

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANCY SERVICES LTD**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

**Ballinderry, Carbury  
County Kildare.**

**Client: Goode Concrete Ltd, Killeen Road,  
Ballyfermot, County Dublin**

**Licence No. 02E1803  
Planning Ref. 02/1475  
NGR 26955, 23945**

**Report Date: 12th December 2002**

**IAN RUSSELL.**

**Our Ref: 02\_05**

**Developm**

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**PROJECT DETAILS**

<b>Project</b>	Archaeological Assessment
<b>Archaeologist</b>	Ian Russell
<b>Client</b>	Goode Concrete Ltd, Killien Road, Ballyfermot, County Dublin
<b>Site</b>	Ballinderry, Carbury, County Kildare
<b>Townland</b>	Ballinderry
<b>Nat. Grid Ref.</b>	26955, 23945
<b>Licence No.</b>	02E1803
<b>Planning Ref.</b>	02/1475
<b>Project Date</b>	8th-9th December 2002
<b>Report Date</b>	12th December 2002

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An archaeological assessment was carried out on a number of potential archaeological features identified at the site of proposed quarry at Ballinillery, Carbury, County Kildare. Four trenches were excavated across a low linear platform, two across a linear depression, two across cultivation ridges on the eastern slope of the ridge and an additional four within a low hill in the centre of the site.

The low linear platform is likely to represent the remains of an earlier field boundary at the eastern edge of the site associated with the linear depression which also appears to represent an earlier field boundary or ditch. The cultivation ridges on the eastern slope were also visible within Field Two, extending from east to west and clearly post-date the two field boundaries.

No archaeological features or deposits were exposed and no finds were recovered. However, it is recommended that all topsoil and subsoil stripping be archaeologically monitored by a qualified archaeologist so that any archaeological features or deposits that may exist can be exposed and resolved at an early stage.

The possible former millpond lies outside the proposed development site to the east and will not be impacted upon during the proposed development. The eastern portion of the site will be screened and protected by a landscaped earthen bund which will prevent any physical disturbance to the area during the sites operational life.

## NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

This report details the results of an archaeological assessment carried out on the site of a proposed quarry at Ballinderry, Carbury, County Kildare (OS six-inch sheet 3, National Grid Reference 26955, 23945; Figures 1-2). It was carried out on behalf of Goode Concrete Ltd, Killien Road, Ballyfermot, County Dublin following a request for further information from Kildare County Council. The assessment was carried out under licence number 02E1803 issued to Ian Russell by *Dichas The Heritage Service*, Department of the Environment and Local Government.

## 2. THE DEVELOPMENT

### 2.1 The Proposal

It is proposed to extract sand and gravel over an area of 7.8 hectares with associated washing and screening plant, new access and access road, shipping office, site office, weighbridge, wheelwash, surface water settlement lagoon, staff facilities and all associated development and landscaping works on an overall site of approximately 13.9 hectares (Figure 4).

### 2.2 Archaeological Requirements

Kildare County Council, Request for Further Information

Planning Reference Number 02/1475

Condition Number 8

*Dichas* have received an archaeological assessment as part of the EIS submitted. The subject site is located in an archaeologically sensitive area. A number of potential archaeological features were identified which *Dichas* requires to be further examined prior to any decision. This will enable *Dichas The Heritage Service* to formulate an informed archaeological condition before the planning decision is taken. It should be borne in mind that if significant archaeological remains are found, refusal might still be considered or further monitoring or excavation required. Archaeological test excavation of the linear depression, possible low linear platform and cultivation ridges is required.

(i) The applicant shall employ an archaeologist to carry out an archaeological test excavation at the subject site.

(ii) The archaeologist shall consult the Archaeological Assessment produced for the EIS and excavate test trenches at the linear depression, possible low linear platform and cultivation ridges identified. Test trenches can be excavated by machine to the top of layer of archaeological material.

(iii) Having completed the work, the archaeologist shall submit a written report to the Planning Authority and to *Dichas The Heritage Service*. The report shall comment on the degree to which the extent, location and levels (correct to ordnance datum) of all proposed foundations, service trenches and other sub-surface works associated with the development will affect the archaeological remains. This should be

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In prehistory, Carbury Hill had been known as *Sídh Nechtain* or 'the fairy hill of Nechtain' after a legendary ruler of Ireland and husband of Boann who gave her name to the River Boyne. The hill later became known as Carbury after Cairbre, a son of Niall of the Nine Hostages and brother of Laoghaire. The name was later adopted by the O'Careys who controlled the territory known as *Uí* Carbury Hill which rises to around 143m (Dewitt 1896-99).

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

McEgan, possibly the same individual as in 1640 (Anonymous 1922-28). the Cromwellian Settlement, the townland was in the possession of Mary Bermingham and Daniel wood' and in 1640, the proprietor of Ballinderry was Daniel Keigan, an 'Irish papist'. Following parish (Hamilton 1915-17). Ballinderry could be translated as *Baile na Doire* or 'the town of the Kildare. Mylerstown takes its name from Meiler de Bermingham whose castle was situated in this via Clonard and which once formed the boundary between the ancient kingdoms of Meath and the last Ice Age) known as the *Eiscir Riada* which crosses Ireland between Dublin and Galway Kildare. It is situated in an area characterised by a line of eskers (gravel ridges deposited during The townland of Ballinderry is located in the parish of Mylerstown, barony of Carbury, County

### 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The archaeological report identifies a possible former mill pond immediately adjacent to the subject site. While it is stated that no impact is anticipated as long as the site boundaries are effectively maintained, Dúchas The Heritage Service and the Planning Authority requires plans and details as Further Information regarding the proposed protection/treatment of the boundary during and after works. This is required in order to ensure impact is avoided on this feature. The archaeologist engaged shall examine the proposals and comment.

Condition Number 9

- (iv) Dúchas The Heritage Service will forward a recommendation based on the archaeological test excavation to the Planning Authority. These recommendations may include excavation, test excavation, preservation in situ, monitoring etc.
- illustrated with appropriate plans, photographs etc. The archaeologist shall include suggested Mitigatory Measures in the report.

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RMP No.	Townland	Site Type	NGR
KD003:005	Balrinnet	Castle site	26739/23889
KD003:006	Balrinnet	Children's burial ground	26794/23882
KD003:007	Kilglass	Cemetery site	26833/23880
KD003:008	Nurney	Church site & graveyard	26721/23801

There are no recorded archaeological sites or monuments within or adjacent to the subject site which would be affected by the proposed development. The following monuments are located 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 which could potentially be revealed during groundworks.

subject site adds to the site's archaeological potential.

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 in such close proximity to the subject site adds to the site's archaeological potential.

