

APPENDIX 4

Archaeological Impact



ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Cherryhound/Killamonan, Co. Dublin

for

**Fingal County Council,
Planning Department, Grove Rd,
Blanchardstown, Dublin 15**

Licence No:	N/A
Planning Ref:	N/A
An Bord Pleanala Ref:	N/A
NGR:	309240, 242949

Report Date: 7th February 2011

Author; Aidan O'Connell

PROJECT DETAILS

SITE	Lands at Killamonan, Bay and Cherryhound LAP
CLIENT	Fingal County Council
ADDRESS	c/o Mac Cabe Durney Barnes 56 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin 2
PLANNING NO	N/A
LICENCE NO	N/A
TOWNLANDS	Killamonan, Cherryhound, Bay, Mooretown, Hollywoodrath, Goddamendy, Spricklestown and Kilshane
NGR	309240, 242949 (BAY TD)
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The report was carried by Archer Heritage Planning Ltd. for Mac Cabe Durney Barnes Architects on behalf of Fingal County Council Planning Department. This desk-based study and walk-over survey was undertaken at the site of the proposed draft Local Area Plan lands running from the northern boundary of Mulhuddart village to the Cherryhound Interchange on the N2 Road.

This report seeks to identify and describe known and/or potential archaeological constraints within and immediately adjacent to the proposed works and offer recommendations for the mitigation of any identified impacts. The combined results of desk based assessment and walkover survey indicate the presence of 6 known archaeological sites within the study area. These are a field system (RMP DU013-007) an industrial site (DU011-093; adjacent to LAP lands) and four sites excavated in advance of construction of the Tyrrelstown to Cherryhound Interchange Link road. Additionally, four areas of archaeological potential were noted. These were two tree rings, which may have been planted on archaeological sites and two possible enclosures noted in the pattern of extant field boundaries. Finally, a vernacular building with thatched roof was noted at the south of the subject area.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Due to the archaeological potential of the subject area and its scale, it is recommended that geophysical survey be undertaken across the LAP lands in order to aid the detection of sub-surface archaeological remains.
- Consideration should be made of preserving the Tree-rings as green space utilising a 30m exclusion zone to ensure their protection.
- Test trenching is recommended across the subject site at locations to be agreed with the DoEHLG. As part of the testing programme, it is also recommended that trenches should be targeted on areas adjacent to the 6 known archaeological sites, at the 4 areas of archaeological potential (should the tree-rings not be included as green space) and any areas of potential identified by the geophysical survey, in order to define their nature and extent.
- Finally, it is recommended that an architectural survey be undertaken at the vernacular building

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1 INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared by Archer Heritage Planning Ltd for Mac Cabe Durney Barnes Architects on behalf of Fingal County Council to inform the preparation of a Local Area Plan (LAP) of any implications the proposed development might have on upstanding or subsurface archaeological remains. The purpose of the report is to describe the archaeological and historical background of the landscape within which the study area lies and to identify areas of possible archaeological potential for further investigation in the lands under consideration

The information contained in the report is the result of a desk study and field inspection, the sources utilized in the desk study are detailed below.

1.1 Site Location

The LAP area runs for approximately 2km from the northern edge of Mulhuddart village to the Cherryhound/N2 Interchange and is composed of eight townlands; Cherryhound, Killamonan, Bay, Mooretown, Spricklestown, Kilshane, Hollywoodrath and Goddamendy (Figures 1-2).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

2.1 Methodology

The following sources were used in the preparation of this report:

- Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), Department of the Environment Heritage and Local Government. Archaeological sites in the SMR are listed in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP). Individual archaeological sites are known as Recorded Monuments.
- Published sources held by the National Library. Details of these are provided in the bibliography.
- Historical maps including pre- and early Ordnance Survey (OS) maps
- Aerial photography (Ordnance Survey of Ireland and secondary published sources)
- A field survey which sought to identify current and previous land use, to locate features of archaeological potential or of cultural heritage interest within the area under study.

2.2 Archaeological Background

The study area is located in the townlands of Bay, Cherryhound, Goddamendy, Killamonan, Hollywoodrath, Spricklestown and Mooretown, in the Barony of Castleknock and the parishes of Mulhuddart and Ward. The surrounding landscape has been subject to constant change since prehistoric times. The monuments listed within the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) clearly show that the landscape of the area is made up of a mosaic of different periods of both historic and prehistoric activity and the features within the modern landscape serve as reminders and indicators of past land use practices and cultural changes.

The parish of Mulhuddart lies to the north of the parish of Castleknock on the border of Meath and Dublin. The occurrence of the word rath in two of the local placenames (Hollywoodrath and Cruiserath) shows that the lands had an early history and that the Anglo-Norman invaders found on them the sites of Celtic dwellings, of which they made use as in the case of Castleknock. Under their settlement, the lands formed part of two manors: Belgree and Castleknock. The manor of Belgree, which was a possession of the Priory of Lismullen and contained lands within the county of Meath, embraced the more northerly part of Mulhuddart parish (Ball 1902–20).

Parts of Mulhuddart parish belonging to the manor of Castleknock contained four townland names which were derived from their original occupants in medieval times, namely Cruiserath, Buzzardstown, Huntstown and Tyrrelstown. The owners of Cruiserath were very prominent in the Middle Ages and succeeded Henry Tyrrell in the office of Chief Sergeant of Dublin County. Huntstown is derived from the occupation of the lands by a family called Hunt whose last representative, Nicholas Hunt, was outlawed for treason towards the end of the fourteenth century. Tyrrelstown is derived from the occupation of the lands by the Tyrrell family, one of whom, Sir Walter Tyrrell of Dublin, was granted the property forfeited by Nicholas Hunt. At that time, Powerstown was the chief seat of the Tyrrell family and was then occupied by John Tyrrell who was a member of the great council and one of the chief judges. At the close of the sixteenth century, the Tyrrells of Powerstown were the chief residents in Mulhuddart parish but in the early part of the seventeenth century, the Bellings took their place. The solicitor-general for Ireland was granted Tyrrelstown, Buzzardstown, Parslickstown and Macetown, together with a mill and watercourse by the Crown. Around this time, a large house was built on the lands of Tyrrelstown (Ball 1902–20).

During the wars of the mid-seventeenth century, the parish of Mulhuddart was overrun by the opposing armies and laid waste. In April 1643, a party of horses sent out from Dublin by Ormonde had a skirmish there with some of the Irish forces, and in the following July the earl of Cavan was encamped there with a large number of troops for several days. He was in great need of equipment and provisions, and addressed more than one urgent appeal for them to Ormonde from Mulhuddart church where he appears to have taken up his quarters. Four years later, in 1647, Owen Roe O'Neill passed through the parish on his devastating march, and in the following year Mulhuddart was garrisoned with seventy-two men and seven non-commissioned officers under the command of Sir Francis Willoughby. Francis Elrington Ball wrote that "the Commonwealth surveys show that no building of importance escaped destruction. Of the Bellings house, only the walls remained and of one that had stood on the lands of Damastown and of the church a similar record had to be made" (Ball 1902–20).

At the time of the Restoration of the Monarchy in 1660, the inhabitants of the parish numbered twenty-nine persons of English descent and a hundred and forty-nine persons of Irish descent. Amongst these, only four were persons of rank, namely Thomas Luttrell, the owner of Luttrellstown, who was in occupation of Powerstown; John Jordan, who was in occupation of Tyrrelstown; Nicholas Carte, who was in occupation of Damastown; and Gilbert Ferris, who was in occupation of Parslickstown. With the exception of Powerstown and Damastown, no house in the parish was assessed for more than two hearths (Ball 1902–20).

Ecclesiastical History

The church of Mulhuddart is now represented by the remains of a tower and some fragments of the walls. Towards the close of the eighteenth century, Austin Cooper found the ruins not much more extensive. He says that the tower, which was vaulted on the ground floor, was very much broken and that the staircase, which was in the southwest corner, was no longer intact. At that time, a well which lies to the south of the church was much frequented on the feast of the Nativity of the Virgin which was locally called Lady Day. A few years before Austin Cooper's visit, it had been covered with a building by a Dublin convent and inscriptions and emblems which still remain had been placed on the walls of the chamber (Ball 1902–20).

