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## INTRODUCTION

- 12.1 This Chapter of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR), commissioned by SLR Consulting Ireland on behalf of Roadstone Ltd, addresses the impacts on cultural heritage of the proposed soil and stone waste recovery activities on the western side of Huntstown South Quarry. These activities will facilitate backfilling of the quarry to surrounding ground level and the ultimate restoration of the quarry to grassland.
- 12.2 The existing parent permission for the Huntstown Quarry Complex (Planning Ref. FW12A/0022 and An Bord Pleanála Ref. No. 06F.241693) was granted in August 2014 and provides for continuation of quarrying activity for 20 years up to 2034. That permission also includes provision for the restoration of all quarry voids within the Huntstown Quarry complex, including the South Quarry, by backfilling to former (original) ground level by placement and recovery of naturally occurring soil and stone waste generated by construction and development activity across the Greater Dublin Area.
- 12.3 In order to facilitate the transfer and re-location of soil waste recovery activities from the North Quarry (where they are currently ongoing) to the South Quarry, a waste licence review application is to be submitted to the EPA to provide for the following:
- importation of soil and stone waste to the western side of Huntstown South Quarry at a maximum rate of 750,000 tonnes per annum (as permitted by Planning Ref. FW12A/0012);
  - extension of the licensed site boundary to incorporate the proposed waste recovery area on the western side of the South Quarry and the haul roads leading to / from it;
  - an increase in the total permitted (lifetime) soil and stone waste intake to the (extended) waste facility to 18.76 million tonnes;
  - continued use of pre-existing site infrastructure to support recovery activities; and
  - re-routing of traffic flows via existing internal haul roads (i.e. within the quarry complex) to access the backfilling / recovery area at the South Quarry.
- 12.4 No new infrastructure is required to facilitate transfer and re-location of established soil waste recovery operations from Huntstown North Quarry across to the western side of the South Quarry or the extension of the waste licence boundary to include this area.
- 12.5 It is currently envisaged that backfilling of the South Quarry will commence in early 2023, at which time it is expected that the ongoing backfilling of the North Quarry to surrounding ground level will be largely complete and the importation, backfilling and recovery of soil and stone waste at that location will cease.
- 12.6 Extending the waste licence area to incorporate the permitted backfilling and restoration of the South Quarry using imported soil and stone waste will increase the licenced area from 55 hectares (135.9 acres) at present to 77.5 hectares (19.5 acres). Further details on the proposed backfilling and recovery activities at the South Quarry (site infrastructure, operations, environmental management systems, and controls, etc.) are provided in Chapter 2 of this EIAR.

## Scope of Work / Methodology

- 12.8 This study which complies with the requirements of Directive EIA 2014/52/EU is an assessment of the cultural heritage, including the archaeological, structural and historical resource, within an area around the Huntstown Quarry Complex and presents the information that may reasonably be required to reach an informed conclusion on the significant effects of the planned backfilling

and recovery activities at the South Quarry on the environment, taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment.

- 12.9 This study comprises a collation of existing written and graphic information 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).
- 12.10 The overall study area extends up to 1km around the proposed extension to the existing waste licence area (comprising the South Quarry and access road leading thereto). This study area was examined using information from:
- The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) for County Dublin;
  - The Fingal County Development Plan 2017-23;
  - Aerial photographs;
  - Excavations reports;
  - Cartographic; and
  - Documentary sources.
- 12.11 Field inspections and assessments of the Huntstown Quarry complex were previously undertaken in September 2010, June 2011 and December 2016 to identify and assess any known archaeological sites, historic structures and previously unrecorded features and possible finds.
- 12.12 An impact assessment and mitigation strategy has been prepared in respect of the future backfilling and recovery activity at the South Quarry. An impact assessment is undertaken to outline potential adverse impacts that such activities may have on the cultural resource, while a mitigation strategy is designed to avoid, reduce or offset any adverse impacts identified.

### Author

- 12.13 This assessment was prepared by Dr. Charles Mount who is a member of the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland and the Discovery Programme and has more than thirty 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

- 12.14 In the course of producing this assessment, consultations were carried out with the National Monuments Section of the Department of Housing, Heritage and Local Government (DoHHLG).
- 12.15 Extracts from the Record of Monuments and Places for County Dublin are presented on a map of the local area around Huntstown in Figure 12-1. The extended waste licence boundary is shown in red and Roadstone's property boundary in blue.
- 12.16 Sites included on the statutory Records of Monuments and Places (RMP) mapping are identified by black circles, sites in the (non-statutory) Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) are identified by blue circles, while properties in the Fingal Record of Protected Structures are identified by green circles.

### Limitations / Difficulties Encountered

- 12.17 No difficulties were encountered in undertaking the desktop study or field survey, or in the preparation of this EIAR Chapter.

## RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

### The Landscape

12.18 The waste licence extension area lies entirely within Roadstone's overall landholding in the south of the administrative County of Fingal, in the townlands of Cappoge, Grange and Huntstown approximately 2.5km north-west of Finglas and immediately west of the N2 Dual Carriageway (refer to Figure 12-1).

### Historical and Archaeological Background

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

12.20 The licence extension area is located in the townlands Cappoge and Grange in the barony of Castleknock (but originally Nether-Cross) and in the townland of Huntstown which is situated in the barony of Coolock. The RMP sites in the study area are presented in Appendix 12-A.

