

# CULTURAL HERITAGE 9

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## INTRODUCTION

### Proposed Facility

- 9.1 This Chapter of the Environmental Impact Statement, commissioned by SLR Consulting Ireland on behalf of Roadstone Wood Ltd., addressed the impacts of a proposed inert soil recovery facility at a quarry void in the townlands of Kilshane and Huntstown, Co. Dublin on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage of the application site and the surrounding area. The site location and study area is indicated in Figure 9-1.
- 9.2 The proposed development provides for the importation, placement, compaction and capping of approximately c.3,850,000m<sup>3</sup> of inert soil, stones and rock within the North Quarry in Huntstown, Co. Dublin. The existing quarry void covers an area of approximately 11.2 hectares and lies within an overall application area of 35.9 hectares. The original surface topography at the quarry site was sloping and the existing quarry floor lies between 24m and 47m below surrounding ground level (at approximately 38-39m OD). It is proposed to fill the quarry void to a level ranging between 65mOD and 85mOD.
- 9.3 Traffic travelling to the facility from Dublin City Centre and along the M50 Motorway will generally access the waste recovery facility via the slip road which leads directly off the northbound lane of the N2 Dual Carriageway onto the R135 Regional Road (the former N2 National Primary Road), known locally as the North Road. Thereafter traffic travels a short distance south along the North Road before turning right (west) onto the access road leading into the Huntstown Quarry complex.
- 9.4 Traffic travelling south from Ashbourne to the waste recovery facility exits the N2 Dual Carriageway at the Cherryhound Interchange and continues south along the North Road until it turns right (west) onto the access road leading into the Huntstown Quarry complex.

### Methodology

- 9.5 This study is an assessment of the known cultural heritage including the archaeological, structural and historical resource within a specified area consisting of a collation of existing written and graphic information in order to identify the likely context, character, significance and sensitivity of the known or potential cultural heritage, archaeological and structural resource using an appropriate methodology (EPA 2002 and 2003).
- 9.6 The overall study area extends out to Roadstone Wood's property boundary at Huntstown, shown in Figure 9-1. It was examined using information from:
- The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) for County Dublin;
  - The Fingal County Development Plan 2005-11;
  - Aerial photographs;
  - Previous excavations;
  - Cartographic; and
  - Documentary sources.

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- 9.7 A field inspection and assessment was undertaken on 15 September 2010 to identify and assess any known archaeological sites, historic structures and previously unrecorded features and possible finds within the proposed development.
- 9.8 An impact assessment and mitigation strategy has been prepared in respect of the proposed inert waste recovery facility. An impact assessment is undertaken to outline potential adverse impacts that the development may have on the cultural resource, while a mitigation strategy is designed to avoid, reduce or offset any adverse impacts identified.

### Author

- 9.9 The assessment was prepared by Dr. Charles Mount who is a member of the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland and has more than twenty years of cultural heritage assessment experience. He holds M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in archaeology as well as a professional diploma in EIA and SEA Management.

### Consultations

- 9.10 In the course of producing this document consultations were carried out with the National Monuments Section of the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government.
- 9.11 Extracts from the Record of Monuments and Places for Co. Dublin are presented on a map of the local area around Huntstown in Figure 9-2. RMP sites included in the Heritage Service online Monuments Database are identified by black circles while sites in the Fingal Recorded of Protected Structures are identified by green circles. The application area is shown in red and Roadstone Wood's property boundary in blue.

## RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

### The Landscape

- 9.12 The North Quarry lies within Roadstone Wood's landholding in the south of the administrative County of Fingal, in the townlands of Huntstown and Kilshane, approximately 2.5km north-west of Fingas and immediately west of the N2 Dual Carriageway (refer to Figures 9-1 and 9-2).

### Historical and Archaeological Background

- 9.13 The following is a brief summation of the archaeological and historical development of the study area and the main types of sites and monuments that are known from the surrounding landscape. It is intended to place the types of sites and monuments in the study area in context.
- 9.14 The application area is part-located in the townland of Kilshane, which is situated in the parish of Finglas and the barony of Castleknock (but originally Nether-Cross) and part-located in the townland of Huntstown which is situated in the parish of Santry and the barony of Coolock. The RMP sites in the study area are presented in Appendix 9-1.

### *The Prehistoric Period*

- 9.15 Substantial evidence for prehistoric activity in the study area was identified in 2003 when a large, previously unknown, oval Neolithic causewayed enclosure measuring 45m x 34m was excavated in Kilshane townland (03E1359), to the north of the application area. This site contained the largest assemblage of cattle bone found at a Neolithic site in Ireland to date.
- 9.16 Later prehistoric activity is indicated by the Early and Middle Bronze Age activity associated with the causewayed enclosure, a possible ring-ditch in Coldwinters townland (DU014-015--), a Fulacht Fiadh site in Grange townland (DU014-050--), a possible Fulacht Fiadh in Huntstown townland (Dineen 2003, 8) and two burnt spreads in Newtown townland (03E1450).

