

CULTURAL HERITAGE 11

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INTRODUCTION

Proposed Development

- 11.1 This chapter of the Environmental Impact Statement, commissioned by SLR Consulting Ireland on behalf of Roadstone Ltd., addresses the impacts of an increase in the rate of waste intake to the existing inert soil recovery facility at quarry voids at the Huntstown Quarry complex, Finglas, Dublin 11 on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage of the application site and surrounding area.
- 11.2 The proposed development provides for an increase in the rate of waste intake from a maximum of 750,000 tonnes per annum at present time to 1,500,000 tonnes per annum in future years. In the short to medium term future, the intensification of backfilling and waste recovery activities will be confined to the North Quarry and West Quarry at Huntstown.
- 11.3 The extent of the application site location and study area is indicated in Figure 11-1. The existing North Quarry void covers an area of approximately 11.2 hectares, while that of the West Quarry covers an area of 12.2 hectares, both within an overall application site area of 48.6 hectares.
- 11.4 In addition to obtaining permission for an increase in the maximum annual limit of soil waste intake, it will also be necessary to submit a separate waste licence review application to the EPA to obtain a similar increase in the maximum annual intake limit set by the current waste licence (Ref. W0277-01). The waste licence review application will also make provision for extension of the existing licensed area (which is limited to the North Quarry) to include backfilling and recovery activities at the West Quarry.

Methodology

- 11.5 This study is an assessment of the known cultural heritage including the archaeological, structural and historical resource within a specified area around the Huntstown quarry complex. It comprises 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).
- 11.6 The overall study area extends 0.5km from the application site and is shown in Figure 11-1. It was examined using information from:
- The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) for County Dublin;
 - The Fingal County Development Plan 20011-17;
 - Aerial photographs;
 - Excavations reports;
 - Cartographic; and
 - Documentary sources.
- 11.7 A field inspection and assessment was previously undertaken on 15 September 2010 and the 24 June 2011 to identify and assess any known archaeological sites, historic structures and previously unrecorded features and possible finds within the proposed development.

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- 11.8 An impact assessment and mitigation strategy has been prepared in respect of the existing inert waste recovery facility. An impact assessment is undertaken to outline potential adverse impacts that the proposed development may have on the cultural resource, while a mitigation strategy is designed to avoid, reduce or offset any adverse impacts identified.

Author

- 11.9 This assessment was prepared by Dr. Charles Mount who is a Board Member of the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland and has more than twenty-five 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

- 11.10 In the course of producing this assessment, consultations were carried out with the National Monuments Section of the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government.
- 11.11 Extracts from the Record of Monuments and Places for Co. Dublin are presented on a map of the local area around Huntstown in Figure 11-1. RMP sites included on the Records of Monuments and Places statutory mapping 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's property boundary in blue.

RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

The Landscape

- 11.12 The application area lies within Roadstone's overall landholding in the south of the administrative County of Fingal, in the townlands of Huntstown and Kilshane, approximately 2.5km north-west of Finglas and immediately west of the N2 Dual Carriageway (refer to Figure 11-1).

Historical and Archaeological Background

- 11.13 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.
- 11.14 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 11-1.

The Prehistoric Period

- 11.15 Substantial evidence for prehistoric activity just outside the study area to the north was identified in 2003 when a large, previously unknown, oval Neolithic causewayed enclosure measuring 45m x 34m was excavated in Kilshane townland (RMP 14-093; 03E1359). This site contained the largest assemblage of cattle bone found at a Neolithic site in Ireland to date.
- 11.16 Later prehistoric activity is indicated by the Early and Middle Bronze Age activity associated with the causewayed enclosure (DU014-048), a Fulacht

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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

- 11.17 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. There are no ringforts known in the study area.
- 11.18 The large cemetery identified in Kilshane townland in 1988 (DU014-048--) indicates large scale settlement in the study area during the period.
- 11.19 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 the 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

- 11.20 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).
- 11.21 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 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).
- 11.22 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.
- 11.23 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 known within the study area.

