

SECTION 9: CULTURAL HERITAGE

9.1 INTRODUCTION

9.1.1 Outline of Scope of Works

This report, prepared on behalf of SLR Consulting (formerly John Barnett and Associates), has been undertaken to assess impacts on the cultural heritage of the continued operation of an existing construction and demolition (C&D) waste recovery facility and a proposed inert waste soil recovery facility in the townland of Fassaroe, Co. Wicklow. The application site covers an area of approximately 21.4 hectares (51.5 acres). In preparing this assessment, a wide variety of paper, cartographic, photographic and archival sources were consulted. All subject lands within the application site were visually inspected.

9.1.2 Methodology

This study presents an assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area. It consists 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, Roadstone Dublin's landholding and the surrounding local area. The overall landholding and application site are indicated in Figure 9.1. The area was examined using information from:

- The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) of Counties Wicklow and Dublin;
- The Wicklow County Development Plan 2004-10;
- 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 undertaken on 28 November 2008 in order to identify and assess any known archaeological sites and previously unrecorded features and possible finds within the application site and/or the surrounding landholding.

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

9.1.3 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 Wicklow County Council.

9.2 RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

9.2.1 Landscape Setting

The application site is situated in north-west County Wicklow, to the west of the town of Bray and directly north of the R117 Bray to Enniskerry Regional Road. It is situated on high ground between 95mOD and 74mOD. The soil of the area is generally a grey brown podzolic developed from limestone morainic gravels and sands and the bedrock is blue-grey slate, phyllite and schist and tuff and greywacke (Gardiner and Radford 1980).

9.2.2 Archaeological Heritage

The following is a brief summation of the archaeological and historical development of the study area and the main types of sites and monuments that are known from the surrounding landscape. It is intended to place the types of sites and monuments within the study area in context. The

application site and the proposed waste recovery facility are situated in the parish of Kilmacanoge and the barony of Rathdown. Details of RMP sites within the study area are presented in Appendix 9.1.

The RMP indicates that there is / was a national monument within Roadstone Dublin's landholding at Fassaroe, immediately to the west of the existing site entrance. This national monument (Ref. No. WI007-24) is / was a burial site which comprises the extended inhumation of an adult female in a pit found during quarrying activity. There are a number of other national monuments immediately beyond the application site and Roadstone Dublin's landholding. These comprise a tumulus (Ref. No. WI007-023), an enclosure ((Ref. No. WI007-025), ecclesiastical remains (Ref. No. WI007-026) and a tower house ((Ref. No. WI007-027). The location of these monuments is shown in Figure 9.1.

Prehistoric Period

There is a ring-ditch burial monument and a pit-burial in Ballyman townland to the north of the application site, a tumulus or burial mound in Monastery townland to the west of the site and a possible prehistoric inhumation was found in Fassaroe townland to the south of the site. An Early Bronze Age hoard of three flat copper axes and two copper cakes were found in Monastery townland during quarrying in 1938 (Harbison 1969a, 13). This find indicates that there was prehistoric activity in the study area.

Early Medieval Period

In the Early Medieval period, the study area was located in an area known as Fercoulen. Fercoulen was dominated by the Ui Theig from the sixth century until they died out in the early eleventh century. From the eighth century, the Ui Briuin Cualann appeared in the area and came to dominate it by the eleventh century (MacCotter 2008, 164-5).

Early Medieval Settlement

In the Early Medieval period settlement is often indicated by the presence of enclosed farmsteads known as ringforts. There are only two possible enclosures known in the study area, at Monastery and Ballyman. However, other evidence of Early Medieval settlement is indicated by the presence of ecclesiastical sites at Fassaroe, Kilbride, Kilcrouney and Ballyman.

Medieval Period

After the Norman occupation of Leinster, and the assumption of the Lordship by Richard Fitz Gilbert de Clare after the death of King Diarmait MacMurchade in 1171, the study area came under Anglo-Norman control.

Medieval 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. However, there are no Mottes within the study area.

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. However, there are no moated sites within the study area.

