

ARCHAEOLOGICAL APPRAISAL

Goode Concrete Ltd., Carbury,  
County Kildare

Client: Goode Concrete Ltd., Naas  
Industrial Estate, Naas, County Kildare

License No. N/A  
Planning Ref. 95/1236 and PL09.098683  
NGR 26833, 23880

Report Date: 24<sup>th</sup> February 2003

DEIRDRE MURPHY

Our Ref: 03\_18

Development Consultants  
& Cultural Resource  
Management

Unit 21, Boyne Business Park  
Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth  
Telephone: 041-9835422  
Facsimile: 041-9842131  
Email: enquiries@acsltd.ie  
Website: www.acsltd.ie



Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.  
For inspection purposes only.

For inspection purposes only.  
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.

**PROJECT DETAILS**

<b>Project</b>	Archaeological Appraisal
<b>Archaeologist</b>	Deirdre Murphy
<b>Client</b>	Goode Concrete Ltd, Naas Industrial Estate, Naas, County Kildare
<b>Site Name</b>	Goode Concrete Ltd, Carbury, County Kildare.
<b>Townland</b>	Kilglass
<b>Planning Ref.</b>	95/1236 and PL09.098683
<b>Nat. Grid Ref.</b>	26833, 23880
<b>Project Start Date</b>	21 <sup>st</sup> February 2003
<b>Report Date</b>	24 <sup>th</sup> February 2003

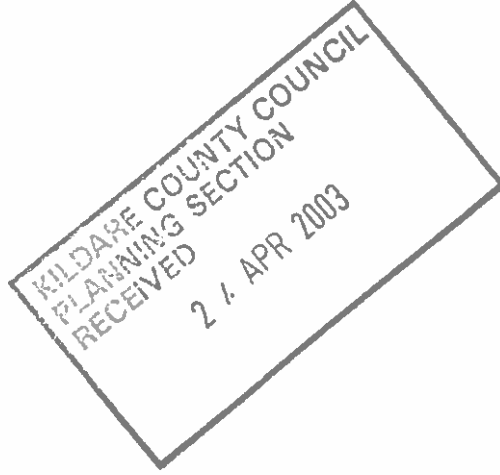
For inspection purposes only. Not to be used for any other purpose. Consent of copyright owner required.

KILDARE COUNTY COUNCIL  
 PLANNING SECTION  
 RECEIVED  
 24 APR 2003

AN BORD PLEANALA  
 TIME BY  
 02 DEC 2003  
 LTR-DATED FROM  
 PL

For inspection purposes only.  
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.





The cemetery site (KD003:007) was inspected by an officer of the Heritage Service in 1985 at which time the owner confirmed that the site had been subject to quarrying activity over the previous decade. Seven burials exposed in a sandpit in this area of the site were excavated by the National Museum in 1954. It is possible that this site has therefore been partially or completely removed. However an examination of the cartographic evidence (RMP map) indicates that the copse of trees is planted in this area of the site. Clearly no further development should take place near this site and a buffer should be maintained around the monument. Any future ground works in the general vicinity should at the very least be archaeologically monitored. It is recommended that no further development is permitted beyond the western site boundary in the area of the second RMP site so as to ensure an adequate buffer around the burial ground.

The quarried area of the site including the visible sections of the quarry face were examined for the remains of archaeological activity. No visible evidence of skeletal remains or archaeological material was noted. It is not possible however to assess whether quarrying to date has destroyed archaeological material.

The following report presents the findings of a desk study and site inspection that aims to assess the archaeological potential of an existing sand and gravel quarry at Kilglass, Carbury, County Kildare. The site contains one RMP site (KD003:007), listed as a cemetery site and a second RMP site (KD003:006) is located outside the western site boundary. The majority of this site has already been quarried and only two areas of undisturbed ground survive, a green field along the south eastern boundary (Area 1) and a green field along the south-western boundary (Area 2). The location of the cemetery site would appear to be in the same area as a copse of trees, adjacent to Area 2. Although the site inspection did not identify any visible surface features of an archaeological or historical nature, the potential exists for archaeological remains to be present in the undisturbed areas of the site. Area 2 is considered to have a higher archaeological potential as it is situated between two archaeological monuments. Therefore archaeological assessment in the form of licensed test excavation is recommended prior to any development in both of these areas of the site.

**NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

For inspection purposes only.  
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.

**CONTENTS**

Page 1	1. Introduction
Page 1	2. Methodology
Page 2	3. Desk Based Survey
Page 2	3.1 Archaeological and Historical Background
Page 4	3.2 Record of Monuments and Places
Page 6	3.3 Topographical Files National Museum
Page 6	3.4 Cartographic Review
Page 7	3.5 Aerial Photography
Page 7	3.6 Field Survey
Page 8	4. Conclusions
Page 10	5. Bibliography

**List of Figures**

Figure 1:	Site Location.
Figure 2:	Map showing RMP sites.
Figure 3:	Outline plan showing quarry layout and green areas of site.

