IAC Archaeology

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
OF
LANDS IN THE TOWNLANDS OF COMMONS WEST, BOYCETOWN AND KILCOCK (ADJACENT TO THE EXISTING BRAYTON PARK ESTATE),
KILCOCK, COUNTY KILDARE

ON BEHALF OF: RYCROFT HOMES LIMITED

CASE REF.: ABP-302746-18

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DOCUMENT CONTROL SHEET

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ABSTRACT

Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd has prepared this report on behalf of Rycroft Homes Limited, to study the impact, if any, on the archaeological and historical resource of the proposed strategic housing development at lands in the townlands of Commons West, Boycetown and Kilcock (adjacent to the existing Brayton Park estate), Kilcock, County Kildare (ITM 687736/739821). The report was undertaken by Ross Waters of IAC Ltd.

There are no recorded monuments within the proposed development, the closest is a bawn (KD005-019) situated c. 440m to the southwest. The Pale ditch is thought to have traversed the landscape to the south, west and northwest of the town of Kilcock. Although its route is unconfirmed, there is potential that it may have crossed the north east side of the site. The only archaeological discovery from previous investigations in the surrounding area was of two pits, one of which contained burnt bone, c. 285m to the north. The proposed development lay across a series of open fields throughout the post-medieval period, situated in a rural landscape on the periphery of Kilcock. The field inspection did not identify anything of archaeological potential, though both townland boundaries are still extant and border seven of the eight fields.

There may be an adverse impact on previously unrecorded archaeological features or deposits that have the potential to survive beneath the current ground level. This will be caused by ground disturbances associated with the proposed development.

It is recommended that a geophysical survey is carried out in the first instance under licence from the DoCHG. This should be following by a targeted programme of archaeological testing, also under licence to from the DoCHG, to confirm the presence, nature and extent of potential archaeological features which may be identified during the geophysical survey. If any features of archaeological potential are discovered during the course of the works further archaeological mitigation may be required, such as preservation *in-situ* or by record. Any further mitigation will require approval from the National Monuments Service of the DoCHG.

It is the developer's responsibility to ensure full provision is made available for the resolution of any archaeological remains, both on site and during the post excavation process, should that be deemed the appropriate manner in which to proceed. A letter stating same will be required as part of any licence application process.

Please note that all recommendations are subject to approval by the National Monuments Service of the Heritage and Planning Division, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

The following report details an archaeological assessment undertaken in advance of a proposed residential development at lands in the townlands of Commons West, Boycetown and Kilcock (adjacent to the existing Brayton Park estate), Kilcock, County Kildare (Figure 1; ITM 687736/739821). This assessment has been carried out to ascertain the potential impact of the proposed development on the archaeological and historical resource that may exist within the area. The assessment was undertaken by Ross Waters of Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd (IAC), on behalf of Rycroft Homes Limited.

The archaeological assessment involved a detailed study of the archaeological and historical background of the proposed development site and the surrounding area. This included information from the Record of Monuments and Places of Kildare, the topographical files within the National Museum and all available cartographic and documentary sources for the area. A field inspection has also been carried out with the aim to identify any previously unrecorded features of archaeological or historical interest.

1.2 THE DEVELOPMENT

The development will consist of 345 no. residential units (69 no. Duplex Type Units, 182 no. Houses and 94 no. Apartments) ranging from 2 to 5 storeys, a standalone creche facility (approximately 466.76 sqm) with an overall height of 2 storeys, an associated external play area (approximately 277.67 sqm), associated ancillary surface car parking spaces and bicycle parking spaces, a link street, internal roads, pedestrian paths, cycle paths, public and private open spaces (Figure 2).

The proposed housing mix is comprised of 13 no. 1 bed units, 136 no. 2 bed units, 158 no. 3 bed units and 38 no. 4 bed units. Out of the 345 no. residential units, 35 no. units are put forward to meet the applicant's obligations under Part V of the Planning & Development Act 2000 (as amended).

Each residential unit has associated private open space, in the form of either gardens, terraces or balconies in addition to access to the proposed public open space (including 3 no. playground areas) with hard and soft landscaping treatment.

A total of 650 no. surface car parking spaces are provided for the residential development including visitor parking. 280 no. bicycle spaces are proposed for the proposed apartments and duplexes and bicycle spaces for the proposed houses are provided on curtilage. In addition, the crèche will be provided with 34 no. surface car parking spaces and 30 no. bicycle parking spaces.

The proposed development provides for 1 no. vehicular access and associated pedestrian and cycle paths via a new link street connecting from the Brayton Park

Road and 1 no. vehicular access and associated pedestrian path providing a link into the existing Brayton Park Estate.

The proposed development makes provision for future linkages to adjoining lands; including undeveloped lands to the north-west, the adjoining undeveloped educational zoned lands to the north, as part of this application land is reserved for access to a potential future pedestrian/cycle bridge over the railway line to the north-east of the site (to be delivered by others) . In addition, the proposed development provides for pedestrian and cycle paths connection to the north east of the site, as well as 4 no. pedestrian access points and 1 no. gated vehicular (for Kildare County Council maintenance use only) and pedestrian access point to the open space at Bawnogues/Commons West along the southern boundary of the site.

Bin storage is provided either on curtilage and or in communal storage. The associated site and infrastructural works include foul and surface water drainage, attenuation tanks, SuDs arrangements, hard and soft landscaping, permeable paving, boundary walls, fences and noise buffers, 3 no. substations (approximately 20 sqm each), public lighting, a link street, internal roads, cycle paths, pedestrian paths and all associated ancillary site development works.

2 METHODOLOGY

Research for this report was undertaken in two phases. The first phase comprised a paper survey of all available archaeological, historical and cartographic sources. The second phase involved a field inspection of the site.

2.1 PAPER SURVEY

- Record of Monuments and Places for County Kildare;
- Sites and Monuments Record for County Kildare;
- National Monuments in State Care Database;
- Preservation Orders List;
- Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland;
- Cartographic and written sources relating to the study area;
- Kildare County Development Plan 2017–2023;
- Kilcock Local Area Plan 2015-2021;
- Aerial photographs; and
- Excavations Bulletin (1970–2018).

Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) is a list of archaeological sites known to the National Monuments Section, which are afforded legal protection under Section 12 of the 1994 National Monuments Act and are published as a record.

Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) holds documentary evidence and field inspections of all known archaeological sites and monuments. Some information is also held about archaeological sites and monuments whose precise location is not known e.g. only a site type and townland are recorded. These are known to the National Monuments Section as 'un-located sites' and cannot be afforded legal protection due to lack of locational information. As a result, these are omitted from the Record of Monuments and Places. SMR sites are also listed on a website maintained by the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DoCHG) – www.archaeology.ie.

National Monuments in State Care Database is a list of all the National Monuments in State guardianship or ownership. Each is assigned a National Monument number whether in guardianship or ownership and has a brief description of the remains of each Monument.