### *The Early Medieval Period*

- 9.17 In the Early Medieval period, the study area was situated in the Tuath of Tuirbe under the Ui Chormaic kings (MacCotter 2008, 165). Early Medieval settlement is usually associated with enclosed farmsteads known as Ringforts.
- 9.18 There is a possible Ringfort in Newtown townland (DU014-00602) and a number of enclosures and a possible souterrain in Cloghran townland (DU014-014--). The large cemetery identified in Kilshane townland in 1988 (DU014-048--) also indicates large scale settlement in the study area during the period.
- 9.19 In the sixth century AD a monastery dedicated to St. Cainnech was founded at Finglas and in time the ecclesiastical lands of the Abbey grew to include Kilshane townland. At some time in the early medieval period, probably in the twelfth century, the lands of the Abbey, then called the Manor of Finglas, which included townland of Kilshane, became part of the Diocesan lands of the Archbishop of Dublin. In 1179 Pope Alexander III confirmed the manor of Finglas as a possession of the Archbishop (McNeill 1950, 3).

### *The Medieval Period*

- 9.20 In the Medieval period Kilshane continued as diocesan lands. However, there is no documentary mention of a church in the townland. The Crede Mihi of 1275 makes no mention of a church at Kilshane listing the Chapels of Finglas as Dovemachenor (St. Margarets), de Villa de Reimundi Labos (Ward) and De Tirceyn (Artane) (Walsh 1888, 195). The ecclesiastical taxation of 1307 makes no mention of a church at Kilshane (Sweetman 1886, 237).
- 9.21 The extent of the Manor of Finglas carried out in 1326 notes that Kilshane had 18 tenants holding 9 score and 8 acres valued at 14d, but makes no reference to a church (McNeill 1950, 173). Walsh (1888) in his book *Fingal and Its Churches* makes no reference to a church at Kilshane. The Statue Rolls of Ireland record that in 1463 Huntstown townland was held by Nicholas Barnewall and the Barnewalls continued to hold Huntstown into the seventeenth century (O'Conbhui 1961-3, 48).
- 9.22 The process of sub-infeudation is normally associated with the construction of timber castles, known as Motte and Baileys. These earthwork fortifications

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were used to house and defend the Norman lords and their retinues while they set about the process of pacifying and organizing their new fiefs. There is a Motte (RMP 026-013-- ) in the neighbouring townland of Newtown.

- 9.23 Manorialism describes the organisation of the feudal rural economy and society. In Ireland, the Lord's Manor House was also sometimes enclosed by a rectangular moat and these sites are referred to as moated sites. They are a useful indicator of Anglo-Norman settlement. There are no moated sites within the study area.

### *The Post-Medieval Period*

- 9.24 The Civil Survey of Co. Dublin records that in 1641 Kilshane townland belonged to the Archbishop of Dublin and now the College. It recorded the buildings present as one thatched house, one stable, four tenements, a barn and kill. Huntstown townland was the property of James Barnewall of Dunbro (Simington 1945).

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

### Cartographic Sources

- 9.25 A variety of cartographic sources were examined including John Rocque's map of 1760, Taylor's Map of 1816, and the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition six inch map of 1836. None of these maps indicate the presence of a church site in Kilshane townland. This analysis did not identify any previously unrecorded archaeological sites, or structures in application area.

### Place Name Evidence

- 9.26 The English translations of the townland names around the study area, presented below, are based on Joyce 1979 and the Placenames Database of Ireland.

• Cloghran	Stony or rocky ground
• Coldwinters	Unknown
• Dunshoghly	Sochly's fort
• Grange	A farm associated with a monastic site
• Huntstown	Land of the Hunt family
• Kildonan	Dunan's wood
• Kilshane	John's Church or John's wood
• Mooretown	Land of the Moore family
• Mitchelstown	Land of the Mitchell family
• Newtown	The new land

- 9.27 The placenames listed above do not suggest the presence of any additional items of archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage within the application area or the wider study area.

### Aerial Photography

- 9.28 Examination of Ordnance Survey aerial photography taken in 1995, 2000 and 2005 did not indicate any additional cultural heritage material. Aerial photography indicates that much of the application site has been stripped of soil and either constructed over or quarried to significant depth.

### Other Sources

- 9.29 No artefacts from the study area have been reported to the National Museum of Ireland.
- 9.30 Examination of archaeological corpus works on prehistoric artefacts (Harbison 1969, Eogan 1983, 2000, Kavanagh 1991, Simpson 1990), and pottery (O'Riordain and Waddell 1993) and Iron Age material (Raftery 1984) did not reveal any additional material.