The Post-Medieval Period

About 1500, the Earl of Kildare took control of the manor of Fassaroe and granted it to his brother Richard Fitzgerald (Ellis 1998,106). After the fall of the Earl of Kildare and the attainder of Richard Fitzgerald, Fassaroe was taken into the Kings hands and granted to Peter Talbote of Kilmahyoke in 1538 (Morrin 1861, 38). There is a single Tower House in the study area at Fassaroe, which was built by William Brabazon in 1545 to secure the area.

National Museum of Ireland

Examination of the finds registers and topographical files held by the National Museum of Ireland indicated that an Early Bronze Age hoard was reported from the neighbouring townland of Monastery, refer to Appendix 9.2.

Cartographic Sources

The Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Edition six inch (1:10,560 scale) maps of the area were examined. This analysis did not indicate any previously unrecorded archaeological sites, buildings or potential features of landscape importance.

Aerial Photography

A 2005 orthophotograph of the Fassaroe area is presented in Figure 9.1. This does not indicate any previously unmapped cultural heritage features.

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.

Previous Excavations

There has been one previous excavation carried out in the study area. A summary is presented below :

Fassaroe Cross 02E008

Testing was carried out on the site of a proposed warehouse and ancillary offices in the townland of Fassaroe, Co. Wicklow. The area is adjacent to the monument of St Valery's Cross (SMR 7:26 (02)), and testing was required to ensure that the development did not encroach on or affect any buried archaeological features associated with the cross. A buffer zone around the cross was required, and the objective of the testing was to define the minimum diameter of such a buffer.

Testing took place on 6 February 2002. Six trenches were excavated, three to the east and three to the west of Fassaroe Lane. All trenches started at 12–15m from the base of the cross and extended radially from it. This testing revealed no evidence of any archaeological features associated with St Valery's Cross. Therefore, it seems that two interpretations are possible in respect of the cross. Firstly, the cross has been moved from its original location, as suggested by Anne Plumtre in the early 19th century. This view is not contradicted by the test results. The other possibility is that it is a tearman cross. If this is the case, it marks the boundary of consecrated lands and may be peripheral to any physical ecclesiastical remains.

Field Inspection

Field inspection of the application site and the surrounding area was carried out on 28 November 2008. The application site comprises an existing C&D waste recovery area, shown on Plate 9.2, and the worked-out sand and gravel quarry which is to be backfilled / restored, shown on Plate 9.3. Both areas have already been quarried down to subsoil. No further extraction will be taking place in either area. There was no indication of any items of cultural heritage in the area of the proposed development.

9.2.3 Built Heritage

There are five structures within the study area listed as protected structures in the Wicklow Development Plan 2004-10. These are noted below.

03-32 03 Fassaroe Dargle Valley Country House Fassaroe Td O 237 172

Three-bay, two-storey villa with painted rendering, raised quoins, hipped roof with eaves, pedimented, ionic porch. A house of circa 1820, attributed to Sir Richard Morrison.

03-33 03 Kilcronev Church of Ireland Church Springfield Td O 245 169

Late-19th Century, four-bay, single-cell church with west tower with buttresses and broach spire.

03-34 03 St. Valery Dargle Valley Country House Fassaroe Td O 241 172

Early, gothic-revival house of circa 1810, with a crenellated tower at the south end and a large, pointed, mullioned window. Attributed to Sir Richard Morrison.

03-35 03 Kilcronev House Country House Kilcronev Td O 243 166

Extensive, Tudor gothic-revival house of circa 1850 designed by Daniel Robertson for Dr Lloyd, Provost of Trinity. It is built of granite ashlar with transom and mullioned windows, drip labels, crenellations, gables and pinnacles. On the right-hand side is a four-stage tower and out offices which are designed to look like the main house.

03-36 03 Dargle Glen, Formerly the Legardine Restaurant House Cookstown Td O 241 169

An elaborate, thatched house in the manner of a Cottage Ornee. This house was the residence of Sir Basil and Lady Goulding at which stage it had been redesigned by Michael Scott and Partners.

None of the Protected Structures are situated closer than 200m to the proposed development. None of the Protected Structures will be directly or indirectly impacted by the development.

9.2.4 Cultural Heritage

Townland /Placename Evidence :

Townland names are a source of information not only on topography, land ownership, and land use but also on the historical evolution, archaeological formation and folklore of an area. During the Ordnance Survey of the early 19th century, Ireland was mapped accurately for the first time. The task of recording placenames resulted in some townland names being merely anglicised, whilst others were literally translated and more still were completely distorted. The meaning of townland names in the vicinity of the application site is indicated below.

