

RECEIVED: 02/10/2023

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION 12-1

Background 12-1

Scope of Work / Methodology..... 12-1

Contributors / Author(s) 12-4

Limitations / Difficulties Encountered 12-4

REGULATORY BACKGROUND 12-4

Legislation 12-4

Planning Policy and Development Control..... 12-5

Guidelines 12-10

Significant Risks..... 12-10

RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT 12-10

Study Area 12-10

Baseline Study Methodology 12-10

Field Inspection..... 12-11

RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT, HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE..... 12-11

The Landscape 12-11

Historical and Archaeological Background..... 12-11

BUILDINGS 12-13

Protected Structures..... 12-13

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage..... 12-13

Field Inspection..... 12-14

ARCHAEOLOGY 12-14

Archaeological Assessment..... 12-14

Field Assessment 12-18

ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS 12-18

Direct Impacts 12-18

Indirect Impacts..... 12-19

Interactions with Other Impacts 12-19

Do Nothing Impacts 12-19

Worst Case Impact..... 12-19

RECEIVED: 02/10/2023

RECOMMENDATIONS / PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES 12-19

Direct Impacts 12-19

Indirect Impacts..... 12-19

BIBLIOGRAPHY 12-19

PLATES.....

Plate 12-1 Aerial image of the application area from Google Earth.

FIGURES.....

Figure 12-1 The study area indicated on the RMP maps for Kildare (sheets 2 and 3) and Meath (sheet 47).
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APPENDICES.....

Appendix 12-A Sites in the Record of Monuments and Places in the study area

Appendix 12-B Sites in the Sites and Monuments Record in the study area



INTRODUCTION

Background

12.1 This Chapter of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR), commissioned by SLR Consulting Ireland on behalf of Kilsaran Concrete Unlimited Company, addresses the impacts on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage of the application site in Kilrathmurry and Kilrainy townlands, Co. Kildare and the surrounding area of a development proposal that will consist of:

1. Quarry development and associated processing previously permitted under P. Reg. Ref. No. 99/2042 and ABP Ref. PL09.123207) to include drilling, blasting, crushing and screening of rock; and lateral extension to same, with an overall extraction area of c. 6.2 hectares with no vertical deepening below the existing quarry floor. The appropriate period of planning register reference 99/2042 was extended by order dated 03/02/2017 by P. Reg. Ref. No. 16/1246;
2. Importation of up to 35,000 tonnes per annum of processed fine aggregate, principally sand for use in readymix concrete production on site;
3. Use of buildings and structures associated with the sand and gravel pit previously granted planning permission under P. Reg. Ref. No. 03/2754 comprising of the crushing, washing and screening plant with associated silt disposal lagoons; readymix concrete batching plant including powerhouse; prefabricated office; weighbridge; workshop building with concrete laboratory and bunded fuel tanks; aggregate storage bays; and one liquid effluent treatment system unit;
4. Closure of the existing site entrance with provision of a new site entrance located to the north of the existing entrance; realignment of the main internal site access road from the new site entrance to the central processing area with provision of a new wheelwash system; acoustic fence screening (c.2m in height x 170m in length); and new screening berm along the western site boundary;
5. Restoration of the site lands will be to a combination of beneficial agricultural and ecological after-uses;
6. All associated site works within an overall application area of c. 51.7 hectares. The proposed operational period is for 10 years plus 2 years to complete restoration (total duration sought 12 years).
7. Provision is also made for 3 no. sections of road improvements (widening) along the haul route between the site entrance and the R148 regional road. The proposals at the identified locations include for works in the public road and verge that aim to achieve a consistent carriageway width of 6.0m along with provision of verge widening on the inside of the three bends to improve forward visibility and intervisibility for all opposed traffic including traffic generated by the proposed development.

12.2 The proposed development is described in detail in Chapters 1 and 2 of this EIAR.

Scope of Work / Methodology

12.3 This study which complies with the requirements of Directive EIA 2014/52/EU is an assessment of the known or potential cultural heritage resource within a specified area and includes the information that may reasonably be required for reaching a reasoned conclusion on the significant

effects of the project on the environment, taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment. It consists of a collation of existing written and graphic information in order to identify the likely context, character, significance and sensitivity of the known or potential cultural heritage, archaeological and structural resource using an appropriate methodology (EPA 2002, 2003 and 2022).