**List of Plates**

Plate 1:	Roadway in south eastern area of site.
Plate 2:	View of Area 1 from north.
Plate 3:	View of Area 1 from south.
Plate 4:	Block Plant.
Plate 5:	Area to north of block plant, central part of site.
Plate 6:	North East area of site.
Plate 7:	Quarry face in north east area of site.
Plate 8:	Detail of quarry face north east area of site.
Plate 9:	High ground south of northern quarried area.
Plate 10:	Quarry face along northern boundary.
Plate 11:	North western quarry boundary.
Plate 12:	Detail of quarry face along northern boundary.
Plate 13:	North western corner of quarry.
Plate 14:	Location of RMP site (KD 003:007) from south west.

For inspection purposes only.  
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.



For inspection purposes only.  
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.

- Plate 15: RMP site from east showing drainage ditch in foreground.
- Plate 16: Interior of wooded area .
- Plate 17: View of Area 2 from south east.
- Plate 18: View of Area 2 looking north-west to area of quarrying.
- Plate 19: RMP site (KD003:006) from north east.
- Plate 20: View from RMP site (KD003:006) looking north west to quarry.

For inspection purposes only.  
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This report details the results of a desk and field study carried out to produce an archaeological appraisal of an existing quarry site at Kilglass townland, Carbury, County Kildare (Figure 1). The appraisal has been designed to fully assess and examine the site's likelihood of containing features and deposits of an archaeological and historical nature. The study area contains an archaeological site (KD003:007) listed in the Record of Monuments and Places, Duchas and borders a second site (KD003:006) to the west (Figure 2).

## 2. METHODOLOGY

A desk study was carried out involving a literature review and consultation of the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) that is compiled and updated by the National Monuments and Architectural Protection Division of *Dúchas* The Heritage Service. The RMP is comprised of manuals that list all known archaeological sites and monuments in a county with accompanying maps (based on Ordnance Survey six-inch maps) locating these sites. All sites included in the RMP are protected under the National Monuments Acts (1930-94).

The topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland were consulted to assess the area's archaeological potential. These files list on a townland basis all archaeological artefacts in the care of or known to the museum. Such a record can provide evidence for settlement in the absence of physical remains or documentary references.

Historical maps supplied by the Map Library of Trinity College Dublin and aerial photographs held by the Geological Survey of Ireland were examined. These sources can indicate areas of archaeological potential through features like curving field boundaries, cropmarks and soilmarks or can provide information regarding the nature and extent of recorded archaeological sites that have become denuded since the early nineteenth century. Finally, a field inspection was carried out which sought to identify current and previous land use and to locate any features of archaeological potential or items of cultural heritage interest within and immediately adjacent to the site under study. The site as a whole was found to be extensively quarried and two areas of good quality pasture land were identified along the eastern and western extremities of the site.

For inspection purposes only.  
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.

The motte on Carbury Hill was probably built by the first Anglo-Norman proprietor of the area, Meiler FitzHenry, who had been granted the area by Strongbow. At the time, this part of Kildare was actually located inside the kingdom of Meath. The northern boundary of Kildare corresponded to the southern boundary of ancient Meath which was said to run from the confluence of Clonard to the 'Tocher of Carbury' and then on to Geashill. O'Donovan in the 1830s managed to locate all the landmarks along this ancient boundary except two, one of which

1896-99; Fitzgerald 1891-95). descendants of Niall which gave them the honour of having "the noblest blood in Ireland" (Devitt the Anglo-Normans in AD1169 and by the fourteenth century, they were the last remaining as Kilcock. The O'Careys were a powerful noble family in ancient Ireland before the coming of Ciardha Cairbre which was similar in extent to the modern barony of Carbury but extending as far Laoghaire. The name was later adopted by the O'Careys who controlled the territory known as Uí later became known as Carbury after Cairbre, a son of Niall of the Nine Hostages and brother of legendary ruler of Ireland whose wife Boann gave her name to the River Boyne. The hill In prehistory, Carbury Hill had been known as Sidh Nechain or 'the fairy hill of Nechain' after a Carbury Hill which rises to around 143m (Devitt 1896-99).

castle or fortress. The most imposing of these was Carbury Castle on the northeastern side of considered the 'doorway to the English Pale' and almost every hill and ford was guarded by a (Lewis 1837). The Bog of Allen, an "immense stretch of bog once covered with forests", was limestone ridges and separated from Carbury Bog by two miles (c.3km) of low flat countryside is just as true today. Carbury is located on the edge of the Bog of Allen which is bounded here by "There are few districts in the County Kildare more attractive to the archaeologist than the area, roughly speaking, covered by the present barony of Carbury in the northwestern corner of the county" (Devitt 1896-99). This sentiment was expressed more than one hundred years ago but it "Kilriny" (Dowling 1946-48; Hamilton 1915-17).

remembered for this parish which is mentioned in an ecclesiastical taxation document of 1302 as is possibly an individual's name with the parish based on his church or cell. No patron saint is Name Books translate Kilriny into Irish as *Cill Reanuidh* but could offer no meaning. *Reanuidh* and which once formed the boundary between the ancient kingdoms of Meath and Kildare. The (Age) known as the Eiscir Riada which crosses Ireland between Dublin and Galway via Clonard It is situated in an area characterised by a line of eskers (gravel ridges deposited during the last Ice The townland of Kilglass is located in the parish of Kilriny, barony of Carbury, County Kildare.

