

16.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL, ARCHITECTURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

16.1 INTRODUCTION

16.1.1 General

Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd has prepared this report on behalf of Lagan Cement Ltd to assess the impact, if any, on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource of a proposed quarry extension on a site of 52.45 hectares in the townlands of Killaskillen and Toor, Co. Meath, located to the southwest of Kinnegad Co. Westmeath (OS Sheet 46 (Figure 16.1)). The northern extent of the proposed development area is located on the county boundary between Meath and Westmeath.

This report follows on from three previous EIS reports (Lagan Cement Ltd 1998, Tom Phillips and Associates 2004 and 2006 carried out in respect of a quarry extension, cement kiln, and alternative fuels application respectively). The archaeological components of these reports were carried out by Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd (Murphy 1998, 2002 and 2004).

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a process for anticipating the effects on the environment caused by a development. An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is the document produced as a result of that process. Where effects are identified that are unacceptable, these can then be avoided or reduced during the design process (Environmental Protection Agency 2003:1).

This study determines, as far as reasonably possible from existing records, the nature of the cultural heritage resource within the area of proposed development using appropriate methods of study. Desk based research is defined as an assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area consisting of the collation of existing written and graphic information. The assessment takes place in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in order to make an assessment of its merit in context, leading to one or more of the following:

- The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the cultural heritage resource;
- The formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response;
- The formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research (Institute of Field Archaeologists 2001 a).

The study involved detailed interrogation of the archaeological, historical and architectural background of the development site. This included information from the Record of Monuments and Places of the Meath County Development Plan, the topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland, and cartographic and documentary records. Aerial photographs of the study area held by the Geological Survey of Ireland were also consulted. A field inspection was carried out on 31st July 2008 and 6th January 2009 by the author in an attempt to identify any known cultural heritage sites and previously unrecorded features, structures and portable finds within the proposed development area.

An impact assessment and a mitigation strategy have been prepared. The impact assessment is undertaken to outline potential adverse impacts that the proposed development may have on the cultural heritage resource, while the mitigation strategy is designed to avoid, reduce or offset such adverse impacts. The definitions of the degree of impact on the potential archaeological or architectural resource are described in Appendix 16.6.

16.1.2 Definitions

In order to assess, distil and present the findings of this study, the following definitions apply:

'Cultural Heritage' where used generically, is an over-arching term applied to describe any combination of archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage features, where:

- the term 'archaeological heritage' is applied to objects, monuments, buildings or landscapes of an (assumed) age typically older than AD 1700 (and recorded as archaeological sites within the Record of Monuments and Places).
- the term 'architectural heritage' is applied to structures, buildings, their contents and settings of an (assumed) age typically younger than AD 1700.
- the term 'cultural heritage', where used specifically, is applied to other (often less tangible) aspects of the landscape such as historical events, folklore memories and cultural associations. This designation can also accompany an archaeological or architectural designation.

For the purposes of this report, the terms 'architectural heritage' and 'built heritage' have the same intended meaning and are used interchangeably.

Impact Definitions

Imperceptible Impact

An impact capable of measurement but without noticeable consequences.

Slight Impact

An impact that causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities.

Moderate Impact

An impact that alters the character of the environment in a manner that is consistent with existing or emerging trends.

Significant Impact

An impact which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity alters a sensitive aspect of the environment.

Profound Impact

An impact that obliterates sensitive characteristics.

Impacts as defined by the EPA 2002 Guidelines (pg 23).

16.1.3 Project Team

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Faith graduated from the University of Wales, Lampeter in 2001, having studied a single honours degree in archaeology. She went on to study on a Masters course, also at Lampeter, in Cultural Landscape Management for which she achieved a distinction in her dissertation. This course involved intensive map analysis and aerial photography analysis, along with surveying and historical landscape characterisation. During the course of this degree Faith also undertook in-depth analysis of the management of various cultural heritage sites throughout England and Wales.

Faith has gained a large amount of experience in the archaeological field on prehistoric and medieval excavations in Donegal, Kildare, Meath and Louth. She is currently a Senior Project Officer and research co-ordinator within the research and report production department of IAC.

Sarah Cummins MA (Hons), BA (Hons) Archaeologist

Sarah is a graduate of the Department of Archaeology, University College Dublin, where she gained an honours degree in Irish Archaeology. In 2004, she studied for a Masters degree in Landscape Archaeology, which involved the study of Cultural Heritage Resource Management, Historic Landscape Characterisation and Environmental Impact Assessment. Since graduating from UCD, Sarah has worked in various archaeological consultancies on archaeological excavations across Ireland and was a member of the Education and Outreach Department of the National Museum of Ireland.

Sarah is a Project Officer with IAC and has varied professional experience in the preparation of Environmental Impact Studies, archaeological desk studies, archaeological and architectural appraisals, local area plans and archaeological constraints studies.

16.2 BASELINE ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY

16.2.1 Methodology

Research has been undertaken in two phases. The first phase comprised a paper survey of all available archaeological, architectural, historical and cartographic sources. The second phase involved a field inspection of the proposed development area. The overall site extents of the Lagan Cement Works lies on the border with Co. Westmeath formed by the Kinnegad River. As such, sources for Westmeath were consulted.

16.2.2 Paper Survey

This is a document search. The following sources were examined and lists of areas of archaeological heritage potential were compiled:

- Record of Monuments and Places for Meath and Westmeath;
- Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland;
- Cartographic and written sources relating to the study area;
- Aerial photographs of the Geological Survey of Ireland, 1973-77, 1:30,000;
- *Meath Development Plan, 2007 – 2014*;
- *Westmeath Development Plan, 2008 – 2014*;
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage Co. Meath;
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage Co. Westmeath;
- Excavations Bulletin (1970 – 2004).

Record of Monuments and Places is a list of archaeological sites known to the National Monuments Service. Back-up files of the Sites and Monuments Record provide details of documentary sources and field inspections where these have taken place.

Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland is the national archive of all known finds recorded by the National Museum. This archive relates primarily to artefacts but also includes references to monuments and unique records of previous excavations. The find spots of artefacts are important sources of information on the discovery of sites of archaeological significance.

Cartographic sources are important in tracing land use development within the development area as well as providing important topographical information on areas of archaeological potential and the development of buildings. Cartographic analysis of all relevant maps has been made to identify any topographical anomalies or structures that no longer remain within the landscape.

Sir William Petty, Down Survey Map, 1654-56, *Barony of Upper Moyfenrath, Co. Meath*;

Sir William Petty, Down Survey Map, 1654-56, *Barony of Farbil, Co. Westmeath*;

First Edition Ordnance Survey map, Sheet 46 Meath 1836;

Second Edition Ordnance Survey map, Sheet 46 Meath 1883;

Third Edition Ordnance Survey map, Sheet 46 Meath 1910.

Documentary sources were consulted to gain background information on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage landscape of the proposed development area.

Aerial photographic coverage is an important source of information regarding the precise location of sites and their extent. It also provides initial information on the terrain and its likely potential for archaeology.

Meath County Development Plan, 2007 – 2013 contains a catalogue of all the protected sites and structures within the county. This was consulted to obtain information on nearby cultural heritage sites and to ascertain whether the study site is protected within the Development Plan.

Westmeath County Development Plan, 2008 – 2014 contains a catalogue of all the protected sites and structures within the county. This was consulted to obtain information on nearby cultural heritage sites located in close vicinity to the proposed development area. This is due to the proposed development area having a close proximity to County Westmeath.

The **National Inventory of Architectural Heritage** is a government based organisation tasked with making a nationwide record of significant local, regional, national and international structures, which in turn provides county councils with a guide as to what structures to list within the Record of Protected Structures. They have also carried out a desk based assessment of the parkland or demesnes within the country using historic maps and aerial photographs and rated them according to the survival of features.

Excavations Bulletin is a summary publication that has been produced every year since 1970. This summarises every archaeological excavation that has taken place in Ireland during that year up until 2004 and since 1987 has been edited by Isabel Bennett. This information is vital when examining the archaeological content of any area, which may not have been recorded under the SMR and RMP files. This information is also available online (www.excavations.ie) from 1970 – 2004.

16.2.3 Field Inspection

Field inspection is necessary to determine the extent and nature of archaeological and architectural remains, and can also lead to the identification of previously unrecorded or suspected sites, structures and portable finds through topographical observation and local information.

16.3 RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

16.3.1 Archaeological and Historical Background

General

The proposed development site at the Lagan Cement works, Killaskillen, Co. Meath is located c. 2km to the southwest of Kinnegad, Co. Westmeath (Figure 16.1) in relatively flat to undulating ground with boglands located to the south. The northern boundary is formed by the east-flowing Kinnegad River and the new N6 Kilcock to Kilbeggan Road. The overall site footprint measures 109.45 hectares in area with 24.8 hectares of this in use as active quarry/extraction areas. It is proposed to extend the quarry in the south and southeastern extent of the proposed development area encompassing approximately 77.25 hectares in area (see Figure 16.2). The proposed development site is located within an archaeologically rich landscape in terms of recorded archaeological heritage sites (Figure 16.3); the discovery of stray finds within the area and evidence from recent archaeological excavations within the study area. However, there are no recorded archaeological sites located within the proposed development footprint.

Prehistoric Period (c. 7000BC c. 400AD)

Mesolithic (c. 8000BC – c. 4000BC) and Neolithic (c. 4000BC – c. 2500BC) Periods

The earliest extant evidence suggests that Ireland was first occupied in the Mesolithic period (c. 7000 BC), by communities that subsisted on hunting, fishing and foraging. The most common evidence found to show the presence of Mesolithic communities at a site is scatters of worked flint material, a by-product from the production of flint implements. During the

Neolithic period (c. 4000 – c. 2400BC) communities appear to become less mobile and their economy becomes based on the rearing of stock and cereal cultivation. This transition is accompanied with major social change. Agriculture demanded an altering of the physical, forests were rapidly cleared and field boundaries constructed. There was a greater concern for territory, which saw the construction of large communal ritual monuments called megalithic tombs, which are characteristic of the period.

The earliest indication of archaeological activity within the area was the recovery of a stray Mesolithic Bann flake (IAWU 2002) and a stone axe (SA 1989:17), potentially of Neolithic date (c. 4000 – 2500 BC), found in the townland of Rattin (IAWU 2001) located c. 2.5km to the east of the proposed development area. Likewise, a polished stone axehead was discovered in the environs of Kinnegad (NMI IA/185/63) and a worked flint from Griffinstown was discovered c. 3km north of the proposed quarry.

Bronze Age Period (c. 2500BC – c. 500BC)

The Bronze Age (c. 2500 – c.1500BC) is marked by the widespread use of metal for the first time in Ireland. A with the transition from Mesolithic to Neolithic, the transition into the Early Bronze Age was accompanied by changes in society. Megalithic tombs were no longer constructed and the burial of the individual became typical. Cremated or inhumed bones were often placed in a cist, which is a small stone box set into the ground or a stone-lined grave. These were often accompanied by pottery.

There are no recorded archaeological sites dating to the Bronze Age period within the environs of the proposed development area, however consultation of the topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland has revealed that three bronze axeheads were recovered from the environs of the proposed development area. From the Middle Bronze Age period onwards into the Iron Age, there is the marked practice of the deposition of metal (usual high status/highly crafted) objects into rivers, bogs and wetland areas as part of the practice of ritual deposition. The latter part of the Middle Bronze Age also sees the move towards socketed rather than flat axeheads. The first axehead discovered in the environs of the proposed development area (NMI 1959:17), is a flat bronze axehead was discovered in Monganstown townland c. 500m to the north. The second (NMI 1932:6539), a socketed axehead was discovered in Petit's Bog in Derrynahinch townland located c. 1.5km to the west of the proposed development area. The third axehead was recovered in the vicinity of Kinnegad and was a socketed example (NMI IA/185/63). The first axehead dates to the Early Bronze Age (c. 2500BC – c. 1200BC) and the second and third examples date from the Middle (c. 1200BC –c. 900BC) or Late (c. 900BC –c. 500BC) Bronze Ages. Both of these axeheads were discovered as bog finds.

Iron Age Period (c. 500BC – c. 400AD)

The area is associated with ancient routeways of unknown date; a large togher discovered by R.A. S. Macalister in the 1930s in the townland of Baltigeer located c. 500m to the west may possibly have been connected with the *Slí Dala* or *Slí Asail*, two ancient routeways which led to Tara and Connacht. One of the five great ancient roads of Ireland, the *Slí Mór*, is also thought to have passed through the area.

Bog Roads or toghers are recorded in the townland of Baltigeer (ME046-001) located c. 1.5km to the west of the proposed development area and in Co. Westmeath, two examples are noted in Rattin townland (WM034-031 and WM034-032) located c. 1.8km to the west of the proposed development area. These trackways can dated to as early as the Bronze Age Period (c. 2500BC – c. 500BC) to the Medieval Period (c. 1100AD – c. 1600AD) and their principal function was to enable the safe passage of traffic through boggy/waterlogged terrain.

While there is a general dearth of evidence from this period in the Irish archaeological record, recent archaeological excavations as part of the N6 Kilcock to Kinnegad Road scheme revealed previously unknown, unrecorded archaeological evidence dating to the Iron Age Period (c. 500BC – c. 400AD). The site at Monganstown 1 (A001/001), located c. 450m NE of proposed development area in Co. Westmeath was excavated in 2005 (Lehane 2005, Ministerial Direction No.: A001/001). The site revealed substantial evidence for metalworking on site in the form of charcoal pits, furnaces and extraction/disposal pits filled with charcoal and slag. The furnaces varied in their form and composition and the industrial residues were identified as being the remains of iron smelting and to a lesser extent iron smithing activities and the radiocarbon dates retrieved from the furnaces and other industrial remains on site suggested intermittent usage from the Iron Age 361BC – 113 BC to the Early Medieval Period (c. 400AD – c. 1100AD).

Early Medieval Period (c. 400AD – c. 1100AD)

The ringfort or *rath* is considered to be the most common indicator of settlement during the early medieval period, a time which is depicted in the surviving sources as entirely rural characterised by the basic territorial unit known as the *túath*. The most recent study of the ringfort (Stout 1997) has suggested that there are a total of 45,119 potential ringforts or enclosure sites throughout Ireland. The ringfort is usually defined as a broadly circular enclosure delimited by a bank and ditch. Though outer ditches have not been identified at all ringfort sites, in the absence of excavation, this cannot be definitely confirmed. Entrance to the sites was usually by means of a causeway across the ditch, not always identifiable by field survey, or, in the case of platform ringforts, by means of a ramp. Ringforts can be divided into three broad categories - univallate sites, with one bank or ditch; multivallate sites with as many four levels of enclosing features, though bivallate sites are the most numerous. When the radiocarbon and dendrochronological dates from ringfort excavations are compared (Stout 1997, 22-31), not only is the ringfort clearly an early medieval phenomenon, but a strong case emerges for dating the phase of ringfort construction to a period between the 7th and 9th centuries AD. Though internal features are visible at some sites, it is more usual for excavation to reveal the structures internal to the ringfort. The most common structures found within ringforts are the remains of buildings, generally houses, either circular or rectangular.

A ringfort (WM027-069) is located c. 1.7km northeast of the proposed development area in Kinnegad townland. The monument comprises a much-denuded oval enclosure with a slight slope from north to south bounded by a scarp with a wide fosse. A site inspection in 1981 found that it was a badly damaged ringfort defined by a curve in a field fence on the southern side and indications of the fosse only took the form of changes in vegetation.

There are a number of enclosure sites in the vicinity of the proposed development. These belong to a classification of monument whose precise nature is unclear. Often they may in fact represent ringforts, which have either been damaged to a point where they cannot be positively recognised, or which are smaller or more irregular in plan than the accepted range for a ringfort. An early-Christian date is generally likely, though not a certainty. One such site is the enclosure (ME046-011) at Knockersally/Colehill townland c. 750m east – southeast of the proposed development area at Killaskillen.

Killaskillen contains the Irish element "Cill" referring to a Church site, which perhaps refers to the church at Baltigeer (ME046-003) located c. 900m to the west of the proposed development area. This is however a medieval parish church though it may be located on the site of an earlier church. Killaskillen is located in the Parish of Ballyboggan in the Barony of Upper Moyfenrath in Co. Meath, however there are a number of neighbouring ecclesiastical sites nearby in County Westmeath such as the ecclesiastical site at Clonfad (Rattin) located c. 2.2km to the west – northwest comprising an ecclesiastical enclosure and site of a monastery; a graveyard and a high cross. St. Etchen was bishop of Clonfad or "*Cluain-fota-Baethain*" in the 6th century and the annals of Ulster record his death between 578-84AD. He is reputed to have ordained St. Columcille and St. Colmáin mac Lúacháin of Lynn and many others. The monastery survived into the 8th century AD as Blahmac, an abbot of Clonfad was killed in 799AD (Gwynn & Hadcock 1970). The ecclesiastical site at Rattin is located within the parish of Killucan "*Cill Lúcaine*" which refers to the Church of Lucan'. The patron of the parish is St. Menan. *Archdall's Monasticon Hibernicum* records that St. Lucien built an abbey in Kinnegad (Name Books, Westmeath).

