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18.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

Section 1 (Introduction), Section 6 (Site Setting) and Section 8 (Description of the Proposed Development) of the EIS should be referred to before reading this section.

18.1 Introduction

18.1.1 Outline of Scope of Works

This report, prepared on behalf of CEMEX (ROI) Ltd., has been undertaken to assess impacts, on the cultural heritage of a proposed site restoration of a sand and gravel quarry on ca. 68.0 hectares of land in the townlands of Blackhall, Walshestown, Tipperkevin and Bawnogue, Co. Kildare. The Site has been subject to quarrying since 1969 and most of the Site has already been quarried. Table 18.1 summarises the planning permissions granted to date. Note that the 1996 planning permission included a condition that all topsoil stripping be archaeologically monitored and this was carried out in 1997-8, Licence number 97E0081.

Table 18.1 Summary of Planning Permissions for the Application Site

P.P.R. No.	Date of Decision	Townland	Summary of Permission
8359	17 December 1969	Blackhall	Gravel Pit
9927	8 February 1971	Walshestown	Erection of aggregate washing plant
385/75	19 January 1976	Blackhall	Erection of a concrete batching plant
340/76	25 March 1976	Walshestown	Extraction of sand and gravel
339/76	25 March 1976	Blackhall	Extraction of sand and gravel
131/78	8 May 1978	Blackhall	Change of location and design of approved concrete plant
87/000791	16 September 1988	Blackhall	Concrete batching plant
87/799	20 November 1987	Blackhall	Retention of sand and gravel extraction
91/1558	22 April 1992	Blackhall	Continuation of existing sand and gravel extraction
92/897	25 May 1993	Blackhall	Retention of and continuation of existing batching plant (971/87)
93/592	7 January 1994	Blackhall	Retention of portion of extraction area and new extraction area of sand and gravel on 8.1ha. site
96/100	16 November 1996	Bawnogue, Tipperkevin and Walshestown	Extraction of sand and gravel from an area of 17.2ha. on an overall site of 18.1ha.
97/1467	3 April 1998	Blackhall	extraction of sand and gravel from an area of approx 6.02ha. on an overall site 7.36ha. as an extension of existing extraction area
98/338	14 October 1998	Blackhall	Retention and continuation of the existing concrete batching plant permitted under P.P.R. 92/897

This report is prepared under the terms of the Archaeological Code of Practice agreed between the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands (now the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government) and the Irish Concrete Federation (ICF). In preparing the report a wide variety of paper, cartographic, photographic and archival sources were consulted. All the lands of the proposed development were visually inspected.

18.2 Methodology

This study is an assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area consisting of a collation of existing written and graphic information in order to identify the likely context, character, significance and sensitivity of the known or potential archaeological resource using an appropriate methodology (EPA 2002 and 2003).

The study involved detailed investigation of the archaeological, architectural and historical background of the Application Site, the landholding and the surrounding area 1 km from the development. The overall study area measures 2.76 km by 3.60 km, an area of 9.934 km square (Figure 18.1). This area was examined using information from the following:

- Record of Monuments and Places (RMP's) of County Kildare;
- Kildare County Development Plan 2005-11;
- Topographical and Correspondence files and finds list of the National Museum of Ireland;
- Aerial photographs;
- Previous excavations;
- Cartographic; and
- Documentary sources.

A field assessment was carried out on 26 May 2008 to identify and assess any known archaeological sites and previously unrecorded features and possible finds within the area of the landholding.

An impact assessment and mitigation strategy have been prepared. An impact assessment is undertaken to outline potential adverse impacts that the proposed development may have on the cultural resource, while a mitigation strategy is designed to avoid, reduce or offset such adverse impacts.

18.2.1 Consultations

In the course of producing this document consultations were carried out with the National Monuments Section of the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government and Kildare County Council, and all issues raised have been addressed by the assessment.

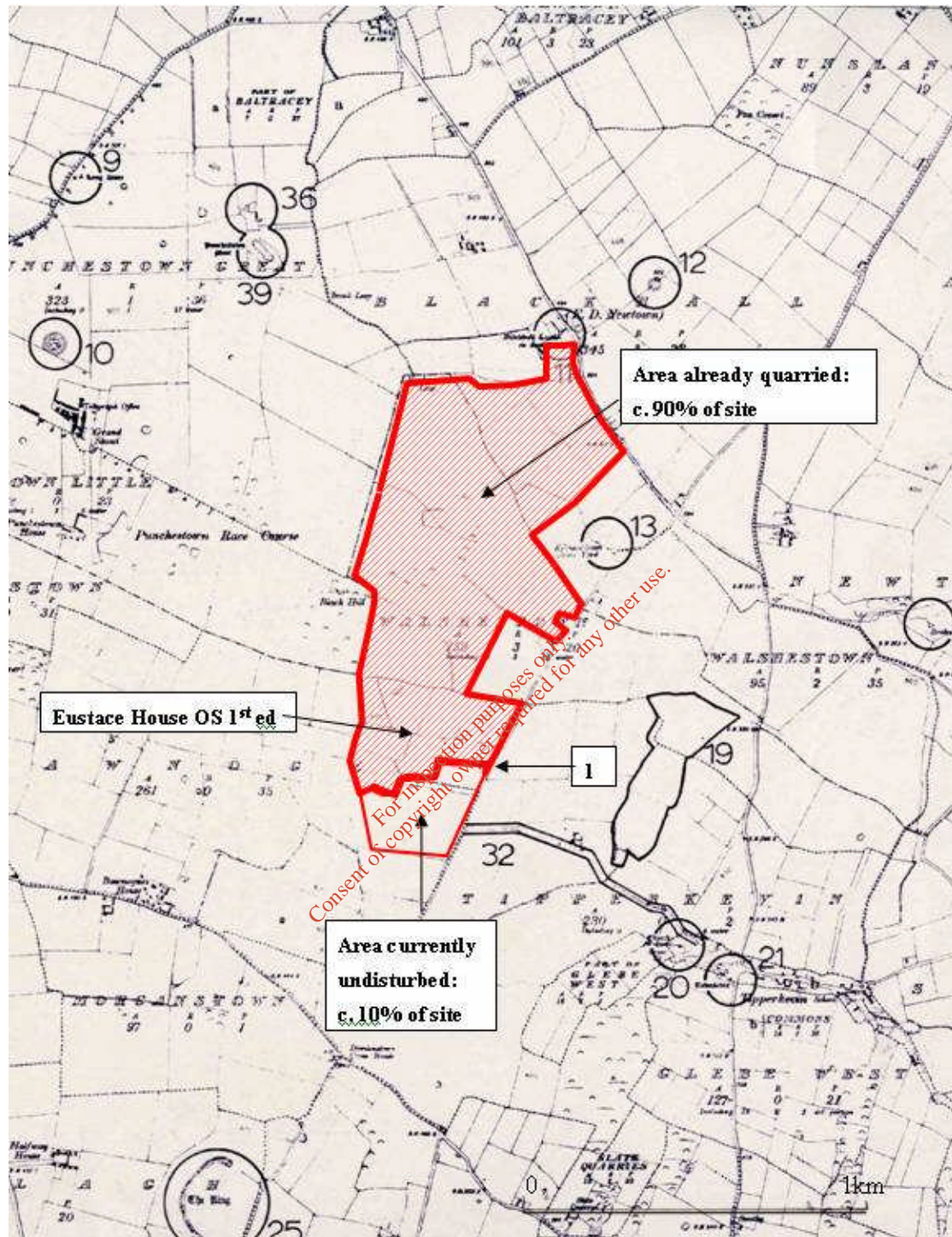


Figure 18.1 Proposed development area of the Walshestown Quarry (outlined in red) superimposed on the Record of Monuments and Places Map for Co. Kildare Sheet 24.

