

Appendix 14.4

Geophysical survey and archaeological assessment

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

Geophysical survey and archaeological assessment

**Proposed Abbotstown Business Park
Cappogue
Dublin 11**

Archaeological Licence Ref. 06E0228
Geophysical Licence Ref. 06R034
Planning Register No. F05A/1363

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

By
Joanna Leigh and Franc Myles
Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd.
Job No. 0617-R1

For
Clifton Scannell Emerson Associates

5th April 2006

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

Illustrations

Figures

- Figure 1 Site location map
- Figure 2 *Cappogue Castle. 3m from Dublin*, Gabriel Beranger, after Harbinson (1998), 69
- Figure 3 *County Dublin*, John Rocque, 1762 (extract)
- Figure 4 *Environs of Dublin*, John Taylor, 1816 (extract)
- Figure 5 Summary Greyscale Image, 1:1500
- Figure 6 Summary Interpretation Diagram, 1:1500
- Figure 7 Area 1: XY-Trace and Dot Density Plot, 1:625
- Figure 8 Area 1: Interpretation, 1:625
- Figure 9 Area 2: XY-Trace and Dot Density Plot, 1:625
- Figure 10 Area 2: Interpretation, 1:625
- Figure 11 Area 3: XY-Trace and Dot Density Plot, 1:625
- Figure 12 Area 3: Interpretation, 1:625
- Figure 13 Area 4: XY-Trace, Dot Density Plot & Interpretation, 1:625
- Figure 14 Location of archaeological test trenches

Plates

- Plate 1 Trench 1, looking northwest
- Plate 2 French drain cut by trench 1
- Plate 3 Trench 2, looking northeast
- Plate 4 Trench 3, looking east
- Plate 5 Bedrock in Trench 4 over RMP site. Note pond in background
- Plate 6 Undulating bedrock in Trench 5, looking southeast. RMP site in immediate foreground
- Plate 7 Farm complex, looking northeast
- Plate 8 Southern end of pond. Compare with Fig. 2
- Plate 9 Eastern end of pond
- Plate 10 'Honeymoon House', looking northwest
- Plate 11 'Honeymoon House', looking west
- Plate 12 'Honeymoon House', looking north
- Plate 13 'Honeymoon House', looking southeast

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

Executive Summary

Survey objectives

Geophysical survey was conducted for Clifton Scannell Emerson & Associates as part of an archaeological assessment for Lands at Abbottstown Cappogue, North County Dublin. Gradiometer scanning of 7.4ha was conducted with detailed gradiometer survey of 1.6ha to identify the nature and extent of responses identified during the preliminary scan.

The aims of the geophysical survey were to identify and map any significant archaeological responses which may be present within the application area in particular in the area of a recorded castle site (DU014:027).

Survey location, soils and geology

The evaluation area lies at NGR 31073 23980 (approximate centre), and is bound by the M50 motorway to the south, and a minor road between Ballycoolin and Finglas to the north. The land is currently used as grazing pasture for cattle.

Soils of the locality are predominantly grey brown podzolics and associated minimal gley soils with a parent material of till of Irish Sea origin with limestone and shale (National Soil Survey of Ireland, 1980).

Archaeological background

Two recorded monuments are located within the application area. The site of a castle (DU014:027) is recorded in the north west of the application area. No above ground remains of the tower house are evident although possible earthworks are visible. Another monument recorded as a habitation area (DU014:028), is located to the south east of the application area. The constraints for this monument encroach upon the application area.

Summary of results

Geophysical survey at Abbotstown, Cappogue has identified no responses of clear archaeological potential. Linear responses and trends in the northwest of the application area are interpreted as representing agricultural activity, possibly ridge and furrow cultivation. No further responses suggestive of archaeological activity were identified, and the data was notably disturbed by modern debris and services.

Archaeological test excavation

Five test trenches were mechanically excavated over the site to clarify the results of the geophysical survey and to assess in more detail the nature and extent of the responses identified. No features of archaeological significance were recorded, apart from modern field drains. The specific responses recorded in the vicinity of the castle site as part of the geophysical testing programme were confirmed as being responses to quartz seams in the bedrock, which was located just below the sod.

This summary should be read in conjunction with the results of detailed survey.

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

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological assessment undertaken on the southern side of the Ballycoolin Road, in the townland of Cappogue, Finglas, Dublin 11 (Fig. 1). The site extends back to the south as far as the M50 and is bounded to the east and west by fields, the field to the east being used as a car breakers' yard.
- 1.2 The assessment had two components; a programme of geophysical prospecting by Joanna Leigh and Declan Enright, under licence no. 06-R034, was undertaken on 8 and 9 March 2006. The survey areas were set out using tapes and detailed survey blocks were tied in with a DGPS system to allow accurate re-location. Tie in information is available upon request. This was followed by the mechanical excavation of five test trenches across the site under licence number 06E0228 by Franc Myles, undertaken between 20-23 March 2006.
- 1.3 The assessment was undertaken on foot of Item 9 of a request for *Additional Information* from Fingal County Council (F05A/1363). Both components of the assessment followed on from a meeting on 10 November 2005 between Clare Butler (on behalf of the developer) and Tom Condit, where it was agreed that the former would commission a geophysical survey and a programme of test excavation at the site. The testing would 'address the archaeological potential of the entire development site and in particular test for the presence of any remains associated with the castle site'.
- 1.4 The development site encompasses the site of Cappogue Castle (DU014:27) which is indicated on the RMP map as being adjacent to a complex containing a small farmhouse and a number of outbuildings. This is also the site of a protected structure, No. 92 on the *Fingal County Council Development Plan*. In addition, the constraint circle for a recorded habitation site (DU014:28) encroaches into the development footprint to the southeast. This Neolithic habitation site was excavated by Margaret Gowen in advance of the construction of a gas main. The four fields tested undulate slightly, with occasional bedrock outcrops evident towards the north.
- 1.5 The trenches were excavated through to natural subsoil and/or bedrock, which was located just underneath the surface in the area around the castle site. There was no

evidence recovered for the castle or for any others features of archaeological significance. However, in the very northwestern corner of the development site a small rectangular earthwork was recorded, the remains of a mud-walled cabin known as the 'Honeymoon House' and used until c.40 years ago to accommodate farm labourers.

- 1.6 The principal focus of the assessment was to locate evidence for the castle and it would appear likely that this was located in an area east of a small pond, just to the north of the 'site of castle', which is now occupied by a complex of farm buildings and an extensive concrete farmyard. An examination of the standing structures within the farmyard did not reveal evidence for the castle or, for that matter, evidence for reused masonry in the fabric.
- 1.7 The construction works for the proposed business park involve the demolition of all standing structures, the levelling of the site and a certain amount of landscaping. The northern boundary of the site (which includes the farmhouse and some of the outbuildings) is within a 12m corridor reserved for the proposed Metro to Dublin airport. The proposed development will involve the construction of 3 large co-joined double warehouses along the M50, and smaller warehouses and a landmark building along the Ballycoolin Road. The Ordnance Survey castle indicator is located under a proposed car park between Blocks C and E, however, the farm house structures are slightly to the east under Blocks E and G.
- 1.8 The report presents the historical and archaeological background to the site before discussing the results of the geophysical survey. The results of the archaeological test trenches are then laid out, followed by a discussion of the 'Honeymoon House'. A series of recommendations at to the archaeological resolution follows the main body of text.