Consultation of the Topographical Files of the Irish Antiquities Division of the National Museum of Ireland identified the discovery of a highly ornate Early Medieval Bucket. The decoration comprised bronze band with amber insets bound with filigree work and decorated bands of bronze (NMI WK. 411). The bucket was hewn from a single block of yew and 40 such artefacts are known across Ireland, with most parallels deriving from Scandinavia. The proximity of the find to the monastery of St. Finian at Clonard is suggestive of some ecclesiastical rather than secular function for the object.

Recent archaeological discoveries as part of the N6 Kinnegad to Kilbeggan Roadscheme revealed previously unrecorded, unknown archaeological activity at Monganstown 1 (Lehane 2005, Ministerial Direction No.: A001/001) which revealed evidence for craft/industry dating to the Early Medieval Period (c. 400AD – c. 1100AD). The Early Medieval evidence comprised charcoal/metalworking pits which produced two Early Medieval radiocarbon dates, as was the case with material from a small metalworking pit.

The archaeological evidence suggests that the environs of the proposed development area were quite intensely settled during the Early Medieval Period (c. 400AD – c. 1100AD). Previous archaeological assessment in 2000 (Murphy 2000; Licence Ref. 00E0327) identified previously unknown, unrecorded archaeological remains to the south of the surviving structures at Lansdown Lodge (NGR 257200/243200). The features identified included hearths, ditches, pits, furrows, trenches and field drains. The majority of field drains and some of the ditches appeared to be modern features; at least one of the ditches appeared to be possibly prehistoric following archaeological

excavation. However, radiocarbon dates obtained ranged from Cal 990AD - 1220AD.

Medieval Period (c. 1100AD – c. 1600AD)

The piecemeal conquest by the Anglo-Normans of Ireland had a fundamental impact on the Irish landscape. Anglo-Norman involvement in Ireland began in May 1169 when Richard deClare and his followers landed in Wexford to support Diarmáit MacMurchadha, the deposed king of Leinster, and assist him in his challenge for the kingship. By the end of the 12th century, the Anglo-Normans had succeeded in conquering much of the country. Between 1170 and 1350, the Norman influence was stamped on the Irish landscape.

Kinnegad was an Anglo-Norman stronghold on the principal road connecting the east and west of the country and this routeway may tentatively be identified as the *Slí Mhór*, a routeway that ran east-west across the country towards Galway along the tops of the esker ridges or *Esker Riada*. The original route of the N6 extends c. 500m north of the northern extent of the proposed development area at Killaskillen, situated on an elevated ridge. Ireland's first roads generally followed the lines of eskers. These are long gravelly ridges created at the end of the last ice age by the melt-water of receding ice sheets. These eskers provided well-drained, naturally gravelled roads that would not get too muddy after rain, a feature which would have appealed to travellers in the medieval period, and perhaps even earlier. Many of these eskers still carry roads, with the N4/N6 from Dublin to Galway continuing to follow the line of the *Esker Riada*.

However, it is thought that Kinnegad may not have been located on any of the ancient *slíghheanna* across Ireland (O'Keeffe and Simington 1991), though the ford from which it gets its name must have been one of importance because of the proximity of many early Christian monasteries such as Clonard. Certainly for an Anglo-Norman settlement to be established here, the ford must have been of some value to warrant protection.

The initial stage of the invasion was marked by the construction of defensive earthworks, referred to as mottes. The term *motte* derives from a medieval term, *mota* or *motta*, which was first used in the 12th century to describe the earthwork component of a castle (O'Keeffe 2000, 16). Mottes are conical, flat-topped earthen mounds, artificially raised and often surrounded by a fosse. A wooden palisade was constructed around the perimeter of the summit, enclosing a wooden tower. In many cases a bailey or embanked enclosure was built to one side of the motte. The fosse, which surrounded both features, also separated the motte from the bailey. The bailey would also have been protected by a wooden palisade. Mottes were sited at strategic points along the borders of recently conquered land or guarding important routes by the Anglo-Normans in the late 12th/early 13th century. A motte and bailey is listed in the townland of Pass of Kilbride to the c. 5km west of the proposed development area.

Once the Anglo-Normans had consolidated their military position, they erected permanent fortifications at strategic settlement centres. This great castle-building period extended for about 90 years (c. 1220 – c. 1310) (O'Keeffe 2000, 34). The large military castles, dominant in the countryside prior to the advent of siege ordnance, were built at this time. These castles

had a great tower or 'keep' as their main feature, either incorporated into the outer defences or isolated within their walls. Most of the keeps of the early period were almost square in plan, though some circular and rectangular ones do occur. From the second half of the 13th century, there was a shift away from the isolated keep towards strong curtain walls. The most impressive feature of these castles was a massive gate building. The latter part of the 13th century and the beginning of the 14th century marked the end of the building of the large Anglo-Norman fortresses. In the period around the second half of the 14th and the beginning of the 15th centuries, there was a lack of castle building in Ireland due to a number of factors culminating in a reduction in population and therefore a lack of resources. There was also a lack of finance on the part of the English kings who provided most of the construction cash.

A castle site, Rattin Castle (WM034-008) is recorded c.1.85km west of the proposed development area at Killaskillen. The castle is now in ruins but it is possible to discern that the castle was built as a defensive site in two phases of construction. The castle was built to defend extensive Anglo-Norman territories in the midlands. The lands were owned by Hugh de Lacy but passed into the possession of Sir John Darcy and his descendents when he became Chamberlain and Steward of the household of King Edward III (1327-1377) Chief justice of England and Peer of the realm. In the Insurrection of 1641 Nicholas Darcy forfeited Rattin and the greater part of his estates (Bardon 1913).

Tower houses were the typical residence of the Irish gentry in the 15th and 16th centuries and are a common feature in the Irish landscape. A tower house, at its most simple, consisted of a stone tower, normally rectangular in plan, up to six stories high, with various defensive elements including a defensive courtyard (Sweetman 1995, 36). Their accommodation consisted of a hall directly over the barrel-vaulted ground floor and private chambers on the levels above. Access to the chambers was by means of a spiral stairs with the main doorway always on the ground floor. Defensive features on the tower consisted of machicolations, bartizans and an outward splay at the bottom portion of the wall. Probably all of these dwellings would have had a defended courtyard surrounded by a stone wall, with small towers at the angles. The surviving ruins of Rattin Castle comprise the remains of a 16th century towerhouse. Originally the castle was a four storey tower house with rounded corners. The castle is rectangular in plan with a base batter noted on all sides. Features included an undercroft on the eastern side together with the northern wall also containing a mural stairway. The window openings and dressing survive on all sides in addition to fireplaces and chimney breasts inside. There were some indications of earthworks to the east in the form of a double banked causeway. Test trenches c. 1.5km to the northwest of the castle failed to produce any archaeological remains (Conway 1999, Licence Ref.: 99E0626). However, Phase 1 test excavations to the north of Rattin towerhouse as part of the N6 Kinnegad to Kilbeggan Roadscheme found the remains of a probable timber and brushwood trackway.

The Norman invasion also provided a further impetus to the change that was taking place in the Irish church, speeding its reorganisation on a parochial basis. New parish churches were built throughout the country. The church grew wealthy under the patronage of Norman families. Many parish churches from this period were plain in plan with internal divisions between nave and chancel. The main focus for ornamentation is the windows and doors. Mouldings, window tracery and shape of doorways are often the only

indication of probable date (Aalen *et al* 2000, 57). The church at Baltigeer (ME046-003) was most likely constructed as a typical medieval parish church. Located to the immediate northwest of the church site, is a field system (ME046-002) which possibly dates to the Medieval Period.

Consultation of the topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland identified the discovery of a leather shoe at Rattin (NMI 1969:717). The shoe was identified as being of probable Medieval date, though earlier prehistoric examples are known.

Post Medieval Period (c. 1600 – c. 1800AD)

There are no recorded archaeological sites dating to the Post-Medieval period within the environs of the proposed development area at Killaskillen. Consultation of the topographical files of the Irish Antiquities Division of the National Museum of Ireland has revealed evidence for stray finds from the nearby townland of Moydrum c. 2.7km to the east of the proposed development area. The finds (NMI 1968:416; NMI 2004:122 & NMI 2002:123) include a nondescript wooden object and a wooden vessel containing bog butter. These objects can range in date from the Bronze Age Period (c. 2500BC – c. 500BC) through to the Late Medieval Period and Post Medieval Periods (c. 1100AD –c. 1600AD; c. 1600AD- c. 1800AD).

William Petty's Down Survey Map of the Barony of Farbil in Co. Westmeath draws the first reference to Kinnegad "kenagadd" which is the nearest large town located c. 4.5km to the northeast. The town most likely owes its origins to a crossing point over the River Kinnegad which flows along the N boundary of the overall footprint of the Lagan Cement Works as indicated by the Kinnegad's Irish name "Cionn Atha Gad" meaning "Ford of the Withies". The Civil Survey notes that Sir Luke Fitzgerald held much of the land in the area who held lands at Kinnegad and Ticroghan and the D'Arcy's of Plattin were another family who held substantial tracts of land in the area.

The townland of Rattin is located in the west of the parish of Killucan within the barony of Farbill. It is known in Irish as *Rath Aitinne* meaning 'Rath of the furze'. The lands of Rattin were formerly part of the lands of Clonfad, situated to the west. The name Monganstown is derived from 'the town of the Mongans' and the townland covers an area of 483 acres.

Recent excavations at Monganstown 2 located c. 10m north of the total site extents of the Lagan Cement Complex revealed Post Medieval Activity in the form of a bank which may have correlated to a field boundary as depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1883.

16.3.2 Summary of Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Consultation of the Excavations Bulletin has confirmed that no excavations have taken place within a kilometre radius of the proposed development area. However, two sites excavated as part of the N6 Kinnegad to Kilbeggan Road scheme in 2005 (Lehane 2007, A001/01 and A001/02) are located within a 500m radius of the proposed development and are located in the neighbouring county of Westmeath.

Killaskillen, Co. Meath, Licence No.: 00E0327, Bulletin No: 2000:0757. Licensee: Deirdre Murphy. Located within existing quarry extents Lagan Cement Complex (Located 20m N of NW extent of proposed expansion area –NGR 257200/243200)

Archaeological features including hearths, ditches, pits, furrows, trenches and field drains were revealed in the environs of the former Lansdown Lodge site during archaeological monitoring. The majority of the field drains and some of the ditches appeared to be modern features; at least one of the ditches appeared to be possibly prehistoric following archaeological excavation. Radiocarbon dates obtained ranged from Cal 990AD -1220AD. Unlicensed archaeological monitoring took place at prior to the excavation of the shale quarry located 400m north of the proposed expansion area at the site of the shale quarry. This revealed no archaeological remains or deposits.

Monganstown 1 (A001/001), (Co. Westmeath) Metalworking site. Licensee: John Lehane. Located c. 450m NE of total site extents Lagan Cement Complex

The archaeological activity identified at Monganstown 1 consisted of evidence for ironworking in the form of charcoal pits, furnaces and extraction/disposal pits filled with charcoal and slag.

Three separate areas were identified during the initial test excavation and these contained two charcoal production pits, six furnaces and several other pits and postholes. The furnaces varied in their form and composition and the industrial residues were identified as being the remains of iron smelting and to a lesser extent iron smithing and the radiocarbon dates retrieved from the furnaces and other industrial remains on site suggested intermittent usage from the Iron Age 361-113 BC (from the fill of the largest furnace on site) to the Early Medieval Period (c. 400AD –c. 1100AD).

Monganstown 2 (A001/002), (Co. Westmeath) Bank and ditch. Licensee: John Lehane. Located c. 10m NE of total site extents Lagan Cement Complex

The excavated features comprised a bank (with no associated ditch) and an isolated pit. There were no finds from the site and there was no direct stratigraphic link between the pit and the bank. The bank may have dated to the Post Medieval Period and was indicated on the second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1883. The pit did not contain any diagnostic material and could not be ascribed to a specific period in antiquity.

Rattin, Co. Westmeath, Licence No.: 1999:865 Licensee: Malachy Conway Located c. 1.85km of site extents Lagan Cement Complex

The site located in close proximity to WH034-008 Rattin Castle and the reputed route of the Slí Aisiul or Royal Road which is believed to have extended to the north of the castle. The archaeological investigations did not reveal any remains of archaeological significance.

16.3.3 Cartographic Analysis

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1836 Sheet 46 Co. Meath (Figure 16.4)

The proposed development lies within the southwestern extent of Co. Meath and Co. Westmeath lies to the north of the boundary of the total site extents of the Lagan Cement complex, the boundary being formed by the Kinnegad River. The proposed area of expansion lies to the south and southeast of the existing Lagan Cement Works Complex and corresponds to the area indicated on Figure 16.3. The proposed area of expansion lies within Killaskillen and Toor townlands.

Within Killaskillen townland, the area is characterised by irregular shaped, small and medium sized fields and boglands to the south. The proposed area of expansion is bounded to the northeast by a northwest- southeast oriented road extending between Killaskillen and Ballinabrackey. Similarly, in Toor townland, the northern extent of the area indicated on Figure 16.3 comprises boglands with small irregular shaped fields to the south.

No features of potential archaeological significance were noted on this map edition. There are no other distinguishing features noted on this map edition.

Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1883 Sheet 46 Co. Meath Sheets (Figure 16.5)

The Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map dating to 1883 provides a more detail account of the landscape of the proposed development area, with the inclusion of more field boundaries which can be omitted on the First Edition mapping by the Ordnance Surveyors. The landscape is more heavily divided resulting in smaller field enclosures and many of the field boundaries are tree-lined.

The most notable difference in the landscape is the between this and the first edition mapping dating to 1836 is the insertion of drainage ditches across the boglands in both Killaskillen and Toor townlands in an attempt to improve the quality of the landscape (Figure 16.4). Several bog tracks which for the most part are N-S oriented are noted in Toor townland; provide access to the bog with one example crossing the townland boundary between Toor and Killaskillen and leading N to Lansdown Lodge demesne.

There are no other significant changes to the landscape of the proposed development area. No features of potential archaeological significance were noted on this map edition. There are no other distinguishing features noted on this map edition.

Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1910 Sheet 46 Co. Meath Sheets (Figure 16.2)

There are no other significant changes to the landscape of the proposed development area. No features of potential archaeological significance were noted on this map edition. There are no other distinguishing features noted on this map edition.

Meath County Development Plan, 2007 – 2013

County Meath has a rich natural and built heritage, which includes scenic river valleys, rolling farmland, a network of mature hedgerows, diverse coastal habitats, an extensive array of protected structures, architectural conservation areas, heritage landscapes and towns, internationally important heritage sites and an enviable idealistic rural character, all of which are influenced by land use and management.

The *Meath County Development Plan, 2007 – 2013* recognises the statutory protection afforded to all RMP sites. The closest RMP site to the proposed development area is ME046-013 (Tomb fragments), which is located c. 275m south of the proposed development area.

Westmeath County Development Plan, 2008 – 2014

The *Westmeath County Development Plan, 2008 – 2014* recognises the statutory protection afforded to all RMP sites. The closest RMP site to the proposed development area within Westmeath is WM 027-069 (Ringfort Kinnegad), which is located c. 1.7Km northeast of the proposed development area.

Aerial Photographs

Inspection of the aerial photographic coverage of the proposed development area held by the Geological Survey of Ireland (GSI N 594 –GSI 595) was not available for consultation. Consultation of the Ordnance Survey aerial photographic coverage for the proposed quarry extension area as displayed in www.archaeology.ie did not reveal any features of archaeological potential in the area of proposed development.

16.3.4 Archaeological Field Inspection

The field inspection sought to assess the site, its previous and current land use, the topography whether any areas or sites of archaeological potential were present. During the course of the field investigation the proposed quarry expansion areas were inspected for known or previously unknown archaeological sites (Figure 16.3). The field inspection was carried out by the author in August 2008 in wet, overcast conditions and some areas were not accessible owing to excessively boggy/wet conditions and the presence of bulls in areas which required inspection. The fields which were inspected were numbered Fields 1 – 15 for ease of classification. Fields 1 – 11 are located in the townland of Killaskillen and Fields 12 – 15 are located in the townland of Toor. Fields 6 and 9 were inspected although they lie beyond the proposed expansion area. An additional field inspection of the proposed expansion area to the northwest as per Figure 16.3 was carried out by the author in January 2009 in clear, frosty conditions and assessed the site of the former Lansdown House (Field 16) in Killaskillen townland and revisited Fields 13 – 15 in Toor townland.

Field 1

Field 1 is an irregular shaped field located to the south of the road leading northeast from Killaskillen. The field is a large irregular shaped field located to the northeast of the existing quarry (Plate 16.1) which was under pasture at the time of inspection. The field is flat with some very gentle undulations in the natural topography and is enclosed by mature hedgerow boundaries in all directions. No features of archaeological potential were noted in during the course of the inspection.