The Post-Medieval Period

- 11.24 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).

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Cartographic Sources

11.25 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 at the application site.

Place Name Evidence

11.26 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

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

Aerial Photography

11.28 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

11.29 Examination of the finds registers of the National Museum of Ireland indicated that no artefacts from the study area have been reported to the Museum.

11.30 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.

Excavations and Reports

11.31 There have been eleven previous archaeological excavations and investigations in the vicinity of the application site. Summary accounts based on the Excavations Bulletin are presented below.

11.32 **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.

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- 11.33 **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.
- 11.34 **COLDWINTERS / NEWTOWN** : Prehistoric / medieval : 31250 24150 05E 0236
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.
- 11.35 **HUNTSTOWN** : No archaeological significance : 31064 23986 : 01E 1108
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.
- 11.36 **BROWNSBARN- KILSHANE** Bord Gáis Éireann Pipeline : Various 00E 0043
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 metalised surfaces were revealed. A shallow charcoal-rich pit was found to the north of this.
- 11.37 **KILSHANE** : Neolithic segmented enclosure : Early Bronze Age activity 311000 242900 : 03E 1359 ext.
This excavation was undertaken as part of the archaeological mitigation in advance of the N2 Road Improvement Scheme (Appendix II).
- 11.38 **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.).
- 11.39 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.

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- 11.40 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.
- 11.41 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.
- 11.42 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 (and the putative pots into which they were placed) having been 'cleaned out' of the pits as the material was deposited into the ditch.
- 11.43 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.
- 11.44 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.
- 11.45 **KILSHANE** : No archaeological significance : Various (centred on c. 115 424) 04E 1191
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.
- 11.46 **NEWTOWN** : Site of motte and bailey : SMR 14:13 : 01E 1214
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.
- 11.47 **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 proposed development at Newtown, Kilshane, and to establish a buffer zone around the motte and bailey situated in a field

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proposed for development. Nineteen test-trenches were mechanically excavated. Nothing of archaeological significance was noted.

- 11.48 **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 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.
- 11.49 **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.
- 11.50 **KILSHANE** : Christian Cemetery : 0106431.
This site lies on flat, low lying land about half a mile to the west of the N2.
- 11.51 *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.
- 11.52 *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).
- 11.53 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.

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- 11.54 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.
- 11.55 *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 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.
- 11.56 *Finds* : The only finds retrieved were a plain blue glass bead and a fragment of a large tanged iron knife of relatively modern appearance.
- 11.57 The application sit has also been the subject of Environmental Impact Assessments carried out by Lindsey Simpson (1994) and Conor Dineen (2003).

Field Inspection

- 11.58 Field inspection was undertaken on 15 September 2010 and 24 June 2011. This involved an inspection of the application site and the surrounding area. The areas discussed below are indicated on Plate 11-1.
- 11.59 Area 1, the North Quarry area, has been quarried and there is no indication of any cultural heritage material (Plate 11-2).
- 11.60 Area 2, The West Quarry area, has been partly quarried and there are unstripped lands in the eastern and south-western part of the quarry (Plates 11-3, 11-4).
- 11.61 Area 3, to the west of the North Quarry, apart from the access road, has not been soil-stripped.
- 11.62 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, as shown on Plate 11-5.
- 11.63 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 quarry void directly south of the recorded holy well site has previously been filled with imported soil and stone and ground levels have been raised by several metres, as indicated on Plate 11-6.

Interpretation

- 11.64 The only item of cultural heritage identified within the application site 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 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map as "Church Well", the area immediately to the south as "old burying ground" and the whole field as "Church Field".