12.4 The criteria and definitions for describing effects set out below is drawn from the 2022 EPA Guidelines.

Quality of Effects	<p>Positive A change which improves the quality of the environment.</p>
	<p>Neutral No effects or effects that are imperceptible, within normal bounds or variation or within the margin of forecasting error.</p>
	<p>Negative/adverse Effects A change which reduces the quality of the environment.</p>
Significance of effects	<p>Imperceptible An effect capable of measurement but without noticeable consequences.</p>
	<p>Not significant An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without noticeable consequences.</p>
	<p>Slight effects An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities.</p>
	<p>Moderate effects An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner that is consistent with existing and emerging trends.</p>
	<p>Significant effects An effect which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity alters a sensitive aspect of the environment.</p>
	<p>Very Significant effects An effect which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity significantly alters the majority of a sensitive aspect of the environment.</p>
	<p>Profound effects An effect which obliterates sensitive characteristics</p>
Describing the extent and context of effects	<p>Extent Describe the size of the area, the number of sites, and the proportion of population affected by an effect.</p>
	<p>Context Describe whether the extent, duration, or frequency will conform or contrast with established (baseline) conditions.</p>
Describing the Probability of effects	<p>Likely effects The effects can reasonably be expected to occur because of the planned project if all mitigation measures are properly implemented.</p>

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	<p>Unlikely effects The effects can reasonably be expected not to occur because of the planned project if all mitigation measures are properly implemented.</p>
Describing the duration and frequency of effects	<p>Momentary effects Effects lasting from seconds to minutes.</p>
	<p>Brief effects Effects lasting less than a day.</p>
	<p>Temporary effects Effects lasting less than a year.</p>
	<p>Short-term effects Effects lasting one to seven years.</p>
	<p>Medium-term effects Effects lasting seven to fifteen years.</p>
	<p>Long term-term effects Effects lasting fifteen to sixty years.</p>
	<p>Permanent effects Effects lasting over sixty years.</p>
	<p>Reversible effects Effects that can be undone, for example through remediation or restoration.</p>
	<p>Frequency of effects Describe how the effect will occur.</p>
Describing the types of effects	<p>Indirect effects Impacts on the environment which are not a direct result of the project.</p>
	<p>Cumulative effects The addition of minor or significant effects, including effects of other projects, to create a larger more significant effect.</p>
	<p>‘Do-Nothing Effects’ The environment as it would be in the future should the project not be carried out.</p>
	<p>‘Worst case’ effects The effects arising from a project in the case where mitigation measures substantially fail.</p>
	<p>Indeterminable effects When the full consequences of a change in the environment cannot be described.</p>
	<p>Irreversible effects When the character distinctiveness, diversity or reproductive capacity of an environment is permanently lost.</p>
	<p>Residual effects The degree of environmental change that will occur after the proposed mitigation measures take effect.</p>

Synergistic effects

Where the resultant effect is of greater significance than the sum of its constituents.

- 12.5 The study involved the detailed investigation of the archaeological and historical background of the development site, the landholding and the surrounding area extending 1km from the development boundary (**Figure 12-1**). This area was examined using information from the Record of Monuments and Places of County Kildare, the Kildare County Development Plan, lists of excavations and cartographic and documentary sources. The application area has already been assessed and is permitted under P. Reg. Ref. No. 99/2042 and ABP Ref. PL09.123207, P. Reg. Ref. No. 03/2754 and P. Reg. Ref. No. 16/1246. This proposal is entirely within the footprint of the previously permitted and developed areas and therefore no additional site visit is required.
- 12.6 An impact assessment and mitigation strategy have been prepared. 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 such adverse impacts.
- 12.7 The application site is located in the townlands of Kilrathmurry and Kilrainy, Co. Kildare, on OS Six Inch sheets Nos. 2 and 3, c. 3.8km to the south of the town of Clonard, Co. Meath and south-west of the L5001 road.
- 12.8 Extracts from the Record of Monuments and Places for County Kildare are presented on a map of the local area around the site in **Figure 12-1**. RMP sites included on the Records of Monuments and Places statutory mapping are identified by black circles. The application area is shown in red.

Contributors / Author(s)

- 12.9 The assessment was prepared by Dr. Charles Mount who is a Member of the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland 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.

Limitations / Difficulties Encountered

- 12.10 No difficulties were encountered during the desktop study, field survey or in the preparation of this report.

REGULATORY BACKGROUND

- 12.11 The following paragraphs set out the regulatory background with regard to cultural impact assessments in Ireland in general and the site-specific planning background relevant to this cultural impact assessment, in particular.

Legislation

- 12.12 No specific Irish legislation exists governing cultural heritage assessments.

Planning Policy and Development Control

- 12.13 The County Kildare Development Plan 2023-2029 (CDP) is the statutory plan detailing the development objectives/policies of the local authority. The plan includes objectives and policies, relevant to this assessment, i.e., with regard to cultural heritage.

Cultural Heritage

- 12.14 Chapter 11 of the Kildare County Development Plan sets out the policies on cultural heritage within the county. The Council recognises the importance of identifying, valuing and safeguarding the archaeological and architectural heritage of Kildare.
- 12.17 The Councils aim is to protect, conserve and manage the archaeological and architectural heritage of the county and to encourage sensitive sustainable development so as to ensure its survival and maintenance for future generations.

Protected Structures

- 12.18 The following policy, objectives and actions are set out in Section 11.10 of the KCDP:

Archaeology Resource

- 12.15 The following policy, objectives and actions are set out in Section 11.10 of the KCDP:

Policy AH P2 Protect and enhance archaeological sites, monuments and where appropriate and following detailed assessment, their setting, including those that are listed in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) or newly discovered archaeological sites and/or subsurface and underwater archaeological remains.

