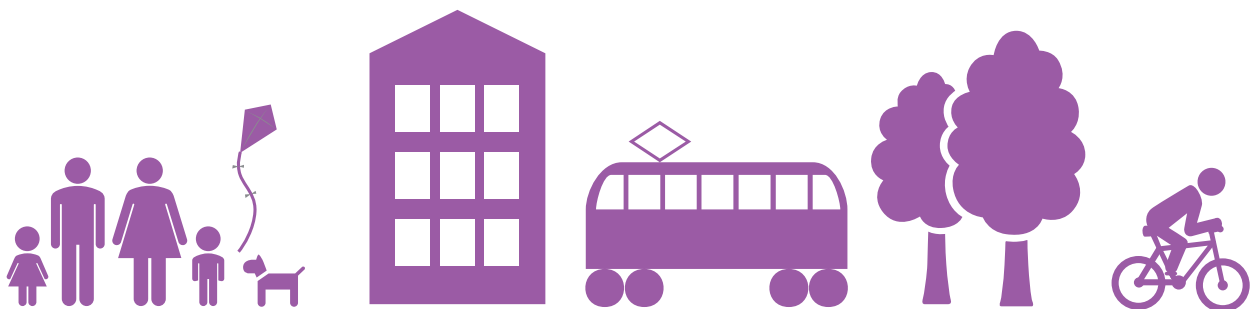


Castlelands

Masterplan

March 2021



Appendix 7 Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA)



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SUMMARY

An archaeological impact assessment report was prepared for a site at Castlelands to the south of Balbriggan in north County Dublin on a *circa* 24 hectare site in Hampton Demesne townland (721184, 762580; Figure 1). The site is a very large green-field site comprising three fields currently set out in tillage sloping down to the south and east with the Dublin-Belfast railway line forming the eastern boundary and overlooking the Irish Sea further on to the east. A variety of sources have been employed to identify any archaeological features or material in the subject site and four areas of archaeology have been identified. These four areas comprise the remains of burnt mounds/*fulachta fia*, primarily Bronze Age (c. 2200-800 BC) sites generally considered to be used for cooking.

RECOMMENDATION

To mitigate the likely direct, negative and permanent impacts from construction activity to the archaeological features identified during the course of this assessment it is recommended that the archaeological features at the subject site at Castlelands, Hampton Demesne, Balbriggan Co. Dublin be subject to full archaeological excavation in advance of construction under licence to the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DCHG) in consultation with the National Museum of Ireland (NMI). The suggested excavation areas are depicted on Figure 8.

It is further recommended that the topsoil stripping of the remainder of the site be subject to archaeological monitoring licensed under the National Monuments Acts.

NOTE: All conclusions and recommendations expressed in this report are subject to the approval of The Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DCHG) and the relevant local authorities. As the statutory body responsible for the protection of Ireland's archaeological and cultural heritage resource, the DCHG may issue alternative or additional recommendations.

Revision	Status	Date	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Approved by
1	Final	Dec 2018	LC (Archer)	AOC(Archer)	CMG

1. INTRODUCTION

This archaeological impact assessment report for a site at Castlelands, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin has been prepared by Archer Heritage Planning Ltd for Fingal County Council as part of the Proposed Masterplan for the site. It is composed of a desktop analysis, walk-over survey and geophysical survey undertaken in October 2018 and a test excavation in December 2018.

1.1 Proposed Development

The Castlelands Masterplan area comprises c. 24.2 ha of green-field undulating lands that benefit from sea views, of which c. 22 ha are zoned 'Residential Area – RA' under the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023. The 'Residential Area' zoning objective seeks to:

'provide for new residential communities subject to the provision of the necessary social and physical infrastructure.'

The remainder of the site (c. 2.2 ha) is zoned 'Open Space – OS' which seeks to:

'preserve and provide open space and recreational amenities.'

The proposed Castlelands Link Road to the R127 traverses the Masterplan lands.

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

The Masterplan area is located in tillage land to the south of Balbriggan. The site is currently used for cereal production with north/south running boundaries between the three fields comprising the site while the land falls away to the south and east. The Dublin-Belfast rail-line forms the eastern boundary; a housing estate and associated green spaces form the northern and western boundaries with an ESB sub-station immediately north of the site while a mature hedgerow along Tanners Water Lane and a recent forestry plantation forms the southern boundary.

3. METHOD STATEMENT

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

- Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)¹
- Record of Protected Structures (Fingal Development Plan 2017–2023)
- Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland
- Aerial photography (various collections including National Museum of Ireland, Geological Survey of Ireland and/or Ordnance Survey Ireland)
- Historical maps (including early edition Ordnance Survey (OS) maps and pre-Ordnance Survey held at Trinity College Map Library).

¹ Archive Unit National Monuments Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Floor 2, Block 6, Irish Life Centre

- Reference material (journals, papers, books *etc*) held by the National Library of Ireland, local libraries and/or on-line search facilities/collections (*e.g.* JSTOR *etc*)
- Relevant on-line databases (*e.g.* Excavation Bulletin; NRA Archaeological Database).

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 General Archaeological Background

In 1659, Balbriggan was a tiny hamlet with a population of thirty people, centred on two holdings, the 'great farme' and 'little farme' totalling some 220 acres; the property of the Barnewall family, lords of Bremore, Balrothery and Balbriggan from the end of the fourteenth century who retained extensive estates in the area until the eighteenth century. Much of the Barnewall holdings were sold by the early eighteenth century, with Balbriggan purchased in 1736 by Alexander Baron Hamilton, a solicitor and MP for Killelagh, Co. Derry, who also held land around Balrothery. Balbriggan at this time was a town in unchecked decline with a population of just a dozen or so inhabitants earning their livelihoods from fishing. Hamilton built a residence at Hampton Hall but died in 1759 (Lewis 1837; Simington 1945).

His successor and son, George, was distinguished for his promotion of trade and between 1761 and 1765 had constructed Balbriggan harbour with the assistance of parliamentary grants and his own capital, funded through personal loans and re-mortgaged properties. The harbour was a success, however, and quickly established itself for fishing and trade. George Hamilton enlarged and centralised a local cottage industry in cotton fabrics, constructing two large cotton mills during the 1780's, again part funded by government subsidies that were intended to decentralise the textile industry throughout the countryside. This caused an enormous economic boom within the town and facilitated the development of a very successful hosiery industry which produced over 700 pairs of stockings each week. By the time of George's death in 1793, the town thronged with smiths, weavers, tailors, butchers, brewers, and spinners, all attracted to Balbriggan by mills, which spurred growth into the nineteenth century. In the 1830's, the town was home to over 3000 inhabitants in 600 houses. Three hundred people were employed in the factories, and a further 942 were employed in and around the town working hand looms. Other industries within the town included a salt works and tannery with extensive quayside stores for corn. By the end of the decade however, a decline in the revenues for the fishing and cotton industry caused factory closures and job losses in the years leading up to the Famine in the late 1840's.

There have been a number of archaeological investigations in the wider area of the proposed site. Investigations in the nearby townland of Flemington revealed extensive archaeological occupation that included a Neolithic house (4778±31 BP; 3394-3387 cal. BC; UBA-8532; Bolger 2009, 26), a Bronze Age burnt mound (*ibid*, 26-27) and a series of early medieval (sixth-11th century AD) ditches (see

DU001-014-017; Table 2 below). Medieval features included cereal-drying kilns and field ditches (Byrnes 2002a-c), and stone foundation of a medieval structure, associated medieval field systems (Connell 2007; Linnane 2008) and a Bronze Age burnt mound, comprising a well-preserved timber trough with associated depressions, pits and stake-holes (*ibid*). A wide range of late medieval settlement features have been identified in Clogheder, Folkstown Little and Great and Stephenstown. These are outlined in Table 4 below.

4.2 Record of Monuments & Places

The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) is a statutory inventory of archaeological sites protected under the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004 (Section 12, 1994 Act). It is compiled and maintained by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) and comprises descriptive lists and maps of all sites, monuments and zones of archaeological potential, recorded to date in the country. The inventory concentrates on pre-1700 AD sites and is based on a previous inventory known as the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) which does not have legal protection or status. The ASI has established a publicly accessible website (www.archaeology.ie) containing details of recorded holdings and includes recently discovered sites recorded in the course of recent archaeological excavations. A number of sites have been recorded in the wider area including;

SMR No.	Class	Townland	ITM Reference
DU005-006001	Enclosure	Kilsough South	720524, 762166
Located 0.50km to the SW from the subject site on a SW-facing slope. An aerial photograph (CUCAP, BGL 4) shows a cropmark of an oval enclosure (max. L c. 60m N-S). A housing development occupies the site. Not visible at ground level. Compiled by: Geraldine Stout, Date of upload: 26 August 2011			
DU005-006002	Enclosure	Hampton Demesne	720675, 762110
Situated c.0.40km from the subject site to the SW on relatively flat land under tillage. An aerial photograph (CUCAP, BGL 4) shows a cropmark of a circular enclosure (diam. c. 30m). It has an opening in the SSE and is probably the site of a ringfort. Not visible at ground level. Compiled by: Geraldine Stout. Updated by: Christine Baker. Date of upload: 7 November 2014			
DU005-015	Ring ditch	Hampton Demesne	721046, 761338
Located c. 0.75km south of subject area in rolling demesne land under tillage. A ring-ditch (diam. c. 10m) visible as a cropmark on an aerial photograph (CUCAP, BDS 59). Not visible at ground level. Compiled by: Geraldine Stout. Updated by: Christine Baker. Date of upload: 7 November 2014			
DU005-042	Souterrain	Hampton Demesne	721210, 761897
Located c.0.4km south of the subject area. Hamilton noted the discovery of a 'north house' in the demesne of Hampton in 1845 (1845-7, 250). The description suggested the existence of a souterrain at the site. It consisted of a substantial length of passage leading to a beehive chamber which featured an air vent. The passage roof featured 'large flags'. A number of bones, described as being of 'oxen and swine' were recovered from the souterrain. This site is located in the Pleasure Grounds W of Hampton Hall (pers. comm. Thomas Ashe). Not visible at ground level (Clinton 1998, 118-119). Compiled by: Geraldine Stout. Date of upload: 26 August 2011			
DU005-051	Water mill	Stephenstown	719959, 7626253

<p>Located c.1.5km west of the subject site. The present 19th-century mill on tanner's Lane, occupies the site of a mill marked on the Down Survey (1655-6) map as the 'mill of Stephen' and mentioned in the Civil survey (1654-6) (Simington R. c. 1945, 6). The proprietor at this time was Elizabeth Finglas. Compiled by: Geraldine Stout. Updated by: Christine Baker. Date of upload: 15 November 2014</p>			
DU005-054	Inn	Stephenstown	719738, 762244
<p>Located c. 1.5km west of the subject site. Known as the White Hart Inn-large two-storey vernacular building of seven bays and central doorway. Modified by the division of the building into two properties and the insertion of a second door next to the original. Walls of stone and the roof of modern slate (formerly partially corrugated iron and before that thatched). Chimney on the east gable is stone of post medieval type. Tradition that James II lodged here on way to the Battle of the Boyne. Extensive associated outbuildings. Also a Protected Structure. Compiled by: Geraldine Stout. Updated by: Christine Baker. Date of upload: 15 November 2014</p>			
DU005-056	Redundant record	Hampton Demesne	721800, 762483
<p>This is the original location of the 2.5 tonne basalt boulder that was found by local schoolboys on the beach at Hampton Cove in 1991. The boulder appeared to have the residual remnants of carved ornament typical of passage tomb art. However further research by geologists concluded that the boulder is an example of 'pillow lavas' produced by the underwater eruption of lavas c. 470 million years ago. The concentric rings are the result of weathering on air bubbles within the lava (Parkes 2012, 51). The stone was moved to the OPW depot at Trim, Co. Meath, and it was subsequently moved to Ardgillen Castle where it now stands. (Buckley and Cumming 1992, 21). The attached images showing the stone in its present location are uploaded courtesy of Christine Baker. Compiled by: Paul Walsh . Date of upload: 18 October 2013</p>			
DU005-057001	Ritual site- holy well	Balrothery	719982, 761600
<p>Located c.1.5km SW of the subject site. Access from lane off the old road that runs through Balrothery Village. The 1992 report described it as a round stone basin (diam. 0.68m) which formed the base of the well (D 0.60m). The well was stone lined and covered with board, soil and dump. There is no local memory of veneration but there is a local tradition that there was a holy well in Chapel Lane (Ó Danachair 1958, 74). Known locally as Biddy Boughy's well (Skyvova 2005, 46). Uncovered by holy well enthusiasts in March 2014. Compiled by: Geraldine Stout. Updated by: Christine Baker. Date of upload: 15 November 2014</p>			
DU005-075	Enclosure	Kilsough North	720863, 762556
<p>Located 0.2km to the west of the subject site. Aerial photograph (GB90. BY.10) shows cropmark of a curvilinear enclosure defined by two fosses. The outer fosse is not concentric. Both fosses are indented on the north-western side suggesting the position of an entrance. Compiled by: Geraldine Stout . Date of upload: 26 August 2011</p>			

Table 1: Archaeological sites within c. 1km of the proposed development

4.3 Topographical Files

The National Museum of Ireland Topographical Files is the national archive of all known antiquities recorded by the National Museum listed by county and townland/ street. These files relate primarily to artefacts but also include references to monuments and contain a unique archive of records of previous archaeological excavations. The results of a search of the Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland did not yield any results for stray finds in Hampton Demesne townland.