Ballyman	Townland of the small plain
Cookstown	Town of the Cook family
Fassaroe	The red wilderness
Kilbride	Bridget's Church
Kilcrone	Crone's Church
Monastery	Ecclesiastical site
Old Connaught	Old Cathan's town
Springfield	Townland of the spring

The English translations of the townland names in the study area presented above are based on Joyce (1979).

9.3 IMPACT OF THE SCHEME

Direct Impacts

No direct impacts on the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage of the area cultural have been identified for the waste recovery facility.

Indirect Impacts

No indirect impacts on the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage of the area cultural have been identified for the waste recovery facility.

Interaction with other Impacts

No interaction with other impacts were identified during the assessment.

'Do Nothing' Impact

If the proposed waste recovery facility or future quarrying not to proceed, there would be no direct or indirect negative impact on the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage of the area.

'Worst Case' Impact

In the worst case scenario, the waste recovery facility will have no impact on the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage of the site, landholding or the surrounding local area.

9.4 MITIGATION MEASURES

Direct Impacts

No direct impacts requiring mitigation have been identified.

Indirect Impacts

No indirect impacts requiring mitigation have been identified.

Residual Impact

There will be no residual impacts remaining following the implementation of mitigation measures.

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FIGURES

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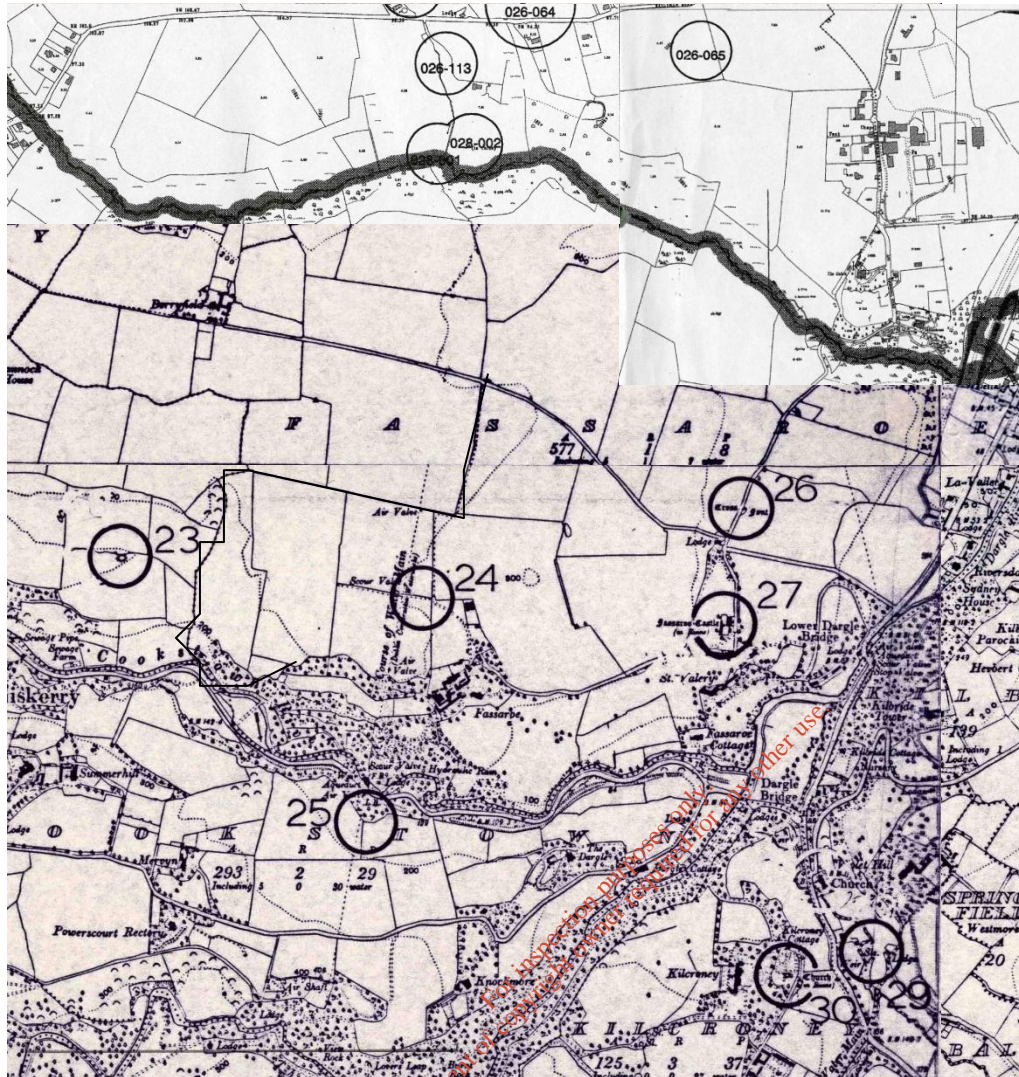