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- 11.65 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.
- 11.66 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.
- 11.67 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.
- 11.68 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 1st 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

- 11.69 There is one structure within the application area listed as a Protected Structure in the Fingal County Development Plan 2011-2017. The Protected structures are indicated with green circles on Figure 11-1.
- 11.70 No. 663 Kilshane Church (in ruins) and Holy Well off North Road, Kilshane. Ecclesiastical remains, church possible, graveyard and holy well (RMP DU014-012). There is no existing Kilshane Church. 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 11--5). As outlined above, it would appear that these structures have been designated in error.
- 11.71 There is one structure within the study area listed as a Protected Structure (No. 662 Kilshane Moat, North Road, Kilshane), a 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).
- 11.72 This Protected Structure is situated more than 100m from the application site and will not be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed increase in waste intake at the existing waste recovery facility.

Non-Designated Structures

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

Field Inspection

11.74 On the 15 September 2010, field work was carried out to identify any additional non-designated structures in the vicinity of the existing recovery facility (and proposed development). This involved assessing all structures within 100m of the application site 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 site or along the access route.

IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Direct Impacts

11.75 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 application site. As this area has previously been disturbed by quarry activity, 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.

11.76 The continued operation of the waste recovery facility and the increase in the rate of waste intake thereto will have no direct impact on any other known archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage feature or item.

Indirect Impacts

11.77 The continued operation of the waste recovery facility and the increase in the rate of waste intake thereto will have no indirect impact on any other archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage feature or item.

Interaction with Other Impacts

11.78 No interaction with other impacts has been identified.

Do Nothing Impacts

11.79 Were the proposed increase in the rate of waste intake not to materialise, there would be no impact on any items of archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage.

Worst Case Impact

11.80 In the worst-case scenario, ground disturbance associated with ongoing operation of the waste recovery facility has the potential to impact previously unknown subsurface archaeological deposits in the unstripped parts of Areas 2 and 3.

MITIGATION MEASURES

Direct Impacts

- 11.81 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 at the northern end of the existing licensed waste site. Should any landscaping works be required or proposed in the immediate vicinity, it should be undertaken manually using hand held tools.
- 11.82 No HGV or 4 wheel drive vehicles should be permitted to traffic over the area immediately surrounding the Holy Well site.
- 11.83 Any ground disturbance taking place in the unstripped parts of Areas 2 and 3 should be archaeologically monitored.

Indirect Impacts

- 11.84 No indirect impacts associated with the proposed development have been identified and no mitigation measures are required.

RESIDUAL IMPACTS

- 11.85 The continued operation of the existing soil and stone waste recovery facility and the proposed increase in the rate of waste intake thereto will not have any residual impact on the cultural heritage of the surrounding area.

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PLATES

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Plate 11-1 Aerial Photograph Showing the Application Area Outlined in Red.



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Plate 11-2 View from Southern End of the North Quarry Looking North-East



Plate 11-3 View of the West Quarry looking South-East



Plate 11-4 View of Unstripped Area on Eastern Side of the West Quarry

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Plate 11-5 Recorded Site of Holy Well / Natural Spring at the Northern End of the Application Site