The church at Mulhuddart first comes into notice in the early part of the fifteenth century on the incorporation of a guild which was described as "the guild and fraternity of our Lady of St. Mary of the church of Mulhuddart". Of this guild, the chief promoters were Sir Nicholas Barnewall, the husband of Ismay Serjeant and one Peter Clinton. In the mid-

fifteenth century, the names of the officers, a master and two wardens are twice recorded. On the first occasion, the master was Richard Porter and the wardens were John Tyrrell and Robert de la Felde. On the second occasion, the master was John Tyrrell and the wardens were Richard Tyrrell and Pierce FitzRery. In 1522, the wardens were John Barnewall, Lord Trimleston, Walter FitzRery and Richard Tyrrell. The Tyrrell family were, therefore, an important part of the local community into the sixteenth century.

The church was described in 1615 as being in good repair and although Archbishop Bulkeley states in 1680 that both the chancel and nave were in ruins, the church probably remained partly roofed until the close of the seventeenth century. In 1643, Lord Cavan found shelter in it and after the Battle of the Boyne in 1690, eight soldiers were murdered while doing the same (Ball 1902–20).

2.3 Record of Monuments and Places

The Record of Monument and Places (RMP) is a statutory list of all known archaeological monuments provided for in the National Monuments Acts 1930–2004. The subject site is composed of all or parts of the townlands of Cherryhound, Killamonan, Bay, Mooretown, Spricklestown, Kilshane, Hollywoodrath and Goddamendy. There is one RMP site contained within the LAP lands, DU013-007 a Field System in Goddamendy (in the S of the area; Field 24; see Table 1). There are a further seventeen recorded archaeological sites within the general area which are listed below (Figure 3; Table 2).

RMP No	Townland	Site Type	Details
DU013-007	Goddamendy	Field System	The 1837 edition OS map shows an irregular pattern of small fields which may be part of a medieval settlement. This field system was visible on aerial photography taken for Fairey Survey of Ireland in 1971. The site of these cropmarks has since been developed into an industrial estate.

Table 1: RMP site within Cherryhound/Killamonan LAP Area

RMP No	Townland	Site Type	Details
DU011-091	Ward Upper	Habitation Site	Excavation 03E1358; see below Section 2.8
DU011-093	Cherryhound	Industrial Site	Excavation 03E1360 ext; see below Section 2.8
DU013-008001	Cloghran	Church	Located on roughly square graveyard a natural rise. Quarried to the very edge of the graveyard. Only wall footings of the church remain. Built of randomly coursed masonry 13m x 5.5m x 0.4m h. Large number of 18th century memorials Prior to c.1300, this church was connected to Finglas parish until it became a chapel on the lands of All Hallows which supplied one of the canons to say mass here. It was granted with all the other possessions of All Hallows to Dublin Corporation in 1538.
DU013-008002	Cloghran	Graveyard	Roughly square graveyard a natural rise. There are a number of eighteenth-century grave slabs in the graveyard.
DU013-089	Bay	Dwelling, site of	Bay house is marked at this location on the 1st edition OS map (1837).
DU014-001	Kilshane	Castle-Motte	Naturally raised area in low lying tillage off main Dublin-Slane road. Shown on OS map 1949 as a circular mound with enclosing fosse along WSW and NE. Max. dimensions c.75m. No surface remains.
DU014-012001	Kilshane	Church possible	No surface indication
DU014-012002	Kilshane	Graveyard	No surface indication
DU014-012003	Kilshane	Ritual site-house	A pump and drinking trough have been erected on site-now a tillage field. No surface indication.
DU014-013	Newtown(Coolock)	Castle-Motte	In ploughed field W of N Dublin-Ashbourne Road. Demolished in 1952 as part of Land Project Scheme. Prior to demolition was inspected by PJ Hartnett. Comprised platform diam. 28m, h.3m base enclosed by ditch-oval earthwork 100m EW 70m NS. Visible as crop mark on aerial photography.
DU014-014001	Cloghran	Enclosure	Series of aerial photographs 1968-70 show cropmark evidence for 3 enclosure sites, one possibly enclosing a souterrain.
DU014-014002	Cloghran	Enclosure	Series of aerial photographs 1968-70 show cropmark evidence for 3 enclosure sites, one possibly enclosing a souterrain.

DU014-014003	Cloghran	Souterrain Possible	Series of aerial photographs 1968-70 show cropmark evidence for 3 enclosure sites, one possibly enclosing a souterrain.
DU014-014004	Cloghran	Enclosure	Series of aerial photographs 1968-70 show cropmark evidence for 3 enclosure sites, one possibly enclosing a souterrain.
DU014-048	Kilshane	Burial ground	Excavations 0106431 & 99E0220; See Section 2.8 below
DU014-093	Kilshane	Enclosure prehistoric	Excavation 03E1359; see Section 2.8 below
DU014-094	Broghan	Habitation Site	No information

Table 2: RMP sites in vicinity of Cherryhound/Killamonan LAP Area

2.4 Record of Protected Structures

A Protected Structure is a structure that a planning authority considers to be of special interest from an architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical point of view. The Record of Protected Structures for Fingal was consulted showing one protected structure, a field system, listed within the study area (corresponding to RMP DU013-007). A second structure, Hollywoodrath House, is located west of and adjacent to the study area.

RPS No.	Structure Name	Location	Description
665	Hollywoodrath House	Hollywoodrath	Seven-bay two-storey house plus lodge, gates & gate piers
676	Field system	Goddamendy	Earthworks; see DU013-007 above

Table 3: Protected Structure listed in County Development Plan

2.5 Cartographic Review

The following maps were consulted in preparation of this report:

- 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1837; Figure 6)
- 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1871)
- 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1910)
- 1998 Ordnance Survey Revision (RMP Constraints Map)

Field Number	Townland	Details
1	Cherryhound	Sub-divided into 11 separate plots on 1 st -3 rd edition OS maps.
2	Spricklestown	Sub-divided into 2 separate plots on 1 st & 2 nd edition OS maps. This field boundary was aligned northeast – southwest but removed by 1910 (3 rd edition)
3	Kilshane	
4	Bay	Sub-divided into 5 separate plots in 1 st edition OS. 2 plots visible on 2 nd and 3 rd editions.
4a	Kilshane	No change from 1 st – 3 rd editions.
5	Bay	No change from 1 st – 3 rd editions.
6	Killamonan	No change from 1 st – 3 rd editions. Now sub-divided into 2 paddocks
7	Killamonan	No change from 1 st – 3 rd editions.
8	Killamonan	Sub-divided into 2 separate plots in 1 st edition OS. Field boundary cleared by 1871 (2 nd edition)
9	Killamonan	Fields 9 & 10 are depicted as 1 area in first 3 editions of OS 6 inch series.
10	Killamonan	Fields 9 & 10 are depicted as 1 area in first 3 editions of OS 6 inch series.
11	Killamonan	Depicted as 2 separate fields in 1 st – 3 rd editions. Field boundary between these fields has now been removed and the entire area is divided into 4 paddocks
12	Hollywoodrath, Bay	No change in field boundary from 1 st – 3 rd editions (1 large area). However this is depicted as part of the demesne lands for Hollywood house on 1 st and 2 nd editions (but not on 3 rd edition). Part of Bay townland incorporated into the south-eastern corner of this field prior to 1910 following apparent re-alignment of Ratoath road.
13	Bay	Sub-divided into 3 separate plots on 1 st edition and 2 plots on all subsequent editions
14	Bay & Mooretown (part of)	Sub-divided into 6 separate plots on 1 st edition map, including an area of parkland surrounding Bay house and a townland division at 'part of Mooretown. On 2 nd and 3 rd editions, both the parkland and the field boundary at the townland boundary have been removed.
15	Bay	Sub-divided into 2 plots on 1 st edition. This field boundary survives on 2 nd edition (1871) but is cleared by 1910. A second internal field division is also depicted at the east of this field on the 2 nd edition but removed by 1910.
16	Mooretown	No change from 1 st – 3 rd editions.
17	Mooretown	No change from 1 st – 3 rd editions.
18	Mooretown	No change from 1 st – 3 rd editions.

