

CULTURAL HERITAGE 11

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APPENDICES

- Appendix 11.1 Recorded Monuments & Places in the Study Area

INTRODUCTION

Proposed Facility

- 11.1 This report, commissioned by SLR Consulting Ireland on behalf of Roadstone Wood Ltd., addresses the impacts of the proposed continuance of use of an existing limestone quarry on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage of the application site and the surrounding area. This includes the continuance of use of all ancillary and manufacturing facilities at the existing Huntstown Quarry Complex on 167 hectares within a landholding of 211 hectares in the townlands of Kilshane, Huntstown, Grange and Cappogue, Co. Fingal. The site location and study area is indicated in Figure 11.1.
- 11.2 The proposal seeks to continue for 35 years the extraction, crushing, screening and processing of rock in the south, central, west and north quarry areas as well as all ancillary processing plant, block yard, paving display areas and all buildings in the central processing area. To carry out the progressive restoration of the worked out extraction areas.
- 11.3 The total proposed extraction areas cover 55.9 hectares broken down as follows:
- North Quarry: proposed extraction entirely within existing footprint – proposed quarry deepening only.
- South Quarry: proposed extraction entirely within existing footprint – proposed quarry deepening only.
- West Quarry: Vast majority already stripped – no rock extraction in this area to date.
- Central Quarry: proposed expansion of the existing quarry area which will involve future stripping.
- 11.4 Traffic travelling to the facility from Dublin City Centre and along the M50 Motorway will access the 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.
- 11.5 Traffic travelling south from Ashbourne to the 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

- 11.6 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

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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).

- 11.7 The overall study area extends out from the application area encompassing a large area of 9.2 km². It was examined using information from:
- The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) for County Fingal;
 - The Archaeological Survey for County Fingal online version;
 - The Fingal County Development Plan 2011-17;
 - Aerial photographs;
 - Previous excavations;
 - Cartographic; and
 - Documentary sources.
- 11.8 A field inspection and assessment was undertaken on 24 June 2011 to identify and assess any previously unknown archaeological sites, structures and previously unrecorded cultural heritage and possible finds within the proposed development.
- 11.9 An impact assessment and mitigation strategy has been prepared in respect of the proposed continuation of quarrying. 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

- 11.10 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

- 11.11 In the course of producing this document consultations were carried out with the National Monuments Section of the Department of the Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.
- 11.12 Extracts from the Record of Monuments and Places for Co. Dublin are presented on a map of the local area around Huntstown in Figure 11.2. RMP sites included in the Record of Monuments 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 blue with the four main areas proposed for continued extraction in red. The unstripped areas around the central quarry are shown in green.

RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

The Landscape

- 11.13 The application area lies within Roadstone Wood's landholding in the south of the administrative County of Fingal, in the townlands of Kilshane, Huntstown, Grange and Cappogue, approximately 2.5km north-west of Finglas and immediately west of the N2 Dual Carriageway (refer to Figures 11.1 and 11.2). The topography is flat to undulating and the soils are generally gleys and grey brown podzolics overlying till of Irish Sea origin.

Historical and Archaeological Background

- 11.14 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.
- 11.15 The application area is part-located in the townland of Kilshane, in the parish of Finglas, and the barony of Nethercross; as well as in the townland of Huntstown in the parish and barony of Castleknock and the townlands of Grange and Cappogue in the parish of Cloghran and barony of Castleknock.

The Prehistoric Period

- 11.16 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.
- 11.17 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

- 11.18 In the Early Medieval period, the study area was situated in the Tuath of Tuirbe, later known as Fine Gall, under the Ui Chormaic kings (MacCotter 2008, 165). Early Medieval settlement is usually associated with enclosed farmsteads known as Ringforts.
- 11.19 There are a number of possible Ringforts in Newtown townland (DU014-00602, DU014-007 and DU014-053), an enclosure in Coldwinters (DU014-016—), one in Dubber (DU014-017—), another in Cappogue (DU014-029—) 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.