Plate 16.1: Field 1, Killaskillen Townland (Looking Southwest)



Field 2

Field 2 is a small rectangular shaped field which is located to the south – southwest of Field 1. It is a small rectangular shaped field which borders the existing quarry to the southwest and northwest (Plate 16.2) and was under pasture at the time of the inspection. The field is flat and is enclosed by mature hedgerow boundaries to the northwest, northeast and southeast. No features of archaeological potential were noted in during the course of the inspection.

Plate 16.2: Field 2, Killaskillen Townland (Looking West)



Field 3

Field 3 is a medium sized irregular shaped field which is located to the southeast of Field 2 and south of Field 1. The field borders the existing quarry to the southwest and south and was under pasture at the time of the inspection (Plate 16.3). The field is flat and enclosed by mature hedgerow boundaries to the northwest, northeast and southeast. No features of archaeological potential were noted in during the course of the inspection.

Plate 16.3: Field 3, Killaskillen Townland (Looking South)



Field 4

Field 4 is a large rectangular shaped field which is bounded to the northwest by Fields 1 and 3 and is bounded to the northeast by the road leading northeast from Killaskillen (Plate 16.4). The field is flat with some very gentle undulations in the natural topography and is enclosed by mature hedgerow boundaries in all directions. No features of archaeological potential were noted in during the course of the inspection.

Plate 16.4: Field 4, Killaskillen Townland (Looking South)



Field 5

Field 5 is a small roughly rectangular shaped field located to the south of Field 3 and southwest of Field 5. It was under very overgrown rough pasture (Plate 16.5) and was bounded to the northwest to the south-eastern portion of the existing quarry. No features of archaeological potential were noted in during the course of the inspection and the vegetation cover prevented a more in depth assessment of the field.

Plate 16.5: Field 5, Killaskillen Townland (Looking Southeast)



Field 6 (located outside of the proposed expansion area)

Field 6 is bounded to the northeast by the road leading northeast from Killaskillen. It is a small rectangular shaped field bounded by mature hedgerow boundaries in all directions. The field is flat and was under rough pasture at the time of the field inspection (Plate 16.6). No features of archaeological potential were noted in during the course of the inspection.

Plate 16.6: Field 6, Killaskillen Townland (Looking Southwest)



Field 7

Field 7 is located to the southwest of Field 6 and is a small trapezoidal shaped field. The field is flat and was under pasture and was bounded by mature hedgerow boundaries in each direction. Full access to this field was not attained owing to the presence of a bull in the field, however, no features of archaeological potential were noted in during the course of the inspection (Plate 16.7).

Plate 16.7: Field 7, Killaskillen Townland (Looking East)



Field 8

Field 8 is located to the southwest of Field 7, to the east of Field 5 and to the west of Field 10. It is a medium-sized irregular shaped field. The field is flat and was under pasture and was bounded by mature hedgerow boundaries in each direction. Full access to this field was not attained owing to the presence of a bull in the field, however, no features of archaeological potential were noted in during the course of the inspection (Plate 16.8).

Plate 16.8: Field 8, Killaskillen Townland (Looking South – Southeast)



Field 9 (located outside of the proposed expansion area)

Field 9 is bounded to the northeast by the road leading northeast from Killaskillen and by a modern residential plot to the east. The field is irregular shaped and is bounded to the northwest, southwest and southeast by mature hedgerow boundaries. The field is flat with some very gentle undulations in the natural topography (Plate 16.9). Full access to this field was not attained owing to the presence of a bull in the field, however, no features of archaeological potential were noted in during the course of the inspection.

Plate 16.9: Field 9, Killaskillen Townland (Looking Northeast)



Field 10

Field 10 is a small irregular shaped field located to the southeast of Field 9 and is bounded in all directions by mature tree-lined boundaries. The field is flat and was under pasture at the time of the inspection. Full access to this field was not attained owing to the presence of a bull in the field, however, no features of archaeological potential were noted in during the course of the inspection (Plate 16.10).

Plate 16.10: Field 10, Killaskillen Townland (Looking Southeast)



Field 11

Field 11 comprises the expanse of bog located to the south of the existing limestone quarry located within the townland of Killaskillen. The area was not accessed owing to the waterlogged nature of the terrain and the area was viewed from Field 10 (Plate 16.11). This field has been designated AAP 1 owing to the wetland nature of the terrain.

Plate 16.11: Field 11, Killaskillen Townland (Looking South)



Field 12

Field 12 comprises the expanse of bog located to the south of the existing Lagan Cement quarry located within the townland of Toor. The area was not accessed owing to the waterlogged nature of the terrain and the area was viewed from Field 15. This field has been designated AAP 2 owing to the wetland nature of the terrain.

Field 13

Field 13 is a small roughly rectangular shaped field located to the south of the boglands in Field 12 in Toor townland (AAP 2). The field was not fully accessible owing to the waterlogged nature of the terrain and the area was viewed from Field 15. The field was under rough pasture at the time of the inspection which obscured the identification of features of archaeological potential (Plate 16.12). The field was under rough pasture at the time of the inspection which obscured the identification of features of archaeological potential.

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Plate 16.12: Field 13, Toor Townland (Looking North)



Field 14

Field 14 is a small roughly rectangular shaped field which borders the boglands in Toor in Field 12 (AAP 2) to the north. The field was not accessible owing to the waterlogged nature of the terrain and the area was viewed from Field 15 (Plate 16.13).

Plate 16.13: Field 14, Toor Townland (Looking Northeast)



Field 15

Field 15 is a large irregular shaped field which was under a crop of barley at the time of the initial inspection. The field was under a cover of barley stubble during the second inspection in January, and this revealed very gentle undulations in the topography of the field. These rises were very slight and were north-facing in their aspect. A slight rough patch was located c. 30m northwest of the outbuildings to the northwest of BH 5. However, this did not correlate to any features of potential during aerial photographic analysis (Plate 16.14). The field is bounded to the north by Fields 13 and 14 and is located at the southern extent of the proposed quarry extension.

Plate 16.14: Field 15, Toor Townland (Looking Southwest)



Plate 16.15: Field 15, Toor Townland (Looking East)



Field 16

Field 16 encompasses the proposed north-western expansion area of the quarry in Killaskillen townland at the location of the former Lansdown Lodge. The area is utilised as an access route into the extraction area and is brownfield in nature. However, this has been designated as Area of Archaeological Potential 3 due to its close proximity to previously unrecorded archaeological features discovered during monitoring in 2000.

Plate 16.16: Field 16, Killaskillen Townland (Looking East)



Plate 16.17: Field 16, Killaskillen Townland (Looking West)



Conclusions

There are no recorded archaeological sites located within the footprint of the proposed quarry extension area. Consultation of the topographical files of the Irish Antiquities Division of the National Museum did not reveal any stray finds recorded from within Killaskillen or Toor townlands.

Recent archaeological investigations within Killaskillen included previous assessments within the Lagan Cement Complex. Archaeological monitoring conducted by Murphy (2000, Licence Ref.:00E0327) identified previously unknown, unrecorded hearths, ditches, pits, furrows, trenches and field drains. The features which appeared to be of antiquity included the hearths and at least two of the ditches.

The archaeological field inspection identified two areas of archaeological potential (AAP sites). These comprise AAP 1 an area of bogland in Killaskillen townland (Field 11) and AAP 2 an area of bogland in Toor townland (Field 12). A further area of potential was identified (AAP 3) in the NW section of the

proposed expansion due to the close proximity of archaeological features discovered during monitoring in an adjacent area in 2000 (Licence Ref.: 00E0327).

The existing limestone quarry at Killaskillen is permitted over an area of 24.8 hectares. It is proposed to extend the existing quarry at its north-eastern, eastern and southern extents. The surface area and depth of the proposed extension would measure 52.45 hectares and lies within the overall sites extents of the quarry lands as indicated on Figure 16.3.

16.3.5 Architectural Heritage Background

Cartographic Analysis

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1836 Sheet 46 Co. Meath (Figure 16.4)

The proposed area of expansion lies to the north, south and southeast of the existing Lagan Cement Works Complex and corresponds to the area indicated on Figure 16.3. The proposed area of expansion lies within the townlands of Killaskillen and Toor.

Within Killaskillen townland, the area is characterised by irregular shaped, small and medium-sized fields and boglands to the south. The proposed area of expansion is bounded to the northeast by a northwest – southeast oriented road extending between Killaskillen and Ballinabrackey. Similarly in Toor townland, the northern extent of the area indicated on Figure 16.3 comprises boglands with small irregular shaped fields to the south.

Located on the N side of this road, a small rectangular shaped structure is shown c. 10m from the proposed area of expansion within Killaskillen townland (BH 1). On the southern side of the road, there is a complex of three agricultural buildings within the proposed area of expansion (BH 4). The first is a north-northeast – south-southwest oriented structure, with associated outbuilding to the southwest which borders directly onto the southern side of the road leading to Ballinabrackey. A laneway (BH 3) extends southest from the road and two additional plots lie to the E and W of this lane respectively. These structures lie outside of the proposed expansion area.

In Toor townland, four complexes are noted, the two largest (the eastern example is BH 5) at the southern extent of bog tracks extending north towards the bog in Toor/Killaskillen. The two smaller groupings of structures may relate to smaller landholdings or ancillary agricultural buildings.

There were no additional built heritage features noted in the proposed expansion area.

Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1883 Sheet 46 Co. Meath (Figure 16.5)

The Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map dating to 1883 provides a more detail account of the landscape of the proposed development area, with the inclusion of more field boundaries which can be omitted on the First Edition mapping by the Ordnance Surveyors. The landscape is more heavily divided resulting in smaller field enclosures and many of the field boundaries are tree-lined.

In Killaskillen, the structure noted on the northern side of the Killaskillen – Ballinabrackey Road remains on this map edition (BH 1). Located c. 10m north of the proposed expansion area lies an unnamed structure with its gate entrance (BH 2) facing the proposed expansion area. The structure located to the east of the laneway (BH 3) identified in Killaskillen townland has been demolished or removed by the time of the second edition map of 1883, whereas an additional outbuilding has been constructed to the south of the farmyard complex bordering the Ballinabrackey Road (BH 4). These structures lie outside of the proposed expansion area.

In Toor townland, four complexes were noted on the first edition Ordnance Survey and only the two largest survive on this edition dating to 1883 (The eastern example being BH 5). The trackways in which they are situated are now tree-lined and the two smaller groupings of structures have been removed by this map edition. There were no additional built heritage features noted in the proposed expansion area.

Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1910 Sheet 46 Co. Meath Sheets (Figure 16.2)

There are no other significant changes to the landscape of the proposed development area. No features of potential archaeological significance were noted on this map edition. There are no other distinguishing features noted on this map edition.

Meath County Development Plan, 2007 – 2013

County Meath has a rich natural and built heritage, which includes scenic river valleys, rolling farmland, a network of mature hedgerows, diverse coastal habitats, an extensive array of protected structures, architectural conservation areas, heritage landscapes and towns, internationally important heritage sites and an enviable idealistic rural character, all of which are influenced by land use and management.

The *Meath County Development Plan, 2007 – 2013* recognises the statutory protection afforded to all Protected Structures. The closest RPS site to the proposed development area is MH046-011, which is a modern church dating to the second half of the 20th, which is located c. 275m south of the proposed quarry expansion area (Figure 16.2).

Westmeath County Development Plan, 2008 – 2014

The *Westmeath County Development Plan, 2008 – 2014* recognises the statutory protection afforded to all Protected Structures. The closest RPS site to the proposed development area within Westmeath is located in Kinnegad (RPS Ref.: 214, 173, 293, 333). All of these are located just under 3km to the northeast of the proposed quarry expansion area (Figure 16.2).

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, Meath

A review of the NIAH survey for County Meath has revealed that one NIAH building is located within the landscape surrounding the proposed expansion area. This consists of a modern church (NIAH Ref.: 14404603), which is also listed as a protected structure (see above). The church is located c. 275m to the south of the proposed expansion area and is listed as possessing regional significance and is of architectural, technical, social and artistic special interest (Figure 16.2).

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, Westmeath

A review of the NIAH survey for County Westmeath has revealed that there are two NIAH structures located within the landscape surrounding the proposed quarry expansion area. The first is a small road bridge (NIAH Ref.: 15403404) located c. 1.15km to the northwest of the quarry. This is a road bridge across a small stream that forms the county boundary at this location. The bridge is listed as being of regional importance and is of social and architectural special interest. The second structure is also formed by a bridge (NIAH Ref.: 15403403) and is located c. 1.5km to the northwest of the proposed expansion area. This is a road bridge across the Kinnegad River. The bridge is listed as being of regional importance and is of social and architectural special interest (Figure 16.2).

The NIAH garden survey for County Meath and Westmeath was also reviewed as part of this assessment. However, there are no demesne landscapes located within the landscape surrounding the proposed expansion area (based on information from the first edition OS map).

16.3.6 Architectural Field Inspection

The field inspection sought to assess the site, its previous and current land use and whether any structures of built heritage significance survive within the proposed quarry expansion footprint. The field inspection was carried out by the author in wet, overcast conditions and some areas were not accessible owing to excessively boggy/wet conditions and the presence of bulls in areas which required inspection. The fields which were inspected were numbered Fields 1 -15 for ease of classification. Fields 1-11 are located in the townland of Killaskillen and Fields 12 -15 are located in the townland of Toor. There are no recorded architectural heritage merit sites located within the footprint of the proposed quarry expansion area.

Field 1

No structures of architectural heritage merit were noted in Field 1 during the course of the inspection. Located on the north-eastern side of the road leading northeast from Ballinabrackey is a small structure which is first identified on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1836 (Figure 16.3). The structure is located on the northern side of the road, c.10m from the proposed quarry expansion area and is a detached, single storey three bay cottage, with a central doorway and advanced porch with tiled roof. The house is rendered and has a pitched roof with the original slates mostly removed and the original roof supports visible. The house has a roughcast limestone wall abutting its front (south-eastern) elevation and this extends southeast facing the road leading to Ballinabrackey. This house has been designated BH 1 and

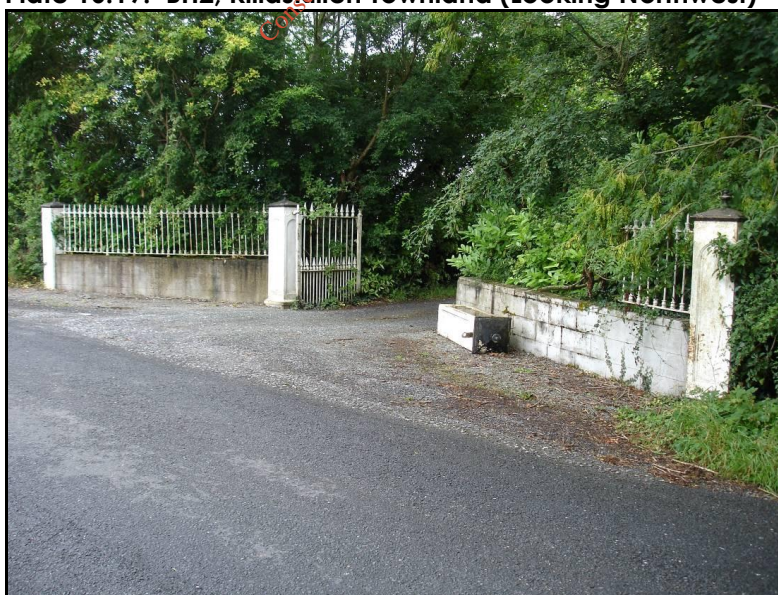
represents the typical vernacular architecture found in the rural landscape (Plate 16.18).

Located c. 200m southeast of BH 1 is BH 2 a gate entrance to a residence first depicted on the second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1883. The gate entrance is located c.10m north of the proposed quarry expansion area. The residence is unnamed on the map and the gate entrance is located at the south-western end of an entrance avenue. The entrance comprises half limestone ashlar walls with mounted cast iron railings. Cast iron posts flank the walls to the north and south and the southern gatepost lies recumbent on the ground (Plate 16.19).

Plate 16.18: BH1, Killaskillen Townland (Looking Northwest)



Plate 16.19: BH2, Killaskillen Townland (Looking Northwest)



Fields 2 – 8

No structures of architectural heritage merit were noted in Fields 2 – 8 during the course of the inspection.

Field 9 (located outside of the proposed expansion area)

No structures of architectural heritage merit were noted within the footprint Field 9 during the course of the inspection. However, located at the western boundary of Field 9 is a laneway first identified on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 16.3) is present. The laneway is treelined and much overgrown and has been designated as BH 3 (Plate 16.20).