#### The Prehistoric Period

12.21 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 DU014-093; 03E1359). This site contained the largest assemblage of cattle bone found at a Neolithic site in Ireland to date. Prehistoric activity consisting of pits filled with burnt material associated with a piece of struck flint has been identified at Cappoge to the south (06E0288).

12.22 Later prehistoric activity is indicated by a Ring-ditch in Coldwinters townland (RMP DU014-0015) a Fulacht Fia site in Grange townland (RMP DU014-050--) and a possible Fulacht Fia in Huntstown townland (Dineen 2003, 8).

#### The Early Medieval Period

12.23 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 is one ringfort known in the study area in Cappoge townland (RMP DU014-029--). The cemetery identified in Kilshane townland in 1988 (RMP DU014-048--) indicates large scale settlement in the study area during the period.

12.24 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 the study area. At some time in the Early Medieval period, probably in the twelfth century, the lands of the Abbey, then called the Manor of Finglas 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).

12.25 A burial ground consisting of 16 individuals aligned east-west was identified to the south of the South Quarry and Roadstone landholding in Cappoge townland (SMR DU014-117--, 06E0288).

#### The Medieval Period

12.26 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).

- 12.27 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 castle, motte and bailey (RMP DU014-013--) in the neighbouring townland of Newtown.
- 12.28 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 known moated sites within the study area.
- 12.29 Medieval settlement consisting of an enclosure (SMR DU014-118—) and a structure (SMR DU014-116002—) has been identified near Cappoge castle (RMP DU014-027—, 06E0288). An enclosure (SMR DU014-122001--—) and two corn-drying kilns have been identified in Kildonan townland (SMR DU014-122002-; DU014-122003-).

### *The Post-Medieval Period*

- 12.30 The Civil Survey of County Dublin records that in 1641 Huntstown townland was the property of James Barnewall of Dunbro (Simington 1945).

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

### Record of Monuments

- 12.31 Examination of the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) for County Dublin indicated that there are no Recorded Monuments located within the waste licence extension area (refer to Figure 12-1 and to Appendix 12-A).
- 12.32 The closest Recorded Monument to the proposed licence extension area is the site of a castle / tower house in Cappoge townland which was demolished in the nineteenth century (RMP DU014-027--, refer to Appendix 12-A). This monument which is no longer extant was located more than 400m south of the licence extension area. This and the remaining Recorded Monuments within the study area are all considered too far distant to be impacted by future quarry backfilling and recovery activities.

### Undesignated Monuments

- 12.33 Examination of the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), which is maintained by the DoHHLG, on the 19<sup>th</sup> of March 2021 indicated that there are no SMRs situated within the licence extension area.
- 12.34 The closest SMR to the licence extension area is that of an enclosure in Cappoge townland (SMR DU014-127--, refer to Appendix 12-B). As this is situated c.240m to the south-east of the quarry void it is considered too far distant to be impacted by future quarry backfilling and recovery activities.

### Cartographic Sources

- 12.35 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. This analysis did not identify any previously unrecorded archaeological sites or structures within the licence extension area.

## Place Name Evidence

12.36 The English translations of the townland names around the study area, presented below, are based on the Placenames Database of Ireland:

- Coldwinters Unknown
- Cardiffscastle Castle of Christopher Kerdiff
- Grange A farm associated with a monastic site
- Huntstown Land of the Hunt family
- Johnstown Land belonging to John.
- Kildonan Dunan's wood
- Mitchelstown Land of the Mitchell family
- Cappoge Tillage plot

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

## Aerial Photography

12.38 Examination of Ordnance Survey aerial photography taken in 1995, 2000 and 2005 did not indicate any additional cultural heritage material. Aerial photography indicates that the entire licence extension area has been stripped of soil and either constructed over or quarried to significant depth (refer to recent aerial photograph in Plate 12-1).

## Other Sources

12.39 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.

12.40 Examination of archaeological corpus works on prehistoric artefacts (Harbison 1969, Eogan 1983 and 2000, Kavanagh 1991, Simpson 1990), pottery (O'Riordain and Waddell 1993) and Iron Age material (Raftery 1984) did not reveal any additional material.

## Previous Assessments

12.41 The proposed licence extension area and wider Huntstown Quarry complex has been the subject of seven previous cultural heritage assessments which were carried out:

- in 2003 for continuation of use of Huntstown Quarry (Dineen 2003);
- in 2010 for a proposed inert soil waste recovery facility at North Quarry (Mount 2010);
- in 2011 for the proposed continuance of use of existing limestone quarry (Mount 2011);
- in 2016 for proposed increase in the rate of waste intake to the inert soil recovery facility at Huntstown North Quarry (Mount 2016a);
- in 2016 for a proposed C&D waste recovery facility (Mount 2016b);
- in 2017 for a proposed extension to the North Quarry extraction area (Mount 2017); and
- in 2018 for an increase in the rate of waste intake to the existing inert soil recovery facility (Mount 2018).

None of these previous assessments identified any development related impacts on the cultural heritage of the local area.