2 Historical and archaeological background

2.1 An archaeological impact assessment of the site was carried out by Dáire Leahy of ADS Ltd. for Lark Developments Ltd. in April 2001. The first edition 6" map (1837) is cited as showing the 'site of' Cappogue castle, however, the study failed to take into account the evidence on Rocque's map of County Dublin (1762, Fig. 3) and Taylor's subsequent depiction (1816, Fig. 4), both of which show the castle in the approximate location of the RMP site.

2.2 Very little research has been carried out on Cappogue castle, its builders or its occupants over the years. The documentary evidence cited in the secondary sources is for the most part un-annotated and based on family histories.

The earliest documentary reference cited in the report referred to above is from 1506, when a Catherine Owen secured her property from her sick bed in the castle for her daughter, on the death of her husband, the last male heir of the Woodcock family. The Woodcock family appear to have had possession of the lands of Cappogue, although another source states that the lands were originally granted to the Keppock family, at a date unknown. The castle passed on to the Dillon family through Rose Woodcock and was fortified by her great-great-grandson, Bartholomew Dillon in 1641 and was seemingly in ruins before the Restoration.

Rocque however depicted the castle within the bawn and Beranger painted the ruin in 1766 (Fig. 2). Austin Cooper recorded a large crack down the southern side of the building in 1778 and by the early nineteenth century, according to Paddy Healy, its owner apparently used it as a quarry to build the present complex of buildings.

2.3 The best source for the building is Beranger's drawing of 1766 (NLI MS 1958 TX), which has been reproduced by Harbison (1998). Cappogue castle presents as a ruined three-storey tower within a bawn with an obvious gatehouse. What appears to be a second ruined structure is situated between the tower and the gate, with a smaller structure, possibly with a thatched roof located just inside the gate.

The castle complex appears quite extensive and it is difficult to believe that any sub-surface remains would not have survived.

- 2.4 Of possible significance is a pond in the foreground of the drawing, at the base of a slope which may have had the bawn wall running along it (as evidenced by the stump of wall in the right foreground and the loose stone scattered around).

The accompanying text states that the tower was thirty feet high and located at the *southeastern corner* [my emphasis] of a walled enclosure. Beranger noted that Cappogue 'was a strong fortress formerly flanked by Towers of which only one remains' (NLI Ms 1415, 9). Two walls of the tower are evident, presumably the northern and eastern walls. The crack in the southern wall recorded by Cooper in 1778 is not evident and the visible walls appear structurally sound (Beranger was not adverse to depicting archaeological structures, cracks and all, as can be seen in his depiction of Simmonscourt castle or Danesrath near Clondalkin).

- 2.5 If the pond depicted by Beranger is that pond which survives today, the description of the tower being at the southeastern corner of the bawn would accord with the position of the RMP site, with the bawn encompassing the pond to the north. This would in addition push the extent of the bawn out towards the present field boundary to the west, over Survey Area 3. If the written description of the castle is inaccurate, the true site of the castle in relation to the pond would be in the area of the existing farmyard, which has not been tested.

- 2.6 When comparing Rocque and Taylor, the earlier map depicts the site in greater detail. The bawn is shown in the form of a straight-sided quadrilateral enclosure, with a field boundary closing the space to the northwest. *The Castle* itself is on a hummock, with no suggestion of the pond. It appears to have a cruciform shape, with the gatehouse on the roadside to the northeast. Although the scaling cannot be said to be absolute, the site's relationship with the obvious bend in the road would position it more towards the farmyard complex than its location on the RMP map.

- 2.7 As there was no evidence for the castle recovered in the test trenches or the geophysical survey to the south of the pond, it may therefore be the case that the site of the castle lies underneath the farmyard complex.

3 Data Display

- 3.1 Figure 5 presents the data as a summary greyscale image at a scale of 1:1500. An accompanying interpretation diagram is presented in Figure 6, also at a scale of 1:1500.
- 3.2 Archive plots of raw data are displayed in Figures 7-13. Data is presented in xy-trace and dot density format with accompanying interpretation diagrams. All archive data is displayed at a scale of 1:625.
- 3.3 The display formats referred to above are discussed in the *Summary Technical Information* section, attached to this report.

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

4 Ground Conditions and Further Information

- 4.1 Survey conditions were poor with waterlogged areas evident at the time of survey. In particular, the area around the current farm buildings in the north of the application area was restricted due to waterlogged ground. The recorded castle site (DU014:027) could not be fully investigated with geophysical survey due to these ground conditions. Geophysical investigations were restricted to gradiometer survey and no resistance survey could be conducted due to the waterlogged ground.
- 4.2 Magnetic disturbance resulting from the current farm buildings, adjacent motorway and modern service pipes also affected survey results.
- 4.3 Numerous isolated ferrous-type responses are apparent throughout the data sets. These anomalies are usually caused by the presence of modern ferrous debris within the topsoil and are not referred to in the text unless considered relevant.
- 4.4 Instrument specifications and survey methodology are described in the attached *Summary Technical Information* document.

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

5 Results of Gradiometer Scanning

- 5.1 Gradiometer scanning demonstrated a broad background response ($\pm 2.0nT$) believed to be the result of modern debris and interference from modern services. No anomalies indicative of archaeology were noted. Detailed survey Areas 1, 2 and 4 were positioned to investigate the broad background level of response.
- 5.2 A clear area of disturbance was noted in the north west of the application area, in the vicinity of the recorded castle monument and detailed survey Area 3 was located here to clarify the nature of the response. Survey was restricted due to poor ground conditions.

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

6 Results of Detailed Gradiometer Survey (Figures 5–6)

- 6.1 Detailed gradiometer survey has confirmed the results of the scanning. Survey Areas 1, 2 and 4 all demonstrate a broad background response ($\pm 2nT$). This is interpreted as modern in origin, suggesting these lands are significantly affected by modern disturbance.
- 6.2 Broad modern ferrous responses are evident in all areas, and probable service pipes have been identified in the south of Area 2 and the north of Area 4.
- 6.3 Modern disturbance is dominant in these data sets, and may mask responses of potential archaeological origin. However, some responses of possible interest are still evident in the data sets and are visible regardless of the modern disturbance.
- 6.4 In Area 1 a linear response appears to traverse the data set, orientated northeast to southwest. This response is suggestive of a former field division or boundary ditch.
- 6.5 Area 1 also contains linear trends orientated north south. These faint trends are most likely the result of modern ploughing activity.
- 6.6 Area 2 is dominated by modern ferrous responses and no archaeological interpretation of this data set can be made.
- 6.7 Area 3 contains responses orientated north-south in the centre of the data set. These responses are typical of ridge and furrow cultivation. A broad area of disturbance is recorded in the north-east of the data set. The origin of this response is unclear. This response may be modern in origin, perhaps indicating a spread or dump of buried modern material. It is also possible that this response results from a natural outcrop of bedrock, and is natural in origin. Detailed survey could not be expanded to investigate this response due to poor ground conditions. However, it is not thought that this response has an archaeological origin.

- 6.8 In the south of Area 3 another area of disturbance is evident. This is interpreted as the result of modern material and is not thought to be of interest.
- 6.9 Area 4 is similarly dominated by modern disturbance, notably a broad negative response in the north of the data set. This disturbance is most likely the result of a modern service pipe. No archaeological interpretation of these responses can be made.