Plate 16.20: BH3, Killaskillen Townland (Looking North – Northwest)



There are no traces of the structures on the eastern and western sides of the laneway, however the structures which front onto the southern side of the Killaskillen – Ballinabrackey road survive. The structures are first depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1835 (Figure 16.3) and the dwelling house and outbuilding to the southeast survive in a good state of preservation. These have been designated BH 4 as a good representation of 19th century vernacular architecture in Co. Meath. The dwelling house (Plate 16.21) is a detached; five bay, single storey structure with modern concrete render and the pitched roof possesses a modern corrugated iron covering. The doorway opening is via an advanced porch with a concrete slab projecting underneath the main roof structure. The walls are covered in modern concrete render and four timber sash windows are located in the front (eastern) elevation. It is likely that this house was once thatched and that this was replaced with the corrugated iron. This structure lies c. 250m east of the proposed quarry expansion area and is not afforded statutory protection.

The outbuilding which is first depicted on the second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1883 is located to the southeast of the dwelling house. It is composed of random rubble limestone construction and covered in a roughcast render. It has a pitched corrugated iron roof and two entrances in its front (western) elevation. This structure lies c. 250m east of the proposed quarry expansion area and is not afforded statutory protection (Plate 16.22).

Plate 16.21: BH4, Killaskillen Townland (Looking North)



Plate 16.22: BH4, Killaskillen Townland (Looking Southeast)



Field 10 (located outside of the proposed expansion area)

No structures of architectural heritage merit were noted in Field 10 during the course of the inspection.

Field 11

No structures of architectural heritage merit were noted in Field 11 during the course of the inspection.

Fields 12 – 14

No structures of architectural heritage merit were noted in Fields 12 – 14 during the course of the inspection.

Field 15

At the southern end of Field 15, a modern detached, two storey, three bay house lies c. 10m north of BH 5 (Plate 16.23). BH 5 is first noted on the First

Edition Ordnance Survey Map Edition of 1835 (Figure 16.4) and is also present on the Second Edition Map of 1886 (Figure 16.5). The structure is a detached, random rubble, single storey, northwest – southeast oriented, two bay structure, which lies in ruin (Plate 16.24). The structure is roofless and a modern outhouse lies on the site of the original outhouse as per the Ordnance Survey mapping. BH 5 is not afforded statutory protection.

Plate 16.23: Modern House (North of BH5), Toor Townland (Looking Northeast)



Plate 16.24: BH5 (original structure), Toor Townland (Looking South)



Field 16

Field 16 is sited at the location of the former Lansdown Lodge.

BH 6 relates to the range of outbuildings, originally associated with Lansdown Lodge, to the southeast of the site of the dwelling house. BH 6 (outbuilding 1) is an east – west oriented, rectangular shaped building first depicted on the third edition Ordnance Survey of 1910. The structure is a single storey building and is composed entirely of modern material at its northern elevation in addition to having a modern corrugated iron roof. The western gable end (Plate 16.25) is of roughly coursed rubble limestone construction with a modern cement entrance. The interior of the structure has modern timber

roof supports (Plate 16.26) and the original stone coursing of the interior wall of the southern elevation survives. The exterior elevation (Plate 16.27) is composed of the same coursed stone with faced quoins at the western and eastern corners. There are three door openings in the southern elevation (Plate 16.28 – Plate 16.30), all of which have had modern intrusions/additions, with the segmented brick arch and stone door reveals in the archway of Doorway 1. The southern elevation wall with concrete coping stone extends eastwards to form the southern boundary wall of the former dwelling house (represented in Plate 16.31 as a rubble pile). Two gate piers (Plate 16.32) constructed of roughly coursed limestone blocks survive, though their capstones do not survive. Just inside the northern elevation, the remains of a free standing cast iron water pump survive. The cylindrical shaft of the water pump survives, while the hand pump and cap do not survive (Plate 16.33).

Plate 16.25: BH6, Western Elevation of Outbuilding 1 (Looking East)



Plate 16.26: BH6, Interior of Outbuilding 1 (Looking East)

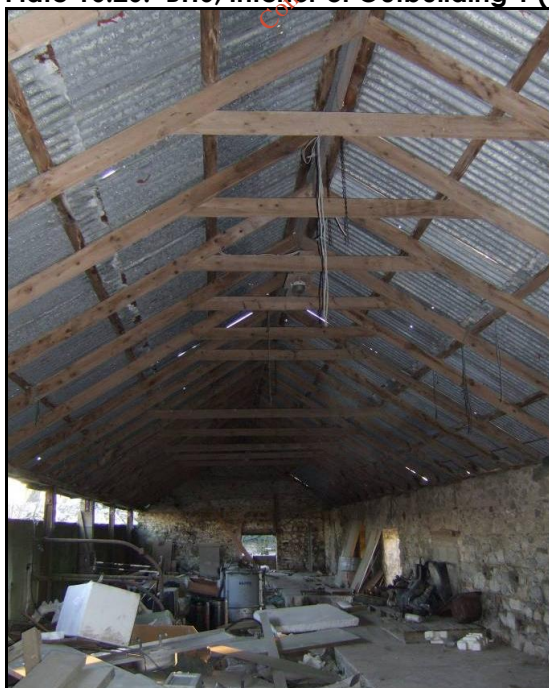


Plate 16.27: BH6, Southern Elevation of Outbuilding 1 (Looking Northeast)



Plate 16.28: BH6, Southern Elevation of Outbuilding 1 (Looking North)



Plate 16.29: BH6, Southern Elevation of Outbuilding 1 (Looking North)



Plate 16.30: BH6, Southern Elevation of Outbuilding 1 (Looking North)

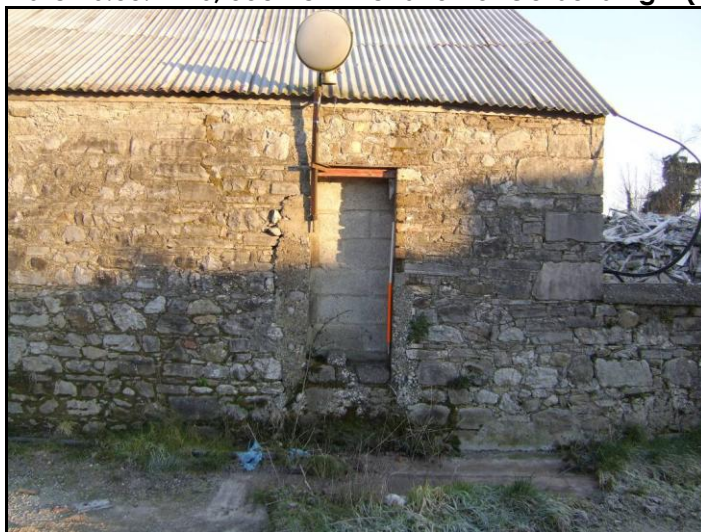


Plate 16.31: BH6, Southern Elevation Wall abutting Outbuilding 1 (Looking North)



Plate 16.32: BH6, Southern Elevation of Entrance to Lansdown Lodge (Looking North)



Plate 16.33: BH6, Northern Elevation Wall abutting Outbuilding 1 showing Cast Iron Water Pump (Looking West)



Outbuilding 2 of BH 6 consists of a two storey, north-south oriented building first depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance survey map of 1883, although an earlier building depicted on the First Edition Ordnance survey map of 1836 is most likely incorporated at the ground floor with the later addition built to create the first storey (Plate 16.34). The core of the building is of random rubble construction. The pitched roof is much dilapidated and the slates and roof supports which survive appear to be original. There are two entrance openings at the northern end of the eastern elevation of the building, one at ground floor and one at first storey level (Plate 16.34). In the mid section of the eastern elevation, there is an attractive segmented headed entrance arch with cut limestone voussoirs and to the south of this arch, a modern concrete external staircase provides access to a door at first floor. To the south of the staircase, there are two door openings at ground floor level, each with substantial architraves with a centrally located cut keystone. Above these doorways, there are two slit window opens at first floor level (Plate 16.37).

Plate 16.34: BH6, Northern Elevation of Outbuilding 2 (Looking South)



Plate 16.35: BH6, Western Elevation of Outbuilding 2 (Looking Southwest)



Plate 16.36: BH6, Western Elevation of Outbuilding 2 (Looking East)



Plate 16.37: BH6, Western Elevation of Outbuilding 2 (Looking East)



Outbuilding 3 is an east – west oriented single storey structure constructed from random rubble stone and features six attractive segmented headed entrance arches (Plate 16.38 and 16.39) with cut limestone voussoirs in its northern elevation. The pitched roof appears to retain its original slates, however the roof has collapsed at the former eastern gable end and the timber roof supports at the western end appear to be replacements (Plate 16.40). The interior of the northern elevation sees the remnants of paint rather than lime render and a segmented brick arches on the interior elevation (16.42). In the interior of the southern elevation of Outbuilding 3, there are examples of slit window opens. BH 6 is not afforded statutory protection.

Plate 16.38: BH6, Northern Elevation of Outbuilding 3 showing Arches (Looking Southwest)

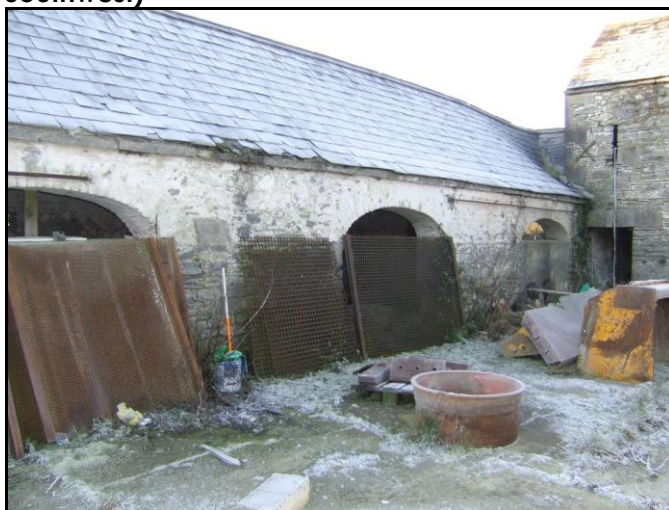


Plate 16.39: BH6, Northern Elevation of Outbuilding 3 showing Arches (Looking West – Southwest)



Plate 16.40: Interior of Outbuilding 3 showing Doorways (Looking East)



Plate 16.41: BH6, Interior of Outbuilding 3 (Looking North)



Plate 16.42: BH6, Interior of Outbuilding 3 showing Silt Window Ope (Looking North)



BH 7 relates to the original iron avenue railings which ran the extent of the entrance avenue leading south to Lansdown Lodge from Killaskillen crossroads. The railings comprise of three continuous horizontal bands of fencing with vertical rods, and remains intact to the north – northeast of the outbuildings at BH 6 (Plates 16.43 and 16.44). The railings are damaged and survive to a lesser degree at the northern extent of the entrance avenue. BH 7 is not afforded statutory protection.

Plate 16.43: BH7, Original Iron Avenue Railings along Western Extent of Operational Quarry (Looking East)



Plate 16.44: BH7, Original Iron Avenue Railings along Western Extent of Operational Quarry (Looking Southeast)



BH 8 is an original cast iron gate with two random rubble stone pillars and surviving concrete rendered capstones. The gate is composed of horizontal, vertical and diagonal cast iron bars and survives in a good state of preservation. BH 8 is not afforded statutory protection.

Plate 16.45: BH8, Original Iron Gate and Stone Gateposts along Western Extent of Operational Quarry (Looking East)



BH 9 is located c. 25m north of the proposed expansion area in Killaskillen and relates to the much modified gate lodge associated with Lansdown Lodge. The gate lodge has been modified with an extension to the rear (eastern elevation) and modern replacement slate roof (Plate 16.46). The front (western elevation) betrays the earlier fabric of the detached, three bay, single storey lodge, but it is too much altered to be considered of great architectural heritage merit. A single chimney stack is centrally located on the hipped roof and the original (presumably sash) windows have been replaced (Plate 16.47). The original gate entrance survives to the east of the lodge on the southern side of the Killaskillen crossroads (Plate 16.48) and comprises four ashlar gate piers, original cast iron vertical bar fencing and ashlar wall with hipped coping stones. A modern agricultural gate is located at the site of the original gate. BH 9 is not afforded statutory protection.

Plate 16.46: BH9, Modified (Looking North)



Plate 16.47: BH9, Modified Gatehouse (Looking Southwest)



Plate 16.48: BH9, Modified Gatehouse with Original Gate Entrance (Looking South)



Conclusions

There are no recorded architectural sites located within the footprint of the proposed quarry extension area.

The architectural field inspection identified nine built heritage features which are without statutory protection. Of these, two (BH 5 and BH 6) are located within the proposed expansion area.

The closest protected structure to the proposed development is a modern church located within the townland of Toor c. 275m to the south of the expansion area (RPS Ref.: MH046-014). This is also listed within the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH Ref.: 14404603). Two further NIAH structures are located c. 1.15km and 1.5km respectively to the northwest of the proposed expansion area in County Westmeath (NIAH Ref.: 15403404 and 15403403). These are both recorded as road bridges across water courses.

The existing limestone quarry at Killaskillen is permitted over an area of 24.8 hectares and it is proposed to extend the existing quarry at its north-western, eastern and southern extents. The surface area of the proposed expansion area would measure 52.45 hectares as indicated on Figure 16.3.

16.3.7 Cultural Heritage Background

Townland Boundaries and Topographical Names

The total site extents for the Lagan Cement works are located within the townlands of Killaskillen, Toor and Cappaboggan. The surrounding townlands are Gortnahorna, Baltigeer, Kilkeeran and Ballinoran. These townlands are located within the parish of Castlejordan within the Barony of Upper Moyfenrath.

Names

Townland names are an invaluable source of information on topography, land ownership and land use within the landscape. They also provide information on history; archaeological monuments and folklore of an area. A place name may refer to a long forgotten site, and may indicate the possibility that the remains of certain sites may still survive below the ground surface. The Ordnance Survey surveyors wrote down townland names in the 1830's and 1840's, when the entire country was mapped for the first time. Some of the townland names in the study area are of Irish origin and through time have been anglicised. A description, possible explanation and assessment of each townland name in the environs of the proposed development area are provided in the below table.

Table 16.1: Townlands within the Environs of the Site

Name	Derivation	Possible Meaning
Killaskillen	Irish "Cill" and possibly "Cethlann"	"Cill Cethlann" Church of Cethlann
Toor	Irish "Tuar"	"Tuar" A bleach green or drying place
Cappaboggan	Irish "Ceapach", "Boggan"	"Ceapach Boggan" - Boggy Fields
Gortnahorna	Irish "Gortnamona" (Corruption)	"Gortnamona" Boggy fields
Baltigeer	Contains the Irish term "Baile", "Tígh" (Teach) "Geartha"	"Baile and Tí Geartha" – The bushy place along a river
Kilkeeran	Contains the Irish term "Cill" "Ciarán"	"Cill Ciarán" -Ciarán's Church
Ballinoran	Contains the Irish term "Baile" "Uaran"	"Baile an Uaran" -The place of the cold spring

Boundaries

Townlands are a unique feature in the Irish landscape and their origins are undoubtedly of great antiquity, most certainly pre-Norman. They existed well before the establishment of parishes or counties. Townland boundaries can

take the form of natural boundaries such as rivers and streams or route ways as well as artificially constructed earthen banks and ditch divisions; they are predominantly formed by well-built boundaries that demarcate the townland which are usually distinguishable from standard field division boundaries. There are 62,000 townlands in Ireland, grouped into civil parishes, then counties and finally provinces.

The townland boundary which divides Killaskillen and Toor townlands extends east – west through the area proposed expansion for the quarry. The boundary is formed by a drainage ditch and extends centrally through the bog which encompasses parts of Killaskillen, Toor, Cappaboggan and Ballinoran townlands.

Cultural Heritage Sites

The term 'cultural heritage' can be used as an over-arching term that can be applied to both archaeology and architectural heritage. However, it also refers to more ephemeral aspects of the environment, which are often recorded in folk law or tradition or possibly date to a more recent period.

In terms of cultural heritage, the section of the townland boundary between Toor and Killaskillen townlands is designated TB1 as a cultural heritage site.

Conclusions

A review of the townlands names within environs of the proposed quarry expansion area has revealed common topographical terms, which were used to describe portions of the landscape. These gradually became anglicised and lost their original form, although it still is possible to investigate their original structure.

The most common elements featured in the townland names refer to boggy enclosed ground within proximity to water sources. The other more prevalent elements such as Baile and Cill are commonplace terms and tend to refer to specific structures and places rather than the overall landscape context.

16.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The total site extents at the Lagan Cement complex comprise 109.45 hectares and the existing quarry currently comprises 24.8 hectares. The development will consist of the expansion of the existing quarrying activity at the Lagan Cement Complex (totalling 52.45 hectares in area) to the north, south and southeast as per Figure 16.3.

16.5 THE PREDICTED IMPACTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT

16.5.1 Archaeological Heritage

The proposed quarry expansion area as indicated in Figure 16.3 is composed of both undeveloped greenfield lands and bogland/wetland lands. As with any greenfield area, there is the potential that previously unrecorded, unknown archaeological remains may survive as subsurface features with no

surface expression. Likewise in relation to boglands, there is the potential that previously unrecorded remains – particularly organic archaeological remains that have the potential to survive in this environment.