18.3 Existing Environment

18.3.1 The Landscape

The Site is situated in eastern County Kildare, to the south-east of Naas and just to the west of the Eadestown to Dowdenstown Road (Figure 1.1). It is situated on flat to undulating ground, between 140-170 mAOD. The soil of the area is generally a minimal grey brown podzolic associated with gleys and brown earths derived from limestone glacial till and the bedrock is mudstone, greywacke and conglomerate (Gardiner and Radford 1980, McConnell and Gatley 2006).

18.3.2 Historical and archaeological background

The following is a survey of the cultural and historical development of the study area intended to place in context the sites and monuments that are known from the surrounding landscape. The Application Site is situated in the parishes of Rathmore and Tipperkevin and the baronies of Naas North and Naas South. Note the parish of Tipperkevin was originally part of the barony of UpperCross in Dublin County.

18.3.3 Prehistoric Period

There are no known megalithic tombs or other Neolithic sites or monuments known from the study area or the surrounding landscape and a search of the National Museum records indicated that no Neolithic artefacts have been reported from this part of the county.

There is Bronze Age material known from the study area. A cist grave was discovered at Punchestown Great in 1984 and a large standing stone (KD024-00901-) with an associated cist (KD024-00902-). A Ring-ditch (KD024-010---) and a palstave axe (NMI 1984:104) from the same townland also indicate probable Bronze Age activity. A number of flints reported from Tipperkevin townland also indicate general prehistoric activity in this area (NMI 1981:247-256).

There are no Iron Age period sites or artefacts known from the study area or the surrounding landscape.

18.3.4 Early Medieval Period

In the Early Medieval period (500 AD-1170 AD) the study area formed part of the Kingdom of Leinster which was ruled by 68 Kings from various inter-related families from the fifth century AD, commencing with Bressal Belach (died ca.436 AD) and ceasing with Diarmait Mac Murchade who died in 1171 (Tapsell 1983, 187-8). The earliest historical dynasty associated with Leinster is the Dal Messin Corb who were by the 7th-8th centuries replaced by the Uí Mail and the Uí Dunlainge (Grabowski 1990, 32). The Uí Dunlainge, who

occupied the Liffey Plain to the northwest of the Wicklow Mountains, held the provincial over kingship of Leinster from 738 until 1042, when the Uí Chennselaig assumed the kingship. On the death of Diarmait Mac Murchade, of Uí Chennselaig, Leinster passed, through his daughter, to her husband, Richard fitz Gilbert de Clare, 2nd Earl of Pembroke, who became the first Norman Lord of Leinster.

From the Uí Dunlainge are descended the Ui Faelain who had their political centre at Naas and ruled the eastern part of the plain of Airthir Liphí, the Liffey plain (Byrne 1973, 150). There are a number of references to the Ui Faelain in the Annals of the Four Masters commencing in the ninth century and concluding in the thirteenth, which are presented below:

M837.14

Bran, son of Faelan, from whom is named Ui Faelain, King of Leinster, died.

M956.9

A victory was gained over the Ui-Dunchadha, the Ui-Failghe, and the Clann Ceallaig, at Fídh-Chuilinn; namely, over Domhnall, son of Lorcan, and Domhnall, son of Maelmordha, by the Ui-Faelain; namely, by Murchadh, son of Finn; in which were slain Cearnach, son of Lorcan, chief of Clann-Ceallaigh, and Naeideanan Ua Domhnaill, and many others of the nobility besides them.

M970.10

Finn, son of Bran, was killed by Ceallach, son of Domhnall, son of Finn, son of Maelmordha, lord of Ui-Faelain.

M973.6

Ceallach, son of Domhnall, lord of Ui-Faelain, was slain by Broen, son of Murchadh.

M1019.5

The Termon of Finnia was plundered by the Ui-Faelain.

M1022.18

The plundering of Cill-dara by Donnsléibhe and the Ui-Faelain.

M1024.3

Donnsléibhe, lord of Ui-Faelain, took a house forcibly at Dubhloch, from Augaire, son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, and from Maelmordha, son of Lorcan, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and from his son; and the three were therein slain by Donnsléibhe.

M1024.6

Donnsléibhe, son of Maelmordha, lord of Ui-Faelain, set out upon a predatory excursion into Ui-Failghe; and the lord of Ui-Failghe, and some of the Ui-Muireadhaigh, overtook and slew him as he was plundering Cill-dara.

M1038.12

Cuduigh Ua Donnchadha, royal heir of Caiseal, was slain by the Ui-Faelain.

M1039.5

Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, lord of Ui-Faelain, was slain by Domhnall Ua Fearghaile, lord of the Fortuatha.

M1044.15

Murchadh, son of Bran, lord of Ui-Faelain, was slain by Mac Gillamochoilmog, Tanist of Ui-Dunchadha.

M1048.15

A predatory excursion was made by the Ui-Faelain over Cluain-Iraird, in revenge of the latter depredation.

M1051.2

Muircheartach, son of Breac, lord of the Deisi, was burned by the Ua Faelains.

M1124.11

Glunairn, son of Bran, lord of the east of Ui-Faelain, was killed by Domhnall, son of Mac Fhaelain, royal heir of Leinster.

M1141.4

Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, acted treacherously towards the chieftains of Leinster, namely, towards Domhnall, lord of Ui-Faelain, and royal heir of Leinster, and towards Ua Tuathail, i.e. Murchadh, both of whom he killed; and also towards Muircheartach Mac Gillamochoilmog, lord of Feara-Cualann, who was blinded by him. This deed caused great weakness in Leinster, for seventeen of the nobility of Leinster, and many others of inferior rank along with them, were killed or blinded by him at that time.

M1150.14

Gillaclaen Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbri, was slain by the Ui-Faelain.

M1153.13

After this Ua Lochlainn proceeded with his forces to Loch Aininn, Lough Ennell, and Ua Maeleachlainn came into his house, and left him hostages; and he Ua Lochlainn gave him all Meath, from the Sinainn to the sea, and also Ui-Faelain and Ui-Failghe.

