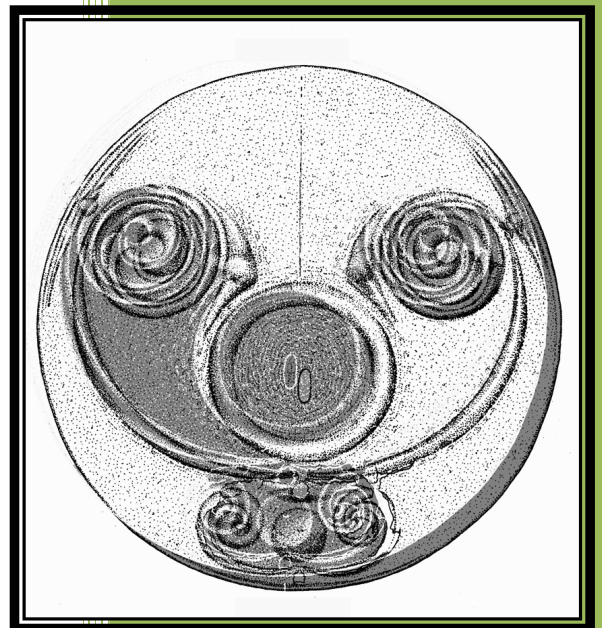




# Iron Age Ireland: Finding an Invisible people



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2008 Archaeology Grant Scheme

Project 16365



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**Final Report to the Heritage Council  
Project 16365**

**2008 Archaeology Grant Scheme**

**-Draft-**

## Preface

This report outlines the pilot phase of the research project *Iron Age Ireland: Finding an invisible people*. It details what this project has achieved in its duration from April to October 2008, its approach and preliminary results. Also, the envisaged future developments of the project in its next stages are outlined. We would like to thank the Heritage Council for their support of this initial stage of the project, which lays the foundation for a completely new understanding of the Irish Iron Age. The success of Iron Age Ireland relied heavily on the co-operation of those producing the data, primarily in the consultancy sector but also in other parts of the profession and we would like to thank the colleagues who have supported the project.

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# **1. Objectives and scope of Iron Age Ireland: Finding an invisible people**

## **1.1. *Overall objectives of the project***

This project addresses the Iron Age one of the most critical gaps in our knowledge of later Irish prehistory. Until recently, knowledge of Iron Age Ireland was largely restricted to an artefact record which is biased towards the north of the country; a limited burial record; and a small but significant, group of specialised monuments: the so-called Royal sites. However, very little is known of the vernacular culture of the Irish Iron Age, particularly, where and how people lived, the types of houses they built and their industrial activities. This problem, encapsulated in the phrase ‘The Invisible People’, (see Raftery 1994) has contributed to the enigmatic character of the period. Raftery discussed the possibility of a change in settlement patterns and suggested a more mobile society as a possible explanation for the lack of settlement and particularly evidence for domestic structures (Raftery 1994, chapter 6).

Recent large-scale development activity has brought to light a number of new Iron Age sites and has begun to completely change the archaeological record for the period. This presents us with an opportunity to resolve some of the key issues of this enigmatic period. Much of the relevant information resides in the considerable body of unpublished literature such as the excavation reports submitted to the National Monuments Section of the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government. The aim of the project was to

synthesise this evidence and to examine it in the context of the major thematic framework identified in the recent Heritage Council report on *Research Needs in Irish Archaeology*. Hence, in the later stages of the project issues of regionality, social and regional identity, economic organisation, landscape use and cultural change from the Bronze Age through to the Early Medieval period were also addressed. The project also aimed to create a research context for our understanding of previously recorded Iron Age site types and material culture.

The project addressed some of the major research themes suggested by the Heritage Council such as cultural identity, territory and boundary, and landscapes and settlement (in this case, for the Iron Age) and sought to create knowledge from the extensive body of archaeological grey literature. In conjunction with the results from wetland archaeology and environmental studies it will also inform debates on the relationship between environment, climate and cultural change. Furthermore, key research issues for the period were identified which will feed back into the approach taken by future fieldwork and is enabling a new research agenda for the period to be developed. This project was specifically designed to address and resolve key issues of the Irish Iron Age and to develop a framework for future research.

## ***1.2. Objectives of the pilot phase 2008, funded by the Heritage Council***

The prime objective was to collate and assess the evidence for Iron Age vernacular sites in Ireland. Anecdotally it was believed that recent large-scale excavation programmes and the unprecedented application of radiocarbon and dendrochronological-dating on material recovered from these sites had finally made it possible to identify a significant body of

Iron Age sites, a suspicion that needed to be tested. The pilot project was intended to establish a data collection and research strategy. Ultimately, a record of all excavated sites in Ireland that have been dated to the Iron Age, or were found to contain an Iron Age phase of activity was compiled and subjected to a preliminary analysis and cultural assessment.

### **1.3. *Scope of the project***

The project collected information on all sites that could, through radiocarbon dates, dendrochronological dating or artefact associations, be securely dated to the Iron Age (i.e., calendar years 700BC to AD400). The intention was to use this data to categorise and analyse Iron Age site types. Due to the existing lack of knowledge of characteristic settlement and industrial sites, all sites which were not burials and could be dated to the relevant period were collected. *An a priori* definition of settlement or industrial sites which would have excluded parts of the record was considered potentially problematic. Locations at which individual, unassociated artefacts of Iron Age date had been found are not considered relevant in this context; although their distribution will be contrasted with the structural evidence in the later phases of the project as essentially the reflection of Iron Age depositional activity.

In order to clarify the problematic transition between the Late Bronze Age and the Iron Age, also Late Bronze Age sites from about 900BC onwards were integrated into the study. Excavated sites which are on the basis of problematic associations of artefacts or stratigraphy likely to be of Iron Age date were included as well but earmarked as possible Iron Age sites in the database.

## **2. Programme of work carried out**

### ***2.1 Project programme and timeline***

As can be seen in the timeline below (Figure 1), the pilot phase of the project was devised to be conducted over a short time-frame and was successfully complete within the allotted time. Some of the design and organisational work had already been completed before the grant by the Heritage Council was received, so that it was possible to start the actual research work on the project as soon as the researcher, Ms Laura O'Flynn, commenced work. A number of later prehistoric specialists, providing insights from the major archaeological institutions across different parts of the profession were invited to join an advisory expert panel, these included Professor Ian Armit, Department of Archaeological, Geographical and Environmental Science, University of Bradford; Mr James Eogan, Senior Archaeologist, National Roads Authority; Mr Eamonn P. Kelly, Keeper of Irish Antiquities, National Museum of Ireland and Dr Philip MacDonald, Fieldwork director, Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, Queen's University Belfast. Dr Tim Young, *Geoarch*, Cardiff, an ironworking specialist was also invited onto the expert panel. His expertise is of particular value as the beginnings of ferrous metallurgy in Ireland is one of his research interests and he is involved on many Irish excavation projects as a consultant.

After three months of relatively uncritical data collection, the database



was cleaned of sites which were not believed to fit the criteria of the project and a provisional assessment of the data was then conducted. This included the broad analytical examination of the collated set of data which is presented below.

October 2007	Project design and assembling of collaborators and expert panel
November–January 2007	Devise strategy for the development of the next stage of the project and for the sourcing of further funding. Publication of note on the project in <i>Archaeology Ireland</i>
February 2008	Notification of award by the Heritage Council
March 2008	Advertising for archaeological researcher and appointment.
April to July 2008	Design of database, collating and recording of data, from the Excavations Bulletin 1970–2004, and, local, national and international journals and databases, contact with commercial companies and NRA. Examination of monographs, NRA database and information provided by companies, followed by some preliminary analysis
July to September 2008	Expert Panel meeting, writing of report for the Heritage Council, news item for <i>Archaeology Ireland</i> ,.
October 2008–10–21	Submission of report to the Heritage Council

**Figure 1** *Project Timeline*

The preliminary project results, emerging issues and research themes as well as possible future research agendas arising from the project were presented to the Expert Panel. The panel provided critique and feedback on the project. Consensus was reached that the project had established

some of the parameters of an Irish vernacular Iron Age and some of the research needs and objectives for the future stages of the project were agreed. Particularly issues such as the vetting of radiocarbon dates and their associations were identified as crucial components of the next stage of the project.

## **2.2. Project Outputs**

Key objectives of the project were the transformation of dispersed primary data that mainly exists as grey literature, into knowledge about the Iron Age. The dissemination of the project results to the archaeological community and the wider public is one of the prime objectives of the project. Thus, the publication of project results is understood as a major component of this and future stages of the project. Immediately upon completion of the project a short news item was submitted to *Archaeology Ireland*, which is also hoped to trigger further responses and additional information from the archaeological community in regard to new Iron Age sites. A publication discussing provisional results of the project will soon be submitted by November to a peer-reviewed journal. A webpage<sup>1</sup> that contains information about the project was set up during the course of the project. The results of the project so far are outlined below (see section 6) and a version of this report to the Heritage Council will also be made available online, accessible through the project's webpage.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.ucd.ie/archaeology/research/researcha-z/ironageireland/>

### **3. Data Collection**

#### ***3.1. Project data collection strategy***

The initial aim of this project was to create a complete record of all excavated non-burial sites that can be securely dated to the Iron Age. Any excavated archaeological site or feature that could be dated to the period was initially included. This was achieved by a thorough survey of the published and grey literature to also capture sites where Iron Age activities were peripheral or secondary to the main activity on the site. The search was thus aimed at getting a complete overview over the published sites, and, identifying and accessing the relevant grey literature. The Excavations Bulletin, which provides an index all licensed testing or excavations in Ireland up to 2004, provided an invaluable source of information for the project. However, when consulting the Excavations bulletin, it becomes apparent, that only a minority of entries makes reference to radiocarbon or dendrochronological dates as the reports are often submitted before post-excavation analysis has been completed. The dates indicated for sites thus have to be considered as provisional. While this is of less relevance when dealing with typologically-secure and identifiable site types, it becomes a particularly problematic issue when dealing with Iron Age sites. As no clearly established canon of low-status Iron Age sites is known, Iron Age sites or features often go unrecognised unless dated through radiocarbon or dendrochronological dates. Thus an additional survey of archaeological consultancies was conducted. The information obtained about the various sites was collected at this stage of the project and was entered into a database (see section 4).

### **3.2. Survey of publications**

Information on sites was obtained from a variety of sources. These included the Excavation Bulletins (1970–2004), local, national and international journals, and archaeological monographs (see Figure 2). In addition, the Irish Radiocarbon database was consulted. The Excavation Bulletins provided a short abstract of all excavated sites for any given year from 1970 to 2004. This was a good starting point to find both dated Iron Age sites as well as potential Iron Age sites. The journals contained more detailed information on sites recorded in the Excavation Bulletins as well as identifying sites which were excavated prior to 1970 and since 2004. Local, national and international journals that were consulted are listed below. Each of these was consulted up to its latest published volume.

#### **3.2.1 Other Sources**

The general survey of archaeological publications was conducted including series such as the *Discovery Programme Report Series*, the NRA's *New Routes to the Past* and *Seanda* as well as the *National Roads Authority Monograph Series*. Textbooks such as Raftery 1994 and Waddell 2000 were of course consulted as well as recent publications of large-scale excavation schemes such as *The Lisheen Mine Archaeological Project 1997–8* (Gowen, Ó Néill and Phillips 2005); *The Bronze Age Landscapes of the Pipeline to the West* (Grogan, Johnston and O'Donnell 2007) and *Excavations in the Mountdillon Bogs, Co. Longford* (Raftery 1996) also contained a range of additional sites and information.

<p>Excavation Bulletins (1970–2004)</p> <p>LOCAL JOURNALS</p> <p>Breifne, Cathair Na Mart, Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society, Journal of the County Louth Archaeological and Historical Society, Journal of the Galway Archaeological and Historical Society, Journal of the Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society, Journal of the Wexford Historical Society, Old Kilkenny Review, Ríocht na Midhe The Old Limerick Journal, The Other Clare, Tipperary Historical Journal, Ulster Journal of Archaeology</p> <p>OTHER JOURNALS</p> <p>Antiquity, Archaeology Ireland, Archaeometry, Emania, Journal of Irish Archaeology, Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society, Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, Radiocarbon.</p>
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**Figure 2** *List of sources consulted.*

### 3.3. Databases

#### 3.3.1 *Irish Radiocarbon Database*

The Irish Radiocarbon Database contains archaeological as well as environmental radiocarbon dates. It was collated and maintained by Sarah Milliken, who kindly provided access to the database for the Iron

Age Ireland project. The database contains the uncalibrated radiocarbon dates including their lab code and a reference to the source of the information. The project calibrated the dates and went back to the original publications in order to obtain further information on the sites and exclude non-archaeological dates such as for example those from soil surveys.

### **3.3.2** *The National Roads Authority's database of excavations.*

Access to their recently established database of excavations was kindly provided by the NRA. This database has recently been made publicly accessible (<http://www.nra.ie/Archaeology/NRAArchaeologicalDatabase/>). The project was provided with a copy of the database prior to its public launch.

The database contains records for sites excavated on behalf of the National Roads Authority. It contains a basic account and classification of sites as well as the radiocarbon or dendrochronological dates associated with each of them. This made a large body of recently excavated sites accessible, providing information on more recent projects not covered in the Irish Radiocarbon Database or the *Excavations Bulletins*. The information provided on each site corresponded to the level of detail recorded in the current version of the Iron Age Ireland database. Sites that fell into the relevant date range were entered into the project's database.

### **3.4.** *Survey of the consultancy sector*

A survey of archaeological consultancies was conducted in order to

verify if the initial identification of a site as being of Iron Age date had not been changed during post-excavation analysis, and, if post-excavation analysis had identified any additional sites as being of Iron Age date. This survey was conducted after the literature survey had been mostly completed so that it was possible to approach consultancies with lists of their published or referenced sites that were relevant for the project. However, those consultancies which, according to the published records, had not excavated any relevant sites were also approached in order to capture sites that had not yet entered the public domain. Eighty consultancies and individuals were approached to acquire information on any Iron Age sites they had excavated. About 23 responses were received.

## **4. Database Design and data entry**

### **4.1 *Project database design***

A relational database was designed in Access which allowed for storing of particular types of information on each sites in order to create on the one hand an inventory of sites as well as a resource that allowed certain types of analysis (Figure 3). A careful balance was struck between providing the level of detail that would on the one hand allow interrogating the database in a meaningful way while on the other hand not replicating too much information contained in reports. A number of SQL queries were written which allowed creating simple statistics and also formed the basis for the creation of distribution maps in GIS.

The database is site-based. A site can be an individual feature or structure or a complex of the same. To cater for more complex relationships between related sites, a parent-child set-up for the database was chosen, whereby several sites are linked to a parent record. While maintaining their independence as sites in their own right, their relationship to other sites can be expressed by their linkage to a shared parent record. This parent record by definition does not contain original information, but links and represents the sum of its children. So were for example a series of trackways that were excavated at Edercloon given an individual record each, however, to acknowledge their relationship with one another they were all identified as ‘children’ of an Edercloon ‘parent’ record. Parent records were identified by a ‘P’ placed after their name in the ‘Other Name’ field, while ‘children’ identified their ‘parents’ using the ‘Parent ID’ field.

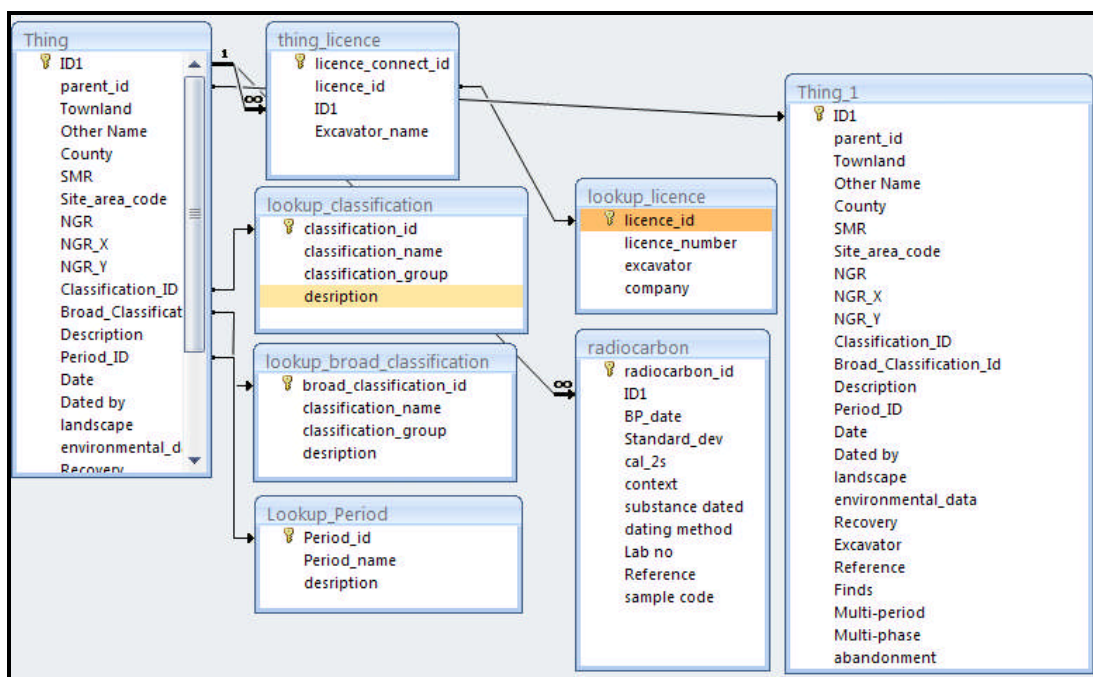


For each site, basic identifying information was recorded: ‘Townland’, ‘County’ ‘SMR’ and Irish National Grid Reference (NGR). An ‘Other Name’ field contains site names that differ from the townland name, as for example in the case of Rathgall in the townland of Rath East in County Wicklow. Sites were also made uniquely identifiable through ‘license number’, director (licence holder) and company, unit or institution and ‘recovery’ – i.e. commercial or research excavation. As the database is site-based, a site can have several licence numbers and accordingly also directors associated with it. The sources of information on each site – publication, database or personal communication from the site director- were entered in the field ‘Reference’.

Further information on sites was broken down into a number of sub-headings such as ‘Landscape’, ‘Environment’, ‘Description’ (of the site) and ‘Finds’. Information on radiocarbon or dendrochronological dates is housed in a sub-table. Here, the full set of relevant data was indicated where available, such as lab number, uncalibrated and calibrated dates and sample origin, including wood species and find context of the sample.

In order to allow particular queries, two types of site-type classification were directly assigned each site in the database. Sites were allocated a specific classification based on the primary characterisation of the type of features excavated (e.g. ‘pit’ or ‘structure’) and a broader, interpretative classification in the field ‘Broad Classification’ (e.g. ‘occupation’). Both classifications provide different levels of abstraction and accordingly transparency and flexibility in the representation of the data. So it was, for example, possible to draw out aspects of the data such as the range and quantity of different types of features or structures

present in the database (e.g. ‘Bowl Furnace’, ‘Furnace’ and ‘Stack furnace’), or the broad activity represented by all these through their broad categorisation ‘metalworking’. Similarly, sites classified as ‘Trackway’, ‘Wooden platform’, ‘Wooden Hurdle’ and ‘Archaeological Wood’ were for example all placed allocated the ‘Broad Classification’ ‘Trackways and related features’.



**Figure 3** *Structure of the database. Data is entered into tables 'Things', 'Thing licence', 'Radiocarbon'.*

While absolute dates were indicated for each record where available, a broad categorisation of the dating of sites was provided in order to be able to group the material chronologically and examine its diachronic development. A provisional periodisation of the Irish Iron Age into three phases was adopted and sites grouped into these three

chronological brackets. The succeeding analysis of the data suggested that this periodisation in fact represents a meaningful and culturally relevant way of dividing the Irish Iron Age (see sections 5 and 6.2.1.).

In order to examine whether Iron Age material appears primarily on its own or, more typically, in association with material from other periods, a number of presence/absence fields were introduced into the database such as a 'multiperiod' tick-box. The periods represented on such multiperiod sites with Iron Age activity were specified in the same manner with tick-boxes for each period.

## 5. Dating and Chronology

### 5.1 *Chronology*

Issues of chronology were of particular relevance for this project. Dealing with the essential complete creation of a narrative for a cultural period requires the consideration of chronological markers and subdivision. Furthermore, the Iron Age was known to be a period in which one of the central chronological guides -the typological development of artefacts – was for a large extent of period irrelevant because either non-existent or non-identifiable and for the remainder not particularly typologically sensitive. The notorious lack of associations of artefacts with settlement and also burial sites which is also so characteristic for the Irish Later Bronze Age is in the case of the Iron Age even more poignant due to a particularly small number of settlement and burial sites, thus contributing to the chronological difficulties.