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

7 Conclusion of geophysical report

- 7.1 Detailed survey (Area 3) has identified a series of linear responses indicative of agricultural activity in the vicinity of the recorded castle site (DU014:027). These responses may represent ridge and furrow cultivation.
- 7.2 A broad area of disturbance was recorded in the east of Area 3. This may result from modern disturbance, or perhaps represent a rock outcrop. Survey could not be expanded further east due to poor ground conditions.
- 7.3 A possible field division has been identified in Area 1, and faint linear trends here may represent ploughing activity.
- 7.4 The detailed survey in all areas is dominated by modern ferrous responses and archaeological interpretation of the data is tentative and no clear responses of potential archaeological origin were identified. Although no evidence for archaeological activity was identified, it must be noted that ferrous responses may mask more ephemeral archaeological responses.

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

8 Excavation results

8.1 Introduction

Five trenches were mechanically excavated by a 17 tonne machine using a 4' grading bucket at the locations indicated on Figure 14.

Trenches 1, 2 and 3 were excavated across the two fields to the south of the farmyard complex, while Trenches 4 and 5 were excavated across the 'site of' Cappogue castle.

A sequence of boulder clay, sealed by plough soil under the sod was recorded in the southern trenches, where the bedrock was much higher in the northern trenches. Nothing of archaeological significance was recorded.

8.2 Trench 1 (Plate 1)

Trench 1 was excavated for 145m from the southeastern corner of the site back to the southeastern corner of the farmyard, cutting across Survey Area 1. The following soil profile was recorded along the entire length of the trench, with two interruptions for a French drain and a ceramic drain pipe:

0–200mm bgl	Loamy topsoil with occasional modern ceramics
200mm–520/600mm	Mid to light brown plough soil, relatively stone-free with occasional modern ceramics
520/600mm–1.3m	Grey stony boulder clay, mostly composed of shattered limestone bedrock, occasionally peaking at 700mm bgl
at 1.3m+	Consistent limestone bedrock

The French drain consisted of a trench, 700mm in width and 1.2m in depth which had been filled with rough gravel (Plate 2). This feature was also evident on the geophysical survey, traversing Area 1.

A single ceramic drain, with a 1" diameter was truncated by the assessment trench running parallel to the French drain 5m to the northwest. There was no indication of anything relating to the DU014:028 habitation site at the southern end of the trench.

8.3 Trench 2 (Plate 3)

Trench 2 was excavated for 115m from the southwestern corner of the lower field to its northeastern corner, just south of the farmyard. The ground was considerably wetter towards the lower end of the field, which was in a slight depression. Drainage was better

towards the north, as the bedrock become more evident along the bottom of the trench. The following soil profile was recorded:

0–120mm bgl	Loamy topsoil
120mm–600/650mm	Mid to light brown plough soil
from 650mm to 700mm	Grey stony boulder clay, mostly composed of shattered limestone bedrock
700mm-550mm	Bedrock rising towards the northern end of the trench

The trench ran across Survey Area 2 and the anomalies recorded in the geophysical survey proved to be bedrock outcrops.

8.4 **Trench 3** (Plate 4)

Trench 3 was excavated in an east-west direction across the two lower fields for 280m. A similar soil profile was encountered as outlined above in Trenches 1 and 2. The French drain recorded in Trench 1 was also recorded at the eastern end of Trench 3 and no other features of note were encountered, apart from the remains of a modern gravel track, just below the topsoil running from the farmyard south, just to the east of the field boundary.

There was no indication of anything relating to the DU 014:028 habitation site at the eastern end of the trench.

8.5 **Trench 4** (Plate 5)

Trench 4 was excavated for 125m across Survey Area 3 in the northwestern of the four fields. It was designed to test specifically the area marked on the RMP map as being the site of the castle, as well as to clarify the anomalies recorded in the gradiometer survey.

The ground was particularly uneven to the south of the pond in the immediate vicinity of the castle site, however, this was due to the proximity of the bedrock to the surface.

The following soil profile was recorded:

0–90mm bgl	Loamy topsoil
90mm–200/500mm	Mid to light brown plough soil, deeper within bedrock undulations. A single pit recorded through this material containing 20 th C refuse
from between 400mm-550mm	Grey stony boulder clay, mostly composed of shattered limestone bedrock, deeper within bedrock undulations
from between 200mm-650mm	Undulating bedrock with quartz seams

Over the southern third of the trench, where the bedrock retained a constant level of 650mm under the surface, linear cultivation ridges were evident at 2.5m centres cutting the boulder clay and depositing the overlying plough soil.

The bedrock rose dramatically towards the surface in the vicinity of the castle site. This was signalled on the surface by an undulation in the ground level, forming a dish shaped depression 18m across. A deep cut in the bedrock immediately to the east of the rim of the 'dish', was used to dump domestic refuse material consisting of ceramics, bottle glass and animal bone, dating to the early twentieth century.

There was no indication of masonry foundations or dumped mortar over the area tested and the geophysical anomalies were possibly due to the presence of quartz seams along the surface of the limestone bedrock.

8.6 **Trench 5** (Plate 6)

Trench 5 extended for 110m along the southwestern edge of the pond located to the west of the farmyard complex. It was also designed to test specifically the area marked on the RMP map as being the site of the castle and to investigate the area immediately to the south of the farmyard.

The following soil profile was recorded:

0–60/80mm bgl	Loamy topsoil
80mm–200/500mm	Mid to light brown plough soil, deeper within bedrock undulations
from between 400mm–480mm	Grey stony boulder clay, mostly composed of shattered limestone bedrock, deeper within bedrock undulations
from between 80mm–580mm	Undulating bedrock with quartz seams

Again, there was no indication of the castle site along the trench and the geophysical anomalies can be put down to the presence of quartz in the bedrock. A single sherd of an unglazed red earthenware roof tile was recovered in the topsoil in the vicinity of the RMP site.

8.7 **Conclusions**

The absence of any evidence for Cappogue castle in the assessment trenches shifts the focus of attention towards the other obvious topographical features on the local landscape, the farmyard (Plate 7) and the pond (Plates 8-9).

The pond is located just off the bend in the old road, which, to this writer was the initial indicator of there being a hidden archaeological feature on the site. It has an approximate diameter of 40m and its water level was approximately 1.3m below the level of the field to the south at the time of the assessment. The pond must have been quarried from the bedrock which lies just below the surface of the field immediately to the south.

It is likely that the pond was the initial quarry for the castle, which was situated immediately adjacent at an exact location unknown (if the evidence from Beranger is ignored). While the existing farmyard is an obvious location for the castle, a thorough examination of the standing remains by the writer did not reveal any early or obviously reused fabric.

It is additionally possible that the castle was located on the site of the pond that the standing remains were quarried out and that quarrying continued on the site after the foundations of the castle had been removed.

In addition, it is possible that the castle was located to the south of the intersection of Trenches 4 and 5, where the contours and presumably the bedrock, drop off in level by 800mm. This area (to the east of Survey Area 3) was unsuitable for geophysical prospecting due to the sodden nature of the ground.

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

9 The 'Honeymoon House' (Plates 10-13)

- 9.1 The farmer grazing livestock on the field was asked about the rectangular earthwork in the very northwestern corner of the site. It was in use until the 1960s to accommodate farm labourers at harvest and calving time and was constructed from earth with a thatched roof. It was known locally as the 'Honeymoon House' for other reasons.
- 9.2 The structure presents today as a rectangular depression, defined by banks to the south, east and north, the western wall having been removed by a field drain. The earthwork measures 12m by 6m (north-south) and the walls survive to a height of 400mm, spread out and appearing as low banks. There is no surviving evidence of an entrance or an internal partition; however, the latter was probably a timber construction.
- 9.3 The structure would appear to be the archaeological remains of a smaller version of the mud-walled vernacular labourers' cottages recorded throughout Fingal by Barry O'Reilly and the Dublin Heritage Group (1993).