The Minister for the DoCHG may acquire national monuments by agreement or by compulsory order. The state or local authority may assume guardianship of any national monument (other than dwellings). The owners of national monuments (other than dwellings) may also appoint the Minister or the local authority as guardian of that monument if the state or local authority agrees. Once the site is in ownership or guardianship of the state, it may not be interfered with without the written consent of the Minister.

Preservation Orders List contains information on Preservation Orders and/or Temporary Preservation Orders, which have been assigned to a site or sites. Sites deemed to be in danger of injury or destruction can be allocated Preservation Orders under the 1930 Act. Preservation Orders make any interference with the site illegal. Temporary Preservation Orders can be attached under the 1954 Act. These perform the same function as a Preservation Order but have a time limit of six months, after which the situation must be reviewed. Work may only be undertaken on or in the vicinity of sites under Preservation Orders with the written consent, and at the discretion, of the Minister.

The topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland are the national archive of all known finds recorded by the National Museum. This archive relates primarily to artefacts but also includes references to monuments and unique records of previous excavations. The find spots of artefacts are important sources of information on the discovery of sites of archaeological significance.

Cartographic sources are important in tracing land use development within the development area as well as providing important topographical information on areas of archaeological potential and the development of buildings. Cartographic analysis of all relevant maps has been made to identify any topographical anomalies or structures that no longer remain within the landscape.

- William Petty, *Down Survey Map, Barony of Ikeathy and Oughterany*, c. 1655
- Noble and Keenan, *Map of Kildare*, 1752
- Alex Taylor, *Map of County Kildare*, 1783
- Ordnance Survey maps of County Kildare, 1837, 1870, and 1909

Documentary sources were consulted to gain background information on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage landscape of the proposed development area.

Development Plans contain a catalogue of all the Protected Structures and archaeological sites within the county. The Kildare County Development Plan (2017–2023) and Kilcock Local Area Plan (2015-2021) was consulted to obtain information on cultural heritage sites in and within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development area.

Aerial photographic coverage is an important source of information regarding the precise location of sites and their extent. It also provides initial information on the terrain and its likely potential for archaeology. A number of sources were consulted including aerial photographs held by the Ordnance Survey and Google Earth.

Excavations Bulletin is a summary publication that has been produced every year since 1970. This summarises every archaeological excavation that has taken place in Ireland during that year up until 2010 and since 1987 has been edited by Isabel Bennett. This information is vital when examining the archaeological content of any

area, which may not have been recorded under the SMR and RMP files. This information is also available online (www.excavations.ie) from 1970–2018.

2.2 FIELD INSPECTION

Field inspection is necessary to determine the extent and nature of archaeological and historical remains, and can also lead to the identification of previously unrecorded or suspected sites and portable finds through topographical observation and local information.

The archaeological field inspection entailed -

- Walking the proposed development and its immediate environs.
- Noting and recording the terrain type and land usage.
- Noting and recording the presence of features of archaeological or historical significance.
- Verifying the extent and condition of any recorded sites.
- Visually investigating any suspect landscape anomalies to determine the possibility of their being anthropogenic in origin.

3 RESULTS OF DESKTOP STUDY

3.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed development area is located at Kilcock, County Kildare in the townlands of Kilcock, Commons West and Boycetown within the Parish of Kilcock and Barony of Ikeathy and Oughterany. The region forms part of the Great Central Plain of Ireland, which incorporates some of the best pastureland in the country. The underlying geology consists mainly of a limestone base and low-lying peat land such as the Bog of Allen. Northeast Kildare borders County Dublin to the east and County Meath to the north.

The townland boundary between Kilcock and Boycetown travels along the western half of the northern boundary of the site and through the north eastern side of the site. The townland boundary between Kilcock and Commons West forms part of the southern boundary of the site. The proposed development extends across eight open fields (Figure 3). The site is bounded by the M4 to the west, the railway line to the east and open fields to the north. To the south of the development lies a residential development and green field. The nearest recorded monument, a bawn (KD005-019) lies c. 440m southwest of the proposed development.

3.1.1 Prehistoric Period

Mesolithic Period (8000–4000 BC)

Although recent discoveries may provide evidence for human occupation of Ireland in the Upper Palaeolithic (Dowd and Carden 2016), the Mesolithic Period is the earliest time for which there is clear evidence of prehistoric activity in Ireland. During this period people hunted, foraged and gathered food and appear to have had a mobile lifestyle. The most common evidence indicative of Mesolithic activity at a site comprises of scatters of worked flint material; a by-product from the production of flint implements (Stout & Stout 1997). There is no evidence of Mesolithic activity within the surrounding landscape.

Neolithic Period (4000–2500 BC)

During the Neolithic period communities seem to become less mobile and their economy becomes based on the rearing of stock and cereal cultivation. This transition is accompanied with major social change. Agriculture demanded an altering of the physical environment, forests were rapidly cleared and field boundaries constructed. There was a greater concern for territory, which saw the construction of large communal ritual monuments called megalithic tombs, which are characteristic of the period.

Kildare enjoys a rich archaeological heritage and there is clear archaeological evidence of prehistoric activity surrounding Kilcock town. Neolithic scrapers, stone axe heads and saddle querns have all been recovered from within the county, and a polished stone axe head (NMI Ref.: 1958:2) was found to the southwest of Kilcock town in the townland of Hortland.

Bronze Age (2500–800 BC)

The Bronze Age is marked by the widespread use of metal for the first time in Ireland. As with the transition from Mesolithic to Neolithic, the transition into the Early Bronze Age is accompanied by changes in society. Megalithic tombs cease to be created and the burial of the individual becomes typical. Cremated or inhumed bones were often placed in a cist, which is a small stone box set into the ground or a stone-lined grave. These were often accompanied by pottery. Different forms of burial barrows were being constructed during this period, as well as large scale ceremonial monuments such as henges.

Bronze Age activity is often clearly identifiable in the landscape by the presence of *fulachta fiadh* or burnt mounds. Over 4,500 *fulachta fiadh* have been recorded in Ireland making them the most common prehistoric monument in Ireland. These sites were used to heat water using hot stones. They have been interpreted as places where cooking, dyeing, brewing or bathing took place (O' Kelly 1954, Quinn and Moore 2009). An example of a *fulacht fia* (KD004-040) is found c. 2.9km to the northwest in Killickaweeny. Evidence for the existence of Bronze Age activity in the area is present in the form of a cropmark, which probably represents the remains of a ploughed-out ring ditch (KD005-003). This is located c. 1.7km to the southwest of the proposed development area. A possible barrow has recently been identified from satellite imagery c. 1.6km northwest of the site, on the south bank of the Rye water (KD005-032). The majority of recorded Bronze Age burial sites in Kildare are found in the western foothills of the Wicklow Mountains c.22km southeast of the site.

Iron Age (800 BC–AD 500)

The Iron Age is period is traditionally known as a period for which we have little evidence. However, there is increasing evidence for Iron Age settlement and activity in recent years as a result of development-led excavations as well as projects such as LIARI (Late Iron Age and Roman Ireland). Large defensive structures and earthworks known as promontory or hill forts are characteristic of the period. The former is a banked and ditched structure located above a steep cliff or bluff and often found in coastal areas. There are no known Iron Age sites located within the vicinity of the proposed development area.