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 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 forms the eastern boundary of the proposed 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 in such close proximity to the subject site adds to the site's archaeological potential.

1896-99; Fitzgerald 1891-95).

descendants of Niall which gave them the honour of having "the noblest blood in Ireland" (Devitt of the Anglo-Normans in AD1169 and by the fourteenth century, they were the last remaining far as Killocock. The O'Careys were a powerful noble family in ancient Ireland before the coming *Ciartha Cairbre* which was similar in extent to the modern barony of Carbury but extending as

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**Trench Two**  
Trench Two was excavated to the south of Trench One (Plate 3). It was orientated east-west and measured 10.0m in length, 1.0m in width and a minimum of 0.51m and a maximum of 1.19m in depth. The sod and topsoil (F200) measured 0.38m in thickness and lay above the dark-brown peaty clay (F201) which extended to a depth of 0.81m. The low linear platform (F203) measured 2.4m in width and 0.39m in thickness and was constructed from a compact dark-grey clay

**Trench One**  
Trench One was excavated to the north of the low linear platform. It was orientated east-west and measured 8.5m in length, 1.0m in width and extended to a minimum depth of 0.74m and a maximum depth of 1.22m. The sod and topsoil (F100) measured 0.36m in thickness and lay directly above the layer of dark-brown peaty clay (F101). It measured an average of 0.62m in depth but was deeper towards the eastern end of the trench where it extended to a depth of 1.22m. It lay directly above the natural light-grey sand and gravel (F102) which was exposed at a minimum depth of 0.62m. No trace of the low linear platform was exposed. No archaeological features or deposits were exposed and no finds were recovered.

A total of twelve test trenches were excavated within the proposed development site (Figures 2-3). Four test trenches were excavated in the area of the low linear platform (Plate 1); two were excavated across the linear depression (Plate 2); two were excavated through the cultivation ridges on the eastern slope of the hill and four were excavated within a low hill between the boundaries of Field One and Field Two.

#### 4. ASSESSMENT RESULTS

KD003:009	Calfstown	Enclosure site	26995/23814
KD003:010	Cadamstown	Ringfort site	27048/23806
KD003:011	Mylerstown	Church & graveyard	27036/23722
KD003:012	Mylerstown	Tower house possible	27054/23715
KD003:013	Mylerstown	Ringfort	27130/23669
KD003:014	Cadamstown	Church & graveyard	27130/23877
KD003:015	Cadamstown	Children's burial ground	27148/23915
KD003:016	Clongagh	Cross & burials site	27204/23945
KD003:017	Clongagh	Castle site	27250/23898

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Trench Five was excavated at the eastern end of the linear depression (Plate 5). It was orientated north-south and measured 6.54m in length, 1.0m in width and extended to a depth of 1.2m. The sod and topsoil (F500) measured 0.22m in thickness and lay directly above the mid-grey sandy clay (F501) of a cultivation furrow exposed to the west and the compact dark-grey peaty clay (F502) fill of the linear depression/ditch (F505). This ditch was U-shaped in profile and measured 1.42m in width and 0.41m in depth and had been cut into the black peat (F503) below. This layer contained moderate inclusions of naturally-deposited wood and tree trunks and lay directly above

#### **Trench Five**

were recovered.

Trench Four was excavated to the south of Trench Three (Plate 7). It was orientated east-west and measured 10.0m in length, 1.0m in width and extended to a minimum of 1.0m and a maximum of 1.6m in depth. The sod and topsoil (F400) measured 0.38m in thickness and lay above the dark-brown-black peaty clay (F401). It extended to a depth of 1.26m and lay directly above the natural light-grey-cream marl (F402). No archaeological features or deposits were exposed and no finds

#### **Trench Four**

recovered.

Trench Three was excavated to the south of Trench Two (Plate 4). It was orientated east-west and measured 9.3m in length, 1.0m in width and extended to a minimum of 0.82m and a maximum of 1.16m in depth. The sod and topsoil (F300) measured 0.38m in thickness and lay above the dark-brown peaty clay (F301) which extended to a depth of 0.74m and lay directly above a thin layer of black peat (F302). This layer measured a maximum of 0.19m in thickness and lay directly above the natural light-grey coarse sand and gravel (F303). The low linear platform (F304) was exposed below the sod and topsoil. It measured 2.84m in width and 0.51m in thickness and consisted of a compact light-mid-brown clay containing inclusions of coarse sand and frequent round pebble-sized stone. No archaeological features or deposits were exposed and no finds were

#### **Trench Three**

features or deposits were exposed and no finds were recovered.

sand and gravel (F202) which was exposed at a minimum depth of 0.4m. No archaeological containing frequent inclusions of roots, small round pebble-sized stone and occasional angular stone. It lay above the dark-brown peaty clay to the east and west and the natural light-grey coarse

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Trench Eight was excavated to the south of the linear depression/ditch (Plate 8). It was orientated east-west and measured 13.0m in length, 1.0m in width and extended to a minimum of 0.89m and a maximum of 1.15m in depth. The sod and topsoil (F800) measured 0.22m in thickness and lay above the dark-brown sandy ploughsoil (F801; Plate 9). It contained frequent inclusions of round pebble-sized stone and moderate inclusions of angular stone. It measured an average of 0.35m in thickness and lay directly above the natural light-brown sand (F802) which extended to a depth of 1.18m and lay above the natural mid-grey sand (F803). No archaeological deposits or features were exposed and no finds were recovered.

### **Trench Eight**

Trench Seven was excavated through the cultivation ridges to the north of the linear depression/ditch. It was orientated east-west and measured 12.7m in length, 1.0m in width and a minimum of 0.97m to a maximum of 1.17m in depth. The sod and topsoil (F700) measured 0.19m in thickness and lay directly above the compact mid-dark-brown sandy clay ploughsoil (F701) containing moderate inclusions of round and angular stone. It extended to an average depth of 0.69m and lay above natural light-brown sandy clay (F702) which extended to a depth of 1.06m and lay above the natural mid-grey coarse sand and gravel (F703). No archaeological features or deposits were exposed and no finds were recovered.

### **Trench Seven**

Trench Six was excavated to the west of Trench Five. It was orientated north-south and measured 5.5m in length, 1.0m in width and a minimum of 0.72m to a maximum of 1.23m in depth. The sod and topsoil (F600) measured 0.19m in thickness and lay above the linear depression/ditch (F602) and the natural light-grey coarse sand and gravel (F603). The linear depression/ditch had been cut into the natural sand and gravel. It was U-shaped in profile, measuring 2.1m in width to a depth of 0.66m and had been filled with a mid-brown sandy clay (F601). No archaeological features or deposits were exposed and no finds were recovered.