4.4 Cartographic Sources

Analysis of historic mapping can show human impact on landscape over a prolonged period. Large collections of historical maps (pre- and early Ordnance Survey maps as well as estate or private maps)

are held at the Glucksman Map Library, Trinity College and other sources (UCD Library, Ordnance Survey Ireland, local libraries and published material). The historical maps consulted are listed in Table 2 below. **No new archaeological sites or potential archaeological sites identified on these maps.**

Map	Date	Description
Down Survey	1670	Balbriggan is depicted within this map but not in any great detail. The small river which flows through the town is depicted on the map. The subject site cannot clearly be determined.
John Rocque	1760	Straw Hall is shown in the location of Hampton Hall with a lane leading north to Salt House which lies near the coast south of Balbriggan.
Bernard Scale	1765	"A chart of the bay of Dublin and sea coast from Wicklow to Balbriggan" shows Ardgillan Castle as "Prospect"
Taylor & Skinner Road Map	1816	No specific detail of site. Hampton Hall is depicted within this map. It is located c.300m south of the subject site. There is nothing marked on the map between Hampton Hall and Balbriggan town.
1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map	1844	The subject site is marked on this map as the northern part of the Hampton Demesne. The three linear fields which are now part of the subject site are present in this map. There is a one small additional E/W field boundary on the easternmost field, creating a small field to the north-east of the subject area. The middle field boundary to the west is marked with two dotted lines which means a foot path/ dirt track. It leads from the gate lodge at the north of the demesne to the gate lodge at the south of the subject site. It then continues south, past Hampton hall, to the southern entrance of the Demesne. Part of this pathway is the current lane leading towards Hampton Hall. The western boundary of the subject site (also the demesne parklands boundary) is depicted as having wooded/forested areas. The subject site (also the demesne parkland) is bordered on the east by a road aligned N/S and labelled 'Old line of road' a few metres to the east of this road is another road labelled "New line of road". The site is bordered on the south by Tanners water lane. This laneway is still partially in use as the route to Hampton Hall.
3rd edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map	1906-9	Little change from 1 st Edition. The eastern boundary of both the subject site and the demesne is now bordered by the Railway Line. The pathway is still depicted as running N/S through the subject area, between the middle and western field. Within the site boundary to the south of the middle field a 'well' is labelled. This was not marked on the earlier map.

Table 2: Cartographic sources relating to the site

4.5 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photography (or other forms of remote sensing) may reveal certain archaeological features or sites (earthworks, cropmarks, soil marks) that for many reasons may not be appreciated at ground level. There are a number of available collections including the National Monuments Section, Geological Society of Ireland (1970–73), Ordnance Survey of Ireland (1995, 2000, 2005), National Museum of Ireland (St Joseph CUCAP Collection) and Air Corps (1950's–1970's).

Photo	Year	Height	Description
OSI Orthophotography	1995	Satellite	The site is shown in this map as three separate fields of arable land as it is seen today. The surrounding landscape is arable or pasture land. Two residential developments are in the process of being built to the north and the west
	2000		No change
	2005		The surrounding landscape is becoming more built up. Within the western field against the western field boundary is a curvilinear crop mark which may be indicative of ground disturbance.
	2013		The area of disturbance noted in the 2005 photography is also notable in this photograph and seems to be linked to a similar area of disturbance in the southern end of the middle field. This could be natural in origin. Also worthy of note are two unusual curvilinear in the south western corner of the easternmost field. They appear to overlap where they meet. This has potential to be archaeological in origin.
Google Maps	2018	Satellite	The western area of disturbance noted within the 2005 and 2013 images is also visible in this photograph. The two southern curvilinears visible within the 2013 image are not visible in this one.

Table 3: Aerial photograph sources relating to the site

4.6 Architectural Heritage

Under S.51 (1) of the Planning and Development Act 2000, a local authority must compile a Record of Protected Structures (RPS), which lists all structures which are of special *architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social* or *technical* interest. The protection, unless otherwise stated, includes the exterior and interior of the structure, lands lying within its curtilage (boundary), other structures and their interiors within the curtilage, plus all fixtures and fittings which form part of the interior or exterior of any of these structures. Buildings can be added to, or deleted from the RPS at any time, though generally this occurs when the county development plan is being reviewed.

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) is a state initiative under the administration of the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht and established on a statutory basis under the provisions of the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999. The purpose of the NIAH is to identify, record, and evaluate the post-1700 architectural heritage of Ireland, uniformly and consistently as an aid in the protection and conservation of the built heritage. There are no sites of architectural heritage interest within the proposed development area listed under the Fingal County Development Plan 2017-2023 (Appendix 2). The nearest protected structures recorded in the Fingal RPS are at Hampton Hall to the south of the subject site (Nos. 0091 and 0092).

4.7 Previous Archaeological Excavations

The Excavation Bulletin is a database of summary accounts of archaeological excavations in Ireland and Northern Ireland from 1970 to 2008. Summaries relating to archaeological excavations undertaken by the National Roads Authority are also available on-line and were consulted for any adjacent sites. Reports on licensed archaeological works are also held by the Archive Unit of the National Monuments Section (NMS).

There are no previous excavations in the immediate area of the site. Extensive excavations have taken place in areas surrounding the subject site, yielding evidence for significant occupation and activity dating to the prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval periods. The results of these excavations are summarised below in Table 4.

Licence	SMR No	OS Ref	Townland/ Street	Ex. Bull. Ref.	Authors
07E0057	n/a	720300, 763589	Balbriggan	2007:422	R.Elliott
Testing carried out in 22 fields to NW balbriggan uncovered 38 sites. Features from these sites included pits and post holes, curvilinear and linear ditches, charcoal rich deposits, a metallated surface, 2 fulacht fiadhs and two possible enclosures.					
07E0836	n/a	718383, 763078	Clogheder/Folkstown Great/Stephenstown/Fol kstown Little	2007:445	F. Walshe
Testing was undertaken in advance of the Phase 5 Balbriggan outer relief road, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin. Part of the distribution road was routed directly through the constraint area for DU005–052, a souterrain and enclosure site. Test-trenching was undertaken in October and November 2007. Geophysical survey (07R0158) of the route and lands in the vicinity of the proposed road revealed a large possible monastic site, with a double-ditched interior enclosure, associated field systems and an exterior outer enclosing ditch. The majority of this geophysical enclosure lay outside the limits of the road development; however, the outer ditch extended into the wayleave of the proposed road. Testing revealed six areas of archaeological activity (Areas 1–6). Area 1 was identified as a burnt mound, c. 15m by 8m. Area 2 was identified as a possible medieval structure and associated features. Area 3 was identified as a possible medieval structure (house) and associated pits, and garden soils, the projected extent of the archaeological remains of which was c. 75m by 50m. Area 4 was identified as a possible prehistoric circular structure, c. 10m diameter, and a number of post-medieval field ditches. Area 5 was identified as a medieval pit, stone feature and field boundary ditch. Area 6 was identified as a portion of the outer ditch of the enclosure identified in the geophysical survey.					
08E0106, 08E0290	N/A	719116, 763284	Clogheder	2008:380	S Linnane
The main features making up the site consisted of a linear ditch of possible Bronze Age date and a small pit both of which had been identified during testing.					
07E1155	n/a	724137, 760966	Clogheder, Clonard, Folkstown Great, Flemington (Parkway, Balbriggan)	2008:379	T. Connell
Test-trenching took place on a proposed water main installation at Parkway, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin, between 22					

Licence	SMR No	OS Ref	Townland/ Street	Ex. Bull. Ref.	Authors
					and 24 January 2008; 20 test-trenches comprising a total of 2829 linear metres were excavated. The purpose of this assessment was to identify and record any archaeological features and deposits located along the route of the proposed water mains and to assess the archaeological nature of a number of features that had been previously identified by Ruth Elliot (the Archaeology Company) in an earlier assessment in 2007 (Excavations 2007, No. 422, 07E0057). Three areas containing archaeological features were identified during the excavation of these trenches. These areas contained two burnt-stone mounds and two possible pit-type features all of which were previously identified in the earlier assessment. No other features or deposits of an archaeological nature were identified within the route of the proposed water mains.
08E0005	DU005-052	718383, 763078	Folkstown Great, Folkstown Little, Stephenstown	2008:456	F. Walsh
					Monitoring of topsoil-stripping was carried out along the path of Phase 5 of the Balbriggan Outer Relief Road during January 2008. This was undertaken after testing was carried out along the route in 2007 (Excavations 2007, No. 445, 07E0836). This resulted in the discovery of four archaeological sites along the path of the road and two along the path of associated distribution roads (Areas 1-6). No further areas of archaeological significance were discovered during the monitoring works, although the topsoil-stripping of some of the associated distribution roads has yet to take place
08E0055	n/a	718725, 762820	Folkstown Great, Area 1	2008:457	G. McLoughlin
					The excavation of Folkstown Great, Area 1, took place on 8-22 February 2008 on the route of the Balbriggan Outer Relief Road, Phase 5. The remains of a burnt mound were identified at the site during testing carried out by Fintan Walsh (Excavations 2007, No. 445, 07E0836). The deposit of burnt-mound material consisted of black silty clay and heat-affected stones with charcoal. It measured 8.5m by 13m by 0.4m and sealed a large waterhole, two troughs and a small pit. The troughs were roughly sub rectangular and had no trace of any lining. One additional small pit and one shallow rectangular trough also lay outside of the burnt-mound deposit.
08E0054	n/a	718761, 762817	Folkstown Great, Areas 2 & 3	2008:458	H. Kavanagh
					The excavation of Folkstown Great, Areas 2 and 3, took place during February 2008 on the route of the Balbriggan Outer Relief Road, Phase 5. The remains of a possible medieval activity were identified at the site as a result of a programme of testing carried out by Fintan Walsh (Excavations 2007, No. 445, 07E0836). The following is an abridged summary. Area 2: The medieval activity in Area 2 consisted of a possible corn-drying kiln, a slot-trench, a post-hole with stone packing and three possible drainage ditches. Several sherds of mid-12th- to mid-14th-century pottery were recovered Area 3: The medieval activity in Area 3 consisted of two possible medieval structures. An extensive metallated surface was exposed and probably represented the remains of a yard associated with one structure. Sherds of mid-12th- to late-14th-century pottery were recovered.
08E0053	n/a	718925, 762620	Folkstown Great, Area 4	2008:459	G. McLoughlin
					The excavation of Folkstown Great, Area 4, took place on 4-27 February 2008 on the route of the Balbriggan Outer Relief Road, Phase 5. A possible post-built structure was identified at the site during testing carried out by Fintan Walsh (Excavations 2007, No. 445, 07E0836). The site consisted of post-holes and associated features, possibly representing two structures. Structure A consisted of a cluster of fifteen post-holes. The shape of this structure was unclear but it is possible that it could have formed a roughly circular shape measuring c. 4.5m by c. 5m. The interpretation of the post-holes as an enclosed space is not entirely convincing and it is possible that they may represent some other sort of activity. Structure B consisted of a concentration of seventeen post-holes, which appeared to represent a sub-rectangular structure measuring c. 5.5m north-west/south-east by c. 8.5m. Finds recovered at the site indicate a medieval date but there is also the possibility that the structures may be prehistoric. No finds were retrieved from within any of the post-holes, and medieval pottery was recovered from the parallel linear ditches. Dating of the possible structures will be reliant on radiocarbon dating of charcoal retrieved from the post-holes.
08E0054 ext.	n/a	718949, 762669	Folkstown Little, Area 5	2008:460	J. Kyle