## Excavations and Reports

- 12.42 Examination of the excavations.ie database of Irish excavation reports indicated that there have been no archaeological excavations carried out within the licence extension area. There have, however, been several archaeological excavations and investigations carried out in the vicinity of this area. Summary accounts based on the Excavations Bulletin are presented below.
- 12.43 **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.
- 12.44 **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.
- 12.45 **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.
- 12.46 **HUNTSTOWN : No archaeological significance : 31054 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.
- 12.47 **CAPPOGE Medieval settlement : 06E0288**
- This assessment had two components. A programme of geophysical prospecting by Joanna Leigh and Declan Enright was undertaken in early March 2006. The survey areas were set out using tapes and detailed survey blocks were tied in with a DGPS system to allow accurate relocation. This was followed by the mechanical excavation of five test-trenches across the site to *'address the archaeological potential of the entire development site and in particular test for the presence of any remains associated with the castle site'*.
- 12.48 The development footprint encompassed the site of Cappoge Castle (RMP DU014–027) which was indicated on the RMP map as being adjacent to a complex containing a small farmhouse and a number of outbuildings. This is also the site of a protected structure, No. 92 on the Fingal County Development Plan 2017-2023. In addition, the constraint circle for a recorded habitation site (RMP DU014–028) encroached into the development footprint to the south-east. This Neolithic habitation site was excavated by Margaret Gowen in advance of the construction of a gas main. The four fields tested undulate slightly, with occasional bedrock outcrops evident towards the north.
- 12.49 The trenches were excavated through to natural subsoil and/or bedrock, which was located just underneath the surface in the area around the castle site. There was no evidence recovered for the castle or for any other features of archaeological significance. However, in the very north-western corner of the development site a small rectangular earthwork was recorded, the remains



of a mud-walled cabin known as the 'Honeymoon House' and used until c. 40 years ago to accommodate farm labourers.

- 12.50 The principal focus of the assessment was to locate evidence for the castle and it would appear likely that this was located in an area east of a small pond, just to the north of the 'site of castle', which is now occupied by a complex of farm buildings and an extensive concrete farmyard. An examination of the standing structures within the farmyard did not reveal evidence for the castle or, for that matter, evidence for reused masonry in the fabric.
- 12.51 The construction works for Premier Business Park on Ballycoolin Road to the south-west of the South Quarry involved the demolition of all standing structures, the levelling of the site and a certain amount of landscaping. The northern boundary of the site (which includes the farmhouse and some of the outbuildings) is within a 12m corridor reserved for the proposed Metro to Dublin Airport. The development involved the construction of three large co-joined double warehouses immediately north of the M50 motorway, and smaller warehouses and a landmark building along the Ballycoolin Road. The Ordnance Survey castle indicator is located under a carpark between Blocks C and E, but the farmhouse structures are slightly to the east under Blocks E and G.
- 12.52 As evidence for the castle was not located across the RMP location, it would certainly be possible that the castle is located in the vicinity of the farmyard and it was recommended that further test-trenching be undertaken across the areas covered with a concrete yard, after the standing structures had been demolished. Additionally, it was recommended that the area north of the pond along the land-take of the proposed Metro should be investigated, if the castle's remains were not located elsewhere.
- 12.53 The collapsed vernacular dwelling at the north-western corner of the site would be directly impacted upon by the provision of car parking spaces to the rear of Block B. The preservation of this earthwork was recommended as a reminder of the site's archaeological past (perhaps as part of the landscaping scheme).
- 12.54 The pond is the result of human intervention in the landscape, although its antiquity was not established archaeologically. In an area with evidence of prehistoric settlement, such as the adjacent Neolithic habitation site, its significance was perhaps overlooked. Its preservation as part of the landscaping scheme was considered to obviate the need for further archaeological investigation prior to its disappearance under Block E.
- 12.55 Excavation uncovered evidence for three main periods of occupation on this site, but no remains of the castle itself were found. The earliest activity is thought to be prehistoric but precise dating awaits the results of radiocarbon analysis. This phase of activity is characterised by a series of eleven intercutting pits filled with burnt material. The pits were of varying size and were probably used for domestic purposes. A prehistoric date is indicated by a piece of struck flint recovered from one of the pits.
- 12.56 A heavily disturbed, and as yet undated, burial-ground occupied the south-eastern part of the site. Here the remains of at least sixteen individuals were interred. Most of the burials were extended inhumations aligned east-west. The burials were enclosed by a deep ditch and orientated in a north-east / south-west direction, but only a short section of this ditch survived. The upper part of this ditch may have been scaped away to the north-east to make way for modern farm outhouses. Another burial was considerably removed from the main burial-ground (75m to the north-east) and that individual was facing southwards.
- 12.57 A large number of medieval features were uncovered during excavation. These have been dated by a preliminary analysis of the pottery finds to the late 12th-14th century. Of note was a large L-shaped ditch. This measured up to 3.9m wide and ranged from 1.14m to 1.74m deep. The

north–south arm of the ditch extended for 53.4m and the eastern return extended for c. 20m. The size of this ditch and its organic waterlogged fill indicates that it could represent the remains of a moat that may have delimited the earlier settlement on this site, prior to the construction of the recorded Cappoge Castle. A small curvilinear ditch was partially exposed to the north of this L-shaped ditch and may represent an outer enclosing element, although contemporaneity of the two ditches has not been proven.