In order to capture the transition between the Late Bronze Age and the Iron Age which in Ireland constitutes a particularly problematic issue, it was decided to include sites dating to the later part of the Late Bronze Age. Both the end of the Late Bronze Age as well as the beginning of the Iron Age in absolute-chronological terms are under debate, with the artefact record giving some indication of significant transitions probably happening at around 700 BC and in the mid 3rd c BC. While the earlier date signifies the probable end of the tradition of Late Bronze Age (Dowris) types of artefacts and the later that of the commencement of the La Tène tradition of metalworking, the period in between corresponds to what has been referred to as the Dark Age of the Iron

Age. As this roughly corresponds to the so-called Hallstatt plateau and radiocarbon dates falling into this bracket would have wide ranges which in most cases would not allow any finer differentiation, the period between 700 and about 400 BC was defined as the Early Iron Age. The onset of a period with better radiocarbon dates coincides roughly with the beginning of the La Tène tradition at about and the beginning of the developed Iron Age was thus defined as about 400 BC. The cut-off point around the birth of Christ was chosen as a completely artificial subdivision of the remaining 800 years until the beginning of the Early Medieval period, if however somewhat informed by the knowledge of broad cultural changes elsewhere with increased contact with the provincial Roman world in the century before and after the birth of Christ.

The following subdivision of the period captured in this project was thus adopted, which initially is understood as a working categorisation of the material and may be revised in later stages of the project.

Late Bronze Age	900–700 BC
Plateau/Early Iron Age	700–400 BC
Developed Iron Age	400BC–0BC/AD
Late Iron Age	0BC/AD – AD 400

## **5.2 *Dating***

Radiocarbon dates are the predominant type of dating evidence for sites considered in this project. Only in few cases sites were dated through artefactual evidence and some through dendrochronological dates.

As outlined above, it was attempted to obtain as much detailed information on sample origin, including both wood identification, quality of sample and association of sample. As the consultation of site reports was not part of the scope of this phase of the project (if it however was done for some sites), the detailed assessment of this is still outstanding. However, it already has been noted that in some cases such information on sample quality and origin may not be readily available as part of the site reports. The lack of such information in recent publications is striking.

On many rather complex sites only individual features were dated. Their stratigraphic relationship to the remainder of the site is often unclear and therefore their contemporaneity is possible at best. The detailed assessment of the stratigraphic relationship of dated and undated features will be one of the challenges of the next phase of the project.

## 6. Project results

***NB: No references to sites are included in the text. All sites recorded in this project and their references can be found in the appended catalogue, where they are listed alphabetically and can be cross-referenced with the also appended bibliography.***

### 6.1. The state of data collection

Based on a preliminary survey of the Excavations Bulletin, the recent seminar on the Iron Age held by the Discovery Programme and the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland and direct contact with archaeologists in the field, it was expected at the outset of the project that approximately 300 to 400 sites in Ireland have produced Iron Age dates. About 240 sites of Iron Age date have so far been identified. Most of these were excavated before 2004 and only few sites that were excavated between 2004 and today have been recorded so far, reflecting to an extent the cut-off dates of the Excavations Bulletin and the databases consulted. Another substantial number of sites that have been excavated since is to be expected and can hopefully be added in the next stages of the project.

Iron Age sites identified by the project range from individual dated features on multi-period sites to house- or workshop structures and trackways. All excavated structures or features that have produced radiocarbon or dendrochronological dates between 900 cal. BC and AD cal. 400 or artefactual evidence for an Iron Age date were recorded. These sites were categorised by morphology and associated evidence for their broad function and entered into a searchable database. Based on

this assessment a preliminary cultural characterisation was developed.

As it stands the database contains varying amounts of information for each record. Sites which were the centre of research excavations are generally well published, as are some of the larger road schemes and commercial excavations. The smaller commercial excavations, however, are not as frequently published beyond the Excavation Bulletins, which in turn only provides us with information on sites excavated prior to the year 2004.

A range of different types of evidence for Iron Age vernacular life could be identified. These sites which provide the previously lacking evidence for settlement and industry in this period, range from possible house of workshop structures and enclosures to fulacht fiadh, troughs and trackways. The more detailed characterisation of these site types will be one of the next steps of the project. The dating of these sites relies heavily on independently obtained dates, primarily radiocarbon dates, though a number of sites, particularly wetland sites were dated through dendrochronology. A small number of sites were dated on the basis of associations of diagnostic artefacts, though the lack of the understanding of the chronology of some probably rather chronologically insensitive types may hinder the dating of other sites through associations of artefacts.

## **6.2. The vernacular Iron Age in Ireland**

### **6.2.1. Chronology**

As discussed earlier, a central issue in the evaluation of the material collated in this study will be the assessment of the quality of the



radiocarbon dates and their associations. Additional information on sample selection such as wood species and detailed study of the contextual associations of samples will be necessary to be able to place reliance on individual dates. While dates used in the present study have been subjected to some screening, a thorough assessment of their quality is outside the scope of this stage of the project and will hopefully form a central part of its next phase. This caveat is to be kept in mind when considering the information presented below.

Some 288 individual sites have been recorded in the project database. Excluding those that form part of wider complexes, 219 sites form the new corpus for the Irish Iron Age. As can be seen in graph 1, the database also includes a number of sites which cannot be more closely placed other than their broad dating to the Iron Age<sup>2</sup>, and six sites which can only be dated to the later prehistoric era ('BC' or 'AD'). One of the striking results of the project is the fact that a significant number of sites can be assigned to the Early Iron Age (see section 5). Surprisingly, the number of sites is roughly equivalent to that of the sites which date to the Late Iron Age and Late Bronze Age. The relatively small number of sites from, essentially, the second half of the Late Bronze Age is not surprising, considering that it represents only 200 years (900–700BC) in comparison to the three or four hundred years that each of the individual Iron Age periods represent. Thus reading any significance into the comparison of absolute numbers between the portion of the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age phases examined by the project is not a meaningful exercise. The largest number of sites could be assigned to the Developed Iron Age. While it may have been expected that the number

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<sup>2</sup> 'undated', 25 or 23 sites)

of sites in the Late Iron Age would further increase towards the Early Medieval Period, a strong decrease is actually visible and this may represent a meaningful decrease as both periods are 400 years long and changes in numbers are observable through all categories of sites.

### **6.2.2** *Iron Age phases on multi-period sites*

Iron Age activity has been evidenced on sites which have produced material indicating phases of earlier and/or later activity. As visible in graph 2 a significant proportion of sites were found at locations also occupied during other periods. These are, surprisingly often, Neolithic in date, but, as to be expected, many sites were also used in the Late Bronze Age and Early Medieval, particularly for the earliest and latest phase of the Iron Age respectively (graph 3). On the majority of sites only one phase of Iron Age activity could be identified, which however may be an artefact of the numbers of radiocarbon dates obtained from the material recovered at those sites.

As visible in graph 4, the summed radiocarbon dates for different types of sites and features indicate some significant differences within the Iron Age. Particularly around 400 or 300 BC the onset of certain site types can be observed. This is most clearly noticeable in the case of earthworks and also metalworking sites. This peak in probability is also observable for settlement sites and individual hearths and pits. This is in contrast to an observable drop in dates from fortified sites. Such chronological changes are also visible in the plotting of sites by their categorisation in the database (Graph 5).

### **6.2.3** *Regionality*

One of the central issues in the discussion of the distribution of Iron

Age evidence in Ireland has been the discrepancy between the north of the country and its south, particularly Munster. Due to the small number of settlement sites, the debate has focused primarily on the artefact record. Artefacts are that part of the record that most clearly shows a northern bias (Map 1), but while burials show comparable absence from the south of the country, they are not that frequent in the North, either (Map 2). The few settlements and so-called Royal sites (Map 3), which were also included on Raftery's map published in 1983 (Raftery 1983, Map 23), which in subsequent research formed the basis for debates about regionality in the Iron Age, show a predominately eastern bias, if any, considering that the number of sites is rather small.

The distribution of sites recorded in this project completely changes the picture of distribution of Iron Age activity in the country. As visible in map 4, Iron Age sites can now be shown to be present in all parts of the country even if in particular locations no sites can yet be identified, such as along the south-eastern coast or in wide parts of Connacht. The absence or presence of sites from these and other areas will have to be further examined in order to try to suggest the degree to which they are the result of landscape types or present land-use. Clearly, recent development activity and its distribution influence the pattern of Iron Age sites. Recent excavation activity has for example focused on the greater Dublin area and the linear distribution of sites in Cork clearly indicates how an individual scheme can create a regional cluster of Iron Age sites (Map 5).

It also should be borne in mind that other factors be masking the distribution patterns here (and in other similar studies). The reporting structures and dating strategies employed by individual archaeological

consultancies could potentially have a significant impact on the availability of information or the types of sites dated in a particular region where the majority of work is carried out by a single consultancy. This thesis, although untested, does need to be considered when discussing the reliability of distribution maps relying upon excavated phenomena. Comparable sets of data for other periods will help to further identify genuine distributions and such that are the result of development activities or even possibly areas of activity by individual consultancies.

This study has laid new foundations for the discussion of regionality within the period and will provide a context for the interpretation of the burial and artefact record, thus also providing significantly new insights into the period. Of immediate interest is the contrast between this new map and that of the artefact record, which until recently shaped so much of our picture of regionality in the period. On map 6 the La Tène style artefacts are combined with sites that can be assigned to the broadly contemporary group of Developed and Late Iron Age sites. Interestingly, there is some coherency between the distribution of artefacts and the contemporary sites – standing in contrast to the initial impression that Iron Age activity can be evidenced in most parts of the country. While the lack of sites in Connacht is balanced out to some extent by the distribution of artefacts, their distribution is very similar in other parts of the country. This may suggest that we are in fact getting closer to gaining a clearer and more reliable picture of life in Iron Age Ireland.

On the other hand this example reinforces the importance of chronological differentiation. The initial assessment of the distribution of Iron Age sites reveals broad trends that are particularly visible in the

absence of sites from areas such as Connacht and along the north east coast. A more focused examination of the distribution of individual sites will possibly reveal regional differences in landscape use or settlement distribution (Maps 7–9).

The mapping of all different site types (Map 10) reveals no particularly striking patterns at this stage. Distributional clusters such as those of wetland sites in the midlands are to be expected and it will require a more detailed classification of type sites and their chronological sequencing in order to examine regionality in a more meaningful way than is possible here. Nevertheless, a brief look at the distribution of settlement sites and structures (Maps 11–12) reveals that no particular regional bias can yet be detected at this level of analysis.

#### **6.2.4.** *Settlement, structures, enclosures*

A range of sites have here been classified provisionally as settlement or occupational evidence, including unenclosed structures, enclosed sites, as well as more ephemeral evidence such pits, hearths, and isolated post or stake holes.

Settlement sites currently constitute the largest body of material from the period. Occupational evidence could be identified for all phases of the Iron Age (Graph 5) and in line with the general available evidence increases in numbers in the in the Developed Iron Age and decreases in the Late Iron Age.

#### **Unenclosed settlement**

Most frequently, structures on enclosed settlement sites were post-built and circular or sub-circular in plan. Examples of such structures were

found at Killoran 16, Co. Tipperary (c. 14m in diameter), Carrickmines Great, Co. Dublin (3.30m in diameter), Ballydavis, Co. Laois (9m in diameter), Structure 1 at Ballinaspig More 5, Co. Cork (diameter of 7.4m), Claristown 2, Co. Meath (where the terminals were 6m apart), and the post-built structure at Killydonoghoe, Co. Cork (6.4m in diameter). The majority of these sites dated to the Developed Iron Age. The dates from Carrickmines Great (380–180 cal. BC/ 180 cal. BC– cal. AD 10), Claristown 2 (370–10 cal. BC) and Ballinaspig More 5 (360–60 cal. BC) were all obtained from structural contexts such as post-pits. The other sites have dates from less secure contexts. The only date from Killydonoghoe (199–45 cal. BC) came from a pit associated with the structure, and due to a large standard deviation the structure at Killoran 16 could date to anywhere in the Developed or Late Iron Age (180 cal. BC–cal. AD 425). The context of the dated sample possibly associated with the Ballydavis roundhouse is unknown.

Also trenches and gullies representing wall-footings were found in unenclosed sites. The only Late Bronze Age example for this structure type, with a date of 921–828 cal. BC, was recorded at Curraghatoor, Co. Tipperary (structure 9). This consisted of a foundation trench measuring c. 6.2m in length, with c. 30 post/stake-holes at its base for upright posts. Two structures at Ballinaspig More 5, Co. Cork (structures 2 and 3) consisted of slot trenches with associated postholes. Structure 2 remained undated, but structure 3 returned an Early Iron Age date of 790–390 cal. BC, obtained from a split oak timber at the base of the trench. Similar sites dating to the Developed Iron Age include Magheraboy, Co. Sligo, Ballyhenry Rath 2, Co. Antrim and gully features

at Ballycullen, Co. Dublin Site 3. Magheraboy consisted of a footing trench with an internal diameter of c. 3.5m. The site of Ballyhenry consisted of the remains of penannular wall trenches. No dates were obtained from the wall trench itself but a date was obtained from an external gully (353 cal. BC- cal. AD 77) which was identified as being structurally later, but broadly contemporary with the construction of the wall trenches. Ballycullen, Site 3 consisted of a large circular gully enclosing an area with a diameter of 14.5m. Dates obtained from the fill of the gully dated it to 210–40 cal. BC. A possible hut structure excavated close to the Dorsey, Co. Armagh linear earthwork could also be from this period, with a date of 180–10 cal. BC obtained from a roasting pit at the centre of the structure. A date of 50 cal. BC- cal. AD 210 from Balriggeran, Co. Louth was obtained from what was interpreted as a drip gully surrounding the structure. Other circular structure sites which produced Iron Age dates were Scrabo, Co. Down, Cloongownagh, Co. Roscommon (Structure 3B) and Colp West, Co. Meath, but the radiocarbon dates produced by these sites could place their construction anywhere in the Developed or Late Iron Age.

The only example of a stone building was excavated at Coarha More, Valentia Island, Co. Kerry. The structure was polygonal in plan and measured c.2.5m in diameter. A date of 766+/-20 BC was obtained from burnt timbers from the floor of the hut.

Internal features within these unenclosed structures included post-holes for roof supports (Carrickmines Great, Co. Dublin; Ballycullen, Co. Dublin Site 3 and Killoran 16) and hearths (Killydonoghoe, Co. Cork; Luffertan, Co. Sligo; Dunsilly, Co. Antrim and possibly Killoran 16).

Some of the structures were associated with other features, which at times could be identified as being also of Iron Age date. The circular, post-built structure at Carrickmines Great was associated with a small rectangular hut (c. 2m x 2m) with an annex. The annex also produced a Developed Iron Age date of 260–50 cal. BC. At Killydonoghoe, Co. Cork a number of gullies, pits and a hearth may have been associated with the circular structure. One of these pits produced a radiocarbon date of 370–100 BC, a broadly similar date range obtained from the post-built structure. The dates from the Ballinaspig More 5, Co. Cork structures 1 (360–60 cal. BC) and 3 (790–390 cal. BC) suggest continuity of settlement in the area from the Early Iron Age into the Developed Iron Age. Evidence for continuity of settlement could also be identified at the site of Cloongownagh, Co. Roscommon. Structure 3B was surrounded by a number of other structures (Structures 1, 2, 3A, 4, 5, 6 and 7) and a number of pits. While the other structures were undated, one of the pits located to the south of Structure 3A returned a date of 195 cal. BC- cal. AD 227, coinciding with the date of Structure 3B, while another pit on the site dated to cal. AD 69–243 indicating some continuity of site use into the Late Iron Age.

### **Enclosed settlement**

Enclosed sites dating to the Late Bronze Age or Iron Age were recorded at Kilsharvan 16, Co. Meath; Lislackagh, Co. Mayo; Chancellorsland, Co. Tipperary; Tully, Co. Antrim; Reask, Co. Kerry; the Rath of the Synods, Tara, Co. Meath; Knocknarea (Hut 2), Co. Sligo; Lagavooreen (Site 17), Co. Meath; Stamullin, Co. Meath; Johnstown 1, Co. Meath; Millockstown, Co. Louth and a possible enclosure at Ballybrowney



Lower, Co. Cork. These enclosures ranged from 17m to 60m in diameter.

Fortified hilltop enclosure sites were identified at Rath East (Rathgall), Co. Wicklow; Donegore, Co. Antrim; Raffin Fort, Co. Meath; Rahally, Co. Galway; Clogher, Co. Tyrone; Navan Fort, Co. Armagh; Mell, Co. Louth; Haughey's Fort, Co. Armagh; Dún Ailinne, Co. Kildare; (Rath na Ríogh), Co. Meath; Toberagnee (Lyles Hill), Co. Antrim and Cathedral Hill, Co. Armagh. Other fortified sites included the stone forts on Aughinish Island, Co. Limerick and Dún Aonghasa, Co. Galway. Of these, Dún Aonghasa, Co. Galway; Donegore, Co. Antrim; Kilsharvan 16, Co. Meath; Lislackagh, Co. Mayo; Tully, Co. Antrim; Reask, Co. Kerry; Co. Rath of the Synods, Co. Meath; Navan Fort, Co. Armagh (Site C/ Site A-Phase A; Site A-Phase B and Site B), Raffin Fort, Co. Meath (Building A and Building B), Mell, Co. Louth and Dún Ailinne, Co. Kildare (White, Rose and Mauve phases) contained internal structures which were dated to the Late Bronze Age or Iron Age.

The majority of the hilltop enclosures were enclosed by a single bank and ditch (e.g. Navan Fort, Co. Armagh; Raffin Fort, Co. Meath; Clogher, Co. Tyrone; Dún Ailinne, Co. Kildare; Mell, Co. Louth and Rath na Ríogh, Co. Meath), while three were surrounded by elaborate defensive features as for example at Rathgall, Co. Wicklow with four concentric ramparts, Rahally with three enclosure elements, and Haughey's Forts, Co. Armagh three enclosure ditches. These more elaborate forts all dated to the Late Bronze Age. All of the hilltop enclosures recorded contained evidence for more than one occupation phase. The sites of Donegore Hill, Co. Antrim and Toberagnee, Lyles

Hill, Co. Antrim showed a evidence of both Neolithic and Iron Age occupation. At Donegore Hill, Co. Antrim the enclosure, consisting of two concentric ditches, produced a Neolithic date, but an internal palisaded enclosure produced a date of 800–410 cal. BC. The Lyles Hill enclosure produced a Late Iron Age radiocarbon date, while internal structures were dated to the Neolithic. Other hilltop enclosures revealed continuity of activity from the Bronze Age into the Iron Age, for example the primary fill of the ditch at Rathgall dated to the Late Bronze Age, but later radiocarbon dates from charcoal in the upper fills of the ditch date from the Late Iron Age. The hilltop enclosure ditch at Haughey's Fort produced a Late Bronze Age date, but a date of 393–209 cal. BC was obtained from a pit within the enclosure indicating use of the hillfort during the Developed Iron Age. Other sites that were to become larger occupation sites in the early medieval period produced dates which indicated an initial phase of activity already during the Iron Age. At Cathedral Hill for example the earliest date from the ditch fill was dated to the Late Iron Age or possibly slightly later (cal. AD 220–560) while the dates obtained from the upper ditch fills were of medieval date. A ditch located beneath the rampart of the Dunbeg, Co. Kerry promontory fort produced a date of 797–539 cal. BC, identifying activity on the promontory predating the construction of the fort. The early medieval monastic sites at Clonmacnoise, Co. Offaly and Tullylish, Co. Down also produced evidence for earlier activity with a date obtained from the lower fill of the enclosure ditch at Tullylish producing a possible Late Iron Age date or early medieval date and a pit at Clonmacnoise producing a date of 399–231 cal. BC.

Other enclosure sites of Late Bronze Age or Iron Age date did not produce evidence for internal features. These sites included Ninch/Laytown, Co. Meath, which was characterized by an enclosure with a diameter of 33m. Dathi's Mound, Rathcroghan, Co. Roscommon took the appearance of a burial monument consisting of an embanked enclosure with an internal ditch, but no burial evidence was discovered, and Kerlogue, Co. Wexford site 4/5 consisted of a penannular ring ditch with no internal features. Some other sites were identified as possible enclosures. These included a curvilinear ditch with associated pits and stake holes at Ballingayrou, Co. Limerick, a ditch predating the promontory fort rampart at Dunbeg, Co. Kerry, a ditch with a possible internal bank at Gransha, Co. Down, and a segmented curvilinear ditch at Flemingtown, Co. Dublin.