Objective AH O2 Manage development in a manner that protects and conserves the archaeological heritage of County Kildare, avoids adverse impacts on sites, monuments, features or objects of significant historical or archaeological interest and secures the preservation in-situ or by record of all sites and features of historical and archaeological interest, including underwater cultural heritage. The Council will favour preservation in – situ in accordance with the recommendation of the Framework and Principles for the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (1999) and the Council will seek and have regard to the advice and recommendations of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

Objective AH O3 In co-operation with the National Monuments Service, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage require archaeological impact assessment, surveys, test excavation and/or monitoring and/or underwater archaeological impact assessments for planning applications in areas of archaeological importance and where a development proposal is likely to impact upon in-situ archaeological monuments, their setting and archaeological deposits, based on recommendations of a suitably qualified archaeologist and the Council will seek and have regard to the advice and recommendations of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

Objective AH O4 Ensure that development in the vicinity of a site of archaeological interest is not detrimental to the character of the archaeological site or its setting by reason of its location, scale, bulk or detailing and to ensure that such proposed developments are subject to an archaeological assessment prepared by a suitably qualified archaeologist. Such an assessment will seek to ensure that the development can be sited and designed in such a way as to avoid impacting on archaeological heritage that is of significant interest including previously unknown sites, features, objects and areas of underwater archaeological heritage.

Objective AH O5 Require the preservation of the context, amenity, visual integrity and connection of the setting of archaeological monuments. As a general principle, views to and from archaeological monuments shall not be obscured by inappropriate development. Where appropriate, archaeological visual impact assessments will be required to demonstrate the continued preservation of an archaeological monument's siting and context.

Objective AH O6 Secure the preservation in-situ or by record of:

- the archaeological monuments included in the Record of Monuments and Places as established under section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1994
- any sites and features of historical and archaeological interest including underwater cultural heritage and protected wrecks.
- any subsurface archaeological features including those underwater, that may be discovered during the course of infrastructural/development works in the operational area of the Plan. Preservation relates to archaeological sites or objects and their settings.

Objective AH O7 Contribute towards the protection and preservation of the archaeological value of underwater or archaeological sites associated with rivers and associated features.

Objective AH O8 Protect historic burial grounds that are recorded monuments and encourage their maintenance in accordance with best conservation principles in co-operation with the Historic Monuments Advisory Committee and the National Monuments Service, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage. Development may be restricted or conditions requiring substantial excavation may be imposed in and adjacent to former burial grounds.

Objective AH O9 Promote and support in partnership with the National Monuments Section of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH), the concept of Archaeological Landscapes where areas contain several Recorded Monuments.

Objective AH O10 Require that all development proposals for industrial buildings and sites identified in Kildare Industrial Archaeology Survey (2007) or otherwise identified as being of industrial archaeological importance be accompanied by an industrial archaeology assessment of the surrounding environment. New development should be designed in sympathy with and to protect existing features and structures.

Action AH A2 Where possible, facilitate and enhance public access to and understanding of the archaeological heritage and disseminate archaeological information and advice to prospective developers and the general public.

Action AH A3 Identify appropriate archaeological sites in the Plan area to which public access could be provided and work to secure public access, where appropriate, in consultation with the landowners.

Action AH A4 Support and encourage the provision of signage in Irish and English to publicly accessible recorded monuments.

Action AH A5 Support the implementation of the recommendations of the Curragh Conservation, Management and Interpretation Plan, when prepared, in association with relevant stakeholders, within the lifetime of this Development Plan.

Action AH A6 Encourage and promote the appropriate management and enhancement of archaeological heritage, to include community initiatives.

Features of Historical Interest

12.16 The following policy, objectives and actions are set out in Section 11.13 of the KCDP:

Policy AH P5 Secure the identification, protection and conservation of historic items and features of interest throughout the county including street furniture, surface finishes, roadside installations, items of industrial heritage, riverine heritage, and other stand-alone features of interest (items not listed on the RMP or RPS).

Objective AH O19 Ensure that development within the county including Council development retains, refurbishes and incorporates features of historical interest, as deemed appropriate in each instance.

Action AH A9 Develop a database of features of historical interest including street furniture, surface finishes, roadside installations, items of industrial heritage, riverine heritage, and other stand-alone features of interest (items not listed on the RMP or RPS) within villages and towns in County Kildare and ensure they are included in relevant Local Area Plans.

Architectural Heritage

12.18 The following policy, objectives and actions are set out in Section 11.15 of the KCDP:

Policy AH P6 Protect, conserve and manage the archaeological and architectural heritage of the county and to encourage sensitive sustainable development in order to ensure its survival, protection and maintenance for future generations.

Objective AH O20 Conserve and protect buildings, structures and sites contained on the Record of Protected Structures of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest.