### **Trench Six**

the natural light-grey-cream marl (F504) at a depth of 1.2m. No archaeological features or deposits were exposed and no finds were recovered.

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**Trench Nine**

Trench Nine was excavated on a low hill in the centre of the proposed quarry at the boundaries of Field One and Field Two (Plates 6 & 10). It was orientated northwest-southeast and measured 15.1m in length, 1.0m in width and extended to a minimum of 0.38m to a maximum of 0.94m in depth. The sod and topsoil (F900) measured 0.3m in thickness and lay directly above the compact natural light-brown sandy clay (F901). No archaeological features or deposits were exposed and no finds were recovered.

**Trench Ten**

Trench Ten was excavated on a low hill in the centre of the proposed quarry at the boundaries of Field One and Field Two (Plate 11). It was orientated southwest-northeast and measured 20.0m in length, 1.0m in width and extended to a maximum depth of 0.34m. The sod and topsoil (F1000) measured 0.15m in thickness and lay directly above the compact natural light-brown sandy clay (F1001). No archaeological features or deposits were exposed and no finds were recovered.

**Trench Eleven**

Trench Eleven was excavated on a low hill in the centre of the proposed quarry at the boundaries of Field One and Field Two. It was orientated northwest-southeast and measured 20.0m in length, 1.0m in width and extended to a maximum depth of 0.37m. The sod and topsoil (F1100) extended to a depth of 0.15m and lay directly above the compact natural light-mid-grey sandy clay (F1101). No archaeological features or deposits were exposed and no finds were recovered.

**Trench Twelve**

Trench Twelve was excavated on a low hill in the centre of the proposed quarry at the boundaries of Field One and Field Two (Plate 12). It was orientated northeast-southwest and measured 20.0m in length, 1.0m in width and extended to a maximum depth of 0.49m. The sod and topsoil (F1200) measured 0.14m in thickness and lay directly above the compact natural light-brown sandy clay (F1201). No archaeological features or deposits were exposed and no finds were recovered.

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## 5. LIST OF FEATURES

Trench 1	F100	Sod and topsoil.
	F101	Dark-brown peaty clay.
	F102	Natural light-grey sand and gravel.
Trench 2	F200	Sod and topsoil.
	F201	Dark-brown peaty clay.
	F202	Natural light-grey coarse sand and gravel.
	F203	Low linear platform.
Trench 3	F300	Sod and topsoil.
	F301	Dark-brown peaty clay.
	F302	Black layer of peat.
	F303	Light-grey coarse sand and gravel.
	F304	Low linear platform.
Trench 4	F400	Sod and topsoil.
	F401	Dark-brown-black peaty clay.
	F402	Natural light-grey marl.
Trench 5	F500	Sod and topsoil.
	F501	Mid-grey sandy clay of cultivation ridge.
	F502	Dark-grey peaty clay fill of F505.
	F503	Black peat.
	F504	Natural light-grey marl.
	F505	Linear depression/ditch filled by F502.
Trench 6	F600	Sod and topsoil.
	F601	Mid-brown sandy clay fill of ditch F602.

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F602	Linear depression/ditch filled by F601.
F603	Natural light-grey coarse sand and gravel.
<b>Trench 7</b>	
F700	Sod and topsoil.
F701	Mid-dark-brown sandy clay ploughsoil.
F702	Natural light-brown sandy clay.
F703	Natural mid-grey sand.
<b>Trench 8</b>	
F800	Sod and topsoil.
F801	Dark-brown sandy ploughsoil.
F802	Natural light-brown sand.
F803	Natural mid-grey sand.
<b>Trench 9</b>	
F900	Sod and topsoil.
F901	Natural light-brown sandy clay.
<b>Trench 10</b>	
F1000	Sod and topsoil.
F1001	Natural light-brown sandy clay.
<b>Trench 11</b>	
F1100	Sod and topsoil.
F1101	Natural light-mid-grey sandy clay.
<b>Trench 12</b>	
F1200	Sod and topsoil.
F1201	Natural light-brown sandy clay.

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No archaeological features or deposits were exposed during the archaeological assessment. The low linear platform and linear depression are likely to represent the remains of post-medieval field boundaries that predate the large-scale cultivation of the field. The cultivation ridges clearly extend across the linear depression and post-date the removal of the internal field boundaries or

## 7. MITIGATORY MEASURES

upon during the proposed works.

The possible millpond lies outside of the proposed development site and will not be impacted

no finds were recovered.

directly above the compact sandy clay. No archaeological features or deposits were exposed and hill that has since been removed. The sod and topsoil measured an average depth of 0.15m and lay hill in the centre of the proposed site. The 1909 OS map shows a triangulation station on the low Four additional trenches were excavated at the boundary of Field One and Field Two within a low

to a height of c. 0.5m and the furrow measured c. 2.0m in width to a depth of 0.46m. linear depression/boundary. They measured 2.0m-2.5m apart; the ridge measured 2.3m in width total of nine cultivation ridges were visible on the eastern slope which appears to postdate the consisted of a mid-dark-brown sandy clay containing inclusions of round and angular stone. A to south. The ploughsoil in Trench Seven and Trench Eight measured c. 0.5m in thickness and on the eastern slope and were also visible in low evening light in Field Two extending from north Neither boundary is depicted on the 1909 OS map (Figure 2). The cultivation ridges were visible features are associated field systems/divisions that obviously predate the cultivation ridges. the flat ground below and appeared to connect with the low linear platform, suggesting that both was visible on the eastern slope of the site and extended from a quarter way down the slope onto The low linear depression is also likely to be the remains of an internal field boundary or ditch. It

the low linear platform but predating the existing ditch or stream to the east of the site. where it extended to a depth of 1.22m and appeared to fill a possible field ditch associated with depth of 0.7m but extended to a deeper depth to the east of the trenches, especially in Trench One remains of an earlier post-medieval field boundary. The dark-brown peaty clay had an average clay with small round pebble-sized stones. It is likely that this feature represents the low visible exposed in Trench Two and Trench Three and had been constructed from a compact dark-grey to the east of the site was located within a very low lying and boggy area of the site. It was number of potential features/areas within the proposed development site. The low linear platform No archaeological features or deposits were exposed during the archaeological assessment of a

## 6. CONCLUSIONS

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divisions. No archaeological features or deposits were exposed within the low hill in the centre of the site. However, it is recommended that archaeological monitoring be conducted of all topsoil and subsoil stripping over the entire development site by a qualified archaeologist so that any archaeological features or deposits that may exist on site can be exposed and resolved at an early stage.

The conclusions and recommendations expressed in this report are subject to agreement with the local authority and *Dichas The Heritage Service* who may issue additional or alternative recommendations.