### Previous Excavations and Reports

- 9.31 There have been eleven previous archaeological excavations and investigations in the study area. Summary accounts based on the *Excavations Bulletin* are presented below.
- 9.32 **TEST AREA 1, COLDWINTERS** : No archaeological significance  
02E1353 ext.  
The excavation of engineering test-pits on the N2 Road Improvement Scheme was monitored in September and October 2003. No archaeological features were exposed.
- 9.33 **COLDWINTERS** : No archaeological significance : 03E1450  
This work was undertaken as part of a programme of testing, ahead of the construction of the N2 Road Improvement Scheme. A single oval pit, measuring 0.9m by 0.4m by 0.13m deep (maximum), was uncovered.
- 9.34 **COLDWINTERS / NEWTOWN** : Prehistoric/medieval : 31250 24150  
05E0236  
A levelled site (SMR 14:6) and two further sites (14:16 and 14:53) which were recorded from aerial photography were tested in Coldwinters as part of a planning application for Logistic warehousing units. Site 14:6 was located and found to exhibit significant subsurface archaeological features. Whilst the monument displays characteristics of an early medieval multivallate ringfort, a feature within the monument complex has yielded a sherd of pottery of probable prehistoric date. Site 14:16 was not located, and testing did not reveal anything of archaeological significance.
- 9.35 **HUNTSTOWN** : No archaeological significance : 31064 23986 : 01E1108  
A monitoring brief was undertaken in advance of the expansion of an existing quarry at Huntstown, Finglas, Co. Dublin. The area of topsoil-stripping was c. 10–12 acres. Nothing of archaeological significance was noted throughout all subsurface works within the development area.

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- 9.36 **BROWNSBARN- KILSHANE** Bord Gáis Éireann Pipeline : Various 00E0043  
Monitoring of topsoil construction for the southern section of the new North-Eastern Pipeline 3 was carried out in mid-2000. In the townland of Mitchelstown two modern metalled surfaces were revealed. A shallow charcoal-rich pit was found to the north of this.
- 9.37 **KILSHANE** : Neolithic segmented enclosure : Early Bronze Age activity 311000 242900 : 03E1359 ext.  
This excavation was undertaken as part of the archaeological mitigation in advance of the N2 Road Improvement Scheme (Appendix II).
- 9.38 Site 5a : The earliest activity is defined by the construction and infilling of a large ditched enclosure dating to mid-Neolithic times. It had maximum external dimensions of 45m northwest/south-east by 34m. The enclosure was almost egg-shaped, coming to a notable point (the 'apex') in the north. The ditch had been excavated in a series of interconnecting regular and irregular segments. Once the initial natural slumping and silting in the base of the ditch began, a large volume of animal bone was deposited around the full circumference of the ditch. The bone assemblage, consisting of 60-70 individual cattle, is the largest Neolithic bone assemblage from an excavated context (Finbar McCormick, pers comm.)
- 9.39 The cattle bone was placed in both a disarticulated and articulated state with apparent selection of certain bones, such as vertebra or long bones, to be deposited together. A further series of infillings took place, culminating in the placement of pottery within the ditch. This consisted of a large mid-Neolithic broad-rimmed, round bottomed vessel, which appears to have been deliberately placed on top of this sealing deposit in the south-eastern portion of the ditch. Other fragmentary pieces of ceramic material were recovered from just above the bone layer in the north-western section of the enclosure ditch and these also may prove, using thin section analysis, to be Neolithic. The enclosure then appears to have been abandoned for a considerable period of time.
- 9.40 The next phase of major activity at the site occurs in the Early to Middle Bronze Age, with the deposition within the ditch of a relatively uniform deposit of orange sandy clay. This appears to have been deliberately placed into the ditch around its full circumference, possibly to seal the earlier (Neolithic) activity. The deposition of the orange clay appears to have been immediately preceded by deposition of charcoal / wood lenses, especially in the western portion of the enclosure.
- 9.41 The next phase of activity at Site 5a occurs during the Early Bronze Age. This activity consists primarily of a series of deposits and features associated with the later stages of the main enclosure ditch and a series of cut features, some of which, based on ceramic associations, may date to the Earlier Bronze Age.
- 9.42 During the course of the excavation of the interior of the main enclosure, a number of features were uncovered which gave the impression of having been cleaned out (sterilised) in antiquity. Several appear to have been pits for probable unprotected cremations, with much of the cremation deposits

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(and the putative pots into which they were placed) having been 'cleaned out' of the pits as the material was deposited into the ditch.