- There may be a significant adverse impact on AAP 1 and AAP 2 located in Fields 11 and 12 respectively in the proposed area of expansion. This will be caused by ground disturbances associated with the proposed development. These AAP's are located in bogland areas. Previously unrecorded remains have the potential to survive beneath the current ground level with no surface expression in these areas.
- There may be a significant adverse impact on AAP 3 in Field 16 which represents an area adjacent to previously unknown, unrecorded archaeological remains identified 30m NE of the outbuildings associated with Lansdown Lodge (BH 6) (Murphy 2000, Licence Ref. 00E0327; Figure 16.3a). Such potential archaeological remains would be impacted on by ground disturbances associated with the proposed development.
- There may be a significant adverse impact on previously unrecorded remains that have the potential to survive beneath the current ground level with no surface expression in the remaining greenfield areas. This would be caused by ground disturbances associated with the proposed development.

16.5.2 Architectural Heritage

- The proposed development will have a significant adverse impact on BH 5 located in Toor townland. This would be caused by ground disturbances associated with the proposed development.
- The proposed development will have a significant adverse impact on BH 6 (Outbuildings 1, 2 and 3 associated with the former Lansdown Lodge). This will be caused by their demolition as part of the proposed development.
- The proposed development may have slight adverse impact on BH 1, BH 2 located 10m northeast, BH 7 located 26m north, and BH 8 located 48m north of the proposed expansion area. This would be caused by the activities of the quarry in close proximity to these structures.
- The proposed development will have an imperceptible impact on BH 3 and BH 4 which are located c. 250m east of the proposed expansion area and BH 9 located 138m north of the proposed expansion area.

16.5.3 Cultural Heritage

- There may be an adverse impact on TB1 which is the section of the townland boundary between Toor and Killaskillen townlands within the proposed expansion area. This would be caused by ground disturbances associated with the proposed development.

16.5.4 'Do Nothing' Impact

If the proposed development were not to proceed there would be no negative impact on the archaeological or cultural heritage resource.

16.5.5 Worst Case Impact

Under a worst case scenario, the proposed development would disturb previously unrecorded and unidentified deposits and artefacts without proper excavation and recording being undertaken.

16.6 SUGGESTED MITIGATION MEASURES

16.6.1 Archaeological Heritage

Due to the archaeological nature of the surrounding landscape, and the topography of the proposed development area, it is recommended that:

- It is recommended that AAP 1 and AAP 2 be subject to a programme of archaeological testing in order to clarify the archaeological potential of the bogland area in respect of the proposed quarry extension. The testing should be carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist under licence to the National Monuments Section of the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government and the National Museum of Ireland. Full provision should be made for the resolution of any archaeological features/deposits that may be discovered.
- It is recommended that all ground disturbances associated within the northwestern extent of the proposed expansion area (in the vicinity of the former Landsown Lodge residence, AAP 3) be subject to a programme of archaeological testing in order to clarify the archaeological potential of this area. The testing should be carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist under licence to the National Monuments Section of the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government and the National Museum of Ireland. Full provision should be made for the resolution of any archaeological features/deposits that may be discovered.
- It is recommended that all ground disturbances associated with the proposed quarry extension in all remaining greenfield areas of the proposed expansion area be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. Full provision should be made for the resolution of any archaeological features/deposits that may be discovered.

16.6.2 Architectural Heritage

- It is recommended BH 5 (house), BH 6 (outbuildings 1-3), BH 7 (Cast iron avenue railings) and BH 8 (cast iron gate and gate piers) be avoided during the quarry expansion works in order to preserve the structures *in-situ*. However, if their removal is deemed unavoidable, then a full measured, written and photographic record of the structures should be made. These structures are not afforded statutory protection under the Planning and Development (Local Government) Act of 2000, nor are they afforded protection under the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) And Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1999.

- No mitigation measures are required in respect of BH 1, BH 2, BH 3, BH 4 and BH 9. They are located beyond the proposed expansion area and as such, they are to be preserved *in-situ*.
- In keeping with the extant boundaries in the operational areas of the Lagan Cement Works, the retention of hedgerow boundaries on the southern side of the Killaskillen – Ballinabrackey Road is deemed a sufficient screening mechanism in respect of the proposed quarry expansion in this area.

16.6.3 Cultural Heritage

- It is recommended that TB1 be subject to archaeological testing as part of the measures recommended in Section 16.5.1 above.

16.6.4 Monitoring

The mitigation measures recommended above would also function as a monitoring system to allow the further assessment of the scale of the predicted impacts and the effectiveness of the recommended mitigation measures.

Please note that all recommendations are subject to approval by the Planning Department of Meath County Council and the National Monuments Section of the Heritage and Planning Division, Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government who may issue alternative or additional recommendations to those outlined above. The final impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource remains unknown pending the results of archaeological assessment, monitoring, should such works be deemed appropriate. The developer's attention is drawn to the relevant sections of the National Monuments Acts (1930 – 2004) which outlines the developer's responsibility to fund any archaeological works deemed necessary in respect of the proposed development.

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Appendix 16.1

Figures

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Appendix 16.2

RMP Sites within the Surrounding Area

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RMP No.:	ME046-001
Townland:	Baltigeer
Parish:	Castlejordan
Barony:	Upper Moyfenrath
Classification:	Bog Road
Distance from proposed development	c. 1.5km W
Description:	Upon inspection (JRSAI Vol.62) some of the timbers remained in the bog but not enough to determine nature of construction. Beams of oak were laid down across the line of the road, others were laid above these parallel with the line of the road. Should not be supposed that there was regularity in the order in which the beams were laid. A bedding of gravel and sand was laid on the topmost layer and above that was a pavement of birch rods each about an inch in diameter. A feature of the oak timbers is that the majority of them were flat planks hacked out apparently with axes. A spearhead was recovered during investigation at the Bog Road.
Reference:	RMP Files

RMP No.:	ME046-002/003
Townland:	Baltigeer
Parish:	Castlejordan
Barony:	Upper Moyfenrath
Classification:	Church Site
Distance from proposed development	c.900m NW
Description:	The E wall with a base-batten, small window and two internal recesses survive, with portions of N and S walls towards the W end also survive. Breadth 5.3m Length 11.9m plus. A ditch is recorded surrounding the site from S-N. The E side of the site has been destroyed by the present which fore-shortened the site. Church would have been placed towards NW quadrant, not in centre. The ditch diameter N-S 93m, E-W 60M. The ditch was 7-8m wide, flat-bottomed and c. 1.4m deep. There is no indicator of an entrance or of a bank except in SW-W where there is a slight bank
Reference:	RMP Files (Marked as church on 1 st edition map)

RMP No.:	ME046-013
Townland:	Toor
Parish:	Castlejordan
Barony:	Upper Moyfenrath
Classification:	Tomb Fragments
Distance from proposed development	c.275m S
Description:	Comprising two pieces of carved panels, these tomb fragments are now located in the new Catholic Church and are believed to have come from the Augustinian Holy Trinity Church of Ballyboggan. They are built into the sacristy wall of the church which is c.100 years old.
Reference:	RMP Files

RMP No.:	ME046-014
Townland:	Toornafolla
Parish:	Castlejordan
Barony:	Upper Moyfenrath
Classification:	Tomb Fragments
Distance from proposed development	c.500m SE
Description:	This is marked "Fort" on First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1835 and is hachured on the 3 rd edition map of 1910. The earthwork has now been bulldozed but originally lay on a slight eminence. Approximately 34m in diameter E-W.
Reference:	RMP Files

RMP No.:	ME046-011
Townland:	Knochersally or Colehill
Parish:	Ballyboggan
Barony:	Upper Moyfenrath
Classification:	Cropmark/Enclosure site
Distance from proposed development	c. 750m E
Description:	Site identified in aerial photography of the area. Recorded as a crop-mark and possible enclosure site.
Reference:	RMP Files (nothing marked on OS maps)

RMP No.:	WM027-069
Townland:	Kinnegad
Parish:	Killucan
Barony:	Farbill
Classification:	Ringfort
Distance from proposed development	c. 1.7km NE
Description:	The site appears to be a badly damaged ringfort. It consists of a clearly defined curve in the field fence on the S side. There is a steep drop on the S side of the fence which indicates a possible external fosse. The outline of the remainder of the site can be traced in the field, although there are some gaps in the circumference. The outline is indicated by a low ridge ill defined in places. Diameter NE-SW c.27m.
Reference:	RMP Files

RMP No.:	WM034-008
Townland:	Rattin
Parish:	Killucan
Barony:	Farbill
Classification:	Castle in ruins
Distance from proposed development	c. 1.85km NW
Description:	The castle was built in 2 phases of construction. Originally the castle was a 4 storey tower house with rounded corners. Castle is rectangular in plan with a base batter noted on all 4 sides. Features included an undercroft on the E side together with N wall also

	containing a mural stairway. The window openings and dressing survive on all sides as well as fireplaces and chimney breasts inside. Some indications of earthworks to the E a double banked causeway.
Reference:	RMP Files

RMP No.:	WM034-031
Townland:	Rattin
Parish:	Killucan
Barony:	Farbill
Classification:	Road-togher
Distance from proposed development	c. 1.8km NW
Description:	The site (L 3.74m, Wth 1.23m D 0.1m) is orientated NE-SW and consists of a hurdle panel of c.20 transverse sails (diameter 0.015-0.05m) which occur in groups of 2 or 3. Woven around the sails are approx. 10 rods (diameter 0.02m – 0.04m). The site rises slightly at it's SW extent. Wood was in moderate condition and displayed evidence of metal-cut toolmarks. Hazel rods dated to Cal. 2113-1740BC.
Reference:	RMP Files

RMP No.:	WM034-032
Townland:	Rattin
Parish:	Killucan
Barony:	Farbill
Classification:	Road-Togher
Distance from proposed development	c. 1.8km NW
Description:	The site (L 2.62 Wth 1.09m D0.06m) is orientated E-W and composed of 6 closely spaced longitudinal roundwoods (diameter 0.07-0.13m) The wood is in good condition and there is a single chisel point evident. The site lies in poorly humified Sphagnum peat with ericaceous remains.
Reference:	RMP Files

Appendix 16.3

Stray Finds within the Surrounding Area

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Information on artefact finds from the study area in County Meath and Westmeath have been recorded by the National Museum of Ireland since the late 18th century. Location information relating to these finds is important in establishing prehistoric and historic activity in the study area.

Museum No:	NMI 1932:6539
Townland:	Derrynahinch ('Petits Bog')
Parish:	Castlejordan
Barony:	Moyfenrath Upper
Find:	Socketed Bronze Axehead
Find place:	Bog find
Description:	Socketed Bronze Axehead with loop on one side. It measures 4.6cm in length and 3.7cm in width at the splayed cutting edge. The socket mouth is fairly circular in shape. It measures 2.7cm in diameter on the outer surface. Located 7mm below the socket mouth there is an ornamented raised band of metal. Casting ridges are noticeable on both sides.
Reference:	NMI Topographical Files

Museum No:	2004:123
Townland:	Moydrum/Bogstown
Parish:	Clonard
Barony:	Upper Moyfenrath
Find:	Bog butter
Find place:	Bog find
Description:	None available
Reference:	NMI Topographical Files

Museum No:	2004:122
Townland:	Moydrum/Bogstown
Parish:	Clonard
Barony:	Upper Moyfenrath
Find:	Wooden Vessel
Find place:	Bog find
Description:	None available
Reference:	NMI Topographical Files

Museum No:	1968:416
Townland:	Moydrum
Parish:	Clonard
Barony:	Upper Moyfenrath
Find:	Wooden object
Find place:	Bog find
Description:	None available
Reference:	NMI Topographical Files

Museum No:	NMI 1959:17
Townland:	Monganstown (Rathbaun)
Parish:	Killucan
Barony:	Farbill
Find:	Bronze Axehead

Find place:	Low-lying arable land
Description:	Flat Bronze Axehead thickening towards the centre from butt and cutting edge, the longitudinal section being a long pointed oval. The metal is golden coloured on both of the broad faces. There are irregular hollows, probably caused by flaws. The butt is rounded, the narrow edges parallel for most of their length, towards the cutting edge they splay widely. In the approximate centre, the of the cutting edge, there is a slight cavity, probably caused by use. The existence of what appears to be a rubbed down casting seams on the narrow edges suggests that the artefact was made in a two cast mould. The two bronze faces are decorated with extremely shallow herring-bone patterns on the butt portion and on the portion towards the cutting edge with lines of short strokes running parallel to the edges. The ornament appears to have been executed with short strokes of a hammer. Length 15.2cm, width at butt 2.6cm.
Reference:	NMI Topographical Files

Museum No:	NMI 1969:717
Townland:	Rattin
Parish:	Killucan
Barony:	Farbill
Find:	Leather Shoe
Find place:	Bog find
Description:	One piece leather shoe for right foot. There is a strip inserted at the back of the heel where the seam is. The leather is wrapped around the foot, cut to the shape of the instep and seamed centrally on the uppers ending at the top with a little decorative proportion. There are two slips in the upper at the either side of the instep. Length 26cm, Width across sole of foot, 8.50cm, Height at heel, 7.50cm. Found 6 foot deep in a bog.
Reference:	NMI Topographical Files

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Appendix 16.4

Protected Structures in the Surrounding Area

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RPS No:	ME046-011
Townland:	Toor
Parish:	Castlejordan
Barony:	Upper Moyfenrath
Classification:	Church
Dist. from development:	c. 275m SE
Description:	Modern Church dating to 1965-1975
Reference:	Co. Meath Development Plan 2007-2014

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Appendix 16.5

NIAH Structures in the Surrounding Area

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NIAH No:	14404603
Townland:	Toor
Parish:	Castlejordan
Barony:	Upper Moyfenrath
Classification:	Church
Dist. from development:	c. 275m SE
Description:	Gable-fronted church, built c.1972, with six-bay side elevations to nave, leading to transepts and chancel to north-west. Projecting porches with timber glazed double doors to entrance gable and transepts gables. Pitched pantile roofs, red brick walls, with concrete panelling between stained glass lights. Belfry to site. The design and detailing of this church is representative in many ways of architectural forms the latter half of the 20 th century in Ireland. The use of concrete, brick and pantiles are representative of the materials widely employed in Ireland at this time. The relatively unadorned interior of the church is typical of the design philosophy in twentieth-century Ireland. Rated as being of regional importance and of social, architectural, artistic and technical special interest.
Reference:	NIAH County Inventory Meath

NIAH No:	15403403
Townland:	Rattin
Parish:	Killucan
Barony:	Farbill
Classification:	Bridge
Dist. from development:	c. 1.15km SW
Description:	Single-arch road bridge over Kinnegad River, built c.1840. Constructed of rubble limestone. Located to the SW of Kinnegad. A well-built bridge of early-to-mid 19 th century appearance, which is pleasing feature in the rural landscape to the SW of Kinnegad. It represents an important element of the civil engineering Heritage of County Westmeath and is an attractive structure in its own right. Rated as being of regional importance and of social and architectural special interest.
Reference:	NIAH County Inventory Westmeath

NIAH No:	15403404
Townland:	Rattin
Parish:	Killucan
Barony:	Farbill
Classification:	Bridge
Dist. from development:	c. 1.5km SW
Description:	Single-arch road bridge over Kinnegad River, built c.1840. Constructed of rubble limestone. Located to the SW of Kinnegad on the border with County Meath. A well-built bridge of early-to-mid 19 th century appearance, which is pleasing feature in the rural landscape to the SW of Kinnegad. It represents an important element of the civil engineering Heritage of County Westmeath and is an attractive structure in its own right. Rated as being of regional importance and of social and architectural special interest.
Reference:	NIAH County Inventory Westmeath

Appendix 16.6

Legislative Framework Protecting the Archaeological Resource

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Protection of Cultural Heritage

The cultural heritage in Ireland is safeguarded through national and international policy designed to secure the protection of the cultural heritage resource to the fullest possible extent (Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands 1999, 35). This is undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the *European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage* (Valletta Convention), ratified by Ireland in 1997.

The Archaeological Resource

The *National Monuments Act 1930 to 2004* and relevant provisions of the *National Cultural Institutions Act 1997* are the primary means of ensuring the satisfactory protection of archaeological remains, which includes all man-made structures of whatever form or date except buildings habitually used for ecclesiastical purposes. A National Monument is described as 'a monument or the remains of a monument the preservation of which is a matter of national importance by reason of the historical, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching thereto' (National Monuments Act 1930, Section 2).

A number of mechanisms under the National Monuments Act are applied to secure the protection of archaeological monuments. These include the Register of Historic Monuments, the Record of Monuments and Places, and the placing of Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders on endangered sites.

Ownership and Guardianship of National Monuments

The Minister may acquire national monuments by agreement or by compulsory order. The state or local authority may assume guardianship of any national monument (other than dwellings). The owners of national monuments (other than dwellings) may also appoint the Minister or the local authority as guardian of that monument if the state or local authority agrees. Once the site is in ownership or guardianship of the state, it may not be interfered with without the written consent of the Minister.