Licence	SMR No	OS Ref	Townland/ Street	Ex. Bull. Ref.	Authors
<p>Excavation was undertaken at the site of a proposed distribution road associated with Phase 5 of the Balbriggan Outer Relief Road. Excavation followed on from the testing of the site, which was carried out by Fintan Walsh of IAC Ltd (Excavations 2007, No. 445, 07E0836), which identified a number of features of archaeological potential. Area 5 is located 300m due north of the chapel site DU005–001 on a relatively flat, low-lying, waterlogged area of pastureland, which had a slight northerly aspect. The earliest phase of activity uncovered dated to the medieval period. In the centre of the site, an east–west-oriented curvilinear slot-trench (length 12.8m, width 1.2m, depth 0.25m) contained a single fill with 12th–14th-century medieval pottery. This feature may have formed a small animal pen, or windbreak. A single post-hole (0.3m diam. by 0.14m depth) containing medieval pottery was located 3m to the north, following the same curve. The last feature associated with this period was an east–west-oriented, amorphous-shaped spread (length 3.3m, width 1.7m, depth 0.35m), with a fill again containing numerous sherds of medieval pottery with a pit cut into the western side of the feature. This was 0.7m in diameter and 1.3m in depth and may have originally functioned as a well or possible cistern. The second phase of activity on-site occurred during the post-medieval period in the form of a single east–west-oriented linear field boundary and several layers of 20th-century demolition rubble and waste.</p>					
08E0375	n/a	719042, 762618	Stephenstown, Folkstown Great	2008:493	H. Kavanagh
<p>Testing was undertaken in areas located south of Phase 5 of the Balbriggan Outer Relief Road, which has been subject to testing and excavation (Excavations 2007, No. 445, 07E0836; No. 492, 07E0836 ext., above; No. 459, 08E0053, above; No. 460, 08E0054, above, and No. 457, 08E0055, above). The following is an abridged summary.</p> <p>Area 7 was adjacent to a probable bivallate ringfort (see 07E0836 ext; No. 492 above, Area 6). Geophysical survey revealed a number of positive anomalies, possibly indicating the presence of a souterrain. The features consisted of a possible rectangular enclosure, and a small metalled surface. The discovery of a drystone circular chamber indicates the presence of a possible souterrain within the enclosure. The remains of a linear feature and a possible hearth were located immediately to the east of the possible enclosure.</p> <p>Area 8 included a 40m-section of the outer enclosing ditch associated with the probable bivallate ringfort located 36m to the south. A small curvilinear feature and two linear features were also identified in Area 8 but contained no datable finds. They may represent an earlier phase of activity and may be associated with possible prehistoric activity which was identified during the excavation of Area 6 located 40m to the south-east.</p> <p>Area 9 appeared to be an extension of the extensive medieval ladder settlement identified in Area 10, although post-medieval deposits were also identified indicating later disturbance.</p> <p>Area 10 included drystone walls, pits, deposits, hearths, metalled surfaces and boundary ditches indicate the presence of an extensive medieval ladder settlement site adjacent to the road. Many of the features were heavily truncated by later post-medieval and modern agricultural activity. The presence of late 12th- to mid-14th-century pottery in most of the features uncovered indicates that the activity within this area is broadly contemporary.</p> <p>Area 11 was isolated area of medieval activity which measured c. 40m by 40m. The recovery of several sherds of late 12th- to mid-14th-century pottery indicates that these features are broadly contemporary with the medieval activity located in Area 10.</p>					
09E0303	n/a	720300, 763590	Clonard, Folkstown Great & Stephenstown,	2009:AD2	W. Frazer
<p>A single archaeological site was identified: a probable human cremation burial-pit of Bronze Age date that yielded eleven sherds of ^vase-urn'-type pottery from the interfacial soil immediately above, and during hand cleaning of the surface of, the pit. The pit is located on the east part of a broad hilltop possessing both a gentle south-facing slope below and a panoramic view of the coastline from the NNE around to the south-east, out over Balbriggan town.</p>					
10E0010		719035, 762713	Stephenstown & Folkstown Little	2010:296	P. Long
<p>This site has been zoned by Fingal County Council for future industrial development, and was subdivided into eleven areas for the purposes of archaeological investigation. This investigation focused on Areas 8, 10 and 11. A number of different phases of activity have been identified during the excavation at Area 8, 10 and 11 in Stephenstown and Folkstown Little. The earliest activity identified was prehistoric and occurred in both Areas 8 and 11. Evidence of potential activity dating to the early medieval period was limited to Area 8 with later medieval activity identified at Areas 8, 10 and 11. The following is an abridged summary.</p> <p>Prehistoric activity</p> <p>A possible round house excavated in Area 8 conformed to the most common form of excavated Bronze Age house type in Ireland. Alder charcoal recovered from a sample taken from an internal hearth feature was radiocarbon dated to 1020–830 cal. bc (2σ) (SUERC–30615), dating the house remains to the Late Bronze Age.</p>					

Licence	SMR No	OS Ref	Townland/ Street	Ex. Bull. Ref.	Authors
<p>In Area 11 an oval-shaped pit contained heat-shattered stone which may indicate <i>fulacht fiadh</i> activity. A range of lithic finds was recovered during the excavation at Areas 8, 10 and 11.</p> <p>Early medieval activity Potential activity dating to the early medieval period was limited to Area 8 and included a sherd of Souterrain Ware and an annular black glass bead commonly dated to the 5th and 7th centuries AD. Area 8 was located directly to the north of the early medieval enclosure complex at Area 6 and the ditches in the south of Area 8 appeared to be aligned on the enclosure complex, possibly reflecting its northernmost extent. Although the ditches appear to align with the early medieval enclosure complex, later medieval pottery was recovered from some of the ditches in Area 8. However, this ceramic assemblage was only present in the uppermost fills, so does not provide an accurate date for their construction. Potentially the ditches could date from towards the end of the early medieval period.</p> <p>Later medieval activity The majority of features in all three areas appear to date to the high medieval period, with the main focus of activity at Area 10, where there was evidence for an organised settlement. A metalled roadway or trackway bisected Area 10 with linear ditches located on either side; their orientation suggests that they formed part of an axial field system on a common alignment to the trackway. Evidence for settlement activity included the remains of a stone structure, located on the south side of the trackway. Activity to the north of the trackway appears to have been more agricultural in nature. The remains of the stone structure were limited to a short section of walling on the east and south-east sides with its footprint defined by the metalled surface on to which the wall footing had been set. The finds assemblage, including a large amount of medieval pottery, a coin, a whetstone, iron objects and a lead weight, and the assessment of material recovered from the adjacent hearth feature, which included charred plant material and bone, indicate domestic habitation. A number of metalled surfaces were recorded on the site. The areas would have provided dry working surfaces in the different areas of the site and could also reflect the locations of former structures. A cereal-drying kiln, recorded in Area 10-A, returned a radiocarbon date placing it firmly within the high medieval period. The assemblage of charred cereal grain recovered from a pit located within close proximity to the kiln was similar to that retrieved from the kiln indicating that the two features relate to the same phase of activity and that the pit may have been used as a place to discard waste from the kiln. A second possible cereal-drying kiln was identified during the excavation in Area 10-B. A nearby pit, similar in morphology, revealed the presence of large cereal grain assemblage but no evidence of in situ burning. A number of pits and a linear feature close to the two possible cereal-drying kilns were found to contain abundant quantities of charred cereal grain suggesting that activity undertaken in this part of the site during the high medieval period was related to cereal drying and processing. A curvilinear feature and associated post-holes, a metalled surface and additional components in this part of the site is likely to relate to this activity. A large L-shaped drain which appeared to demarcate this area of activity would have served to not only keep animals out but would have provided a drainage function for this part of the site.</p>					
07R0032	-	718814, 763084	Stephenstown & Folkstown Little	-	D Harrison
<p>Gradiometer survey undertaken across 14 fields, including the subject site. The results were dominated by responses resulting from near surface geological variations and from magnetic noise resulting from recent agricultural practices. No clear areas of archaeological potential were identified within the datasets.</p>					
15E0558	N/A	718569, 763397	Clogheder and Clonard/Folkstown Great	2015:165	G. McLoughlin
<p>Archaeological monitoring was carried out on behalf of Malincross Ltd in relation to a 250m section of the Boulevard Road, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin. This roadway is part of a larger future planned development (Planning Ref. F07A/1249). The monitoring follows a desk based archaeological assessment carried out in December 2015 which summarised previous archaeological investigations in the area which included archaeological assessment (O'Carroll 2005, 2006), geophysical survey (Nichols 2005, Leigh 2007) and archaeological testing at the site (Elliott 2007). The development site is located approximately 1.5km west of Balbriggan, north County Dublin (ITM: 718569E / 763397N).</p> <p>Archaeological monitoring commenced on 07 December 2015 and was completed on 07 January 2016. Three archaeological sites were identified during monitoring; a burnt mound (Site 1 ITM 718595E, 763354N, 34.933m OD), a spread of burnt mound material (Site 2 ITM 718649E, 763334N, 33.850m OD) and a Ring-ditch (Site 3 ITM 718596E 763383N, 34.898 OD). Sites 1 and 2 were located west of the road development in a compound area and a stream diversion area and were identified during site preparation works in advance of topsoil stripping for the roadway. The compound area was reduced in size and the stream diversion was moved, allowing Sites 1</p>					