19	Mooretown	No change from 1 st – 3 rd editions.
20	Bay	Four separate plots depicted on 1 st – 3 rd editions. Parts of the southeast of this field have now been incorporated into the ESB sub-station.
21	Mooretown	Sub-divided into 3 separate plots on 1 st -3 rd editions. The northernmost plot is now further sub-divided into separate property boundaries. Seven buildings are depicted along the eastern side of the second (middle) plot. One of these survives as 'Molly Heffernans' pub.
22	Goddamendy	2 separate plots shown on first 3 OS editions. Western plot now partially built on by access road to ESB sub-station.
23	Goddamendy	No change from 1 st – 3 rd editions. Situated between ESB sub-station and associated industrial buildings
24	Goddamendy	No change from 1 st – 3 rd editions. Now built on by industrial complex.

Table 4 Cartographic Review

2.6 Topographical files

No archaeological stray finds are provenanced to the study area at the Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland.

2.7 Aerial Photography

Orthorectified photographs held by the Ordnance Survey of Ireland were examined for the years 1995, 2000 and 2005. No archaeological features were identified.

2.8 Previous Archaeological Investigations

A number of archaeological investigations have been carried out in the area (Figure 4-5) in the course of advance archaeological works associated with the provision of the N2 Finglas–Ashbourne road Scheme and the Tyrrelstown to Cherryhound Interchange link Road. These are summarized in the following Table 5 details archaeological investigations within the LAP area and Table 6 details archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the LAP lands.

Site	Licence	Licensee	Details
Tyrrelstown to Cherryhound Interchange link Road	08R17	John Nichols (TAG Ltd.)	Geophysical survey was undertaken across the route of the Tyrrelstown to N2 (Cherryhound Interchange) Link Road, through the townlands of Bay, Cherryhound, Cloghran, Cruiserath, Goddamendy, Hollywoodrath, and Killamonan, County Dublin. This assessment involved gradiometer scanning across the entire route followed by detailed gradiometer survey across 10 areas of archaeological potential (Areas A–J). Five potential archaeological sites were recorded in detailed survey comprising a burnt mound (A) a field system/trackway and associated circular dwelling type feature (C & D) a possible large pit (E) possible ditches (G & H) and possible settlement activity (I & J).

Tyrrelstown to Cherryhound Interchange link Road	07E1147	R. O'Hara (ACS Ltd.)	Archaeological testing was undertaken along the Tyrrelstown to N2 (Cherryhound Interchange) Link Road, through the townlands of Bay, Cherryhound, Cloghran, Cruiserath, Goddamendy, Hollywoodrath, and Killamonan, County Dublin, between 18–25 February 2008. The assessment of the proposed development involved the mechanical excavation of 198 test trenches with a combined total length of 9879.36m, resulting in a total excavated area of 21240.62m ² . Fourteen fields were tested, and four archaeological sites were identified that will require further excavation. These included: Bay 1 (cremation pits), Bay 2 (kiln, ringditch, cremation pit), Bay 3 (kiln and possible field system associated with RMP DU014:089) and Hollywoodrath 1 (?prehistoric settlement). The archaeological sites were subsequently excavated under separate licences (see below)
Bay 1	E3917	R. O'Hara (ACS Ltd.)	A collection of Late Bronze Age token cremation burials were excavated at Bay 1, Co. Dublin ahead of the Tyrrelstown to N2 Cherryhound Interchange Link Road in June 2008. Two burials were in simple dug pits, while a third burial was contained within an upright Late Bronze Age vessel. This latter burial was radiocarbon dated to 1010–840 BC.
Bay 2	E3918	R. O'Hara (ACS Ltd.)	A Middle Bronze Age burial site and Iron Age hearth/kiln was excavated at Bay 2, Co. Dublin ahead of the Tyrrelstown to N2 Cherryhound Interchange Link Road in June 2008. The burial site comprised an annular ring ditch enclosing a deposit of cremated bone and charcoal. This deposit was radiocarbon dated to 1370–1110 BC. In potential association with these features was a further cremation burial located adjacent to the ring ditch. An Iron Age hearth/kiln was also excavated and dated to 160 BC–AD 50. A pit adjacent to this feature contained a significant amount of cremated human bone that was unlikely to be in its original context and may be further evidence for Bronze Age burial.
Bay 3	E3919	R. O'Hara (ACS Ltd.)	A number of multiperiod features spread over three cuttings were excavated at Bay 3, Co. Dublin ahead of the Tyrrelstown to N2 Cherryhound Interchange Link Road in July 2008. An early medieval pit (AD 660–780) and gully was potentially associated with a second pit. Two linear ditches were associated with a spread of charcoal flecked clay. Each feature contained large quantities of 13th and 14th century AD locally made pottery. The ditches may have been associated with a forerunner of a possible tower house that may have been located due east of the site at the former location of Bay House (DU014:089), the location of which is marked on the seventeenth century AD Down Survey map.

Hollywoodrath 1	E3920	R. O'Hara (ACS Ltd.)	A collection of pits, gullies and a cereal-drying kiln were excavated at Hollywoodrath 1, Co. Dublin ahead of the Tyrrelstown to N2 Cherryhound Interchange Link Road in June–July 2008. Two of these features were dated to the 11th–12th century AD and are likely to represent the remains of agricultural/ industrial activity on the eve of the Anglo-Norman invasion.
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Table 5 Previous archaeological investigations within the LAP area

The following table details the summary results of archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the LAP area.

Site	Licence	Licensee	Details
Kilshane	0106431	M Gowan (MGL)	This site lies on flat, low lying land about half a mile to the west of the N2 near St Margaret's. The site was discovered when topsoil removal associated with the construction of a gas pipeline uncovered the remains of several skeletons and areas of disturbed bone. Excavation revealed the remains of 123 individuals, many of whom were children and adolescents. There was no enclosing element. While the burials were aligned east-west, in the Christian mode, the burial alignment was far more haphazard than had been noted on the other sites investigated during the same pipeline campaign. The remains of at least ten infants/young children occurred among those excavated. The only finds retrieved were a plain blue glass bead and a fragment of a large tanged iron knife of relatively modern appearance.
Kilshane	99E0220	M Conway (MGL)	An assessment and subsequent monitoring of topsoil removal were undertaken at Kilshane, Co. Dublin, as part of the reinforcement of the Brownsbarn to Ballough Gas Pipeline (formerly known as the Northeastern Pipelines, Phases I and II). The new reinforcement pipeline corridor encroached the SMR constraint area for the cemetery site. 1 ephemeral E-W linear feature was recorded.
Ward Upper	03E1358ext	L. McGowan (CRDS Ltd)	This site was excavated from 9 to 26 February 2004 under an extension of the testing licence, at the request of Meath County Council as part of a programme of archaeological mitigation in advance of the proposed N2 Finglas-Ashbourne road scheme. Excavation uncovered a random grouping of features spread over the area, none of which could be shown to be directly related. This included a small burnt pit, an isolated north-south-orientated linear feature and a possible small pit or token cremation. The most notable feature uncovered was a circular pit measuring c. 1.65m in diameter and reaching a depth of 0.65m. This feature contained a series of fifteen distinct fill episodes, representing the deposition of household rubbish, In excess of 280 pieces of prehistoric pottery, dating from the Late Bronze Age, were retrieved from this pit.

Cherryhound	03E1360ext	L. McGowan (CRDS Ltd)	The site was excavated between March & April 2004 under an extension of the testing licence, as part of a programme of archaeological mitigation in advance of the proposed N2 Finglas-Ashbourne Road Scheme. Excavation uncovered a nucleated industrial site with two clear foci. The first was in the eastern half of the site, centred on two enigmatic barbell-shaped features consisting of two circular post-holes or small pits connected by a thin channel running between them. Associated crucible fragments indicate that this may have been associated with metalworking activity and souterrain ware indicates an early medieval date. The second phase of activity was centred on a cereal-dying kiln uncovered in the western part of the site.
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Table 6 Previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the LAP area

2.9 Site Visit

The site was visited on 26th and 27th January and for convenience was labelled as Field numbers 1 to 24. The results of the field walking are presented in the following table.