M1153.16

The hostages of Ui-Failghe and Ui-Faelain were taken by Maelseachlainn, son of Murchadh, King of Meath.

M1161.8

An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, with the Connaughtmen, and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, with the men of Breifne, into Meath, and took the hostages of the Ui-Faelain and the Ui-Failghe, and left Faelan, the son of Mac Fhaelain, in the lordship of theUi-Faelain, and Maelseachlainn Ua Conchobhair in the lordship of Ui-Failghe.

M1203.8

Faelan Mac Faelan, Lord of Hy-Faelain, died in the monastery of Connell.

18.3.4.1 Settlement

Classically, settlement in the Early Medieval period is indicated by the presence of enclosed farmsteads known as ringforts. There is only one ringfort and one possible enclosure in the study area, indicating some early medieval settlement.

18.3.5 Medieval period

Following the loss of the Kingdom of Leinster in 1166, Diarmait Mac Murchada, King of Ui Chennselaig, regained the Kingdom in 1169-70 with the aid of Anglo-Norman mercenaries. He paid them with land grants and promised the succession of Leinster and his daughter to their leader Richard fitz Gilbert de Clare. On the death of Diarmait Mac Murchade in 1171 Leinster passed to de Clare, who became the first Anglo-Norman Lord of Leinster.

Following his acquisition of Leinster, de Clare granted Kildare as fiefs to his Knights. The study area was divided into two manors. The northern part, which was part of the manor of Rathmore, formed part of the barony of Naas. The southern part was part of the manor of Ballymore which formed part of Co. Dublin.

The barony of Naas was granted to Maurice FitzGerald (Otway-Ruthven 1961, 165). The grant was confirmed to his son, William FitzMaurice, 2nd Baron Naas, by King Henry II in 1177. William granted the manor of Rathmore to his brother Gerald Fitzgerald. The manor of Rathmore consisted of the townlands of Crommaliston, Philippiston, Hytheliston, Raghgaret (Athgarret), Walshiston (Walshestown), Blackhall, Ediston (Eadestown), Balitarsse (Baltracey), Kenevekiston, Cradokiston (Craddockstown) and Typper (MacNiocaill 1992, 291). In 1293 Rathmore passed to John FitzThomas who subsequently became the Earl of Kildare (MacNiochaill 1964, 67). The Earl's of Kildare held Rathmore until the rebellion of Silken Thomas in 1534. In 1518 the manor of Rathmore held a number of Knights fees including Athgarret, Walshestown, Blackhall, Eadestown and Baltracey (Ibid. 166). In 1540 the barony of Naas was held by Sir Christopher Preston, Patrick Flatesbery and Robert Power (Ibid. 291).

The southern part of the study area, the parish of Tipperkeven, formed part of the manor of Ballymore and was not part of Kildare but formed part of the county of Dublin and was part of the barony of Uppercross. The manor was under the control of the Archbishop of Dublin.

Between 1181-99 Richard Camforde held the fief of Tiperkevyn (McNeill 1950, 26) which included the townland of Walshestown. In 1216 Pope Innocent III confirmed Tiperkevyn to the Archbishop of Dublin (McNeill 1950, 39). In 1250 Gerald son of Robert granted Thomas son of Roger de Camford a carucate in Tipperkevyn (McNeill 1950, 73). In 1303 the Archbishop of Dublin made the two parish churches of Tipperkevin prebends (McNeill 1950, 158). In the ecclesiastical taxation of 1302-7 for the Deanery of Ballymore the Church of villa Wallenses (Walshestown) paid 66s 8d and Tiperkevyn paid 20l (Sweetman Vol V). An extent of the Tipperkevyn of 1326 noted that it was worth 10s 6d in time of peace but nothing in time of war (McNeill 1950, 190). In the same year Henry Waleys was noted as holding 5 carucates in le Walsheton (McNeill 1950, 191). The Waleys are most likely the family after whom the townland is named. In 1361 the Archbishop granted the rent of lands held at Tiperkevin by John fitEustace, John Camelford, etc. (McNeill 1950, 214s).

18.3.5.1 Settlement

The process of sub-infeudation is normally associated with the construction of timber castles, known as Motte and Baileys. These earthwork fortifications were used to house and defend the Norman lords and their retinues while they set about the process of pacifying and organizing their new fiefs. There are no Mottes in the study area. The Motte of the parish of Tipperkevin is situated 2 km south in Donode townland.

Manorialism describes the organisation of the feudal rural economy and society, characterised by the vesting of legal and economic power in a Lord supported economically from his own direct landholding and from the obligatory contributions of a legally subject part of the peasant population under his jurisdiction. In Ireland the Lord's Manor House was also sometimes enclosed by a rectangular moat and these sites are referred to as moated sites. They are a useful indicator of Anglo-Norman settlement. There is one possible moated site in the study area in Walshestown townland, (KD024-19) to the east of the Application Site.

18.3.6 The Later Medieval Period

The fifteenth century was characterised by the decline of Anglo-Norman power in Ireland which had been ebbing since the early fourteenth century. Part of the response to this was the construction of masonry tower houses which sprang up after King Henry VI introduced a building subsidy of £10 in 1429 (Sweetman 1999, 137). There are two Tower Houses known in the study area, one at Punchestown Great (KD024-036), which has been levelled, and one in Blackhall (KD024-11), which survives.

In the rental of the manor of Rathmore for 1449 David Eustace was noted as holding Ballytarsse (Baltracey), and part of Edystone (Eadestown) and Ponchestone Este (Punchestown). Christopher Flatisby held part of Edystone and the Prior of Kilmainham held part of Ponchysrone Est. Nicholas Sutton held Cradokestone (Dryburgh and Smith 2005, 271-4).

18.3.7 The Post-Medieval Period

In the Crown Survey of 1540-41 (MacNiocail 1992, 220) Thomas Eustace was noted as resident at Poncheston (Punchestown). James Fitzgerald was noted as holding Agaret (Athgarret) and Newtown Parva (Newtown Great) and the principal tenant was Fernand' Mc Gyoghoo (Ibid. 208). The earl of Kildare held Dowdenston (Dowdenstown) and the principal tenant was John O'Mollone (Ibid. 141). The Eustaces were probably the principal proprietors of Walshestown in the later sixteenth century. Richard Eustace of Walshestown was pardoned by Queen Elizabeth in 1568 and 1582 (Tudor Fiants, Queen Elizabeth, Nos. 1268 and 3972).

In the seventeenth century the study area was largely under the control of the Eustace family. The Civil Survey of 1656 indicates that in 1640 Alexander Eustace and John Alen each held part of Walshestown, Roland Eustace held Blackhall and Newtown Great, and Oliver and Thomas Eustace held what is now Tipperkevin, Bawnoge, Glebe and Morganstown (Simington 1945 and 1952). Notably the Civil Survey states that: "There are two stumps of castles upon ye aforesaid lands of Walshestowne (Walshestown)". These castles are not indicated on the Down Survey mapping (Figure 18.2). One of these sites may be the Tower House in Blackhall townland (KD24-011). The other site could be the site identified as Eustace House on the boundary between Tipperkevin and Bawnoge on the OS first edition map (Figure 18.1). This site no longer survives.

