in mid-January 2025 and under licence (Ref: 25E0022) from the Department of Housing, Local Government & Heritage. The primary aim of the testing was to determine the archaeological nature of the anomalies detected by the Geophysical Survey (Figure 1) within such lands, as well as to collate some physical background information concerning the general nature of the archaeological potential of the lands.



Figure 1 Interpretation Plan of Geophysical Survey Results

A total of twenty-nine trenches, of varying lengths and orientations, were excavated, the locations of which are illustrated below in Figure 2. All trenches were excavated by machine fitted with a 1.5m-wide toothless bucket, following which the sides and bases of the trenches were visually examined; the positions of the detected geophysical anomalies were further cleaned by hand using a hoe and the resultant spoil was 'raked-through' to increase the chances of artefact recovery. In addition, in some trenches the subsoil was also excavated to a shallow depth in order to determine, with certainty that no subsurface features of archaeological interest existed within the areas of testing.

Note: The Field Numbers below relate to those designated in the Geophysical Survey.



Figure 1 Locations of Archaeological Test Trenches

Field 6

Four Trenches (T1 – T4) were excavated within the extent of this field.

T1 was 40m in length and orientated northeast-southwest. The topsoil was up to 0.24m in depth/thickness and comprised moderately compact grey/mid-brown, slightly gravelly clay; this sealed the surface of the subsoil which comprised compact mid-orange/brown stony clay with inclusions of large stones and small boulders.

T2 was 100m in length and orientated north-south; The topsoil was up to 0.26m in depth/thickness and comprised moderately compact grey/mid-brown, slightly gravelly clay; this sealed the surface of the subsoil which comprised compact mid-orange/brown stony clay with inclusions of large stones and small boulders.



Plate 1 T1 from northwest



Plate 2 T2 from south

T3 was 40m in length and orientated north-south through an area of protruding rocks. The topsoil was up to 0.15m in depth/thickness and comprised moderately compact grey/mid-brown, slightly gravelly clay; this sealed the surface of the subsoil which comprised compact mid-orange/brown stony clay with inclusions of large stones and small boulders.



Plate 3 T3 from south

T4 was 40m in length and orientated east-west. The topsoil was up to 0.19m in depth/thickness and comprised moderately compact grey/mid-brown, slightly gravelly clay; this sealed the surface of the subsoil which comprised compact mid-orange/brown stony clay with inclusions of large stones and small boulders.



Plate 4 T4 from east

Field 5

Five Trenches (T5 – T9) were excavated within the eastern area of this field.

T5 was 130m in length and orientated north-south. The topsoil was up to 0.17m in depth/thickness and comprised moderately compact grey/mid-brown, slightly gravelly clay; this sealed the surface of the subsoil which comprised compact mid-orange/brown stony clay with inclusions of large stones and small boulders



Plate 5 T5: northern extent from south



Plate 6 T5: southern extent from south

T6 was 30m in length and orientated east-west. The topsoil was up to 0.17m in depth/thickness and comprised moderately compact grey/mid-brown, slightly gravelly clay; this sealed the surface of the subsoil which comprised compact mid-orange/brown stony clay with inclusions of large stones and small boulders.



Plate 7 T6 from west

T7 was 30m in length and orientated east-west. The topsoil was up to 0.28m in depth/thickness and comprised moderately compact grey/mid-brown, slightly gravelly clay with inclusions of large cobbles and small-medium stones; this sealed the surface of the subsoil which comprised compact mid-orange/brown stony clay with inclusions of large stones and small boulders



Plate 8 T7 from west

T7 was 30m in length and orientated east-west. The topsoil was up to 0.21m in depth/thickness and comprised moderately compact grey/mid-brown, slightly gravelly clay with inclusions of large cobbles; this sealed the surface of the subsoil which comprised compact mid-orange/brown stony clay with inclusions of large stones and small boulders



Plate 9 T8 from west

T8 was 30m in length and orientated east-west. The topsoil was up to 0.21m in depth/thickness and comprised moderately compact grey/mid-brown, slightly gravelly clay with inclusions of large cobbles; this sealed the surface of the subsoil which comprised compact mid-orange/brown stony clay with inclusions of large stones and small boulders



Plate 10 T9 from west

Field 4

Six Trenches (T10 – T15) were excavated within the overall extent of this field.