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

10 Recommendations

- 10.1 The geophysical prospecting and the test excavation did locate the site of Cappogue castle and further consultation will doubtless be required with the National Monuments Section, Heritage and Planning Division, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government and the planning authority prior to the final grant of permission.
- 10.2 A condition on the original planning permission for the site (F04A/1044, Condition 6) has made an allowance for the archaeological monitoring of the demolition of the farmyard structures. This was further agreed at a meeting between the consultant engineers and Tom Condit on 10 November 2004. As evidence for the castle was not located across the RMP location, it would certainly be possible that the castle is located in the vicinity of the farmyard.
- 10.3 It is a therefore a recommendation of this office that further test trenching be undertaken across the areas now covered with a concrete yard, after the standing structures have been demolished. In addition, the area north of the pond along the land take of the proposed Metro should be investigated, if the castle's remains are not located elsewhere.
- 10.4 As the development site is the location of an admittedly elusive recorded monument, it is likely that there will be a requirement to archaeologically monitor *all* groundworks prior to the construction of the proposed warehouse and office buildings.
- 10.5 The collapsed vernacular dwelling at the northwestern corner of the site will be directly impacted upon by the provision of car parking spaces to the rear of the proposed Block B. The preservation of this earthwork as a reminder of the site's archaeological past (perhaps as part of the landscaping scheme), will result in the loss of four car parking spaces. This should be considered as an option by the apposite authorities and the developers.
- 10.6 The pond is undoubtedly the result of a human intervention in the landscape, although its antiquity has not been established archaeologically. In an area with evidence of pre-historic settlement, such as the adjacent Neolithic habitation site, DU014:028, its significance has not perhaps been adequately considered. Its preservation as part of the landscaping scheme would obviate the need for further archaeological investigation prior to its disappearance under the proposed Block E.

- 10.7 These recommendations are subject to the approval of the city archaeologist, the planning authority and the National Monuments Section, Heritage and Planning Division, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government.

Franc Myles MUBC MIAI

4th April 2006

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

References

Archaeological Survey, *Record of Monuments and Places*

Dublin Heritage Group (Barry O'Reilly), *Vernacular Buildings of East Fingal*, 1993

Fingal County Council *Development Plan 1999 – 2004*

National Soil Survey of Ireland, *General soil map second edition (1:575,000). An Foras Taluntais*, 1980

Harbison, P. (ed.) *Beranger's Antique Buildings of Ireland*, 1998

Healy, P. *Third report on Monuments and Sites of Archaeological Interest in Co. Dublin*, An Foras Forbartha Teoranta, Vol. 3, Northern Section, 1-30, 1975

Leahy, D. 'Archaeological Impact Assessment of a Proposed Development at Cappogue, Co. Dublin', unpublished report, ADS Ltd., 2001

Myles, F. 'Archaeological Assessment: Cappogue, Fingal, Co. Dublin, Licence No: 99E0724', Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd., unpublished report, 2000

Sutton, M. 'Environmental Appraisal, Archaeological & Architectural Heritage. Proposed Development on lands at Cappogue (Cappagh), Finglas, Dublin 11' Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd., unpublished report, 2003

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

Appendix 1

National Monuments Legislation

All archaeological sites have the full protection of the national monuments legislation (Principal Act 1930; Amendments 1954, 1987 and 1994).

In the 1987 Amendment of Section 2 of the Principal Act (1930), the definition of a national monument is specified as:

any artificial or partly artificial building, structure or erection or group of such buildings, structures or erections,

any artificial cave, stone or natural product, whether forming part of the ground, that has been artificially carved, sculptured or worked upon or which (where it does not form part of the place where it is) appears to have been purposely put or arranged in position,

any, or any part of any, prehistoric or ancient

(i) tomb, grave or burial deposit, or

(ii) ritual, industrial or habitation site,

and

any place comprising the remains or traces of any such building, structure or erection, any cave, stone or natural product or any such tomb, grave, burial deposit or ritual, industrial or habitation site...

Under Section 14 of the Principal Act (1930):

It shall be unlawful...

to demolish or remove wholly or in part or to disfigure, deface, alter, or in any manner injure or interfere with any such national monument without or otherwise than in accordance with the consent hereinafter mentioned (a licence issued by the Office of Public Works National Monuments Branch),

or

to excavate, dig, plough or otherwise disturb the ground within, around, or in the proximity to any such national monument without or otherwise than in accordance...

Under Amendment to Section 23 of the Principal Act (1930),

A person who finds an archaeological object shall, within four days after the finding, make a report of it to a member of the Garda Síochána...or the Director of the National Museum...

The latter is of relevance to any finds made during a watching brief.