- 12.58 In the area to the east of and external to the possible moat, several smaller linear ditches were uncovered. These were all aligned more or less north–south and were relatively shallow, narrow ditches. They could have marked the line of burgage plots or of cultivation ditches.
- 12.59 The final phase of activity on site was characterised by a series of post-medieval field boundaries and drainage ditches. The majority of drainage ditches were aligned east–west.
- 12.60 Finds from the site included a couple of worked flints, a fragmentary bone comb, leather shoe fragments, an arrowhead and a large assemblage of medieval pottery, most of which were locally produced wares.
- 12.61 An area (150m by 10–28m) of medieval settlement around Cappoge Castle was uncovered during monitoring of topsoil-stripping along the route of the Ballycoolin Road realignment. This site lay to the immediate north and east of the Premier Business Park (Excavations 2007, No. 437, 06E0228 ext.). The site was subsequently excavated and evidence was uncovered for two phases of medieval activity followed by two phases of post-medieval activity.
- 12.62 Two enclosure ditches of medieval date were located on the western end of the excavation area. One of these was the northern continuation of the large, 3–3.6m wide and 1.88m deep, waterlogged ditch F25/F72 excavated on the site of Premier Business Park. A smaller (1.8m wide and 1.36m deep) curving ditch, F9, was located 2.8m to the north-west of the larger ditch, F25/F72, where it curved around the western terminal of that ditch. Ditch F9 was 15.5m long and a series of recuts had been made along its length, indicating that it was in use for a considerable period of time. Two shallow linear drainage ditches fed into the western end of the curvilinear ditch F9.
- 12.63 Medieval structural remains were suggested by a linear slot-trench on western end of the site, to the north of the curvilinear ditch F9. The slot-trench was orientated north-east/south-west and had been truncated to the north by a modern ditch. It was at least 4.7m long, 0.5m wide and 0.12m deep with a V-shaped profile. Other medieval features included a series of smaller ditches on the western end of the site and a series of furrows and pits scattered across the site.
- 12.64 Two phases of post-medieval activity were represented by a cobbled area at the south-eastern end of the site and a series of ditch and pit features spread across the site. The cobbled area sealed a medieval pit and a shallow linear ditch. It measured 10.8m by 3.2m and extended beyond the area of excavation.
- 12.65 Preliminary analysis indicates that the finds include medieval and post-medieval wares, fragments of medieval leather and a coin.
- 12.66 Further excavations on the northern side of the existing Ballycoolin Road were carried out under licence 08E0032.
- 12.67 **CAPPOGE Medieval settlement : 08E0032**

Testing carried out by Johnny Ryan along the Ballycoolin Road re-alignment corridor uncovered four modern field drains and a quarry that was marked on the first- and second-edition OS maps. A section of the road realignment corridor on the northern side of the then existing road and to the north and north-east of the recorded site of Cappoge Castle (RMP DU014–027) was not

accessible during the testing programme and was monitored under an extension to the testing licence. An area of archaeological significance (c. 140m by 10m) was identified here and excavations were carried out in advance of construction works. The excavations uncovered evidence for medieval and post-medieval settlement, but much of the central area of the excavation site had been subject to previous ground disturbance during the insertion of a water mains and an associated manhole.

- 12.68 The remains of a circular ditched enclosure were uncovered on the western end of the site, to the east of which were two linear ditches, a series of pits, gullies and a stone-lined drain. Further evidence for settlement activity was uncovered c. 30m to the east, where a series of intercutting linear ditches and stone-lined drains represent the northern extent of the site excavated on the southern side of Ballycoolin Road (see above No. 376, 06E0228 ext., and Excavations 2007, No. 437). Thus the remains of a large medieval settlement (c. 210m by 120m) have now been recorded on either side of Ballycoolin Road, around the site of the castle.
- 12.69 Only the western side of the circular enclosure survived but the remains indicated an original diameter of 14m. The enclosure was defined by a ditch measuring 2.4m wide and 0.42m deep. A 2.5m-wide band of metalling that ran along the external edge of the ditch may represent the remains of a walkway or a denuded bank. The remains of a north–south-orientated drainage ditch and a field boundary were located 5m and 7m to the east of the enclosure ditch respectively.
- 12.70 These linear ditches and the enclosure ditch all extended beyond the northern extent of the excavation site and in the absence of a stratigraphic relationship between these features it is not clear whether they were in contemporary use. A series of pits, gullies and a curvilinear stone-lined drain were uncovered to the east of these ditches and their location indicates that all but one of these features (a subcircular pit) would have been external to the circular enclosure. These features include three oval pits (c. 1.5m by 0.5m) and three closely set linear gullies, two of which were perpendicular to each other. Structural remains are indicated by a shallow north-east/south-west orientated slot-trench (9m long by 0.32m wide) and a curvilinear stone-lined drain located a short distance to the east of these features.
- 12.71 An area of prolonged settlement activity on the eastern end of the site is represented by a series of intercutting ditches and gullies dating to the medieval period. A large (2m wide) north–south-orientated boundary ditch was uncovered at the eastern edge of the excavation area. The main focus of activity lay 6m to the west of this ditch, where the remains of a north-west/south-east wall were suggested by a single row of stones that ran along the southern end of the excavation area for c. 11m. An east–west-orientated ditch lay to the north of the stone. The ditch was 12m long and 0.3m deep and there was evidence for several recuts along its length. A curvilinear stone-lined drain fed into the eastern end of this ditch and both features were truncated by post-medieval activity on this part of the site. To the north of the east–west ditch was a series of five linear ditches, a curvilinear ditch and two small stone-lined drains. The ditches were generally orientated north–south with one running east–west and the curvilinear ditch running north-east/south-west. They averaged 0.8m wide and 0.12m deep and had homogenous silty clay fills.
- 12.72 Post-medieval activity was concentrated on the eastern end of the site. Here a stone bank was constructed along the southern edge of the medieval wall foundation and extended for 13m along the southern edge of excavation. It was orientated north-west / south-east and was up to 1.5m wide and 0.5m high. Two east–west-orientated post-medieval ditches were located to the north of the bank, where they cut through the medieval features on the south-eastern end of the site.
- 12.73 The archaeological features on this site continue into the greenfield area beyond the northern limit of excavation and a series of features uncovered outside the north-western edge of the road-take have been preserved in situ. These include a medieval stone-lined pit and an east–west-