### **Lake settlement**

Several lake settlement sites produced evidence for Late Bronze Age or Iron Age activity, including Kila 021, Kila 016, Kila 046 and Crannog 61 Lough Gara, Co. Sligo; Island MacHugh, Co. Tyrone; Coolure Demesne, Co. Westmeath; Moynagh Lough, Co. Meath; Lough Eskragh Co. Tyrone and Teeshan, Co. Antrim. The sites at Coolure Demesne, Island MacHugh and Moynagh Lough provide evidence for early activity which pre-dated formal crannog construction during the early medieval period. At Coolure Demesne three wooden piers were constructed in the Late Bronze Age. This was then followed by a gap in site use until the early medieval period. Island MacHugh also produced a Late Bronze Age date from a pile which was followed by a gap in the dating evidence until the early medieval period. This date came from an outer ring of wooden

posts and a wooden log floor surface. A layer of charcoal-flecked clay marked a Late Bronze Age phase of activity at the Moynagh Lough site. The site was then abandoned and reoccupied in the medieval period with the construction of the crannóg. In contrast, some of the crannógs in Lough Gara (Kila 016, Kila 046, Kila 021, and Crannóg 61) show initial occupation in the Iron Age (Kila 016, Kila 046, Developed Iron Age). A large standard deviation for the radiocarbon dates from Lough Gara Crannóg 61 places its occupation anywhere between the Early Iron Age and the Late Iron Age. The timber structures that were discovered in Lough Eskragh (Site A and Site C) both produced dates from the Early Iron Age. The crannóg at Teeshan was the only site to produce a Late Iron Age radiocarbon date, but no details on the site or the context of the dated sample are currently available.

### **Occupational material**

Some site produced evidence for Late Bronze Age and Iron Age activity in the form of isolated pits, postholes, hearths, walls and ditches, as well as groupings of these features without any recognizable structures or enclosing features. Isolated pits were excavated at Kilsharvan 4 and Kilsharvan 5, Co. Meath; Claristown 4, Co. Meath; Muckerstown, Co. Meath; Baltrasna, Co. Meath; Clonmacnoise, Co. Offaly; Curraheen 1 and 4, Co. Cork; Caltragh, Co. Sligo; and Maulane East 1, Co. Cork; Goodland, Co. Antrim; and Cloghermore, Co. Kerry (some of these pits may have been bowl furnaces).

Postholes associated with charcoal which produced a Late Iron Age radiocarbon date were excavated beneath the ringfort at Lisnaskea, Co.

Fermanagh and a deposit of ash, charcoal and shallow pits was found at Castletown Kilberry, Co. Meath.

Isolated hearths were also a feature of this period with examples excavated at Moyvalley 1, Co. Kildare; Bricketstown, Co. Wexford and at Ballynacarrick 1, Co. Donegal. Other dated hearths were found associated with other, undated, features. These sites included a hearth in the inter-dune hollow at White Rocks, Co. Antrim which was found alongside an undated burial, and a hearth at Marshes Upper, Co. Meath (Area 8) which was associated with an undated cooking pit. At Scotch Street, Co. Armagh a hearth which produced a date of cal. AD 250–430 was cut by a burial.

At Taghmon, Co. Wexford one of two ditches produced a date of cal. AD 84–530, while the other ditch dated to the 12th-15th centuries AD. Larger complexes of ephemeral occupational evidence were excavated at Rossan 1, Co. Meath; Monanny 1, Co. Monaghan; Skahanagh North, Co. Cork; Rath-Healy 2, Co. Cork; Cuffsborough 5, Co. Laois; Claristown 1, Co. Meath; Crossreagh West, Co. Derry; Cloonalour, Co. Kerry; Mount Sandel, Co. Derry; Stagpark 1, Co. Cork; Adamstown 2, Co. Waterford; Soldier's Hill, Wattstown, Co. Derry and the Brehon's Chair, Taylorsgrange, Co Dublin. At these sites one or more features provided Late Bronze Age or Iron Age radiocarbon dates, but generally not all of the features on these sites were dated, and so there is the possibility that some of these sites were the remains of multi-period or multi-phased sites.

### 6.2.3. *Middens and Field Walls*

Midden sites were found at Poul Gorm, Co. Cork; Mannin, Co. Galway and Culleenamore., Co. Galway. The midden at Poul Gorm showed evidence for two phases of activity, producing two dates for the Late Bronze Age and one falling in the radiocarbon plateau. The site of Mannin 1 produced a Developed Iron Age date which was obtained from the layer above the midden, thus providing a *terminus ante-quem*. The Culleenamore midden showed evidence for three habitation layers, the earliest of which produced a radiocarbon plateau date. Two stone walls at Mullaboy, Co. Derry and Clonmoney, Co. Clare were associated with Iron Age radiocarbon dates. The date (165 cal. BC- cal. AD 60) obtained for the Mullaboy wall came from peat below the collapse of the wall, while a charcoal spread located beneath a stone wall at Clonmoney produced a date of cal. AD 260–583, both thus providing a *terminus post-quem* for the walls.

### 6.2.4 *Trackways*

Trackways and related sites were identified in Derryville Bog, Co. Tipperary and Edercloon, Co. Longford; Newrath, Co. Kilkenny; and Annaghcorrib, Co. Galway; Derryloughan, Co. Tyrone; Derryoghil Bog, Co. Longford; Derraghan More, Co. Longford; Derryart, Co. Longford; and Corlea Co. Longford; Derrybrat Bog, Co. Offaly; Cloncreen Bog, Co. Offaly; Co. Clonsast, Co. Offaly; Clonad, Co. Offaly; Tumbeagh Bog, Co. Offaly and Ballykilleen, Co. Offaly; Lullymore East Bog, Co. Kildare; Islandmagrath Co. Clare; Valentia Island, Bray, Co. Kerry and Dromteewakeen, Co. Kerry; Baunaghra, Co. Laois and a trackway was

excavated beside the Cliadh Dubh linear earthwork, Co. Cork.

### *6.2.5. Metalworking and Industry*

#### **Metalworking**

Sites identified as metalworking sites generally contained one or more furnaces, the majority of which were bowl furnaces, but some have been identified as shaft- (Lisnagar Demesne, Co. Cork), figure-of-eight shaped (Derryvorrigan 1, Co. Laois) and stack furnaces (Dundalk, Marshes Upper, Co. Louth, Area 16). Other indicators of metalworking included smithing hearths, pits which contained oxidised clay, and features containing metallurgical waste such as slag and hammerscale. The identification of metalworking residues as related to iron working is not clear in all cases.

Bowl furnace sites with associated pits, postholes and other features were excavated at Rossan 6, Co. Meath; Parksgrove 1, Kilkenny; Kinnegad, Co. Westmeath; Monganstown 1, Co. Westmeath; Shallon 1, Co. Meath; Leap 1, Co. Meath; Rath na Ríogh, Tara, Co. Meath (pre-rath phase); Derryvorrigan 1, Co. Laois; Tonybaun, Co. Mayo; Mell, Waterunder, Co. Louth; Marshes Upper, Dundalk, Co. Louth (Area 16), Hardwood 3, Co. Meath; Johnstown 3, Co. Meath; Altanagh, Co. Tyrone; Kilrussane, Co. Cork; Trantstown, Cork; Cuffsborough 4, Co. Laois; Caw, Co. Derry; Lisnagar Demesne, Co. Cork; Derrinsallagh 5, Co. Laois; Cloghermore, Co. Kerry; Cherryville, Co. Kildare (Site 12), and Knockbrack, Co. Kerry. Two possible bowl furnaces were also excavated at Kilsullivan, Co. Fermanagh and Ballinvinnny North, Co.

Cork.

At other sites metalworking residues indicated metal production and processing. At Johnstown 1, Co. Meath two tonnes of metallurgical waste were found in a number of features, the majority in the settlement enclosure ditch. At Balregan a number of pits also produced evidence for metalworking, while iron slag and hearths found at Griffinstown 3, Co. Westmeath were also indicative of metalworking activities. Other sites which produced slag in non-furnace Iron Age contexts included Drinnanstown South, Co. Kildare; Ballydavis, Co. Laois and Maulane East, Co. Cork.

Enclosed metalworking sites were identified at Knockcommane, Co. Limerick; Reask, Co. Kerry; Harlockstown, Co. Meath; Muckridge 1, Co. Cork and Lislackagh, Co. Mayo. Harlockstown consisted of a windbreak, bowl furnaces, pits, linear features, hearths, a keyhole kiln and associated ditches which were all situated within a large D-shaped enclosure. The metalworking evidence from Reask was found within Structure G, a small sub-circular structure situated within a larger contemporary structure. Knockcommane (Site 4700.1b) consisted of a sub-circular enclosure defined by segmented gullies. At its centre a circular structure was defined partially by a slot trench and a semi-circular arrangement of post-holes. Within this structure the remains of a bowl furnace, with an associated pit and line of stake holes were identified. The gully of the enclosure also contained slag and furnace fragments. At Muckridge 1 a bowl-shaped hearth and associated features and finds were surrounded by an oval structure consisting of 10 postholes. At Lislackagh an iron smelting pit furnace, furnace bottoms and some smelted but unforged



iron were found. These features were located within a large circular enclosure which contained three other circular structures. The sites of Muckridge 1 and Lislackagh may be possibly contemporary to dated Iron Age features in their close proximity.

Other metalworking evidence of secure or possible Iron Age date was found on settlement sites. At Rathgall, Rath East, Co. Wicklow a smelting pit was dug into a ditch that enclosed a Late Bronze Age circular house. This pit contained a quantity of waste material from the smelting process, including 30-40lb of slag. Finds from the Cloongownagh, Co. Roscommon settlement site included the rounded base of a bowl furnace and iron slag fragments. Iron slag and waste material from iron-working activities were also noted on the hillfort at Mooghaun South, Co. Clare and in the primary silting phase of the ditch at Cathedral Hill, Co. Armagh which returned a Late Iron Age radiocarbon date. A smelting furnace was excavated 15m from the roundhouse at Carrickmines Great, Co. Dublin. The radiocarbon dates obtained from this site suggest that these two features were contemporary. The bowl furnace produced a date of 360–110 cal. BC, while a date obtained from one of the post-holes of the circular structure produced a date of 380–180 cal. BC.

The earliest date obtained for Iron working metalworking site was from Rossan 6 where a bloom-smithing hearth produced a date of 820–780 cal. BC, although the date possibly reflects the presence of old wood in the sample and may have been several centuries later. Reask, Co. Kerry also produced an early date for metalworking activities of 758–404 cal. BC. Sites where more than one radiocarbon date was obtained generally revealed multiple phases of activity. The site of Rossan 6 contained 17

pits, three of which were identified as furnaces. Two radiocarbon dates were obtained from two of the furnaces; one was the above-mentioned early date of 820–780 cal. BC, while the other produced a date of 370–50 cal. BC. Similarly, two radiocarbon dates obtained from the furnace pit in Structure G at Reask produced dates of 758–404 cal. BC and 404–54 cal. BC. At the site of Kinnegad 2, Co. Westmeath the furnace produced a date of (400–340 cal. BC), while two pits in close proximity produced dates of c. 800–400 BC. One of these pits contained some metallurgical waste material in association with pottery. The unusual association of these materials however requires further examination and a secondary deposition of cannot be excluded at this stage. At Leap 1, Co. Laois, material from two possible furnaces was dated to 200 cal. BC- cal. AD 10 and 50 cal. BC- cal. AD 120. At Derryvorrigan, Co. Laois a furnace dated to 370–110 cal. BC, while an associated pit produced a date of 50 cal. BC- cal. AD 20. Two furnaces at Tonybaun, Co. Mayo produced dates of 477–210 cal. BC and 166 cal. BC- cal. AD 25. The second phase of activity at Altanagh, Co. Tyrone included four bowl furnaces which were dated to the Iron Age. It was noted that the first phase of activity also involved the construction of a simple bowl furnace and iron slag fragments suggesting at least two phases of metalworking activity on this site.

### **Burnt Mounds**

Burnt mounds make up a significant proportion of the sites which can be dated to the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age. Burnt mound sites either consist of simple mounds of stone shattered during the heating/boiling process, or produce additional evidence for structures

and fixtures such as pits and hearths.

Burnt mounds with associated features, but no pits were discovered at Ballynattin, Co. Wicklow; Coolfin 2, Co. Laois; Parksgrove 3, Co. Kilkenny; Colp West, Co. Meath; and Drumbo, Cavan. Burnt mounds with single pits have been excavated at Killoran 26, Co. Tipperary; Killeens, Co. Cork (Site 1), Lack West, Co. Mayo; Catstown, Co. Kilkenny; Lyracrumpane, Co. Kerry; Ballynoe West, Ballyclogh, Co. Cork (site 2), one of the Smithstown sites, Co. Clare; Shannakea Beg, Co. Clare, Drombeg, Co. Drombeg; Drumcalpin, Co. Cavan and Fermoy 4., Co. Cork. Other burnt mound sites contained multiple pits and associated features. These were found at Parksgrove 2, Co. Kilkenny (three pits and a hearth), Killulla, Co. Clare (two pits), Ballynahina 1, Co. Cork (a linear channels and pits), Smithstown, Co. Clare (pits), and Ballymackeamore, Co. Limerick (a double pit feature).

Evidence for multiple phases of activity was discovered on a number of these burnt mound sites. Castleinch, Co. Kilkenny produced evidence for at least two phases of activity associated with the burnt mound with the presence of two pits, one of which post-dated the other. Two burnt mounds from Cahiracon, Co. Clare also showed evidence for multiple phases. One consisted of 6 phases of activity which involved the construction of two pits. The other had 7 phases involving the construction and restructuring of a pit and hearth. The sites of Greeneenagh, Co. Galway and Dungeer, Co. Wexford both revealed evidence for successive layers of burnt spread material. Burnt mound complexes were identified at Cahiracon (consisting of four individual areas of activity), Parksgrove (consisting of multiple burnt mound spreads), Colp West (consisting of three distinct areas of activity), and

Killulla, Co. Clare which was part of a larger settlement site that included a hut structure.

Radiocarbon dates were obtained from wooden planks lining the pits at Killeens, Co. Cork (Site 1), Lyracrumpane, Co. Kerry; Ballynoe West, Co. Cork; Killulla, Co. Clare; Catstown, Co. Kilkenny and Dungeer, Co. Wexford. At other sites, where there was no evidence of a lining which could be dated, samples from the fill of the pit were used as at Castleinch, Co. Kilkenny; Ballynahina 1, Co. Cork; Shannakea Beg, Co. Clare; Greeneenagh, Co. Galway and Coolfin 2, Co. Laois. The sites of Fermoy 4, Co. Cork; Smithstown, Co. Clare (x2), Drumbo, Co. Cavan; Parksgrove 3, Co. Kilkenny and Colp West, Co. Meath produced dates from burnt spread material. The sites of Parksgrove 2, Co. Kilkenny and Ballynattin, Co. Wicklow were dated by their association with other dated features. At Parksgrove 2 a hearth beneath the burnt mound material produced a date of 1109–842 cal. BC, while at Ballynattin wood from beneath a wooden surface beneath the burnt mound material produced the date of 856–855 BC. There were only a few sites where multiple dates were obtained for a single site. These included the two sites at Cahiracon, Co. Clare and Drombeg, Co. Cork.

### **Charcoal Production and kilns**

Other industrial sites included charcoal production evidence at Monganstown 1, Co. Westmeath and possibly at Barnasallagh, Co. Laois while kiln sites which were excavated at Mell, Waterunder, Co. Louth; Lixnaw, Co. Kerry; Killegland/Ballybin, Co. Meath (Site 22), Balriggeran, Co. Louth; Tullyallen, Co. Louth; Corbally, Co. Kildare and Marshes Upper, Dundalk, Co. Louth (Area 17).

#### **6.2.6. Finds**

A variety of stone, metal, pottery and timber artefacts as well as a small quantity of glass, shell and worked bone artefacts were found on the sites recorded in this project. Some of these finds came from contexts which also produced radiocarbon dates, while others came from undated contexts in close proximity to dated features from which dates were obtained. The assessment of the stratigraphic relationship of the features containing finds and those having produced the dates will be part of the detailed analysis of the stratigraphic reports.

Finds from Late Bronze Age contexts included for example timber objects and pottery fragments recovered from the floor of the hut structure at Coarha More, Valentia Island, Co. Kerry. Coarse pottery fragments from Late Bronze Age contexts were found at Lagavooreen, Co. Meath (Site 17), Aughinish Island, Co. Limerick (Sites 1 and 2), from the enclosure ditch at Kilsharvan 16, Co. Meath and in the ditch fill of the Rahally, Co. Galway hillfort. Stone artefacts from Late Bronze Age contexts included saddle querns from Aughinish Island, Co. Limerick (Site 1), and from the outer ditch of the bivallate enclosure at Stamullin, Co. Meath. Stone axeheads were found on the crannóg site Kila 021, Lough Gara, Co. Sligo and in the ditch fill at Rahally, Co. Galway. Other stone objects included lignite and shale bracelets from the Late Bronze Age phase of activity on the lakeshore platform at Knocknalappa, Co. Clare a polished stone from the outer ditch fill at Stamullin, Co. Meath waste flint from Lagavooreen, Co. Meath and flint flakes from the floor of the hut site at Coarha More, Valentia Island, Co. Kerry. Metal finds from Late Bronze Age contexts included a bronze chisel of Dowris type,

a pin and bit of possible Hallstatt C type from Aughinish Island, Limerick (Site 1), and a class 4 sword, a bronze ring and a sunflower pin from Knocknalappa.

The context and dating information for these finds varies from site to site. The deposition of the finds in the ditch fill of the enclosure at Kilsharvan 16 were dated to 1000–820BC. Similarly, a date of 920–800 cal. BC was obtained from the outer ditch fill at Stamullin. The finds from Aughinish Island were recovered from the floor of the hut structure. The timber from this floor beneath the finds produced a dendrochronological date of 766+/-20 BC, providing a *terminus post-quem* for the deposition of the artefacts. The crannóg Kila 021 produced four Late Bronze Age radiocarbon dates but the context of the polished stone axeheads is unknown. At Rahally, Co. Galway a date of 994–827 cal. BC was recovered from the basal fill of the hillfort ditch from which the finds came. This date provides us with a *terminus post-quem* for these finds. The finds from Lagavooreen, Co. Meath (Site 17) came from unknown contexts but the majority of features excavated on the site produced Late Bronze Age dates. The finds from Aughinish Island, Co. Limerick (Sites 1 and 2) were recovered from undated contexts.

The number of finds datable to the radiocarbon plateau is smaller than that of the Late Bronze Age. Finds identified with transitional and Early Iron Age dates included a two-piece and a tub-shaped wooden vessel from Lough Eskragh, Co. Tyrone (Site A). Pottery finds include a pottery sherd recovered from the burnt mound at Greeneenagh, Co. Galway, sherds of Bronze Age pottery from the termini of the

curvilinear ditch at Ballingayrou, Co. Limerick and two coarse pots from Lough Eskragh, Tyrone. Stone objects included a saddle quern, a whetstone, worked flint and chert, and a possible chert arrowhead from Killulla, Co. Clare and seven saddle querns, a polished stone axehead, a complete, and fragment of a jet bracelet from Lough Eskragh, Co. Tyrone (Site A). No metal artefacts were discovered at any of these sites.

Few of the finds discovered on transitional or Early Iron Age sites were found directly related to a dated context. The context for the finds from Killulla are currently unavailable, however, the site did consist of a number of features related to burnt mound and hut structures which produced dates ranging from 978–548 cal. BC to 729–203 cal. BC. A date of 780–200 cal. BC was recovered from the site of Ballingayrou, however the relationship between the date and the context of the finds is unclear. The site of Lough Eskragh produced two radiocarbon plateau dates, but the finds were surface finds and could have been deposited at anytime after these dates. It was also noted that the finds from Greeneenagh may have come from a disturbed context. The association of the pottery at Kinnegad 2 with Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age dates and ironworking evidence requires further assessment, similarly the potentially relevant Bronze Age and Iron Age artefacts from Navan Fort site B.

Artefacts recovered from Developed Iron Age sites included four wooden vessels from the waterholes excavated at Rath (Site 27). Pottery was recovered at Ballycullen, Co. Dublin (Site 3), Ballyhenry, Co. Antrim; Rath 2, Antrim; White Rocks, Co. Antrim; Kerlogue (Site 4/5), Co. Wexford; Killydonoghoe, Co. Cork and Ballynacraig, Co. Newry.