- 9.43 The only intact burial was that of a single crouched inhumation, located south of the centre point of the enclosure. The burial was orientated east-west in a shallow oval pit with no evident grave goods. It was in an extremely degraded condition due to the nature of preservation. The grave might have been tampered with, which may account for the lack of grave goods.
- 9.44 A further series of rather irregular features was also encountered within the interior of the enclosure and these consisted of irregularly shaped pits, which contained small amounts of charcoal and occasionally burnt bone and pottery. The pottery recovered appeared to date to the Early Bronze Age. Only one feature, a hearth, represents activity later in the Bronze Age.
- 9.45 **KILSHANE** : No archaeological significance : Various (centred on c. 115 424) 04E1191  
The diversion of two gas pipelines by Bord Gáis was monitored over two and a half weeks in August and September 2004. The removal of topsoil and excavation of the pipeline trenches were supervised and no archaeological features or artefacts were uncovered.
- 9.46 **NEWTOWN** : Site of motte and bailey : SMR 14:13 : 01E1214  
An assessment of a proposed development in the townland of Newtown, Kilshane, Co. Dublin, found that one monument, the site of a possible motte and bailey, was located within its boundary. The site was visited in 1952 by a representative from the National Museum of Ireland, prior to its demolition. It was recorded as a circular platform 28m in diameter and 3m in height. The base of the flat-topped platform was enclosed by a wide ditch, which was in turn enclosed by an oval earthwork (100m by 70m). At present the site is only visible as a soil-mark on aerial photographs. Consequently, monitoring of ground disturbance at the site was recommended by the assessment. Seven test-pits were excavated. No features or artefacts of archaeological significance were revealed.
- 9.47 **NEWTOWN** : Near motte and bailey : SMR 14:13 : 01E1214 ext.  
Testing was recommended to assess the potential impact on archaeological remains in the area of the proposed development at Newtown, Kilshane, and to establish a buffer zone around the motte and bailey situated in a field proposed for development. Nineteen test-trenches were mechanically excavated. Nothing of archaeological significance was noted.
- 9.48 **NEWTOWN** : Burnt spread : 31155 24233 : 03E1450 ext.  
The site (Site 1) was excavated as part of the archaeological mitigation in advance of the N2 Road Improvement Scheme (Appendix II) between 6 and 20 April 2004. Excavation was carried out in two separate areas separated by a distance of c. 15m. Area 1 measured c. 20m by 13m and contained the remains of a spread of burnt-mound material, measuring 3.5m by c. 10m with an average depth of 0.15m, which was located adjacent to and south of a natural waterlogged peat basin. This basin measured c. 15m east-west and extended beyond the limit of excavation to the north. Two pits and a sub-circular trough containing heat-shattered stones and charcoal-rich deposits were excavated in the vicinity of the burnt spread. No archaeological finds



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were encountered during the excavation. Within the peat basin a large number of preserved timbers were encountered. While most of the wood consisted of natural brushwood and branch material, two large split roundwood logs were positioned roughly parallel to each other. Although no evidence of woodworking was apparent, it cannot be ruled out that they may have been deliberately deposited within the basin to serve as an artificial subdivision, possibly contemporary with the burnt spread.

- 9.49 Area 2, c. 15m to the north of Area 1, covered an area measuring in total 24m<sup>2</sup>. The only archaeological feature encountered here was a small and shallow isolated deposit of burnt-mound material. No finds were recovered. The proximity and nature of this deposit could indicate that it was contemporary with the burnt-mound material in Area 1.
- 9.50 **KILSHANE** : Christian Cemetery : 0106431.  
This site lies on flat, low lying land about half a mile to the west of the N2.
- 9.51 The Remains : The site was discovered when topsoil removal uncovered the remains of several skeletons and areas of disturbed bone. Excavation revealed the remains of 123 individuals, many of whom were children and adolescents. There was no enclosing element though a linear ditch which appeared to be an old field boundary was revealed at the north of the excavated area. No historic references have yet been found for this site but a more detailed study of the documentary sources may yield some information on it.
- 9.52 The Burials : Burial occurred on a c.21m stretch of the pipeline corridor and only on the western side of the area excavated (which was an 8m wide strip running beneath the spoilheap of topsoil). Burial probably extended beyond the western limit of the pipeline corridor. The area to the east was intensively trenched and no further burials were located. There was thus a dramatic density of burial in the small area excavated as many as 3-4 individuals (one on top of the other in places).
- 9.53 While the burials were aligned east-west, in the Christian mode, the burial alignment was far more haphazard than had been noted on the other sites investigated during the same pipeline campaign. Some of the bodies appeared to have been buried either in rigor mortis or in a very hurried manner, as some were crouched, folded or lying to one or other side and there appeared to be little regard in many cases for the position of the hands. The remains of at least ten infants / young children occurred among those excavated.
- 9.54 In general, the bone was remarkably well preserved, even in the case of the infants. This may indicate that the cemetery is of relatively recent date, perhaps dating back to the Famine Period. However, the presence of stones around and under the heads of some individuals, and the presence of 'pillowstones' may indicate a rather earlier date for the site.
- 9.55 Other Features : Two, apparently agricultural, ditches/drains were revealed, one to the south and one to the north of the excavated area. The fill of the northernmost feature, a linear ditch 5m wide where excavated (crossed diagonally) and 1m deep, which crossed the pipeline corridor in a north

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west/south east direction, contained animal bone and shell. This feature appeared to be an old field boundary or open drain and could be traced as a depression crossing the field through which the pipeline corridor passed in this area. The second feature, a land drain 1m wide with a fill of stones at the base, ran north / south at the eastern limit of the site, lying outside the burial area.