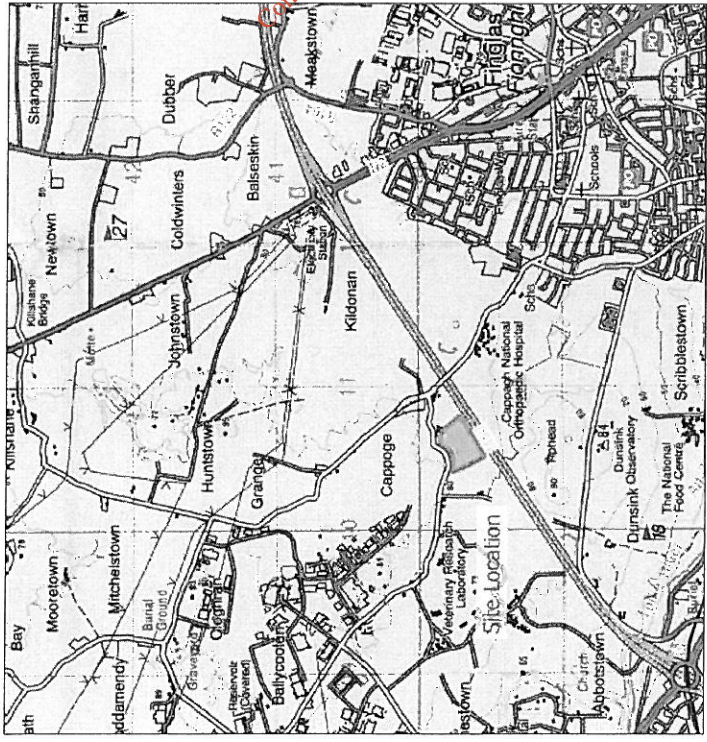
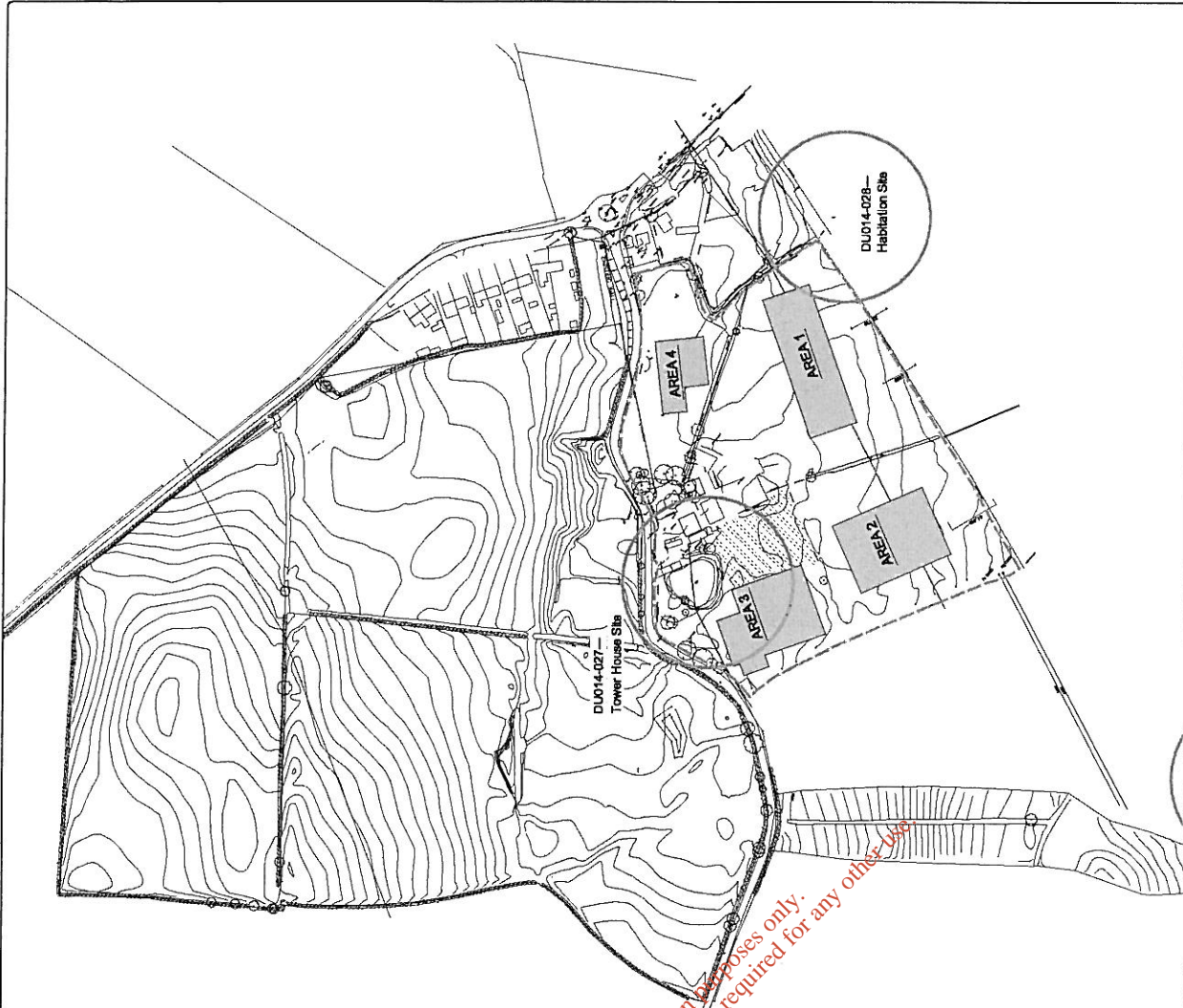
In the 1994 Amendment of Section 12 of the Principal Act (1930), all the sites and 'places' recorded by the Sites and Monuments Record of the Office of Public Works are provided with a new status in law. This new status provides a level of protection to the listed sites that is equivalent to that accorded to 'registered' sites (Section 8(1), National Monuments Amendment Act 1954) as follows:

The Commissioners shall establish and maintain a record of monuments and places where they believe there are monuments and the record shall be comprised of a list of monuments and such places and a map or maps showing each monument and such place in respect of each county in the State.

The Commissioners shall cause to be exhibited in a prescribed manner in each county the list and map or maps of the county drawn up and publish in a prescribed manner information about when and where the lists and maps may be consulted.

In addition, when the owner or occupier (not being the Commissioners) of a monument or place which has been recorded, or any person proposes to carry out, or to cause or permit the carrying out of, any work at or in relation to such monument or place, he shall give notice in writing of his proposal to carry out the work to the Commissioners and shall not, except in the case of urgent necessity and with the consent of the Commissioners, commence the work for a period of two months after having given the notice.

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.

Application Area
Area of Gradiometer Scanning

Not Suitable for Survey

Detailed Gradiometer Survey

27 Mentor Square
Dublin 15
Tel: 01-7627200
Fax: 01-7627201
Email: archaeology@mgc.com
www.mgcltd.com

Margaret Gowen & Co Ltd
Archaeological Consultants & Project Managers

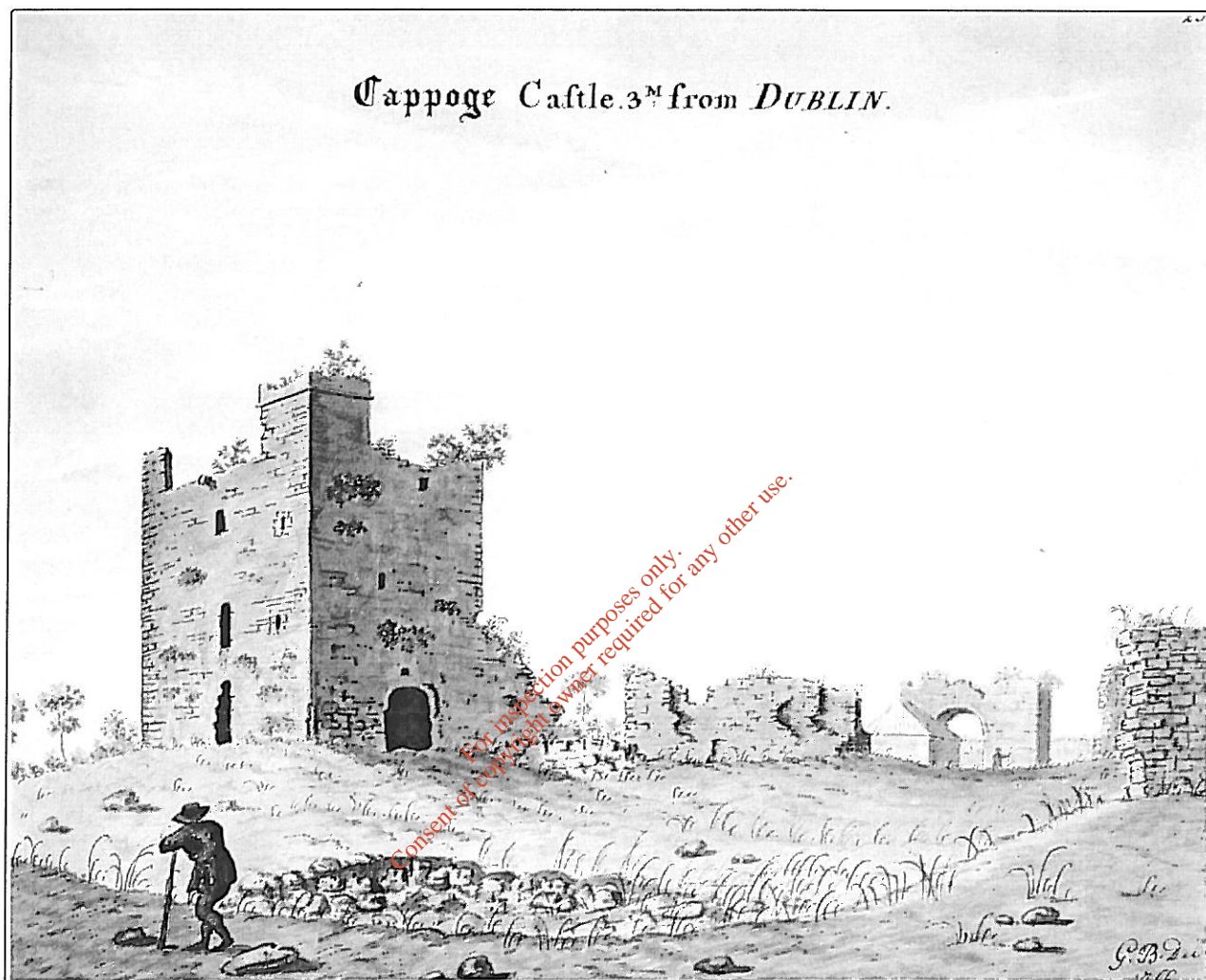
DATE: 06/17
DRAWING: 06017_01
FIG. NO.: Fig. 1
SCALE: N.T.S.