### 3.1 Archaeological and Historical Background

## 3. DESK BASED SURVEY

For inspection purposes only.  
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.

was the 'Tocher of Carbury'. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, there was a causeway called the 'Tocher of Carbury' which now forms the local road (L1102) running north from Carbury village through the large tract of bog called Knockcor (or Carbury) Bog. The existing road is located to the east of the development site and joins the N4 at Broadford. The road was built in the mid-nineteenth century along the course of the ancient pedestrian trackway ('together') over the bog. In medieval times, this together must have been the approach to Carbury Castle from the north (O'Leary 1896-99). Although it is unlikely that any remains of this together exist today, the possibility that an early roadway was located close to the subject site adds to the site's archaeological potential.

By 1282, Carbury was in the possession of William de Mohun and the demesne was divided into 3/4 carucates, much of which lay waste because of the wars between the Anglo-Norman settlers and the native Irish in what was often a violent flashpoint between the two cultures. The unrest in the area took a heavy toll and by 1284, the land around Carbury Hill was considered completely worthless (Devitt 1896-99). By the fourteenth century, Carbury had been acquired by the Berminghams of the Pale and it became known as 'Bermingham's Country'. The Berminghams acquired the barony of Carbury probably during the first years of the fourteenth century. In 1361, Walter de Bermingham of Castle Carbury died and left his land to his sisters. The castle thereby entered the Preston family, leading rival members of the Bermingham family to revolt and ravage Preston's land in Meath. The Berminghams eventually became so isolated from the other Pale lords by this dispute that they were forced to ally themselves with their natural enemies, the O'Connors, and like their new-found Gaelic allies, became 'enemies and rebels' in the eyes of the English. Together, the O'Connors and Berminghams waged a relentless war on the Pale that lasted for generations. The English eventually became determined to neutralise the threat posed by the Bermingham-O'Connor alliance and in 1480 convened a parliament in Naas resolving that "it is very necessary, beneficial and expedient, that a tower or pile of the new fashion should be built at Kesshaigne [Kishawanny, near Edenderry] on the extreme frontier of the old march." A tax of forty pence was imposed on every ploughland in Meath to fund the measure (Devitt 1896-99; Dowling 1946-53).

When, in the following century, Henry VIII sent commissioners to Ireland to force obedience from his Irish subjects, Bermingham was found to be living like a Gaelic chieftain under the Brehon laws and terrorising the Anglo-Irish families of the Pale. The commissioners decided to coax Bermingham away from the O'Connors by bribing him with lands and titles. On the military front, they cut roads through the forests of Bermingham's Country that had acted as their natural defences for centuries. These new roads were up to a mile long and were wide enough for up to five carts to pass side by side. These measures successfully neutralised the Bermingham threat



For inspection purposes only.  
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.

RMP No.	TOWNLAND	SITE TYPE	NGR	SH/PL/TR
KD003:005	Balrinet	Castle site	26739/23889	3/9/3
KD003:006	Balrinet	Children's burial ground	26794/23882	3/10/1
KD003:007	Kilglass	Cemetery site	26833/23880	3/10/1
KD003:008	Nurney	Church site & graveyard	26721/23801	3/9/6
KD003:009	Calfstown	Enclosure site	26995/23814	3/10/6
KD003:010	Cadamstown	Ringfort site	27048/23806	3/11/4
KD003:011	Mylerstown	Church & graveyard	27036/23722	3/15/1
KD003:012	Mylerstown	Tower house possible	27054/23715	3/15/4
KD003:013	Mylerstown	Ringfort	27130/23669	3/15/5
KD003:014	Cadamstown	Church & graveyard	27130/23877	3/11/5

There is a recorded archaeological site or monument within the subject site that would be affected by further development (Figure 2). A second recorded archaeological site is evident close to the western site boundary outside the subject site. The following monuments are located within the site and in the surrounding area and are included here in order to provide an archaeological context for the subject site. Although there has been continuity of settlement in this area since prehistoric times, the items listed below date mainly to the Early Christian and medieval periods. Nearby archaeological sites reflect the nature of the local archaeological landscape and can also offer clues about possible unrecorded subsurface remains within the development area that could potentially be revealed during groundworks.

### 3.2 Record of Monuments and Places, Dúchas

and by 1540, the O'Connors were devastating Bermingham lands again after two hundred years of co-operation. The Berminghams continued to play an important role in the county, retaining the manors of Dunferth and Mylerstown, but eventually they lost everything during the Jacobite Wars (Dewitt 1896-99).

For inspection purposes only.  
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.

This site is located in the south-east of the townland of Balrinnet. "It is said to be a place for still born infants" J.C.A.F. vol. 13, 1946-47 page 55. The site is situated on a slight rise within undulating pasture, with good views in all directions. The site takes the form of a raised triangular platform. The north eastern side of this platform stands approximately 50 cm above the

RMP Ref: KD003:006  
 Townland: Balrinnet  
 Site Type: Childs Burial Ground  
 NGR: 26794/23882  
 Description

NOTE: The above site is located within the study area.

Seven burials were excavated by the National Museum in 1954 within this area and no dating evidence was found. The burials could date between a few hundred and a few thousand years old.

The site comprises a large quarry located within undulating pasture and has good views in all directions. It was inspected by Barry Donovan in 1985 on behalf of the Heritage Service. At the time of inspection the current owner said the site had been subject to quarrying over the last ten years and suggested that the cemetery was not affected by quarrying operations. The visible sections of the quarry faces were studied at this time and no visible evidence of any burials could be seen. The site is marked cemetery on the 1837 OS map and is referred to as a "place of burial" (Downing, M.J., J.K.A.S. vol. 13, 1946-47 page 54).