Stone finds included a flint, possible lithic debitage, a possible core and a retouched flint piercer from Carrickmines Great, Co. Dublin stone artefacts, flint waste and retouched chert from Lufferton, flint flakes and a fragmentary leaf-shaped flint arrowhead from Ballycullen (Site 3), a gridded stone from Ballyhenry, Rath 2, pieces of worked flint from White Rocks, half a chert bead and struck flint from the fill of the ring ditch at Kerlogue (Site 4/5), and a broken whetstone, a hammerstone, a broken saddle quern and an undiagnostic piece of flint from Killydonoghoe. Crucible and mould fragments were recovered from the pre-bank metalworking phase at Rath na Ríogh, Tara, Co. Meath and a piece of a clay lid was recovered from the metalworking site at Lisnagar Demesne, Co. Cork. Metal finds included a bronze chisel, a bronze pin (stem) and eleven bronze rings from crannóg Kila 016 (Lough Gara, Co. Sligo), a small iron 'strap' from Haughey's Fort, Co. Armagh, an iron ring found in a rubbish pit at the settlement site at Claristown 2, Co. Meath, an iron scissors, an iron knife and an iron arrow-head from the settlement site at Luffertan, Co. Sligo (Settlement 8), three corroded metal objects from Ballycullen, Co. Dublin (Site 3), a fragment of a 'safety-pin' type fibula found between two hearths in the inter-dune hollow at White Rocks, Co. Antrim a La Tène iron sword found in the fill of a palisade trench at Dún Ailinne, Knockaulin, Co. Kildare (Mauve construction phase), two corroded iron objects from a pit at Maulane East, Co. Cork, a miniature bronze socketed axe from Kilsullan, Co. Fermanagh, a complete iron socketed axe-head from the pre-bank metalworking site at Rath na Ríogh, Tara, Co. Meath, a metal ball, a small ring of metal, and a piece of copper alloy from the metalworking site at Derrvorrigan, Co. Laois and a spiral-headed pin from a linear



ditch at Rath, Co. Meath site 27. Glass beads were found at Haughey's Fort, Armagh; Luffertan, Co. Sligo (Settlement 8), and at the pre-bank metalworking site at Rath na Ríogh, Tara, Co. Meath while possible glass slag was recovered from the site of Ballycullen, Co. Dublin (Site 3). Also relating to this period was a necklace of sea-shells from Luffertan (Settlement 8).

Some of these artefacts were found in radiocarbon-dated contexts at Haughey's Fort, Carrickmines Great, Claristown 2, Kerlogue, Ballyhenry, Rath 2, Dún Ailinne, Ballynacraí, Rath na Ríogh, Rath (Site 27), and Lisnagar Demesne, Co. Cork. Other artefacts came from undated contexts, but associated features provide an indication of their dates. The finds from Luffertan, Co. Sligo came from unknown contexts, but a hearth on the site produced a date of 180 cal. BC- cal. AD 90. The 'safety-pin' type fibula from White Rocks, Co. Antrim was found between two hearths in the inter-dune hollow. One of these hearths produced a date of 359 cal. BC- cal. AD 49. The fibula, however, was found on the old ground surface where an English silver halfpenny of Henry II was also discovered. Also situated within the dune was an undated burial which may have represented a separate phase of activity which the fibula could also have been associated with. At Maulane East the pit that contained the two iron objects lay adjacent to a pit which produced a date of 370–10 cal. BC. The miniature bronze axe found at Kilmullan was a surface find, but excavation that resulted because of this find revealed a bowl furnace beneath the find spot which produced a date of 360–30 cal. BC. The spiral-headed pin from Rath (Site 27) was from an undated linear ditch which was associated with the water pits that produced dates of c. 390–190 cal. BC.

Late Iron Age finds included pottery (souterrain ware) from features excavated at Soldier's Hill and the lip of a jug or small amphora found at Clogher Demesne, Co. Tyrone. Stone finds included two quartz fragments from the fill of the ditch at Rath na Ríogh, a chip from a polished stone axehead from Clonmoney, Co. Clare flint debitage, a concaved end scraper, a possible second scraper and a flint flake from Muckridge 1, Co. Cork a worked stone with incised scratches from the flue at Knockbrack, Co. Kerry a small, pointed, perforated stone object from the lower levels of a hearth located in the primary occupation level at Reask, Co. Kerry and some worked flint from the ditch fill at Marshes Upper, Louth (Area 17).

Metal objects included a bronze fibula from the fill of the ditch at Rath na Ríogh, a copper alloy pin found at Clonmoney, Co. Clare an iron blade fragment from the furnace site of Knockbrack, Co. Kerry a penannular brooch, a pointed blade and an iron point from bowl furnaces at Altanagh, Co. Tyrone and a bronze spiral finger/toe ring and a 'safety pin' brooch from the hillfort site at Clogher Demesne, Co. Tyrone. Crucible fragments were also recovered from the interior of structure G at Reask. Other finds from this period were of glass and bone. A purple glass bangle was recovered from the fill of the ditch at Rath na Ríogh. Glass beads were recovered from the sites of Tully, Co. Monaghan; Muckridge 1, Co. Cork and Reask, Co. Kerry. A single-sided bone comb was recovered from Tully.

Of these Late Iron Age finds, those which came from dated contexts included those from the ditch fills of Rath na Ríogh, and the finds from Clonmoney, Co. Clare recovered from a charcoal spread beneath a field wall. The finds from the bowl furnaces at Altanagh were found in

contexts attributed to the radiocarbon date of cal. AD 262–618, while the finds from the backfill of the enclosure ditch at Marshes Upper, Co. Louth (Area 17) came from a context dated to cal. AD 350–530. Artefacts from unknown contexts included the finds from Tully from the (dated) phase 1 occupation surface. The finds from Muckridge 1, Cork from undated contexts, but one pit on the site did produce a Late Iron Age. The site of Wattstown, Co. Derry produced a date of cal. AD 320–420, but the relationship between this date and the finds is unknown. The finds recovered from the metalworking site at Knockbrack, Co. Kerry were recovered from pit and flue features associated with a furnace which was dated to cal. AD 110–380. The finds from Clogher Demesne, Co. Tyrone were recovered from the hillfort ditch and the internal palisade enclosure ditch. These phases of construction were associated with Late Iron Age radiocarbon dates.

### 6.3. Summary accounts of the chronological stages

#### 6.3.1. *Sites dating to the Late Bronze Age*

Settlement evidence for this time period can be identified in the remains of a number of unenclosed settlements, as well as some ephemeral settlement evidence in the form of posts, pits and deposits. The unenclosed sites include the stone hut and annex at Coarha More, Valentia Island, Co. Kerry, the two stone forts at Aughinish Island, Co. Limerick, the circular bank and hearth at Knocknarea, Hut 2, Co. Sligo, the foundation/palisade trench of structure 9 at Curraghatoe, Co. Tipperary, and the gully which formed a partial circle at Ballincurra, Co. Limerick. More ephemeral settlement evidence came in the form of a series of pits, charcoal rich deposits and two possible troughs at Rossan 1, some shallow charcoal filled pits situated on a souterrain floor at Marshes Upper, Co. Louth, a pit at Kilsharvan 4, Co. Meath, a pit and windbreak at Marshes Upper, Area 17, Co. Louth, some pits at Rath-Healy 2 Co. Cork, a pit and posthole at Cloghers, Co. Kerry, and a pit at Monanny 1 Co. Monaghan. The early phase of the multi-period enclosure site at Flemingtown, Co. Dublin dated to 985–817 cal. BC. Larger enclosures with features dating to this period include the bivallate enclosure at Stamullin Co. Meath, the univallate enclosure at Lagavooreen, Site 17, Co. Meath, the multi-vallate hillfort enclosure at Rahally, Co. Galway, Haughey's Fort, Co. Armagh, Raffin Fort, Co. Meath, Dún Aonghasa, Co. Galway, and the multi-period hillfort at Clogher Demesne, Co. Tyrone.

Other settlement evidence for this period was in the form of Crannog occupation, evidence for which came from Lough Gara, Kila 021, Co.

Sligo. Phases of activity dating to this period were also identified on the multi-period crannogs of Island MacHugh, Co. Tyrone; Coolure Demesne, Co. Westmeath; and Moynagh Lough, Co. Meath. A date for this period was obtained from the multi-period crannog on Lough Eskragh, however, from an unknown context. Evidence for lakeshore activity was also identified in the form of a wooden lakeshore platform at Knocknalappa, Co. Clare where the second construction phase produced a date of 1026–842 cal. BC.

Dates obtained from burnt mounds for this period came from Barrees, Co. Cork; Killoran 26, Co. Tipperary; Drumcalpin, Co. Cavan; Lack West, Mayo; Killeens, Site 1, Cork; Lyracrumpane, Kerry; Ballynoe West, Ballyclogh, site 2 Co. Cork; Castleinch, Kilkenny; Fermoy 4, Cork; Ballynahina 1, Cork; and three burnt mounds in Smithstown, Clare. Two burnt mounds from Cahiracon, Co. Clare and one from Parksgrove 2, Co. Kilkenny were part of larger multi-phased complexes. Dates were also obtained from a burnt spread, without an associated pit, at Drumbo, Co. Cavan. At Ballynattin, Co. Wicklow a dendrochronological date of 856–855 BC was obtained from a stake found beneath a wooden surface that was underlying the burnt spread and, therefore, the burnt spread would have post-dated this dendro-date.

Wetland sites for this period consisted of trackways excavated in the Annaghcorrib, Garryduff bog Co. Galway; Derryoghil bog, Co. Longford (Derryoghil 1, Derryoghil 4, Derryoghil 18, Derryoghil 24), Derryville Bog, Co. Tipperary (Killoran 69), Derrybrat Bog, Co. Offaly; (Track C), Cloncreen Bog Co. Offaly; Littleton Bog (Tipperary, Track A), Edercloon, Co. Longford (EDC9, EDC44), and at Baunaghra, Co. Laois. Other wetland features included two wooden platforms at

Edercloon, Co. Longford (EDC27, EDC34), a wooden hurdle (Derryoghil 5), a stake row (Derryfadda 209), and a stone trackway at Dromteewakeen, Co. Kerry.

The only dated midden from this phase came from a surface midden at False Bay, Co. Galway which produced a date of 1285–820 cal. BC.

Two stone circle sites produced dates relating to this phase of activity. A date of 919–774 cal. BC was obtained from the stone circle at Cashelkeely, Co. Kerry. This date came from a sample taken from the stone layer below the monument which was used to level the ground prior to the stone circle's erection. The second was from the stone circle at Drombeg, Co. Cork. Here the date was obtained from charred deposits on pot sherds taken from a central pit at the interior of the stone circle. The dates from these stone circles only provide evidence for activities surrounding the monument's construction and use, as opposed to dating the monument itself. A stone cairn at Beaghmore, Co. Tyrone, also associated with a larger stone circle complex, produced a date of 997–801 cal. BC. Secondary activity dating to this period was found at the wedge tombs at Toormore, Co. Cork and Altar, Co. Cork.

Finds from sites dating to this phase include a worked timber object, flint waste flakes and sherds of pottery from the floor of the hut from Coartha More, Valentia Island, Co. Kerry, coarse pottery, a bronze chisel of Dowris type, two saddle querns, and a pin and bit of possible Hallstatt C type from Aughinish Island (Limerick), a stone axe fragment from the crannog Kila 021, Lough Gara (Sligo), a polished stone axehead, coarse pottery, and a late La Tène artefact of unknown function from the ditch fills at Rahally, Co. Galway; a Class 4 sword, a bronze ring, a sunflower pin and lignite and shale bracelets from the artificial platform at

Knocknalappa, Co. Clare, and a single event deposition of a polished stone, a saddle quern and three clay objects from the outer ditch at Stamullin, Co. Meath.

Interestingly the earliest date recorded in the database from an iron-working context comes from a bloom smithing hearth at the metalworking site Rossan 6, Co. Meath. This produced a date of 820–780 cal. BC.

### **6.3.2. *Sites dating to the radiocarbon plateau – Early Iron Age***

Based on the information collected in the database, it is possible to construct a basic outline of the evidence that falls within the chronological period defined by the difficulties of obtaining precision radiocarbon dates at 2650–2450 BP (e.g. van Geel et al 1996). Whilst this is not ideal as a cultural marker, it does provide an overview of the characteristics of this period (roughly 750–400 BC). A number of dates in the database do not appear to directly reflect episodes of human activity relevant to this period but, rather, date earlier and later features, such as Mount Sandel, Co. Derry.

Settlement activity can be identified at a number of existing sites such as Dún Aonghusa, Co. Galway and Rathgall, Co. Wicklow, and the less imposing sites at Donegore, Co. Antrim, Raffin Fort, Co. Meath and Clogher, Co. Tyrone. A date in this phase was obtained from the base of the ditch of the promontory fort at Dunbeg, Co. Kerry. Enclosed settlements appear to have been constructed at Navan Fort, Co. Armagh, Waterunder, Mell, Co. Louth, Kilsharvan 16, Co. Meath, and Ballingayrou, Co. Limerick. Unenclosed settlement has been recorded at Scrabo, Co. Down)[1] and possibly the ‘Emerald’ phase at Dún Ailinne

Co. Kildare.

The structural evidence at these sites does not immediately suggest that they incorporate any distinctive chronological markers as it includes slot built structures (Scrabo), stone-footed structures (Dún Aonghusa) and post-built structures (Donegore).

Other settlement evidence dating to this period include crannogs at Lough Gara, Kila 021, Co. Sligo; Lough Eskragh A, Co. Tyrone and Lough Eskragh C Co. Tyrone and structures from wetland contexts in Counties Clare, Co. Longford, Tipperary and Tyrone.

More ephemeral settlement remains were recorded at Skahanagh North, Co. Cork where pits and a hearth were present, and, Cloghers, Co. Kerry, Claristown 4, Co. Meath; Kilsharvan 5, Co. Meath; and Cloongownagh, Co. Roscommon where isolated pits were dated to this phase. Other evidence of this kind included a date from a kiln at Adamstown 2, Co. Waterford and a hearth at Monknewtown Co. Meath. Coastal middens dating to this period include Poul Gorm, Co. Cork; Mannin, Co. Galway and Culleenamore Co. Sligo.

Dates within this period were returned from burnt mounds sites including the second episode of use at Cahiracon, Co. Clare, various contexts at Killulla Co. Clare including an associated hut, Shanakea Beg, Co. Clare; Smithstown, Co. Clare; Ballynahina 1, Co. Cork; the latest phase at Drombeg, Co. Cork associated with a structure, Scartbarry 6, Co. Cork also associated with a structure, Greeneenagh, Co. Galway; Coarha More, Co. Kerry where a structure was present, Lyracrumpane, Co. Kerry; Catstown Co. Kilkenny; Parksgrove 3, Co. Kilkenny; Coolfin 2, Co. Laois; Marshes Upper, Area 17 Co. Louth; Colp West, Co. Meath possibly associated with a structure, Dungeer Co. Wexford. The



association between burnt mounds and structures, at around 33%, is much higher for this period than the Bronze Age (less than 5%).

Artefactual material dated to this phase includes a saddle quern, lithics and a whetstone at Killulla, Co. Clare, coarse pottery, lithics and a spindle whorl at Scrabo, Co. Down, a sherd of pottery and a piece of slag from Greeneenagh Co. Galway, lithics and coarse pottery at Coarha More, Co. Kerry, iron nails and metalworking debris at Parksgrove 1, Co. Kilkenny, pottery at Ballingayrou, Co. Limerick, pottery from a feature which may be earlier at Marchers Upper, Area 17, Co. Louth, flint, a fossil and a copper alloy object at Waterunder, Mell, Co. Louth, coarse pottery and a horn punch at Kilsharvan 16, Co. Meath, coarse ware pottery, saddle querns, a jet bracelet, stone axe and wooden objects at Lough Eskragh A, Co. Tyrone.

Metalworking evidence from Structure G at Reask, Co. Kerry also returned dates within this period, but dates from the associated structure are post-400 BC suggesting the metalworking date either represents an earlier episode or reflect old wood. A broad date range for Parksgrove 1, Co. Kilkenny also extends considerably later (to 262 BC). Dates from two pits associated with metalworking activities were obtained from Kinnegad 2, Co. Westmeath.

Activity at mortuary monuments included the wedge tombs at Altar, Co. Cork and Toormoore, Co. Cork, a ringditch at Rath, Site 27, Co. Meath, a pit containing burnt grain and a cup marked stone at Carrowmore 26, Co. Sligo. The double-banked earthwork at Teltown, Co. Meath also dated to this period.

A number of observations can be made at this point. There is no clear picture emerging of monument construction during this phase. While

some burial evidence is suggested by the construction of a ring-ditch at Rath, Site 27 Co. Meath, mainly there are indications of the re-use of megalithic tombs, such as in Cork and Carrowmore. The broader picture from the settlement evidence reflects a reasonably broad geographic distribution. Settlements appear small-scale, often enclosed or placed within pre-existing enclosures. Their excavation has produced a limited artefactual repertoire with little evidence for metalworking. Artefactual material is known from eleven sites (if one excludes Parksgrove 1, Co. Kilkenny due to the broad date range), with seven producing coarse pottery and two producing metal slag (not including Parksgrove 1).

Burnt mounds continue in use, if at a lower frequency than pre-750 BC, and there is a greater emphasis on associated structures possibly indicating a function more closely related to ritualized activities, such as steam-bathing, than previously. It is perhaps notable that the double-celled (figure of eight) type structures make their first appearance associated with burnt mounds at this time.

### *6.3.3. Sites dating to the Developed Iron Age*

A number of enclosed multi-period settlement sites contained features which produced dates relating to this period. These included pits at the Late Bronze Age hilltop enclosure Haughey's Fort, Co. Armagh, a single pit at the large univallate enclosure Lagavooreen Site 17, Co. Meath, and the earliest phases of activity at Johnstown 1, Co. Meath.

Unenclosed circular structures included the roundhouse at Carrickmines Great Co. Dublin, the penannular trenches at Ballyhenry Rath 2, Co. Antrim, the post-built round house structure at Ballydavis, Co. Louth, the curvilinear gully at Ballycullen Site 3, Co. Dublin, the circular

structure at Magheraboy, Co. Sligo, the settlement enclosure at Luffertan, Co. Sligo, the circular structure at Killydonoghoe AR 7, Co. Cork, and the c-shaped structure 1 at Ballinaspig More 5, Co. Cork. A possible hut and gully site was also identified associated with the Dorsey linear earthwork.

Other settlement evidence relating to this period included the crannog sites Kila 016, Kila 046 and 'Crannog 61' Lough Gara, Co. Sligo.

Other enclosure sites dating to this period included the ditched circular enclosure at Ninch/Laytown, Co. Meath), two ring ditches at Cookstown, Co. Meath and Kerlogue, site 4/5, Co. Wexford) and three circular enclosures at Lislackagh, Co. Mayo. The royal site enclosures also contained phases including Navan Fort, Co. Armagh Site A, Site B (40m structure), and the Site C/Site A phase A figure-of-eight enclosure, the Dún Ailinne, Co. Kildare White, Rose and Mauve construction phases, and the enclosure at Rath na Ríogh, Co. Meath.

More ephemeral settlement evidence came in the form of hearths, pits, post and stake-holes. These features were found at Clonard or Folkstown Great, Co. Dublin; Bay Farm II and III; Co. Antrim, Crossreagh West, Co. Derry; Muckerstown, Co. Meath; Cuffsborough 5, Co. Laois; Claristown 2, Co. Meath; Claristown 3, Co. Meath; Moyvalley 1, Co. Kildare; Baltrasna, Co. Meath; Clonmacnoise, Co. Offaly; Cloonalour, Co. Kerry; Mount Sandel, Co. Derry; Stagpark 1, Co. Cork; Curraheen 1, Co. Cork; Curraheen 4, Co. Cork; Bricketstown, Co. Wexford; Caltragh, Co. Sligo; Maulane East 1, Co. Cork; Ballynacarrick 1, Co. Donegal and White Rocks, Co. Antrim. Other settlement evidence came in the form of a stone wall in Slievegore bog, Mullaboy, Co. Derry. A date obtained from peat below the collapse of the wall provided

terminus post quem date of 165 cal. BC- cal. AD 60 for the wall.

Sites identified as metalworking sites containing furnaces included Leap 1 Co. Laois; Reask, Co. Kerry; Kinnegad 2, Co. Westmeath; Derryvorrigan, Laois; Tonybaun, Co. Mayo; Mell, Louth; Carrickmines Great, Dublin; Dundalk, Marshes Upper, Area 16, Co. Louth; Hardwood 3, Meath; Johnstown 3, Co. Meath; Kilrussane AR 27, Co. Cork; Trantstown, Co. Cork; Lisnagar Demesne, Co. Cork; Derrinsallagh 5, Laois; Cherryville, Co. Kildare; and the Rath na Riogh, Co. Meath pre-bank phase. Possible furnaces were identified at Kilsullivan, Co. Fermanagh and Ballinvinny North, Co. Cork.