T10 was 100m in length and orientated north-south. The topsoil was up to 0.11m in depth/thickness and comprised moderately compact grey/mid-orange/brown, slightly gravelly clay with inclusions of large cobbles; this sealed the surface of the subsoil which comprised compact mid/dark-orange/brown stony clay with inclusions of large stones and small boulders



Plate 11 T10 from south

T11 was 40m in length and orientated east-west. The topsoil was up to 0.11m in depth/thickness and comprised moderately compact grey/mid-orange/brown, slightly gravelly clay with inclusions of large cobbles; this sealed the surface of the subsoil which largely comprised compact mid/dark-orange/brown stony clay with inclusions of large stones and small boulders; a band of sand was uncovered in the central western area and a band of gravel subsoil at the western end of the trench



Plate 12 T11 from west

T12 was 40m in length and orientated east-west. The topsoil was up to 0.15m in depth/thickness and comprised moderately compact grey/mid-orange/brown, slightly gravelly clay with inclusions of cobbles; this sealed the surface of the subsoil which largely comprised compact mid/dark-orange/brown stony clay with inclusions of large stones and small boulders, with less stony areas dispersed randomly



Plate T13 T12 from east

T13 was 40m in length and orientated east-west. The topsoil was up to 0.15m in depth/thickness and comprised moderately compact grey/mid-orange/brown, slightly gravelly clay with inclusions of cobbles; this sealed the surface of the subsoil which largely comprised compact mid/dark-orange/brown stony clay with inclusions of large stones and small boulders, with less stony areas dispersed randomly



Plate 14 T13 from west

T14 was 40m in length and orientated east-west. The topsoil was up to 0.12m in depth/thickness and comprised moderately compact grey/mid-orange/brown, slightly gravelly clay with inclusions of cobbles; this sealed the surface of the subsoil which largely comprised compact mid/dark-orange/brown stony clay with inclusions of large stones and small boulders, with less stony areas dispersed randomly



Plate 15 T14 from east

T15 was 40m in length and orientated east-west. The topsoil was up to 0.11m in depth/thickness and comprised moderately compact grey/mid-orange/brown, slightly gravelly clay with inclusions of cobbles; this sealed the surface of the subsoil which largely comprised compact mid/dark-orange/brown stony clay with inclusions of large stones and small boulders, with less stony areas dispersed randomly



Plate 15 T15 from east

Field 3

Four Trenches (T16 – T19) were excavated within the overall extent of this field.

T16 was 100m in length and orientated north-south. The topsoil was up to 0.11m in depth/thickness and comprised moderately compact grey/mid-orange/brown, slightly gravelly clay with inclusions of cobbles; this sealed the surface of the subsoil which largely comprised compact mid/dark-orange/brown stony clay with inclusions of large stones and small boulders, with occasional narrow bands of sand.



Plate 17 T16 from south

T17 was 40m in length and orientated east-west. The topsoil was up to 0.11m in depth/thickness and comprised moderately compact grey/mid-orange/brown, slightly gravelly clay with inclusions of cobbles; this sealed the surface of the subsoil which largely comprised compact mid/dark-orange/brown stony clay with inclusions of large stones and small boulders, with a wide band of sand in the central and eastern area



Plate 18 T17 from west

T18 was 40m in length and orientated east-west. The topsoil was up to 0.13m in depth/thickness and comprised moderately compact grey/mid-orange/brown, slightly gravelly clay with inclusions of cobbles; this sealed the surface of the subsoil which largely comprised compact mid/dark-orange/brown stony clay with inclusions of large stones and small boulders, with some narrow bands of gravel sand in the central and western areas



Plate 19 T18 from west

T19 was 60m in length and orientated north-south. The topsoil was up to 0.11m in depth/thickness and comprised moderately compact grey/mid-orange/brown, slightly gravelly clay with inclusions of cobbles; this sealed the surface of the subsoil which largely comprised compact mid/dark-orange/brown stony clay with inclusions of large stones and small boulders, with occasional narrow bands of sand.