Objective AH O21 Protect the curtilage of protected structures or proposed protected structures and to refuse planning permission for inappropriate development that would adversely impact on the setting, curtilage, or attendant grounds of a protected structure, cause loss of or damage to the special character of the protected structure and/or any structures of architectural heritage value within its curtilage. Any proposed development within the curtilage and/or attendant grounds must demonstrate that it is part of an overall strategy for the future conservation of the entire built heritage complex and contributes positively to that aim.

Objective AH O22 Refuse planning permission for the demolition of any protected structure unless the Council is satisfied that exceptional circumstances exist. The demolition of a protected structure with the retention of its façade will likewise not generally be permitted.

Objective AH O23 Require an Architectural Heritage Assessment Report, as described in Appendix B of the Architectural Heritage Protection, Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2011), to accompany all applications with potential for visual or physical impacts on a Protected Structure, its curtilage, demesne and setting. This report should be prepared by a person with conservation expertise that is appropriate to the significance of the historic building or site and the complexity of the proposed works.

Objective AH O24

- Safeguard the amenities of Castletown House including the main avenue, Donaghcumper, St Wolstans and the River Liffey environs as shown on Map V1 - 11.14.

- Safeguard the amenities of The Wonderful Barn including the adjacent buildings.

Objective AH O25 Maintain the views from Castletown House to the River Liffey and to protect the integrity of the designed landscape at Castletown Demesne, including the pathways, avenues, and the following views:

- Axial views between Castletown House and the Conolly Folly, Obelisk.
- Views between Castletown House and the Wonderful Barn including the trees and natural growth areas within same.
- Views from the House to the river and across the back parterre
- Views across the river and to the linked demesnes of Donaghcumper and St. Wolstans.
- Views from the main avenue to, and across, the river towards Castletown, and up and down the river to Celbridge and New Bridges.

ensuring development does not inappropriately encroach on same.

Objective AH O26 Require that planning applications in proximity to ‘Views to be Preserved’ are accompanied by a Visual Impact Assessment.

Objective AH O27 Maintain the views to and from Carton House and protect the character of the historic designed landscape within Carton Demesne, as outlined in Map V1 - 11.13.

Objective AH O28 Support the re-development of Clongowes Wood College to ensure the continued and enhanced educational use of this protected structure. Any proposed development within the curtilage and/or attendant grounds must demonstrate that it is part of an overall strategy for the future conservation of the entire complex including the structures, demesne and/or attendant grounds.

Objective AH O29 Preserve and protect the historic, architectural, and military heritage of The Curragh Camp. Ensure that proposed development within the curtilage and/or attendant grounds demonstrates that it is part of an overall strategy to protect the heritage significance of the entire Curragh Camp.

Objective AH O30 Ensure that, in the event of planning permission being granted for development within the curtilage and attendant grounds of a protected structure, a sustainable use and appropriate maintenance plan is in place for the structure and any associated buildings or structures of heritage interest. The proposed works to the protected structure should occur in the first phase of the development to prevent endangerment, abandonment and dereliction of the structure.

Objective AH O31 Protect the designed landscapes associated with protected structures and retain important elements of the built heritage including historic gardens, stone walls, pathways, and avenues within the curtilage and attendant grounds of protected structures.

Objective AH O32 Ensure that new development will not adversely impact on the setting of a protected structure or obscure established views of its principal elevations.

Objective AH O33 Promote best practice and the use of skilled specialist practitioners in the conservation of, and any works to, protected structures. Architectural Heritage Impact Assessment reports should make reference to the DHLGH Advice Series on how best to repair and maintain historic buildings. The AHIA report should summarise the principal impacts on the character and special interest of the structure or site and describe how it is proposed to minimise these impacts. It may also describe how the works have been designed or specified to have regard to the character of the architectural heritage.

Objective AH O34 Encourage high quality design in relation to planning applications that are made for the construction of extensions or new buildings affecting protected structures or older buildings of architectural merit not included in the RPS. The Council will have regard for the visual impacts on the setting and character of protected structures and/or buildings of architectural merit not included on the RPS, when considering applications on neighbouring sites.

Objective AH O35 Favourably consider the change of use of any structure included on the Record of Protected Structures, where such a change of use does not adversely impact on its intrinsic character or special interest and where such a use may otherwise not conform to the zoning matrix associated with any Local Area Plan.

Objective AH O36 Actively encourage uses that are compatible with the character of protected structures. In certain cases, the Planning Authority may relax site restrictions / development standards in order to secure the preservation and restoration of a protected structure or building of architectural merit that is not included on the RPS.

Objective AH O37 Promote the use of energy upgrade materials and technologies that follow good conservation practice and are compatible with the character and vapour permeable construction of traditionally built structures.

Objective AH O38 Support appropriate and sensitive thermal upgrade of protected structures and other heritage buildings. These works shall be undertaken with the necessary planning permission / statutory declarations with the advice of Kildare County Council's Architectural Conservation Officer.