3.1.2 Early Medieval Period (AD 500–1100)

Kilcock has early Christian origins, as the place name *cill* is associated with an early church site (KD005-002), located c. 650m east of the proposed development site. Kilcock takes its name from the 6th century St Coca who is traditionally said to have been a sister of St Kevin of Glendalough. Tradition has it that she was an embroiderer of church vestments, including those for St Colmcille. An early historical reference records that "The Virgin" St Cocha is honoured on the 6th June in the church or monastery of Killchoca on the borders of Meath' (O'Donovan 1837, 78). It is believed that St Coca founded a nunnery beside the River Rye (KD005-002) and subsequently a small Christian community emerged.

Early documentation concerning Kilcock dates from at least the 8th century. The Annals of the Four Masters recorded that the 'The Battle of Cill-Coiche' was fought

between rival kings near the church of St Coca then in the territory of Carbury and close to the border between Kildare and Meath (Costello 1988, 95; O' Donovan, 1837, 79). The High King Donnchad of the *Ui Neill* defeated Ruaidri mac Faelain and Laidcnen King of *Ui Cheinnselaig* near Kilcock in 780 AD and then burned much of northern Kildare (Byrne 1973, 158), although the exact position of the battle is unknown. The boundary with County Meath lies c. 485m to the north of the proposed development area. The county border also functioned as the border between the Kingdoms of Meath (Brega) and Leinster (Laigin). At the start of the 10th century, the area around Kilcock was in the territory of the *Ui Cheitig*, while the area to the north of the Rye Water lay within Brega (*ibid*). The continuing political importance of this border area can be seen in the numbers of annalistic references to the churches of Kilcock and nearby Kilglyn.

The ringfort or rath is considered to be the most common indicator of settlement during the early medieval period, a time which is depicted in the surviving sources as entirely rural characterised by the basic territorial unit known as the *túath*. The most recent study of the ringfort (Stout 1997) has suggested that there are a total of 45,119 potential ringforts or enclosure sites throughout Ireland. The ringfort is usually defined as a broadly circular enclosure delimited by a bank and ditch. Though outer ditches have not been identified at all ringfort sites, in the absence of excavation, this cannot be definitely confirmed. Entrance to the sites was usually by means of a causeway across the ditch, not always identifiable by field survey, or, in the case of platform ringforts, by means of a ramp. Ringforts can be divided into three broad categories - univallate sites, with one bank or ditch; multivallate sites with as many four levels of enclosing features and bivallate sites, which are the most numerous. When the radiocarbon and dendrochronological dates from ringfort excavations are compared (Stout 1997, 22-31), not only is the ringfort clearly an early medieval phenomenon, but a strong case emerges for dating the phase of ringfort construction to a period between the 7th and 9th centuries AD. Though internal features are visible at some sites, it is more usual for excavation to reveal the structures internal to the ringfort. The most common structures found within ringforts are the remains of buildings, generally houses, either circular or rectangular. The nearest ringfort (KD005-020) lies c. 1km to the southwest of the proposed development.

The nearest recorded enclosure (KD005-001) in the wider Kilcock area is situated approximately 1.3km north-northwest of the proposed development area. Enclosures belong to a classification of monument whose precise nature is unclear. Often, they may in fact represent ringforts, which have either been damaged to a point where they cannot be positively recognised, or which are smaller or more irregular in plan than the accepted range for a ringfort. An early-Christian date is generally likely, though not a certainty.

3.1.3 Medieval Period (AD 1100–1600)

The piecemeal conquest by the Anglo-Normans of Ireland, which commenced in 1169, had a fundamental impact on the Irish landscape. Most of the province of Leinster came under Strongbow's control after the conquest. During this time the well-established centre of Kildare town was attractive to Strongbow and in 1170 it

became his base (Orpen, 1892). By the end of the 12th century Norman settlement was effective over the whole county, as marked by the beginning of the rule of the Fitzgerald family as Earls of Kildare. During this period, the Anglo-Normans built castles of stone construction or large flat-topped mounds or mottes with timber structures atop (Harbison 1997, 62) in order to defend their recently acquired lands.

In 1303 the church at Kilcock (KD005-002001) is noted as having belonged to the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem at Kilmainham (Costello 1988, 95). It is in the 15th century that the first documentary evidence for the existence of an established secular settlement at Kilcock is found. It is recorded that the 'profits of the court, mill, market and the tolls of the town were in the dower of dame Anastasia Wogan of Rathcoffey' (*ibid*, 95–96). When the borders of The Pale were defined in 1448, Kilcock was named as a border town (*ibid*, 96). The Pale ditch, an earthen rampart which surrounded the Dublin region, ran through the area south of modern Kilcock. It stretched from Dundalk to Ardee, Kells, Kilcock, Clane, Naas, Ballymore Eustace, Rathmore, Kilteel and Dalkey. These areas were dotted with towers, castles and cultivated manorial estates (Lyons 2000, 17). The surrounding lands would have been intensively farmed due to its proximity to the markets in Dublin. The intensive farming both in medieval and modern times however would have helped to level or obliterate certain monuments from the landscape. The road from Kilcock to Summerhill (the present day R158) is recorded as marking the boundaries of The Pale in 1514 (Devitt 1911. 215). This possible boundary has been impacted on by the course of the extant road and its subsequent widening, however, if the ditch were to extend to the south of the road and travelled to the south of Kilcock village, it may, at least partially, have traversed the proposed development area.

St Coca's graveyard in Kilcock (KD005-002002) is most likely on the site of an earlier medieval Christian foundation (KD005-002). A characteristic of medieval church sites is its circular or oval enclosure; this grave yard is near circular in shape indicating a probable early date. The ecclesiastical site (KD005-002) is located c. 670m to the east of the proposed development area. This circular or oval shape is often preserved in modern street patterns as is the case in Kilcock which exhibits a near circular road system around St Coca's graveyard. There is a reference to Kilcock, in 1303, of a church belonged to the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem at Kilmainham, Dublin. A stone structure appears to have survived in St Coca's graveyard until the early 1870's and may possibly be the same church mentioned in 1303 in the ecclesiastical revenue. The dating of the church and graveyard (KD005-002001/2) is unclear, though they do date to at least the early 18th century as a headstone located in the graveyard depicts a date of 1704.