18.3.8 Protected Structures

18.3.8.1 Section 261 of the Planning Act 2000: Guidelines for Planning Authorities

The Guidelines for Planning Authorities: Quarries and Ancillary Activities published by the DoEHLG in April 2004 to implement Section 261 of the Planning Act 2000 state in section 3.8 Cultural Heritage:

If the development plan indicates the presence of any protected structures on or near the site (such as might be affected by blast vibrations, for instance), the planning officer or conservation officer of the relevant local authority, and the Department, should be consulted at the pre-application stage.

As the Application Site is a sand and gravel quarry restoration and no blasting or quarrying will be taking place, and therefore no vibration, there will be no impacts on heritage structures

beyond the boundaries of the proposed development. However, designated sites in the study area have been assessed.

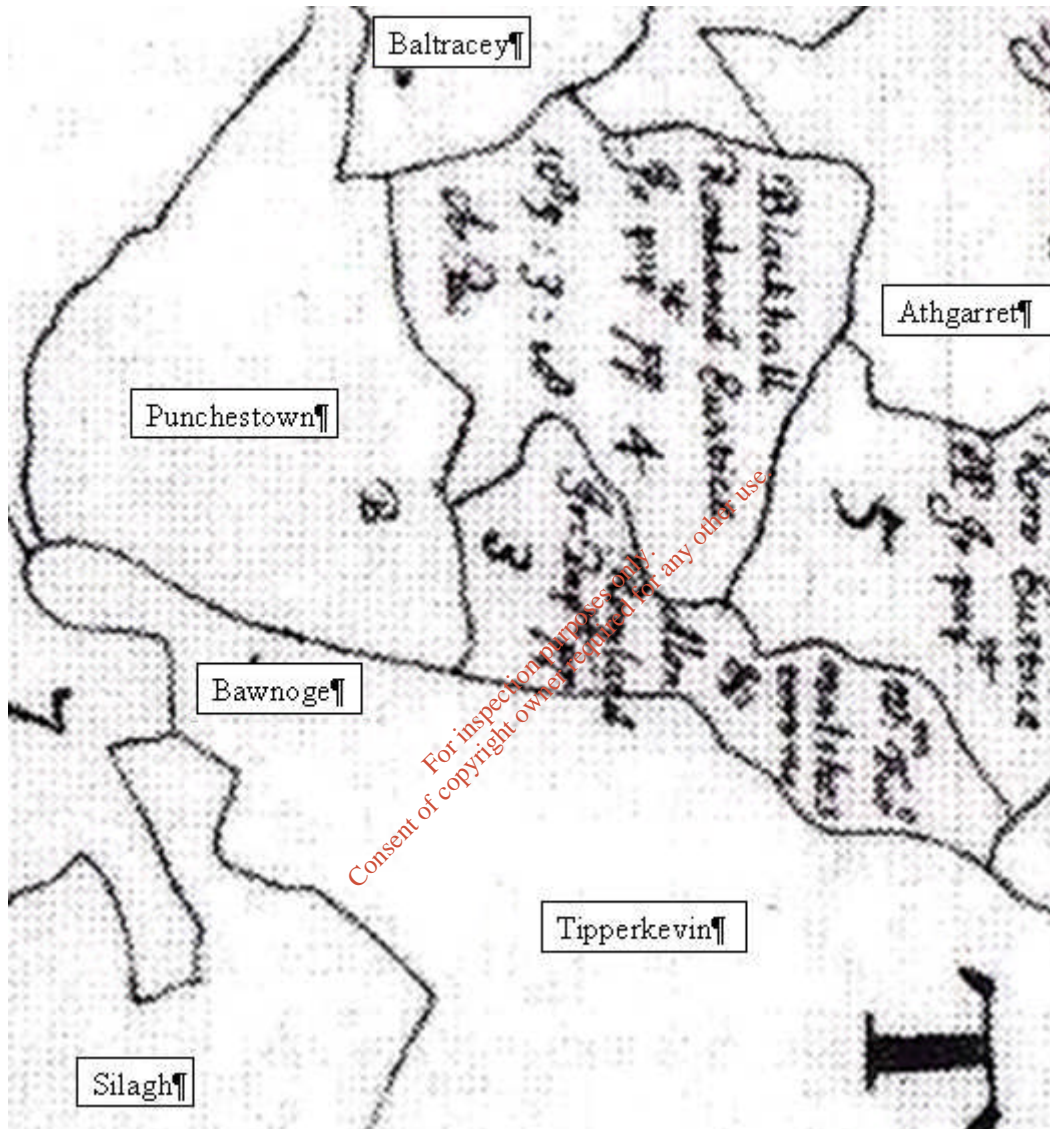


Figure 18.2 The Down Survey barony map of Naas indicating the Study Area (Nolan and McGrath 2006)

18.3.8.2 Designated Sites

The Kildare Development Plan 2005-11 was examined. There are seven structures within the study area listed as a Protected Structure, they are the following:

- B24-03 Sillagh Earthworks - "The Ring" Sillagh Ballymore Eustace Earthworks 24
- B24-06 Ringfort Blackhall, Rathmore Ringfort 24

- B24-07 Punchestown Moat Punchestown Great Naas Motte 24
- B24-09 Ruined Church Tipperkevin Ballymore Eustace Church 24
- B24-11 Toberkevin Tipperkevin Ballymore Eustace Trackway 24
- B24-13 11902408 Beggar's End thatched cottage Baltreacy Naas Thatched cottage 24
- B24-19 Old Forge Elverstown Forge 24

The only Protected Structure within 100 m of the Application Site is the Trackway B24-11. This is now a drive allowing local access and will not be impacted by the proposed development (see Photo 18.1).



Figure 18.3 Section of Noble and Keenan's 1752 map of Kildare, the Study Area

18.3.8.3 Field Survey

A field survey was carried out on 26 May 2008. This involved visiting and photographing all structures indicated on the 1924 Edition of the six-inch Ordnance Survey mapping within the area of the Application Site. There is one structure within the area of the proposed development. This is indicated as number 1 on Figure 18.1 and shown in Photo 18.2. This ruined one-storey farm house is of no heritage interest.

On the Ordnance Survey first edition map there is another structure indicated in Tipperkevin townland which is called Eustace House (Figure 18.1). The area of this structure has been removed by historical quarrying activities.

18.3.8.4 Impacts

There will be no impacts on Protected Structures or items of heritage interest.