Licence	SMR No	OS Ref	Townland/ Street	Ex. Bull. Ref.	Authors
<p>and 2 to remain in situ. These sites have been recorded, covered in terram, backfilled and fenced off to protect them from the road construction works. Site 3 lay partially within the roadway and was archaeologically excavated over eight days from 11th – 20th January 2016. The northern part of the Ring-ditch was under different ownership and archaeological works on that site were being carried out by Steve McGlade of Archaeology Plan. The southern part of the site was in the line of an existing pipeline and had been removed previously.</p> <p>The Ring-ditch had internal and external diameters of 6.4m and 9.88m respectively and measured 1.8m wide and 1.07m deep. No entrance feature was identified within the excavation area. Small quantities of burnt and unburnt bone and charcoal were recovered from the fills of the Ring-ditch along with one larger concentration of burnt bone (119g). Six tiny water-rolled pebbles were included with the cremation deposit. The pebbles are natural, and five of them are flint, however they were quite notable within the deposit, with nothing similar being observed in the natural soil around the site. The stones are unburnt and it is possible that they may have been deliberately placed with the remains after cremation when they were being deposited. Specialist analysis and dating will be carried out and results included in a final excavation report.</p>					
15E0586	DU002-021	718630, 763470	Clonard or Folkstown Great, Balbriggan	2016:150	Steven McGlade
<p>A programme of monitoring of groundworks was carried out on the site of a proposed school in Clonard or Folkstown Great townland, Balbriggan in December 2015. Previous testing on the site (Licence No. 15E507) was carried out by the author and identified a number of features of archaeological potential. The monitoring exposed a number of areas of archaeology across the site, which were subsequently excavated from January-March 2016. The archaeology on the site was divided into five areas for the purposes of the excavation.</p> <p>A number of features were identified on the site, some of which were indicative of Bronze Age activity. The site was at the edge of a wetland environment, with a slight rise in the central portion of the site and marshy ground to the north and south-east, and a stream to the south. The ground sloped up to the north-west.</p> <p>Towards the centre of the site a truncated penannular enclosure was identified with a causeway of undug material indicating an opening to the south-east. The enclosure measured 23.08m in length internally and 18.46m in width, with the ditch ranging from 0.3-1.05m in width and 0.05-0.94m in depth. Probable Late Bronze Age pottery, a possible clay mould and a grinding stone were retrieved from the fills of the enclosure ditch. Five post-holes along the base of the ditch suggested there may have been a fence or palisade running around the enclosure within the ditch. Only one feature was identified within the enclosure, a pit that had been truncated by the enclosure ditch. A cremation pit measuring 1.4m x 0.9m and 0.2m in depth was uncovered to the south-east of the entrance. It contained tiny fragments of possible prehistoric pottery and broken tubular copper-alloy beads along with a small quantity of cremated bone.</p> <p>To the south-west of the enclosure the northern portion of a ring barrow was identified. This had an internal diameter of 7.2m. Slumping along the internal and external sides of the ditch suggested that there originally would have been an internal mound and external bank. The ditch measured 1.25-1.45m in width and 0.87-1.2m in depth. No features were identified within the area enclosed by the ditch. A number of large water-rolled boulders were found within the fill of the ditch and may originally have formed above-ground components of the monument. Two small water-rolled quartz pebbles were retrieved from the fills of the barrow as well as a small discrete deposit of cremated bone from the upper fills. An excavation was carried out by Gill McLoughlin (15E0558, 2015:165) on the site immediately to the south dealing with the southern portion of the barrow.</p> <p>Two near-parallel gullies c. 4m apart identified to the west of the site appear to have defined a routeway. The orientation of the routeway suggests it may have been related to the enclosure and barrow, both of which would have been visible from the routeway. An entrance gap measuring 7.58m was identified in the eastern gully leading to the east. The distance between the gullies increased at the entrance gap to 7.2m. The gullies were 0.45-0.9m in width and 0.1-0.45m in depth and were filled with numerous lenses of sand, silt, gravel and clay, appearing to have filled-in naturally in an ordered fashion. A number of pits and post-holes on the higher ground to the west of the gullies may be the remains of a structure, however this part of the site was quite truncated and too little survived to say this with certainty. Two charcoal-production pits were also identified to the west.</p> <p>A small formerly wood-lined fulacht fiadh trough measuring 2.8m in length, 1.35m in width and 0.23m in depth was identified to the south-east of the site. Four stake-holes were present along one side of the trough with a fifth identified along the opposite side indicating the trough had been lined. The trough was associated with a small spread of burnt stone and charcoal suggesting the feature had not been used for any great amount of time. It</p>					

Licence	SMR No	OS Ref	Townland/ Street	Ex. Bull. Ref.	Authors
<p>was truncated by a post-medieval field drain.</p> <p>An extensive area of naturally organic-filled depressions was uncovered to the north of the site. This appears to have formed between the low rise in the centre of the field and the slope up the hill to the north. This area of poor drainage appears to have been present for a significant amount of time given the location of fulachtaí fiadh in its vicinity. An environmental core has been taken from the material, which will be dated. It is possible that the environmental core will be able to give us valuable information on the surrounding land usage and human intervention in the area. The truncated remains of a burnt spread, previously identified during the testing programme, was identified to the south of this part of the site. The spread measured 4.5m x 3.5m and was only 0.12m in maximum depth.</p> <p>It is possible that all of these features were contemporary. We know that the barrow, penannular enclosure and cremation pit are likely to date to the Late Bronze Age based on the finds assemblage and a date retrieved from a cremation uncovered within the southern portion of the barrow (Gill McLoughlin pers. comm.) The other features could also potentially date to this period and it is possible that the site represents part of the lands of a localised kin-group in the Late Bronze Age, with a small ceremonial enclosure and burial area in one part of the site and resource exploitation of the wetland environment also being carried out. The avenue may have connected this area with the main settlement or other nearby settlements, possibly linking a localised kin-group with the larger community.</p> <p>The stream to the south of the site divides the townlands of Clogheder and Clonard or Folkstown Great. It is possible that Clogheder, formerly known as Cloghrudduf or Cloghruddery, was associated with Balruddery to the south, so the stream currently forming the townland boundary may have formed the boundary between the manors of Bremore and Balruddery. The presence of the barrow in close proximity to the stream may also indicate that this boundary was in existence in the prehistoric period.</p>					

Table 4: Previous archaeological excavations adjacent to the subject site

4.8 Toponyms

Research into a site or areas place name (or toponym) can provide information relating to an areas heritage or previous land use. Many townland names were anglicised by the time the Ordnance Survey (OS) began in the 1830s and when townland names were standardised in the Townland Index (1851). Hampton Demesne is attributed to a Roger de Hampton (1279) in the Placename database notes on www.logainm.ie.

4.9 Site visit

The location of the Masterplan lands was visited by Archer Heritage Planning Ltd on 5th October 2018 in clear dry conditions with good visibility. The proposed development area is a gently sloping site covered in stubble. There are several pockets of ground in the southern part of the site that have been left untilled and may indicate wet or rocky areas unsuitable for ploughing. The site slopes gently towards the south and east before falling away more steeply towards the rail line. Access is via Tanners Water Lane to the south which leads to Hampton Hall. The north/south boundary hedges between the three fields have been largely removed leaving only the hedge foundations. The Dublin-Belfast rail-line forms the eastern boundary; a simple fence separating a housing estate and associated green space forms the northern boundary with an ESB sub-station immediately north of the site. Mature hedgerows

comprising gorse and other small shrubs form the western boundary with a housing estate along the south-western corner while a mature hedgerow along Tanners Water Lane and a recent forestry plantation forms the southern boundary.

5. GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

5.1 Project background

Geophysical survey was undertaken in connection with a proposed development located in Hampton Demesne located c.1.7km south-east of Balbriggan, in North County Dublin. The site of the proposed development, which encompasses c.22ha of land, comprises 3 adjacent arable fields bound to the north-east and south-west by the Pinewood & Ardgillan housing estates, and lies immediately west of the R127 Skerries Road and Dublin-Belfast railway line, to the north of Tanners Water Lane. The geophysical investigation of the site extended throughout all available areas within the proposed development boundary, examining a total 19.8 hectares of land.

This geophysical survey forms part of a pre-planning archaeological assessment being undertaken in connection with the Castlelands Masterplan, and it was commissioned by Archer Heritage Planning Ltd. on behalf of Fingal County Council. The survey objectives were to identify the location, form and extent of buried archaeological remains, where present within the site boundary, and to advise further archaeological works, if necessary, prior to the proposed development of the site.

5.2 Geophysical Survey results, Detection licence no. 18R0210

No definitive patterns of archaeological activity have been recorded from magnetic gradiometer survey in M1-M3, within the proposed development boundary (Figure 6). The results from survey in M1-M3 are dominated by patterns of former cultivation, remnants of probable former land divisions, low-level fluctuations in response deriving from the underlying soils and geology typical of the North Dublin County coastal region, and the route of a buried service, which traverses the northern portion of the site approximately E-W

Responses recorded from this survey, which may benefit from further investigation, include zones of increased response and positive anomalies A-C to the SW in M1; linear responses D to the NE in M2; zones of increased response and poorly defined positives E-G to the SE, S and W in M2; and curvilinear response H and poorly defined positives I-J to the SW and NE in M3. These responses do not exhibit characteristics typical of buried archaeological remains. However, their potential significance should not be ruled out. Responses E to the SE in M2 and linear anomaly H to the SW in M3, in particular, could respectively represent levelled fulacht fiadh/burnt mound and enclosure remains. However, interpretation remains tentative when comparing the results with historic mapping and the

general trend in the data as a whole, which demonstrates effects from recent land use and widespread natural soil/geological variation throughout.

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST-EXCAVATION

6.1 Methodology

A total of 40 trenches (5999 linear metres) were excavated by mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision (Figure 7). The test-excavation was undertaken on 3rd – 12th December 2018 by Liam Coen of Archer Heritage Planning Ltd. with the trench layout agreed in advance with the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DCHG) in consultation with the National Museum of Ireland (NMI). The trenches were situated to investigate geophysical anomalies recorded in a geophysical report produced by Target Archaeological Geophysics (Detection Licence no. 18R0210) with a limited number of other trenches to investigate the general archaeological potential of the site due to landowner restrictions. Trench 15 was truncated due to overhead powerlines but the linear metres were made-up in other trenches. A 16-ton tracked excavator with a 2m grading bucket was used to excavate the trenches. Excavation proceeded in level spits no greater than 0.2m to the subsoil or top of the first archaeological horizon when present. Each revealed surface was inspected for archaeological remains and any features present were recorded appropriately. All trenches were reinstated on completion of the works as per the contract specifications.

6.2 Test-trench results

The subsoil in general comprised brown and orange shale sandy clay with heavier pale grey and brown boulder clay present along a gentle dip in the southern part of the site. This east-west orientated dip in the landscape may represent the course of an old stream or river. The four areas of archaeology identified (Areas 1-4, Figure 8), each the remains of a burnt mound/*fulacht fia*, were located along this dip. All four sites were recorded as anomalies in the geophysical survey undertaken by Target Archaeological Geophysics, Detection Licence no. 18R0210.

In Trench 3, Area 1 centred on ITM 720985, 762409 consists of the remains of a burnt mound that has a later field drain cutting through it (Figure 9). Two concentrations of typical burnt mound material, *i.e.* heat-shattered stone in a charcoal-rich soil, were identified either side of the modern field drain. F1, measuring 6.8m NNE/SSW x 6.3m, had a test-slot excavated in it to a depth of 0.4m. This slot revealed a steep sided cut that may represent a possible trough overlain by a shallow (<0.1m) mound deposit. F2 measured 8.95m NNE/SSW x 3.05m and a 20m x 20m excavation cutting is proposed.

Area 2, centred on 721038, 762417, consists of the remains of possibly two burnt mounds, with

concentrations of features to the north and south of the proposed excavation cutting (Figure 9). The southern concentration in Trench 6 consists of a deposit, F3, measuring 4.27m NW/SE x 2.97m of heat-shattered stone in a dark grey charcoal-rich soil surrounded by F4, an arc of light grey soil with heat-shattered stone to the west, north and east. F4 extends between 2.2m – 5.6m beyond F3. A test-slot excavated in F3 revealed a depth of 0.3m.

The northern concentration comprises a large deposit, F5, identified in Trenches 4 and 7 measuring 12.14m NE/SW x 8.92m with a smaller deposit, F9, traversing Trench 8 measuring 3.78m NW/SE. A sub-square corner of a possible trough, F6, measuring 2.2m NW/SE x 0.58m lay in Trench 7 nearby two possible pits, F8 measuring 0.61 in diameter and the partially exposed F7, measuring 0.88m NW/SE x 0.36. Two pits lay within 2m of the deposit F9 in Trench 8. The larger pit, F11, sub-square in plan, measured 0.8m x 0.8m while the smaller pit, F10, measured 0.3m in diameter. A test-slot in the deposit F5 was 0.2m in depth while another in F9 was excavated to a depth of 0.32m but not fully excavated as the slot quickly became inundated. The material in each of these features and deposits comprised heat-shattered stone with a grey silty clay containing a varying degree of charcoal. A 60m x 35m excavation cutting is proposed encompassing these features.