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Signed:



Ian R. Russell, Archaeologist

15th January 2003.

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## 8. BIBLIOGRAPHY

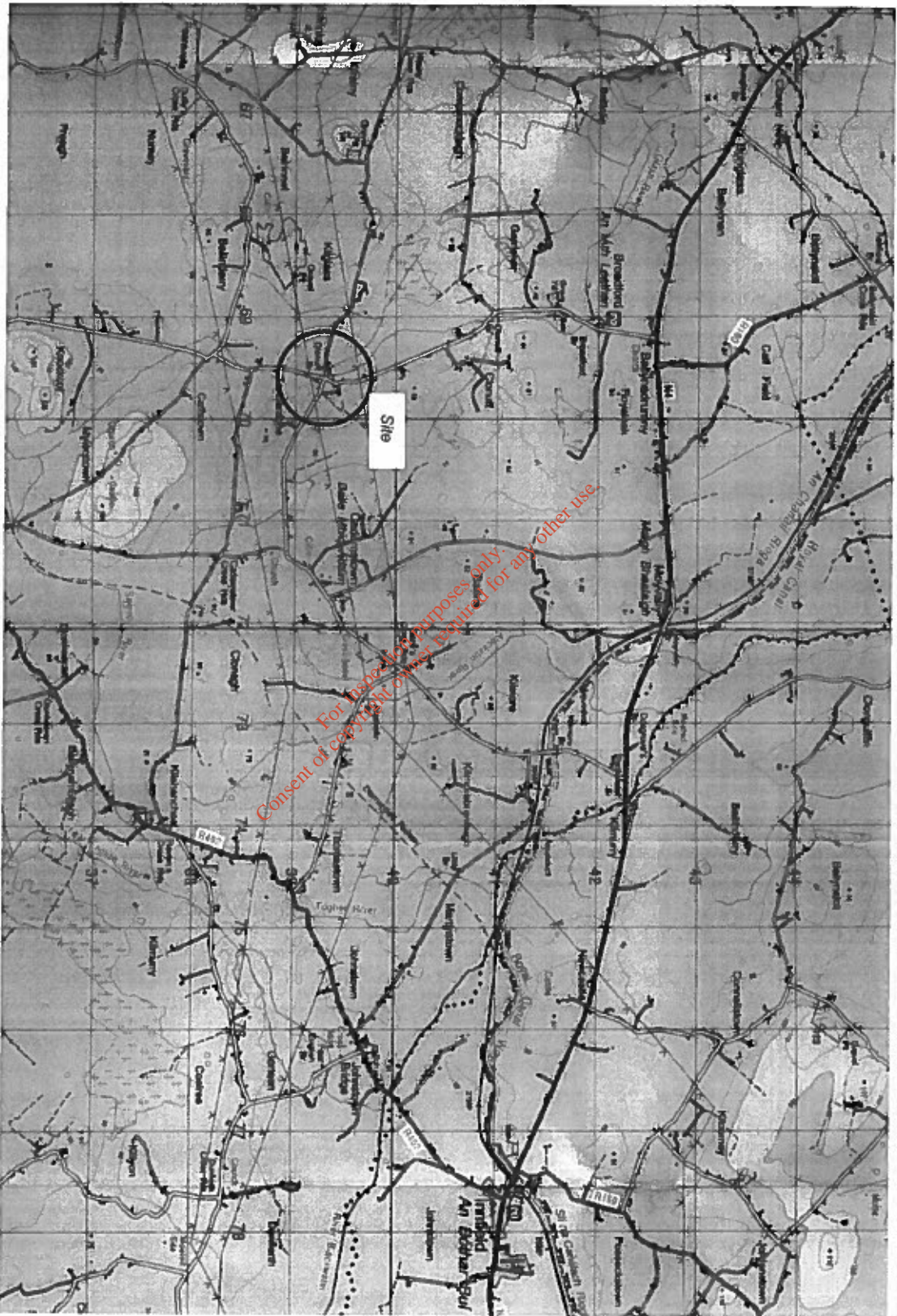
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### Other Sources

- 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 *Dúchas* 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.

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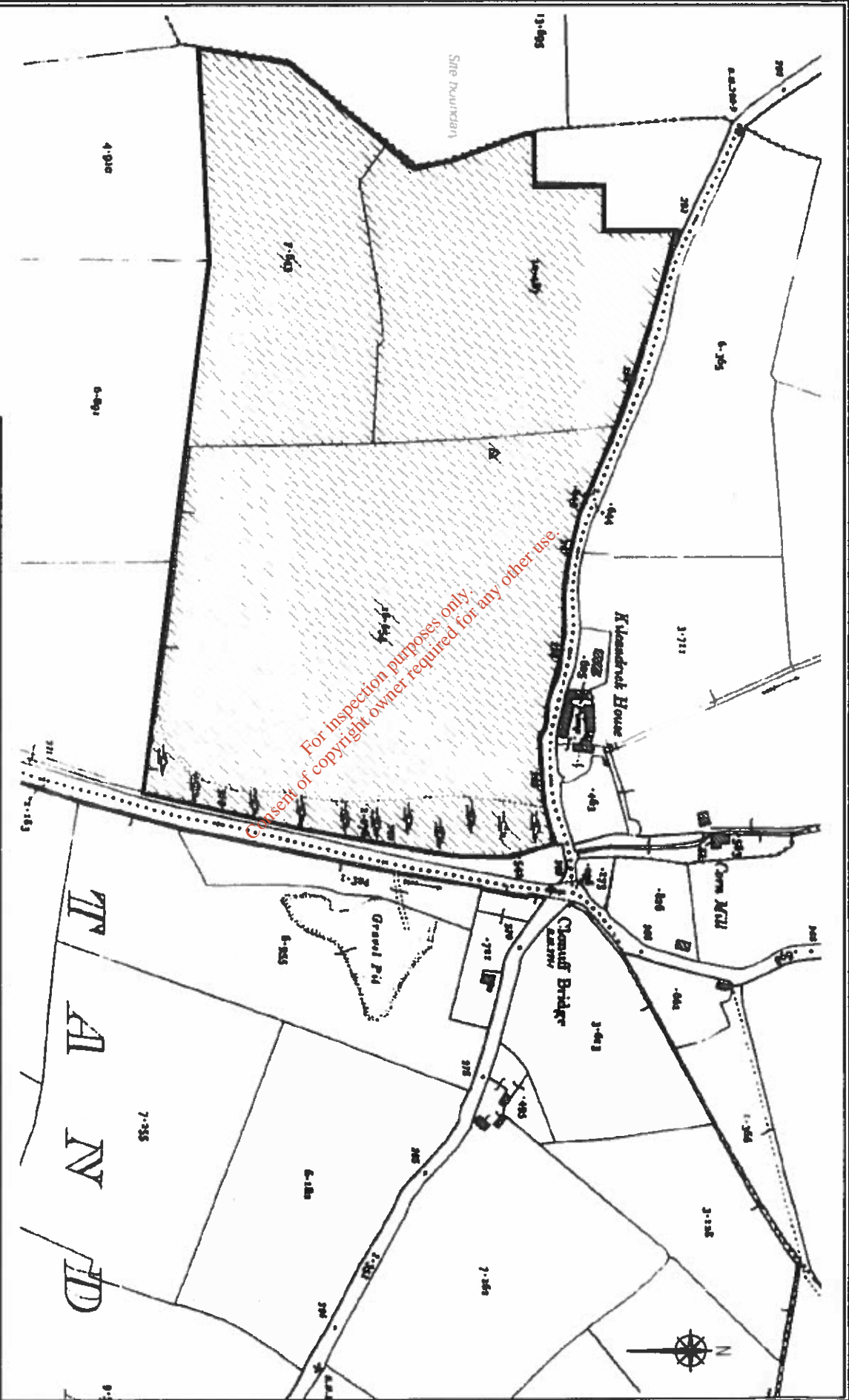
**Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd.**  
 Unit 21, Boyne Business Park,  
 Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth

Client:	Decan Brassil & Co. Ltd.	Scale:	1:50 000 A4	Map Ref:	Discovery Series Sheet 49
Site Location:	Ballinderry Quarry, Carbury, Co. Kildare	Date:	13 Dec 02	Drawing No.:	02_05_004

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Figure 1: Location of site

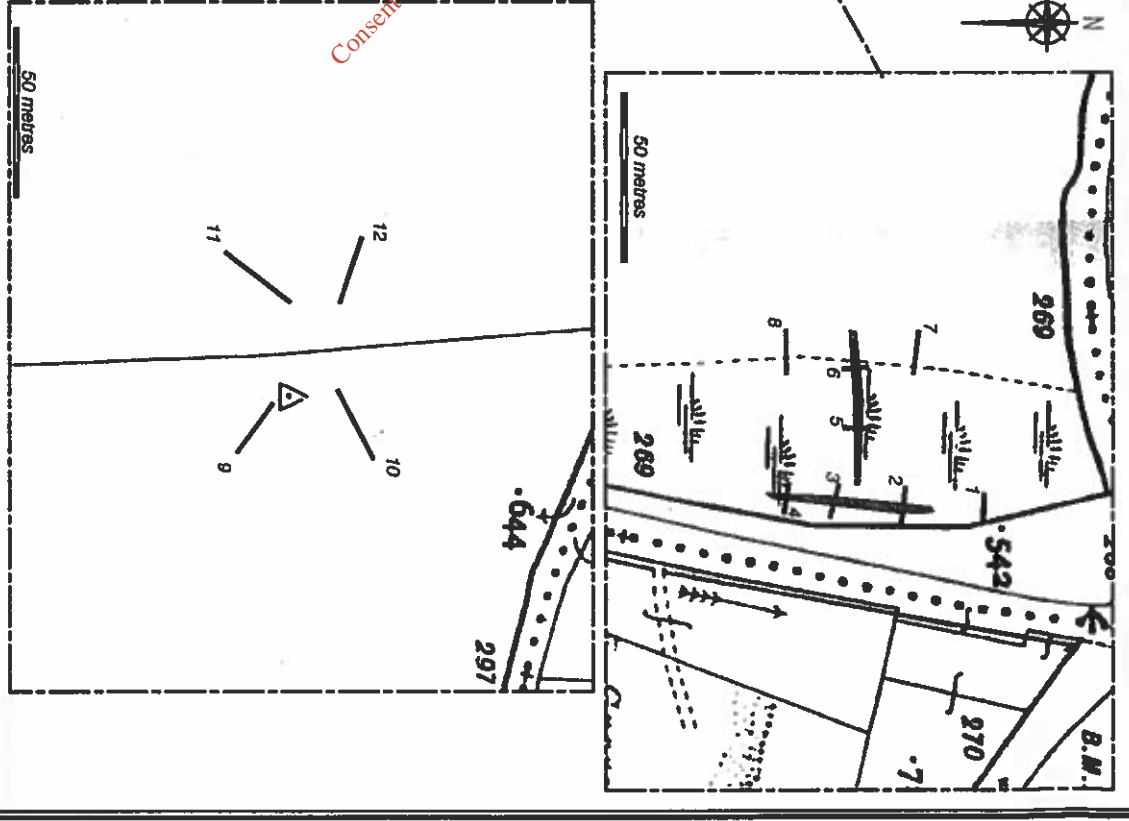
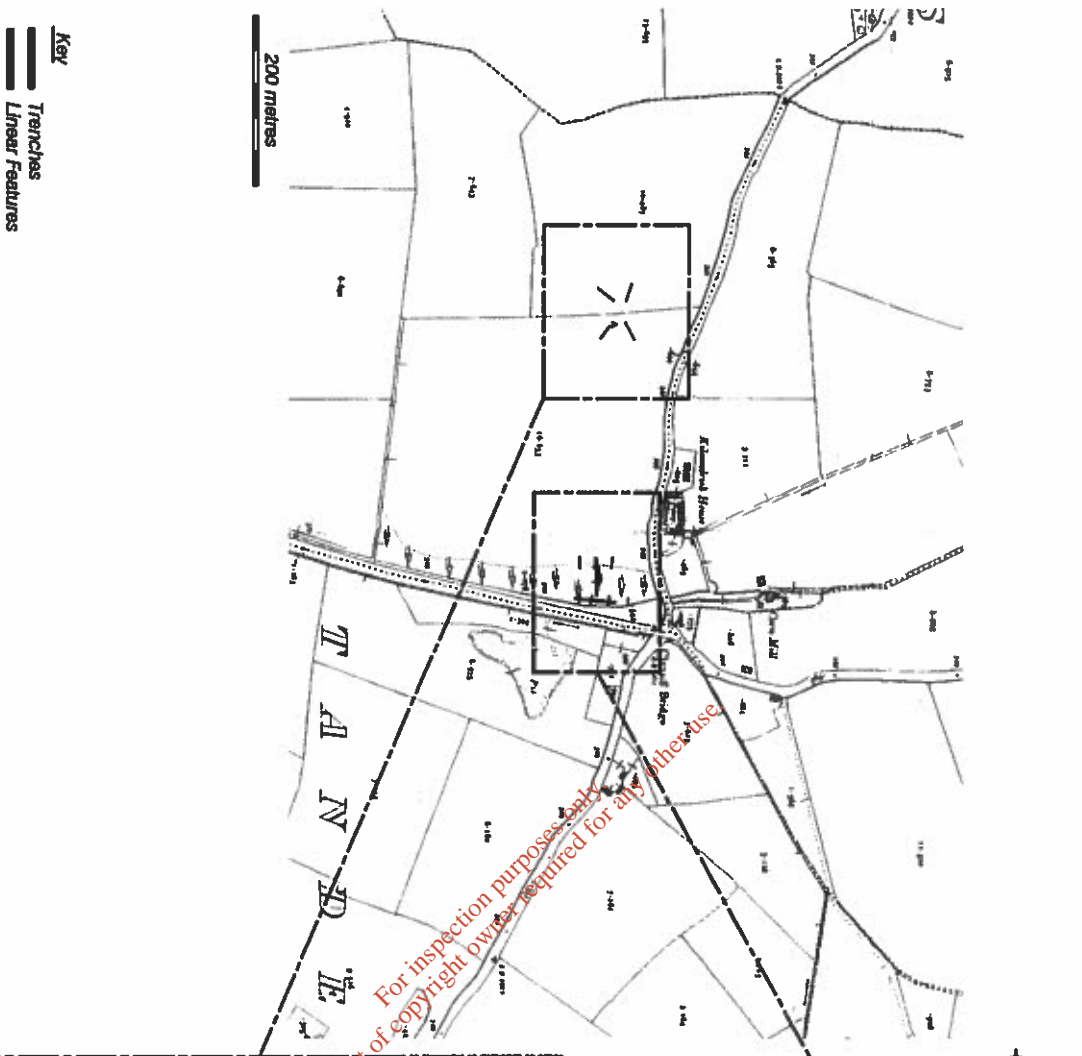
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<b>Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd.</b> Unit 21, Boyne Business Park, Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth		
Client:	Declan Brassil & Co. Ltd.	
Date:	13 Dec 02	
Site Location:	Ballinacorney Quarry, Carbury, Co. Kildare	Scale: 1:4000 A4
Map Ref:	OS 25" to 1 mile Kildare Sheet 3-10	Drawing No.: 02 05 C03