- 11.20 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

- 11.21 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).
- 11.22 The Barony of Castleknock, containing the townlands of Huntstown, Grange and Cappogue was granted to High Tyrrell by Hugh de Lacy, who became Baron of Castleknock (Orpen 1911-20, Vol II, 83). In 1276 Cappogue was held by William de Keppok (Sweetman 1877, 235).
- 11.23 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 Statute 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). In 1531 the barony of Castleknock was held by Christopher Barnewall and John Burnel (Ellis 1977).
- 11.24 The process of sub-infeudation is normally associated with the construction of timber castles, known as Motte and Baileys. These earthwork fortifications were used to house and defend the Norman lords and their retinues while they set about the process of pacifying and organizing their new fiefs. There is a Motte (RMP 026-013--) in the neighbouring townland of Newtown.
- 11.25 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.
- 11.26 There is a Tower House site to the south of the application area in Cappogue townland (DU014-027—) which was occupied by the Woodcocke family in the late Medieval period.

The Post-Medieval Period

- 11.27 The Civil Survey of Co. Dublin of 1656 records that in 1641 Kilshane townland belonged to the Archbishop of Dublin and by the time of compilation it belonged to Trinity College (Simington 1945). It recorded the buildings present as one thatched house, one stable, four tenements, a barn and kill.

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Huntstown townland was the property of James Barnewall of Dunbro. Huntstown called Huntstown & Mestallstown belonged to Martine Dillon of Huntstown. It recorded the buildings as one small stone house, a few small Ashe trees and small orchard. The townland of Cappogue was recorded as Keppuck and belonged to Barto Dillon of Keppuck. It recorded that there was one waste castle with other small cottages. The castle is site DU014-027 which is now levelled. A second part of Keppuck, called the FitzWilliams Farm was owned by Lo FitzWilliam and had no recorded buildings. The townland of Grange was situated in the parish of Cloghranherd and was called Grange of Ballicollan. It belonged to the City of Dublin. The recorded buildings consisted of a thatched house with a stone chimney, with other houses and two or three cottages. The Civil Survey makes no reference to any structures within the application area.

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Cartographic Sources

11.28 A variety of cartographic sources were examined including John Rocque's map of 1760, Taylor's Map of 1816, and the Ordnance Survey 1st 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

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

- Baleskin Town of the moor
- Ballycoolin Town of the wood
- Bay Unknown
- Broghan A small border
- Cappogue A small plot
- Cardiffscastle Castle of the Cardiff family
- Cloghran Stony or rocky ground
- Coldwinters Unknown, probably vernacular
- Dubber A well
- 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
- Sheephill Anglicised, original unknown
- Stockeens Rocks or hills

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- 11.30 The place names 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

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

Other Sources

- 11.32 No artefacts from the study area have been reported to the National Museum of Ireland.
- 11.33 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

- 11.34 There have been 17 previous archaeological excavations and investigations in the study area. No excavations or investigations have been carried out within the application area. Summary accounts based on the *Excavations Bulletin* are presented below.
- 11.35 **Testing Areas 4–6, Baleskin:** No archaeological significance. 05E0063. An assessment was carried out in advance of the planned M50 upgrade. These testing areas were located in the townland of Baleskin at the N2/M50 interchange. The testing methodology, where possible, generally consisted of mechanically excavating 2.3m-wide test-trenches down the centre of the testing area and offsets across the width of the testing area every 15m. Testing Area 4 was not assessed due to the presence of overhead ESB power lines. As this area was so small, it was not possible to insert trenches and avoid the power lines at the same time. The combined area of test-trenches excavated in Testing Area 5 was 899m². Overhead power lines present throughout the majority of this testing area restricted access to lands which could be assessed. Testing Area 6 was also not assessed, as it is currently being used for storing topsoil (4–5m in height) for a nearby development. It is likely that this land has been previously disturbed. No features or finds of archaeological significance were identified in Testing Area 5. Natural subsoil was exposed throughout.
- 11.36 **Ballycoolin Industrial Park, Blanchardstown Mound/ "Moat"** SMR 014:025 94E130
Due to the presence of a recorded moat on the site, the planning decision included a condition requiring that it be "...preserved and landscaped...". The

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site is listed in the County Development Plan. The moat was a well-defined mound, roughly 20-25m in diameter and over 2m high. It lay along an obvious ridge in the landscape, which while generally fairly flat has occasional hummocks of this type, but not of such height. In the near vicinity of the site there are three such mounds, one of which was excavated by Paddy Healy in the early 1970s, within the Dublin Corporation dump complex at Dunsink; it produced the remains of Food Vessel cist burials and was interpreted as a multiple cist cairn dating to the Bronze Age.