3.1.4 Post-Medieval Period (AD 1600–1800)

In the post-medieval period new confidence saw landlords abandon the defensive structures favoured by landowners in earlier periods. The pale ditch, which passed south of Kilcock, also fell into disuse at this time. This period is characterised by modernisation and progress, which can be seen in Kilcock with the construction of both the Royal Canal and the railway line, located north of the proposed development area. The Royal canal was built as a rival to the Grand Canal, using a more northern

link to the Shannon. The canal was begun in 1790 and opened in 1796. It skirts the northern edge of County Kildare passing through Kilcock town. For about thirty years following its completion the Royal canal enjoyed modest success. Both the Royal and Grand canals enhanced the development and expansion of the towns through which they flowed. It would certainly have enhanced the development of Kilcock, and helped sustain industry in the county (www.iwai.ie), with Kilcock reportedly having 6 distilleries in the 18th century (O' Farrell, 2003, 86). The railway age signalled the decline in canal use and with the demise of the canal in the 19th century the population of Kilcock fell by half. In 1845 the Midland Great Western Railway Company purchased the entire canal for £289,059, principally to use the property to lay a new railway. The line was opened in 1846 and runs parallel to the southern side of the canal (Middlemass 1981, 13).

3.2 SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2018) has revealed that of the nine archaeological investigations to take place within the study area of the proposed development eight did not encounter anything of archaeological significance. These licences are as follows; 02E0144 (Bennett 2002:0875), 02E0145 (Bennett 2002:0876), 02E0148 (Bennett 2002:0909), 02E0146 (Bennett 2002:0979), 02E0147 (Bennett 2002:0980), 03E1905 (Bennett 2004:0828), 05E0672 (Bennett 2005:755), and 16E0236 (Bennett 2016:450).

The only investigation to encounter archaeological remains consisted of monitoring during a development c. 285m to the north of the proposed development are (Licence 03E1554, Bennett 2003:888). This uncovered two pits, one of which contained fragments of burnt bone, though neither pit was dated.

3.3 CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

William Petty's Down Survey Map, Barony of Ikeathy and Oughterany, c. 1655

This map depicts the town of 'Killcook' within the Barony of Ikeathy and Oughterany bordering the county of 'Eastmeath'. St Coca's Church (KD005-002001) is depicted surrounded by six/seven houses. There is no detail depicted in the area of the proposed development.

Noble and Keenan's Map of Kildare, 1752 (Figure 4)

Noble and Keenan's map depicts the town of 'Killcock' and the surrounding area in County Kildare in greater detail than the Down Survey. The proposed development area is situated within 'Killcock Common' at this time, to the west of the town and to the southeast of 'Pitcherstown' (Pitchfordstown) House, in an undeveloped area.

Alex Taylor's Map of County Kildare, 1783

This map shows a certain amount of detail within the County of Kildare. The proposed development is shown to the north of 'Common', although this is probably more representative than accurate. The demesne containing "The Shrubbery" appears to

be present as a number of trees are marked within this area, although the house itself is not marked.

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1837, scale 1:10,560 (Figure 5)

This is the first accurate historic mapping coverage of the area containing the proposed scheme. It is shown as occupying all or part of six fields. There are two vernacular farm buildings near the centre of the site. The townland boundary between Kilcock and Commons West forms part of the southern limit of the site. The townland boundary between Kilcock and Boycetown forms part of the northern limit and extends through the eastern portion of the development. The Royal Canal travels northwest-southeast c. 75m to the northeast of the site. The demesne of the Shrubbery is annotated for the first-time c. 345m to the east.

Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1870, Scale 1:10560

By this time of this edition of the ordnance survey map the proposed development the Midland Great Western Railway line has been constructed to the immediate east. There are now three vernacular farm buildings in the centre of the site, with one of the earlier structures from the 1837 map having been removed and the other expanded. There are no other changes of note.

Ordnance Survey Map, 1909, scale 1:10560

The only changes of note on this edition of the mapping is that the proposed development is now located in all or part of seven fields and that the last vernacular structure from the 1837 map has been removed, however a third structure has been added to the west of the structures from the 1870 map. The remains of these three structures were identified during the field inspection.

3.4 COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Kildare County Development Plan (2017–2023) and Kilcock Local Area Plan (2015-2021) recognise the statutory protection afforded to all RMP sites and contain a number of aims and objectives in relation to archaeological heritage (Appendix 3). It is a policy (AH 3) of the Kildare County Development Plan (2017–2023) to favour the preservation in situ or at a minimum preservation by record, of archaeological sites, monuments, features or objects in their settings. It is also a policy (AH 1) to ensure that development within the vicinity of a Recorded Monument or Zone of Archaeological Notification does not seriously detract from the setting of the feature and is sited and designed appropriately.

There are two archaeological sites within a 500m radius of the proposed development. The nearest recorded monument consists of a bawn (KD005-019) c. 440m to the southwest in Pitchfordstown.

TABLE 1: Recorded Archaeological Sites

RMP NO.	LOCATION	CLASSIFICATION	DISTANCE TO SCHEME
KD005-024	Boycetown	Excavation - miscellaneous	c. 285m north
KD005-019	Pitchfordstown	Bawn	c. 440m southwest

3.5 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Inspection of the aerial photographic coverage of the proposed development area held by the Ordnance Survey (1995, 2000, 2005), Google Earth (2003-2018) and Bing Maps did not reveal any previously unknown archaeological features.

4 RESULTS OF FIELD INSPECTION

4.1 FIELD INSPECTION

The field inspection sought to assess the site, its previous and current land use, the topography and any additional information relevant to the report. During the course of the field investigation the proposed development site and its surrounding environs were inspected (Figure 3). The field inspection was carried out on the 1st February 2019 in snowy, sunny conditions.

The western portion of the field inspection comprises four fields accessed from the field situated in Commons West to the immediate south. The northern field (Field 1) bordering the M4 is a gently undulating pasture field. It is bordered to the north by the townland boundary between Kilcock and Boycetown which is still extant and consists of mature vegetation and a deep ditch (Plate 1). The townland boundary continues into the adjacent field to the east where it borders the field (Field 2) to the north and east (Plate 2). The ditch in the northern portion of the townland boundary is c. 1.5m deep whereas the drain in the east section is c. 0.5m and stone-lined in parts (Plate 3). This second field gently slopes down to the first where it is separated by a single line of trees. Field 3 is situated to the south of this field. It is bounded by mature vegetation on all sides, except at the M4, and is gently undulating (Plate 4). Field 4 is bordered by the townland boundary with Commons West to the southeast (Plate 5). This boundary consists of a thin line of mature vegetation in a ditch. There are three ruined vernacular structures in the northern portion of this field, these are covered in vegetation (Plate 6) and match the location of the three structures visible on the 1909 OS map.

The eastern half of the proposed development consists of four fields situated within the townlands of Boycetown and Kilcock. These fields are in use for grazing cows and are all bounded by mature vegetation. Field 5 is the largest and most southerly field in the eastern half. It is bordered by the townland boundary between Kilcock and Commons West to the south and Kilcock and Boycetown to the north (Plates 7 & 8). Both of these townland boundaries are extant and consist of mature vegetation in a ditch, though the southern boundary is thinner in parts. The field gently slopes down to the southwest. The remaining three fields, Fields 6-8, slope down to the north-northeast and all three are bordered by the townland boundary between Boycetown and Kilcock (Plate 9). The middle of these three fields, Field 7, is bordered by the townland boundary on two sides, to the southeast and southwest (Plate 10). A farm structure borders the northern most field, Field 8, and opposite this there is a modern ruined structure within the field boundary (Plates 11 & 12). No features of archaeological potential were identified during the field inspection.