Objective AH O39 Promote the maintenance and appropriate re-use of buildings of architectural, cultural, historic and aesthetic merit which make a positive contribution to the character, appearance and quality of the streetscape or landscape and the sustainable development of the county. Any works associated with the re-use of such buildings should be carried out in accordance with best conservation practice.

Objective AH O40 Encourage appropriate change of use and reuse of industrial buildings of heritage interest, provided such a change does not seriously impact on the intrinsic character of the structure and that all works are carried out in accordance with best conservation practice.

Objective AH O41 Promote the retention of original or early building fabric including timber sash windows, stonework, brickwork, joinery, render and slate. Likewise, the Council will encourage the re-instatement of historically correct traditional features.

Objective AH O42 Retain where practicable a protected structure which has been damaged by fire, and to retain those elements of that structure that have survived (either in whole or in part) and that contribute to its special interest.

Objective AH O43 Ensure that national guidelines and the principles of conservation best practice are followed in assessing the significance of a Protected Structure and in considering the impact of proposed development on the character and special interest of the structure, its curtilage, demesne and setting.

Objective AH O44 Co-operate with Waterways Ireland in the management, maintenance and enhancement of the Royal Canal and Grand Canal and associated structures/features. Such projects shall be subject to an AA Screening Report, and where applicable, Stage 2 AA. They shall have a regard for any hydrological connection shared with a European Site and their qualifying interest species. The project shall account for any potential likely significant effects and provide mitigation and monitoring where appropriate.

Objective AH O45 Support the implementation of the National Policy on Architecture, 'Places for People' prepared by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

Action AH A10 Review and amend on an ongoing basis the Record of Protected Structures and make additions, deletions and corrections as appropriate over the period of this Plan.

Action AH A11 Prepare a Buildings at Risk Register to prevent the endangerment of Protected Structures, historic or vernacular buildings.

Action AH A12 Carry out an audit and assess the condition of all protected structures within the Council's ownership and devise a management plan including a range of proposed uses for these structures, which may include community uses.

Action AH A13 Carry out field surveys of industrial heritage in the county and make recommendations for its protection.

Action AH A14 Carry out an audit of all historic rail and road bridges and disused railway lines in Kildare and liaise with Iarnród Éireann and Transport Infrastructure Ireland regarding the management, maintenance and enhancement of same.

Action AH A15 Carry out a pilot study on the sympathetic re-use of a Protected Structure/ or groups of buildings in an Architectural Conservation Area (ACA) to address high quality residential reuse in historic urban cores of towns and villages.

Guidelines

- 12.16 The report format and some of the descriptions of effects are based on the *Guidelines on the Information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports*, published by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in 2022.

Significant Risks

- 12.17 There are no known significant risks to human health or environmental effects, which may occur in relation to this cultural heritage assessment.

RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

Study Area

- 12.18 The overall study area extends 1km from the proposed application area and is shown in **Figure 12-1**.

Baseline Study Methodology

- 12.19 Research has been undertaken in one phase, comprising a paper survey of all available archaeological, historical and cartographic sources. The application area has already been assessed and is permitted under P. Reg. Ref. No. 99/2042 and ABP Ref. PL09.123207, P. Reg. Ref. No. 03/2754 and P. Reg. Ref. No. 16/1246. This proposal is entirely within the footprint of the previously permitted and developed areas and therefore no additional site visit is required.

Paper Study

- 12.20 This is a document search. The following sources were examined and a list of sites and areas of archaeological potential compiled:

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- Record of Monuments and Places Cos. Kildare & Meath
- The Sites and Monuments Record
- Available aerial photography
- Cartographic and written sources relating to the study area
- Kildare County Development Plan 2023-2029
- Meath County Development Plan 2021-2027
- The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

The Record of Monuments and Places

12.21 This was established under section 12 (1) of the 1994 National Monuments (Amendment) Act and provides that the Minister shall establish and maintain a record of monuments and places where the Minister believes there are monuments, such record to be comprised of a list of monuments and relevant places and a map or maps showing each monument and relevant place in respect of each county in the State. The associated files contain information of documentary sources and field inspections where these have taken place. Seven Recorded monuments were noted within the study area. All available information on these sites is provided in **Appendix 12-A**.

Cartographic Sources

12.22 This included seventeenth century mapping as well the 1st and 2nd editions of the Ordnance Survey six-inch maps and Documentary sources provide more general historical and archaeological background.

The County Development Plan

12.23 This notes structures listed for preservation.

Field Inspection

12.24 The application area has already been assessed and is permitted under P. Reg. Ref. No. 99/2042 and ABP Ref. PL09.123207, P. Reg. Ref. No. 03/2754 and P. Reg. Ref. No. 16/1246. This proposal is entirely within the footprint of the previously permitted and developed areas and therefore no additional site visit is required.

RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT, HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE

The Landscape

12.25 The application site is located in the townlands of Kilrathmurry and Kilrainy, Co. Kildare, on OS Six Inch sheets Nos. 2 and 3, c. 3.8km to the south of the town of Clonard, Co. Meath and south-west of the L5001 road. The application site is situated in low-lying and undulating countryside. The soil is fine loamy drift with limestones (<http://gis.teagasc.ie/soils/map.php>).

Historical and Archaeological Background

12.26 The following is a brief summation of the main types of sites and monuments that are known from the county along with the historical development of the study area. It is intended as a guide to the

types of sites and monuments that might be encountered in the study area. The application site is situated in the townlands of Kilrathmurry and Kilrainy, in the Barony of Carbury, and the civil parish of Kilrainy.

The Prehistoric Period

- 12.27 In 2004 during the development of the existing quarry a prehistoric ring-barrow was preserved by record on the summit of Ballykane Hill (see **Appendix 12-A**). This is the only prehistoric monument known from the study area.

The Early Medieval Period

- 12.28 In the Early Medieval period the study area formed part of the Kingdom of Uí Fáeláin (MacCotter 2008, 174-7). The area known as Cairbre (Carbury) was occupied by the Ua Ciardha (O'Keary) from the mid tenth century AD onwards. There are numerous references to the Ua Ciardha in the Annals of the Four Masters commencing in 952 and ending in 1176.
- 12.29 Classically settlement at this period is indicated by the presence of enclosed farmsteads known as ringforts, when enclosed with earthen banks, and cashels when enclosed by stone walls. There is a single ringfort known from the study area in Kilrathmurry townland (KD003-001001) indicating settlement during the period.

The Later Medieval Period

- 12.30 On the death of King Diarmait Mac Murchade in 1171 his son-in-law Richard fitz Gilbert de Clare claimed the Lordship of Leinster. By the time of his death in 1176, when Leinster passed to King Henry II, the process of sub-infeudation (the granting of lands by lords to their dependents, to be held by feudal tenure) was well under way in much of Leinster. The Ua-Ciardha lands in the Barony of Carbury were granted by Strongbow to Meiler fitz Henry, who had landed in Bannow Bay with his uncle Robert fitz Stephen in May 1169 and had assisted in the conquest of Leinster (Otway Ruthven 1980, 43). But as the Annals indicate that Donnell O'Keary was still Lord of Carbury in 1176, fitz Henry probably had not occupied them yet. About 1202 fitz Henry granted 4 carucates of land in his barony of Carbury to the Augustinian Priory of Great Connell so Carbury would have been occupied by that time (Sweetman Vol. I, No. 273).
- 12.31 Fitz Henry entered a monastery in 1216 and as he had no son his lands reverted to the successor of Strongbow as Earl of Leinster, William Marshall (Otway-Ruthven 1980, 87). Carbury barony passed in turn to Marshall's five sons and eventually to his daughter Sibilla and her husband, William Ferrars. Carbury then passed through their daughter, Agnes Ferrars, to her husband William de Vescy and to their son William de Vesci, who in 1297 surrendered Carbury and Kildare to King Edward I (Sweetman Vol. II, No. 2324).
- 12.32 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. The motte is a raised earth mound, usually artificial and topped with a wooden or stone structure. There are no Mottes in the study area, the closest example is situated on Carbury Hill outside the study area, next to Carbury Castle and probably represents Meiler fitz Henry's Motte Castle. By about 1200 the Motte at Carbury was replaced by an early stone castle (McNeil 1989-90, 58, 63).
- 12.33 Manorialism describes the organisation of the feudal rural economy and society characterised by the vesting of legal and economic power in a lord supported economically from his own direct landholding and from the obligatory contributions of a legally subject part of the peasant population under his authority. In Ireland the Lord's manor house was also often enclosed by a

rectangular moat and these sites are referred to as moated sites. They are a useful indicator of Anglo-Norman settlement. There is a moated site in the study area in Kilrathmurry townland (KD002-001----) close to the River Boyne indicating manorial settlement in the study area.

- 12.34 The fifteenth century was characterised by the decline of Anglo-Norman power in Ireland which had been ebbing since the early fourteenth century. Part of the response to this was the construction of masonry tower houses which sprang up during this period (Sweetman 1999, 137). There are no Tower Houses known from the study area.
- 12.35 Throughout the fifteenth century the Berminghams controlled Carbury and were in rebellion and the barony was the subject of repeated invasions. In 1421 the Earl of Desmond and the Baron of Delvin invaded Carbury and destroyed the crops of Meiler Bermingham (Annals of the Four Masters 1421). In 1466 Con O'Connor Faly defeated the earl of Desmond and imprisoned him in Carbury castle (Annals of the Four Masters 1466.13). In 1475 Hugh Roe O'Donnell destroyed Carbury castle (Annals of the Four Masters 1475.12). In 1564 Queen Elizabeth pardoned Peter Lenaghe of Kilbrannory (Kilrathmurry) (Fiants Elizabeth 1, No. 588). In 1586 Queen Elizabeth granted Johanna Delahide the castle and manor of Carbery including Kilnamurry (Kilrathmurry) formerly the property of Walter Delahide who had been attainted (Fiants Elizabeth 1, No. 4926). The extent of the Abbey of Clonard of 1540 records that Kylryne (Kilrainy) was a vicarage belonging to the Abbey, but the tithes of the vicarage were held by Sir John Byrmynhgam Lord of Carbery (White 1943, 310).