- 11.37 There was very good reason, therefore, to suppose that this feature had an archaeological significance, even if it was not entirely artificial (many of these sites can comprise an existing hummock which has been slightly artificially raised or shaped). The archaeological assessment was undertaken at first to assess the archaeological potential of the ground surrounding the moat to establish an area of interest or zone of archaeological potential around it. The investigation involved the inspection of seven 0.8m-wide mechanically-excavated slit trenches, four long trenches cut radially around the periphery of the mound and three shorter trenches opened on the mound itself. Without exception, all trenches revealed a natural soil profile. The mound is a natural one, apparently rising over a cone of rock some 3-3.5m beneath the original summit level.
- 11.38 Further to the assessment trenching, the upper portion of the mound was mechanically removed under archaeological supervision to ensure that no archaeological features had been inserted into it even though it is a natural feature. In spite of its morphology and possible parallels in the near vicinity the moat has been shown to have been a natural feature without archaeological significance.
- 11.39 **Ballycoolin/Cappogue/Grange** No archaeological significance
95E253
Archaeological testing by trial-trenching was carried out on the site of a proposed rock extraction works at Ballycoolin, Dublin, in October 1995. The site is located in an area close to several archaeological sites identified in the SMR for County Dublin. Four trenches were excavated in total in the vicinity of the area to be disturbed by the proposed extraction works. The area to the west of the site was not tested as the ground here was previously disturbed by quarrying and limestone rock was exposed. Boulder clay and natural rock were exposed in all of the four trenches and it lay quite close to the surface. There were no features uncovered in any of the trenches or finds of great antiquity.
- 11.40 **BALLYCOOLIN ROAD, CAPPOGE** Adjacent to castle
SMR 14:27 99E0724
Four test-trenches were mechanically excavated in the field opposite the site of Cappogue Castle on the site of a proposed industrial/warehouse development. Field-walking, previously carried out for the purposes of an EIS, located considerable amounts of medieval pottery and oyster shell in the north-western portion of the site, furthest away from the castle site. Further quantities of oyster shell and sherds of post-medieval pottery were recorded closer to the castle, near a triangular hollow, which was filled with water.

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Three of the test-trenches extended radially from that point of the site closest to the castle site for a distance of c. 200m, and a further test-trench was excavated across the north-western portion of the site. The results of the trenches excavated closest to the site of the castle did not indicate the presence of archaeological deposits. It is likely, therefore, that if associated structures or features existed to the west of the site they are located closer to the castle or underneath the road. Trench 4 did not locate archaeological activity to the north-west of the site. The ploughsoil, however, was rich in pottery, glass and clay pipe fragments. The pottery spanned all periods from the late medieval to the present and was evenly scattered throughout the field. The evidence from the test-trenching would therefore suggest that the area of the proposed development had always been a greenfield site and that the surface finds were introduced with the topsoil at some period during the last twenty years.