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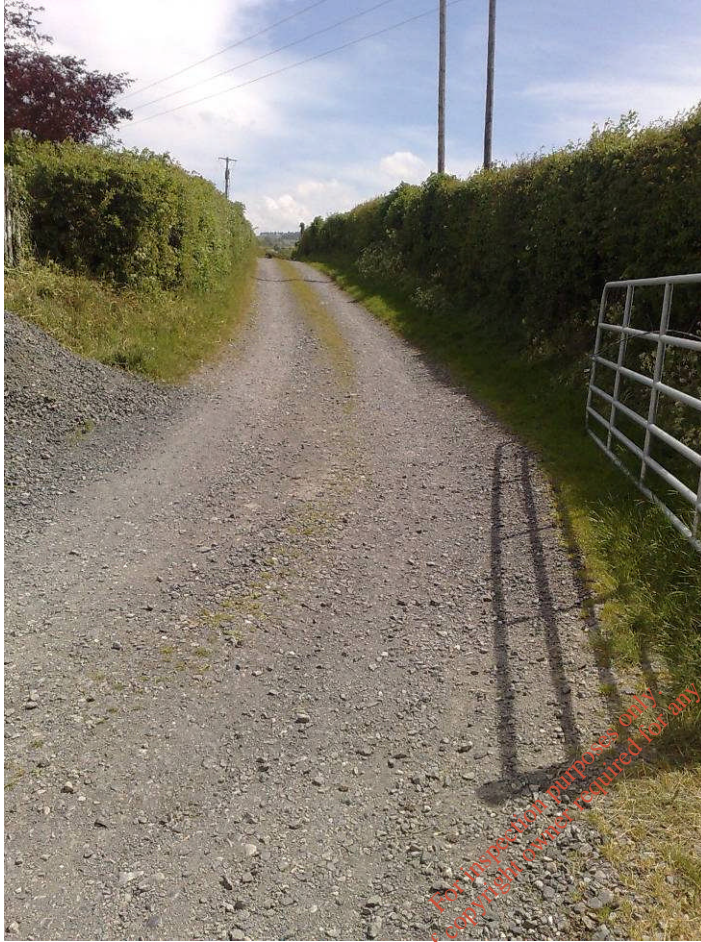


Photo 18.1 Trackway B24-11, looking east.



Photo 18.2 Tipperkevin: ruined one-story farmhouse and outhouse

18.4 Archaeological Assessment

18.4.1 Cartographic Sources

The Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd edition six inch maps of the area were examined. This analysis did not indicate any surviving previously unrecorded archaeological sites, buildings or potential features of landscape importance.

Place name evidence

Athgarret	Garret's ford or rath
Bawnoge	Little green field
Blackhall	A black painted house
Craddockstown East	Town of the Craddocks
Dowdenstown Great	Town of the Dowdens
Eadstown	Town of the Eads
Elverstown Little	Town of the Elvers
Glebe East and West	Lands of the parish church
Greenhall Upper	Green hill
Morganstown	Town of the Moragns
Newtown or Baltracey	A new town Tracey's town
Newtown Great	The large new town
Nunslan	Lands belonging to a convent
Punchestown Great, Little	Originally Baile Fuinse, Valley of the Ash Trees
Silagh	Sallows
Slate Quarries	Area in which there was a slate quarry
Slieveroe	Red Hill
Swordlestown	Town of the Swordles
Tipperkevin	St. Kevins well
Walshestown	Town of the Walshes

The English translations of the townland names of the study presented above are based on Joyce 1979. The placenames refer mostly to Medieval families who held the lands, Walshe, Craddock, etc., and some natural and ground cover features. Blackhall may refer to the tower house in the same townland. There are no additional monuments indicated by the placenames.

18.4.2 Aerial Photographs

Examination of aerial photography provided by the National Parks and Wildlife Service revealed no additional features (Figure 18.4).

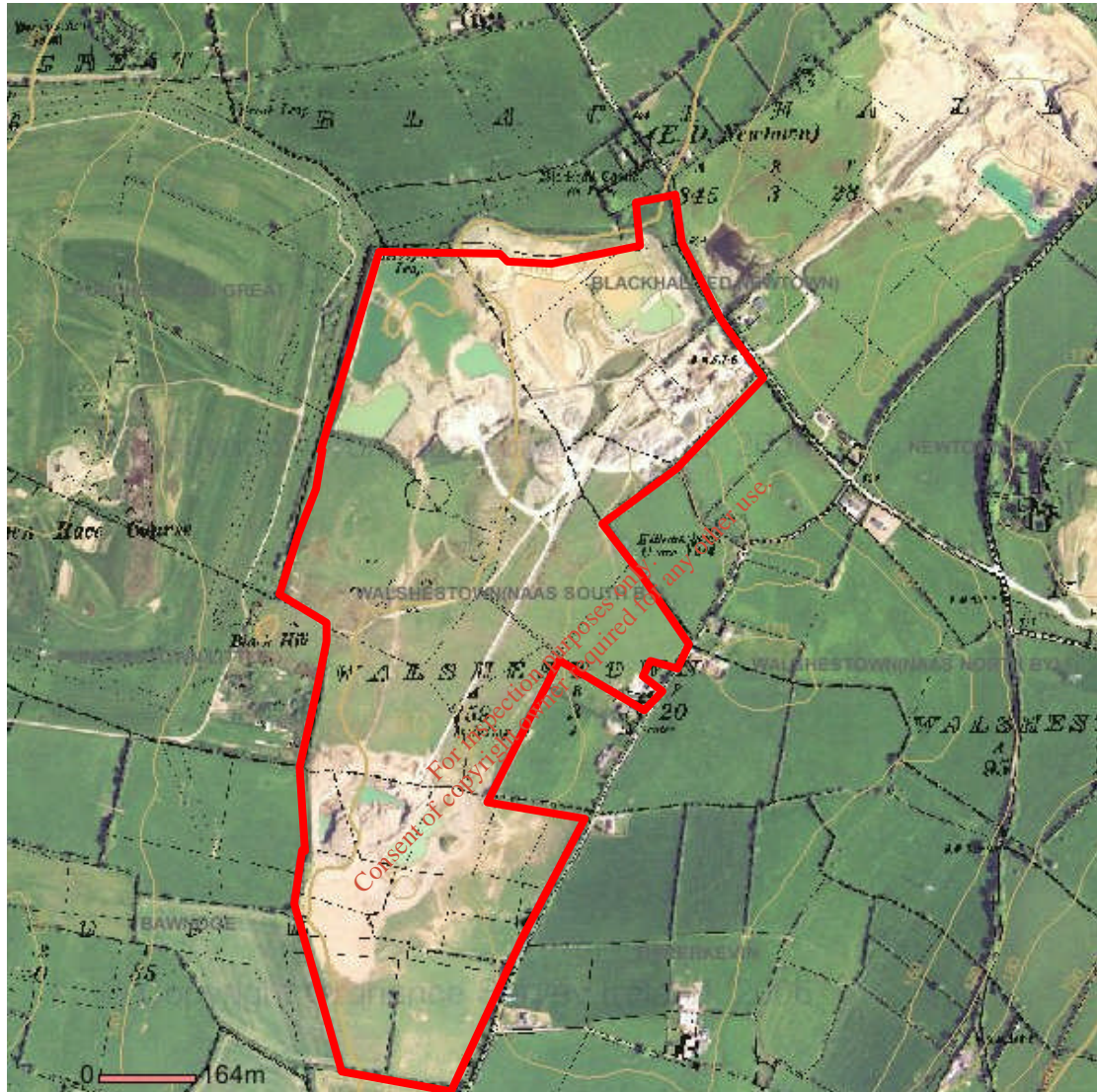


Figure 18.4 Aerial photo of the Application Site (National Parks and Wildlife Service Map Viewer)

18.4.3 National Museum of Ireland

Examination of the finds registers and topographical files held by the National Museum of Ireland revealed that some artefact discoveries from the study area of the proposed development have been reported to the National Museum, and these are noted in Attachment 3.