Register of Historic Monuments

Section 5 of the 1987 Act requires the Minister to establish and maintain a Register of Historic Monuments. Historic monuments and archaeological areas present on the register are afforded statutory protection under the 1987 Act. Any interference with sites recorded on the register is illegal without the permission of the Minister. Two months notice in writing is required prior to any work being undertaken on or in the vicinity of a registered monument. The register also includes sites under Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders. All registered monuments are included in the Record of Monuments and Places.

Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders

Sites deemed to be in danger of injury or destruction can be allocated Preservation Orders under the 1930 Act. Preservation Orders make any interference with the site illegal. Temporary Preservation Orders can be attached under the 1954 Act. These perform the same function as a Preservation Order but have a time limit of six months, after which the situation must be reviewed. Work may only be undertaken on or in the vicinity of sites under Preservation Orders with the written consent, and at the discretion, of the Minister.

Record of Monuments and Places

Section 12(1) of the 1994 Act requires the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands (now the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government) to establish and maintain a record of monuments and places where the Minister believes that such monuments exist. The record comprises a list of monuments and relevant places and a map/s showing each monument and relevant place in respect of each county in the state. All sites recorded on the Record of Monuments and Places receive statutory protection under the National Monuments Act 1994. All recorded monuments on the proposed development site are represented on the accompanying maps.

Section 12(3) of the 1994 Act provides that 'where the owner or occupier (other than the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands) of a monument or place included in the Record, or any other person, proposes to carry out, or to cause or permit the carrying out of, any work at or in relation to such a monument or place, he or she shall give notice in writing to the Minister of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands to carry out work and shall not, except in the case of urgent necessity and with the consent of the Minister, commence the work until two months after the giving of notice'.

Under the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 2004, anyone who demolishes or in any way interferes with a recorded site is liable to a fine not exceeding €3,000 or imprisonment for up to 6 months. On summary conviction and on conviction of indictment, a fine not exceeding €10,000 or imprisonment for up to 5 years is the penalty. In addition they are liable for costs for the repair of the damage caused.

In addition to this, under the *European Communities (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 1989*, Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) are required for various classes and sizes of development project to assess the impact the proposed development will have on the existing environment, which includes the cultural, archaeological and built heritage resources. These document's recommendations are typically incorporated into the conditions under which the proposed development must proceed, and thus offer an additional layer of protection for monuments which have not been listed on the RMP.

The Planning and Development Act, 2000

Under planning legislation, each local authority is obliged to draw up a Development Plan setting out their aims and policies with regard to the

growth of the area over a five-year period. They cover a range of issues including archaeology and built heritage, setting out their policies and objectives with regard to the protection and enhancement of both. These policies can vary from county to county. The Planning and Development Act 2000 recognises that proper planning and sustainable development includes the protection of the archaeological heritage. Conditions relating to archaeology may be attached to individual planning permissions.

Meath County Development Plan, 2007 – 2013

Archaeological Heritage

The Archaeological heritage of an area includes structures, constructions, groups of buildings, developed sites, moveable objects, monuments of other kind as well as their contexts, whether situated on land or under water. In this respect, Meath has a significant archaeological heritage, which provides a valuable and valued cultural, educational and tourism resource. The Planning Authority recognises the importance of preserving, protecting and fostering a greater public appreciation of the county's archaeological heritage.

The National Monuments Acts 1930 – 2004 provide for the protection of the archaeological heritage. The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) was established under Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994 and structures, features, objects or sites listed in this Record are known as Recorded Monuments. As well as extending protection to all known sites, now identified as Recorded Monuments, the National Monuments Acts 1930 – 2004 extends protection to all previously unknown archaeological items and sites that are uncovered through ground disturbance or the accidental discovery of sites located underwater. Where necessary, the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government will issue preservation orders to ensure protection is afforded to sites believed to be under threat.

Under the provisions of Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1994 any person who plans to undertake development work which may impinge upon a Recorded Monument must give 2 months' written notice to the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government. Copies of the Record of Monuments and Places are available for public consultation in the Council's Planning Department and throughout the network of libraries in Co. Meath.

Meath has a wealth of archaeological sites ranging from cairns and passage graves to medieval churches and castles. For example, the archaeological complexes of Newgrange, Knowth, Dowth, Tara and Loughcrew are of international archaeological significance whilst the towns of Trim, Kells and Slane are also of particular archaeological significance with very important medieval structures surviving intact above ground and the potential of archaeological finds below ground. These towns have zones of archaeological potential delineated, by the National Monuments Section of the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DOEHLG), around their cores to protect their significant archaeological heritage.

Policies

HER POL 53 To protect archaeological sites, monuments (including their setting), underwater archaeology, and objects within the jurisdiction of Meath

County Council, including those that are listed in the Record of Monuments and Places or newly discovered sub-surface archaeological remains.

HER POL 54 To ensure that full consideration is given to the protection of archaeological heritage when undertaking, approving or authorising development in order to avoid unnecessary conflict between development and the protection of the archaeological heritage.

HER POL 55 To ensure that all significant development proposals affecting sites specified in the Record of Monuments and Places or Zones of Archaeological Potential are referred to the Prescribed Bodies (as set out in the Planning and Development Act 2000) and to have regard to the advice and recommendations of the Prescribed Bodies in relation to undertaking, approving or authorising development.

HER POL 56 To ensure that when an unrecorded archaeological object or site is discovered, any works that threaten the object or site are immediately suspended and that the appropriate Government agency is informed.

HER POL 57 To protect important archaeological landscapes in co-operation with the appropriate Government agency.

HER POL 58 To seek the preservation (*in-situ*, or at a minimum, preservation by record) of all sites and features of historical and archaeological interest.

HER POL 59 To require the retention of surviving medieval plots and street patterns in the villages and towns of Meath and to record evidence of ancient boundaries, layouts etc in the course of development.

HER POL 60 To protect historical burial grounds within Meath and encourage their maintenance in accordance with conservation principles.

HER POL 61 To encourage and promote the appropriate management and enhancement of the County's archaeological heritage.

HER POL 62 To protect the heritage of groups of important national monuments, inclusive of their contextual setting and interpretation, in the operation of development management.

HER POL 63 To employ the full extent of the statutory provisions of the Planning & Development Act to assist in the protection of landscapes of exceptional value and sensitivity, in particular Brú na Bóinne and the Tara – Skryne area.

Objectives

HER OBJ 6 To make the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) available to the public via the Council's website.

HER OBJ 7 To establish in-house training programmes for Council staff carrying out repair and maintenance works to historic structures and produce a guidance note on this subject for contractors and local community groups.

HER OBJ 8 To identify appropriate archaeological sites in the County to which public access could be provided, and work to secure public access where appropriate in consultation with the land owner.

HER OBJ 9 To undertake an inventory of the county's industrial heritage – including canals, mills, railways and bridges.

Development Assessment Criteria

In considering developments which impact on Archaeology the Planning Authority will:

- Seek archaeological impact assessments as part of the planning submission when a proposed development could affect a Recorded Monument, a Zone of Archaeological Potential, or their settings.
- Ensure that a suitably qualified archaeologist monitors site works when permission is granted for works on or close to an archaeological site or feature.

Westmeath County Development Plan, 2008 – 2014

Archaeology is concerned with anything that has been made or modified by people at any period up to 1700 AD (i.e. from pre-historic times to 1700) and according to the European Convention for the Protection of Archaeological Heritage, 1992 (Valetta Convention), archaeological heritage includes structures, constructions, groups of buildings, developed sites, as well as their contexts, and moveable objects both on land and underwater. This means that archaeological heritage is not confined to that which is included in the Record of Monuments and Sites, but also includes any archaeological site that may not have been recorded yet, as well as archaeology beneath the ground surface and the context of any site. County Westmeath can boast a unique archaeological heritage that provides us with resources of tremendous social, educational, recreational, and aesthetic value. Furthermore, in economic terms, it is of fundamental importance to our tourism industry and to our sense of identity as a County. An abundance of archaeological sites and monuments can be found ranging through all historical eras from Neolithic Man, through to the Bronze Age, the Celtic Era and the Christian Period. The areas around Fore, Kilbixy and the Hill of Uisneach ('the navel of Celtic Ireland') are particularly notable examples of the archaeological richness of the County.

The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) contains a list of all known monuments and this includes the sites of ancient towns, some of which no longer exist as towns and some of which continue as prosperous towns to this day. The Urban Archaeological Survey for County Westmeath conducted in 1985 covers the areas of Ardnurcher, Athlone, Ballymore, Fore, Kilbeggan, Kilbixy and Mullingar and identifies as 'Zones of Archaeological Potential' the location of the old town. The ancient town of Athlone is entirely contained within the administrative area of Athlone Town Council. There are 15 National Monuments in State Care in the County, listed in Schedule 8.1.5 and these are protected under the National Monuments Acts (1930-2004). The recognised archaeological heritage in County Westmeath is generally well preserved, however, many environments, such as peatlands, uplands, underwater environments (especially at important river crossing points and lakeshores), which have not been comprehensively surveyed, could potentially contain valuable archaeological features. Many such areas are now being developed, through land reclamation, afforestation or peat production, or the provision of necessary infrastructure and services for example, and the

archaeological heritage they contain may be under threat as a result. There is growing importance in ensuring that areas of archaeological potential are identified and that our archaeological heritage is protected. This requires community support and information and education is important in this regard. The Council will seek guidance from the National Monuments Service of the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, and the Office of Public Works and will co-operate with these bodies in relation to the protection of archaeological heritage in the County. The Council will use the guidance documents 'Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage' published by the Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands, (1999), and 'Policy and Guidelines on Archaeological Excavation', published by the Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands, (1999). Also, when complete the 'Review of Archaeological Policy and Practice in Ireland, Identifying the Issues' by the DoEHLG may provide additional guidance to the Local Authority in dealing with all aspects on our archaeological heritage.

P-EH113 It is the policy of the Council to preserve in situ all archaeological remains and sites of importance, such as National Monuments, Recorded Monuments, their setting and context and zones of archaeological potential. Within zones of archaeological potential and in the vicinity of Recorded Monuments, development will only be permitted where the Council considers the importance of the proposed development or other material considerations outweigh the value of the remains in question.

O-EH43 To strictly control development that may be detrimental to any feature or site of archaeological significance or that may seriously detract from the interpretation and setting of these sites.

O-EH44 To carry out further research into the archaeological potential of areas around the County taking account of existing Urban Archaeology Studies and other research, and of incidences of chance finds of archaeological objects around the County. The Council will strive to ensure that information relating to our archaeological heritage is made available and accessible to the public and to developers and landowners. It is anticipated that the publication of the County Archaeological Inventory by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland, will be completed in 2008. This will give detail of all National Monuments, Recorded Monuments in the Record of Monuments and Places and Zones of Archaeological Potential and will be valuable in disseminating information on Westmeath's archaeological heritage.

The Hill of Uisneach is one of the most famous archaeological sites in the County and is of national importance. The Council considers that it should be promoted as a nationally important asset so that it may be enjoyed and valued by all. Access to this site needs to be improved and it is an objective in the County Heritage Plan to fully explore this with the involvement of the landowners and relevant authorities.

P-EH114 It is the policy of the Council to promote public awareness of the rich archaeological heritage that exists in County Westmeath through publications, research and the availability of information.

O-EH45 To endeavour to ensure that all reports, excavation results and other information relating to the archaeological heritage be made available for

public viewing at libraries or where otherwise appropriate and in a timely manner.

O-EH46 To create and maintain a database of all archaeological reports and Environmental Impact Statements and make it available for public viewing.

O-EH47 To promote pre-planning consultations in relation to proposed developments that may potentially impact upon archaeological heritage.

O-EH48 To provide guidance to developers and landowners in relation to proposals for development that may potentially impact upon the archaeological heritage, drawing their attention to additional published government guidance available such as 'Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, 1999'.

O-EH49 To endeavour to improve access to Uisneach, in support of the County Heritage Plan and with the involvement of landowners and relevant authorities.

O-EH50 The Council shall seek in consultation with the National Monuments Service of the DoEHLG to designate Kilbixy and the Hill of Uisneach as Archaeological Landscape Areas in recognition of their high density of archaeological monuments and national heritage significance.

Archaeological Assessment, Evaluation and Mitigation

The Council will take necessary steps to ensure that the potential impacts of new development that may be injurious to potentially important archaeological sites are minimised at planning application stage. Where the impact of a development proposal on important archaeological remains is unclear, or the relative importance of such remains is uncertain, the Council will normally require developers to provide further information in the form of an archaeological assessment or an archaeological evaluation. Where such information is requested but not made available, the Council will normally refuse planning permission. Where it is decided to grant planning permission for development which will affect sites known to contain archaeological remains, the Council will impose conditions to ensure that appropriate measures are taken for the identification and mitigation of the archaeological impacts of the development, including where appropriate, the completion of a licensed excavation and recording of remains before development commences.

P-EH115 It is the policy of the Council to ensure that all sites of archaeological potential are protected from development that may injure any potentially important archaeological features or sites.

O-EH51 To require, where appropriate, that an archaeological assessment be carried out by a suitably qualified person prior to the commencement of any activity that may impact upon the archaeological heritage.

O-EH52 To ensure that any development taking place either above or below ground which is within, adjacent to, or might affect sites and features of historical and archaeological interest shall respect the character of the archaeological site and its setting and shall be sited and designed with care for the character of the site and setting.

O-EH53 To define buffer zones, where appropriate, for the prohibition or limitation of development or for the requirement of archaeological assessment to be carried out prior to development, in the vicinity of areas of archaeological importance.

O-EH54 To impose conditions on development that will affect sites of archaeological potential to ensure that appropriate measures are taken for the identification and mitigation of the archaeological impacts, including a licensed excavation and recording of remains prior to commencement of development where appropriate.

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Appendix 16.7

Legislative Framework Protecting the Architectural Resource

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The main laws protecting the built heritage are the *Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and National Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999* and the *Local Government (Planning and Development) Acts 1963-1999*, which has now been superseded by the *Planning and Development Act, 2000*. The Architectural Heritage Act requires the Minister to establish a survey to identify, record and assess the architectural heritage of the country. The background to this legislation derives from Article 2 of the 1985 Convention for the Protection of Architectural Heritage (Granada Convention). This states that:

“For the purpose of precise identification of the monuments, groups of structures and sites to be protected, each member state will undertake to maintain inventories of that architectural heritage.”

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) was established in 1990 to fulfil Ireland's obligation under the Granada Convention, through the establishment and maintenance of a central record, documenting and evaluating the architecture of Ireland (NIAH Handbook 2005:2). As inclusion in the inventory does not provide statutory protection, the survey information is used in conjunction with the *Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities* to advise local authorities on compilation of a Record of Protected Structures as required by the *Planning and Development Act, 2000*.

Protection under the Record of Protected Structures and County Development Plan

Structures of architectural, cultural, social, scientific, historical, technical or archaeological interest can be protected under the Planning and Development Act, 2000, where the conditions relating to the protection of the architectural heritage are set out in Part IV of the act. This act superseded the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act, 1999, and came into force on 1st January 2000.

The act provides for the inclusion of Protected Structures into the planning authorities' development plans and sets out statutory regulations regarding works affecting such structures. Under new legislation, no distinction is made between buildings formerly classified under development plans as List 1 and List 2. Such buildings are now all regarded as 'Protected Structures' and enjoy equal statutory protection. Under the act the entire structure is protected, including a structure's interior, exterior, attendant grounds and also any structures within the attendant grounds.

The act defines a Protected Structure as (a) a structure, or (b) a specified part of a structure which is included in a Record of Protected Structures (RPS), and, where that record so indicates, includes any specified feature which is in the attendant grounds of the structure and which would not otherwise be included in this definition. Protection of the structure, or part thereof, includes conservation, preservation, and improvement compatible with maintaining its character and interest. Part IV of the act deals with architectural heritage, and Section 57 deals specifically with works affecting the character of Protected Structures or proposed Protected Structures and states that no works should materially affect the character of the structure or any element of the structure that contributes to its special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest. The act does not provide specific criteria for assigning a special interest to a structure.

However, the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) offers guidelines to its field workers as to how to designate a building with a special interest, which are not mutually exclusive. This offers guidance by example rather than by definition:

Archaeological

It is to be noted that the NIAH is biased towards post-1700 structures. Structures that have archaeological features may be recorded, providing the archaeological features are incorporated within post-1700 elements. Industrial fabric is considered to have technical significance, and should only be attributed archaeological significance if the structure has pre-1700 features.

Architectural

A structure may be considered of special architectural interest under the following criteria:

- Good quality or well executed architectural design
- The work of a known and distinguished architect, engineer, designer, craftsman
- A structure that makes a positive contribution to a setting, such as a streetscape or rural setting
- Modest or vernacular structures may be considered to be of architectural interest, as they are part of the history of the built heritage of Ireland.
- Well designed decorative features, externally and/or internally

Historical

A structure may be considered of special historical interest under the following criteria:

- A significant historical event associated with the structure
- An association with a significant historical figure
- Has a known interesting and/or unusual change of use, e.g. a former workhouse now in use as a hotel
- A memorial to a historical event.