- 11.41 **Cardiffs Castle, Finglas** No archaeological significance
96E023
Archaeological assessment of a 25-acre site in the townland of Cardiffs Castle, Finglas, was carried out, in February 1996. Thirty-six test-trenches, 10—63m long, 0.8—0.9m wide and 0.8—1.6m deep, were excavated by mechanical digger. No finds or features of any archaeological significance were uncovered.
- 11.42 **Testing Areas 8–9, Sheephill and Dunsink** No archaeological significance
05E0064
An assessment was carried out in advance of the planned M50 upgrade. These testing areas were located in the townlands of Sheephill (8) and Dunsink (9). The testing methodology, where possible, generally consisted of mechanically excavating 2.3m-wide trenches down the centre of the area and offsets across the area every 15m. Testing Area 8, located on the old Dunsink Lane, was not assessed due to the presence of abandoned disused vehicles. It is likely that this area was disturbed when the lane was constructed. Two test-trenches were excavated in Testing Area 9, located in Dunsink dump, which largely consisted of made-up ground. The combined area of test-trenches excavated was 100.7m². Natural subsoil was not identified in the trenches excavated, but modern rubbish was exposed throughout. No features of archaeological significance were identified and no finds of archaeological significance were recovered.
- 11.43 **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.
- 11.44 **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.
- 11.45 **COLDWINTERS / NEWTOWN** : Prehistoric/medieval : 31250 24150
05E0236

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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.

- 11.46 **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.
- 11.47 **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 metallised surfaces were revealed. A shallow charcoal-rich pit was found to the north of this.
- 11.48 **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).
- 11.49 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.).
- 11.50 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.
- 11.51 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

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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.

- 11.52 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.
- 11.53 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 (and the putative pots into which they were placed) having been 'cleaned out' of the pits as the material was deposited into the ditch.
- 11.54 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.
- 11.55 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.
- 11.56 **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.
- 11.57 **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.
- 11.58 **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

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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.

- 11.59 **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 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.
- 11.60 Area 2, c. 15m to the north of Area 1 covered an area measuring in total 24m². 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.
- 11.61 **KILSHANE:** Christian Cemetery: 0106431.
This site lies on flat, low lying land about half a mile to the west of the N2.
- 11.62 **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.
- 11.63 **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 spoil heap 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).
- 11.64 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

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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.

- 11.65 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.
- 11.66 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 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.
- 11.67 Finds : The only finds retrieved were a plain blue glass bead and a fragment of a large tanged iron knife of relatively modern appearance.
- 11.68 The application area has also been the subject of Environmental Impact Assessments carried out by Lindsey Simpson (1994), Conor Dineen (2003) and Charles Mount (2010).

Field Inspection

- 11.69 Field inspection was undertaken on 24 June 2011 in dry and bright conditions. This involved an inspection of the application area with emphasis on the four areas proposed for continued extraction.
- 11.70 Central quarry: Area 1 (refer to Plate 11-1) is a flat meadow situated east of the central quarry, between the access road and the PowerStation. There are a number of dwarf trees in the field. There is no visible trace of any cultural heritage material.
- 11.71 Central quarry: Area 2 is situated south-east of the central quarry between the access road and the site berm on the eastern side and an original field boundary at south. It is a relatively flat field of pasture with a number of grass-covered spoil heaps near the access road and is overgrown in places with thorn bushes. There is no visible trace of any cultural heritage material.
- 11.72 Central quarry: Area 3 is a narrow strip of land situated directly south of the central quarry. It has been partly stripped and is grassed over with a stand of trees near the quarry edge. There is no visible trace of any cultural heritage material.

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- 11.73 Central quarry: Area 4 is the central quarry extracted area which has been extracted down to geological levels.
- 11.74 Central quarry: Area 5 is situated south-west of the central quarry, south of the access road. The area was covered with stone chippings and was in use as a brake testing area at the time of the visit.
- 11.75 Central quarry: Area 6 is situated west of the Central north of the access road. The area was covered in spoil at the time of the visit.
- 11.76 Central quarry: Area 7 is situated west of area 5. It is a water storage pond.
- 11.77 Central quarry: Area 8 is situated south of area 7. It is a small, slightly sloping field of pasture enclosed by overgrown field boundaries. There is no visible trace of any cultural heritage material.
- 11.78 Central quarry: Area 9 is situated west of area 8. It is a slightly sloping field of pasture enclosed by overgrown field boundaries. There is no visible trace of any cultural heritage material.
- 11.79 The west quarry has been almost entirely stripped of topsoil and subsoil down to a depth of more than 2m. The only areas not stripped are a sub-rectangular area extending from the east side of the quarry along the southern side of a field boundary and a section of the same field boundary extending eastward from the west side of the quarry. There is no visible trace of any cultural heritage material in these small unstripped areas.
- 11.80 The entire Southern Quarry area has been extracted down to geological levels.
- 11.81 The entire North quarry area has been extracted down to geological levels.
- 11.82 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 2011-2017). It is situated on the south side of a field boundary and is currently waterlogged with bulrushes. This site is situated well outside the four areas proposed for continuance of quarrying and will not be directly or indirectly impacted by the current proposal.

ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

Designated Structures

- 11.83 There is one Protected Structure listed in the Fingal Co. Development Plan 2011-17 situated within the application area but not within any of the areas proposed for continued extraction. No. 663 Kilshane Church (in ruins) and Holy Well off North Road, Kilshane. Ecclesiastical remains, church possible, graveyard, holy well (RMP DU014-012). The church does not exist and the area has been extracted to geological levels. The well will not be impacted by the current proposal.

CULTURAL HERITAGE 11

- 11.84 There are no Protected Structures situated within 300m of any of the areas proposed for continued extraction.
- 11.85 There are 8 other structures within the study area at a distance greater than 400m from the areas proposed for continued extraction identified as Protected Structures in the Fingal County Development Plan 2011-2017. However, 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 11.2.
- 11.86 No. 681 Castle 'Site of' Ballycoolin Road Cappogue Archaeological site (RMP DU014-027). There are no remains of this site visible at ground level
- 11.87 No. 622 Enclosure off North Road Coldwinter Earthwork (RMP DU014-015). There are no remains of this site visible at ground level.
- 11.88 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).
- 11.89 No. 682 Ringfort Cappagh Road, Cappogue Townland (RMP DU14-029).
- 11.90 No. 621 Enclosure R122 Road Dubber Earthwork (RMP DU14-017).
- 11.91 No. 320 Burial Coldwinters earthwork (RMP DU14-015). There are no remains of this site visible at ground level
- 11.92 Mo. 619 Ringfort site Newtown (Finglas) earthwork (RMP DU14-007). There are no remains of this site visible at ground level
- 11.93 No 620 Ringfort possible site Newtown (Finglas) Earthwork (RMP DU14-00602)
There are no remains of this site visible at ground level.
- 11.93.1 None of the Protected Structures, apart from the possible Well are located closer than 400m to the areas proposed for continued extraction and none will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed quarrying.

Non-Designated Structures

- 11.94 There were no structures listed in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) situated in the study area or vicinity when this record was checked in June 2011.

Field Inspection

- 11.95 On the 24 June 2011 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 the application area and within 300m of the areas proposed for continued extraction and along the access route

CULTURAL HERITAGE 11

leading to it from the North Road. There are no non-designated structures of heritage merit within this area.

IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED QUARRY

Direct Impacts

- 11.96 The proposed continuation of quarrying will have no direct impact on any known archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage feature or item.

Indirect Impacts

- 11.97 The proposed continuation of quarrying will have no indirect impact on any other archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage feature or item.

Interaction with Other Impacts

- 11.98 No interaction with any other impacts has been identified in the course of the assessment.

Do Nothing Impacts

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

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Worst Case Impact

11.100 In the worst case scenario the proposed continuation of quarrying could impact items of previously unknown cultural heritage in the small areas of the site in the central and west quarries that have not already been soil-stripped.

PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES

Direct Impacts

11.101 Due to the possibility of the survival of sub-surface archaeological deposits or finds in the unstripped areas of the central and west quarries it is recommended that topsoil stripping of the remaining un-stripped areas within the application area be archaeologically monitored.

Indirect Impacts

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

Residual

11.103 There will be no residual impacts.

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PLATES



Plate 11.1 Aerial Photography of the Huntstown Quarry showing the four quarry areas and indicating the unquarried areas in the Central Quarry 1-9 and the unquarried areas in the Western quarry with arrow.



Plate 11.2 View of Central Quarry Area 1 looking North.