Plate 11-6 Raised Ground Immediately South of Holy Well / Spring

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FIGURES

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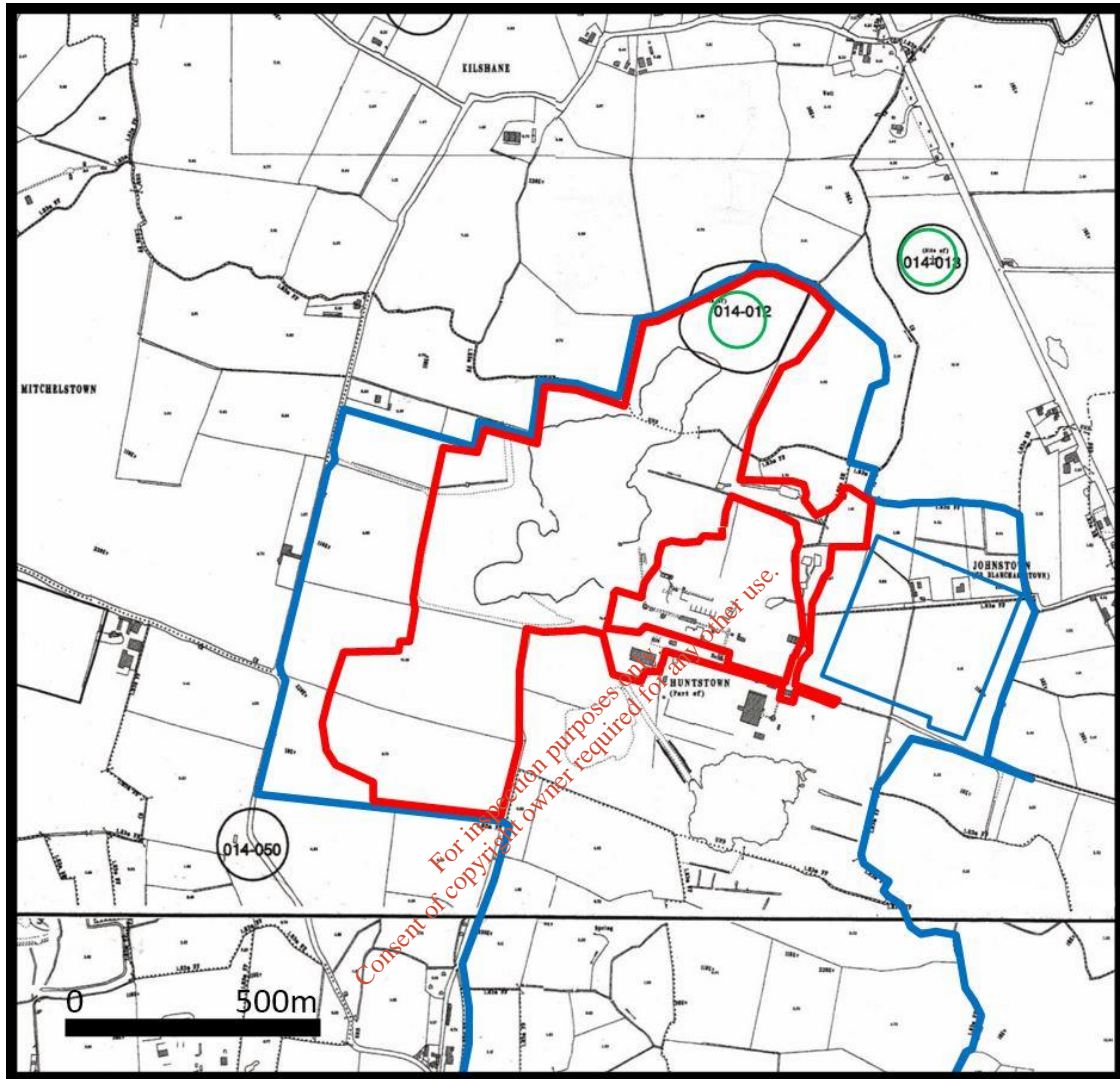


Figure 11-1 Site Location Map

APPENDICES

APPENDICES

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**APPENDIX 11-A
RECORDED MONUMENTS IN THE STUDY AREA**

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RECORDED MONUMENTS IN THE STUDY AREA

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. 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. RMP states: On the 1st edition OS 6-inch (1842) there is a field named 'Church Field' and an area identified as the 'Old Burying Ground' outlined in the N end of the same field. Other than this placename there is no supporting documentary evidence for a church at this location. The area has been extensively quarried. Not visible at ground level.

DU014-01202 Kilshane Graveyard

Site now situated in a quarry void. RMP states: On the 1st edition OS 6-inch map (1842) there is an area identified as the 'Old Burying Ground' outlined in the N end of this field. The area has been extensively quarried. Not visible at ground level.

DU014-01203 Kilshane Holy Well Possible Site

Situated on the southern side of a field boundary. RMP states: The 1st edition OS 6-inch map (1842) marks the site 'Church Well'. In 1958 it was being used for domestic purposes and not considered to be a holy well. It has been removed by quarrying.

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.

DU014-048— 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 construction of North-east Gas Pipeline in 1988.