The Post-Medieval Period

- 12.36 In the Down Survey of 1655-6 Kilrathmurry and Kilrainy townlands were referred to Killriemine, Killglass & Ballinlugg and were held by Thomas Loftus in 1641 and he retained them in 1670 (<http://downsurvey.tcd.ie>). The Frizell survey of the estate of Dudley Loftus of Killyon, Co. Meath records that in 1803 Kilrathmurry (part of the Dudley estate) was leased by Mr Ledwich and Kilrainy by Garrett Robinson (Robinson 2005, 5).

BUILDINGS

Protected Structures

- 12.37 The Kildare County Development Plan 2023-29 and the Meath County Development Plan 2021-27 Records of Protected Structures were examined as part of the baseline study for this chapter of the EIAR. The review established that there are no Protected Structures situated within the application area or the three small areas of road improvements to the north-east of the application site. There is one Protected structure listed within the study area (see **Figure 12-1** and below).

B03-18 Killinagh Saint Brigid's Catholic Church

This structure is situated 0.9km south of the application area and is considered too far distant to be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposal. The church has no views of the application area.

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

- 12.38 The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) which is maintained by the Dept. of Housing, Local Government and Heritage was examined as part of the baseline study for this chapter of the EIAR on the 22nd of May 2023. The review established that there are no additional structures included in the NIAH situated within the application area, the three small areas of road improvements, or the study area.

Field Inspection

- 12.39 The application area has already been assessed and previously permitted under P. Reg. Ref. No. 99/2042 and ABP Ref. PL09.123207, P. Reg. Ref. No. 03/2754 and P. Reg. Ref. No. 16/1246. This proposal is entirely within the footprint of the previously permitted and developed areas and therefore no additional site visit is required.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeological Assessment

Recorded Monuments

- 12.40 Examination of the Record of Monuments and Places for Co. Kildare indicated that there are no Recorded Monuments located within the application area or the three small areas of road improvements (see **Figure 12-1** and **Appendix 12-A**).
- 12.41 The closest Recorded Monuments to the application area externally are a Ringfort, Graveyard and House in Kilrathmurry townland (RMP KD003-001001-, KD003-001002- and KD003-001003-). These monuments are described in the RMP as:

KD003-001001- Kilrathmurry Ringfort – unclassified

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

In open, gently undulating pastureland. Named 'Site of Kilrathmurry Graveyard' and indicated as a rectangular area (est. dims. L c. 35m N-S; Wth c. 30m) on the 1st ed. (1838) of the OS 6-inch map. Described in 1955 as a ringfort with two banks and an intervening fosse (SMR file). No visible surface trace of a ringfort survives, but the site may have been reused as a graveyard (KD003-001002-) and contains a possible house site (KD003-001003-).

KD003-001002- Kilrathmurry Graveyard

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

On the site of a possible ringfort (KD003-001----). Named 'Site of Kilrathmurry Graveyard' and indicated as a rectangular area (est. dims. L c. 35m N-S; Wth c. 30m) on the 1st ed. (1838) of the OS 6-inch map. A square area (ext. dims. 18.3m E-W; 17.5m N-S) is defined by a low earthen bank (Wth 1m; H 0.1m). The interior contains a possible house site (KD003-001003-), and a shallow circular depression (diam 4m) at N. There are no visible grave markers.

KD003-001003- Kilrathmurry House - indeterminate date

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

At the centre of a disused graveyard (KD003-001002-) on the site of a possible ringfort (KD003-001001-). A low, grassed-over earthen bank (max. L 6m E-W; H 0.1m), may be the remains of a house site associated with the possible ringfort phase of the monument.

- 12.42 These monuments are situated c. 340m north-east of the application area and will not be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposal. The remaining RMPs in the study area are more distant from the application area and will not be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposal.

Sites and Monuments Record

- 12.43 Examination of the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) which is maintained by the Dept. of Housing, Local Government and Heritage on the 18th of August 2023 indicated that there are several undesignated monuments included within the application area. SMR KD003-026----, KD003-028--- - and KD003-032---- were identified and preserved by record under licence from the National Monuments Service during the development of the existing quarry. None of the three sites are extant (See **Appendix 12-B**). There are no SMRs within the three small areas of road improvements.
- 12.44 **SMR KD003-033----** a lime-kiln is indicated on the SMR map to the south-east of the application site but has been incorrectly marked and is in fact outside the study area to the north.

Cartographic Sources

- 12.45 The Ordnance Survey 1st and 3rd edition six-inch maps and the first edition 25-inch maps of the area were examined. They don't indicate any additional archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage material in the application area.