RMP Ref: KD003:007  
 Townland: Kilglass  
 Site Type: Cemetery site  
 NGR: 26833/23880  
 Description

KD003:015	Cadamstown	Children's burial ground	27148/23915	3/11/2
KD003:016	Clongagh	Cross & burials site	27204/23945	3/11/3
KD003:017	Clongagh	Castle site	27250/23898	3/11/3

For inspection purposes only.  
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.

The first edition Ordnance Survey six-inch map for the Kilglass area was surveyed in 1837 and later revised in 1909-11 (Figure 1). The twenty-five inch map was surveyed in 1909 and published the following year. These maps were all examined to identify any features of potential

### 3.4 Cartographic Review

Skeletal material comprising seven individuals (excavated) including men, women and children. The "apparently hurried grave" had a cobbled floor which was removed before the arrival of the National Museum archaeologist. All dating evidence was, therefore, gone but it could be anything from a few hundred to a few thousand years old. The first burial was found during work in a sandpit in March 1954 and shortly after, further burials came to light in two parallel graves c.1m apart. The bodies were in an extended position, lying on their backs with their legs stretched out. Neolithic and Bronze Age burials are usually in a crouched position. This grave was shallow and again, there was no dating evidence. A small trench was then uncovered nearby that contained a third burial which was deeper than the others. There is no tradition of a burial ground at this location. The burials appear to be contemporaneous and to have been made "in some haste" which may suggest a battle.

Reg No.	Townland	Site Type	Description
P1954:3-6	Kilglass	Skeletal Material	Skeletal material comprising seven individuals (excavated) including men, women and children. The "apparently hurried grave" had a cobbled floor which was removed before the arrival of the National Museum archaeologist. All dating evidence was, therefore, gone but it could be anything from a few hundred to a few thousand years old. The first burial was found during work in a sandpit in March 1954 and shortly after, further burials came to light in two parallel graves c.1m apart. The bodies were in an extended position, lying on their backs with their legs stretched out. Neolithic and Bronze Age burials are usually in a crouched position. This grave was shallow and again, there was no dating evidence. A small trench was then uncovered nearby that contained a third burial which was deeper than the others. There is no tradition of a burial ground at this location. The burials appear to be contemporaneous and to have been made "in some haste" which may suggest a battle.

The topographical files of the National Museum were consulted with reference to Kilglass and the surrounding townlands. The nearest recorded find comprised a number of burials uncovered in a sandpit in the townland of Kilglass, presumably from the RMP site KD003:007 or close by:

### 3.3 Topographical Files, National Museum of Ireland

The site is clearly marked on the 1837 OS map and is labelled Laghtanafoyra (Donavan 1985).

The site contains three large impressions, which may have been formed by the uprooting of three large trees. The site has not been subject to quarrying.

For inspection purposes only.  
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.



The central part of the site extending southwards towards the entrance is occupied by the main plant machinery, block yard and site offices. The majority of this part of the site also appears to have been quarried and is substantially disturbed. With the exception of the RMP site (KD

The majority of the northern section of the site has been quarried and much of this area is now water-filled. Where possible the quarry face was examined in an attempt to identify any archaeological or skeletal remains in section. No such evidence was identified and the topsoil and sod generally appeared to be quite shallow averaging between 0.5m and 1m in depth. Similarly no evidence of archaeological remains was identified in areas of high ground in the northern section of the site. It would appear that topsoil has been stripped from these areas and the surface is sandy with patches of coarse grass. Mounds of material including sand and gravel are widespread across the entire site.

The field survey for this archaeological appraisal was carried out on Friday 21<sup>st</sup> February 2003 by Deirdre Murphy in fair weather conditions. The overall area of the site was fully surveyed and no visible evidence of any surface features of an archaeological nature was identified (Figure 3). The area under study appears to have been subject to major change over the years through deep quarrying.

### 3.6 Field Survey

An attempt was made to obtain aerial photographs from the Geological Survey of Ireland and examine them for possible archaeological features, mainly in the form of cropmarks. Identifying cropmarks on aerial photography involves identifying patterns produced by differential crop growth; areas of colour variation in the grass, crop or ploughsoil; and earthwork features which have surface expression but which form no discernable pattern at ground level. However this was not possible as at the time of inspection 24<sup>th</sup> February 2003 the requested photographs were not in the possession of the GSI and appear to be missing.

### 3.5 Aerial Photography

archaeological origin or cultural heritage interest that might be affected by the development. The 1837 OS map shows that the overall general landscape of the area has changed very little since the early nineteenth century. One of the main changes noted is the size and scale of the field systems within the surrounding landscape which have increased in size. A small semi-circular field named "Piper's Pool" on both 1837 and 1909 OS maps to the west of the development may mark the location of an archaeological or possible prehistoric ritual site.

For inspection purposes only.  
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.