4.2 CONCLUSIONS

The proposed development is situated with a series of open fields in the townlands of Kilcock and Commons West within the Parish of Kilcock and Barony of Ikeathy and Oughterany in Co. Kildare. A review of cartographic sources revealed that the site remained undeveloped throughout the post-medieval period to the northwest of the

town. There are two archaeological sites within the study area, the closest recorded monument consists of a bawn (KD005-019) c. 440m to the southwest in Pitchfordstown. However, the closest archaeological site comprises a SMR for an archaeological excavation (KD005-024) c. 285m to the north in Boycetown. This is the only archaeological investigation to encounter anything of significance in the study area, two pits, one of which contained a small fragment of burnt bone. The field inspection did not identify anything of archaeological significance, though the townland boundary between Kilcock and Boycetown is extant in all six of the fields it borders, as is the townland boundary between Kilcock and Commons West in the two fields it bounds.

5 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION STRATEGY

Impacts can be identified from detailed information about a project, the nature of the area affected and the range of archaeological resources potentially affected. Archaeological sites can be affected adversely in a number of ways: disturbance by excavation, topsoil stripping; disturbance by vehicles working in unsuitable conditions; and burial of sites, limiting access for future archaeological investigation. Upstanding archaeology can be affected adversely by direct damage or destruction arising from development, from inadvertent damage arising from vibration, undermining etc. and also by indirect impacts to a building's visual setting, view or curtilage.

5.1 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- There may be an adverse impact on previously unrecorded archaeological feature or deposits that have the potential to survive beneath the current ground level. This will be caused by ground disturbances associated with the proposed development.

5.2 MITIGATION

We recommend the following actions in mitigation of the impacts above.

- It is recommended that a geophysical survey is carried out in the first instance under licence from the DoCHG. This should be following by a targeted programme of archaeological testing, also under licence to from the DoCHG, to confirm the presence, nature and extent of potential archaeological features which may be identified during the geophysical survey.

- If any features of archaeological potential are discovered during the course of the works further archaeological mitigation may be required, such as preservation *in-situ* or by record. Any further mitigation will require approval from the National Monuments Service of the DoCHG.

It is the developer's responsibility to ensure full provision is made available for the resolution of any archaeological remains, both on site and during the post excavation process, should that be deemed the appropriate manner in which to proceed. A letter stating same will be required as part of any licence application process.

Please note that all recommendations are subject to approval by the National Monuments Service of the Heritage and Planning Division, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.

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Noble and Keenan, *Map of Kildare*, 1752

Alex Taylor, *Map of County Kildare*, 1783

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ELECTRONIC SOURCES

www.excavations.ie – Summary of archaeological excavation from 1970–2017.

www.archaeology.ie – DoCHG website listing all SMR sites.

www.osiemaps.ie – Ordnance Survey aerial photographs dating to 1995, 2000 & 2005 and 6-inch/25-inch OS maps.

www.heritagemaps.ie – The Heritage Council web-based spatial data viewer which focuses on the built, cultural and natural heritage.

www.googleearth.com – Satellite imagery of the proposed development area.

www.booksulster.com/library/plnm/placenamesC.php – Contains the text from *Irish Local Names Explained* by P.W Joyce (1870).

www.logainm.ie – Placenames Database of Ireland launched by *Fiontar agus Scoil na Gaelige* and the DoCHG.

www.iwai.ie – Website of the Inland Waterways Association of Ireland (IWAI), a voluntary organisation that advocates the use, maintenance, protection, restoration and improvement of the inland waterways of Ireland.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 SMR/RMP SITES WITHIN THE SURROUNDING AREA

SMR NO.	KD005-024
RMP STATUS	SMR
TOWNLAND	Boycetown
PARISH	Kilcock
BARONY	Ikeathy and Oughterany
I.T.M.	687822/740465
CLASSIFICATION	Excavation - miscellaneous
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 285m north
DESCRIPTION	Archaeological monitoring (Licence no. 03E1554) was carried out in association with a proposed development of a warehousing facility and ancillary offices, along with associated services, infrastructure, storage and landscaping in an area measuring 13,937m2. Two small pits were observed in the northernmost field at the site. No diagnostic material was recovered from the northern pit. A small amount of burnt-bone fragments were recovered from the other. These have been retained for analysis. Nothing further of archaeological significance was recovered.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	KD005-019
RMP STATUS	RMP
TOWNLAND	Pitchfordstown
PARISH	Cloncurry
BARONY	Ikeathy and Oughterany
I.T.M.	686928/739567
CLASSIFICATION	Bawn
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 440m southwest
DESCRIPTION	On a low pasture rise surrounded by lower, poor, wet ground to W, N and E. A very large and fairly well-preserved trapezoidal area (dims. L c. 330m NW-SE; Wth c. 260m along NW side; Wth c. 320m along SE side) is defined by an intermittent, low, inner earthen bank (Wth 1-3m; int H 0.2-0.4m; ext H 1.5-2m), and an outer fosse which is recut as a drain (Wth 2-3m; av. D 1m). The enclosure was defended by D-shaped corner bastions, the straight sides of which back onto the interior (int. diams. 7-10m; straight side L 12-16.5m), three of which survive. The fourth, at the S corner, is shown on the 1st. ed. (1838) of the OS 6-inch map as being partially destroyed by a road, and by the date of the current OS 6-inch map (1939) it was overlain by a driveway. The interior is sub-divided roughly equally into four fields by hedged earthen banks, and the NW-SE bank follows the line of a tree-lined avenue which is indicated on Taylor's 1783 map of County Kildare and which also shows the site as a tree-lined sub-rectangular area. The avenue is still traceable as two parallel field banks to the NW of the site. May have been a plantation bawn. (Cullen and O'Keefe 1996, 215-7).
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

APPENDIX 2 STRAY FINDS WITHIN THE SURROUNDING AREA

Information on artefact finds from the study area in County Kildare has been recorded by the National Museum of Ireland since the late 18th century. Location information relating to these finds is important in establishing prehistoric and historic activity in the study area.

No stray finds have been recorded within the topographical files for the study area of the proposed development.

APPENDIX 3 LEGISLATION PROTECTING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

The cultural heritage in Ireland is safeguarded through national and international policy designed to secure the protection of the cultural heritage resource to the fullest possible extent (Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands 1999, 35). This is undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the *European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage* (Valletta Convention), ratified by Ireland in 1997.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

The *National Monuments Act 1930 to 2014* and relevant provisions of the *National Cultural Institutions Act 1997* are the primary means of ensuring the satisfactory protection of archaeological remains, which includes all man-made structures of whatever form or date except buildings habitually used for ecclesiastical purposes. A National Monument is described as 'a monument or the remains of a monument the preservation of which is a matter of national importance by reason of the historical, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching thereto' (National Monuments Act 1930 Section 2). A number of mechanisms under the National Monuments Act are applied to secure the protection of archaeological monuments. These include the Register of Historic Monuments, the Record of Monuments and Places, and the placing of Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders on endangered sites.