Other sites with features associated with metalworking activities included Balregan, Co. Louth which contained pits with evidence of metalworking, Johnstown 1, Co. Meath where over 2 tonnes of metallurgical waste was recovered, and Rath Site 27, Co. Meath where two waterholes with associated ditches, pits and postholes were identified as being associated with metalworking. A large D-shaped enclosure in Harlockstown, Co. Meath was found to contain internal features indicative of extensive metalworking activities. These included a windbreak, bowl furnaces, pits, linear features, hearths, a keyhole kiln and associated ditches. The site was, however, was dated by its association with a small ring barrow which produced a date of 180 cal. BC- cal. AD 30.

Charcoal production pits were identified at Monganstown 1, Co. Westmeath (alongside six furnaces), and a possible charcoal pit at Barnasallagh 1, Co. Laois.

Trackways found in wetland sites dating to this period were discovered in Tipperary: Derryville Bog (Killoran 75, 100, 141, 169, 178, 226, 248,

301, 312, 314, 315, Derryfadda 201 and 203); Offaly: Derrybrat Bog, Broughal (Track A and Track B) and the Tumbeagh Bog, Tumbeagh; Longford: (Corlea 1 and Derryart) and Edercloon (EDC6, EDC7, EDC26a, EDC28, EDC31, EDC37, EDC40); and Kildare in the Lullymore Bog (Track 2). Other wetland features identified included wooden platforms from the Derryville Bog, Co. Tipperary (Derryfadda 6, Derryfadda 9 and Derryfadda 214), and a hurdle in Newrath Kilkenny (Site 34).

Other site types dating to this Iron Age phase included the linear earthworks- the Dorsey, Co. Armagh, The Black Pig's Dyke, Co. Monaghan and Doon of Drumsna, burnt mounds, middens and spreads. Burnt mounds and associated pits and postholes were found in Balregan, Co. Louth; Cragbrien, Clare; Coolgarriv, Kerry; and Fermoy Wood, Cork. Two middens were recorded for this time period, one in Ballymullholland 1, Co. Derry) and the other in Mannin 1, Co. Galway. A charcoal rich spread in Ballynacraig Newry, Co. Down produced a date of 360–200 cal. BC.

Finds from settlement and enclosure sites during this phase of Iron Age activity included a bronze chisel, a bronze pin (stem) and bronze rings from the crannóg Kila 016, Lough Gara, Co. Sligo, some fragments of iron, a small iron 'strap', and glass beads were recovered from Haughey's Fort, Co. Armagh a flint, possible lithic debitage, a possible core and a retouched flint piercer from Carrickmines Great, Co. Dublin, an iron ring from a rubbish pit in Claristown 2, Co. Meath, an iron scissors, an iron knife, an iron arrowhead, a necklace of sea-shells, glass beads, stone artefacts, flint waste and retouched chert from Luffertan, Co. Sligo, three corroded ferrous objects, coarse undecorated pottery, possible glass slag,

flint flakes and a fragmentary leaf-shaped flint arrowhead from Ballycullen Site 3, Oldcourt, Co. Dublin, a gridded stone and sherds of a plain, flat-based, urn-like vessel from Ballyhenry, Rath 2, Co. Antrim, a fragment of a 'safety-pin' type fibula, pieces of worked flint, sherds of hand-made pottery from White Rocks, Co. Antrim, prehistoric pottery, half a chert bead and struck flint from Kerlogue, site 4/5, Co. Wexford), a sherd of possible coarse ware and waste flint from Lagavooreen, Site 17, Co. Meath, a purple glass bangle, two pieces of iron, a bronze fibula, and quartz fragments from the ditch fills at Rath na Ríogh, Co. Meath, a broken whetstone, prehistoric pottery, a broken saddle quern, a hone stone, a possible hammerstone and an undiagnostic split pebble of flint from Killydonoghoe AR 7 (Cork), a La Tène iron sword from the Mauve phase at Dún Ailinne (Kildare), two corroded iron objects from Maulane East 1, Co. Cork, and coarse pottery sherds from Ballynacraig, Newry, Co. Down.

Finds from metalworking sites included a miniature bronze socketed axe from Kilmullan, Co. Fermanagh (surface find), a complete iron socketed axehead, fragments of shattered blue glass, bronze and iron fragments, a crucible, and mould fragments from the pre-bank phase of Rath na Ríogh, Co. Meath), a metal ball (possibly of iron), a small ring of metal, and a piece of copper alloy (bronze) from Derryvorrigan, Co. Laois, four wooden vessels, prehistoric pottery and an Iron Age spiral-headed pin from the waterholes and linear ditches at Rath Site 27, Co. Meath, and a piece of a clay lid from Lisnagar Demesne, Co. Cork.

#### *6.3.4. Sites dating to the Late Iron Age*

There are dates from early phases (or possibly pre-construction) phases of ringforts including the first phase at Tully, Co. Antrim, a palisade trench and gullies at Dunsilly, Co. Antrim, the primary phase at Gransha, Co. Down, Tullylish, Co. Down, layers pre-dating the ringfort at Lisnaskea, Co. Fermanagh, the primary occupation layer at Reask, Co. Kerry, an early phase at Castletown Kilberry, Co. Meath, early activity at Cloongownagh, Co. Roscommon and from pre-ringfort phases at Mullaghbane, Co. Tyrone. A pre-motte phase of house construction was also found to date to this period at Balriggeran, Co. Louth.

A date within this phase was returned for a bank and enclosure on top of Lyles Hill (Antrim), a 50 m enclosure on top of Cathedral Hill, Co. Armagh, Ballybrowney Lower, Co. Cork[2], the later phase at Flemingtown, Co. Dublin, some features at Dún Ailinne, Co. Kildare), the first phase of the 50 m diameter enclosure at Millockstown, Co. Louth, features at Rath na Ríogh and Rath of the Synods, Tara, Co. Meath), the enclosure at Dathi's Mound, Rathcroghan, Co. Roscommon, late phase of occupation of the Navan Fort Site A ring ditch, a number of phases of activity at Clogher, Co. Tyrone and possibly Rathgall, Co. Wicklow.

The only evidence for crannogs being constructed at this time was returned from Teeshan, Co. Antrim, Lough Gara, Co. Sligo, and possibly Coolure Demesne, Co. Westmeath.

Other settlement evidence from this phase of the Iron Age includes features such as pits at Goodland, Co. Antrim, a hearth at Scotch Street, Co. Armagh, postholes and a hearth at Larne, Co. Antrim, a possible hearth at Clonmoney, Co. Clare, a pit associated with other settlement

evidence at Muckridge 1, Co. Cork, pits and postholes at Solder's Hill, Wattstown, Co. Derry, pits, hearths and postholes at the Brehon's Chair, Co. Dublin), Ballyvelly, Co. Kerry, pits including iron slag at Cloghermore, Co. Kerry, corn drying kilns at Marshes Upper, Area 17, Co. Louth, a cooking pit at Marshes Upper, Area 8, Co. Louth, kilns and pits at Colp West, Co. Meath, ditches at Chancellorsland, Co. Tipperary and features at Taghmon, Co. Wexford.

Metalworking was indicated at a number of sites such as Cloghermore, Co. Kerry, Knockbrack, Co. Kerry and Altanagh, Co. Tyrone. Burnt mounds at Ballymackeamore, Co. Limerick, Cloongownagh, Co. Roscommon, while trackways of this date were recorded at Valencia, Co. Kerry, Lullymore East, Co. Kildare, Clonsast Co. Offaly. Two kilns at Mell, Co. Louth that were part of a larger complex of kilns and bowl furnaces produced dates relating to this phase.

Deposits in the court tomb at Annaghmare, Co. Armagh, wedge tomb at Altar, Co. Cork, the tombs at Carrowmore 26, Co. Sligo and Grange West, Co. Sligo. Whilst a sod layer within the mound at Newgrange returned a date of AD 259–536 (UB-360).

In a number of cases dates associated with monuments do not clearly identify them with this period. These include a date of AD 92–339 (UB-3721) is from peat overlying the Claidh Dubh which is a terminus ante quem, a date of AD 256–416 (GrN-17511) returned from the base of the ditch and bank enclosing Reenascreena South, Co. Cork stone circle. A similar date was obtained from the upper fill of the ditch of Lissyviggeen, Co. Kerry. A date from the old sod layer at Narraghmore, Co. Kildare is a terminus post quem of AD 68–777 (P-2412) for construction at the site.



Finds include a single-sided bone comb and dumb-bell bead from Tully, Co. Antrim, coarse pottery at Larne, Co. Antrim, iron slag at Cathedral Hill, Co. Armagh, a copper alloy pin and chip of a polished stone axe at Clonmoney, Co. Clare, lithics, iron slag and a glass bead at Muckridge 1, Co. Cork, coarse pottery at Soldier's Hill, Wattstown, Co. Derry, iron slag at Cloghermore, Co. Kerry, iron slag and an iron blade at Knockbrack, Co. Kerry, blue glass beads, iron working at Reask, Co. Kerry, various finds including lithics, iron working debris, a copper alloy pin and lignite were recovered at Cloongownagh, Co. Roscommon, slag, a brooch and an iron point from Altanagh, Co. Tyrone, copper alloy pieces and pottery from Clogher, Co. Tyrone.

A number of observations can be made at this point. There is a clearer picture emerging of monument construction during this phase at key sites such as Tara, Rathcroghan and Clogher. Again, the broader picture from the settlement evidence reflects a reasonable geographic distribution. Settlements are small-scale, although they appear to rarely be enclosed although a significant number are succeeded by ringforts. Burnt mounds continue in use, at a very low frequency, although with no associated structures.

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## **8. Conclusions and Outlook**

As outlined in this report, the project team have brought this phase of the research to a successful conclusion, having produced a comprehensive database containing the available evidence for settlement in Ireland during the Iron Age. The project has established that there is now a considerable body of dated Iron Age sites which can inform us about where and how people lived during this period, and, will also form the basis for the study of broader themes such the relationship between environmental and cultural change and regionality. Furthermore, the project has significantly improved our potential understanding of the wider cultural backdrop of enigmatic sites such as the so-called Royal Sites, and, the problematic highly selective and regionally restricted artefact record.

The basis for this has been laid in form of the catalogue of sites appended to this report and the initial analysis of which has been presented in the previous pages. This initial phase of data collection and interpretation has already fundamentally changed the current state of knowledge of the chronological, regional, morphological and cultural parameters of the Irish Iron Age. This study clearly demonstrates how the grey literature can not just be transformed into new knowledge about the past, but can be employed to completely re-define and re-write such a significant episode of Irish prehistory. While this is certainly a situation that is somewhat unique to the Iron Age in Ireland, with its dearth of previously known vernacular sites, it nevertheless reinforces the necessity of the integration of similar new data into future studies.

At the same time this project has touched upon some issues which impact upon the potential to successfully deploy recently-generated evidence into new studies, such as: methods for representing data in site reports; dating strategies applied to

sites; the submission of site reports (and *Excavations Bulletin* summaries) prior to post-excavation analysis, a substantial issue when radiocarbon dating is the main method of establishing the chronological context of the site. While these are issues may have particularly impacted on our knowledge of the Irish Iron Age, the implications for the study of other periods may be not as obvious but similarly problematic. These issues require further consideration and exploration in a collaborative setting which may lead to an improvement in dating strategies, sample selection and documentation and licensing procedure as well as strategies of dealing with the issue of the integration of post-excavation analysis results in publication.

The archaeological data collated requires further detailed study which was outside the scope of this particular project. The consultation of the site reports for a detailed analysis of site characteristics, site morphologies, stratigraphy, and associations of radiocarbon dates, finds, residues and environmental information will shed further light on the period. The more detailed analysis of distributional patterns and the landscape setting of sites will further lay the basis for the discussion of issues of regionality, relationship between settlement and environment in the Iron Age and also allow an informed assessment of how recent recovery techniques have shaped the new archaeological record.

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Hyperlinks:

<http://www.acsltd.ie>

<http://www.aegisarchaeology.com>

<http://www.crds.ie>

<http://excavations.ie>

## **Appendix 1 – Graphs and Maps**

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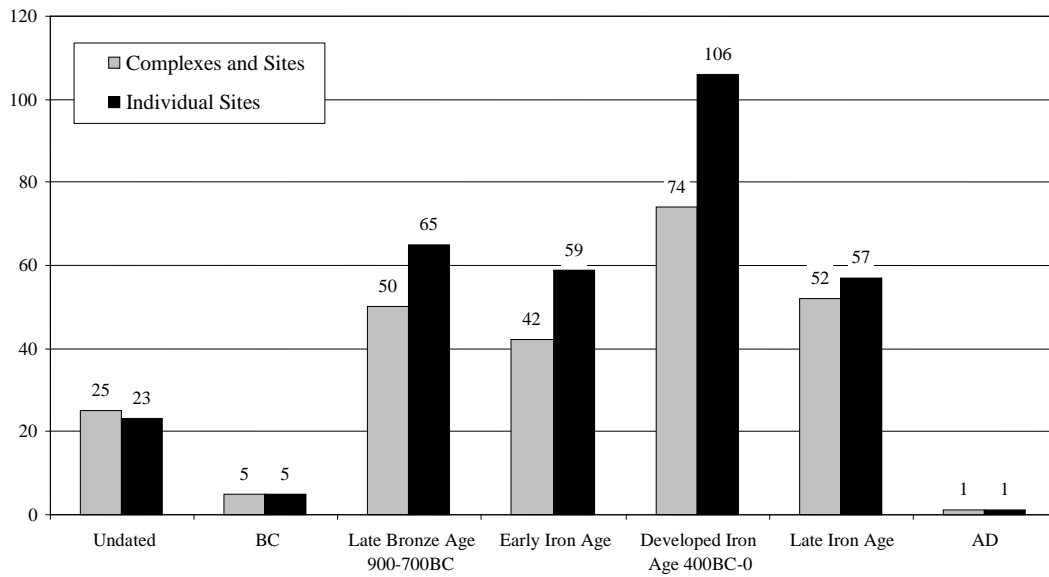
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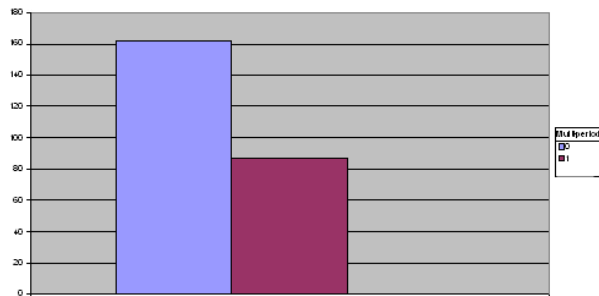
Map10: All Iron Age sites by classification

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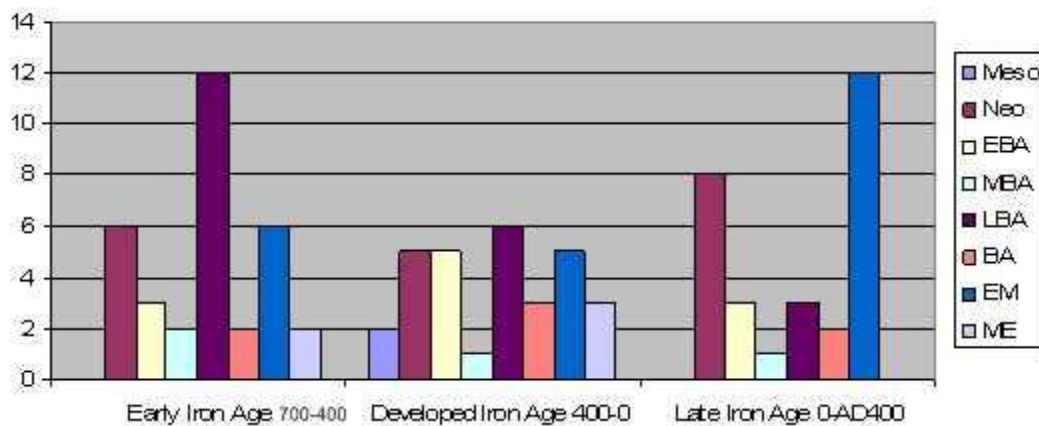
Map 13: Iron Age structures



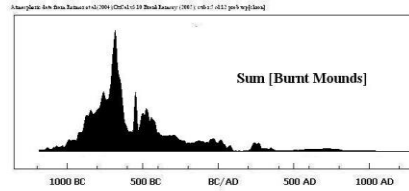
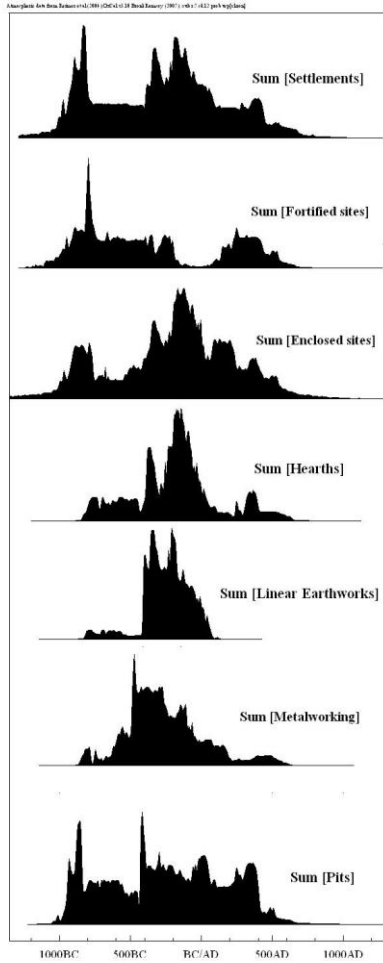
Graph 1: Number of Late Bronze Age and Iron Age sites



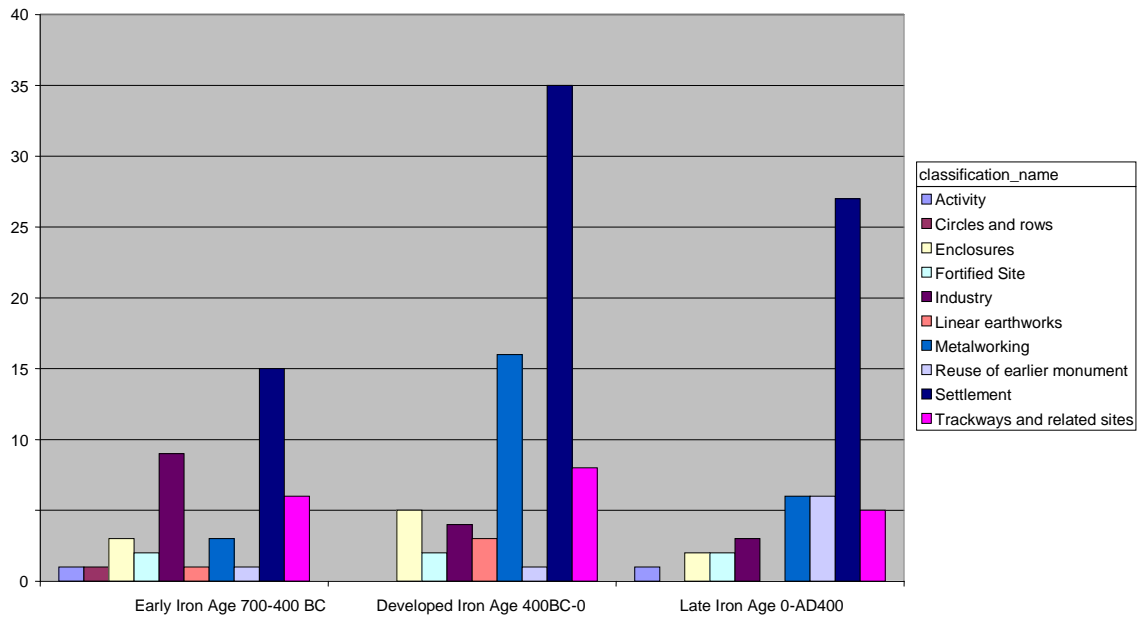
Graph 2: Number of Iron Age multi-period sites