Figure 2: OS 25" to 1 mile map, Kildare sheet 3-10 (1909-10) showing detail of site

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**Archaeological Consultancy**

**Services Ltd.**

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

Site Location: Ballinderry Quarry,  
Carbury, Co. Kildare

Client: Declan Brassil & Co. Ltd.

Scale: As scalebars

Date: 13 Dec 02

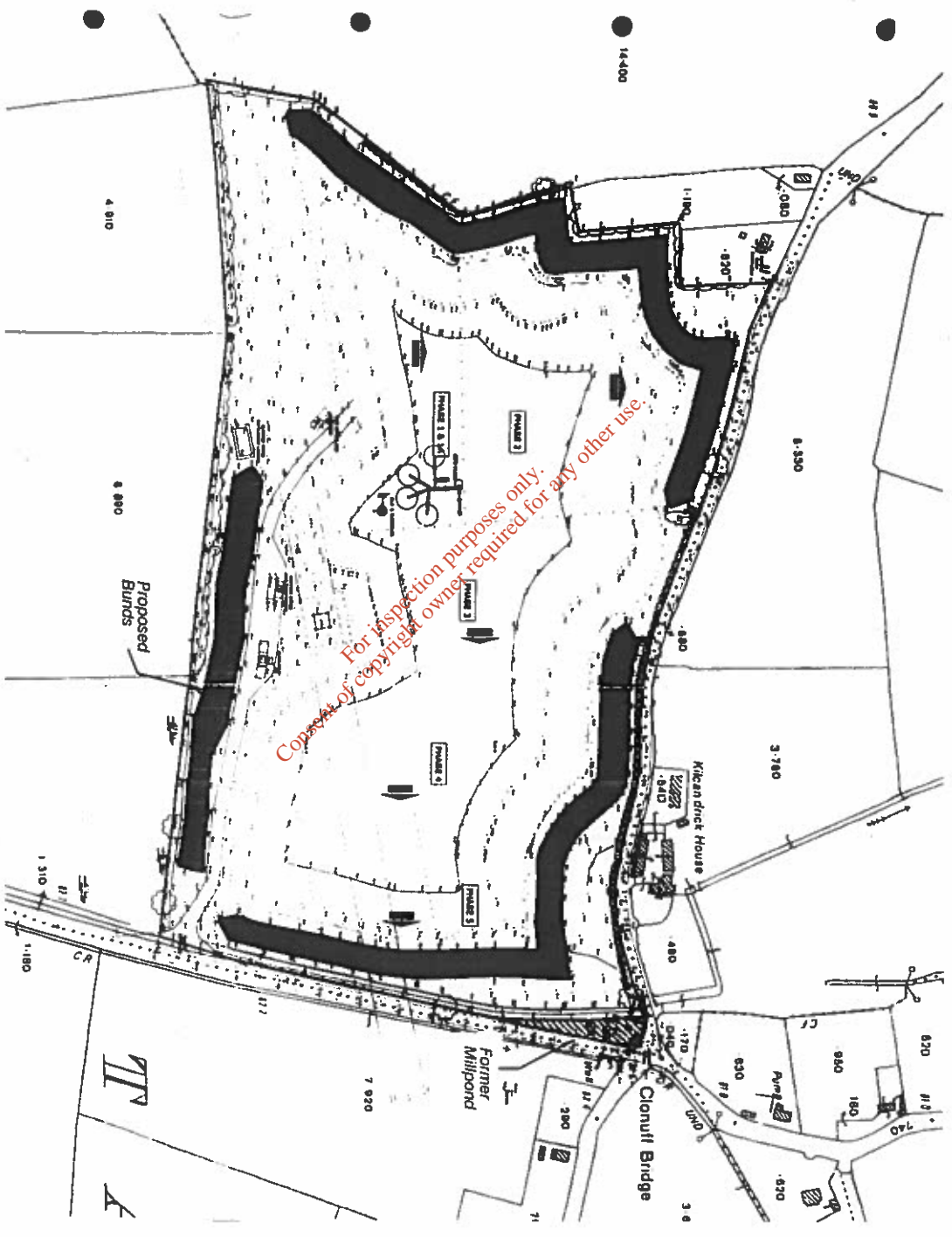
Drawn By: ACS Ltd.