In Trenches 20 and 21, Area 3 consists of the remains of a small burnt mound centred on ITM 721257, 762423 (Figure 10). A small deposit, F12, comprising a dark grey soil with heat-shattered stone and measuring 2.35m NW/SE x 1.22m was identified in Trench 20 and quickly became inundated with water. In Trench 21, two parallel extensions were excavated to trace the continuation of the site. The first extension revealed two features; F13 measuring 1.44 NW/SE and traversing the trench and F14, a partially exposed pit measuring 1m NE/SW x 0.76m. A test-slot of 0.3m in depth was excavated in F14 but abandoned as it became inundated. The fills of F13 and F14 were identical to F12. No archaeological material was identified in the second extension. A 20m x 15m excavation cutting is proposed.

Area 4, centred on ITM 721357, 762430 also consists of the remains of a burnt mound (Figure 11). In Trench 24 and 26, F16, a possible trough or pit measuring 3.2m NE/SW x 1.66m had a test-slot excavated in it with a depth of 0.2m. The fill comprised heat-shattered stone in a dark grey charcoal stained silty clay with some large stone (>0.2m in size) inclusions. A partially exposed deposit, F17, lay to the north-east and measured 0.73m NE/SW x 0.3m comprising a light grey silty clay with heat-shattered stone. In Trench 26, a deposit F15 traversed the trench and measured 3.16 NW/SE while a test-slot excavated in this had a depth of 0.28m. In Trench 27 another deposit F18 also traversed the trench with a length of 3.65m NE/SW. The material in each of these deposits comprises heat-shattered stone with a grey silty clay containing a varying degree of charcoal but with some large stones (>0.2m in size) present in F15. A 25m x 20m excavation cutting is proposed.

Burnt mounds/*fulachta fia* generally date from the Bronze Age (c. 2200-800 BC) and while their functions may vary are principally considered to have been used for cooking.

Trench	L x B x D (in metres)	Orientation	Description
1	100 x 2 x 0.35-0.6	N/S	No archaeology found
2	30 x 2 x 0.35-0.5	NE/SW	No archaeology found
3	30 x 2 x 0.35-0.5	NE/SW	Contains remains of burnt mound, F1 & F2 (Area 1). Extended by c. 30m ²
4	65 x 2 x 0.35-0.5	NE/SW	Contains remains of burnt mound, F.5 (Area 2)
5	68 x 2 x 0.4-0.6	NE/SW	No archaeology found
6	82 x 2 x 0.4-0.65	NW/SE	Contains remains of burnt mound, F3 & F4 (Area 2). Extended by c. 28m ²
7	82 x 2 x 0.35-0.6	NW/SE	Contains remains of burnt mound, F5, F6, F7 & F8 (Area 2).
8	82 x 2 x 0.35-0.6	NW/SE	Contains remains of burnt mound, F9, F10 & F11 (Area 2).
9	250 x 2 x 0.35-0.6	NW/SE	No archaeology found
10	200 x 2 x 0.4-0.65	NW/SE	No archaeology found
11	175 x 2 x 0.35-0.55	NW/SE	No archaeology found
12	400 x 2 x 0.4-0.65	N/S	No archaeology found
13	400 x 2 x 0.35-0.55	N/S	No archaeology found
14	100 x 2 x 0.35-0.55	NW/SE	No archaeology found, post-medieval field boundary
15	70 x 2 x 0.35-0.55	NW/SE	No archaeology found, post-medieval field boundary , trench truncated by 30m from original MS due to overhead wires
16	100 x 2 x 0.35-0.55	NW/SE	No archaeology found, post-medieval field boundary
17	100 x 2 x 0.35-0.55	NW/SE	No archaeology found, post-medieval field boundary
18	100 x 2 x 0.35-0.65	NW/SE	No archaeology found
19	175 x 2 x 0.35-0.6	NE/SW	No archaeology found
20	116 x 2 x 0.35-0.55	NW/SE	Contains remains of burnt mound, F13 (Area 3)
21	80 x 2 x 0.35-0.55	NE/SW	Contains remains of burnt mound, F14 & F15 (Area 3). Extended by c. 24m ²
22	80 x 2 x 0.35-0.65	NE/SW	No archaeology found
23	60 x 2 x 0.35-0.55	NE/SW	No archaeology found
24	70 x 2 x 0.35-0.6	NE/SW	Contains remains of burnt mound F16 & F17 (Area 4)
25	70 x 2 x 0.35-0.6	NE/SW	No archaeology found
26	116 x 2 x 0.4-0.6	NW/SE	Contains remains of burnt mound F15 & F16 (Area 4)
27	116 x 2 x 0.35-0.6	NW/SE	Contains remains of burnt mound F18 (Area 4)

Trench	L x B x D (in metres)	Orientation	Description
28	300 x 2 x 0.4-0.6	NW/SE	No archaeology found, modern construction debris at NW end
29	300 x 2 x 0.4-0.6	NW/SE	No archaeology found, modern construction debris at NW end
30	300 x 2 x 0.35-0.6	NW/SE	No archaeology found
31	120 x 2 x 0.4-0.6	NW/SE	No archaeology found
32	100 x 2 x 0.35-0.6	NE/SW	No archaeology found
33	100 x 2 x 0.4-0.6	NE/SW	No archaeology found
34	100 x 2 x 0.35-0.6	NE/SW	No archaeology found
35	100 x 2 x 0.35-0.6	NE/SW	No archaeology found
36	100 x 2 x 0.4-0.6	NE/SW	No archaeology found
37	100 x 2 x 0.35-0.6	NE/SW	No archaeology found
38	82 x 2 x 0.4-0.6	E/W	No archaeology found
39	400 x 2 x 0.4-0.6	NW/SE	No archaeology found
40	450 x 2 x 0.4-0.6	NW/SE	No archaeology found

Table 5: Test-trench results

7. IMPACTS & RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Impacts

This archaeological assessment has employed a variety of sources in conjunction with non-intrusive walkover survey to make a coherent assessment of the archaeological heritage risk associated with any proposed development of the site. The following conclusions are presented in order to ascertain any likely significant potential direct and indirect impacts which the proposed development may have:

- The site is very large in scale, comprising approximately 24.2 ha.
- Four archaeological sites (Area 1-4) have been identified within the subject lands from the geophysical survey and test-excavation. These are:
 - Area 1: Remains of burnt mound/*fulacht fia*
 - Area 2: Remains of burnt mound/*fulacht fia*
 - Area 3: Remains of burnt mound/*fulacht fia*
 - Area 4: Remains of burnt mound/*fulacht fia*
- No new archaeological sites or features were recorded in historical maps.
- No protected structures are located within the site boundary.

The greatest threat to unrecorded, buried archaeological sites/ features occur during the construction stage and include all ground disturbance works undertaken at this stage (excavations and other groundworks including the provision of access roads and service trenches), movement of machines and

storage of material in sensitive areas. In the absence of the mitigation measures described below, significant likely impacts on archaeology would be **direct, negative and permanent**.

7.2 Recommendations

This is a very large green-field site within an area of considerable archaeological potential. Significant archaeological remains have been identified within the site. The following recommendations are made subject to the approval of The Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht. As the statutory body responsible for the protection of Ireland's archaeological and cultural heritage resource, the DCHG may issue alternative or additional recommendations.

To mitigate the likely direct, negative and permanent impacts to the archaeological features identified during the course of this assessment it is recommended that the archaeological features at the subject site at Castlelands, Hampton Demesne, Balbriggan Co. Dublin be subject to full archaeological excavation in advance of construction under licence to the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DCHG) in consultation with the National Museum of Ireland (NMI). The suggested excavation areas are depicted on Figure 8 and outlined below;

Area 1: recommended excavation area - 20m x 20m

Area 2: recommended excavation area - 60m x 35m

Area 3: recommended excavation area - 20m x 15m

Area 4: recommended excavation area - 25m x 20m

It is further recommended that the topsoil stripping of the remainder of the wider site be subject to archaeological monitoring licensed under the National Monuments Acts.

NOTE: All conclusions and recommendations expressed in this report are subject to the approval of The Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DCHG) and the relevant local authorities. As the statutory body responsible for the protection of Ireland's archaeological and cultural heritage resource, the DCHG may issue alternative or additional recommendations.

8. REFERENCES

8.1 Bibliography

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Simington, R.C. 1945. *The Civil Survey* Vol. 7. County of Dublin. 1654-1656.

Target Archaeological Geophysics 2018 Geophysical Survey Report, Hampton Demesne, Castlelands, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin, Detection Licence no. 18R0210

8.2 Web references

Excavations bulletin www.excavations.ie [accessed 12th December 2018]

Archaeological Survey of Ireland www.archaeology.ie [accessed 12th December 2018]

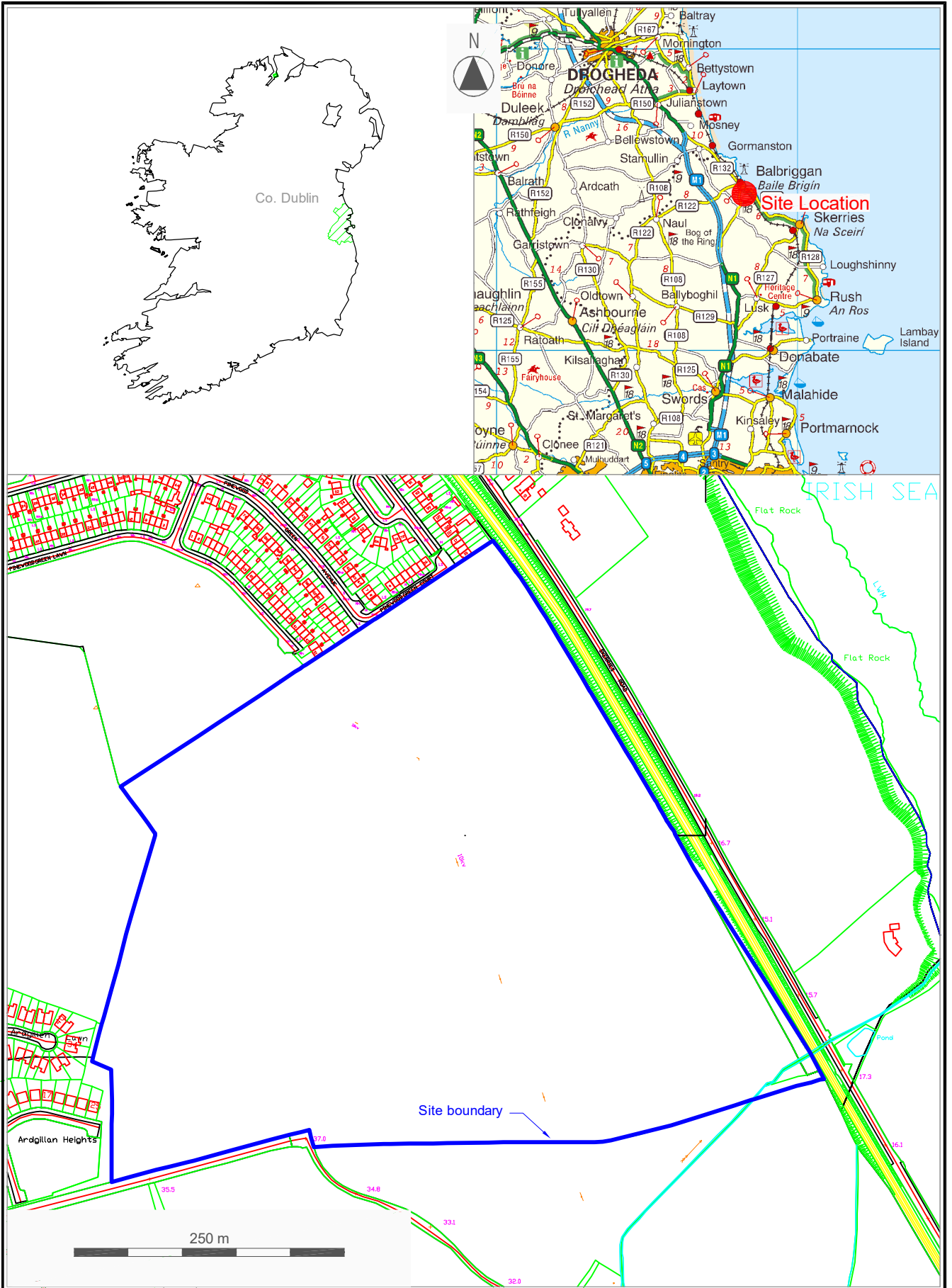
Placenames Database of Ireland www.logainm.ie [accessed 12th December 2018]

Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023 <http://www.fingal.ie/planning-and-buildings/development-plans-and-consultations/fingaldevelopmentplan2017-2023/> [accessed 12th December 2018]

Liam Coen

Liam Coen BA

13th December 2018



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 Co. Dublin

Castlelands, Balbriggan
 Archaeological Assessment

Client: Fingal Co. Co.