OWNERSHIP AND GUARDIANSHIP OF NATIONAL MONUMENTS

The Minister may acquire national monuments by agreement or by compulsory order. The state or local authority may assume guardianship of any national monument (other than dwellings). The owners of national monuments (other than dwellings) may also appoint the Minister or the local authority as guardian of that monument if the state or local authority agrees. Once the site is in ownership or guardianship of the state, it may not be interfered with without the written consent of the Minister.

REGISTER OF HISTORIC MONUMENTS

Section 5 of the 1987 Act requires the Minister to establish and maintain a Register of Historic Monuments. Historic monuments and archaeological areas present on the register are afforded statutory protection under the 1987 Act. Any interference with sites recorded on the register is illegal without the permission of the Minister. Two months' notice in writing is required prior to any work being undertaken on or in the vicinity of a registered monument. The register also includes sites under Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders. All registered monuments are included in the Record of Monuments and Places.

PRESERVATION ORDERS AND TEMPORARY PRESERVATION ORDERS

Sites deemed to be in danger of injury or destruction can be allocated Preservation Orders under the 1930 Act. Preservation Orders make any interference with the site

illegal. Temporary Preservation Orders can be attached under the 1954 Act. These perform the same function as a Preservation Order but have a time limit of six months, after which the situation must be reviewed. Work may only be undertaken on or in the vicinity of sites under Preservation Orders with the written consent, and at the discretion, of the Minister.

RECORD OF MONUMENTS AND PLACES

Section 12(1) of the 1994 Act requires the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands (now the Minister for the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht) to establish and maintain a record of monuments and places where the Minister believes that such monuments exist. The record comprises a list of monuments and relevant places and a map/s showing each monument and relevant place in respect of each county in the state. All sites recorded on the Record of Monuments and Places receive statutory protection under the National Monuments Act 1994. All recorded monuments on the proposed development site are represented on the accompanying maps.

Section 12(3) of the 1994 Act provides that 'where the owner or occupier (other than the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands) of a monument or place included in the Record, or any other person, proposes to carry out, or to cause or permit the carrying out of, any work at or in relation to such a monument or place, he or she shall give notice in writing to the Minister of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands to carry out work and shall not, except in case of urgent necessity and with the consent of the Minister, commence the work until two months after giving of notice'.

Under the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 2004, anyone who demolishes or in any way interferes with a recorded site is liable to a fine not exceeding €3,000 or imprisonment for up to 6 months. On summary conviction and on conviction of indictment, a fine not exceeding €10,000 or imprisonment for up to 5 years is the penalty. In addition, they are liable for costs for the repair of the damage caused.

In addition to this, under the *European Communities (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 1989,* Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) are required for various classes and sizes of development project to assess the impact the proposed development will have on the existing environment, which includes the cultural, archaeological and built heritage resources. These document's recommendations are typically incorporated into the conditions under which the proposed development must proceed, and thus offer an additional layer of protection for monuments which have not been listed on the RMP.

THE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT 2000

Under planning legislation, each local authority is obliged to draw up a Development Plan setting out their aims and policies with regard to the growth of the area over a five-year period. They cover a range of issues including archaeology and built heritage, setting out their policies and objectives with regard to the protection and enhancement of both. These policies can vary from county to county. The Planning and Development Act 2000 recognises that proper planning and sustainable

development includes the protection of the archaeological heritage. Conditions relating to archaeology may be attached to individual planning permissions.

Kildare County Development Plan 2017-2023

It is the policy of the Council to:

AH 1 Manage development in a manner that protects and conserves the archaeological heritage of the county, avoids adverse impacts on sites, monuments, features or objects of significant historical or archaeological interest and secures the preservation in-situ or by record of all sites and features of historical and archaeological interest. The Council will favour preservation in – situ in accordance with the recommendation of the Framework and Principals for the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (1999) or any superseding national policy.

AH 2 Have regard to the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), the Urban Archaeological Survey and archaeological sites identified subsequent to the publication of the RMP when assessing planning applications for development. No development shall be permitted in the vicinity of a recorded feature, where it detracts from the setting of the feature or which is injurious to its cultural or educational value.

AH 3 Secure the preservation (in-situ or by record) of all sites, monuments and features of significant historical or archaeological interest, included in the Record of Monuments and Places and their settings, in accordance with the recommendations of the Framework and Principles for the Protection of Archaeological Heritage, DAHG (1999), or any superseding national policy document.

AH 4 Ensure that development in the vicinity of a site of archaeological interest is not detrimental to the character of the archaeological site or its setting by reason of its location, scale, bulk or detailing and to ensure that such proposed developments are subject to an archaeological assessment. Such an assessment will seek to ensure that the development can be sited and designed in such a way as to avoid impacting on archaeological heritage that is of significant interest including previously unknown sites, features and objects.

AH 5 Contribute towards the protection and preservation of the archaeological value of underwater or archaeological sites associated with rivers and associated features.

AH 6 Contribute towards the protection of historic burial grounds within the county and encourage their maintenance in accordance with conservation principles in co-operation with the Historic Monuments Advisory Committee and National Monuments Section of Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs (DAHRRGA).

AH 7 Promote and support in partnership with the National Monuments Section of the Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs (DAHRRGA),

the concept of Archaeological Landscapes where areas contain several Recorded Monuments.

AH 8 Encourage, where practicable, the provision of public access to sites identified in the Record of Monuments and Places under the direct ownership, guardianship or control of the Council and/or the State.

AH 9 Encourage the provision of signage to publicly accessible recorded monuments.

Kilcock Local Area Plan 2015-2021

It is a policy of the plan:

HC 22 To promote awareness of and access to, Kilcock's archaeological inheritance.

HC 23 To promote the in-situ preservation of archaeology as the preferred option where development would have an impact on buried artefacts, except where other alternatives are acceptable or exceptional circumstances are determined by the relevant statutory agencies. Where preservation in situ is not feasible, sites of archaeological interest shall be subject to archaeological investigations and recording according to best practice, in advance of redevelopment.

HC 24 To protect and preserve the archaeological sites identified on the Record of Monuments, those yet unknown and those discovered since the publication of the Record of Monuments and Places (1998).

HC 25 To protect the integrity, quality and context of significant sites and recorded monuments.

It is an objective of the plan:

HCO 1 To promote pride and awareness of the importance and value of Kilcock's architectural and archaeological heritage, and manage interventions in such a way as to retain its character and special interest.

HCO 14 To promote best practice for archaeological excavation and encourage the dissemination of the finding of archaeological investigations and excavations through the publication of excavation reports thereby promoting public awareness and appreciation of the value of archaeological resources.