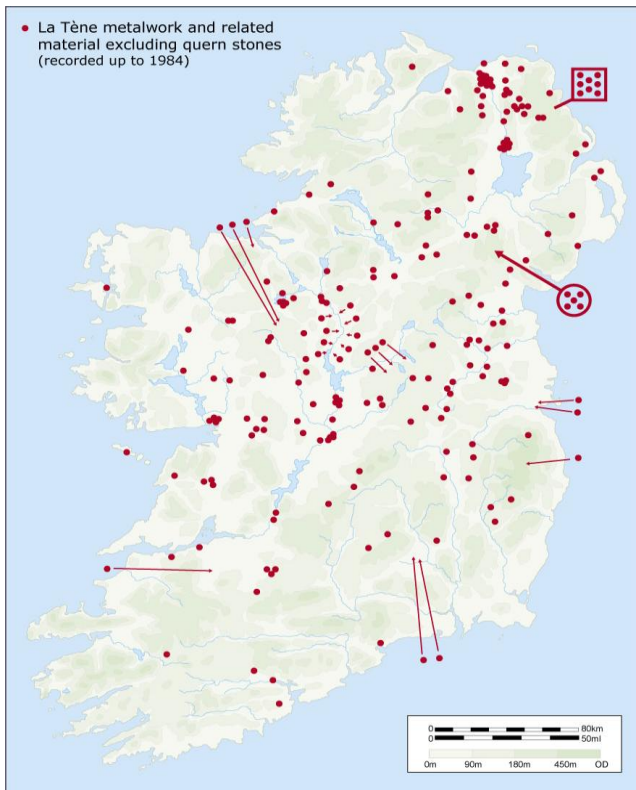
Graph 3: Multiperiod sites through the Iron Age and their associated phases



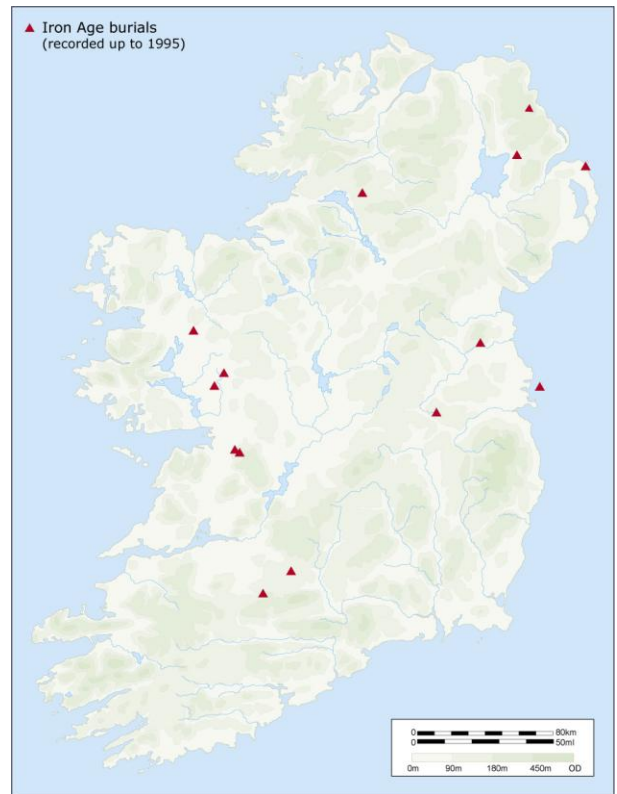
Graph 4: Sum graphs of radiocarbon dates for different site types dating to the Irish Late Bronze Age and Iron Age



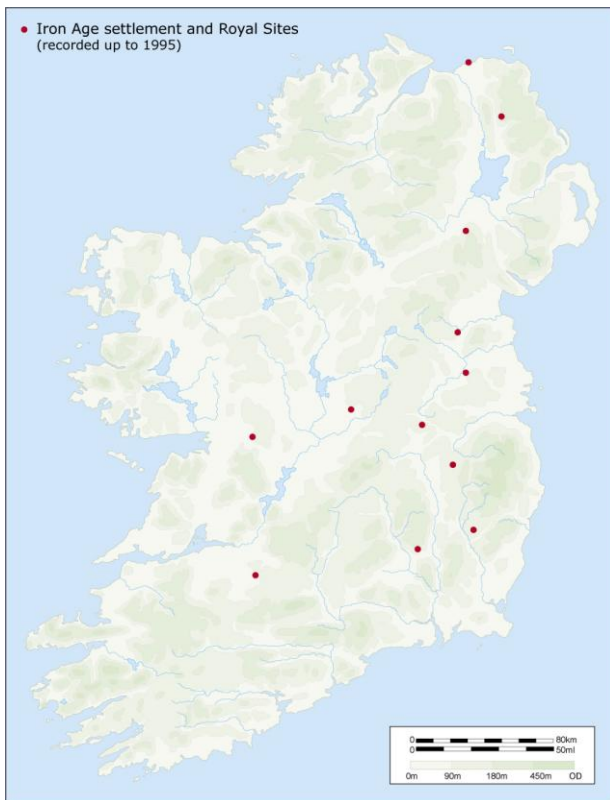
Graph 5: Iron Age site types



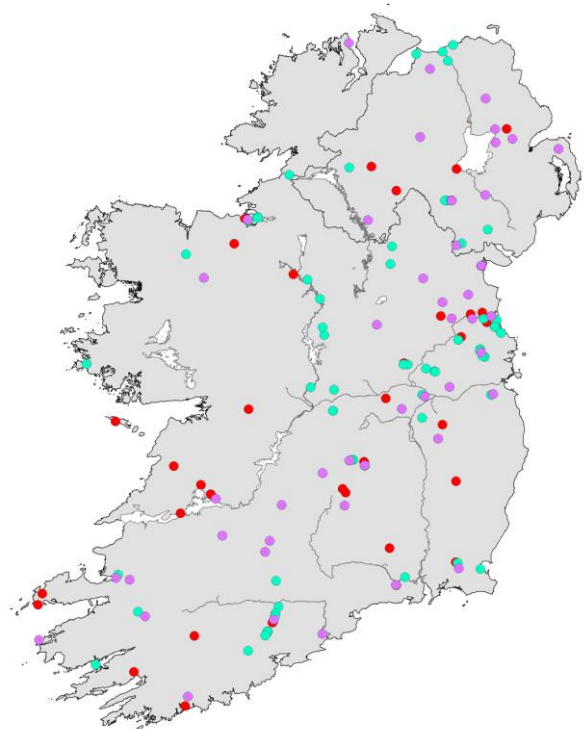
Map 1: After Raftery 1983, map 23, with additions



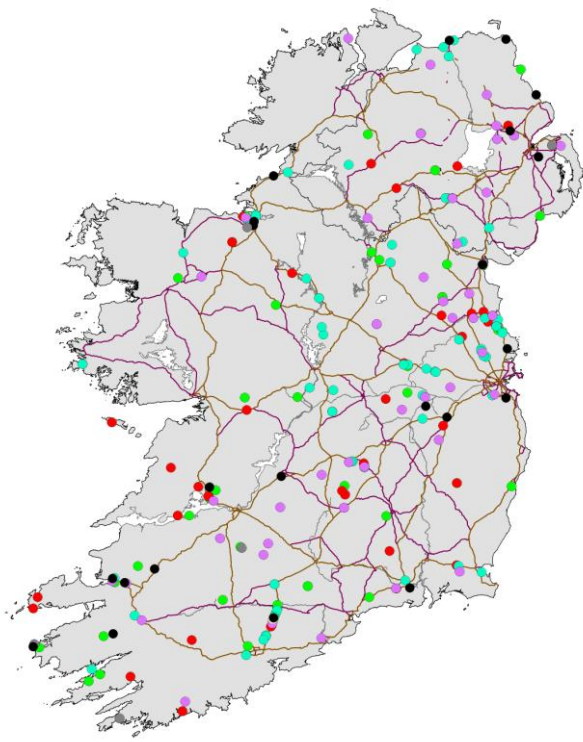
Map 1: After Raftery 1983, map 23



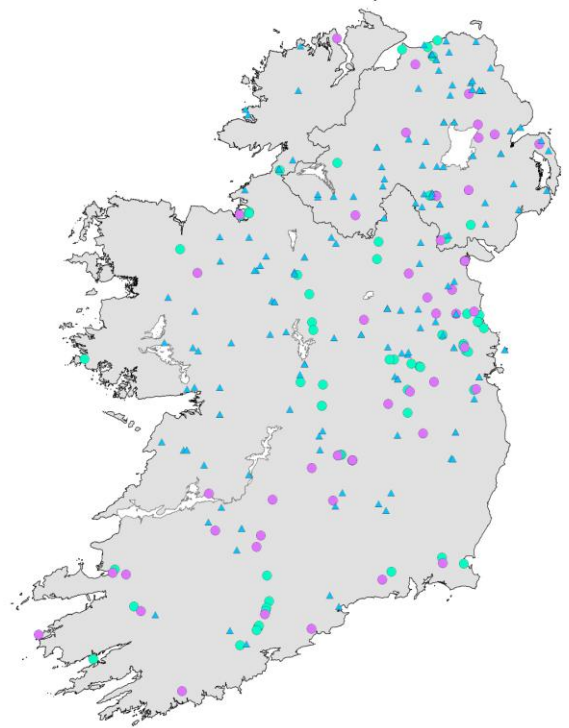
Map 3: Distribution of Iron Age settlement and Royal Sites after Raftery 1983, map 23



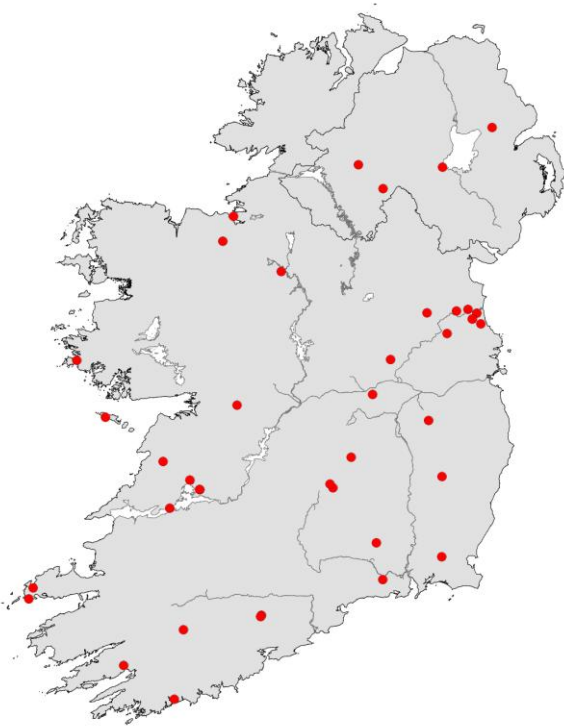
Map 4: Distribution of Iron Age sites recorded in this project



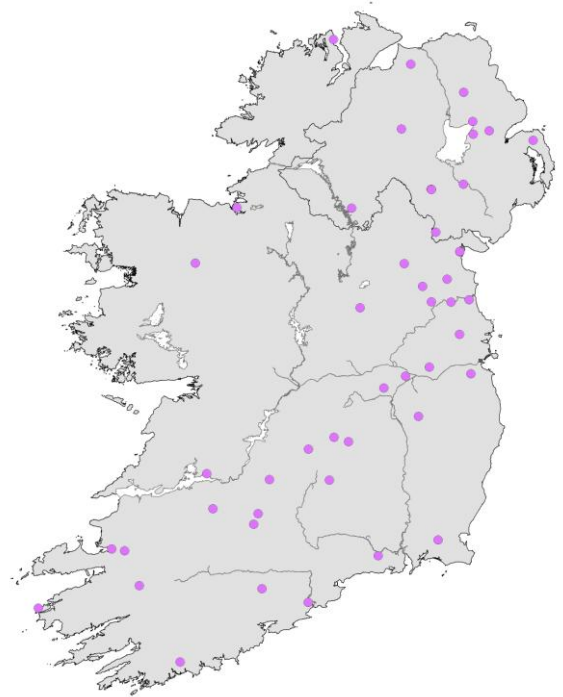
*Map 5: Distribution of Iron Age sites and recent NRA road schemes*



*Map 6: Distribution of La Tène artefacts and Developed and Late Iron Age sites*

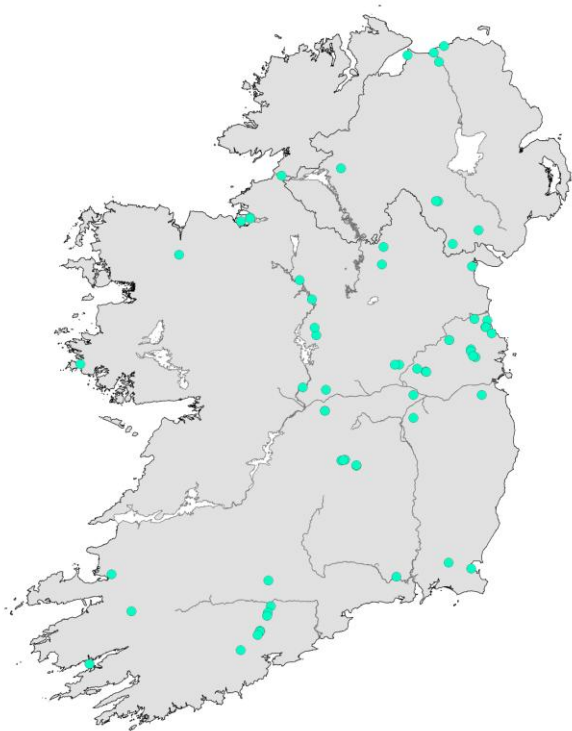


*Map 7: Early Iron Age sites*

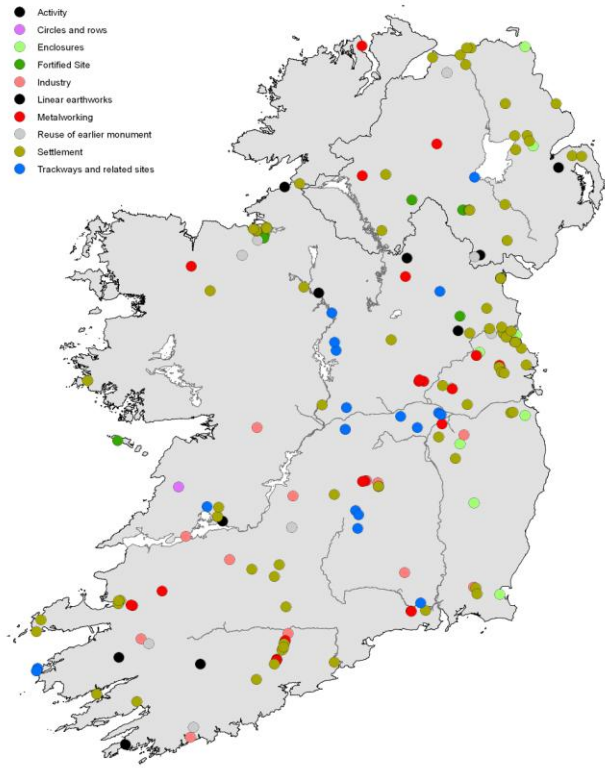


*Map 8: Developed Iron Age sites*

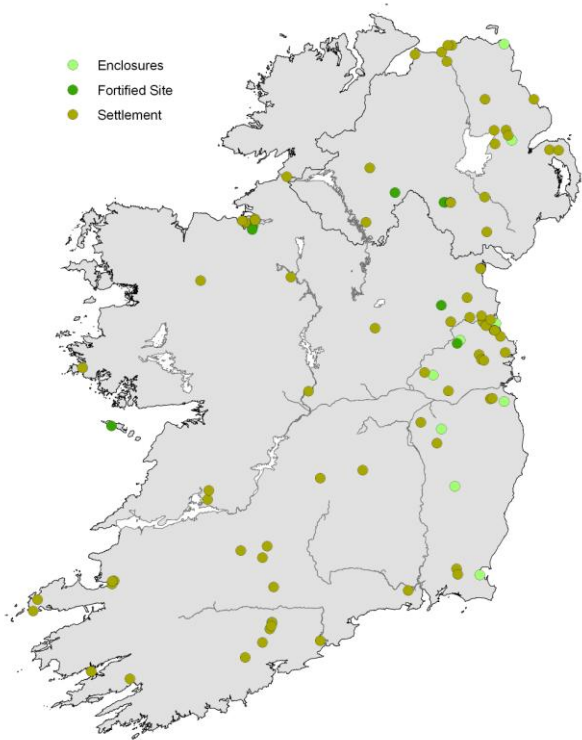




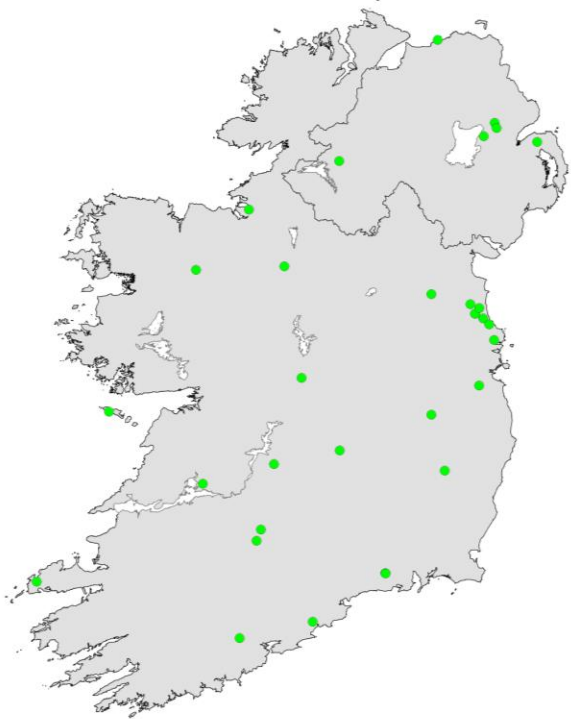
Map 9: Late Iron Age sites



Map 10: All sites by classification



Map 11: Iron Age enclosure and settlement sites



Map 12: Iron Age structures



<b>Townland</b>	<b>Other Name</b>	<b>County</b>
Adamstown	Adamstown 1	Waterford
Adamstown	Adamstown 2 and 2 ext	Waterford
Aghareagh West,	The Black Pig's Dyke, The Worm Ditch, The Black Pigs Race	Monaghan
Ahanaglogh- Graiguesh	Ahanaglogh-Graigueshoneen	Waterford
Altanagh	Altanagh	Tyrone
Altar	Altar	Cork
Annaghcorrib	Annaghcorrib, Garryduff bog	Galway
Annaghmare	Annaghmare	Armagh
Ardsallagh	Ardsallagh 2	Meath
Armagh	Armagh	Armagh
Aughinish Island	Aughinish Island	Limerick
Ballinaspig More	Ballinaspig More 5 (Part 4)	Cork
Ballincurra	Ballincurra	Limerick
Ballingayrou	Ballingayrou	Limerick
Ballinvinny North	Ballyvinny North AR 26	Cork
Ballybrowney Lower	Ballybrowney Lower (Part 2)	Cork
Ballyclogh	Ballynoe West, Ballyclogh, site 2	Cork
Ballycullen, Oldcourt	Ballycullen Site 3, Oldcourt	Dublin
Ballydavis	Ballydavis	Laois
Ballydavis	Ballydavis	Laois
Ballydavis	Ballydavis	Laois
Ballydrehid	Ballydrehid	Tipperary
Ballygalley Hill	Larne	Antrim
Ballyhenry	Ballyhenry, Rath 2	Antrim
Ballykilleen	Cloncreen Bog, Ballykilleen	Offaly
Ballymackeamore	Ballymackeamore	Limerick
Ballymacrea Lower	White Rocks	Antrim
Ballymullholland	Ballymullholland 1	Derry
Ballynacarrick	Ballynacarrick (ED Ballintra) 1 (Part 2)	Donegal
Ballynahina	Ballynahina 1	Cork
Ballynattin	Ballynattin	Wicklow
Ballyogan and Stepsid	Ballyogan and Stepside	Dublin
Ballyvelly	Ballyvelly	Kerry
Balregan	Balregan	Louth
Balrigan	Balrigan	Louth
Balrigan	Balrigan	Louth
Baltrasna	Baltrasna	Meath
Barnasallagh	Barnasallagh 1	Laois
Barrees	Barrees	Cork