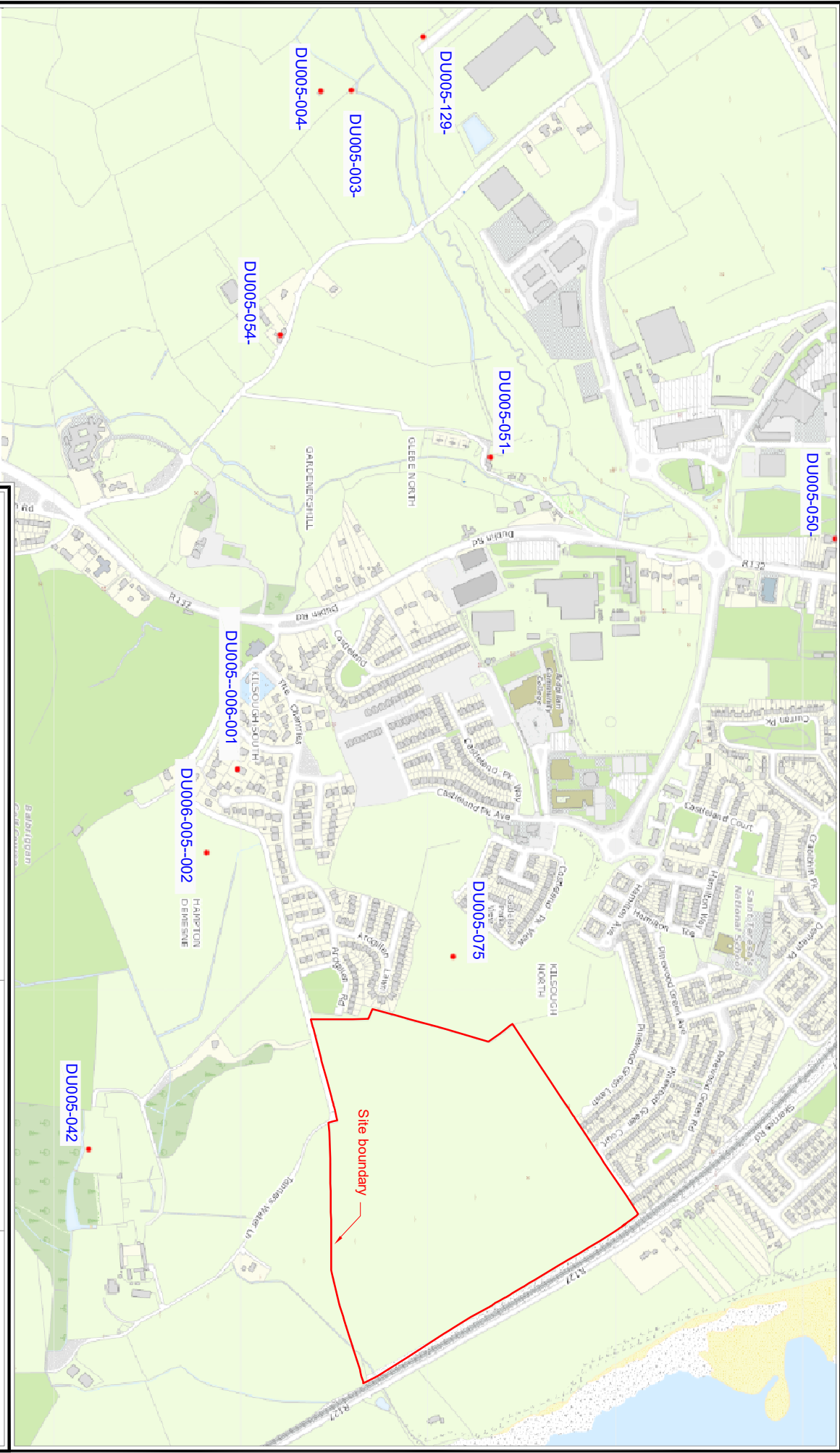
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Date: November 2018

Origin: Client

Ref: 2018_36

Figure 1: Site Location



500 m



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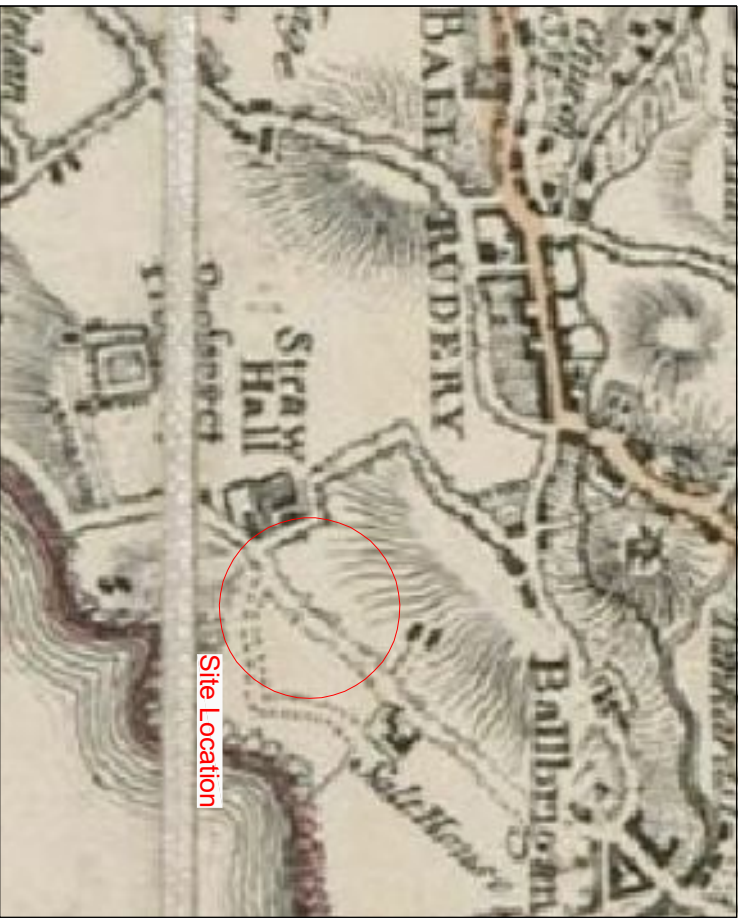
Castlelands, Balbriggan
 Archaeological Assessment
 Client: Fingal County Council

Scale: 1:10000 A4
 Date: November 2018
 Origin: www.archerplanning.ie
 Ref: 2018_36

Figure 2: Surrounding RMP sites



- (i) Down Survey (1670)
- (r) Roque Survey (1760)



Archer
Heritage Planning

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Co. Dublin

Castlelands, Balbriggan
Archaeological Assessment

Client: Fingal County Council

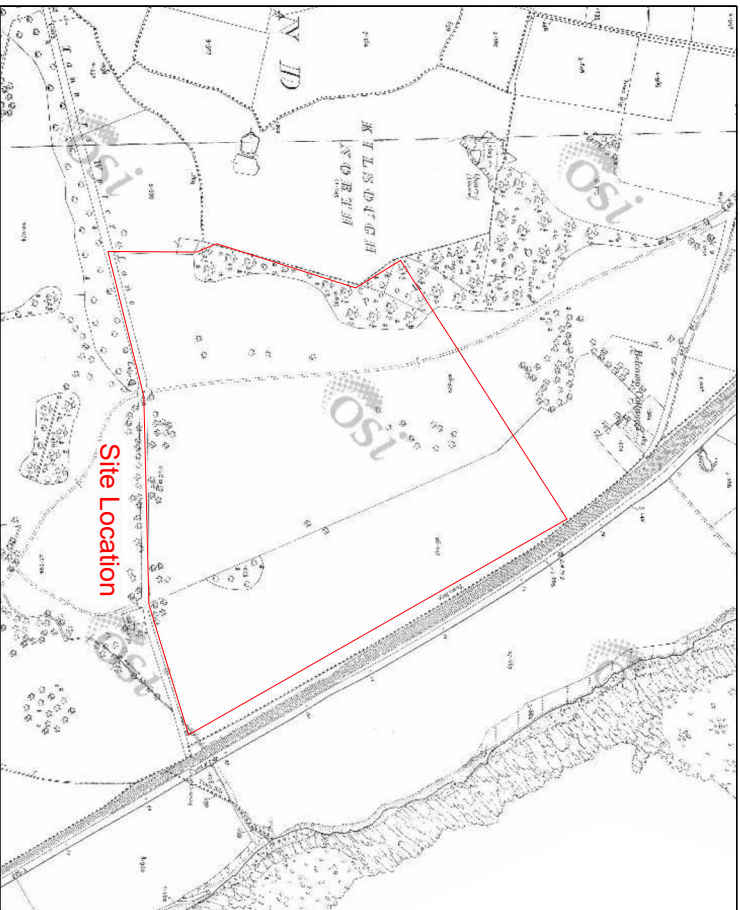
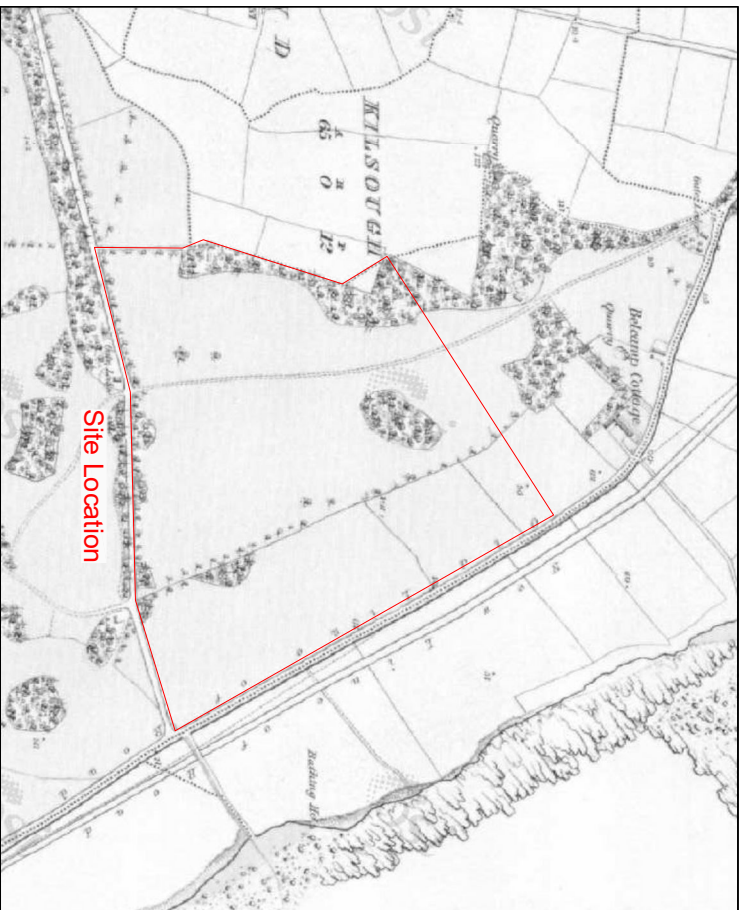
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Date: October 2018