Field Number	Townland	Details
1	Cherryhound	This is a large irregular shaped field at the north of the study area. It is bounded to the north by the N2 at the 'Cherryhound Interchange'. There was post-and-rail fencing at the northeast and northwest boundaries, with the remaining field divisions comprising mature hedgerows with deep ditches. At the time of the site visit, the field had been recently tilled and seeded. It was undulating and traversed by high voltage ESB pylons at the western and south-eastern corners. No potential archaeological features were noted in the course of field inspection. (Plate 1)
2	Sprinklestown	This field is located towards the north of the study area, bounded to the north, east and south of Field 1. It is a generally flat area with a slight slope discernible from north-south. At the time of the site visit, the field had been recently tilled and seeded. It was traversed by high voltage ESB pylons from northwest to southeast. Field boundaries consisted of mature hedgerows and deep ditches. No potential archaeological features were noted in the course of field inspection.
3	Kilshane	This is a rectangular shaped area at the northeast of the subject site, bounded to the north by the N2, to the west by Field 1 and to the southwest by a quarry (Field 4). Field boundaries consisted of mature hedgerows and deep ditches at the west and south, and a deep water filled drain at the north. Beyond this was an area of furze growth adjacent to the N2. The eastern site boundary was defined by the remnants of a partially surviving stone wall. This field was generally flat with some undulations, but none of any archaeological potential. (Plate 2)
4	Bay	Quarry; inaccessible. A building located at the southeast of this field on the 1 st edition OS map is now replaced with a mid-20 th century dwelling. (Plate 3)

4a	Kilshane	This is a triangular shaped parcel of land east of the quarry and under pasture. The topography is gently undulating with a pronounced rise towards the southeast field boundary outside the subject site. No potential archaeological features were noted.
5	Bay	This was a small, flat, oblong pasture field to the west of the quarry with isolated clumps of furze and scrub growing throughout. Field boundaries comprised of mature hedgerows with deep ditches. No potential archaeological features were noted.
6	Killamonan	A sub-rectangular pasture field situated south of Fields 1 & 7, east of Field 11 and north of Field 13. Field boundaries comprised mature hedgerows with associated ditches. This field was sub-divided into 2 paddocks by post-and-rail fencing. There were two localised rises in topography in the northern paddock of this field that appear to be natural in origin; this area was tested in the course of advance archaeological works associated with the Tyrrelstown to Cherryhound Interchange Link Road. (Plate 4)
7	Killamonan	This was a sub-rectangular field located at the north of the subject site, bounded to the east by Field 1, and to the north by Field 8 and to the south by Fields 6 & 11. A tree-ring was located at the western end of the field and had dimensions of 120m northeast-southwest by 75m northwest-southeast. The remains of a possible bank were noted externally to the trees. This was discontinuous but appeared to survive best on the eastern side to a height of 0.5–0.6m. The interior was slightly raised and a slight depression external to the putative bank was also noted and may define a ditch/fosse. There are two equally plausible interpretations for this feature; either it is an early modern landscape feature (tree ring) associated with the demesne lands of Hollywood House or it is an enclosed site of archaeological origin. Accepting the latter interpretation, this would most likely be an enclosed settlement of early medieval date. (Plates 5-6) The remainder of this field was generally flat with no other discernible features.
8	Killamonan	This was a large generally flat tilled field located north and west of the tree ring in Field 7. It was bounded on all sides by mature hedgerows with deep ditches. No features of archaeological potential were noted in the walkover survey.
9	Killamonan	This was a sub-rectangular tilled field located at the north-eastern boundary of the subject area. It comprised a generally flat area bounded on all sides by mature hedgerows with associated ditches and to the east by the R121. A plant hire yard was situated at the southern end of this field (Field 10); No features of archaeological potential were noted. (Plate 7)
10	Killamonan	Plant hire yard. Not accessed.
11	Killamonan	Field 11 was located east of the R121. A mid 20 th century dwelling house (not depicted on the first 3 editions of the 6 inch maps for the area) was located at the western side. It was surrounded by mature hedgerows with associated deep ditches and sub-divided into 4 paddocks by post-and-rail fencing. Two localised rises in topography were noted in the north-eastern and south-eastern paddocks which appear as localised variations in natural topography.

12	Hollywoodrath	This was a large tilled field located east of the R121 and north of Ratoath Road. A large bow-shaped tree ring (45m wide) was located at the north of this field and is most likely a landscape feature associated with the demesne grounds for Hollywood House. It occupied an area of circa 180m northeast–southwest by 120m northwest–southeast and is of no archaeological potential. A second tree ring was located circa 250–260m to the west of this. It was 70m north–south by 80m east–west. Although this may be a second landscape feature, the possible presence of an internal raised area or mound may indicate the presence of sub-surface archaeology. (Plates 8-10)
13	Bay	This was an oblong field fronting onto Bay Lane (to the south) sub-divided by post-and rail fencing. The western plot was recently tilled and seeded at the time of the site visit and the eastern plot under pasture. No features of archaeological potential were noted in the walkover survey.
14	Bay & Mooretown (part of)	This was a large undulating tilled field bounded to the north by Bay Lane. Bay House was formerly situated at the north but has now been replaced by a cement works, presumably associated with the quarry to the northeast (see Field 4). Field boundaries consisted of mature hedgerows with associated ditches. A concrete block shed was situated close to the eastern boundary. No additional features and no potential archaeological sites were noted. (Plate 11)
15	Bay	This was an oblong tilled field bounded to the north by Bay Lane and located directly east of Field 14. Field boundaries consisted of mature hedgerows with associated ditches. A pronounced kink in the south-eastern portion of the field boundary adjacent to Field 17 may indicate that an enclosed site of archaeological origin was incorporated into the field boundary. However, there was no further surface expression of this putative site within the field.
16	Mooretown	This was a D-shaped area located east of field 14 and south of field 15. It was an undulating tilled field surrounded by mature hedgerows. There was a slight rise in the topography towards the centre of the field discernible. The broad circular sweep of the northern and western field boundary could indicate the incorporation of an archaeological site into the existing field boundary. No additional potential archaeological features were noted. (Plate 12)
17	Mooretown	This was located directly east of field 16 and south of field 15. Although this field was gently undulating, there was 1 noticeable localised rise in ground level towards the southeast of the field. The curving field boundary noted to the west in field 16 continued to the north of this area. To the east of this curving section of field boundary a kink was noted which may indicate a separate enclosed site of archaeological origin (see Field 15). No additional potential archaeological features were noted. (Plate 13)
18	Mooretown	This was a generally flat sub-triangular area at the east of the subject area. It was a tilled field, recently seeded. It was bounded on all sides by mature hedgerows with deep ditches. No features of archaeological potential were noted in the walkover survey.
19	Mooretown	This was a generally flat sub-triangular area and partially sub-divided by a substantial open drain. It was a gently undulating field which was tilled and seeded at the time of the site visit. A mid 20 th century house and garden plot were located at the south-western end. No features of archaeological potential were noted in the walkover survey.

20	Bay	This was a large ploughed field located south of Ratoath road. There were mature hedgerows at the west, northeast and southeast and post and rail fencing at the south where it was bounded by the ESB sub-station. The ground was uneven and undulating but no features of archaeological potential or lithic scatters were noted. (Plate 14)
20a	Cruiserath	A small portion of this field is included in the LAP lands to the west of Field 20. No features of archaeological potential were noted in the walkover survey.
21	Mooretown	This was a rectangular, oblong area with 5 property plots to the north fronting onto Ratoath road. A possible 19 th century thatched vernacular building (with later additions) also fronted onto Ratoath Road further south (Plate 15). This building was surrounded by a floodlit derelict pitch complex. No features of archaeological potential were noted
22	Goddamendy	This was a flat pasture field located east of the ESB industrial complex and southeast of the ESB sub-station. The western portion of this area was disturbed by an access road to the sub-station. No features of archaeological potential were noted
23	Goddamendy	This area was situated between the ESB sub-station (to the north) and industrial complex (to the south). It was largely inaccessible but appeared to be overgrown with tree and scrub cover.
24	Goddamendy	This area has been built on by an industrial complex. (Plate 16)

Table 7 Field Survey

3 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken by Archer Heritage Planning Ltd. on lands at Killamonan, Bay and Cherryhound LAP. The combined assessment results, presented above, have highlighted the presence of both known and potential areas of archaeological significance. This section will assess the impact of any future development works on known and potential archaeological sites and features.