ABBOTSTOWN BUSINESS PARK, CAPPOGUE
LOCATION DIAGRAM

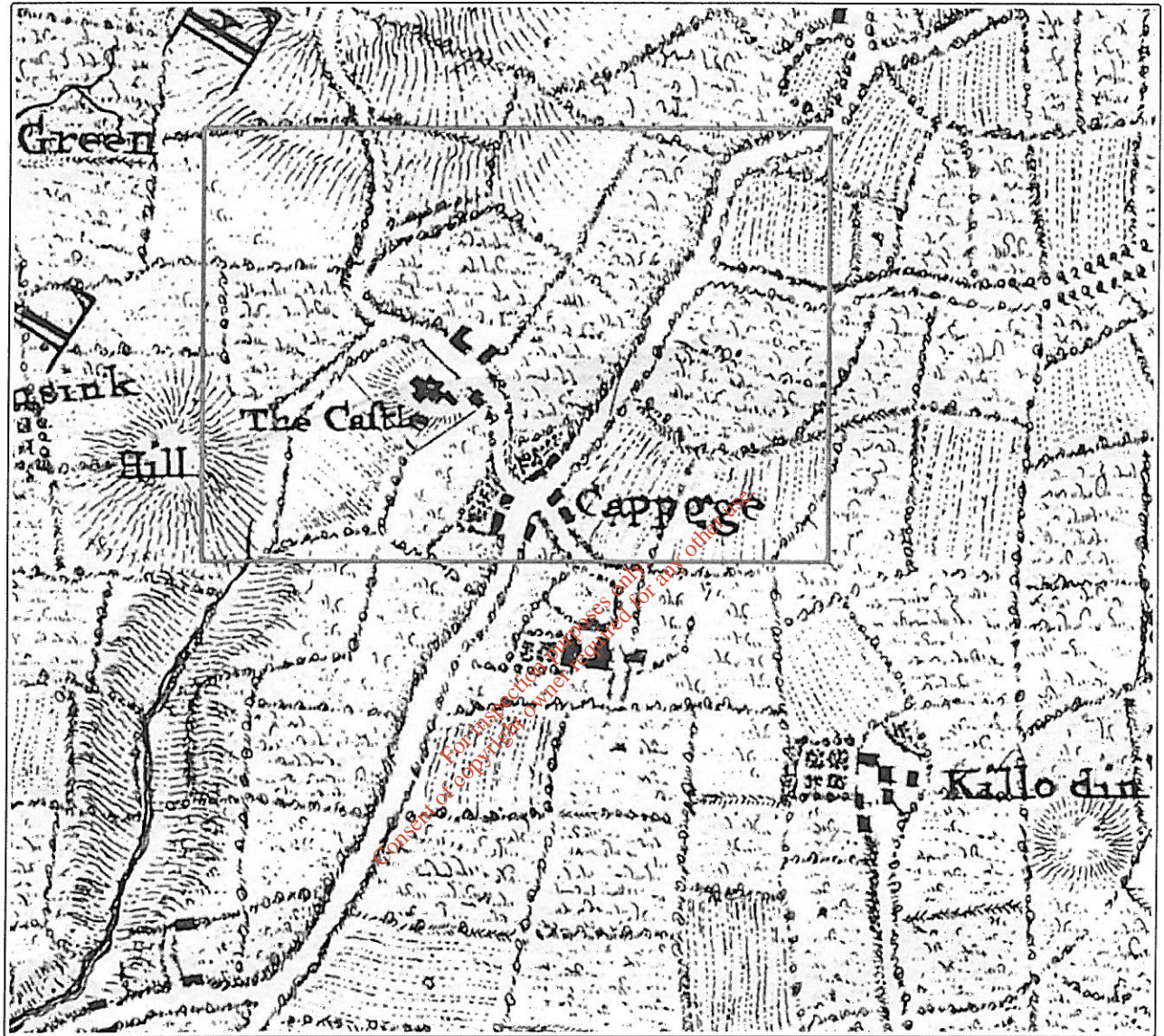
CLIENT: CLIFTON SCANNELL EMERSON ASSOCIATES

PROJECT NO: 06-PL-004
DATE SURVEYED: N/A
DATE ISSUED: 22/01/06
PRODUCED BY: JML
CHECKED BY: JML

REGISTRATION NO: 150 9001 2000
ECIA
REGISTERED
COMPLIANT
CERT NO. 204



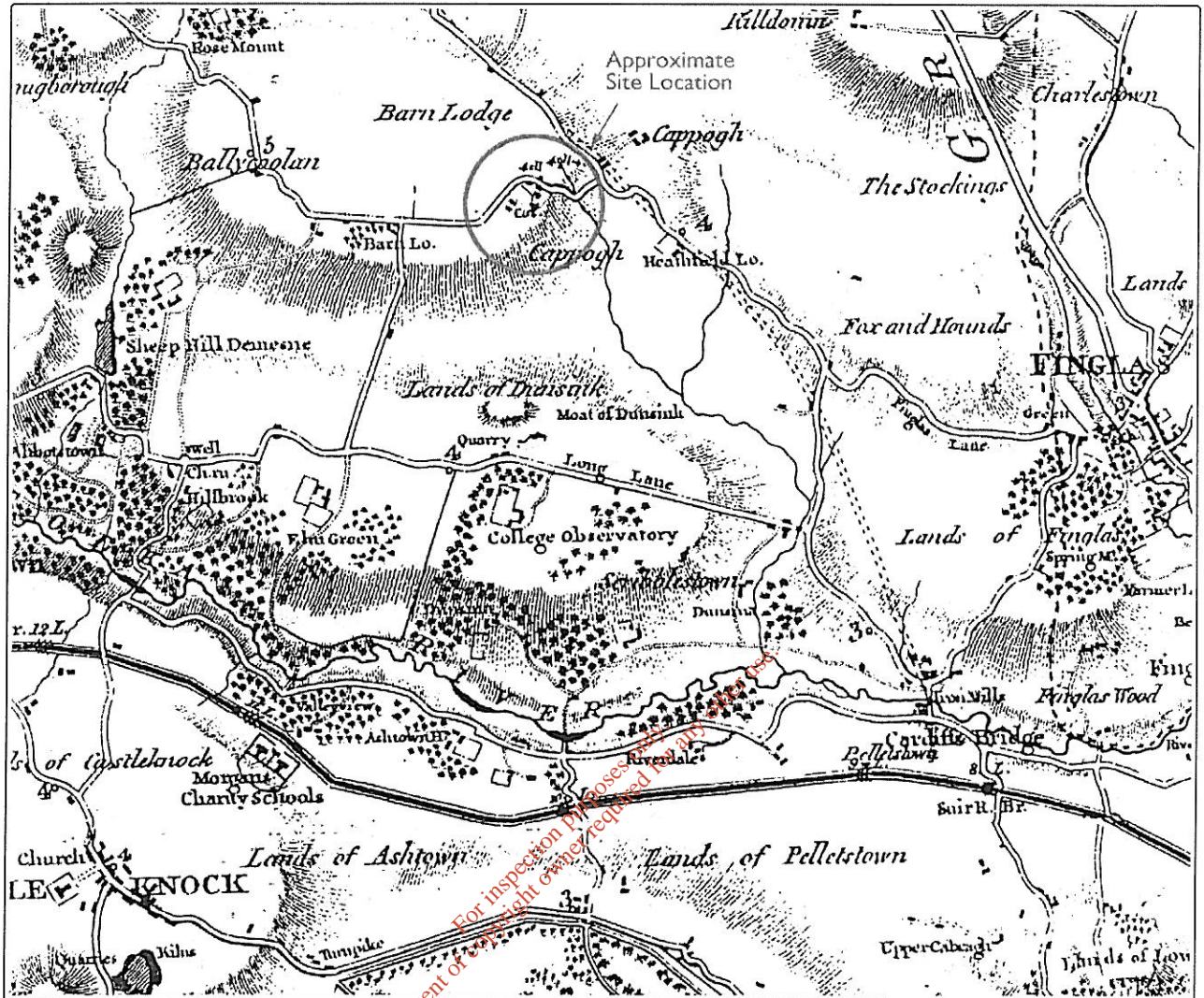
Job Proposed Abbotsdown Business Park, Cappoge, Dublin 11
Ref. 06017-R1
Date 04.04.06
Client Clifton Scannell Emerson Associates
Scale Not applicable
Fig. 2 Beranger, after Harbinson (1998), p. 69