18.4.4 Other sources

Examination of archaeological corpus works on prehistoric artefacts (Harbison 1969, Eogan 1983, 2000, Kavanagh 1991, Simpson 1990), and pottery (O’Riordain and Waddell 1993) and Iron Age material (Raftery 1984) did not reveal any additional material.

18.4.5 Previous excavations

There have been nine previous archaeological excavations in the study area, including the licensed monitoring of the Walshestown quarry. The excavation summaries are included in Attachment 4 as they indicate the range of archaeological material that has been encountered in the vicinity of the application area.

18.4.6 Field Inspection

Field inspection was carried out on 26 May 2008. This involved an inspection of all fields included within the Application Site. About 90% of the area has already been quarried and has begun to regenerate (see Photo 18.3) or has no soil formation (Photo 18.4). The only unquarried part of the Site is at the very south in Bawnoge townland (Figure 18.1 and Photo 18.5).



Photo 18.3 The Application Site looking north towards Walshestown townland from the southern boundary of the Site. Note this area has been previously quarried.



Photo 18.4 The Application Site looking north towards the Walshestown, Blackhall townland boundary, taken from the middle of the Site. Note this area has been quarried but there has been no soil formation.



Photo 18.5 The very southern part of the Site, the only area that has not been quarried, looking west along the possible route of the Pilgrims Walk through a gap in the hedgerow.

Note that the 1996 planning permission included a condition that all topsoil stripping be archaeologically monitored and this was carried out in 1997-8 Licence number 97E0081. No archaeological sites or finds were identified in the course of this stripping.

The only remaining potential archaeological feature is the continuation of the possible Pilgrim's Walk trackway through the very southern part of the Site. Photo 18.5 looks along its possible course through a wide gap in the field boundary.

18.5 Significant Impacts

18.5.1 Direct impacts

As shown in Section 18.4.8, there will be no impacts on Protected Structures or items of heritage interest.

The only potential archaeological feature in the Application Site is the continuation of the possible Pilgrim's Walk trackway (KD024-32---) through the very southern part of the Site where a gap in the hedgerow was noted (Photo 18.5). This possible trackway is also listed as a Protected Structure in the Kildare County Development Plan 2005-1, No. B24-11. It is a policy of the Council to protect the architectural heritage of the County and to include all structures considered to be of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest in the Record of Protected Structures. Details of the continuation of this Pilgrims Walk are depicted in Figure 10.3.

18.5.2 Indirect impacts

There will be no indirect impacts on cultural heritage outside the Application Site area.

18.5.2.1 Interaction with other impacts

None were identified during the assessment.

18.5.2.2 'Do nothing' impact

If the proposed restoration activities were not to proceed there would be no negative impact on the cultural heritage.

18.5.2.3 'Worst case' impact

In the worst case scenario, restoration activities such as grading/levelling on the ca.10% of the lands not previously quarried might disturb previously unknown deposits or artefacts without preservation by record.

18.6 Mitigation Measures

18.6.1 Direct impacts

- The restoration plan for the Site will include a provision for the continuation of the possible trackway (KD024-32---), the Pilgrim's Walk, across the restored ground surface. The Pilgrim's Walk will be linked to the Punchestown Racetrack which is commonly used by walkers during non-event periods. Interpretative boards will be provided with historical information about the walk.
- Due to the possibility of the survival of sub-surface archaeological deposits or finds within the ca.10% of the lands not previously disturbed, it is recommended that, should any works be proposed in this area, topsoil stripping be archaeologically monitored.

18.6.2 Indirect Impacts

No indirect impacts warranting specific mitigation were identified during the course of the cultural heritage assessment.

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Attachment 1
Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) sites in the Study Area

The descriptions below are taken from the unpublished files of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland.

KD024-00901- Punchestown Great Standing Stone

Prehistoric granite standing stone 7m long with a stone cist at its base.

KD024-00902- Punchestown Great Cist Site

Small stone cist found at the base of the Punchestown standing stone in 1934. Found to contain only a single pig bone.

KD024-010--- Punchestown Great Ring-Ditch

Circular raised area (diam. 3m, H 0.3m) enclosed by three concentric ditches and intervening banks. Total diameter of the site is 68m.

KD024-011--- Black Hall Tower House

The west and north walls of a tower house survive enclosed by later farm buildings. The walls are of roughly course limestone. There are traces of a possible bawn.

KD024-012--- Black Hall Ringfort

Raised oval area (diam. 32m) enclosed by an irregular bank and external fosse.

KD024-013--- Black Hall Church and Graveyard

Chapel of Kilsaintlucan. D-shaped area (diam. 40 x 40m) enclosed by an earthen bank with a drystone facing. In the interior are the remains of a nave and chancel church which survives as foundations. There are eighteenth century gravestones in the graveyard.

KD024-01901- Tipperkevin, Walshestown Field System, Moated Site Possible

A series of earthworks including rectangular enclosures, a circular platform and a probable moated site are visible on aerial photo CUCAP 1966 API10.

KD024-020--- Commons Church, Graveyard and Holy well

Ruined nave and chancel church with three medieval cross-inscribed graveslabs and a nearby holy well dedicated to St. Kevin.

KD024-021--- Commons Holy Well

Well dedicated to St. Kevin enclosed by a stone wall.

KD024-025--- Sillagh Enclosure Possible

Sub-circular area enclosed by an earthen bank, external fosse and external bank. Site is a National Monument.

KD024-032--- Tipperkevin Trackway Site

An old road, possibly part of St. Kevin's pilgrimage route.

KD024-035--- Newtown Great Holy Well
Holy Well dedicated to St. Bridget.

KD024-036--- Punchestown Great Castle Site
There is no visible trace of this site on the ground.

KD024-039--- Punchestown Great Earthwork Possible Site
There is no visible trace of this site on the ground.

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Attachment 2
Sites not included in the Record of Monuments

Punchestown Great Cist Grave

A trapezoidal-shaped cist was found in 1984 during harrowing. The cist was constructed of 4 side stones and a large capstone. It contained 2 crouched inhumations of an adult male and female and 2 cremated individuals.