3.1 Known archaeological sites

There is one recorded monument within the subject site listed in the RMP. This is a field system (DU013-017) listed in Goddamendy townland, towards the south of the study area. The site has been built over by industrial buildings, currently occupied by the ESB (Field 24; Figures 2-3). However to the north of this an area of Greenfield is located between the industrial buildings and the ESB sub-station (Field 23) albeit with substantial tree and scrub cover. It is possible that the field system extends into Field 23. Any future development in this area could have a negative impact on sub-surface archaeological remains associated with the field system.

Recorded monument DU011-093, in Cherryhound townland was recorded in the course of advance archaeological investigations associated with the N2 Finglas – Ashbourne road Scheme and consisted of a metalworking area and kiln (excavation licence 03E1360ext). This is adjacent to the northwest corner of the subject site and indicates the potential for the survival of associated features within the LAP area.

Pre-development archaeological investigations carried out across the subject area in advance of the Tyrrelstown to Cherryhound Interchange Link Road, revealed the presence of 4 archaeological sites; Bay 1 (Field 20) Bay 2 (Field 20) Bay 3 (Fields 13 & 14) and Hollywoodrath 1 (Field 20) (see Section 2.8 above).

At Bay 3 a series of multiperiod features were found spread across 3 cuttings in Fields 13 and 14. These included 2 late medieval ditches dated to the 13th and 14th centuries by locally made pottery and located in Field 14 to the west of the site of Bay House. These ditches extended beyond the site boundary for the link road and thus survive as sub-surface archaeological features within the LAP area. Any future development in this area would have a negative impact on the surviving sub-surface archaeological remains associated with these late medieval ditches. Additionally, further late medieval settlement activity associated with the ditches may be located within this field.

The remaining archaeological features recorded at Bay 3 consisted of pits and gullies. One of the pits has been radiocarbon dated to the early medieval period. These indicate that additional sub-surface archaeological features may be located across Fields 13 and 14.

In Field 20, two archaeological sites were recorded across three separate cuttings (Bay 1 & Bay 2). Bay 1 consisted of three late Bronze Age token cremation burials, 2 of which were contained in simple dug pits and the third contained in an upright ceramic vessel. Further Bronze Age funerary activity was recorded at Bay 2 where a middle Bronze Age ringditch with an associated cremation deposit and an adjacent cremation pit were located; as was an Iron Age hearth/kiln. It is probable that additional burial deposits exist in this area. Any future development would therefore have a negative impact on sub-surface archaeological remains.

3.2 Potential archaeological sites

Four areas of archaeological potential were noted in the course of this assessment. Two of these relate to apparent tree-rings, while the remaining two relate to field boundary patterns.

The first tree-ring was located at the western end of the Field 7 and consisted of a sub-circular area of tree cover with dimensions of 120m northeast–southwest by 75m northwest–southeast. The remains of a possible bank, 0.5–0.6m high were noted externally to the trees and a slight depression on the outside of the bank may define an external ditch/fosse. The interior of the tree ring was raised. Although it may be a landscape feature of relatively recent origin, the raised interior and the bank with internal ditch may be indicative of an earthwork enclosure of possible early medieval date. Any future development in this area could therefore have a negative impact on upstanding and sub-surface archaeological remains.

A second apparent tree ring located at the west of Field 12 occupies an area of roughly 70m north–south by 80m east–west. A possible mound, roughly 15 – 20m in diameter was noted at the centre of this tree ring which also appeared to be enclosed by a low external bank. Any future development in this area could therefore have a negative impact on upstanding and sub-surface archaeological strata.

The western and northern field boundary of Field 16 was defined by a mature hedgerow with associated ditch which had a broad circular alignment. This may indicate that a pre-

existing boundary division was incorporated into the post-medieval field system. This suggests the possible existence of a large sub-circular enclosure, which may have its origins in the early medieval period. Any future development in this area could therefore have a negative impact on sub-surface archaeological remains.

At the northeast of the putative sub-circular enclosure, a pronounced kink in the field boundary between Fields 15 & 17 may indicate that another enclosed site of archaeological origin was incorporated into the post-medieval field system. Any future development in this area could therefore have a negative impact on sub-surface archaeological remains.

3.3 Sites of architectural Interest

Two structures within the study area, and depicted on the 1st edition OS maps are no longer extant. At the southeast of Field 4, an L-shaped dwelling is marked. This has been replaced with a mid 20th century house that is currently used as a commercial premises. Further west, on Bay Lane, the structure marked as 'Bay House' has been replaced by a cement processing site. At the southeast of the study area however, there is a vernacular thatched building (with later additions and alterations) fronting onto Ratoath Road at Field 21. Additional buildings are depicted on the OS 1st edition map but have been removed.

3.4 Remainder of LAP lands

There is significant potential for the survival of subsurface archaeological sites or features throughout the remainder of the study area. This is supported by the recovery of archaeological material during advance archaeological investigations associated with both the N2 Finglas to Ashbourne Road Scheme and Tyrrelstown to Cherryhound Interchange link Road. The 4 areas of archaeological potential recorded in the course of the current assessment also lend weight to this argument. It is therefore possible that any future development in the study area will have a negative impact on sub-surface archaeological features located outside the corridor of the Tyrrelstown to Cherryhound Interchange link Road.

4 RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Geophysical Survey

Due to the extensive nature of the study area, it is recommended that geophysical survey be undertaken, outside the corridor of the Tyrrelstown to Cherryhound Interchange Link Road, to establish whether there are sites or features of potential archaeological origin within the subject area with no surface expression. This work should be undertaken under licence to the Department of the Environment Heritage and Local Government (DoEHLG) and will inform the DoEHLG and the Local Authority on appropriate mitigation strategies to be adopted at the site.

4.2 Archaeological Testing

Due to the archaeological potential of the subject area and its scale, it is recommended that a programme of archaeological test trenching be undertaken across the LAP lands in order to aid the detection of sub-surface archaeological remains. This could be carried out on a piecemeal basis as lands are made available for development. In the course of this testing programme, test trenches should be targeted at both known and potential archaeological sites as well as an appropriate sample of the LAP lands.

Six known archaeological sites were noted in the course of this assessment. These are:

- DU013-017, field system in Goddamendy townland, Field 24
- DU011-093, industrial site, Cherryhound townland. Adjacent to Field 1
- Bay 1, excavation licence E3917, Field 20
- Bay 2, excavation licence E3918, Field 20
- Bay 3, excavation licence E3919, Fields 13 & 14
- Hollywoodrath 1, excavation licence E3920, Field 20a

It is recommended that programmes of test trenching be undertaken adjacent to these sites, under licence to the DoEHLG, to establish if they extend beyond their known limits.

Four potential archaeological sites were noted in the course of this assessment. These are:

- Enclosure/Tree ring, Field 7
- Mound/Tree Ring, Field 12
- Enclosure, Fields 16 & 17
- Enclosure, Fields 15 & 17

It is recommended that a programme of test trenching be undertaken at these 4 areas in order to establish their nature and extent. In the event that these potential sites prove, on test excavation, to be archaeological, it may be preferable to preserve them in-situ as part of the developments green space. An exclusion zone of c. 30m would need to be established around the location of the archaeological site by agreement with the DoEHLG.

Finally, it is also recommended that test trenching of any areas of archaeological potential revealed by the geophysical survey be carried out.