Baunaghra	Baunaghra	Laois
Bay Farm	Bay Farm II	Antrim
Bay Farm	Bay Farm III	Antrim
Beaghmore	Beaghmore	Tyrone
Bray	Valentia Island	Kerry
Bray	Valentia Island	Kerry
Bray	Valentia Island	Kerry
Bricketstown	Bricketstown	Wexford
Broughal	Derrybrat bog, Track A	Offaly
Broughal	Derrybrat Bog, Track B	Offaly
Broughal	Derrybrat Bog, Track C	Offaly
Cahiracon	Cahiracon	Clare
Cahiracon	Cahiracon	Clare
Cahiracon	Cahiracon P	Clare
Caltragh	Caltragh (Carbury Barony), Caltragh Area 1C (Part 2)	Sligo
Camp	Camp	Kerry
Carrickmines Great	Carrickmines Great	Dublin
Carrigeendaniel	Carrigeendaniel	Kerry
Carrowgobbadagh	Fort William	Sligo
Carrowmore	Carrowmore 26	Sligo
Cashelkeelty	Cashelkeelty	Kerry
Castle Upton, Templepa	Castle Upton, Templepatrick	Antrim
Castleboy	Rath na Ríogh, Tara	Meath
Castleboy	Rath na Ríogh, Tara	Meath
Castleboy	Rath of the Synods, Tara.	Meath
Castleinch	Castleinch	Kilkenny
Castletown Kilberry	Castletown Kilberry	Meath
Cathedral Hill	Cathedral Hill	Armagh
Catstown	Catstown	Kilkenny
Caw	Caw	Derry
Chancellorsland	Chancellorsland	Tipperary
Cherryville	Cherryville Site 12	Kildare
Churchtown	Crossfinton Point	Wexford
Claidh Dubh	Claidh Dubh	Cork
Claristown	Claristown 2	Meath
Claristown	Claristown 3	Meath
Claristown	Claristown 4	Meath
Clogher	Clogher Demesne	Tyrone
Cloghers	Cloghers	Kerry
Clonad	Clonad, OF-CL00002	Offaly

Clonard or Folkstown G	Clonard or Folkstown Great	Dublin
Clondrohid	Clondrohid	Cork?
Clonmacnoise	Clonmacnoise	Offaly
Clonmoney	Clonmoney	Clare
Clonsast	Clonsast	Offaly
Cloonalour	Meadowland	Kerry
Cloongownagh	Cloongownagh	Roscommon
Cloongownagh	Cloongownagh	Roscommon
Coarha More, Valentia I	Coarha More, Valentia Island	Kerry
Colp West	Colp West	Meath
Colp West	Colp West	Meath
Cookstown	Cookstown	Meath
Cooleeny	Cooleeny 100, DER100	Tipperary
Cooleeny	Cooleeny 141, DER141	Tipperary
Cooleeny	Cooleeny 143, DER143	Tipperary
Cooleeny	Cooleeny 169, DER169	Tipperary
Cooleeny	Cooleeny 178, DER178	Tipperary
Cooleeny	Cooleeny 31, DER31	Tipperary
Cooleeny	Cooleeny 325, DER325	Tipperary
Cooleeny	Cooleeny 62, DER62	Tipperary
Coolfin	Coolfin 2	Laois
Coolgarriv	Coolgarriv	Kerry
Coolure Demesne	Coolure Demesne	Westmeath
Corbally	Corbally	Kildare
Corbally	Corbally	Kildare
Corlea and Derraghan	Corlea 1	Longford
Cragbrien	Cragbrien	Clare
Cragbrien	Cragbrien P	Clare
Crossnacreevy	Crossnacreevy	Down
Crossreagh West	Crossreagh West	Derry
Cuffsborough	Cuffsborough 4	Laois
Cuffsborough	Cuffsborough 5	Laois
Culleenamore	Culleenamore, Settlement 15A	Sligo
Curraghatoor	Curraghatoor	Tipperary
Curraheen	Curraheen 1 (part 4)	Cork
Curraheen	Curraheen 4 (Part 2)	Cork
Derraghan More	Derraghan More	Longford
Derrinsallagh	Derrinsallagh 4	Laois
Derrinsallagh	Derrinsallagh 5	Laois
Derryart	Derryart	Longford

Derryfadda	Derryfadda 13	Tipperary
Derryfadda	Derryfadda 201	Tipperary
Derryfadda	Derryfadda 203	Tipperary
Derryfadda	Derryfadda 206	Tipperary
Derryfadda	Derryfadda 208	Tipperary
Derryfadda	Derryfadda 209	Tipperary
Derryfadda	Derryfadda 210	Tipperary
Derryfadda	Derryfadda 214	Tipperary
Derryfadda	Derryfadda 215	Tipperary
Derryfadda	Derryfadda 6	Tipperary
Derryfadda	Derryfadda 9	Tipperary
Derryfadda, Killoran, C	Derryville Bog P	Tipperary
Derryloughan	Derryloughan	Tyrone
Derrymore Island	Lough Gara, Kila 021	Sligo
Derryoghil	Derryoghil 1	Longford
Derryoghil	Derryoghil 18	Longford
Derryoghil	Derryoghil 24	Longford
Derryoghil	Derryoghil 34	Longford
Derryoghil	Derryoghil 38	Longford
Derryoghil	Derryoghil 4	Longford
Derryoghil	Derryoghil 5	Longford
Derryoghil	Derryoghil Bog P	Longford
Derryville	Derryville	Tipperary
Derryvorrigan	Derryvorrigan 1	Laois
Donegore Hill	Donegore Hill	Antrim
Doon of Drumsna	Doon of Drumsna	Roscommon
Dorsy/Tullynavall	The Dorsey	Armagh
Drinnanstown South	Drinnanstown South	Kildare
Drombeg	Drombeg	Cork
Drombeg	Drombeg	Cork
Dromteewakeen	Dromteewakeen	Kerry
Drumbo	Drumbo	Cavan
Drumcalpin	Drumcalpin	Cavan
Drumcullaun	Drumcullaun	Clare
Dundalk	Marshes Upper, Area 16	Louth
Dundalk	Marshes Upper, Area 16	Louth
Dundalk	Marshes Upper, Area 17	Louth
Dundalk	Marshes Upper, Area 17	Louth
Dundalk	Marshes Upper, Area 17	Louth
Dundalk	Marshes Upper, Area 17	Louth

Dundalk	Marshes Upper, Area 17	Louth
Dundalk	Marshes Upper, Area 17 P	Louth
Dundalk	Marshes Upper, Area 8	Louth
Dundalk	Marshes Upper, Area 8	Louth
Dundalk	Marshes Upper, Area 9	Louth
Dundrum	Dundrum	Down
Dungeer	Dungeer	Wexford
Dunsilly	Dunsilly	Antrim
Edercloon	EDC10	Longford
Edercloon	EDC12	Longford
Edercloon	EDC19	Longford
Edercloon	EDC1c	Longford
Edercloon	EDC25	Longford
Edercloon	EDC26a	Longford
Edercloon	EDC27	Longford
Edercloon	EDC28	Longford
Edercloon	EDC31	Longford
Edercloon	EDC34	Longford
Edercloon	EDC37	Longford
Edercloon	EDC40	Longford
Edercloon	EDC44	Longford
Edercloon	EDC6	Longford
Edercloon	EDC7	Longford
Edercloon	EDC9	Longford
Edercloon	Edercloon C	Longford
Fahan	Dunbeg	Kerry
False Bay	False Bay	Galway
Fermoy	Fermoy	Cork
Fermoy	Fermoy 4	Cork
Fermoy	Fermoy Wood	Cork
Flemingtown	Flemingtown	Dublin
Galboly Lower	Galboly Lower	Antrim
Glen	Croaghaun	Sligo
Glengarriff	Poul Gorm	Cork
Goodland	Goodland	Antrim
Gortcorbies	Gortcorbies	Derry
Grange West	Grange West	Sligo
Gransha	Gransha	Down
Greeneenagh	Greeneenagh	Galway
Griffinstown	Griffinstown 3	Westmeath

Hardwood	Hardwood 3	Meath
Harlockstown	Harlockstown 19	Meath
Inch Island	Lough Gara, Kila 016	Sligo
Island MacHugh	Island MacHugh	Tyrone
Islandmagrath	Islandmagrath	Clare
Johnstown	Johnstown 1	Meath
Johnstowne	Johnstown 3	Meath
Kerlogue	Kerlogue, site 4/5	Wexford
Killeens	Killeens, Site 1	Cork
Killegland/Ballybin	Killegland/Ballybin, Site 22	Meath
Killemlly	Killemlly	Tipperary
Killoran	Killoran 16	Tipperary
Killoran	Killoran 18	Tipperary
Killoran	Killoran 18	Tipperary
Killoran	Killoran 18	Tipperary
Killoran	Killoran 226	Tipperary
Killoran	Killoran 234	Tipperary
Killoran	Killoran 246	Tipperary
Killoran	Killoran 248	Tipperary
Killoran	Killoran 26	Tipperary
Killoran	Killoran 301	Tipperary
Killoran	Killoran 306	Tipperary
Killoran	Killoran 312	Tipperary
Killoran	Killoran 314	Tipperary
Killoran	Killoran 315	Tipperary
Killoran	Killoran 69	Tipperary
Killoran	Killoran 75	Tipperary
Killoran	Killoran 75	Tipperary
Killoran	Killoran 75	Tipperary
Killulla	Killulla	Clare
Killulla	Killulla	Clare
Killydonoghoe	Killydonoghoe AR 7	Cork
Kilmanineeh West	Kilmaniheen West (Site AR03)	Kerry
Kilmashogue	Kilmashogue	Dublin
Kilmurvey, Inismor	Dún Aonghasa	Galway
Kilrussane	Kilrussane AR 27	Cork
Kilsharvan	Kilsharvan 16	Meath
Kilsharvan	Kilsharvan 4	Meath
Kilsharvan	Kilsharvan 5	Meath
Kilsmullan	Kilsmullan	Fermanagh

Kinnegad	Kinnegad 2	Westmeath
Knockaulin	Dún Ailinne P	Kildare
Knockaulin	Dún Ailinne, Mauve Phase	Kildare
Knockaulin	Dún Ailinne, Rose Phase	Kildare
Knockaulin	Dún Ailinne, White Phase	Kildare
Knockbrack	Knockbrack P	Kerry
Knockbrack	Knockbrack, Pit 3	Kerry
Knockbrack	Knockbrack, Pit 5	Kerry
Knockcommane	Knockcommane Site 4700.1b	Limerick
Knocknalappa	Knocknalappa	Clare
Knocknarea	Knocknarea, Hut 2	Sligo
Knockuregare	Knockuregare	Limerick
Knowth	Knowth	Meath
Knoxspark	Knoxspark	Sligo
Lack West	Lack West	Mayo
Lagavooreen	Lagavooreen, Site 17	Meath
Lagavooreen	Lagavooreen, Site 17	Meath
Leap	Leap 1	Laois
Leigh	Littleton Bog, Track A	Tipperary
Leigh	Littleton Bog, Track B	Tipperary
Lislackagh	Lislackagh	Mayo
Lismullin	Lismullin	Meath
Lisnagar Demesne	Lisnagar Demesne	Cork
Lisnagar Demesne	Lisnagar Demesne 1 (Part 2)	Cork
Lisnaskea	Lisdoo	Fermanagh
Lissyviggeen	Lissyviggeen	Kerry
Lixnaw	Clogher	Kerry
Lough Eskragh	Lough Eskragh P	Tyrone
Lough Eskragh	Lough Eskragh Site A	Tyrone
Lough Eskragh	Lough Eskragh Site C	Tyrone
Luffertan	Luffertan	Sligo
Lullybeg/Lullymore Eas	Lullymore East Bog	Kildare
Lullymore Bog	Lullymore Bog, Track 2	Kildare
Lusk	Lusk	Dublin
Lyracrumpane	Lyracrumpane	Kerry
Magheraboy	Magheraboy Area 2C (Part 2)	Sligo
Magheracar	Magheracar	Donegal
Magheracar	Magheracar	Donegal
Mannin	Mannin 2	Galway
Mannin Bay	Mannin 1(MN1)	Galway

Marshes Upper	Marshes Upper	Louth
Maulane East	Maulane East 1	Cork
Millockstown	Millockstown	Louth
Monanny	Monanny 1	Monaghan
Monanny	Monanny 1	Monaghan
Monganstown	Monganstown 1	Westmeath
Monknewtown	Monknewtown	Meath
Mooghaun South	Mooghaun Fort	Clare
Mount Sandel	Mount Sandel	Derry
Moynagh Lough	Moynagh Lough	Meath
Moyvalley	Moyvalley 1	Kildare
Muckerstown	Muckerstown	Meath
Muckridge	Muckridge 1	Cork
Mullaboy	Slievegore bog, Wall 20	Derry
Mullaghbane	Mullaghbane	Tyrone
Narraghmore	Narraghmore	Kildare
Navan	Navan Fort, Emain Macha P	Armagh
Navan	Navan Fort, Emain Macha P	Armagh
Navan	Navan Fort, Site A	Armagh
Navan	Navan Fort, Site B	Armagh
Navan	Navan Fort, Site C/Site A phase A	Armagh
Newgrange	Newgrange	Meath
Newrath	Newrath, Site 34	Kilkenny
Newry	Ballynacraig	Down
Ninch/Laytown	Ninch/Laytown	Meath
Parksgrove	Parksgrove 1	Kilkenny
Parksgrove	Parksgrove 2	Kilkenny
Parksgrove	Parksgrove 3	Kilkenny
Parksgrove	Parksgrove P	Kilkenny
Portrush	Hopefield Road, Portrush	Antrim
Raffin	Raffin Fort	Meath
Rahally	Rahally	Galway
Raheennamadra	Raheennamadra	Limerick
Rath	Rath, Site 27	Meath
Rath East	Rathgall	Wicklow
Rathcroghan	Dathi's Mound	Roscommon
Rath-Healy	Rath-Healy 2	Cork
Rathtinaun	Lough Gara	Sligo/Roscommon
Rathtinaun	Lough Gara P	Roscommon
Reanascreena South	Reanascreena South	Cork



Reask	Reask	Kerry
Ross	Lough Gara, Kila 046	Sligo
Rossan	Rossan 1	Meath
Rossan	Rossan 6	Meath
Scartbarry	Scartbarry 6	Cork
Scartbarry	Scartbarry 6	Cork
Scartbarry	Startbarry 3	Cork
Scotch Street	Scotch Street	Armagh
Scrabo	Scrabo	Down
Shallon	Shallon 1	Meath
Shanballyedmond	Shanballyedmond	Tipperary
Shannakea Beg	Shannakea Beg	Clare
Skahanagh North	Skahanagh North	Cork
Smithstown	Smithstown	Clare
Smithstown	Smithstown	Clare
Smithstown	Smithstown	Clare
Stag Park	Stagpark 1	Cork
Stamullin	Stamullin	Meath
Stepaside	Newtown Little, Stepside	Dublin
Stepaside	Newtown Little, Stepside	Dublin
Taghmon	Taghmon	Wexford
Taylorstrange	Brehon's Chair	Dublin
Teeshan	Teeshan	Antrim
Teltown	Knockans	Meath
Toberagnee	Lyles Hill	Antrim
Tonybaun	Tonybaun	Mayo
Toomore	Toomore	Cork
Tralee	Cloghermore	Kerry
Trantstown	Trantstown AR 29	Cork
Tray	Haughey's Fort	Armagh
Tullahedy	Tullahedy	Tipperary
Tully	Aldergrove	Antrim
Tully	Tully Lough	Monaghan
Tullyallen	Tullyallen	Louth
Tullylish	Tullylish	Down
Tumbeagh	Tumbeagh Bog	Offaly
Waterunder	Mell	Louth
Wattstown	Soldier's Hill, Wattstown	Derry
Williamstown	Williamstown	Waterford
Woodstown	Woodstown 6	Waterford

Youghal

AR25, Ballyvergan West

Cork



**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**   
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference**

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**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference**

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**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
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**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**   
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference**

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**Townland** Donegore Hill **Other Name** Donegore Hill **County** Antrim  
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**  Structure  
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference** Sheridan 2001,171-189.

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**Townland** Dunsilly **Other Name** Dunsilly **County** Antrim  
**SMR**  **NGR** J141889 **Classification**  Hearth  
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference** McNeill 1974, 8-9; McNeill 1975-76, 6-9; Pearson 1979, 278; Warner, Mallory and Baillie 1990, 47; McNeill, 1991-2, 78-112.

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**Townland** Galboly Lower **Other Name** Galboly Lower **County** Antrim  
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**  Field wall  
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference** Hartwell 1987, 10.

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**Townland** Goodland **Other Name** Goodland **County** Antrim  
**SMR**  **NGR** D200413 **Classification**  Enclosure  
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference** Olson and Broecker 1961, 141-175; Smith, Pearson and Pilcher 1971a, 108.

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**Townland** Portrush **Other Name** Hopefield Road, Portrush **County** Antrim  
**SMR**  **NGR** not exact si **Classification**  Structure  
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference** <http://www.acsltd.ie>.

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**Townland** Teeshan **Other Name** Teeshan **County** Antrim  
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**  Crannóg  
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference** Smith, Pearson and Pilcher 1970, 291-297.

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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**   
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference**

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**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference**

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**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference**

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**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
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**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference**

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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**   
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference**

2004, 41-49.

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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
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**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference** 

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**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference** 

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**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference** 

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**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference** 

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**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference** 

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**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference**

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**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference**

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**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference**

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**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference**

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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**   
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference**

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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**   
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference**

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**Townland** Cahiracon **Other Name** Cahiracon P **County** Clare  
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification** Fulacht fiadh  
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference** Dennehy and Macleod 2007, 184-186, no.119; Dennehy and Madigan 2007, 186-188, no.120; Dennehy 2007 188-189, no.122a; Dennehy and Sutton 2007, 190-1, no. 122c.

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**Townland** Clonmoney **Other Name** Clonmoney **County** Clare  
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification** Deposits  
**Director** Deidre Murphy **Company**  **Licence Number** 01E0242  
**Reference** Murphy 2003, 13-14.

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**Townland** Cragbrien **Other Name** Cragbrien **County** Clare  
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification** Fulacht fiadh  
**Director** Graham Hull **Company**  **Licence Number** 02E1299  
**Reference** Hull 2007, 203-4, no. 156.

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**Townland** Cragbrien **Other Name** Cragbrien P **County** Clare  
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**   
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference** Hull 2007, 202-204, nos. 153, 154, 155, 156.

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**Townland** Drumcullaun **Other Name** Drumcullaun **County** Clare  
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification** Post row  
**Director** Ellen O'Carroll **Company**  **Licence Number** 97E348  
**Reference** O'Carroll 1998, 6.

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**Townland** Islandmagrath **Other Name** Islandmagrath **County** Clare  
**SMR**  **NGR** Centroid on **Classification** Trackway  
**Director** Aidan O'Sullivan **Company**  **Licence Number** 04E0738  
**Reference** O'Sullivan 1995, 8-11; Brindley and Lanting 1998, 45-67.

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**Townland** Killulla **Other Name** Killulla **County** Clare  
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification** Fulacht fiadh  
**Director** Deirdre Murphy **Company**  **Licence Number** 01E0342  
**Reference** Murphy 2003d, 18.

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**Townland** Killulla **Other Name** Killulla **County** Clare  
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification** House  
**Director** Deirdre Murphy **Company**  **Licence Number** 01E0022  
**Reference** Murphy 2003c, 17-18.

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**Townland** Knocknalappa **Other Name** Knocknalappa **County** Clare  
**SMR** 42:117 **NGR** Centroid on **Classification** Wooden platform  
**Director** Aidan O'Sullivan **Company**  **Licence Number** E116  
**Reference** Grogan, O'Sullivan, O'Carroll and Hagen 1999, 111-123.

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**Townland** Mooghaun South **Other Name** Mooghaun Fort **County** Clare  
**SMR** 42:73 **NGR** R408706 **Classification** Hillfort  
**Director** Eoin Grogan **Company**  **Licence Number** 92E0093  
**Reference** Grogan 1994, no. 12; Grogan 1995, 57-61; Grogan 1999, 125-130.

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**Townland** Shannakea Beg **Other Name** Shannakea Beg **County** Clare  
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification** Fulacht fiadh  
**Director** Edmond O'Donovan **Company**  **Licence Number** 02E0087  
**Reference** O'Donovan 2007, 216, no.201.

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**Townland** Smithstown **Other Name** Smithstown **County** Clare  
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification** Fulacht fiadh  
**Director** Deirdre Murphy **Company**  **Licence Number** 01E0522  
**Reference** Murphy 2003e, 25.

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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**   
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference** 

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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**   
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference** 

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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
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**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference** 

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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
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**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference** 

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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**   
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference** 

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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**   
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number** 

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Reference NRA database.

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Townland Ballyclogh Other Name Ballynoe West, Ballyclogh, s County Cork

SMR NGR Centroid on Classification Fulacht fiadh

Director Company Licence Number

Reference Brindley, Lanting, and Mook 1990, 26.

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Townland Ballynahina Other Name Ballynahina 1 County Cork

SMR NGR Classification Fulacht fiadh

Director Annette Quinn, Company Licence Number 03E1186

Reference NRA database.