Drawing No.: 02\_05\_C08

Figure 3: Detail of site showing location of test trenches

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<b>Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd.</b> Unit 21, Boyrne Business Park, Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth		Site Location: Ballinacorney Quarry, Carbury, Co. Kildare	Scale: 1:4000 A4	Courtesy of: Brassill & Jarvis Architects
Client:	Decian Brassill & Co. Ltd.	Date:	16 Jan 03	Drawing No.:
				02_05_C07

Figure 4: Detail of proposed development

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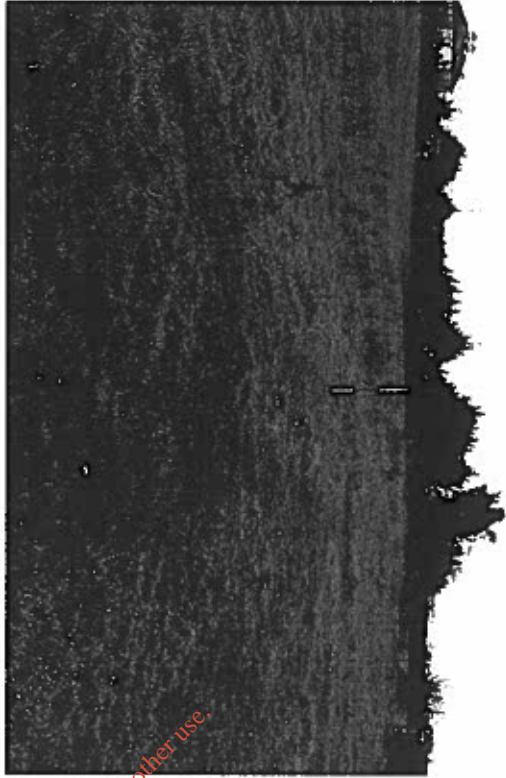


Plate 1: General view of low linear platform before testing to the north. (02\_05\_Ballinderry\_07)

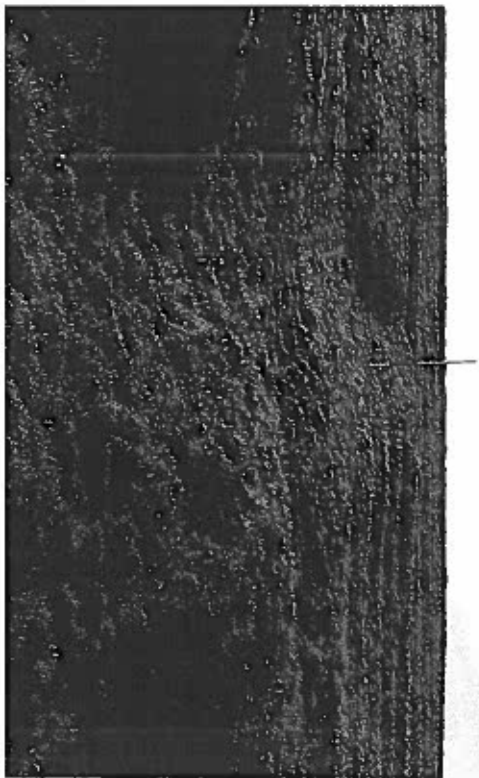


Plate 2: General view of linear depression and cultivation ridges on the eastern slope before testing. (02\_05\_Ballinderry\_26)

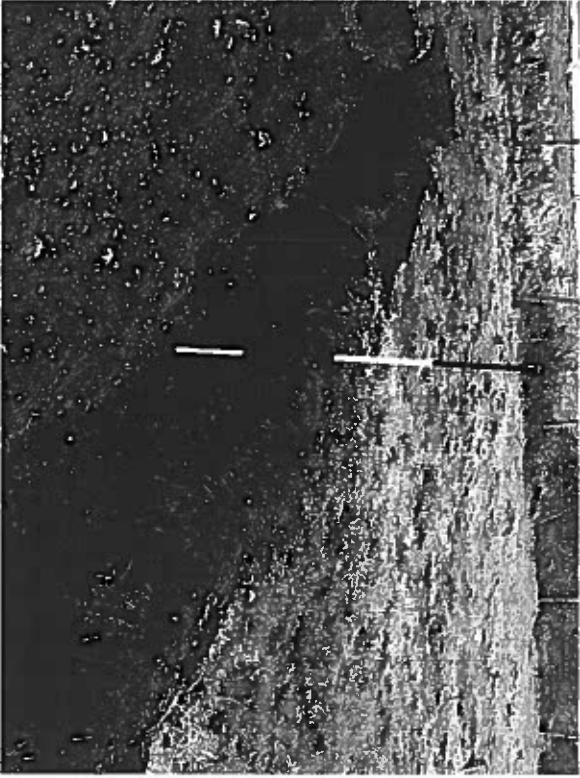


Plate 3: General view of trench two following excavation to the southeast showing low linear platform F203 in section. (02\_05\_Ballinderry\_14)



Plate 4: General view of trench three to the east. (02\_05\_Ballinderry\_18)

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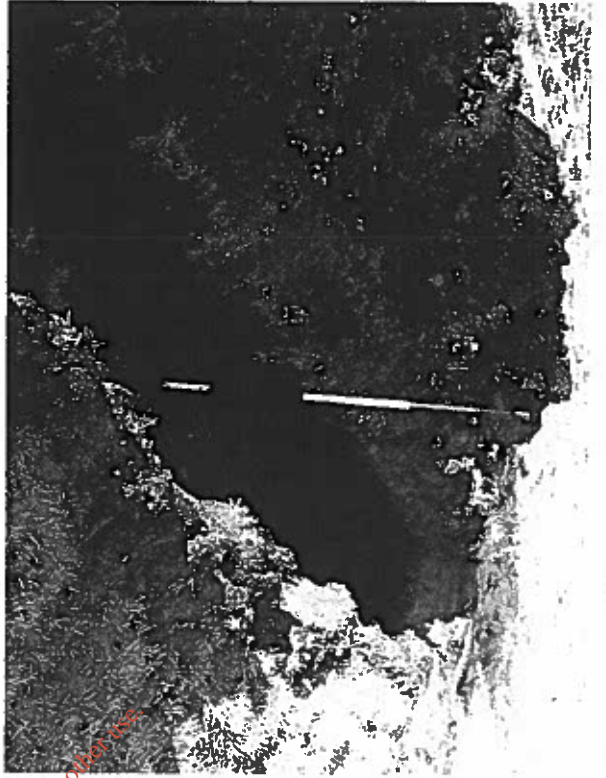


Plate 5: Trench five to the northwest showing ditch F505. (02\_05\_Ballinderry\_28)



Plate 7: Trench four to the west showing natural clays F401 and F402. (02\_05\_Ballinderry\_22)



Plate 6: Low hill at boundary of fields one and two before testing to the west. (02\_05\_Ballinderry\_44)