Plate 20 T19 from south

Field 2

Seven Trenches (T20 – T26) were excavated within the overall extent of this field.

T20 was 100m in length and orientated north-south. The topsoil was up to 0.16m in depth/thickness and comprised moderately compact grey/brown, slightly gravelly clay with inclusions of small cobbles; this sealed the surface of the subsoil which largely comprised compact mid/dark-orange/brown clay with occasional inclusions of large stones and small boulders, with occasional narrow bands/spreads of gravel.

T21 was 30m in length and orientated east-west. The topsoil was up to 0.16m in depth/thickness and comprised moderately compact grey/brown, slightly gravelly clay with inclusions of small cobbles; this sealed the surface of the subsoil which largely comprised compact mid/dark-orange/brown clay with occasional inclusions of large stones and small boulders, with occasional narrow bands/spreads of gravel.



Plate 21 T20 from south



Plate 22 T21 from west

T22 was 30m in length and orientated east-west. The topsoil was up to 0.16m in depth/thickness and comprised moderately compact grey/brown, slightly gravelly clay with inclusions of small cobbles; this sealed the surface of the subsoil which largely comprised compact mid/dark-orange/brown clay with occasional inclusions of large stones and small boulders, with occasional narrow bands/spreads of gravel.



Plate 23 T22 from west

T23 was 30m in length and orientated east-west. The topsoil was up to 0.16m in depth/thickness and comprised moderately compact grey/brown, slightly gravelly clay with inclusions of small cobbles; this sealed the surface of the subsoil which largely comprised compact mid/dark-orange/brown clay with occasional inclusions of large stones and small boulders, with occasional narrow bands/spreads of gravel.



Plate 24 T23 from west

T24 was 40m in length and orientated east-west. The topsoil was up to 0.18m in depth/thickness and comprised moderately compact grey/brown, slightly gravelly clay with inclusions of small cobbles; this sealed the surface of the subsoil which largely comprised compact mid/dark-orange/brown clay with occasional inclusions of large stones and small boulders, with a spread of stony gravel in the central area.



Plate 25 T24 from east

T25 was 40m in length and orientated east-west. The topsoil was up to 0.18m in depth/thickness and comprised moderately compact grey/brown, slightly gravelly clay with inclusions of small cobbles; this sealed the surface of the subsoil which largely comprised compact mid/dark-orange/brown clay with occasional inclusions of large stones and small boulders



Plate 26 T25 from east

T26 was 50m in length and orientated east-west. The topsoil was up to 0.21m in depth/thickness and comprised moderately compact grey/brown, slightly gravelly clay with inclusions of small cobbles; this sealed the surface of the subsoil which largely comprised compact mid-orange/brown clay with occasional inclusions of large stones and small boulders



Plate 27 T26 from east

Field 1

Three Trenches (T27 – T29) were excavated within the overall extent of this field.

T27 was 30m in length and orientated east-west. The topsoil was up to 0.28m in depth/thickness and comprised moderately compact grey/brown, slightly gravelly clay with inclusions of small cobbles; this sealed the surface of the subsoil which largely comprised compact mid-orange/brown, slightly-gravelly clay with occasional inclusions of large stones evident on the surface.



Plate 28 T27 from west

T28 was 30m in length and orientated north-south. The topsoil was up to 0.28m in depth/thickness and comprised moderately compact grey/brown, slightly gravelly clay with inclusions of small cobbles; this sealed the surface of the subsoil which largely comprised compact mid-orange/brown, slightly-gravelly clay with occasional inclusions of large stones evident on the surface.



Plate 29 T28 from north

T29 was 20m in length and orientated north-south. The topsoil was up to 0.26m in depth/thickness and comprised moderately compact grey/brown, slightly gravelly clay with inclusions of small cobbles; this sealed the surface of the subsoil which largely comprised compact mid-orange/brown, slightly-gravelly clay with occasional inclusions of large stones evident on the surface.



Plate 30 T29 from south

TOP SECRET
35/03/2025

RECEIVED: 25/03/2025