orientated ditch (2.2m wide and 0.84m deep) with waterlogged fills. The latter was sealed by a metallised surface of post-medieval date.

12.74 Preliminary analysis of the finds from this site indicated that they include locally manufactured and imported pottery of medieval and post-medieval date, a medieval wooden bowl, several metal items and fragments of slag.

12.75 **KILDONAN - Corn-drying kilns and enclosure site : 10E0462**

Test excavation was carried out on behalf of the Railway Procurement Agency (RPA) at Kildonan, Co. Dublin, on 10 November 2010. This followed on from a geophysical survey carried out by Target Archaeological Geophysics during 2009 (licence 09R195). The geophysical anomalies identified in Kildonan townland were interpreted as a possible prehistoric enclosure. Three trenches were excavated as part of the programme of test excavation at the site.

12.76 The results of the geophysical survey suggest that the enclosure measures c. 35m x 25m. The testing identified the presence of a ditch relating to this enclosure within Trench 1. Two post-holes were recorded on either side of the ditch and may indicate the presence of an associated palisade. A comma-shaped corn-drying kiln and the probable flue of a second corn-drying kiln were located in Trench 3. It is likely that the subrectilinear enclosure and corn-drying kilns are contemporary; however, secure dating evidence and a direct stratigraphical relationship was not established as part of the assessment of the features.

12.77 The possibility that the remains at Kildonan 1 represent multi-phased occupation should also be considered. The site appeared as a clear anomaly on the geophysical survey and appears isolated within its immediate surroundings. The definitive interpretation of the enclosure is difficult given the scale of the investigation to date and the site requires further investigation; however, comma-shaped kilns are known to date from the early medieval period and it is tentatively suggested that the site is a granary associated with a barn.

12.78 **COLDWINTERS Testing - possible dwelling / round house and kiln 17E0436**

Test trenching was carried out at the site of a proposed development within the townland of Coldwinters, North County Dublin. The site contains a recorded monument, DU014-015, classified as a ring-ditch, and is described within the RMP as located in pasture (formerly the green of a golf course) between the Dublin-Ashbourne Road and the N2. The monument takes the form of a circular cropmark (diam. c. 15m), that currently has no surface expression. It appears very clearly however on an aerial photograph within the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography (CUCAP, BDQ 66), which was taken in 1967 before the construction of the golf course. During the site inspection no visible surface evidence for the monument was noted.

12.79 Ten archaeological test trenches were excavated within the boundary of the proposed development. The presence of DU014-015 was identified within Trenches 2 and 8, in the form of a circular slot-trench (C009) measuring 10m in diameter with an average depth of between 0.27m to 0.3m. This circular feature appears to represent a circular slot-trench associated with a possible dwelling / round house. No dating evidence was recorded.

12.80 20m to the east of the circular slot-trench, also within Trench 2, a keyhole-shaped corn-drying kiln (C003), was recorded, alongside which was a small possible pit-type feature (C004). No further features or deposits of an archaeological nature were recorded within the other test trenches.

## 12.81 HUNTSTOWN No archaeology found 18E0561

Archaeological monitoring was carried out in advance of the construction of a wastewater treatment plant associated with the development of a Bioenergy Plant (FW13A/0089) at Huntstown, Finglas. The site had previously been entirely stripped of topsoil as part of a program of works associated with the construction of an existing power plant just north of this location. Construction of the power plant was completed in 2007.

12.82 The area of the wastewater treatment plant and associated tank farm was covered in 200-400mm of compacted Clause 804-type material, which had been placed on top of a geotextile membrane. The hardcore in turn had been tarred over. The removal of the Clause 804-type material and the geotextile by mechanical excavator was monitored. No topsoil was present beneath the geotextile layer, which had been placed directly on top of the mid to dark yellowy-brown silty clay glacial till subsoil. From examining the surrounding landscape, an estimated 0.3-0.45m of topsoil and perhaps 0.1-0.2m of the subsoil had also been removed. This would have truncated any shallow archaeological deposits which may have been present on site but no deeper archaeological features were noted during the current phase of works, suggesting that there were no archaeological features present previously on site.