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Attachment 3
Artefacts from the study area reported to the National Museum of Ireland

Blackhall 1981:334

A piece of horse-harness consisting of two bronze rings joined at right angles was found beside Kilsaintlucan graveyard in 1981.

Blackhall 1981:348

A lead ingot with a circular cross-section was found on the surface of a mound in this townland in 1981.

Punchestown 1984:235

A small piece of bronze, cross-shaped, possibly part of a disc-headed ring pin.

Punchestown 1984:104

A poorly cast bronze palstave axe. Found in the townland in 1985.

Punchestown 1984:105

A green-glazed potsherd was found in the townland in 1985.

Tipperkevin 1981:246

Unglazed potsherd with grey fabric and buff-coloured exterior. Found in a ploughed field in this townland in 1981.

Tipperkevin 1981:247-256

Ten flints, mostly irregular fragments of pebbles and 1 blade found in a ploughed field in this townland in 1981.

Tipperkevin 1981:257

Small fragment of burnt bone found in a ploughed field in this townland 1981.

Tipperkevin 1981:333

The head of a pewter spoon was found in a field in the townland in 1981.

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Attachment 4 **Summaries of previous excavations in the study area.**

Note the excavation summaries presented below are reproduced from www.Excavations.ie and have not been re-edited.

1. BAWNOGUE, TIPPERKEVIN AND WALSHSTOWN

Licensed Monitoring

23657 21830

97E0081

Two phases of topsoil-stripping were monitored in advance of a proposed development at Bawnogue, Tipperkevin and Walshestown in March and December 1997. The three townlands are situated within the bounds of the medieval parish of Tipperkevin, which apparently takes its name from Tobercanan, or the Well of St Caomhan. This well is situated close to the medieval church and graveyard site about 1 km south-east of the site of the proposed development. An old roadway skirts the ecclesiastical site to the north and continues in a westerly direction towards Bawnogue. This trackway is not marked on OS maps but it is described as a very ancient road on an 1815 estate map. It is thought to have been part of the pilgrims' route to Glendalough. The site of a possible deserted medieval settlement has been identified from aerial photography about 0.5 km east of the subject site. There are no recorded sites or monuments within the area of the proposed development.

The site is located in an area of undulating topography (150-165 mAOD) on the western edge of the foothills of the Wicklow mountains. The proposed development comprises the extraction of sand and gravel from an area of 42.5 acres on an overall site of 44.6 acres. The site will be developed over a 4-5-year period.

The stratigraphy was consistent across the stripped areas. The topsoil consisted of a light greyish-brown silty clay with inclusions of roots, flecks of charcoal, pebbles and occasional cobbles. It had an average depth of 0.25 m and overlay yellowish-brown and grey silty clay subsoils. On the higher ground outcrops of dark grey medium sand and gravel directly underlay the topsoil.

The remains of a small semicircular mortared stone feature (diameter ca. 1 m) were encountered near the summit of a hillock. It was composed of two courses of rounded and angular cobbles (average diameter 0.15 m x 0.1 m) and was bonded with a cream-coloured sand and lime mortar. The feature was just 0.15 m in height and rested on a compacted grey silty clay subsoil. It contained a deposit of dark grey silty clay (0.1 m thick) with inclusions of roots, pebbles and flecks of charcoal and lime. No finds were recovered from this deposit but a sherd of blackware pottery and a couple of fragments of red brick were found in the immediate vicinity, suggesting a post-medieval or modern date for this feature.

No other archaeological features or deposits were encountered.

2. BAWNOGUE, TIPPERKEVIN AND WALSHRESTOWN

Licensed Monitoring

97E0081ext.

Phase 2 of archaeological monitoring of topsoil-stripping in advance of a proposed development at Tipperkevin, Naas, Co. Kildare, was undertaken on 13 October 1997. The work was carried out in accordance with a planning condition specified by Kildare County Council.

The area to be stripped measured approximately 100 m east-west by 30 m north-south, south of the existing quarry. No archaeological strata or features were encountered and no finds recovered.

3. BAWNOGUE/TIPPERKEVIN/WALSHRESTOWN

No archaeological significance

97E0081 ext.

Four phases of topsoil-stripping were monitored in advance of a proposed development at Bawnogue, Tipperkevin and Walshestown, Naas, Co. Kildare. The site lies in an area of undulating topography (150-165 mAOD) on the western edge of the foothills of the Wicklow Mountains. The proposed development comprises the extraction of sand and gravel from an area of 42.5 acres on an overall site of 44.6 acres. The monitoring took place on 28-9 January, 6 February, 14 May and 3 June 1998. The stratigraphy was consistent across the stripped areas. The topsoil consisted of a light greyish-brown, silty clay with inclusions of roots, pebbles, cobbles, flecks of charcoal and occasional modern pottery sherds. It had an average thickness of 0.3 m and overlay a yellowish-brown, silty clay subsoil. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered.

4. BLACKHALL

Adjacent to castle site

SMR 24:11

00E0118

Testing was undertaken at a development site located at Blackhall, Punchestown, Co. Kildare, on 12 February 2000. The work was undertaken in compliance with a request for additional information in respect of a proposed housing development. The development site lies to the north-west of a ruined tower-house (Blackhall Castle, SMR 24:11).

No features, structures or deposits of archaeological interest were uncovered during the course

of the evaluation, although four pottery sherds of medieval/post-medieval date were recovered. Given the relative paucity of pottery when compared with the amount of testing, combined with the absence of any other material of interest, it was suggested that no further archaeological involvement was required at the housing development site.

It is also proposed to lay a water supply pipeline from Punchestown Racecourse to the development site, a total of ca. 1,530 m. This particular proposal was not subjected to archaeological testing, as it was not originally part of the overall planning application. The proposed water supply pipeline runs in proximity to three sites of archaeological interest. Much of this line will run in greenfield areas undisturbed by modern development, and it was suggested that specific lengths of the route should be subjected to archaeological monitoring if the proposal is granted planning permission.

5. DOWDENSTOWN GREAT SMR 24:25

98E0368

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at a proposed development site at Dowdenstown Great, Co. Kildare, on 15 August 1998. The work was carried out in compliance with a condition included in the grant of planning in relation to the construction of a private house. The general landscape in the immediate vicinity of the site is hilly pastureland, some of which has been subjected to quarrying activities.

The site is adjacent to an enclosure site known as 'The Ring.' This was partially destroyed before 1837 and is marked on the OS 6-inch maps as C-shaped. It appears from cartographic sources that the site was subcircular, with a minimum diameter of ca. 200 m. This indicates that it may have been a hillfort, although it is impossible to determine its exact function without archaeological investigations. Much more of the site has been destroyed by quarrying in recent years, an activity that has now ceased, although it is still possible to identify the remains of the external bank feature. There are no definite indications of an external fosse.

Six trial-trenches were excavated by means of a mechanical excavator fitted with a ditching bucket. No features, structures or finds of archaeological interest were uncovered. It was therefore recommended that no further archaeological involvement was required at the site.