Figure 9.1 Record of Monuments and Places for Co. Wicklow.

PLATES

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Plate 9.1 2005 Orthophotograph of Fassaroo Quarry



Plate 9.2 Construction and Demolition Waste Recovery Area



Plate 9.3

View of Quarry Void to be restored with Inert Waste Soil

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APPENDICES

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APPENDIX 9.1 RMP SITES IN THE STUDY AREA

Wicklow

- WI007-023- Monastery Tumulus
Oval mound (diam. 17.5m, H 5m) with a flat top enclosed by a berm.
Grogan and Kilfeather 1997, No. 148.
- WI007-024- Fassaroe Burial Site
Extended inhumation of an adult female in a pit found during quarrying.
Grogan and Kilfeather 1997, No. 148.
- WI007-025- Monastery Enclosure Possible Site
Not visible at ground level.
Grogan and Kilfeather 1997, No. 512.
- WI007-026- Fassaroe Ecclesiastical Remains Possible Site
A decorated granite cross with a circular head depicting biblical scenes. Possible an ecclesiastical site but nothing visible at ground level.
Grogan and Kilfeather 1997, No. 827.
- WI007-027- Fassaroe Tower House
Built by William Brabazon in 1535. Only the west and south walls of this granite tower survive with some of the barrel vault.
Grogan and Kilfeather 1997, No. 1150.
- WI007-029- Kilbride Ecclesiastical Remains Site
A small square enclosure (diam. 5.8m x 6m) enclosed by a stone wall with an entrance at east enclosed an early medieval cross-inscribed grave slab, a fragmentary second slab and two simple granite crosses. Nothing now visible at ground level.
Grogan and Kilfeather 1997, No. 835.
- WI007-030- Kilcronee Church
Simple rectangular church (12.15m x 7.8m) built of sandstone, granite and shale. Antae at east gable, church extended at west. Flat lintelled doorway at south and a small round-arched window.
Grogan and Kilfeather 1997, No. 845.

Dublin

- DU026-064- Ballyman Enclosure Site
L-shaped cropmark visible on air photo CUCAP BDP24.
- DU026-065- Ballyman Ring-ditch
A possible ring-ditch visible on air photo CUCAP BDP23.
- DU026-113- Ballyman Pit burial
During road-widening in 1979 two pit burials were uncovered. The two pits contained cremated remains associated with two encrusted urns.
- DU028-001- Ballyman Standing Stones
RMP file missing.
- DU028-002- Ballyman Ecclesiastical Remains
This ecclesiastical site consists of an enclosure, a medieval church and graveyard, a holy well and a corn drying kiln.

APPENDIX 9.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS FROM THE STUDY AREA

Monastery, Co. Wicklow. Lough Ravel flat axe. In the bottom of a pit in a gravel quarry. NMI 1938:142

Monastery, Co. Wicklow. Lough Ravel flat axe. In the bottom of a pit in a gravel quarry. NMI 1938:144.

Monastery, Co. Wicklow. Lough Ravel flat axe. In the bottom of a pit. In a gravel quarry. Quarrying. NMI 1938:145.

Monastery, Co. Wicklow, Copper Cake. In the bottom of a pit in a gravel quarry. NMI 1938:143.

Monastery, Co. Wicklow, Copper Cake. In the bottom of a pit in a gravel quarry. NMI 1938:143.

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