Origin: TCD & OSI

Ref: 2018_36

Figure 3: Extracts from early historical maps



- (i) 1st Edition OS Map (1844)
- (r) 3rd Edition OS Map (1906-09)



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Scale: Not to scale
 Date: October 2018
 Origin: OSI
 Ref: 2018_36

Figure 4: Extracts from historical maps



(i) 1995
(r) 2013 Digital Globe



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Castlelands, Balbriggan
Archaeological Assessment

Client: Fingal County Council

Scale: Not to scale

Date: Nov 2018

Origin: OSI

Ref: 2018_36

Figure 5: Extracts from aerial photography

KILSOUGH NORTH Coill Seoch Thuaidh

Enclosure
DU005-075



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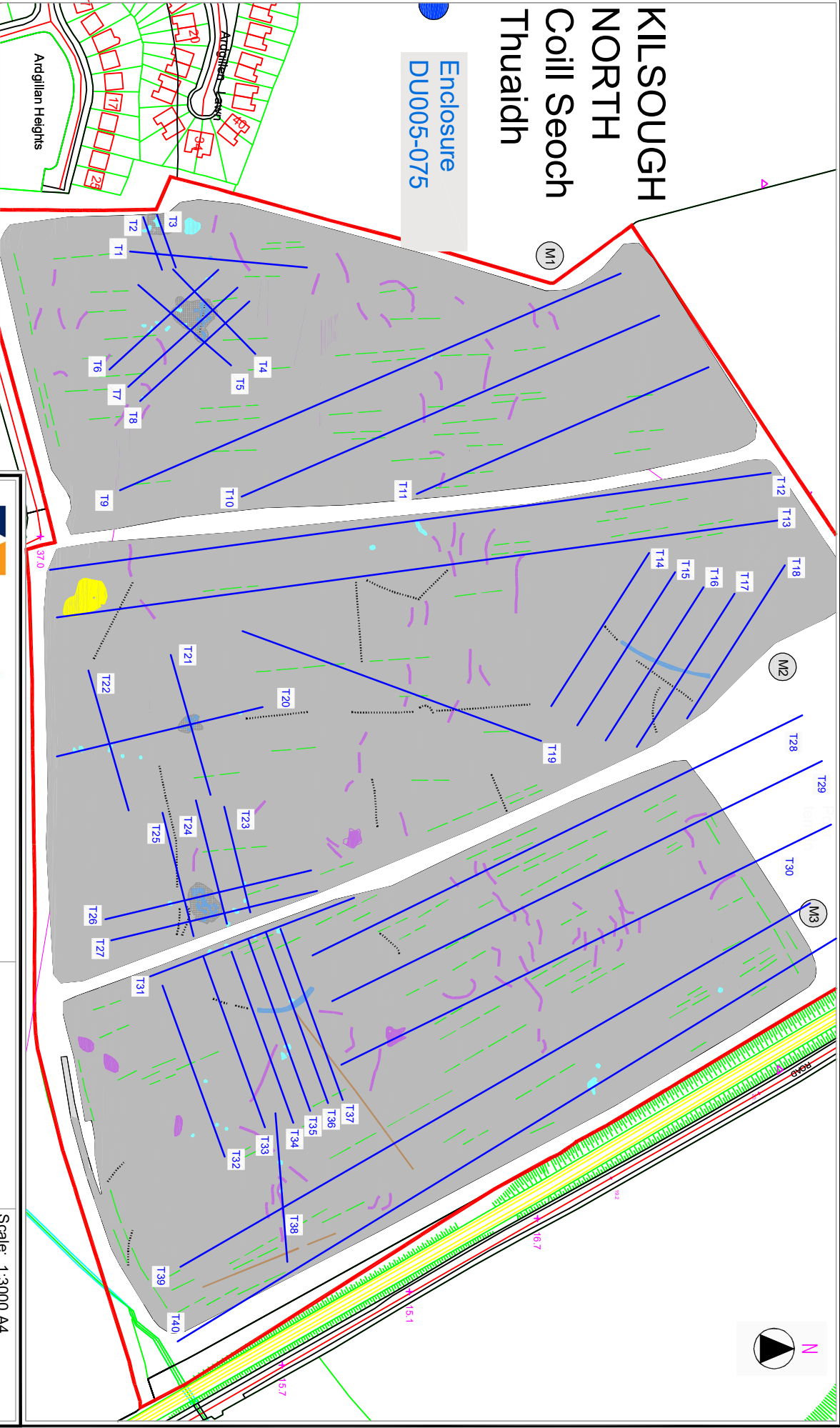
Castlelands, Balbriggan
Archaeological Assessment
Client: Fingal County Council

Scale: 1:3000 A4
Date: November 2018
Origin: Target Geophysics
Ref: 2018_36

Figure 6: Geophysical Survey data, 18R0210

KILSOUGH NORTH Coill Seoch Thuaidh

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DU005-075



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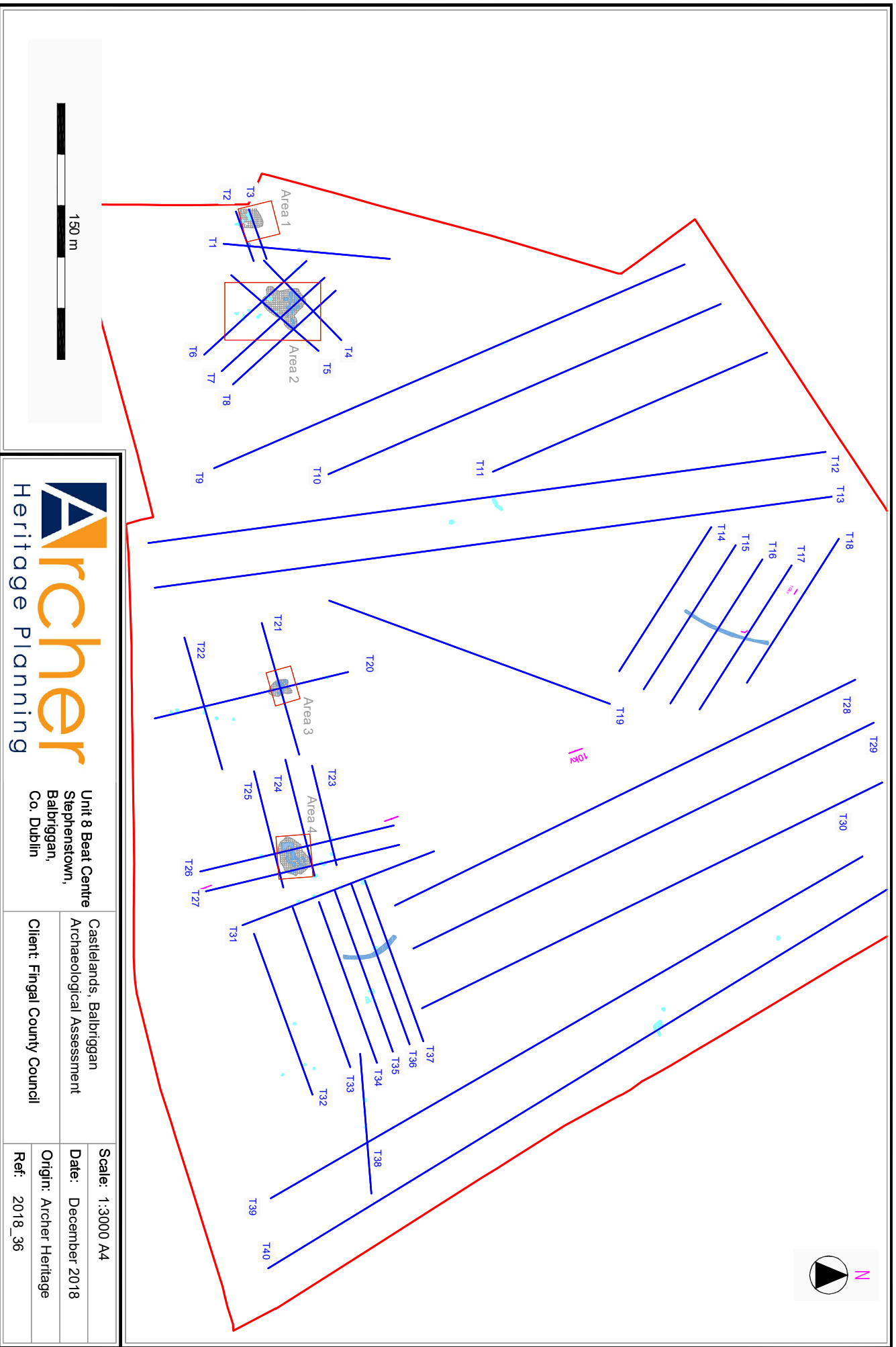
Scale: 1:3000 A4

Date: November 2018

Origin: Target Geophysics

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Figure 7. Test-trench layout with Geophysical Data