Two areas have been highlighted to the east and west of the site as areas of archaeological potential. Although no surface expression of archaeology was encountered it is possible that sub-surface features survive undetected. Area 2 (to the west) is considered to have a high

This archaeological appraisal clearly points out that the site in question has the potential to contain subsurface deposits of an archaeological nature. The site survey showed no evidence of any visible surface features but the documentary evidence points to the site as being one of archaeological potential. The site contains an RMP site (KD003:007) and although it appears that this was excavated in 1954 it is possible that further burials may be found here. Clearly no further work should take place in this area of the site and an appropriate buffer should be established around the monument. A second RMP site (KD003:006) is visible outside the site boundary to the west and at this location further development should not be permitted outside the limits of the western boundary. The existing buffer around this monument should be maintained. As both sites are included in the RMP, they are protected under the National Monuments Acts (1930-94).

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS

The only two undisturbed areas of the site (Figure 3) survived along the south eastern boundary (Area 1) and the south western boundary (Area 2). Area 1 (Plates 2 & 3) was located to the east of the existing haulage road and consisted of a flat open green field rising gently to the north. It was bounded by a post and wire fence. No low visibility archaeological features were encountered in this area. Area 2 was located along the south western boundary (Plates 17 & 18) and comprised a large open field rising to the north west. The area east and north of here was quarried and a hedgerow survived along the south western boundary. The RMP site (KD003:006) was visible to the west of this field outside the site boundary. No low visibility features were evident on the surface of this field.

003:007) located within a small conifer plantation no evidence of archaeological material was noted. The planting of conifers in this area is recent in archaeological terms as these trees are not evident on the 1909 OS map. The plantation is roughly circular in shape (Plate 14) and there is a significant drop in ground level in the interior. An open drainage ditch extending in an east west direction cuts through this site from the east. A large amount of farm waste and machinery has been deposited to the south of the site. Although the plantation is located in the same area as the RMP site it is not possible to determine whether any of this site survives. The documentation held by Duchas and the National Museum does not confirm whether this site has been excavated in its totality. Therefore further burials could survive in this area.

For inspection purposes only.  
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.

archaeological potential as it is located between two archaeological monuments. Therefore, it is recommended that an archaeological assessment by means of trial trenching be carried out in both of these areas prior to any future development. Should archaeological remains be located during the testing, the developer should be advised by *Dúchas* The Heritage Service with regard to the appropriate course of action. This could involve preservation *in situ*, complete excavation or modification of plans prior to development.

#### NOTES:

- All conclusions and recommendations expressed in this report are subject to the approval of *Dúchas* The Heritage Service and the relevant local authorities who may issue alternative or additional recommendations.
- The developer should make adequate provision to fund all necessary works involving site investigation, recording and resolution of remains as well as any necessary post-excavation and conservation work which may be required.
- The final impact of any proposed development on unrecorded archaeological remains will not be known until the results of archaeological assessment, monitoring, and excavation become available such works be required. These results would be considered in relation to the design proposals.

For inspection purposes only.  
Content of copyright owner required for any other use.

For inspection purposes only.  
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.