- 9.56 Finds : The only finds retrieved were a plain blue glass bead and a fragment of a large tanged iron knife of relatively modern appearance.
- 9.57 The application area has also been the subject of Environmental Impact Assessments carried out by Lindsey Simpson (1994) and Conor Dineen (2003).

### Field Inspection

- 9.58 Field inspection was undertaken on 15 September 2010. This involved an inspection of the application area and the surrounding area. Almost the entire application area has been quarried or constructed over, resulting in the likely removal of both topsoil and subsoil as shown on Plates 9-1 and 9-2.
- 9.59 The only possible item of cultural heritage identified within the application area is the site of the Holy Well, which is a Recorded Monument (DU014-01203) and a Protected Structure (No. 663 in Fingal County Development Plan 2005-2011). It is situated on the south side of a field boundary and is currently waterlogged with bulrushes, as shown on Plate 9-3.
- 9.60 There is no indication of any enclosing element or stone setting at the recorded holy well site and it appears to be a natural spring. The ditch on the northern side of the boundary hedgerow is dry. The former quarry void directly south of the recorded holy well site has previously been filled with imported soil and ground levels have in fact been raised by several metres, as shown in Plate 9-4.

### Interpretation

- 9.61 The only item of cultural heritage identified within the application area is the possible Holy Well site. This appears to be a natural spring. The identification of this site as a possible Holy Well site is a result of it being indicated on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map as "Church Well", the area immediately to the south as "old burying ground" and the whole field as "Church Field". The Ordnance Survey mapping does not identify a structure which could be the remains of a church at this location. The use of the term 'Church Well' instead of 'Holy Well' also suggests there is no local religious or cultural significance attaching to the well.
- 9.62 Examination of other cartographic sources such as Rocque's map of 1760 and Taylor's map of 1816 also failed to indicate a church structure. Moreover, there is no other historical source that indicates the presence of an ecclesiastical site at this location. As noted above there is no church or graveyard noted in the Crede Mihi of 1275, the ecclesiastical taxation of 1307, or the extent of the Manor of Finglas of 1326.

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- 9.63 The Ordnance Survey Names Books (NLI Manuscript) for Dublin do not mention a church here nor do the Ordnance Survey Letters (NLI Manuscript). Nor is there a church mentioned in any of the secondary historical works such as Walsh's (1888) *Fingal and Its Churches*. O'Danachair (1958) in his survey of the holy wells of County Dublin noted that the well was used for domestic purposes and there was no local tradition of it being a holy well. The placename prefix *Kil* has been taken to refer to a church but could also mean a coil or wood.
- 9.64 It is therefore concluded that the identification of an ecclesiastical site at this location, and the suggestion that the spring is a Holy Well, appears to be based on an error in the preparation of the 1<sup>st</sup> edition of the Ordnance Survey mapping. A large Early Medieval burial ground (DU014-048) was identified in Kilshane townland in 1988, just 900m from this site. It is postulated that local residents who may have been aware of this cemetery as a result of agricultural activity informed the Ordnance Survey personnel who inadvertently placed it on the map in the wrong part of the townland.

### ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

#### Designated Structures

- 9.65 There are four structures within the study area identified as Protected Structures in the Fingal County Development Plan 2005-2011. All the Protected Structures are archaeological sites and monuments included in the Record of Monuments and Places. The Protected structures are indicated with green circles on Figure 9-2.
- 9.66 No. 622 Enclosure off North Road Coldwintter Earthwork (RMP DU014-015)  
There are no remains of this site visible at ground level.
- 9.67 No. 663 Kilshane Church (in ruins) and Holy Well off North Road, Kilshane. Ecclesiastical remains, church possible, graveyard, holy well. (RMP DU014-012)  
The indicated location of Kilshane Church lies within the excavated and recently backfilled quarry void. At the recorded site of the holy well there is a natural spring immediately south of the existing field boundary (refer to Plate 9--3). As outlined above, it would appear that these structures have been designated in error.
- 9.68 No. 662 Kilshane Moat, North Road, Kilshane. Possible Motte site (RMP DU014-013)  
This site survives as a raised circular area in a field next to the North Road (the former N2 National Primary Road).
- 9.69 No 620 Ringfort possible site Newtown (Finglas) Earthwork (RMP DU14-00602)  
There are no remains of this site visible at ground level.

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- 9.70 None of the protected structures, apart from the possible Holy Well are located closer than 100m to the application site and none will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed waste recovery facility.

### Non-Designated Structures

- 9.71 There are no structures listed in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) situated in the study area or vicinity.

### Field Inspection

- 9.72 On the 15 September 2010 field work was carried out to identify any additional non-designated structures in the vicinity of the proposed development. This involved assessing all structures within 100m of the application area and along the access route leading to it from the North Road. There are no non-designated structures of heritage merit within 100m of the application area or along the access route.

## IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED WASTE FACILITY

### Direct Impacts

- 9.73 There is one protected structure, a Holy Well (identified as No. 663 on the Fingal county Development Plan 2005-2011), in reality a natural spring, located immediately inside the proposed application area. As this area has largely been backfilled and restored in recent years, the future importation, haulage and placement of soil at the North Quarry will have little or no direct impact on this location.
- 9.74 The proposed waste recovery facility will have no direct impact on any other archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage feature or item.

### Indirect Impacts

- 9.75 The proposed waste recovery facility will have no indirect impact on any other archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage feature or item.

### Interaction with Other Impacts

- 9.76 No interaction with other impacts have been identified.

### Do Nothing Impacts

- 9.77 Were the proposed development not to go ahead there would be no impact on any items of archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage.

## **Worst Case Impact**

- 9.78 Even in a worst-case scenario, the proposed inert waste recovery facility will have no impact on any items of archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage.

## **PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES**

### **Direct Impacts**

- 9.79 As a precaution, no imported soil material should be placed by heavy duty earthworks plant or equipment in the immediate vicinity of the identified Holy Well site. Should any landscaping works be required or proposed in the immediate vicinity, it should be undertaken manually using hand held tools.
- 9.80 No HGV or 4 wheel drive vehicles should be permitted to traffic over the area immediately surrounding the Holy Well site.

### **Indirect Impacts**

- 9.81 No indirect impacts have been identified and no mitigation measures are required.

### **Residual**

- 9.82 There will be no residual impacts.

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## PLATES

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# CULTURAL HERITAGE 9



Plate 9-1 Aerial Photograph showing Extent of Worked-out / Backfilled Quarry



Plate 9-2 View from Southern End of Application Site Looking North-East

## CULTURAL HERITAGE 9



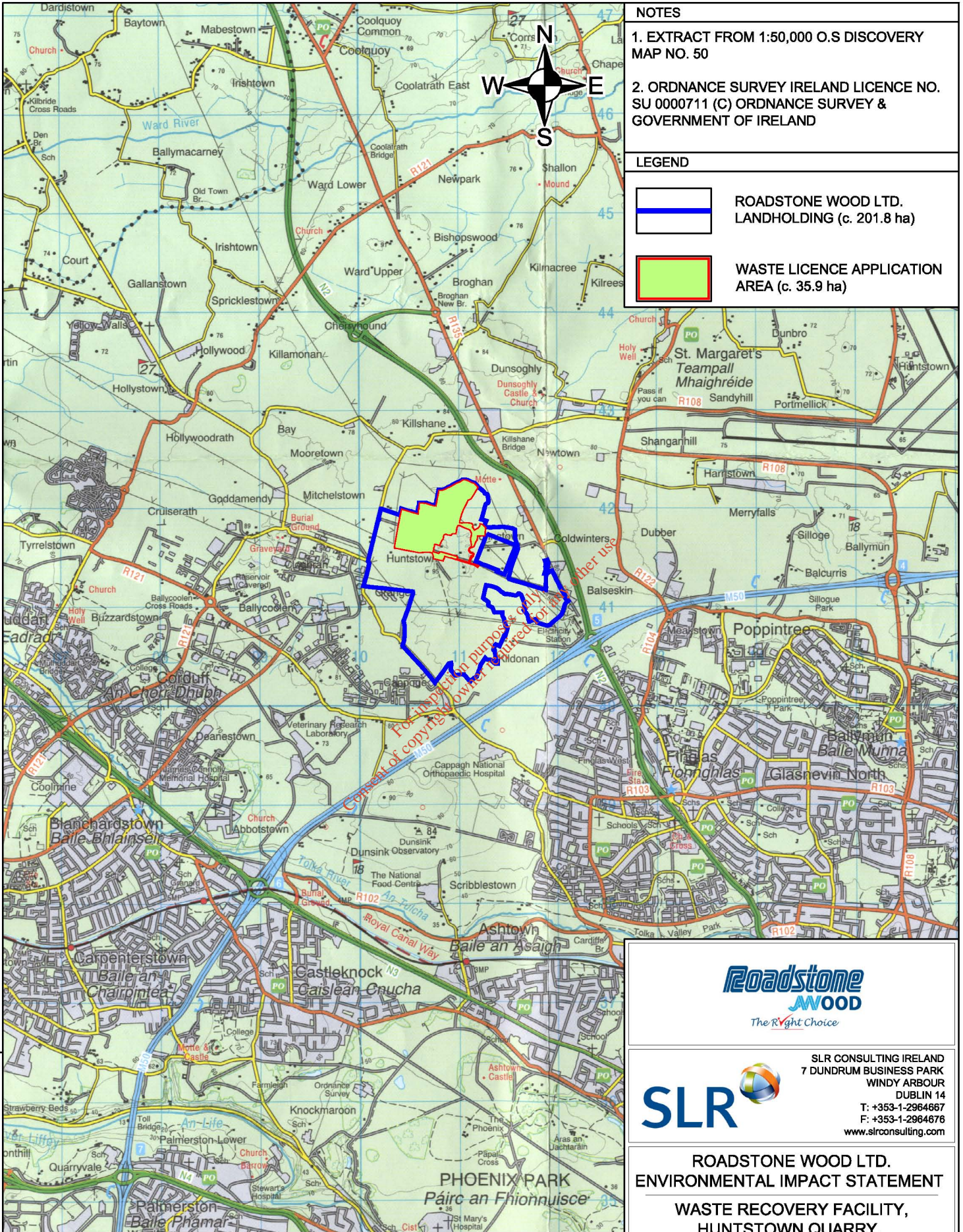
Plate 9-3 Recorded Site of Holy Well / Natural Spring at the Northern End of the Application Area