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Scale: 1:3000 A4

Date: December 2018

Origin: Archer Heritage

Ref: 2018_36

Figure 8: Areas of archaeology

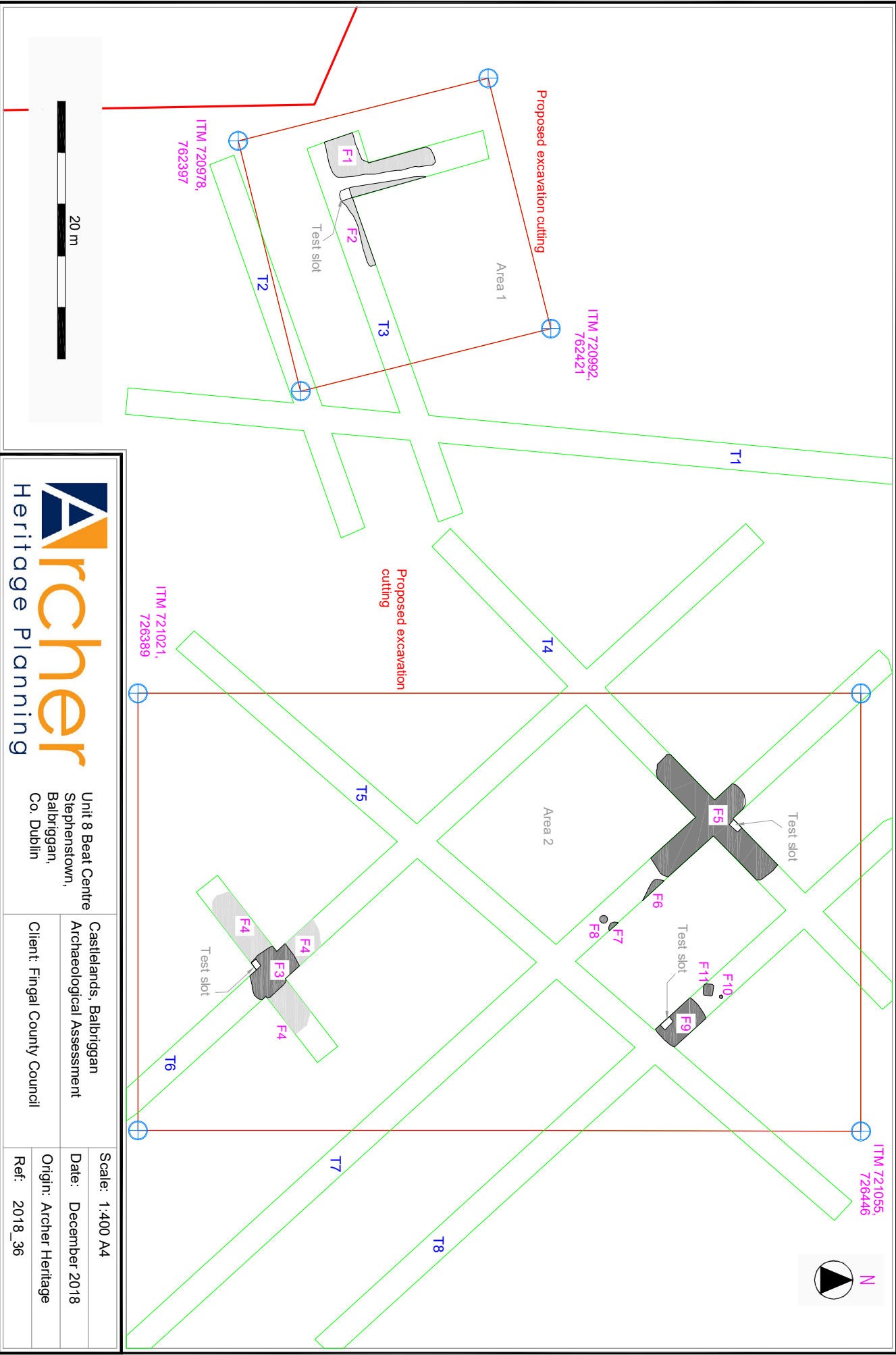
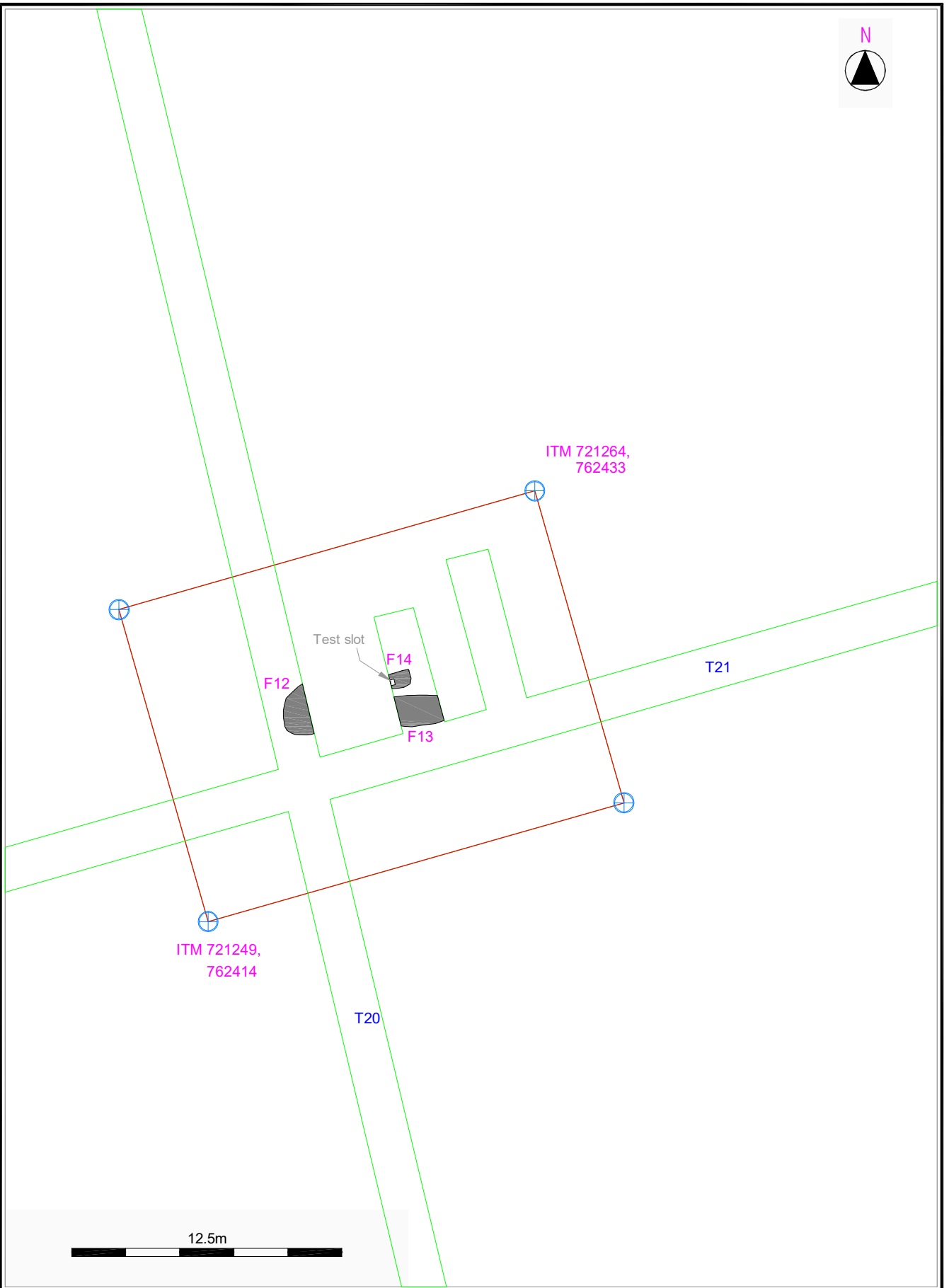


Figure 9: Details of archaeology of Area 1 & 2



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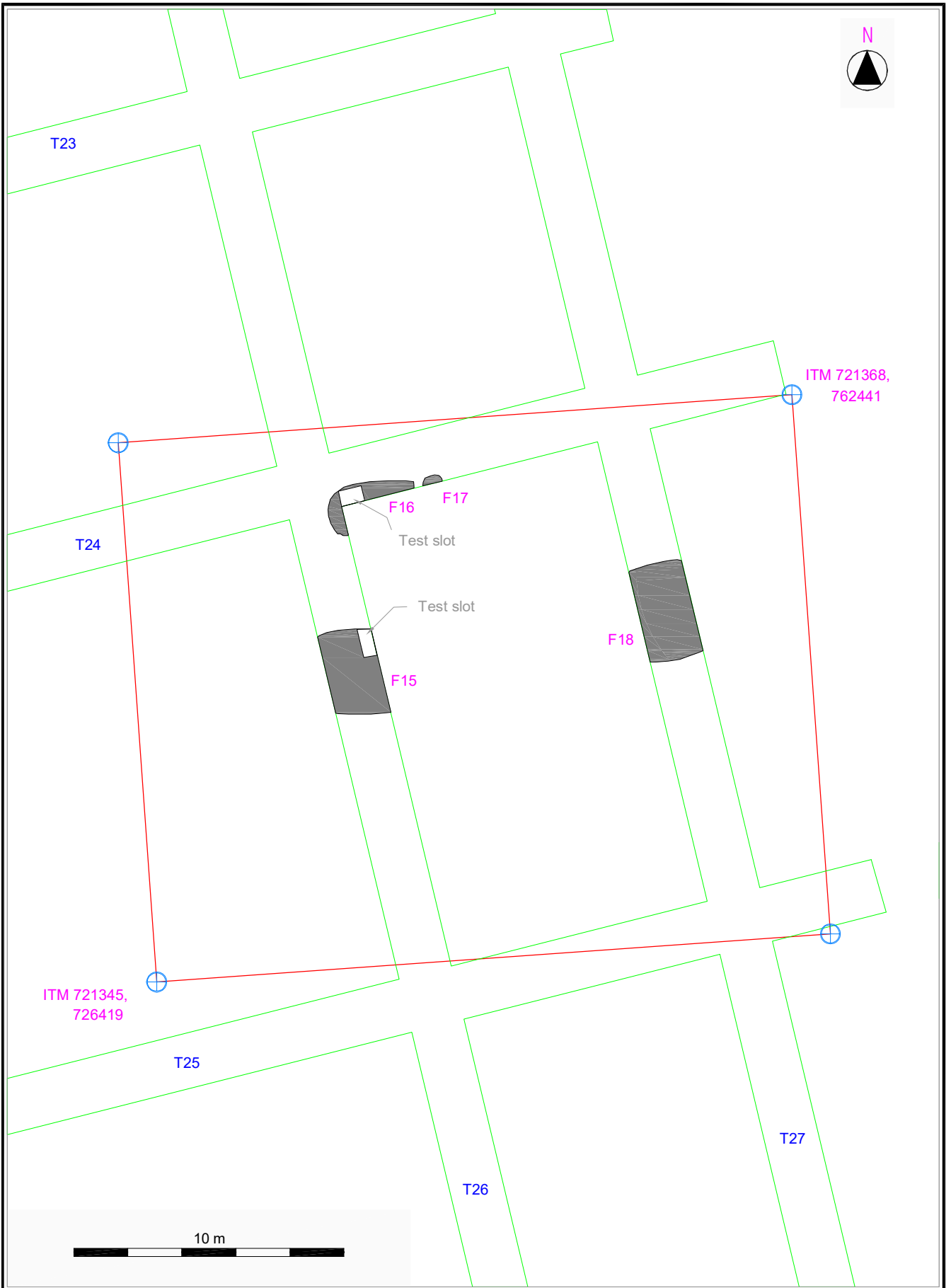
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Date: December 2018

Origin: Archer Heritage

Ref: 2018_36

Figure 10: Details of archaeology Area 3




	Unit 8 Beat Centre Stephenstown, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Castlelands, Balbriggan Archaeological Assessment	Scale: 1:200 A4
		Client: Fingal County Council	Date: December 2018
			Origin: Archer Heritage
			Ref: 2018_36

Figure 11: Details of archaeology Area 4



Plate 1: Aerial view of test-trenches looking NW



Plate 2: Area 1, F1 & F2, in Trench 3 looking NW



Plate 3: Test-slot in F1



Plate 4: Area 2, F3 & F4, in Trench 6 looking SE



Plate 5: Trench 9 looking NW



Plate 6: Area 2, F6 trough & F5 deposit, in Trench 7 looking NW



Plate 7: Area 2, F11, F10 & F9, in Trench 8 looking SE



Plate 8: Test-slot in F5



Plate 9: Test-slot in F9



Plate 10: Trench 12 looking N



Plate 11: Test-slot in post-medieval field boundary in Trench 14



Plate 12: Area 3, F13 & F14, in Trench 21 extension looking SE



Plate 13: Area 3. F12, in Trench 20, looking SE

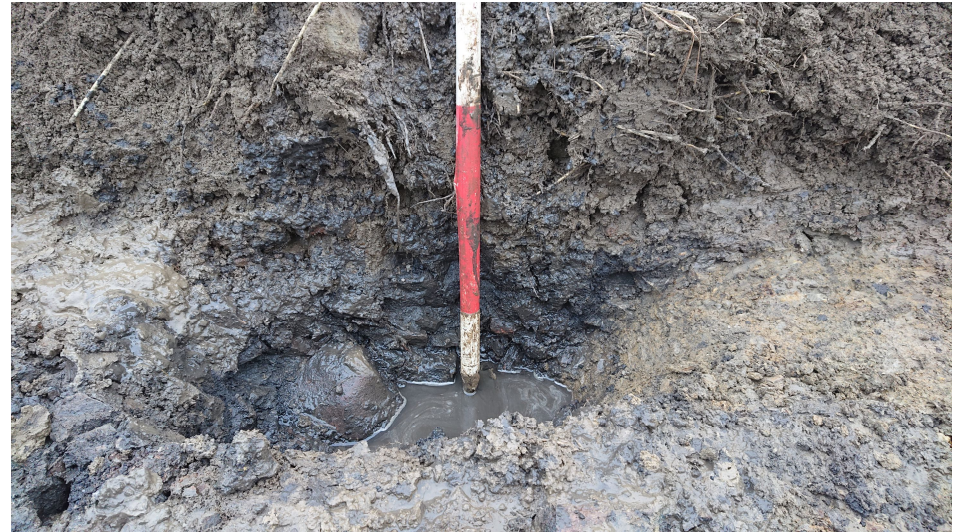


Plate 14: Test-slot in F14



Plate 15: Trench 23 looking ENE



Plate 16: Area 4, F15 & F16, in Trench 24 & 26 looking SE



Plate 17: Area 4, F18, in Trench 27 looking SE



Plate 18: Test-slot in F15



Plate 19: Test-slot in F16



Plate 20: Trench 31 looking SE