All test trenching should be carried out under licence to the DoEHLG to establish the nature and extent of any archaeological sites in advance of any development works carried out in proximity to them. If areas of potential prove to be archaeological in origin, appropriate strategies mitigating of the impact of any proposed development on archaeological sites and features, will need to be agreed with the DoEHLG.

4.3 Architectural Survey

It is recommended that an architectural survey be undertaken at the vernacular structure located at Field 21.

The conclusions and recommendations expressed in this report are subject to agreement with the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government.

5 REFERENCES

5.1 Bibliography

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5.2 Other sources

Historical Maps courtesy of the Map Library, Trinity College, Dublin 2.

Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, NMS Archive Unit, 54 St. Stephens Green, Dublin 2.

Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland, Kildare Street, Dublin 2.

5.3 Web references

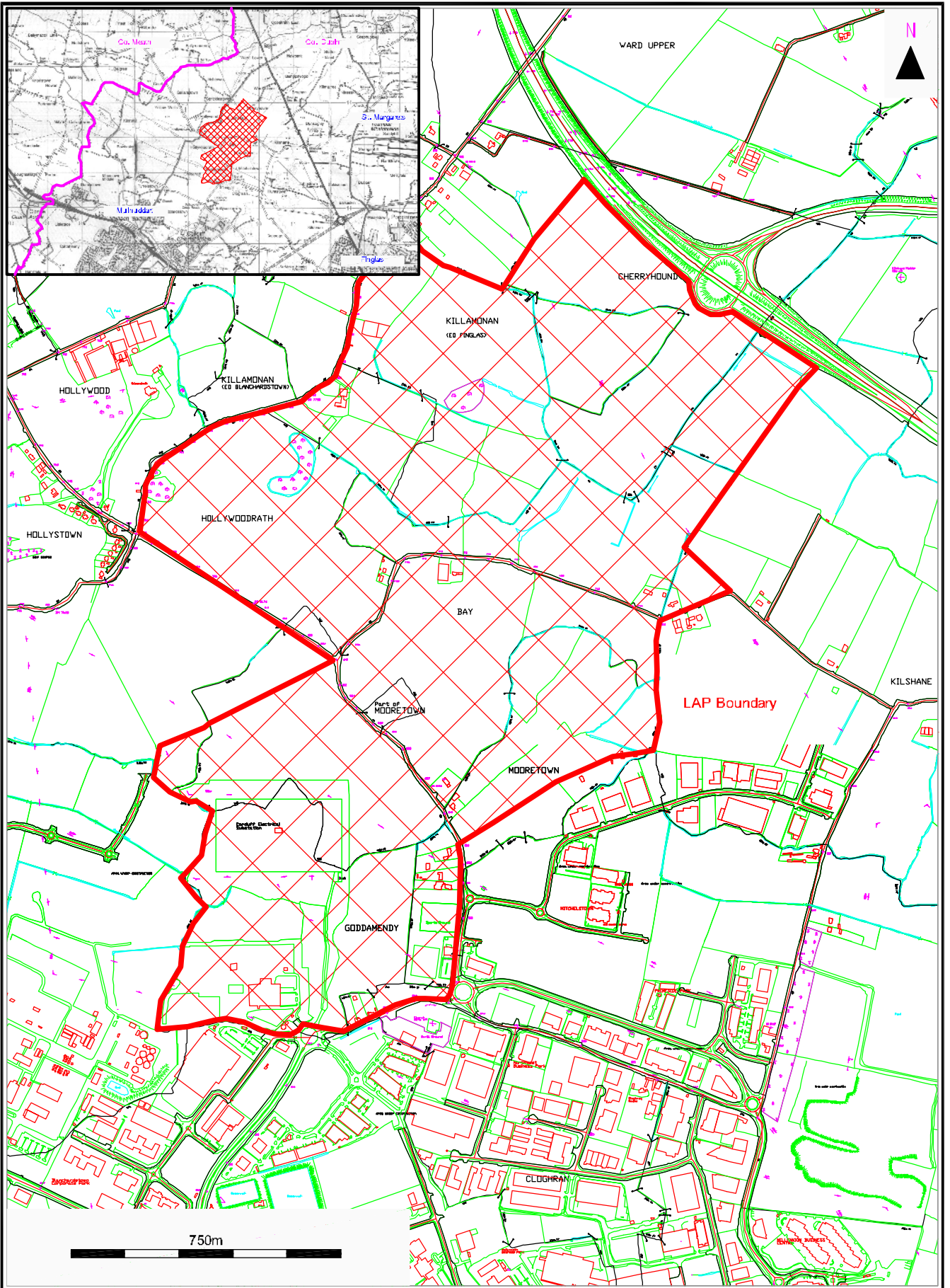
Excavation Summaries from Excavations Bulletin: summary accounts of archaeological excavation in Ireland 1974–2005. Available at <http://www.excavations.ie/Pages/HomePage.php> [Accessed 25th January 2011].

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Aidan O'Connell BA MIAI

7th February 2011



archer heritage planning

Unit 8 BEAT Centre
 Stephenstown
 Balbriggan
 Co. Dublin



Job/Site: Cherryhound LAP
 Archaeological Impact Assessment

Client: McCabe Durney Barnes

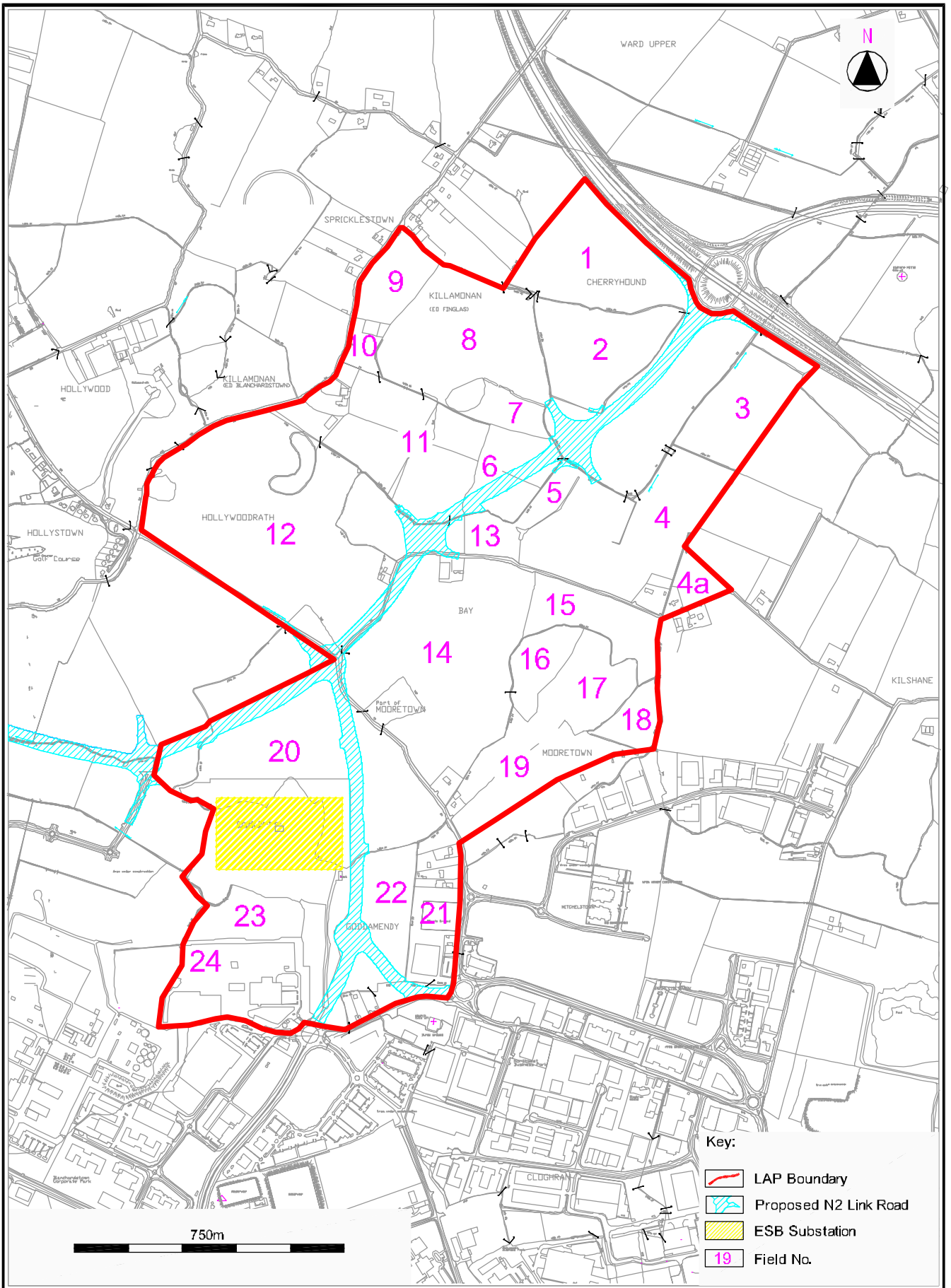
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Date: Jan '11