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Plate 11.3 View of Central Quarry area 2 looking north.



Plate 11.4 View of Central Quarry area 3 looking north.

CULTURAL HERITAGE 11



Plate 11.5 View of Central Quarry hollow looking north.



Plate 11.6 View of Central Quarry area 6 looking north-east.

CULTURAL HERITAGE 11



Plate 11.7 View of Central Quarry area 7 looking south-west.



Plate 11.8 View of Central Quarry area 8 looking south.

CULTURAL HERITAGE 11



Plate 11.9 View of Central Quarry area 9 looking south-west.



Plate 11.10 View of the Western Central Quarry looking south-east.

CULTURAL HERITAGE 11



Plate 11.11 View of the unstripped area on the eastern side of the western quarry.



Pl. 11.12 View of the South Quarry area looking south.

CULTURAL HERITAGE 11

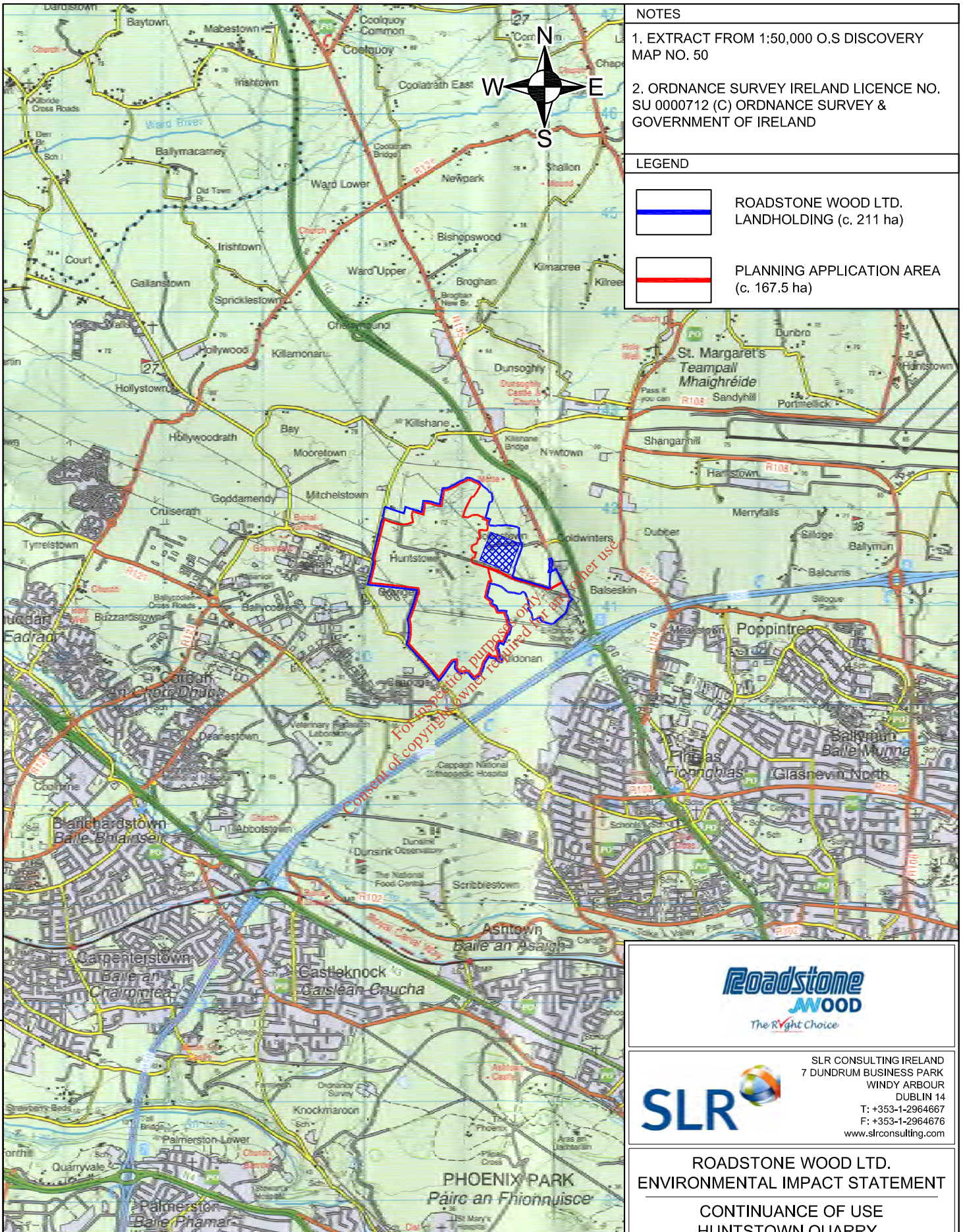


Pl. 11.13 The North Quarry looking North.

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FIGURES

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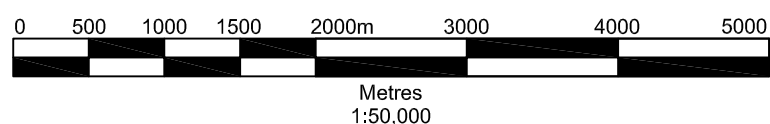
NOTES

1. EXTRACT FROM 1:50,000 O.S DISCOVERY MAP NO. 50
2. ORDNANCE SURVEY IRELAND LICENCE NO. SU 0000712 (C) ORDNANCE SURVEY & GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND

LEGEND

- ROADSTONE WOOD LTD. LANDHOLDING (c. 211 ha)
- PLANNING APPLICATION AREA (c. 167.5 ha)

00180.00011.004.18.11-1-1.R0 SITE LOCATION MAP.dwg



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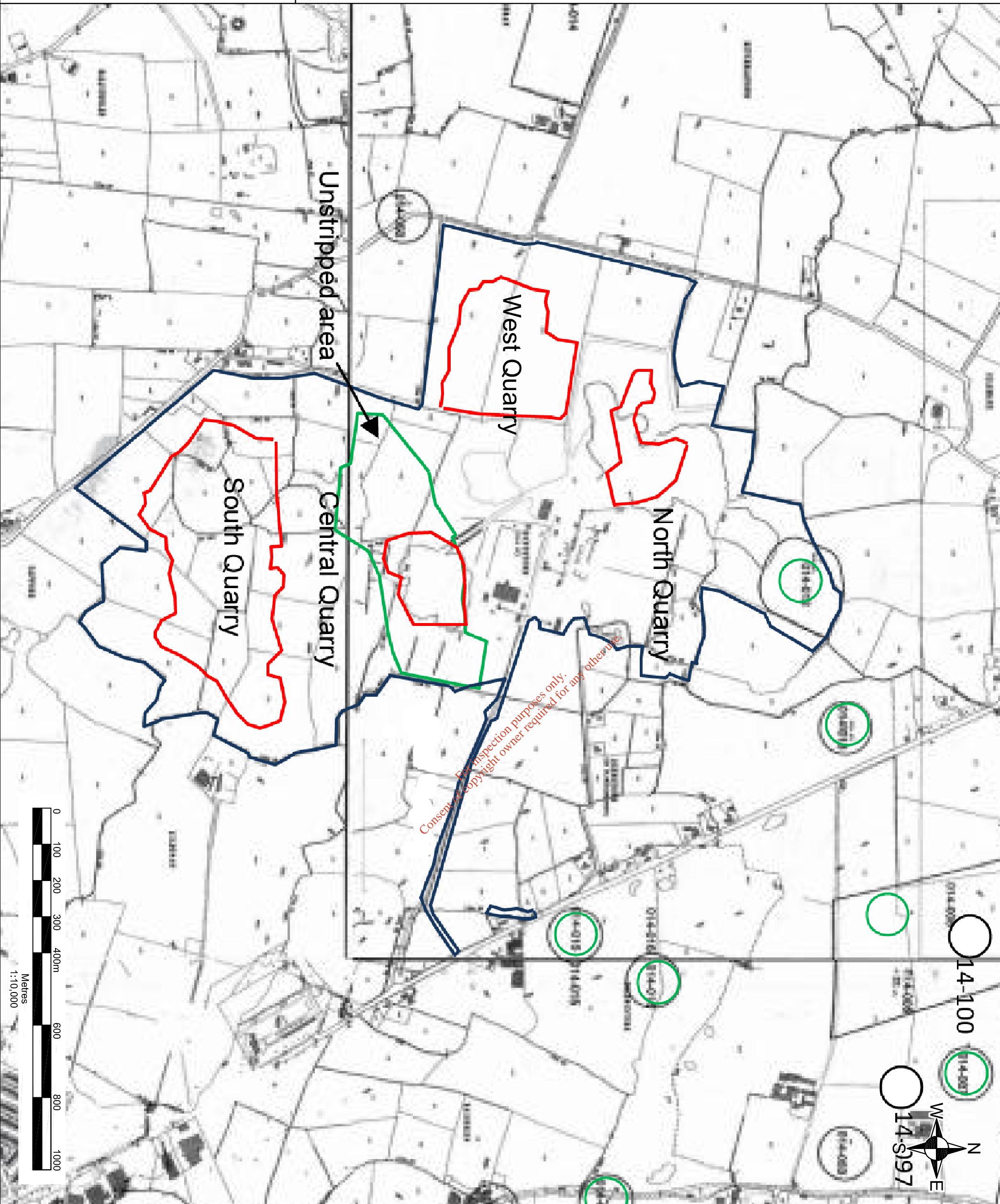
**ROADSTONE WOOD LTD.
 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