Margaret Gowen & Co Ltd

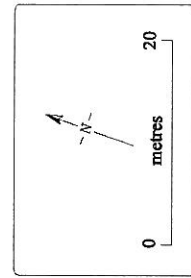
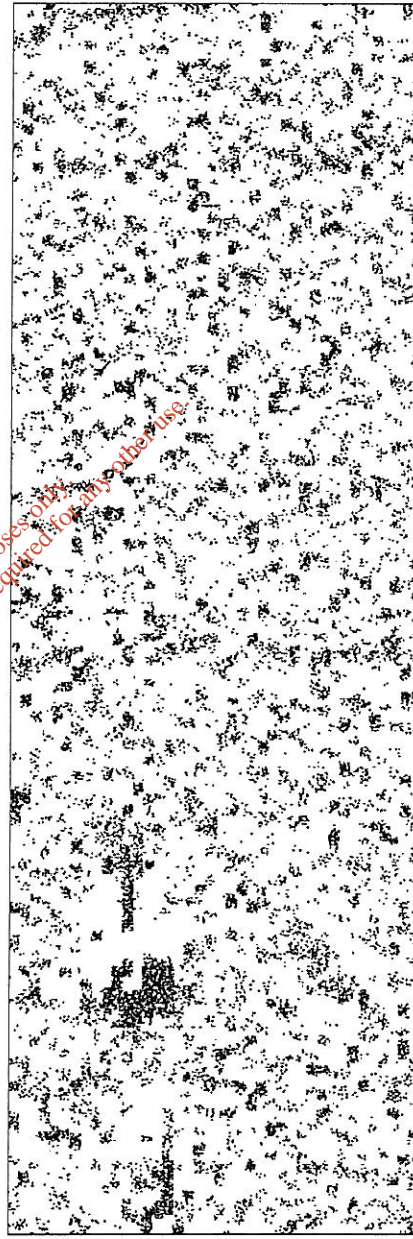
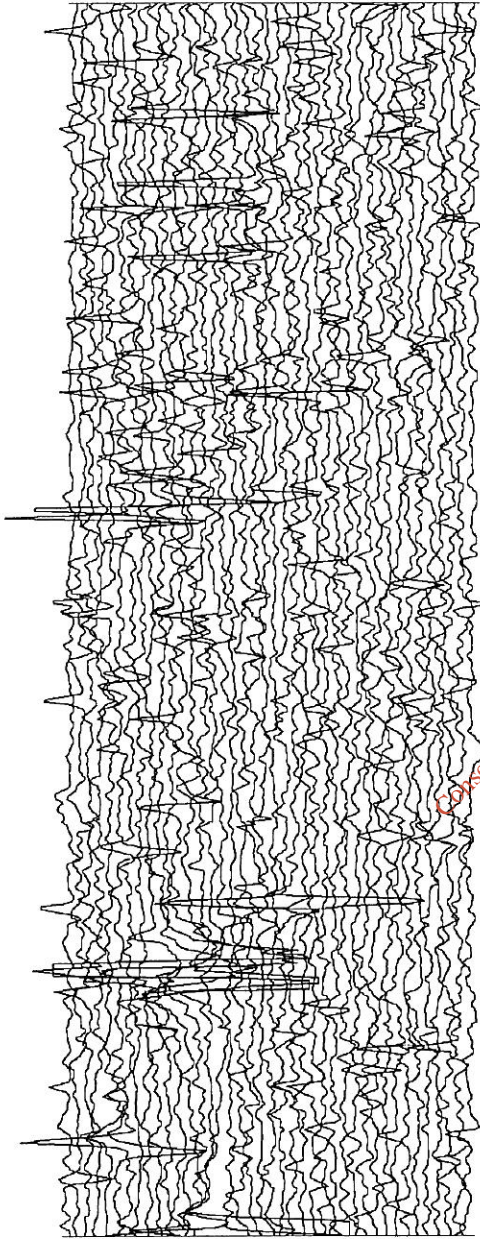
Archaeological Consultants & Project Managers

Job Proposed Abbotstown Business
Park, Cappoge, Dublin 11
Ref. 06017-R1
Date 04.04.06
Client Clifton Scannell Emerson
Associates
Scale Not applicable
Fig. 3 Rocque, 1762

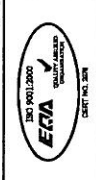


Job Proposed Abbotstown Business Park, Cappogue, Dublin II
 Ref. 06017-R1
 Date 04.04.06
 Client Clifton Scannell Emerson Associates
 Scale Not applicable
 Fig. 4 Taylor, 1816

AREA 1: XY-TRACE & DOT DENSITY PLOT



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



DATE	REV
DATE	REV
DATE	REV

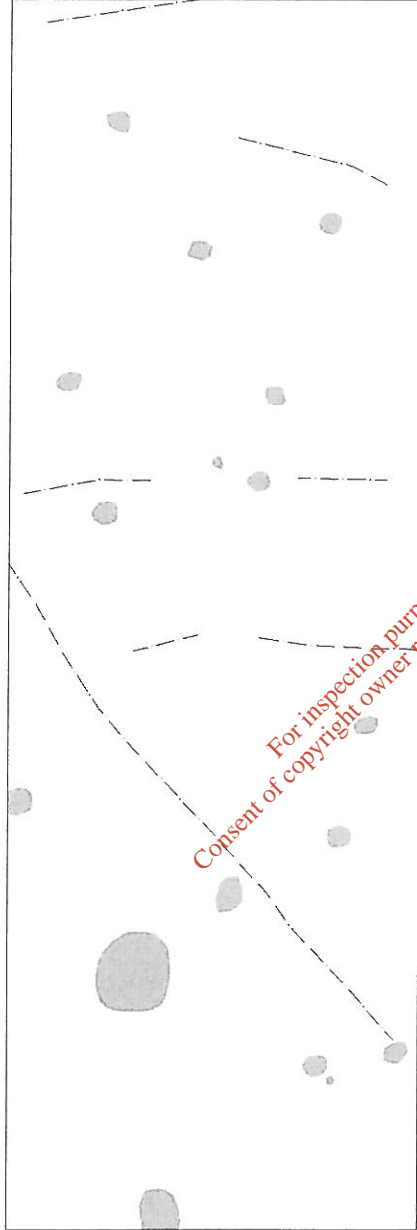
PRODUCTION LICENSE	06-R-054
PRODUCED BY:	JML
CHECKED BY:	PM
DATE REVISED	N/A
DATE ISSUED	200806