## 12.83 CAPPOGE Testing 19E0636

The site comprises agricultural lands to the north-west of Cappagh Road bounded by mature hedgerows in a relatively level landscape. A geophysical survey was undertaken by Johanna Leigh Surveys for portions of the site. In the north-western field, the northern portion of an oval enclosure was identified, the southern portion not being covered by the survey. This enclosure corresponded to a crop-mark identified from Google Maps while to the north-east and north-west of the enclosure two areas of possible archaeological interest were identified. It was proposed to excavate 10 trenches using a 16-tonne tracked excavator with a 2m grading bucket. The trenches were targeted on assessing the archaeological potential of the general area with two trenches in the north-west to investigate the features highlighted by the geophysical survey and aerial photography.

12.84 Topsoil was between 0.2-0.4m in depth with a shallow plough-zone of 0.1-0.2m present in most places. Subsoil primarily comprised a grey and brown boulder clay with areas of light grey and yellow boulder clay elsewhere. Two areas of archaeological interest were identified, Area 1 and Area 2, both of which corresponded to anomalies identified in the geophysical survey.

## 12.85 Area 1

A shallow ditch, F1, was identified in Trenches 1 and 2. This corresponded to anomalies identified in the geophysical survey and to the crop-mark known from aerial photography and suggests an enclosure measuring 94m north-east/south-west with an estimated extent of c. 80-90m. While no datable artifacts were retrieved from the test-excavations, its size and form suggest an early medieval (500-1169 AD) date. The shallow nature of the enclosure ditch would suggest that only highly truncated remains survive. The enclosure is located around the crest of a slight east-west running ridge with the ground gently falling away to the south, east and north from the centre of the enclosure in an otherwise relatively level landscape. A series of linear features (F4 and F10) and pits (F6 and F8) located within the enclosure may be associated with the range of mixed farming activities expected from such a site.

## 12.86 Area 2

In the north-eastern part of Trench 1 the remains of a burnt mound / fulacht fiadh were identified and corresponded to anomalies from the geophysical survey. Three extensions to the trench were excavated, c. 22 linear metres, to establish the extent of the archaeological site. The identified

archaeological material, F12, comprised typical burnt mound material of a charcoal-stained loose stoney sandy clay, c. 50% of the stones being heat-affected, and measured 15.5m north-east/south-west x 13.38m and two test slots revealed a depth of 0.05-0.1m. No other typical features such as troughs or pits were identified though it is likely that they may be concealed beneath the mound material, F12.

### **CAPPOGE Near Ringfort 19E0142**

- 12.87 A total of 16 test trenches and eight test pits were excavated across the proposed site at Cappaghfinn, Cappagh Road, Finglas, Co. Dublin that encompasses DU014-029, an unclassified ringfort which will be preserved in situ.
- 12.88 Three archaeologically significant features were identified within 20m of the outer edge of the rampart of the ringfort. These features will also be preserved in-situ.

### **Field Inspection**

- 12.89 As previously noted, field inspections were undertaken around the Huntstown Quarry complex in September 2010, June 2011 and December 2016. This included inspections of the licence extension area and the surrounding area. The proposed soil intake and backfill area at the South Quarry, has already been extracted down to geological levels removing any potential archaeological or cultural heritage remains (see Plates 12- 1 and 12-2). In addition, all the access roads and adjacent areas required to service the facility have already been developed.

## **ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE**

### **Designated Structures**

- 12.90 There are no structures within the licence extension area listed as a Protected Structure in the Fingal County Development Plan 2017-2023.
- 12.91 There are no upstanding Protected Structures within 1.0km of the licence extension area and therefore no such structures will be directly or indirectly affected by quarry backfilling and recovery activities.

### **Non-Designated Structures**

- 12.92 Examination of the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH), maintained by DoHHLG, on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of March 2021 indicated that there are no structures listed in the inventory situated within the licence extension area or in the immediate vicinity thereof.

### **Field Inspection**

- 12.93 Field work was carried out to identify any additional non-designated structures in the vicinity of the future backfilling and recovery activities at the South Quarry. This involved assessing all structures within 100m of the extended licence area. No non-designated structures of heritage merit were identified within the area of interest.

### IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

#### Direct Impacts

12.94 The backfilling activities and operation of a soil waste recovery facility at the South Quarry will have no direct impact on any known archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage feature or item.

#### Indirect Impacts

12.95 The backfilling activities and operation of a soil waste recovery facility at the South Quarry will have no indirect impact on any other archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage feature or item.

#### Interaction with Other Impacts

12.96 No interaction with other impacts has been identified.

#### Do Nothing Impacts

12.97 Were the backfilling activities at the South Quarry (required by way of Planning Ref. No FW12A/0022 and An Bord Pleanála Ref. No. 06F.241693) to proceed by way of non-waste soils / soil by-product materials, there would be no impact on any items of archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage.

#### Worst Case Impact

12.98 No worst-case scenario has been identified by the assessment.

### MITIGATION MEASURES

#### Direct Impacts

12.99 As no direct impacts on archaeology or cultural heritage have been identified, no mitigation is required.

#### Indirect Impacts

12.100 As no indirect impacts on archaeology or cultural heritage have been identified, no mitigation is required.

### RESIDUAL IMPACTS

12.101 The backfilling activities and operation of a soil waste recovery facility at the South Quarry will not have any residual impact on the archaeology or cultural heritage of the surrounding area.