**CONTINUANCE OF USE
 HUNTSTOWN QUARRY,
 NORTH ROAD, FINGLAS, DUBLIN 11**

SITE LOCATION MAP

FIGURE 11-1

Scale: 1:50,000 @ A4 Date: FEBRUARY 2012



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 0000712 (C) ORDNANCE SURVEY & GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND

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RECORDED MONUMENT & PLACES MAP

FIGURE 11-2

Scale: 1:10,000 @ A3
Date: FEBRUARY 2012

APPENDICES

Appendix 11.1 Recorded Monuments in the Study Area

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APPENDIX 11.1

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.
Information from RMP Record.

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.
Information from RMP Record. Excavations 2005, No. 409.

DU014-007 Newtown Ringfort Site Possible
Oval enclosure indicated on air photo (CUCAP BGM 68). Not visible at ground level.
Information from RMP Record.

DU014-012— Kilshane Ecclesiastical remains
This ecclesiastical site is marked on the Ordnance Survey 1st Ed. Map 1837 as Church Field, Old burying ground and Church Well. All but the well location are situated in a quarry void.
Information from RMP Record.

DU014-01201- Kilshane Church Possible Site
Site now situated in a quarry void.
Information from RMP Record.

DU014-01202 Kilshane Graveyard
Site now situated in a quarry void.
Information from RMP Record.

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

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.
Information from RMP Record.

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

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

DU014-016— Coldwinters Enclosure Site

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Oval enclosure indicated on air photo (CUCAP BDQ66) not visible at ground level.
Information from RMP Record.

DU014-017— Dubber Enclosure Site
Curvilinear earthwork indicated on 1837 Ordnance Survey 6 inch map. Not visible at ground level.
Information from RMP Record.

DU014-027— Cappoge Tower House Site
Site of Tower House. Not visible trace of the site remains.
Information from RMP Record.

DU014-028— Cappoge Habitation Site
Habitation site of uncertain date found during excavation of north-eastern pipeline.
Information from RMP Record.

DU014-029— Cappoge Ringfort
Platform ringfort 1-1.8m high, 35m in maximum diameter.
Information from RMP Record.

DU014-047— Dubber Inn Site
The Red Lyon Inn. Dates from the seventeenth century.
Information from RMP Record.

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.
Information from RMP Record.

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

DU014-053 Newtown Enclosure Site Possible
Enigmatic enclosure visible on air photo (GSI-161-2).
Information from RMP Record.

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.
Information from RMP Record.