Plate 9-4 Backfilled / Raised Ground Immediately South of Holy Well / Spring

## FIGURES

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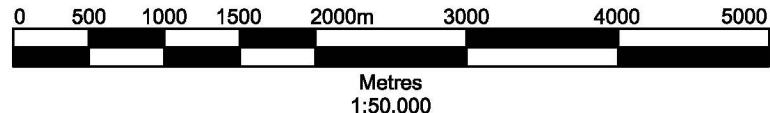
**NOTES**

1. EXTRACT FROM 1:50,000 O.S DISCOVERY MAP NO. 50
2. ORDNANCE SURVEY IRELAND LICENCE NO. SU 000711 (C) ORDNANCE SURVEY & GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND

**LEGEND**

- ROADSTONE WOOD LTD. LANDHOLDING (c. 201.8 ha)
- WASTE LICENCE APPLICATION AREA (c. 35.9 ha)

00180.00015.18.9-1.R0.SITE LOCATION MAP.dwg



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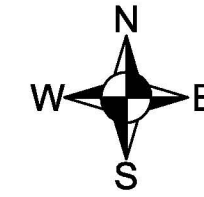
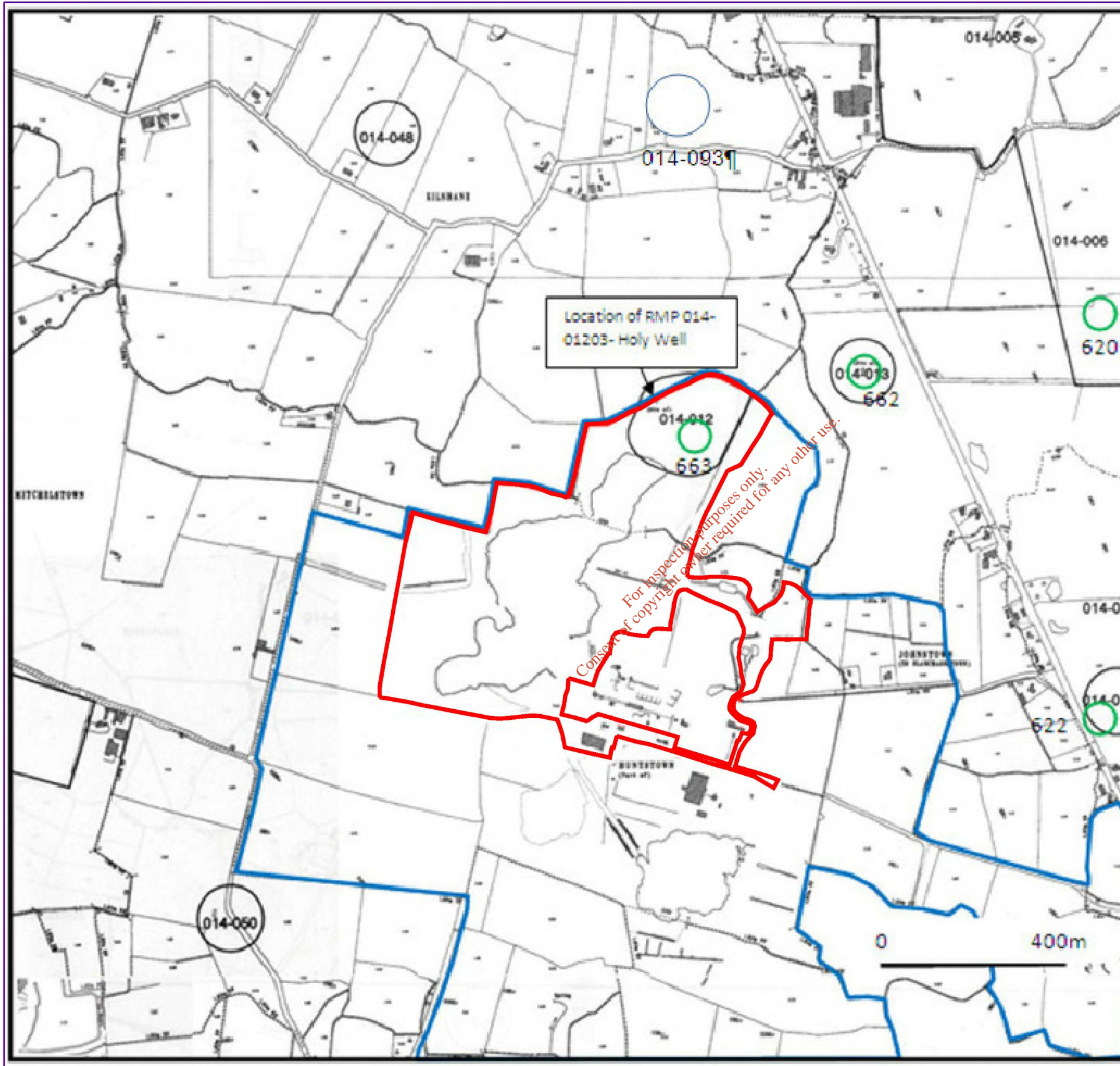
**ROADSTONE WOOD LTD.  
 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