## 5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

### References

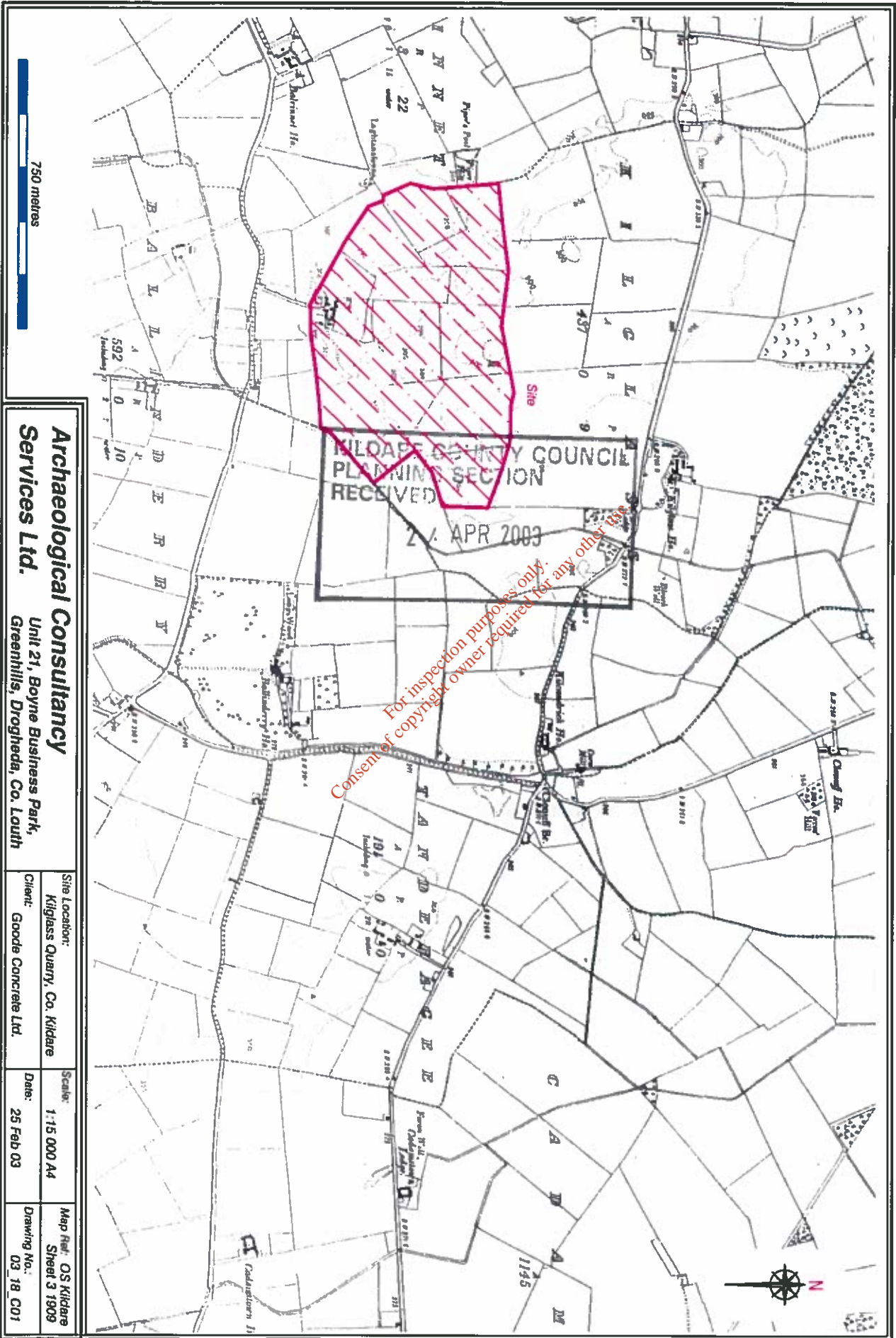
- Anonymous (1922-28) 'Book of Survey and Distribution' in *Journal of the Kildare Archaeological Society*. Vol. X.
- Devitt, M. (1896-99) 'Carbury and the Berminghams' Country' in *Journal of the Kildare Archaeological Society*. Vol. II.
- Dowling, M.G. (1946-53) 'Ordnance Survey Letters for Kildare' in *Journal of the Kildare Archaeological Society*. Vol. XIII.
- Fitzgerald, Lord Walter (1891-95) 'The Ancient Territories of which the Present County of Kildare was formed and their Septs' in *Journal of the Kildare Archaeological Society*. Vol. I.
- Hamilton, G.E. (1915-17) 'The Names of the Baronies and Parishes in County Kildare' in *Journal of the Kildare Archaeological Society*. Vol. VIII.
- Lewis, S. (1837) *A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland*. London.
- O'Leary, D. (1896-99) 'Notes on the Southern Boundary of the Ancient Kingdom of Meath where it passed through North Kildare' in *Journal of the Kildare Archaeological Society*. Vol. II.
- Wilde, W. (1978) *Beauties of the Boyne and its Tributary the Blackwater*. Cork. First published 1849.

### Other Sources

- Aerial Photography examined at the Geological Survey of Ireland, Beggar's Bush. Roll numbers: GSI IRL 1/300 6-73 N. 495.
- Ordnance Survey maps courtesy of the Map Library, Trinity College, Dublin 2.
- Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), formerly the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), of *Duichas The Heritage Service*, Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands, 7 Ely Place Upper, Dublin 2.
- Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland, Kildare Street, Dublin 2.



For inspection purposes only.  
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.



**Archaeological Consultancy  
Services Ltd.**

Unit 21, Boyne Business Park,  
Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth

Site Location:  
Kilglass Quarry, Co. Kildare

Client:  
Goode Concrete Ltd.