PROJECT TITLE	ABBOTSTOWN BUSINESS PARK, CAPPOQUE AREA 1: XY-TRACE & DOT DENSITY PLOT
CUSTOMER	CLIFTON SCANNELL EMERSON ASSOCIATES

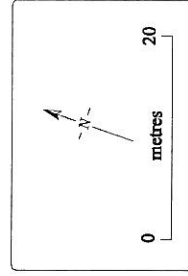
JOB NO.	06017
ORDER NO.	06017_04
REV. NO.	Fig. 7
SCALE	1/500 @ A3

27 Market Square
Dublin 2
Tel: 01-7627200
Fax: 01-7627201
Email: arc@mcgpc.com
www.mcgpc.com

AREA 1: INTERPRETTION

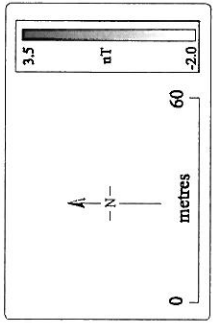
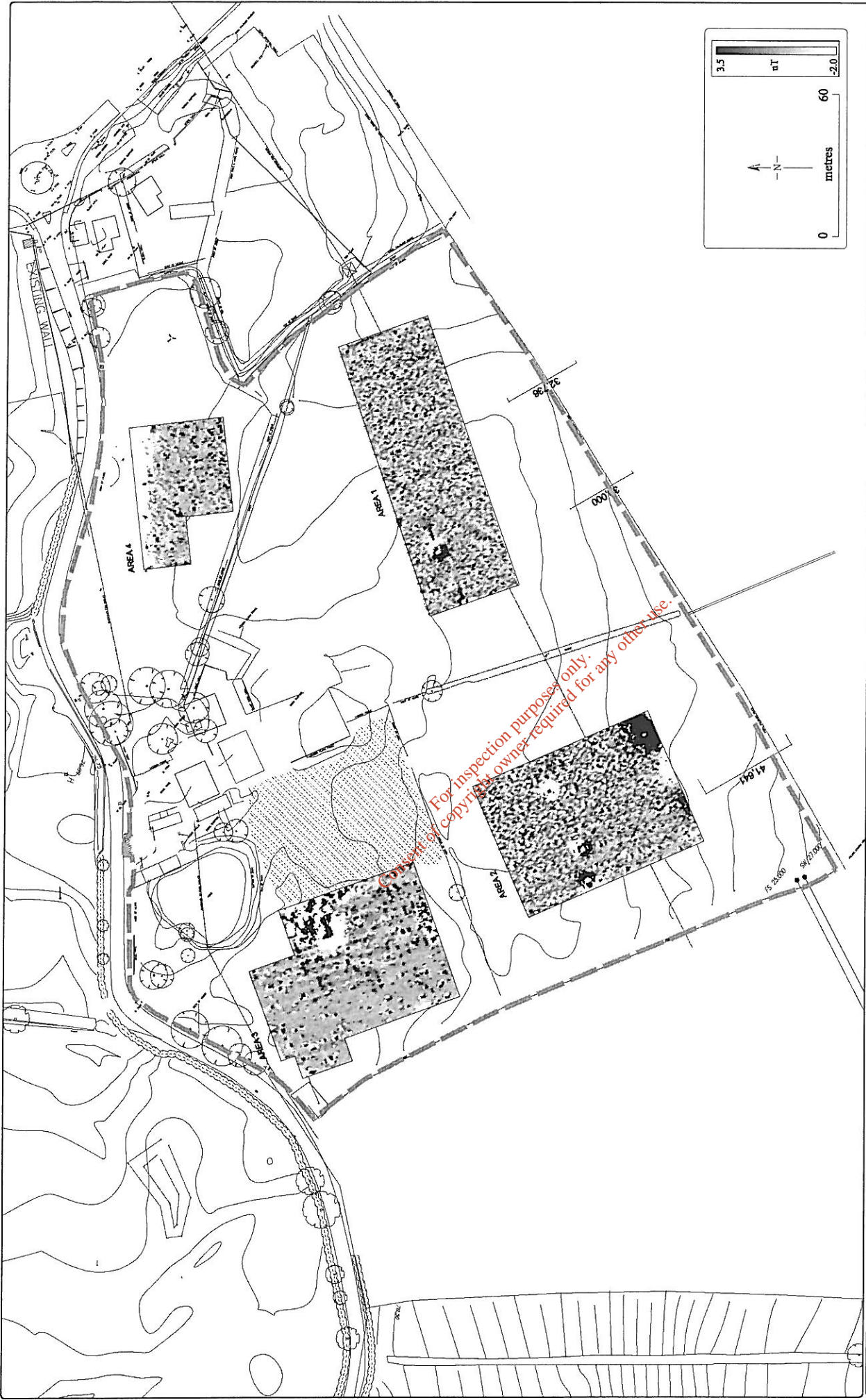


For inspection purposes only.
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.



Trend Ferrous

	REFERENCE BY DATE REV	ARCHAEOLOGICAL LICENSE 06-31-034 PRODUCED BY JML CHECKED BY FM	DATE SURVEYED N/A DATE REPORT 22/03/06	PROJECT TITLE ABBOTSTOWN BUSINESS PARK, CAPPOGUE AREA 1: INTERPRETTION	CLIENT CLIFTON SCANNELL-EMERSON ASSOCIATES	JOB NO. 06017 DRAWING NO. 06017_05 SHEET NO. 1 OF 8 SCALE 1:500 @ A3	Margaret Gowen & Co Ltd Archaeological Consultants & Project Managers	27 Merion Square Dublin 4 Tel: 01-7627200 Fax: 01-7627201 Email: archaeology@mgowen.com www.mgowen.com
--	--------------------------------	---	---	--	---	---	--	---



		<p>Not Suitable for Survey</p>	
<p>PROJECT: ABBOTSTOWN BUSINESS PARK, CAPPOGUE TITLE: SUMMARY GREYSCALE IMAGE</p>	<p>DATE: 17.10.06 BY: JML CHECKED BY: JML</p>	<p>PRODUCTION: JML CHECKED BY: JML</p>	<p>DATE: 06-10-04 DATE REVISION: N/A DATE REVISION: 17.10.06</p>
<p>CLIENT: CLIFTON SCANNELL EMERSON ASSOCIATES</p>	<p>SCALE: 1:1,500 @ A3</p>	<p>FIG. NO.: 06/017 DRAWING NO.: 06/017_02 FIG. NO.: Fig. 5</p>	<p>27 Merion Square Tel: 01-7627200 Fax: 01-7627201 Email: archaeology@mgac.com www.mgac.com</p>