**WASTE RECOVERY FACILITY,  
 HUNTSTOWN QUARRY,  
 NORTH ROAD, FINGLAS, DUBLIN 11**

**SITE LOCATION MAP**

**FIGURE 9-1**

Scale: 1:50,000 @ A4      Date: FEBRUARY 2011



**NOTES**

1. EXTRACT FROM 1:2,500 ORDNANCE SURVEY DIGITAL SHEET NO'S. 3062-A, 3062-B, 3062-C, 3062-D, 3063-A, 3063-C, 3130-A & 3130-B
2. ORDNANCE SURVEY IRELAND LICENCE NO. SU 0000711 (C) ORDNANCE SURVEY & GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND

**LEGEND**

- ROADSTONE WOOD LTD. LANDHOLDING (c. 201.8 ha)
- WASTE LICENCE APPLICATION AREA (c. 35.9 ha)

Location of RMP 014-01203- Holy Well

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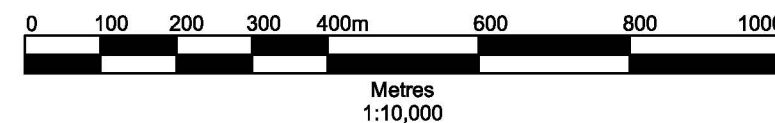


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NORTH ROAD, FINGLAS, DUBLIN 11  
RECORD, MONUMENT & PLACES MAP**

**FIGURE 9-2**

Scale: 1:10,000 @ A3 Date: FEBRUARY 2011



## APPENDICES

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**Appendix 9-1**  
**Recorded Monuments In the Study Area**

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# CULTURAL HERITAGE 9

## APPENDIX 9-1

### RECORDED MONUMENTS IN THE STUDY AREA

DU014-005-- Dunshoghly Archaeological complex  
This archaeological complex consists of a Tower House, Chapel, Motte and Bailey, Dwelling, Dwellings Site and a Crucifixion Plaque.

DU014-00602 Newtown Ringfort Site Possible  
This site was investigated in 2005 (05E0236) and found to display the characteristics of a ringfort with one sherd of prehistoric pottery. See previous excavations and reports section in main text.  
Excavations 2005, No. 409.

DU014-012— Kilshane Ecclesiastical remains  
This ecclesiastical site is marked on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Ed. Map 1837 as Church Field, Old burying ground and Church Well. All but the well location are situated in a quarry void. This site may have been designated in error see impact assessment section in main text.

DU014-01201- Kilshane Church Possible Site  
Site now situated in a quarry void.

DU014-01202 Kilshane Graveyard  
Site now situated in a quarry void.

DU014-01203 Kilshane Holy Well Possible Site  
Situated on the southern side of a field boundary. See fieldwork section in main text.

DU014-0013- Newtown Motte and Bailey Site  
This site was levelled in 1952 and now survives as a raised circular area in a field next to the N2 road. See previous excavations and reports section in main text.

DU014-014— Cloghran Archaeological Complex  
This archaeological complex consists of three Enclosure Sites and a Souterrain Possible Site.

DU014-015— Coldwinters Ring-ditch Site  
This site is not visible at ground level.

DU014-048— Kilshane Cemetery  
A cemetery of c.130 burials uncovered during the topsoil stripping for the North eastern Gas Pipeline. See previous excavations and reports section in main text.

DU014-050-- Grange Fulacht Fiadh Site  
A Fulacht Fiadh identified during the during the construction of North-east Gas Pipeline in 1988.

DU014-093— Kilshane Prehistoric Enclosure  
Neolithic causewayed Enclosure identified during the development of the N2 road scheme see Previous Excavations section above. See previous excavations and reports section in main text.