Technical

A structure may be considered of special technical interest under the following criteria:

- Incorporates building materials of particular interest, i.e. the materials or the technology used for construction
- It is the work of a known or distinguished engineer
- Incorporates innovative engineering design, e.g. bridges, canals or mill weirs
- A structure which has an architectural interest may also merit a technical interest due to the structural techniques used in its construction, e.g. a curvilinear glasshouse, early use of concrete, cast-iron prefabrication.
- Mechanical fixtures relating to a structure may be considered of technical significance.

Cultural

A structure may be considered of special cultural interest under the following criteria:

- An association with a known fictitious character or event, e.g. Sandycove Martello Tower, which featured in Ulysses.
- Other structure that illustrate the development of society, such as early schoolhouses, swimming baths or printworks.

Scientific

A structure may be considered of special scientific interest under the following criteria:

- A structure or place which is considered to be an extraordinary or pioneering scientific or technical achievement in the Irish context, e.g. Mizen Head Bridge, Birr Telescope.

Social

A structure may be considered of special social interest under the following criteria:

- A focal point of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment to a group of people, e.g. a place of worship, a meeting point, assembly rooms.
- Developed or constructed by a community or organisation, e.g. the construction of the railways or the building of a church through the patronage of the local community
- Illustrates a particular lifestyle, philosophy, or social condition of the past, e.g. the hierarchical accommodation in a country house, philanthropic housing, vernacular structures.

Artistic

A structure may be considered of special artistic interest under the following criteria:

- Work of a skilled craftsman or artist, e.g. plasterwork, wrought-iron work, carved elements or details, stained glass, stations of the cross.
- Well designed mass produced structures or elements may also be considered of artistic interest.

(From the NIAH Handbook 2003 & 2005 pages 15-20)

The Local Authority has the power to order conservation and restoration works to be undertaken by the owner of the protected structure if it considers the building to be in need of repair. Similarly, an owner or developer must make a written request to the Local Authority to carry out any works on a protected structure and its environs, which will be reviewed within three months of application. Failure to do so may result in prosecution.

Meath County Development Plan, 2007 – 2013

Architectural Policies

HER POL 78

To encourage the protection, retention, appreciation and appropriate revitalisation of the vernacular heritage of Meath in both the towns and rural areas of the County.

HER POL 79

To preserve the character and setting (e.g. gates & gate piers, courtyards etc.) of vernacular buildings.

HER POL 80

To seek the retention of historic shop fronts and pub fronts as part of the streetscape of the towns and villages of Meath.

HER POL 81

To encourage the appropriate re-use of redundant vernacular farm buildings.

HER POL 82

To discourage the replacement of good quality vernacular buildings with modern structures.

HER POL 83

To assist the retention and development of traditional building skills in Meath.

Westmeath County Development Plan, 2007 – 2013

2.9.3.2 Architectural Heritage

New Development in an Architectural Conservation Area:

The council will normally only permit development proposals for new buildings, alterations, extensions and changes of use in, or which affects the setting of an Architectural Conservation Area where all the following criteria are met:

- (a) The development preserves or enhances the character and appearance of the area;
- (b) The development is in sympathy with the characteristic built form of the area;
- (c) The scale, form, materials and detailing of the development respects the characteristics of adjoining buildings in the area;
- (e) Important views within, into and out of the area protected.

Appendix 16.8

Impact Assessment and the Cultural Heritage Resource

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Potential Impacts on Archaeological and Historical Remains

Impacts are defined as 'the degree of change in an environment resulting from a development' (Environmental Protection Agency 2003: 31). They are described as profound, significant or slight impacts on archaeological remains. They may be negative, positive or neutral, direct, indirect or cumulative, temporary or permanent.

Impacts can be identified from detailed information about a project, the nature of the area affected and the range of archaeological and historical resources potentially affected. Development can affect the archaeological and historical resource of a given landscape in a number of ways.

- Permanent and temporary land-take, associated structures, landscape mounding, and their construction may result in damage to or loss of archaeological remains and deposits, or physical loss to the setting of historic monuments and to the physical coherence of the landscape.
- Archaeological sites can be affected adversely in a number of ways: disturbance by excavation, topsoil stripping and the passage of heavy machinery; disturbance by vehicles working in unsuitable conditions; or burial of sites, limiting accessibility for future archaeological investigation.
- Hydrological changes in groundwater or surface water levels can result from construction activities such as de-watering and spoil disposal, or longer-term changes in drainage patterns. These may desiccate archaeological remains and associated deposits.
- Visual impacts on the historic landscape sometimes arise from construction traffic and facilities, built earthworks and structures, landscape mounding and planting, noise, fences and associated works. These features can impinge directly on historic monuments and historic landscape elements as well as their visual amenity value.
- Landscape measures such as tree planting can damage sub-surface archaeological features, due to topsoil stripping and through the root action of trees and shrubs as they grow.
- Ground consolidation by construction activities or the weight of permanent embankments can cause damage to buried archaeological remains, especially in colluviums or peat deposits.
- Disruption due to construction also offers in general the potential for adversely affecting archaeological remains. This can include machinery, site offices, and service trenches.

Although not widely appreciated, positive impacts can accrue from developments. These can include positive resource management policies, improved maintenance and access to archaeological monuments, and the increased level of knowledge of a site or historic landscape as a result of archaeological assessment and fieldwork.

Predicted Impacts

The severity of a given level of land-take or visual intrusion varies with the type of monument, site or landscape features and its existing environment. Severity of impact can be judged taking the following into account:

- The proportion of the feature affected and how far physical characteristics fundamental to the understanding of the feature would be lost;
- Consideration of the type, date, survival/condition, fragility/vulnerability, rarity, potential and amenity value of the feature affected;
- Assessment of the levels of noise, visual and hydrological impacts, either in general or site specific terms, as may be provided by other specialists.

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Appendix 16.9

Mitigation Measures and the Cultural Heritage Resource

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Potential Mitigation Strategies for Cultural Heritage Remains

Mitigation is defined as features of the design or other measures of the proposed development that can be adopted to avoid, prevent, reduce or offset negative effects.

The best opportunities for avoiding damage to archaeological remains or intrusion on their setting and amenity arise when the site options for the development are being considered. Damage to the archaeological resource immediately adjacent to developments may be prevented by the selection of appropriate construction methods. Reducing adverse effects can be achieved by good design, for example by screening historic buildings or upstanding archaeological monuments or by burying archaeological sites undisturbed rather than destroying them. Offsetting adverse effects is probably best illustrated by the full investigation and recording of archaeological sites that cannot be preserved *in situ*.

Definition of Mitigation Strategies

Archaeological Resource

The ideal mitigation for all archaeological sites is preservation *in situ*. This is not always a practical solution, however. Therefore a series of recommendations are offered to provide ameliorative measures where avoidance and preservation *in situ* are not possible.

Full Archaeological Excavation involves the scientific removal and recording of all archaeological features, deposits and objects to the level of geological strata or the base level of any given development. Full archaeological excavation is recommended where initial investigation has uncovered evidence of archaeologically significant material or structures and where avoidance of the site is not possible.

Archaeological Test Trenching can be defined as 'a limited programme... of intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present test trenching defines their character and extent and relative quality.' (IFA 2001c, 1)

Archaeological Monitoring can be defined as a 'formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area or site on land or underwater, where there is possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.' (IFA 2001b, 1)

Underwater Archaeological Assessment consists of a programme of works carried out by a specialist underwater archaeologist, which can involve wade surveys, metal detection surveys and the excavation of test pits within the sea or riverbed. These assessments are able to access and assess the potential of an underwater environment to a much higher degree than terrestrial based assessments.

Architectural Resource

The architectural resource is generally subject to a greater degree of change than archaeological sites, as structures may survive for many years but their usage may change continually. This can be reflected in the fabric of the building, with the addition and removal of doors, windows and extensions. Due to their often more visible presence within the landscape than archaeological sites, the removal of such structures can sometimes leave a discernable 'gap' with the cultural identity of a population. However, a number of mitigation measures are available to ensure a record is made of any structure that is deemed to be of special interest, which may be removed or altered as part of a proposed development.

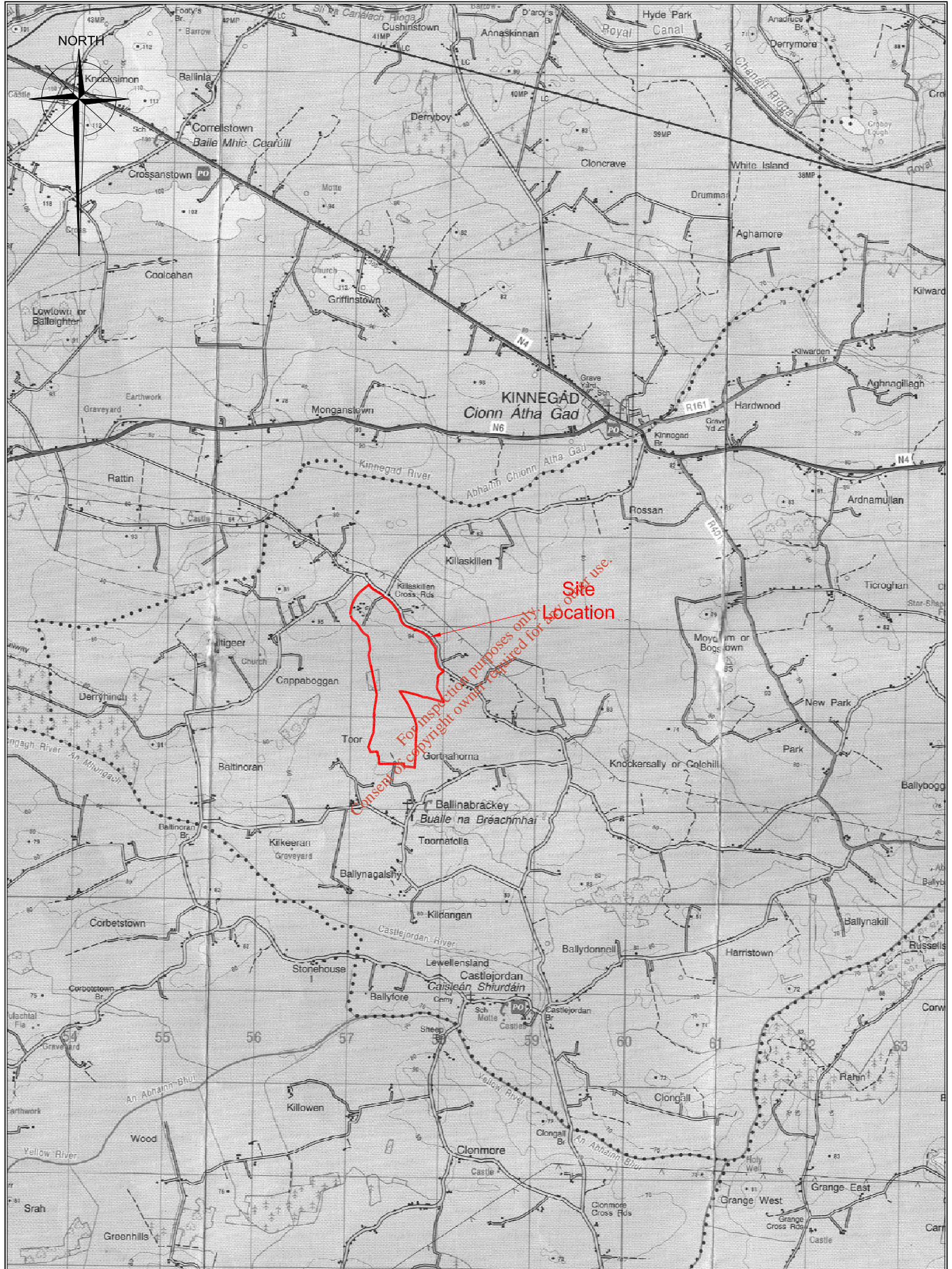
Conservation Assessment consists of a detailed study of the history of a building and can include the surveying of elevations to define the exact condition of the structure. These assessments are carried out by Conservation Architects and would commonly be carried out in association with proposed alterations or renovations on a Recorded Structure.

Building Survey may involve making an accurate record of elevations (internal and external), internal floor plans and external sections. This is carried out using a EDM (Electronic Distance Measurer) and GPS technology to create scaled drawings that provide a full record of the appearance of a building at the time of the survey.

Historic Building Assessment is generally specific to one building, which may have historic significance, but is not a Protected Structure or listed within the NIAH. A full historical background for the structure is researched and the site is visited to assess the standing remains and make a record of any architectural features of special interest. These assessments can also be carried out in conjunction with a building survey.

Written and Photographic record provides a basic record of features such as stone walls, which may have a small amount of cultural heritage importance and are recorded for prosperity. Dimensions of the feature are recorded with a written description and photographs as well as some cartographic reference, which may help to date a feature.

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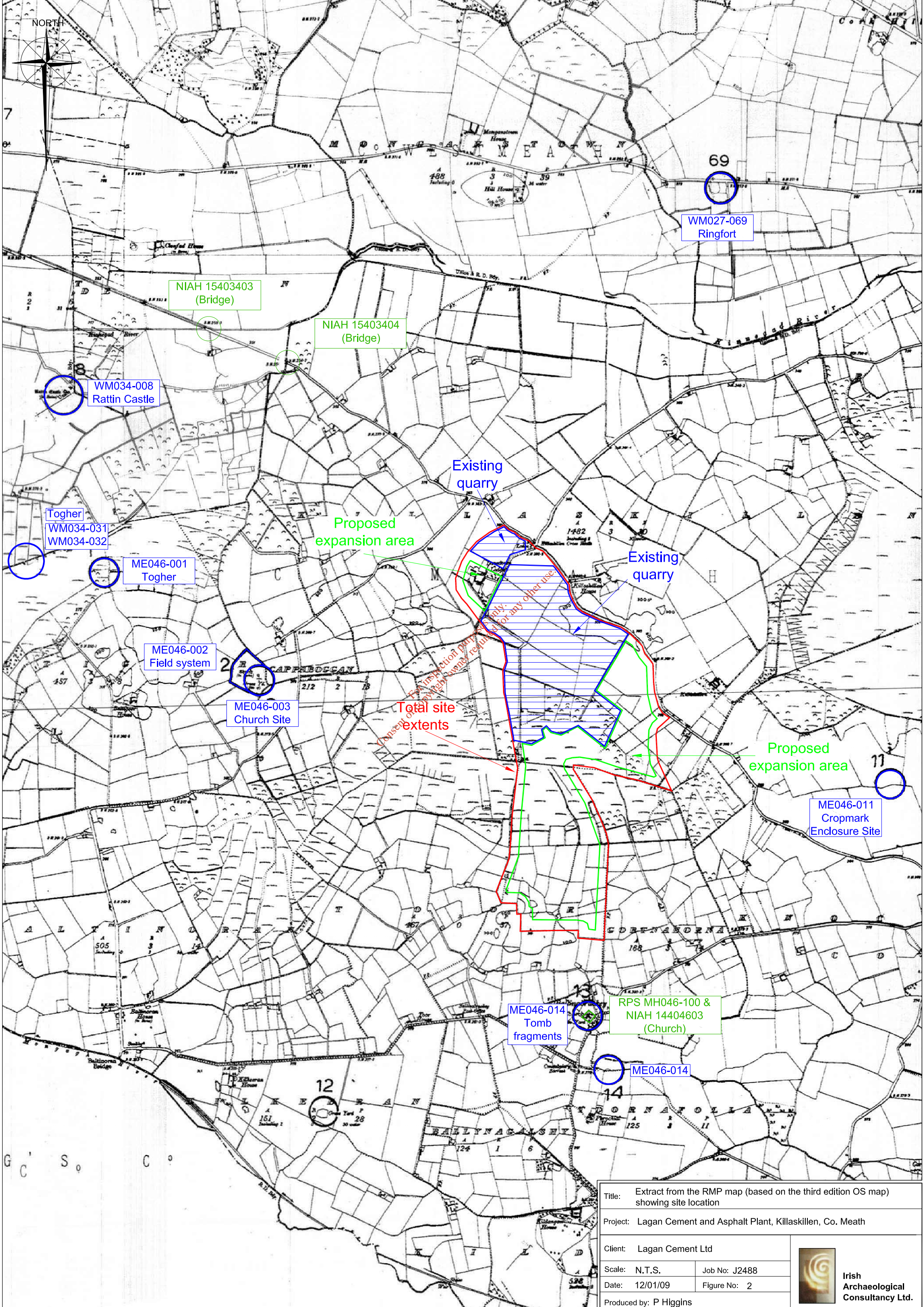


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Client:	Lagan Cement Ltd

Scale:	N.T.S.
Date:	12/01/09
Produced by:	P Higgins
Job No:	J2488
Figure No:	16.1