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**PLATES**

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**Plate 12-1**  
**2020 Aerial Photograph Showing Extended Waste Licence Area in Red (Google Earth)**

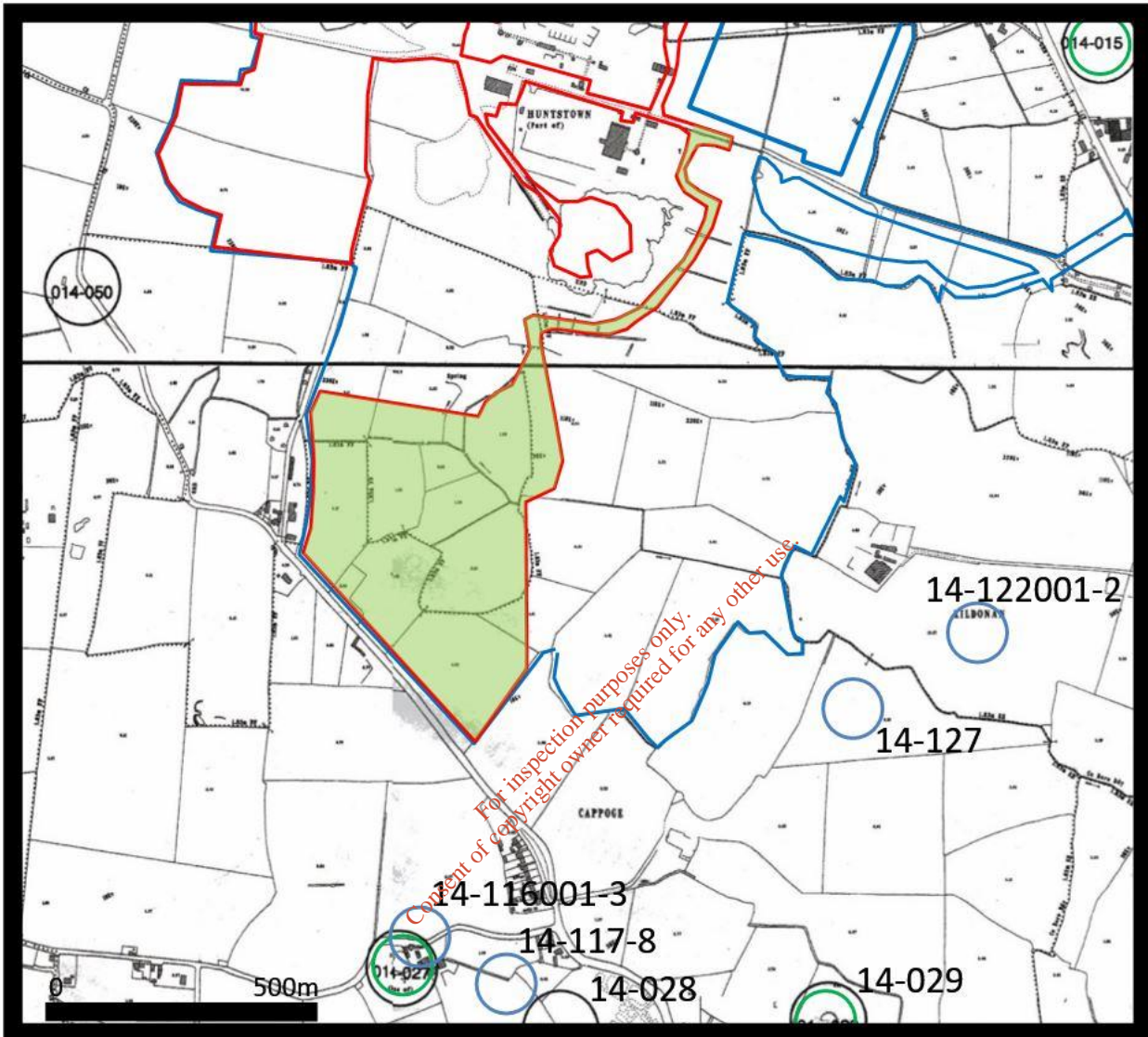


**Plate 122**  
**View of the South Quarry Area, Looking South**

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**FIGURES**

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**Figure 12-1 Site Location Map**

The study area is superimposed on the Record of Monuments and Places mapping for Co. Fingal

The blue line is the landholding. The red line is the (extended) waste licence area.

Recorded Monuments and Places (RMPs) are indicated with black circles, and those on the Site and Monuments Record (SMRs) are indicated with blue circles

Properties on the Fingal Record of Protected Structures are indicated with green circles

## APPENDICES

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## APPENDIX 12-A

### RECORDED MONUMENTS AND PLACES (RMP) IN THE LOCAL AREA

#### **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 is 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.

#### **DU014-0013- Newtown Castle, motte and bailey**

Situated in a field next to the N2. Prior to its destruction in 1952 this site comprised a circular platform (diam. 28m; H 3m) which was enclosed around the base by a wide fosse. This flat-topped platform was further enclosed by an oval earthwork or bailey. The site is visible as a soilmark on an aerial photograph taken in 1971 and on colour vertical photograph. A cropmark showing oval enclosure with the faint traces of a smaller oval enclosure within is visible on digital globe aerial view created on 9 June 2016.

The site was subject to geophysical survey and test excavation (Licence no. 04E0807). The geophysical survey concluded there were extensive archaeological remains present including the enclosing fosse and internal features of a motte and bailey. Text excavation confirmed the presence of archaeological remains (the fosse measures 5m in width). A burnt mound was also identified.