Origin: Client

Drawing no.: 2011_03_AIA_01

Figure 1: Site Location



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Unit 8 BEAT Centre
 Stephenstown
 Balbriggan
 Co. Dublin



Job/Site: *Cherryhound LAP
 Archaeological Impact Assessment*

Client: *McCabe Durney Barnes*

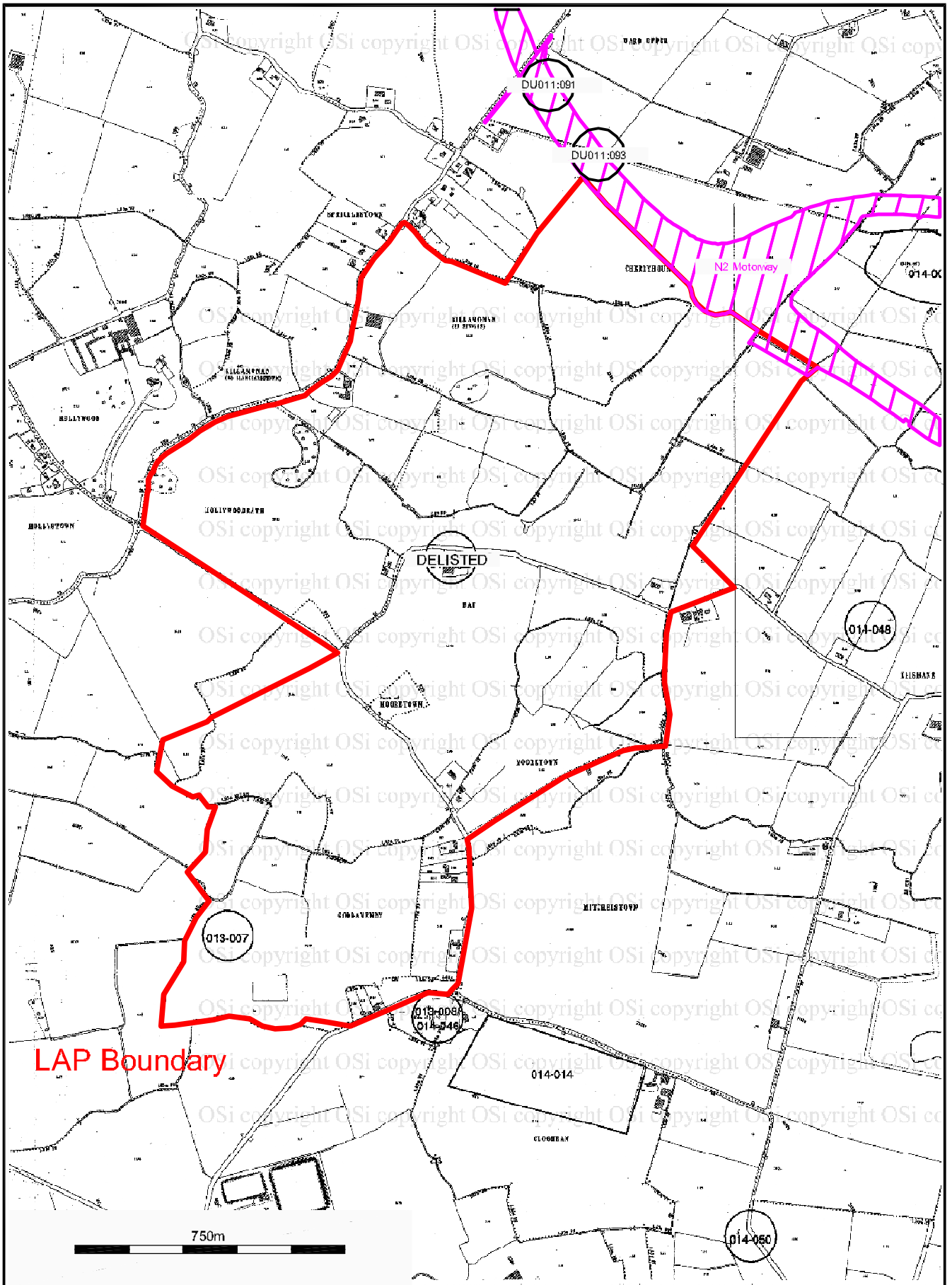
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Drawing no.: *2011_03_AIA_02*

Figure 2: Detailed Site Location



LAP Boundary

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 Co. Dublin



Job/Site: Cherryhound LAP
 Archaeological Impact Assessment
 Client: McCabe Durney Barnes

Scale: 1:15000 A4
 Date: Jan '11
 Origin: RMP Dublin
 Sheets 2992; 3062
 Drawing no.: 2011_03_AIA_03