Scale:  
1:15 000 A4

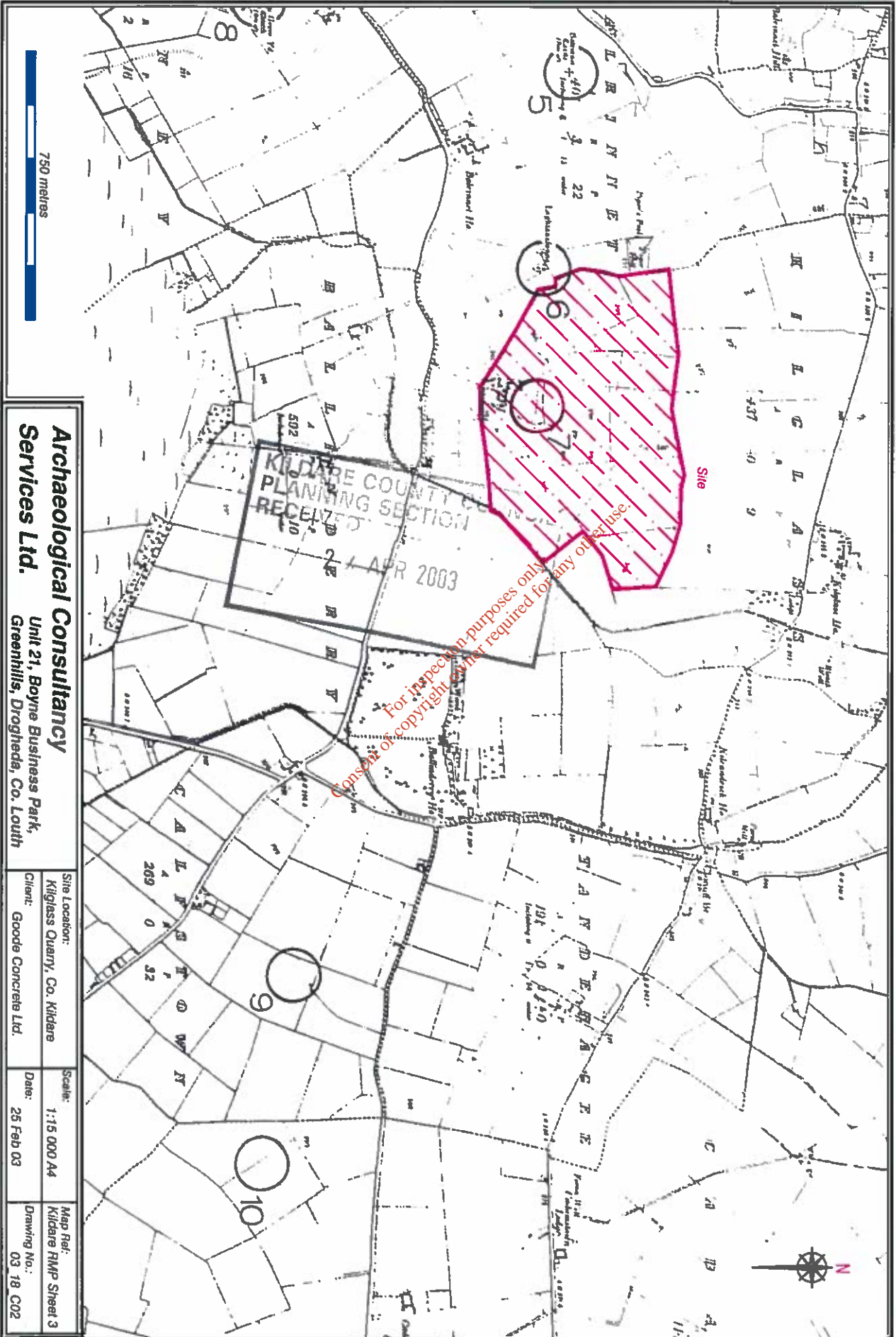
Date:  
25 Feb 03

Map Ref.: OS Kildare  
Sheet 3 1909

Drawing No.:  
03\_18\_C01

Figure 1: Location of site on OS Map of Kildare 1909

For inspection purposes only.  
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.



**Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd.**

Unit 21, Boyne Business Park,  
Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth

Site Location:  
Kilglass Quarry, Co. Kildare

Scale:  
1:15 000 A4

Map Ref:  
Kildare RMP Sheet 3

Client:  
Goode Concrets Ltd.