APPENDIX 4 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND THE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE

POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL REMAINS

Impacts are defined as 'the degree of change in an environment resulting from a development' (Environmental Protection Agency 2003: 31). They are described as profound, significant or slight impacts on archaeological remains. They may be negative, positive or neutral, direct, indirect or cumulative, temporary or permanent.

Impacts can be identified from detailed information about a project, the nature of the area affected and the range of archaeological and historical resources potentially affected. Development can affect the archaeological and historical resource of a given landscape in a number of ways.

- Permanent and temporary land-take, associated structures, landscape mounding, and their construction may result in damage to or loss of archaeological remains and deposits, or physical loss to the setting of historic monuments and to the physical coherence of the landscape.

- Archaeological sites can be affected adversely in a number of ways: disturbance by excavation, topsoil stripping and the passage of heavy machinery; disturbance by vehicles working in unsuitable conditions; or burial of sites, limiting accessibility for future archaeological investigation.

- Hydrological changes in groundwater or surface water levels can result from construction activities such as de-watering and spoil disposal, or longer-term changes in drainage patterns. These may desiccate archaeological remains and associated deposits.

- Visual impacts on the historic landscape sometimes arise from construction traffic and facilities, built earthworks and structures, landscape mounding and planting, noise, fences and associated works. These features can impinge directly on historic monuments and historic landscape elements as well as their visual amenity value.

- Landscape measures such as tree planting can damage sub-surface archaeological features, due to topsoil stripping and through the root action of trees and shrubs as they grow.

- Ground consolidation by construction activities or the weight of permanent embankments can cause damage to buried archaeological remains, especially in colluviums or peat deposits.

- Disruption due to construction also offers in general the potential for adversely affecting archaeological remains. This can include machinery, site offices, and service trenches.

Although not widely appreciated, positive impacts can accrue from developments. These can include positive resource management policies, improved maintenance and access to archaeological monuments, and the increased level of knowledge of a site or historic landscape as a result of archaeological assessment and fieldwork.

PREDICTED IMPACTS

The severity of a given level of land-take or visual intrusion varies with the type of monument, site or landscape features and its existing environment. Severity of impact can be judged taking the following into account:

- The proportion of the feature affected and how far physical characteristics fundamental to the understanding of the feature would be lost;
- Consideration of the type, date, survival/condition, fragility/vulnerability, rarity, potential and amenity value of the feature affected;
- Assessment of the levels of noise, visual and hydrological impacts, either in general or site-specific terms, as may be provided by other specialists.

APPENDIX 5 MITIGATION MEASURES AND THE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE

POTENTIAL MITIGATION STRATEGIES FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE REMAINS

Mitigation is defined as features of the design or other measures of the proposed development that can be adopted to avoid, prevent, reduce or offset negative effects.

The best opportunities for avoiding damage to archaeological remains or intrusion on their setting and amenity arise when the site options for the development are being considered. Damage to the archaeological resource immediately adjacent to developments may be prevented by the selection of appropriate construction methods. Reducing adverse effects can be achieved by good design, for example by screening historic buildings or upstanding archaeological monuments or by burying archaeological sites undisturbed rather than destroying them. Offsetting adverse effects is probably best illustrated by the full investigation and recording of archaeological sites that cannot be preserved *in situ*.

DEFINITION OF MITIGATION STRATEGIES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

The ideal mitigation for all archaeological sites is preservation *in situ*. This is not always a practical solution, however. Therefore, a series of recommendations are offered to provide ameliorative measures where avoidance and preservation *in situ* are not possible.

Archaeological Test Trenching can be defined as 'a limited programme of intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate' (CIfA 2014a).

Full Archaeological Excavation can be defined as 'a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. The records made and objects gathered during fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the project design' (CIfA 2014b).

Archaeological Monitoring can be defined as 'a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be

disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive (CIfA 2014c).

Underwater Archaeological Assessment consists of a programme of works carried out by a specialist underwater archaeologist, which can involve wade surveys, metal detection surveys and the excavation of test pits within the sea or riverbed. These assessments are able to access and assess the potential of an underwater environment to a much higher degree than terrestrial based assessments.



IAC Archaeology

Title: Location of proposed development and surrounding archaeological sites	Scale: 1:6000	Drawn By: RW	
Project: Kilcock SHD	Date: 08.07.2019	Checked By: GC	
Client: Rycroft Homes Limited	Job No.: J3417	Fig. 1	Rev. 1