Figure 3: Record of Monuments and Places

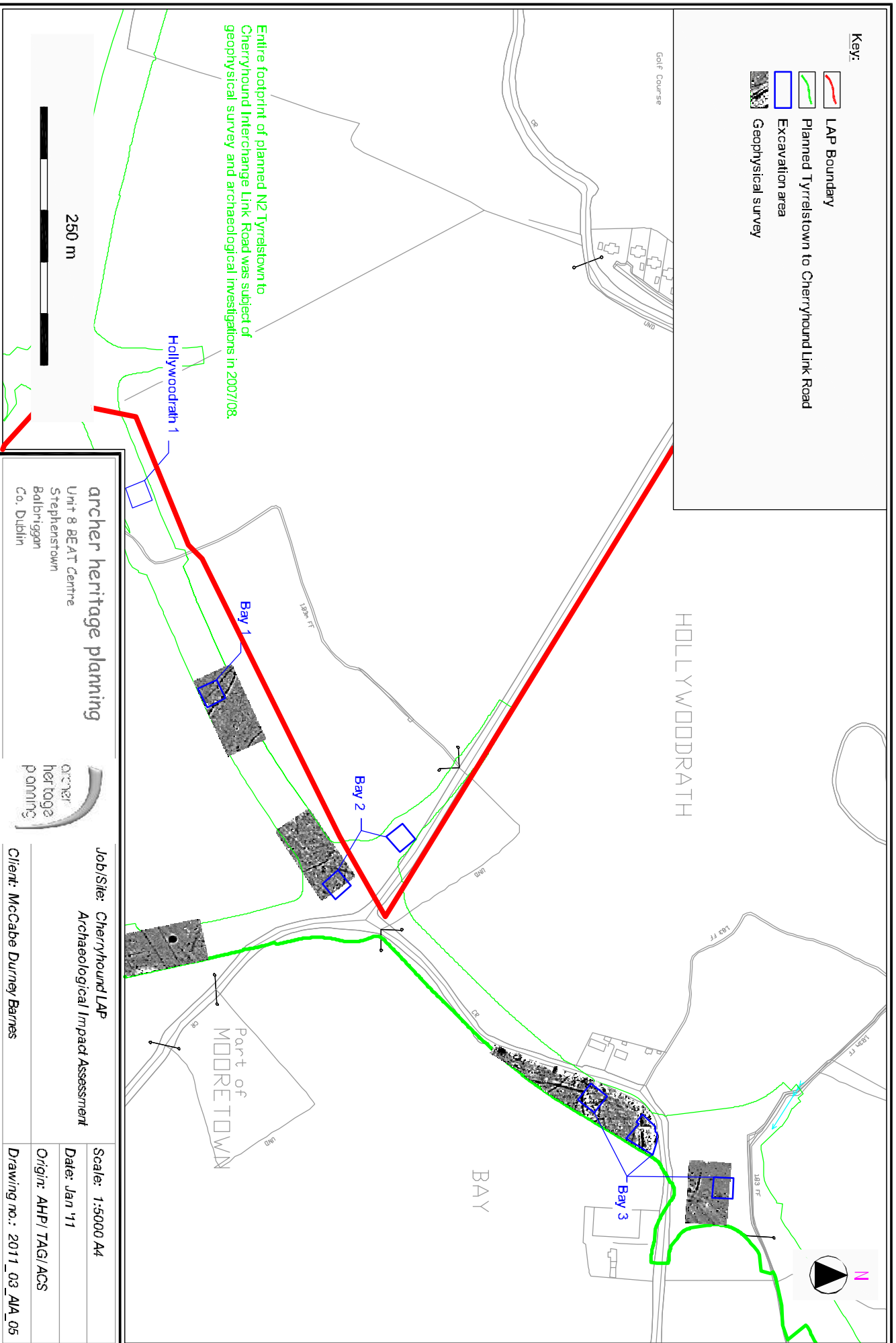
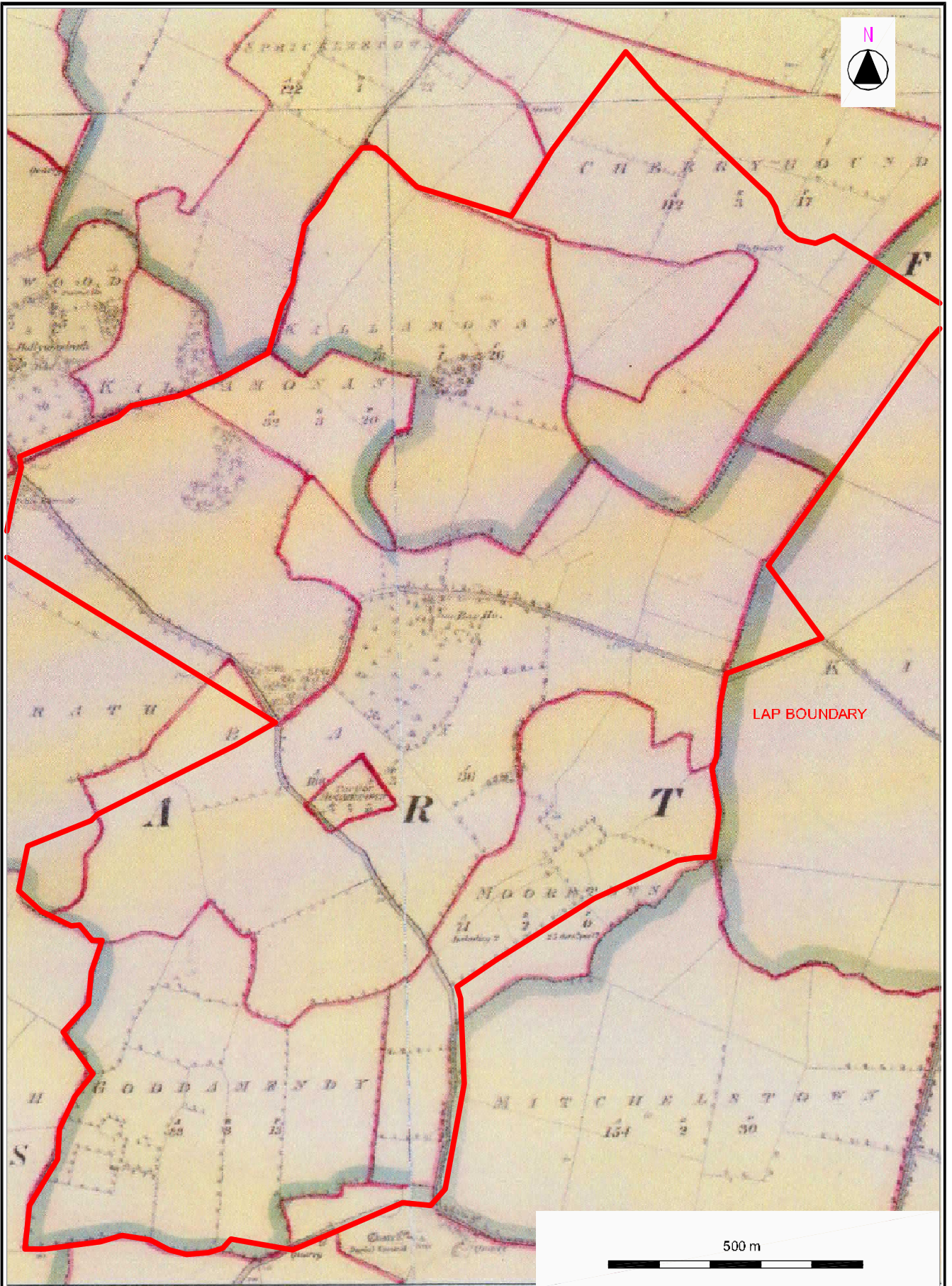


Figure 5: Location of geophysical survey and archaeological excavations within the LAP




<p>archer heritage planning</p> <p>Unit 8 BEAT Centre Stephenstown Balbriggan Co. Dublin</p> 	<p>Job/Site: <i>Cherryhound LAP Archaeological Impact Assessment</i></p>	<p>Scale: <i>As scalebar</i></p>
	<p>Client: <i>McCabe Durney Barnes</i></p>	<p>Date: <i>Jan '11</i></p>
	<p>Drawing no.: <i>2011_03_AIA_06</i></p>	<p>Origin: <i>OSI 1829</i></p>

Figure 6: 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1829)



Plate 1: Field 1 from north



Plate 2: Field 3 from north



Plate 3: Building at southeast of field 4



Plate 4: Field 6 from south



Plate 5: Tree ring, Field 7 from east



Plate 6: Tree-ring, Field 7 from north showing detail of possible bank



Plate 7: Field 9 from north with plant yard (Field 10) in background



Plate 8: Field 12, 'bow shaped tree ring from west



Plate 9: Field 12, area of archaeological potential/tree ring from southeast



Plate 10: Field 12, detail of interior of tree ring showing possible mound

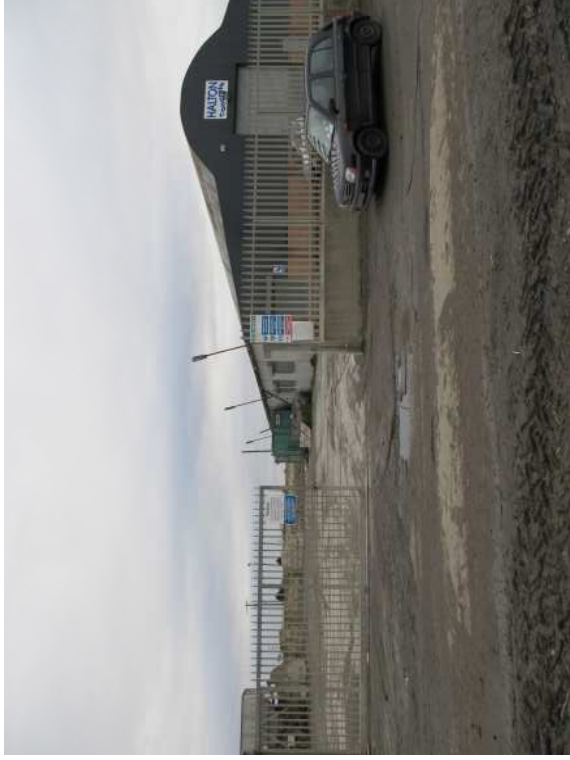


Plate 11: Field 14, 'site of' Bay house



Plate 12 Field 16 from southeast with curving field boundary in background

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Plate 13 Field 17 from west



Plate 14 Field 20 from north



Plate 15 vernacular building, Field 21, Ratoath road



Plate 16 Field 24 from east