Date:  
25 Feb 03

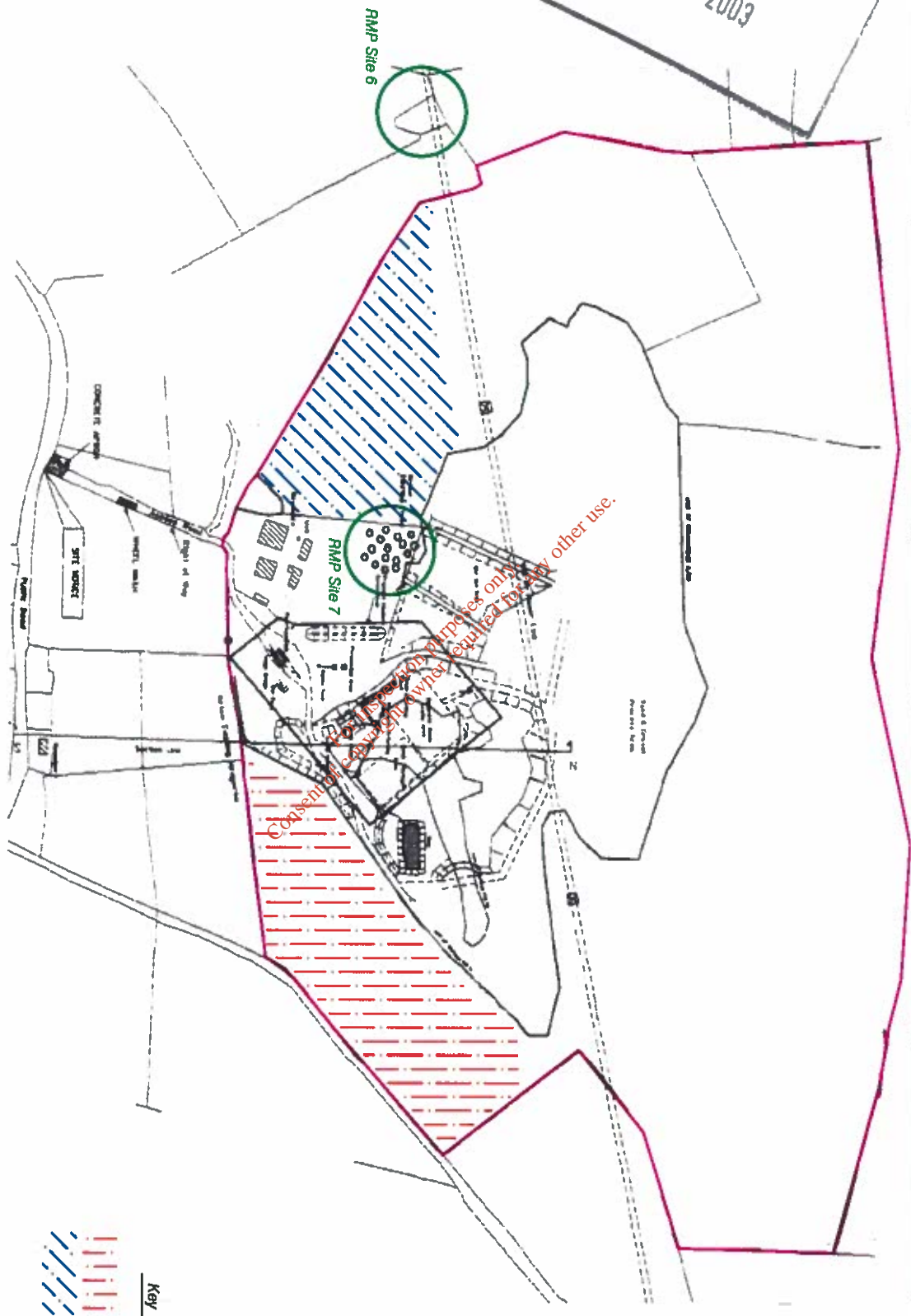
Drawing No.:  
03\_18\_C02

Figure 2: Location of site in relation to RMP sites Sheet 3

For inspection purposes only.  
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.



KILDARE COUNTY COUNCIL  
 PLANNING SECTION  
 RECEIVED SECTION  
 24 APR 2003



**Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd.**  
 Unit 21, Boyne Business Park,  
 Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth

Site Location:  
 Kligglass Quarry, Co. Kildare  
 Client:  
 Goode Concrete Ltd.

Scale:  
 1:5000 A4  
 Date:  
 25 Feb 03

Courtesy of:  
 Goode Concrete Ltd.  
 Drawing No.:  
 03\_18\_CO3

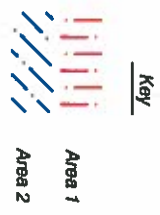


Figure 3: Detail of site showing location of RMP Sites

For inspection purposes only.  
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.





Plate 1:

KILDARE COUNTY  
PLANNING SECTION  
RECEIVED  
24 APR 2003



Plate 3:

(03\_18:CP3:23)



Plate 2:

(03\_18:CP3:26)



Plate 4:

(03\_18:CP1:6)

For inspection purposes only.  
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.

For inspection purposes only.  
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.





Plate 5: (03\_18:CP1:12)



Plate 6: (03\_18:CP3:8)



Plate 7: (03\_18:CP3:18)



Plate 8: (03\_18:CP3:19)

Consent of copyright owner required for any other use. For inspection purposes only.

For inspection purposes only.  
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.



KILDARE COUNTY COUNCIL  
PLANNING SECTION  
RECEIVED  
21 APR 2003



Plate 9: (03\_18:CP3:12)

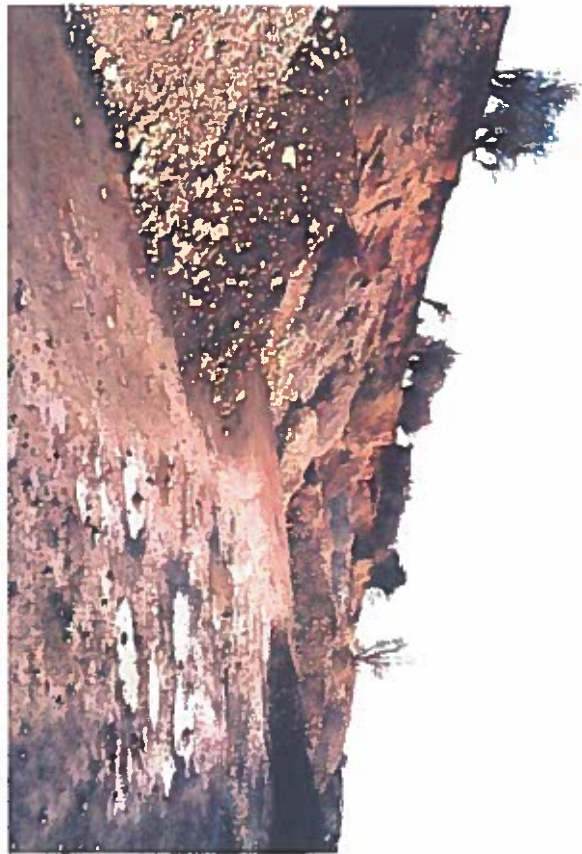


Plate 10: (03\_18:CP1:24)



Plate 11: (03\_18:CP1:14)



Plate 12: (03\_18:CP:17)

For inspection purposes only  
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use

For inspection purposes only.  
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.





Plate 13:

(03\_18:CP2:20)



Plate 14:

(03\_18:CP2:2)



Plate 15:

(03\_18:CP1:2)



Plate 16:

(03\_18:CP1:1)

For inspection purposes only. Permission of copyright owner required for any other use.

MEC...  
27 APR 2003

For inspection purposes only.  
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.





Plate 17:

(03\_18:CP2:21)



Plate 18:

(03\_18:CP2:22)

KILDARE COUNTY COUNCIL  
PLANNING SECTION  
RECEIVED  
21 APR 2003

Consent to For inspection purposes only. Copyright owner required for any other use.



Plate 19:

(03\_18:CP2:8)



Plate 20:

(03\_18:CP2:5)

For inspection purposes only.  
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.