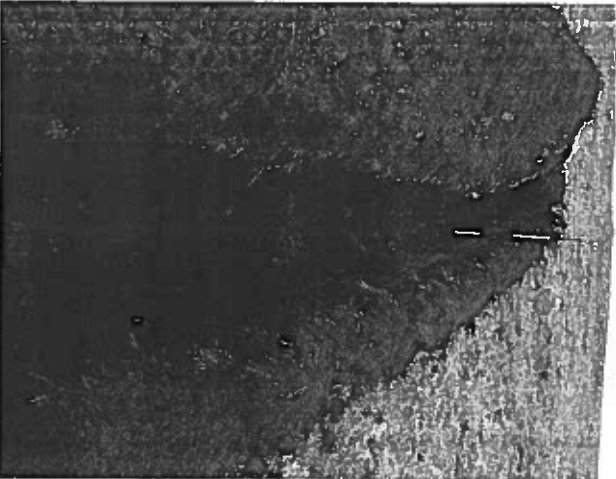


Plate 8: General view of trench eight following excavation to the west. (02\_05\_Ballinderry\_42)

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Plate 11: Trench ten to the southwest showing sod and topsoil F1000 and natural sandy clay F1001. (02\_05\_Ballinderry\_50)

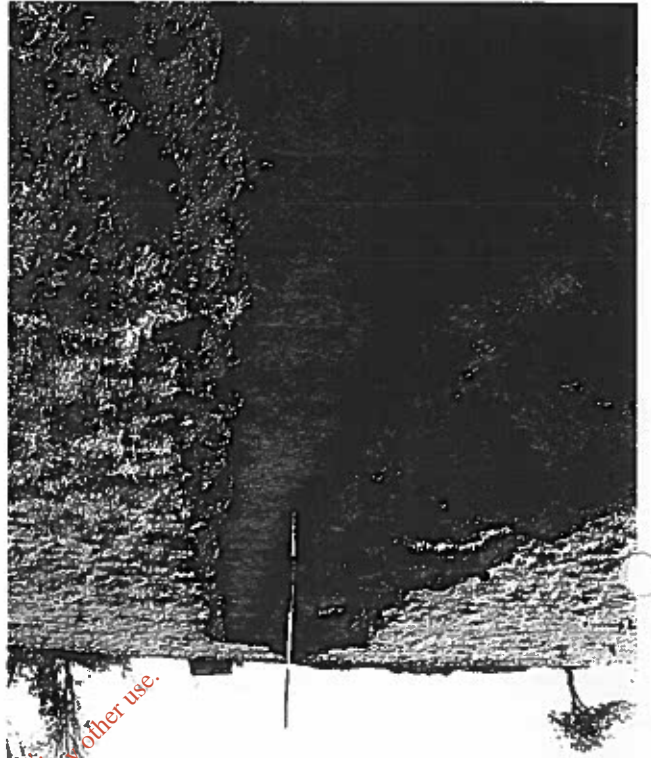


Plate 12: Trench twelve to the east showing sod and topsoil F1200 and natural sandy clay F1201. (02\_05\_Ballinderry\_58)



Plate 9: Section of trench eight showing ploughsoil F801 and natural sandy clay F802. (02\_05\_Ballinderry\_41)

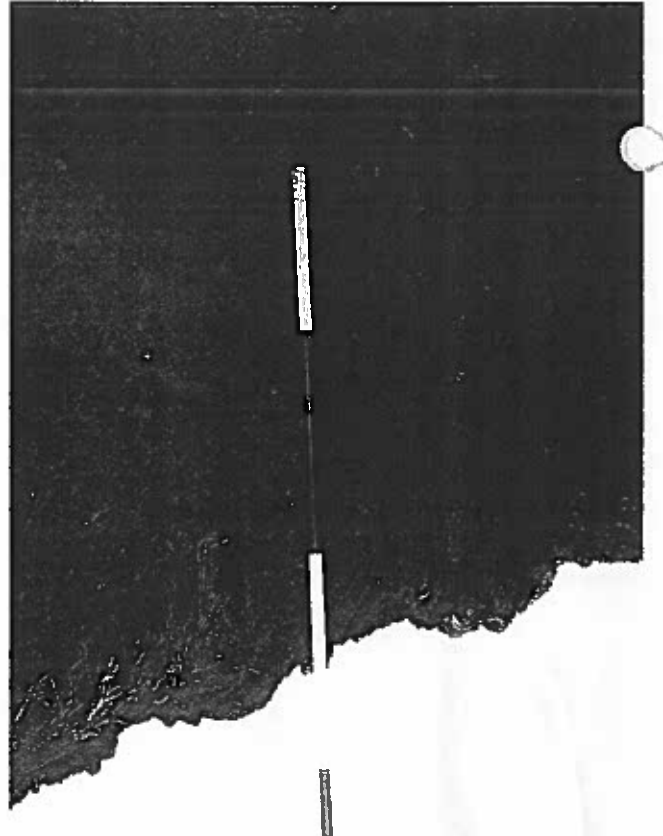
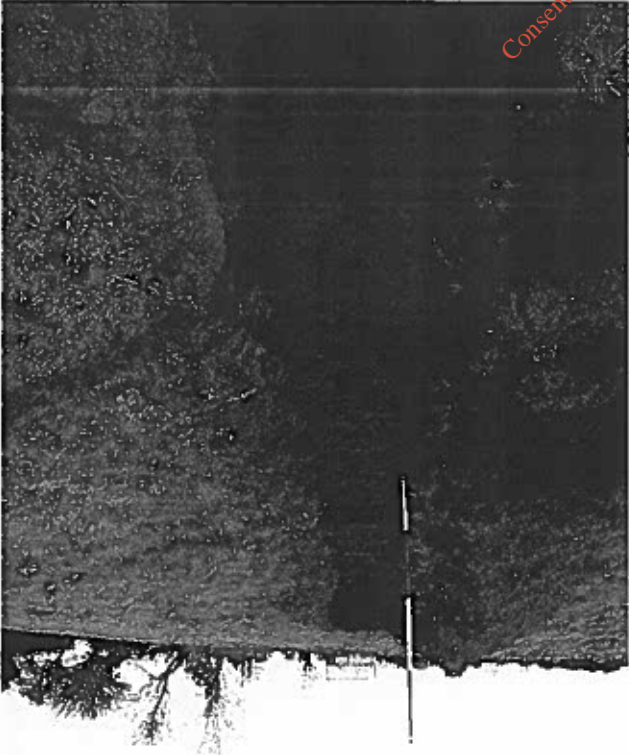


Plate 10: Trench nine to the northwest showing sod and topsoil F900 and natural sandy clay F901. (02\_05\_Ballinderry\_46)



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