Project: Lagan Cement and Asphalt Plant, Killaskillen, Co. Meath

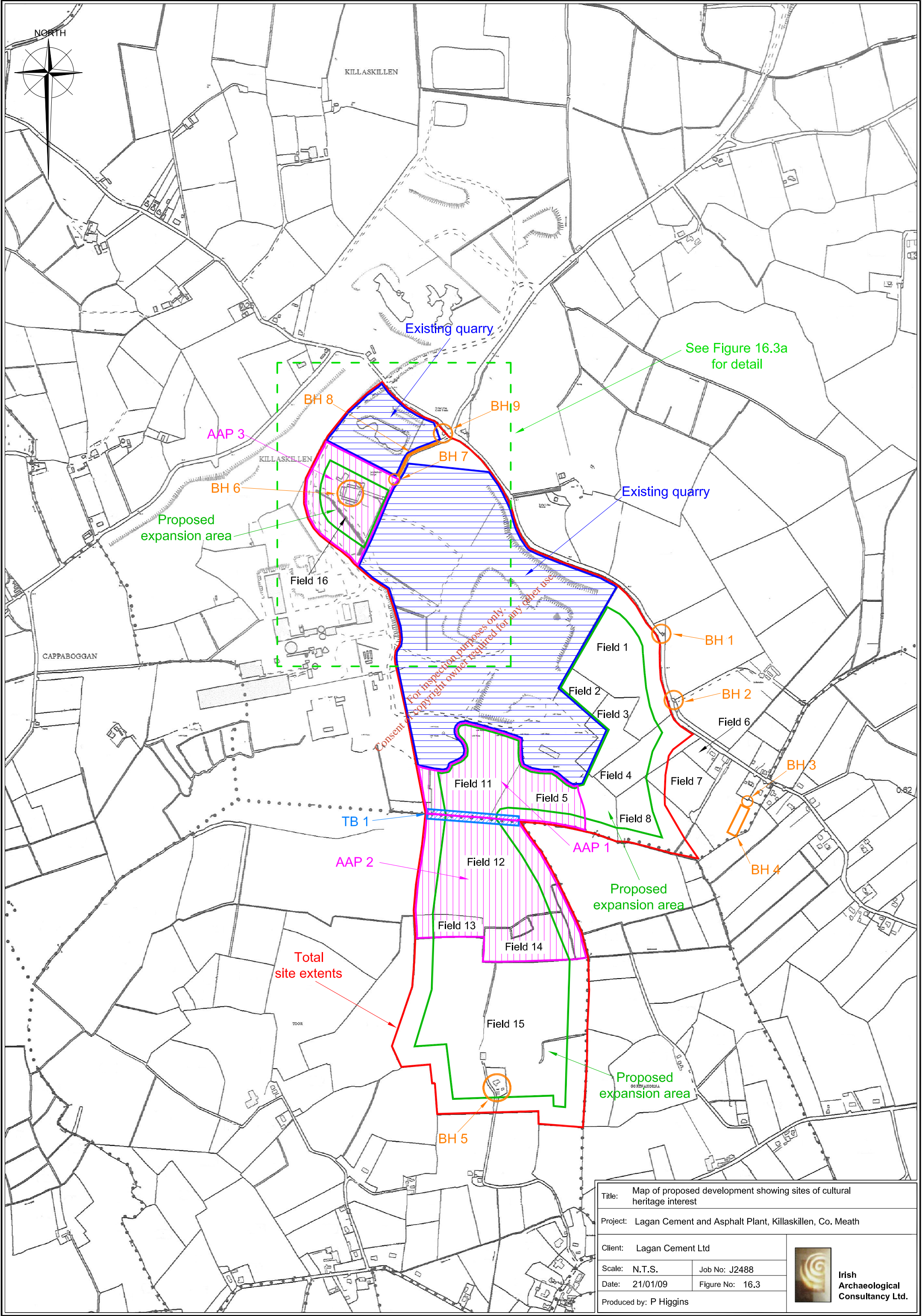
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Scale: N.T.S. Job No: J2488

Date: 12/01/09 Figure No: 2

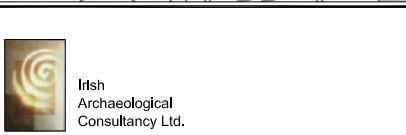
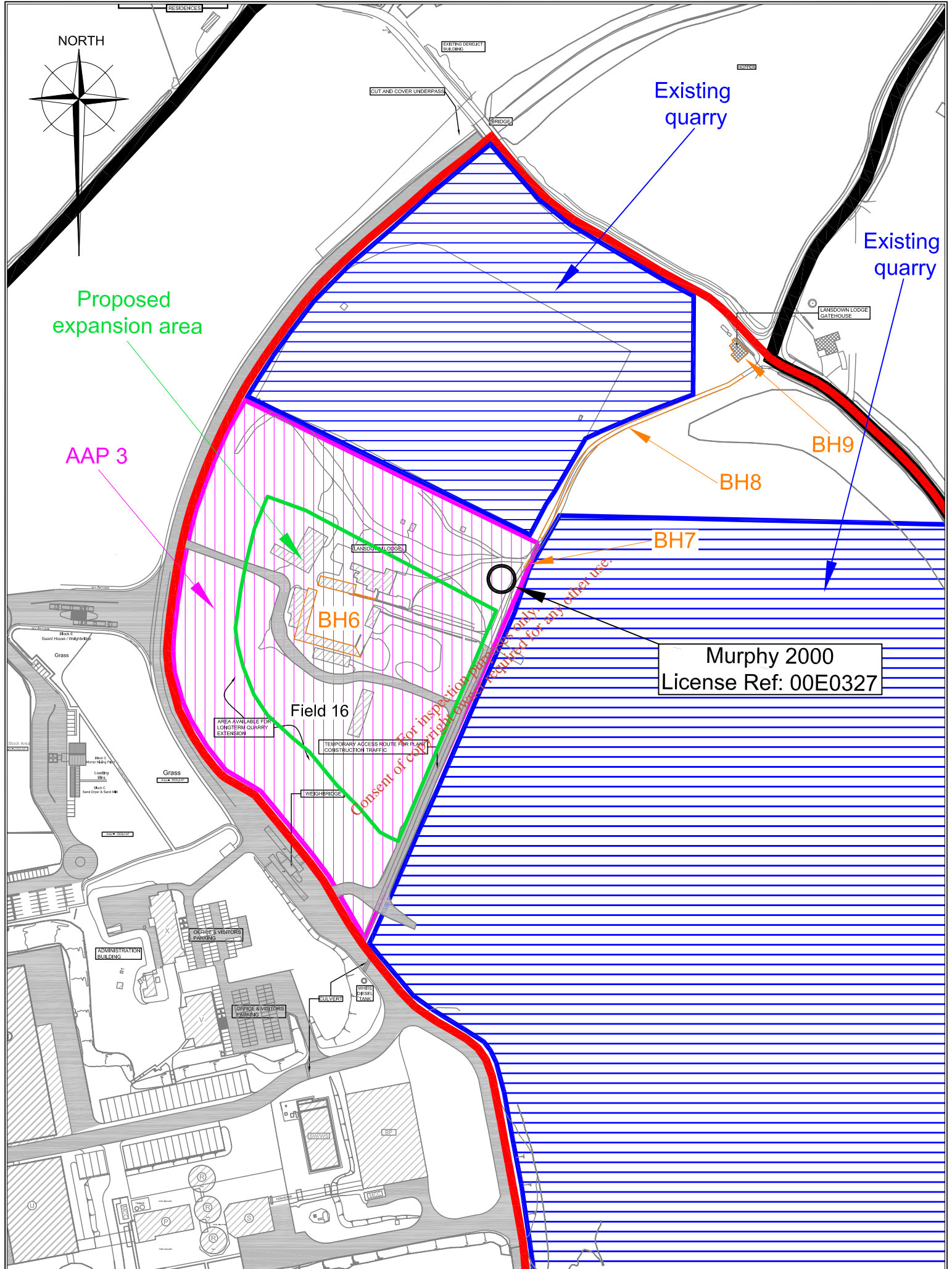
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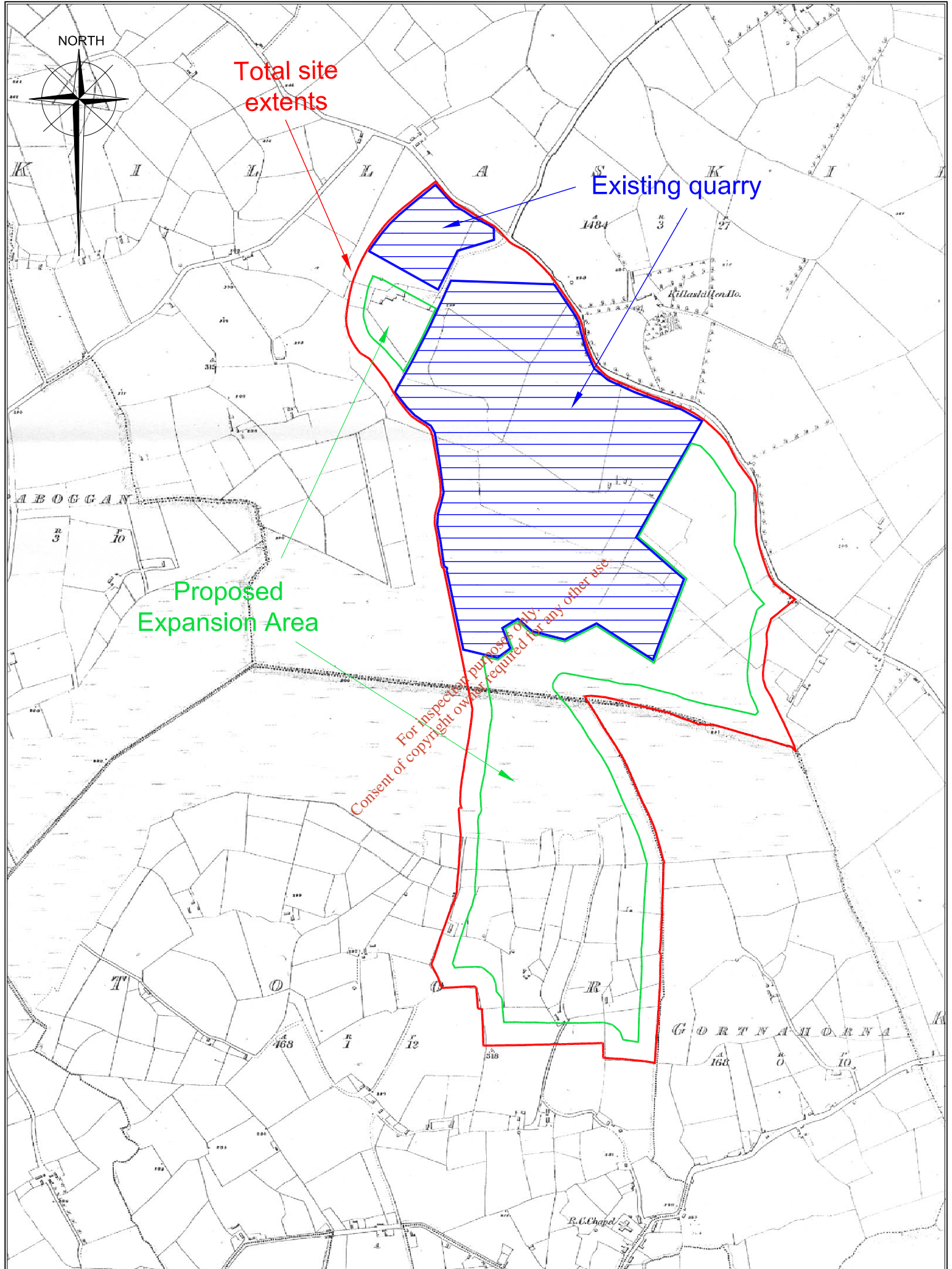
Title: Map of proposed development showing sites of cultural heritage interest	
Project: Lagan Cement and Asphalt Plant, Killaskillen, Co. Meath	
Client: Lagan Cement Ltd	
Scale: N.T.S.	Job No: J2488
Date: 21/01/09	Figure No: 16,3
Produced by: P Higgins	





Title: Map of proposed development showing detail of NW expansion area
Project: Lagan Cement and Asphalt Plant, Killaskillen, Co. Meath
Client: Lagan Cement Ltd

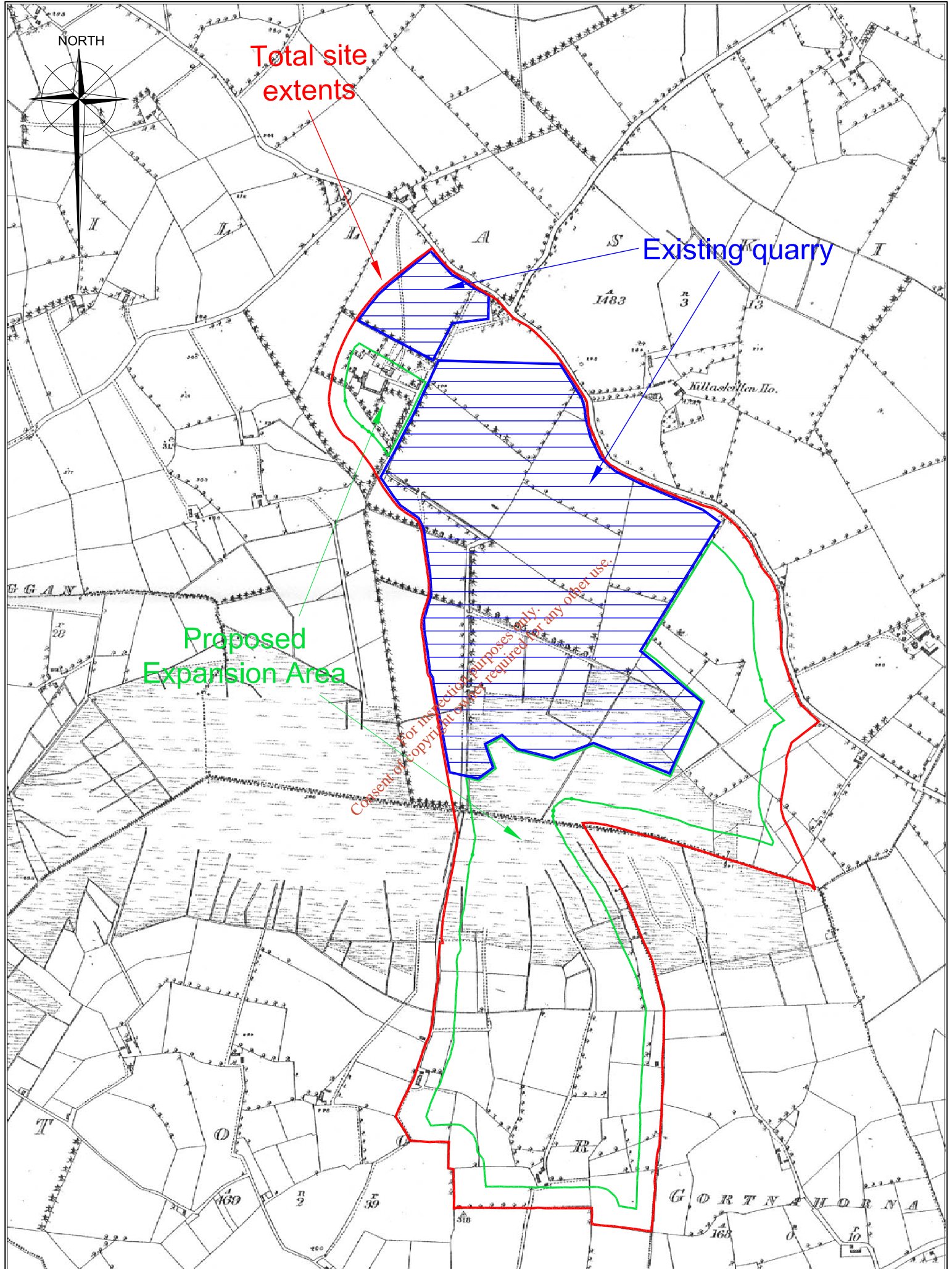
Scale: 1:3000 @ A4
Date: 12/01/09
Produced by: P Higgins
Job No: J2488
Figure No: 16.3a



Irish
Archaeological
Consultancy Ltd.

Title: Extract from the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1836, showing site location
 Project: Lagan Cement and Asphalt Plant, Killaskillen, Co. Meath
 Client: Lagan Cement Ltd

Scale: N.T.S.
 Date: 12/01/09
 Produced by: P Higgins
 Job No: J2488
 Figure No: 16.4



Total site extents

Existing quarry

Proposed Expansion Area

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Title: Extract from the Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1883, showing site location
 Project: Lagan Cement and Asphalt Plant, Killaskillen, Co. Meath
 Client: Lagan Cement Ltd

Scale: N.T.S.
 Date: 12/01/09
 Produced by: P Higgins
 Job No: J2488
 Figure No: 16.5