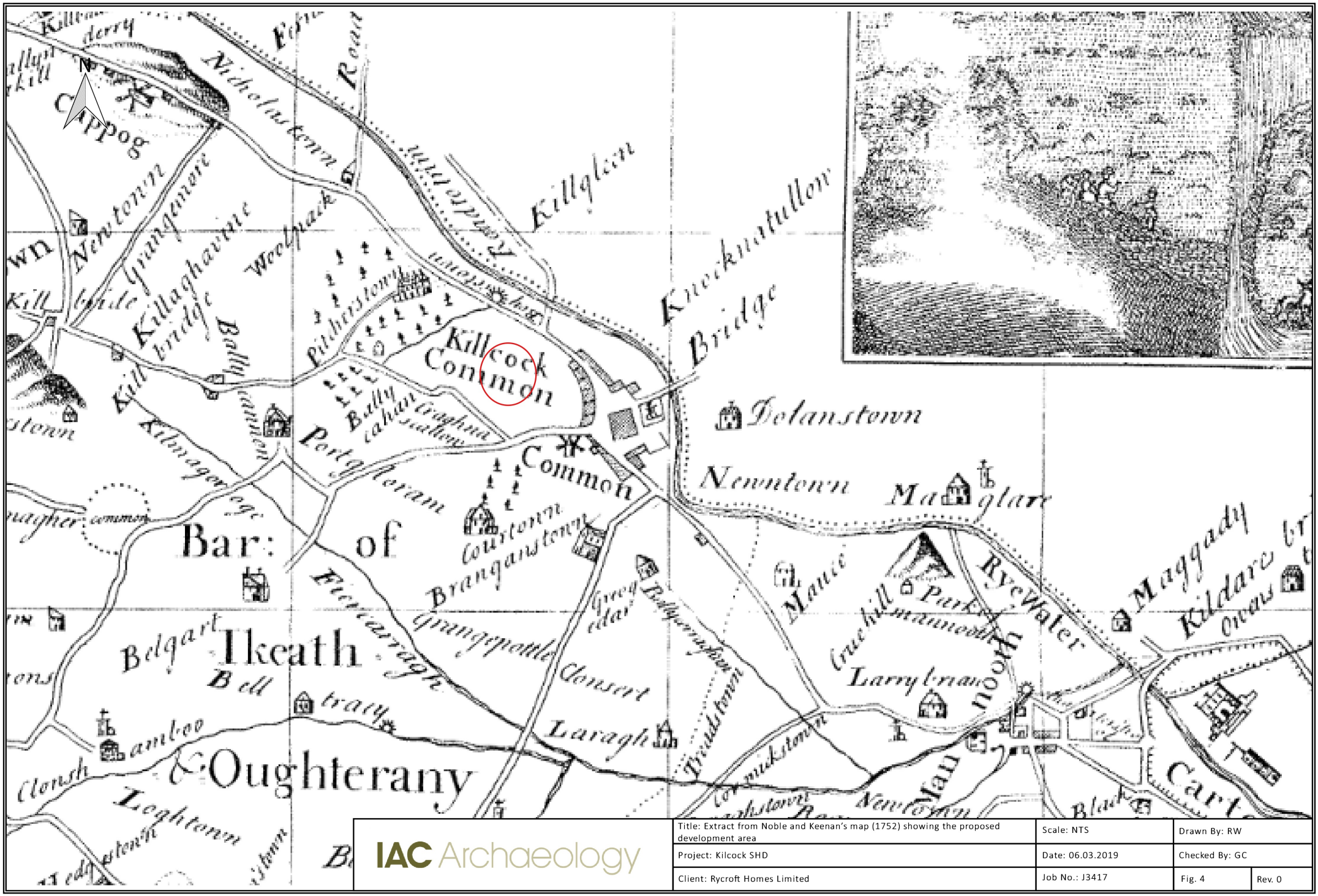


IAC Archaeology	Title: Plan of proposed development	Scale: NTS	Drawn By: RW
	Project: Kilcock SHD	Date: 06.03.2019	Checked By: GC
	Client: Rycroft Homes Limited	Job No.: J3417	Fig. 2 / Rev. 1

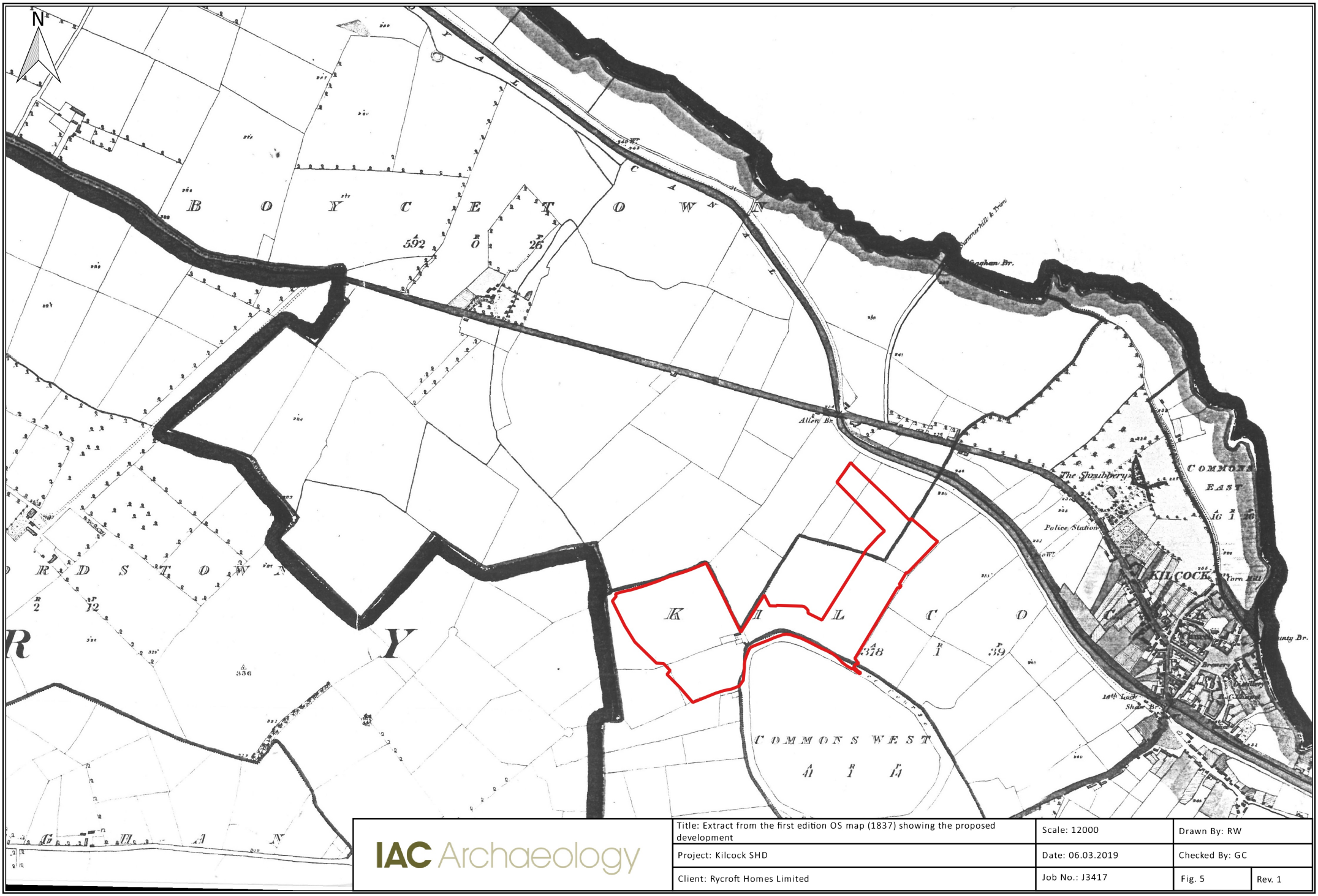


IAC Archaeology

Title: Google Satellite image (2018) showing the proposed development area	Scale: NTS	Drawn By: RW	
Project: Kilcock SHD	Date: 08.03.2019	Checked By: GC	
Client: Rycroft Homes Limited	Job No.: J3417	Fig. 3	Rev. 1



IAC Archaeology	Title: Extract from Noble and Keenan's map (1752) showing the proposed development area	Scale: NTS	Drawn By: RW
	Project: Kilcock SHD	Date: 06.03.2019	Checked By: GC
	Client: Rycroft Homes Limited	Job No.: J3417	Fig. 4 Rev. 0



IAC Archaeology

Title: Extract from the first edition OS map (1837) showing the proposed development		Scale: 12000	Drawn By: RW
Project: Kilcock SHD		Date: 06.03.2019	Checked By: GC
Client: Rycroft Homes Limited		Job No.: J3417	Fig. 5 / Rev. 1



Plate 1 Field 1, townland boundary, facing northeast



Plate 2 Field 2, townland boundary, facing north



Plate 3 Field 2, stone-lined drain in townland boundary, facing east



Plate 4 Field 3, facing northeast



Plate 5 Field 4, townland boundary (on right), facing north



Plate 6 Field 4, ruined vernacular structure, facing southwest



Plate 7 Field 5, southern townland boundary, facing east



Plate 8 Field 5, northern townland boundary, facing northwest



Plate 9 Field 6, townland boundary (on left), facing northeast



Plate 10 Field 7, townland boundary, facing northwest



Plate 11 Field 8, farm structure, facing northwest



Plate 12 Field 8, ruined structure, facing southeast