6. Dowdenstown Great

Medieval/post-medieval

01E0238

An assessment was carried out at Dowdenstown Great, Naas, as part of a detailed EIS for a planning application for a sand and gravel quarry. The assessment concentrated on the testing of three areas within the proposed development site that were near three archaeological sites, all of which lay immediately beyond the application site itself. These included a possible enclosure at Sillagh (SMR 24:25), a motte and bailey at Donore Big (SMR 24:26) and an enclosure at Dowdenstown Great (SMR 24:37). Two areas within the application site

adjacent to the latter two monuments were surveyed with a fluxgate gradiometer before the assessment and did not reveal any anomalous responses of archaeological potential.

Features of note within the application site consisted of: a square-sectioned scratching-stone which survives on high ground within the south centre of the site, standing approximately 1.7 m high; and the remains of a possible esker shown on the third edition Ordnance Survey six-inch map, which was found to survive only as a very marked break in slope in the north-east corner of the site. Though numerous modern quarry pits survived around the perimeter of the site, no evidence for sand or gravel extraction was found within the application area.

Six test-trenches were mechanically excavated, two each near sites 24:25 (Trenches 1 and 2), 24:26 (Trenches 3 and 4) and 24:37 (Trenches 5 and 6). Features and deposits of archaeological potential were revealed only in Trenches 5 and 6.

Trenches 1 and 2 were excavated along the western site boundary adjacent to 24:25 and measured 53 m by 1.8 m and 48 m by 1.8 m respectively. Both displayed topsoil 0.25–0.3 m deep over orange/brown sandy clay containing frequent stones, 0.5 m deep, with orange/brown gravel below the clay at a depth of 0.8 m in Trench 1. Trenches 3 and 4 were excavated along the western boundary of the site near 24:26 and measured 85 m by 1.8 m and 60 m by 1.8 m respectively. Both trenches displayed topsoil 0.35–0.4 m deep over mottled orange/brown gravelly clay containing frequent patches of grey gravel over 0.5 m deep.

Trenches 5 and 6 were excavated parallel to each other along the eastern boundary of the site within an area of the field which was water-saturated; they measured 98 m by 1.8 m and 30 m by 1.8 m respectively, and were positioned 22 m apart. The eastern edge of this area (field 4) was characterised by a shallow but heavily waterlogged ditch some 4 m wide running along the eastern field boundary. Trench 5 was excavated to an average depth of 0.5 m, displaying topsoil 0.3 m deep over mottled orange/brown gravelly subsoil. Numerous features of archaeological potential were revealed. From north to south they were:

- F1, a spread of dark brown soil, 4 m north–south by 0.9 m, containing some charcoal and small stones, possibly a filled-in hollow;
- F2, an elongated feature, a possible gully, 4.5–5 m from the north end, surviving as 0.7m long (west–east) by 0.56m and filled with dark brown soil containing numerous flecks of charcoal;
- F3, a west–east-aligned ditch cut directly into subsoil, 8 m from the north end, surviving to 4.9 m in width and containing dark brown soil with numerous wood charcoal fragments;
- F4, a north-west/south-east-aligned linear feature south of F3, surviving to 2.1 m in length and 0.5 m in width, filled with dark brown clayey soil with charcoal flecks, possibly a discontinued field drain;

- F5, an irregular-shaped west–east-aligned spread of charcoal-flecked dark brown soil, 17.5m from the north end and surviving to 3.1 m in width, overlying subsoil;
- F6, a west–east-aligned ditch 46.7 m from the north end, positioned along the north side of a slight field bank, surviving width 5.8 m, cut into subsoil and filled with fairly compact mottled brown clay with numerous lumps of charcoal and occasional stones, suggesting a former drainage ditch;
- F7, a west–east-aligned ditch 62 m from the north end, surviving width 3.3 m, filled with grey clay containing numerous water-rolled stones, suggesting a post-medieval drainage feature;
- F8, a west-north-west/east-south-east-aligned linear feature 65.3 m from the north end, cut into orange/brown gravel and filled with grey clay; and
- F9, a west–east-aligned linear feature 77m from the north end, surviving width 1m, filled with compact grey clay, suggesting a post-medieval drain.

Features were also located within the northern 10 m of Trench 6:

- F10, a north-east/south-west-aligned linear feature extending south-west from the north-east corner, surviving area 10m by 0.7m, cut into the mottled orange/brown clay subsoil and filled by grey sandy clay with very occasional charcoal flecks and cut by a possible pit or post-hole, F11;
- F11, an oval pit or post-hole measuring 0.6 m north–south by 0.45 m, filled with dark brown soil with no obvious inclusions. A deep deposit of dark brown/grey clay containing much stone extends over the entire test-trench from 10 m to the southern end, through which a test-pit was excavated revealing a deposit over 1 m deep over orange/brown gravel subsoil. This deposit possibly reflects remains of local gravel extraction.

Finds recovered from the test-trenches were limited to a large flint nodule and a fragment of 18th-century brown ware from topsoil within Trench 5 and a fragment of roof slate from topsoil within Trench 6.

The location of the features suggested an area of archaeological potential approximately 44 m west–east by at most 80 m, containing features of possibly medieval and post-medieval date. A planning decision on this application is pending and may result in further archaeological work to be undertaken at the site.

7. PUNCHESTOWN GREAT

Cist burial

1980-84:0122

The cist was trapezoidal in plan and built of four inclined stone slabs covered by a large capstone. It contained two crouched inhumations and a deposit of cremated bone. The latter appears to have been deposited later than the inhumations.

8. PUNCHESTOWN LITTLE

No archaeological significance

98E0031

It was a condition of planning permission that monitoring be carried out during alterations at the north end of Punchestown Racecourse stadium complex, in that area of the development in closest proximity to a ring-barrow (SMR 24:10). The groundworks were associated with a new entrance structure and the realignment of a pre-existing road. Groundworks extended as far north as 35 m south of the ring-barrow.

Once the tarmac and an underlying foundation layer of gravel were removed a mixed glacial till was exposed, consisting of orange-brown, silty clay and grey-brown sand. There was no evidence of an earlier sod layer that may have been removed during the construction of the tarmac surface. There were no archaeological features cut into this boulder clay.

9. PUNCHESTOWN LITTLE

No archaeological significance

98E0502

A programme of archaeological testing was undertaken at Punchestown Racecourse on 29–30 October and 2–3 December 1998, before the development of a new stabling block. The racecourse lies in an archaeologically sensitive landscape containing standing stones, cists and a ring-barrow. The work was carried out in compliance with a condition of planning permission issued by Kildare County Council.

Four trenches with a total length of 190m were excavated mechanically. Three of these lay within the area of an existing carpark and showed that the soil stratigraphy here had been reduced to natural before the spreading of the hard-core parking surface. The fourth trench was excavated immediately to the north-west of the carpark and contained deep brown earths resting on natural sand deposits. No archaeological evidence was noted in any of the trenches.