#### **DU014-0015- Coldwinters Ring-ditch**

Located in pasture (formerly the green of a golf course) between the Dublin-Ashbourne Road and the N2. A circular cropmark (diam. c. 15m) visible on an aerial photograph (CUCAP, BDQ 66). Not visible at ground level.

#### **DU014-027— Cappoge Castle - tower house**

Gabriel Beranger's drawing of 1776 shows a three-storey tower at the south-eastern corner of a walled enclosure. In 1778 when Austin Cooper visited Cappoge Castle it stood as a three-storey tower house with corner turret in the SE. It was associated with the Woodcock family from the 13th to the 16th century. Demolished before 1860. Not visible at ground level.

Excavations (Licence nos. 06E0228ext and 08E0032ext) were undertaken north of the site of Cappoge castle in advance of the Ballycoolin Road Realignment. The standing remains of a structure appear to have incorporated part of the remains of the gatehouse of the castle but no definite remains of the tower house were identified on this site and it is highly likely that the stone from this structure was re-used after it fell into disuse in the 17th century.

#### **DU014-028— Cappoge Habitation site**

Investigations on the NE Gas Pipeline, Phase 1 Report identified remains of a habitation site of uncertain date.

**DU014-029- Cappoge Ringfort - unclassified**

Situated within rough grazing, on flat land which slopes away slightly to the south west, now bounded to south by Heathfield housing estate and to north by the M50. This site comprises a circular platform (diam. 34m; H 1-1.8m). The bank has not survived and there are no traces of an external fosse. The entrance may have been in the west where farm machinery has damaged the site.

**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 Fia Site**

A Fulacht Fia identified during the construction of North-east Gas Pipeline in 1988.

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### **DU014-093—Kilshane Enclosure**

Excavations in advance of the N2 Finglas-Ashbourne Road Scheme in 2004 revealed a prehistoric enclosure on a gently undulating gravel ridge along a tributary of the Ward River. This comprised an irregular ditch (Wth 1.9m-3.8m) enclosing an-egg shaped area.

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## APPENDIX 12-B

### SITES IN THE SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD (SMR) IN THE LOCAL AREA

#### **DU014-116001— Cappogue Habitation site**

Excavation (Licence nos. 06E0288ext. and 08E0032ext.) undertaken at the site in advance of the Ballycoolin road realignment indicated that it was used for domestic occupation and agricultural activity during the medieval period. Ditches, drains, gullies and cobbling were defined by boundary enclosures. Several possible structures were external to the enclosing elements. Local wares dominated the medieval pottery assemblage although there were some imported wares from England and France. A few items of personal dress were recovered including trapezoidal buckles, annular brooches and leather shoe fragments. The features and finds uncovered indicate the site was a large medieval settlement (c. 210m by 120m) on either side of Ballycoolin Road, around the site of Cappogue castle, occupied during the late 12th – 15th centuries.

#### **DU014-116002— Cappogue Structure**

Excavation (Licence nos. 06E0288ext. and 08E0032ext.) undertaken at the site in advance of the Ballycoolin road realignment indicated that the area close to the 'site of' Cappogue Castle (DU014-027---) was used for domestic occupation and agricultural activity during the medieval period. This monument was one of several possible structures identified and comprised foundations trenches that formed a rectangular building (11.7m x 6m) on an E-W axis. Pottery recovered from the vicinity indicates occupation during the 12th – 14th centuries.

#### **DU014-117— Cappogue Burial ground**

Excavation (Licence no. 06E0288) was undertaken at the site in advance of the Premier Business Park development. Located to the SE was a much-disturbed burial ground. At least sixteen individuals were aligned E-W and enclosed by a deep ditch and orientated in a NE-SW direction, but only a short section of this ditch survived. Another burial was found c. 75m to the NE of the main burial-ground: that individual was facing southwards.

#### **DU014-118— Cappogue Enclosure**

Excavation (Licence no. 06E0288) was undertaken at the site in advance of the Premier Business Park development. A large L-shaped ditch (3.9m w. x 1.74m max. depth) extended N – S for 53.4m and the E return extended for c. 20m. The size of this ditch and its organic waterlogged fill indicates that it could represent the remains of a moat that may have delimited the earlier settlement on this site, prior to the construction of the recorded Cappogue Castle (DU014-027----). Pottery recovered from the moat indicates occupation during the 12th – 14th centuries.

#### **DU014-122001--— Kildonan Enclosure**

This monument was subject to geophysical survey (Licence no. 09R195) and test excavation (Licence no. 10E0462) as part of the proposed Metro West development. A sub rectangular enclosure (35m x 25m.) was identified on the geophysical survey and confirmed through test excavation. Two postholes were located either side of the ditch (0.55m wide and 0.25m deep) suggesting the possibility of a palisade. Two corn-drying kilns (DU014-122002-; DU014-122003-) are situated at the S of the enclosure.

#### **DU014-122002--— Kildonan Kiln - corn-drying**

This monument was subject to geophysical survey (Licence no. 09R195) and test excavation (Licence no. 10E0462) as part of the proposed Metro West development. A comma-shaped corn-drying kiln and the probable flue of a second corn-drying kiln were located to the S of an enclosure (DU014-122001-). The former (2.1m wide and 0.51m deep) contained three fills.

**DU014-127----** Cappoge      **Enclosure**  
No information in SMR file.

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