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Townland Barrees Other Name Barrees County Cork

SMR NGR Centroid on Classification Fulacht fiadh

Director William O'Brien Company Licence Number 02E0914

Reference O'Brien 2004, 61.

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Townland Claidh Dubh Other Name Claidh Dubh County Cork

SMR NGR N702974 Classification Trackway

Director Martin Doody Company Licence Number 93E0122

Reference Doody 1995, 12-38; Doody 1996, 22.

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Townland Curraheen Other Name Curraheen 1 (part 4) County Cork

SMR NGR Classification Hearths and pits

Director Ed Danaher Company Licence Number 01E1209

Reference NRA database.

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Townland Curraheen Other Name Curraheen 4 (Part 2) County Cork

SMR NGR Classification Pit

**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference**

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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**   
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference**

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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
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**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**

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**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference** 

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**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference** 

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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
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**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference** 

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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**   
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference** 

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**Townland** Maulane East **Other Name** Maulane East 1 **County** Cork  
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification** Pit  
**Director** Aidan O'Connell **Company**  **Licence Number** 03E1286  
**Reference** NRA database.

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**Townland** Muckridge **Other Name** Muckridge 1 **County** Cork  
**SMR**  **NGR** 208370 79 **Classification** Pit  
**Director** Daniel Noonan, **Company**  **Licence Number** 01E0429  
**Reference** Noonan 2003a, 18; NRA database.

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**Townland** Rath-Healy **Other Name** Rath-Healy 2 **County** Cork  
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification** Pit  
**Director** Deirdre Murphy **Company**  **Licence Number** 03E1475  
**Reference** NRA database.

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**Townland** Reanascreena South **Other Name** Reanascreena South **County** Cork  
**SMR**  **NGR** Centroid on **Classification** Reuse of megalithic monument  
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference** O'Brien 1992, 11-35.

---

**Townland** Scartbarry **Other Name** Scartbarry 6 **County** Cork  
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification** Fulacht fiadh  
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number** A014/002  
**Reference** Eachtra Archaeological Projects.

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**Townland** Scartbarry **Other Name** Scartbarry 6 **County** Cork  
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification** Fulacht fiadh  
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference** Eachtra Archaeological Projects.

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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**   
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference**

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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**   
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference**

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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**   
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference**

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**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**   
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference**

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**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference**

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**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference**

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**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**

**Reference**

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**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**

**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**

**Reference**

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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**

**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**

**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**

Reference Warner and Brannon 1985, 193-198.

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Townland Mullaboy Other Name Slievogore bog, Wall 20 County Derry

SMR NGR C532640 Classification Field wall

Director Company Licence Number

Reference Williams 1981-82, 29-46.

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Townland Wattstown Other Name Soldier's Hill, Wattstown County Derry

SMR NGR N86203090 Classification Pit

Director Tim Stevens Company Licence Number AE/04/114

Reference Stevens 2007, 78.

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Townland Ballynacarrick Other Name Ballynacarrick (ED Ballintra) County Donegal

SMR NGR Classification Hearth

Director Fintan Walsh Company Licence Number 04E0015

Reference NRA database.

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Townland Magheracar Other Name Magheracar County Donegal

SMR 106:11, 12, 13, 14 NGR G795588 Classification Stone platform

Director Christopher Read Company Licence Number 01E0683

Reference Read 2003, 68-69.

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Townland Magheracar Other Name Magheracar County Donegal

SMR NGR cf other ma Classification Linear earthwork

Director Billy Quinn Company Licence Number 03E1013

Reference Quinn 2006, 94.

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Townland Crossnacreevy Other Name Crossnacreevy County Down

SMR NGR J396 702 Classification Occupational material

**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**

**Reference**

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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**

**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**

**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**

**Reference**

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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**

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**Reference**

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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**

**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**

**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**

**Reference**

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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**

**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**

**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**

**Reference**

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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**

**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**  Structure   
**Director**  Ellinor Larsson **Company**  **Licence Number**  02E1473  
**Reference**  Larsson 2006, 175-6, no. 651; Ó Drisceoil forthcoming, 14.

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**Townland**  Ballyogan and Stepasid **Other Name**  Ballyogan and Stepaside **County**  Dublin  
**SMR**  21:1 **NGR**  **Classification**  Enclosure  
**Director**  Martin Reid **Company**  **Licence Number**  97E467  
**Reference**  Reid 1998, 24.

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**Townland**  Carrickmines Great **Other Name**  Carrickmines Great **County**  Dublin  
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**  House  
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference**  Ó Drisceoil forthcoming.

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**Townland**  Clonard or Folkstown G **Other Name**  Clonard or Folkstown Great **County**  Dublin  
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**  Hearth  
**Director**  Emmet Byrnes **Company**  **Licence Number**  02E0298  
**Reference**  Byrnes 2007b, 217-218, no. 494, fig. II.36.

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**Townland**  Flemingtown **Other Name**  Flemingtown **County**  Dublin  
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**  Enclosure  
**Director**  Emmet Byrnes **Company**  **Licence Number**  02E0297  
**Reference**  Byrnes 2007a, 219- 220, no. 593, fig. II.38.

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**Townland**  Kilmashogue **Other Name**  Kilmashogue **County**  Dublin  
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**  Reuse of megalithic monument  
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference**  Brindley and Lanting 1991/92, 24; Hedges, Housley, Ramsey and Van Klinken 1993, 315.

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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**   
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference** 

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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**   
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference** 

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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**   
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference** 

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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
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**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference** 

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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
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**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference** 

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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
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**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference** 

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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
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**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference**

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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**   
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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**   
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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**   
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**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**   
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference**

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**Townland** Carrigeendaniel **Other Name** Carrigeendaniel **County** Kerry  
**SMR**  **NGR** Centroid on **Classification** Hearths and pits  
**Director** Karl Brady **Company**  **Licence Number** 00E0265  
**Reference** Brady 2002, 142-143.

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**Townland** Cashelkeelty **Other Name** Cashelkeelty **County** Kerry  
**SMR**  **NGR** Centroid on **Classification** Stone circle  
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference** Lynch 1981, 66, 85.

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**Townland** Cloghers **Other Name** Cloghers **County** Kerry  
**SMR**  **NGR** Centroid on **Classification** Pit and stake or postholes  
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference** Unpublished Eachtra Archaeological Projects.

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**Townland** Cloonalour **Other Name** Meadowland **County** Kerry  
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification** Pit and stake or postholes  
**Director** Simon Ó Faoláin **Company**  **Licence Number** 01E1119  
**Reference** Ó Faoláin 2004, 224-5.

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**Townland** Coarha More, Valentia I **Other Name** Coarha More, Valentia Islan **County** Kerry  
**SMR**  **NGR** V379737 **Classification** Structure  
**Director** Alan Hayden **Company**  **Licence Number** 93E0120  
**Reference** Hayden 1994, no.120; O'Sullivan and Sheehan 1996, 397-8.

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**Townland** Coolgarriv **Other Name** Coolgarriv **County** Kerry  
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification** Fulacht fiadh  
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**



Reference

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Townland  Other Name  County

SMR  NGR  Classification

Director  Company  Licence Number

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Townland  Other Name  County

SMR  NGR  Classification

Director  Company  Licence Number

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Townland  Other Name  County

SMR  NGR  Classification

Director  Company  Licence Number

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Townland  Other Name  County

SMR  NGR  Classification

Director  Company  Licence Number

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Townland  Other Name  County

SMR  NGR  Classification

Director  Company  Licence Number

Reference

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Townland  Other Name  County

SMR  NGR  Classification

**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference**

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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**   
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference**

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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
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**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
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**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**   
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**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
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**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
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**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**

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Townland  Other Name  County

SMR  NGR  Classification

Director  Company  Licence Number

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Townland  Other Name  County

SMR  NGR  Classification

Director  Company  Licence Number

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Townland  Other Name  County

SMR  NGR  Classification

Director  Company  Licence Number

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Townland  Other Name  County

SMR  NGR  Classification

Director  Company  Licence Number

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Townland  Other Name  County

SMR  NGR  Classification

Director  Company  Licence Number

Reference

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Townland  Other Name  County

SMR  NGR  Classification

**Director** Anne M. Lennon **Company**  **Licence Number** E2193  
**Reference** Unpublished Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd.

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**Townland** Leap **Other Name** Leap 1 **County** Laois  
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification** Bowl furnace  
**Director** Eamonn Cotter **Company**  **Licence Number** E2131  
**Reference** Unpublished Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd.

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**Townland** Aughinish Island **Other Name** Aughinish Island **County** Limerick  
**SMR**  **NGR** R285535 **Classification** Stone fort  
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference** Kelly 1974, 21.

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**Townland** Ballincurra **Other Name** Ballincurra **County** Limerick  
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification** Structure  
**Director** Kate Tylor **Company**  **Licence Number** 02E0470  
**Reference** Taylor 2007a, 237-238, no. 1080.

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**Townland** Ballingayroure **Other Name** Ballingayroure **County** Limerick  
**SMR**  **NGR** Centroid on **Classification** Ditch  
**Director** Brian Halpin **Company**  **Licence Number** 02E0517  
**Reference** Halpin 2007a, 242-244, no. 1088a, fig. II.53.

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**Townland** Ballymackeamore **Other Name** Ballymackeamore **County** Limerick  
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification** Fulacht fiadh  
**Director** Brian Halpin **Company**  **Licence Number** 02E0526  
**Reference** Halpin 2007b, 247-248, no. 1100, fig. II.57.

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**Townland** Knockcommane **Other Name** Knockcommane Site 4700.1 **County** Limerick



**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**   
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference** 

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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**   
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference** 

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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**   
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference** 

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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**   
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference** 

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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**   
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**   
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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**   
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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**   
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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
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Townland  Other Name  County   
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Townland  Other Name  County   
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Townland  Other Name  County   
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Director  Company  Licence Number   
Reference

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Townland  Other Name  County   
SMR  NGR  Classification   
Director  Company  Licence Number

Reference Cultural Resource and Development Services Ltd.

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Townland Edercloon Other Name Edercloon C County Longford

SMR NGR Centroid on Classification Trackway

Director Company Licence Number

Reference Moore and O'Dowd 2007, 34-35.

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Townland Balregan Other Name Balregan County Louth

SMR NGR Classification Pit and stake or postholes

Director Company Licence Number

Reference Roycroft, 2006, 9.

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Townland Balriggeran Other Name Balriggeran County Louth

SMR NGR Classification Kiln

Director Company Licence Number

Reference Roycroft 2006, 9.

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Townland Balriggeran Other Name Balriggeran County Louth

SMR NGR Classification Structure

Director Company Licence Number

Reference Roycroft 2006, 9.

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Townland Dundalk Other Name Marshes Upper, Area 16 County Louth

SMR NGR Classification Stack furnace

Director Matt Mossop Company Licence Number 02E0201

Reference Mossop 2004a, 375-378; Mossop 2004c, 379-380.

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Townland Dundalk Other Name Marshes Upper, Area 16 County Louth

SMR NGR Classification Stack furnace

**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference** 

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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**   
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**   
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference** 

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**Townland** Baltrasna **Other Name** Baltrasna **County** Meath  
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification** Pit  
**Director** Donal Fallon **Company**  **Licence Number** 03E1354 ext  
**Reference** Fitzgerald, 2006, 131; Fallon 2007, 287-288.

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**Townland** Castleboy **Other Name** Rath na Ríogh, Tara **County** Meath  
**SMR** 31:33 **NGR**  **Classification** Furnace  
**Director** Helen Roche **Company**  **Licence Number** 97E0300  
**Reference** Roche 1998, 139; Roche, 1999, 18-30; Roche 2002, 19-82.

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**Townland** Castleboy **Other Name** Rath na Ríogh, Tara **County** Meath  
**SMR** 31:33 **NGR**  **Classification** Enclosure  
**Director** Helen Roche **Company**  **Licence Number** 97E0300  
**Reference** Roche 1998, 139; Roche 1999, 18-30; Roche 2002, 19-82.

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**Townland** Castleboy **Other Name** Rath of the Synods, Tara. **County** Meath  
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification** Enclosure  
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference** Waddell 1998b, 330.

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**Townland** Castletown Kilberry **Other Name** Castletown Kilberry **County** Meath  
**SMR**  **NGR** N 8763 729 **Classification** Occupational material  
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference** Moore 1989, 21-29.

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**Townland** Claristown **Other Name** Claristown 2 **County** Meath  
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification** Settlement  
**Director** Ian Russell **Company**  **Licence Number** 01E0039  
**Reference** Russell, Massop and Corcoran 2002, 23-31; Russell 2003b, 288-9.

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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**   
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference** 

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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
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Townland  Other Name  County

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Townland  Other Name  County

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**Reference**

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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**   
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**

Reference Hakansson 1981, 384-403; Burenhult 1984, 73-97.

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Townland Inch Island Other Name Lough Gara, Kila 016 County Sligo

SMR NGR Classification Crannóg

Director Company Licence Number

Reference Fredengren 2002, 185, 44 (appendix).

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Townland Knocknarea Other Name Knocknarea, Hut 2 County Sligo

SMR NGR G626347 Classification Enclosure

Director Company Licence Number

Reference Hakansson 1981, 402; Bergh, 1995, 237-8.

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Townland Knoxspark Other Name Knoxspark County Sligo

SMR NGR G672287 Classification Promotory fort

Director Company Licence Number

Reference Mount 1994, 22-23.

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Townland Luffertan Other Name Luffertan County Sligo

SMR NGR Centroid on Classification Hearth, pits and stake or posth

Director Company Licence Number

Reference Warner, Mallory and Baillie 1990, 49; Burenhult 1984, 98-109.

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Townland Magheraboy Other Name Magheraboy Area 2C (Part 2) County Sligo

SMR NGR Classification Structure

Director Ed Danaher Company Licence Number 03E0538

Reference NRA database.

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Townland Ross Other Name Lough Gara, Kila 046 County Sligo

SMR NGR Centroid on Classification Crannóg

Director  Company  Licence Number   
Reference

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Townland  Other Name  County   
SMR  NGR  Classification   
Director  Company  Licence Number   
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Townland  Other Name  County   
SMR  NGR  Classification   
Director  Company  Licence Number   
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Director  Company  Licence Number   
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Director  Company  Licence Number   
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Director  Company  Licence Number   
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Townland  Other Name  County

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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
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**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**   
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference**

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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**   
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference**

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**Townland** Killoran **Other Name** Killoran 18 **County** Tipperary  
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification** Causeway  
**Director** Tim Coughlan and Paul Stevens **Company**  **Licence Number** 96E203  
**Reference** Coughlan and Stevens 2005, 247- 254, figs. 10.29-10.39, plates 4.1 and 14.4.

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**Townland** Killoran **Other Name** Killoran 226 **County** Tipperary  
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification** Trackway  
**Director** Paul Stevens **Company**  **Licence Number** 96E0298ext  
**Reference** Stevens 1998d, 168; Steven 2005d, 259-263, figs 10.44 and 10.45.

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**Townland** Killoran **Other Name** Killoran 234 **County** Tipperary  
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification** Trackway  
**Director** Sarah Cross **Company**  **Licence Number** 97E0160  
**Reference** Cross 1998a, 169-70; Cross May 2005c, 265, fig 10.48.

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**Townland** Killoran **Other Name** Killoran 246 **County** Tipperary  
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification** Trackway  
**Director** Paul Stevens **Company**  **Licence Number** 96E0298ext  
**Reference** Stevens 1998c, 167-8.

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**Townland** Killoran **Other Name** Killoran 248 **County** Tipperary  
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification** Trackway  
**Director** Paul Stevens **Company**  **Licence Number** 96E0298ext  
**Reference** Stevens 1998f, 168; Stevens 2005e, 271-272, figs. 10.57-10.58.

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**Townland** Killoran **Other Name** Killoran 26 **County** Tipperary  
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification** Fulacht fiadh  
**Director** Paul Stevens **Company**  **Licence Number** 97E372

**Reference** Stevens 2005g, 304-305, fig.11.16 and 11.24

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**Townland** Killoran **Other Name** Killoran 301 **County** Tipperary

**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification** Trackway

**Director** Paul Stevens **Company**  **Licence Number** 96E0298ext

**Reference** Stevens 1998e, 168; Stevens 2005f, 275-276, fig. 10.64.

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**Townland** Killoran **Other Name** Killoran 306 **County** Tipperary

**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification** Trackway

**Director** Paul Stevens **Company**  **Licence Number** 96E0298ext

**Reference** Stevens 1998a, 167; Stevens 2005b, 278-279, figs. 10.58 and 10.67; plate 4.3.

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**Townland** Killoran **Other Name** Killoran 312 **County** Tipperary

**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification** Trackway

**Director** Sarah Cross **Company**  **Licence Number** 97E0160

**Reference** Cross 1998c, 170; Cross May 2005a, 279-280.

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**Townland** Killoran **Other Name** Killoran 314 **County** Tipperary

**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification** Trackway

**Director** John Ó Néill **Company**  **Licence Number** 97E0158

**Reference** Gowen 1997, 27-29; Ó Néill 1998, 164; Stevens 1998a, 167; Stevens 1998b, 167; Ó Néill 2005, 280-281, fig. 10.69.

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**Townland** Killoran **Other Name** Killoran 315 **County** Tipperary

**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification** Trackway

**Director** Sarah Cross **Company**  **Licence Number** 97E0160

**Reference** Cross 1998d, 170; Cross May 2005b, 281-282, fig. 10.70; plate 4.4.

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**Townland** Killoran **Other Name** Killoran 69 **County** Tipperary

**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification** Trackway

**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference**

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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**   
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
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**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**

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**Townland**  **Other Name**  **County**   
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**   
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference**

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**Townland** Adamstown **Other Name** Adamstown 2 and 2 ext **County** Waterford  
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification** Metalworking  
**Director** Ian Russell **Company**  **Licence Number** 03E1216  
**Reference** NRA database.

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**Townland** Ahanaglogh- Graiguesh **Other Name** Ahanaglogh-Graigueshoneen **County** Waterford  
**SMR**  **NGR** Centroid on **Classification** Fulacht fiadh  
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference** Unpublished Eachtra Archaeological Projects Ltd

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**Townland** Williamstown **Other Name** Williamstown **County** Waterford  
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification** Enclosure  
**Director** Caitriona Gleeson **Company**  **Licence Number** 03E1755  
**Reference** Gleeson 2006, 516-517.

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**Townland** Woodstown **Other Name** Woodstown 6 **County** Waterford  
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification**   
**Director** Ian Russell **Company**  **Licence Number** 02E0441  
**Reference** O'Brien and Russell 2004, 111-124.

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**Townland** Coolure Demesne **Other Name** Coolure Demesne **County** Westmeath  
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification** Crannóg  
**Director** Aidan O'Sullivan **Company**  **Licence Number** 04E1076  
**Reference** O'Sullivan, Kelly and Sands 2007a, 439; O'Sullivan, Sands and Kelly 2007b.

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**Townland** Griffinstown **Other Name** Griffinstown 3 **County** Westmeath  
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification** Metalworking  
**Director** Stephen J. Linnane **Company**  **Licence Number** 02E1144

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Townland  Other Name  County

SMR  NGR  Classification

Director  Company  Licence Number

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Townland  Other Name  County

SMR  NGR  Classification

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Townland  Other Name  County

SMR  NGR  Classification

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Townland  Other Name  County

SMR  NGR  Classification

Director  Company  Licence Number

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Townland  Other Name  County

SMR  NGR  Classification

Director  Company  Licence Number

Reference

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Townland  Other Name  County

SMR  NGR  Classification



**Director** Catherine McLoughlin **Company**  **Licence Number** 02E0606  
**Reference** McLoughlin 2004, 517-8.

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**Townland** Taghmon **Other Name** Taghmon **County** Wexford  
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification** Ditch  
**Director** Clare Mullins **Company**  **Licence Number** 98E0483 ext  
**Reference** Mullins 2000, 304; Unpublished, Byrne Mullins & Associates.

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**Townland** Ballynattin **Other Name** Ballynattin **County** Wicklow  
**SMR**  **NGR**  **Classification** Burnt mound  
**Director** Anne Connolly **Company**  **Licence Number** 97E0128  
**Reference** Connolly 1998, 171, no. 609.

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**Townland** Rath East **Other Name** Rathgall **County** Wicklow  
**SMR**  **NGR** S 902 731 **Classification** Enclosure  
**Director**  **Company**  **Licence Number**   
**Reference** Raftery, 1970, 21-3; Raftery 1971 26-8; Raftery 1973, 28-29; Raftery 1976, 339-357; Raftery 1987/88, 79.

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