Aerial Imagery

- 12.46 Examination of the Ordnance Survey 1995, 2000 and 2005 aerial imagery as well as Google Earth imagery from 2006, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2022 and Bing imagery did not indicate any additional cultural heritage sites in the application area, the three small areas of road improvements or vicinity.

Place Name Evidence

- 12.47 The place names were extracted from the cartography in order to facilitate the search for structures and monuments and small finds, to help identify any unrecorded monuments or structures, to search for any published papers and documents related to the study area and to assist in the study of the historical development of the area. The English translations of the townland names of the study presented above below are based on Logainm.ie. The placenames refer primarily to topographical features, landcover and proprietors in the application area and vicinity. Kilrainy refers to an ecclesiastical site (RMP KD003-002001-). Kilrathmurry probably refers to a large ringfort (RMP KD003-001001-).
- 12.48
- | | |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| Annagh: | a marsh |
| Ballinlig: | hollow town |
| Ballyboggan: | O'Bogan's town |
| Ballycowan: | Mc Cowan's town |
| Balrinnet: | Rynette's town |
| Brackagh: | speckled field |
| Claremount: | tree of the little wood |
| Cornamucklagh: | hill of the pig |
| Derryart: | Arthur's oak grove |
| Killinagh: | little wood of the horse |
| Kilrainy: | Raighnei's church |
| Kilrathmurry: | wood of the fort of Murray |

Archaeological investigations in the study area

- 12.49 There have been several archaeological excavations carried out within the application area associated with the development of the existing quarry (see below).

Kilrathmurry/Kilrainy Monitoring Licence number: 02E0404

- 12.50 Monitoring took place from 8 to 23 April 2002 before a proposed quarry development. The area consisted of the northern half of Ballykane Hill, part of a field to the north of the hill in the townland of Kilrathmurry and an access road in the adjoining townland of Kilrainy. The soil-stripping was carried out with three mechanical excavators and revealed a consistent stratigraphy with variations in depth reflecting the undulating topography. The topsoil-stripping of the hill included the slopes to the north, north-west and north-east and the crest of the hill below the summit to the south, where a ring-barrow is situated, c. 30m south of the extent of this phase of topsoil-stripping. Small quarry faces in the bedrock and hollows marking sand quarrying on the crest and sides of the hill were found, likely to be of relatively modern date.

- 12.51 Three potential archaeological features were identified in the centre of the field near a low hillock, the highest point of a low gravel ridge, in an area measuring 40m in diameter. The three features, which were associated with burning, were initially interpreted as corn-drying kilns of possible early medieval date and were subsequently excavated (see No. 939 above, 02E0450). Two other anomalies were revealed during the topsoil-stripping. **F1** was a linear feature identified as an older field boundary running parallel to an existing field boundary, and **F3** was revealed to be the remains of burnt tree roots. No other material of archaeological significance was uncovered.

Kilrainy Possible corn-drying kiln Licence number: 02E0450

- 12.52 During monitoring in April 2002, three features of potential significance were revealed. Excavation was subsequently undertaken from 19 to 23 April 2002. The features, initially believed to be corn-drying kilns, were situated on and around a low hillock with a maximum height of 82m OD, in the field north of Ballykane Hill.
- 12.53 **F2** had an elongated, slightly figure-of-eight shape and measured 1.86m by 0.64m (maximum) by 0.34m deep. The cut had sharply sloping sides to a tapered base and was situated on the southern slope of the hillock at 81.91m OD. Two fills were identified: the upper fill was a fine, dark brown, silty clay of medium compaction with moderate inclusions of charcoal. The lower fill was a layer of dense charcoal with little soil inclusion, to a depth of 0.09m, lining the base of the cut. A stone, c. 0.3m in diameter, was set on top of the lower fill and protruded through the surface of the feature.
- 12.54 **F4** was a subrectangular pit, measuring 2.64m by 1.24m by 0.26m deep, on the west-sloping side of the low hillock. The cut had gently sloping sides and a flat base that bore traces of in situ burning. Two fills were identified: a dark brown, silty clay of medium compaction with a high charcoal content, which partially overlay a dark brown, compact, gritty clay with frequent inclusions of charcoal.
- 12.55 **F5** was sub-oval, measuring 1.24m by 1.08m, and was 0.08m deep, situated on the side of the hillock at 81.64m OD. The cut was bowl shaped, with gently sloping sides and traces of in situ burning. The fills consisted of an upper, dark brown, loose, crumbly clay with a high density of charcoal in the centre and a lower, light grey, loose clay and beige ash.

No flues were identified during the excavation, and, although the features are associated with in situ burning, because of their morphology and the lack of finds, they cannot ultimately be confirmed as corn-drying kilns. No artefacts were found during the excavation.

Ballycowan No archaeological significance Licence number: 03E1169 and ext

- 12.56 Monitoring took place over two weeks from 6 August 2003 in Ballycowan, Co. Kildare. The proposed scheme envisages the development of a greenfield site on the banks of the River Boyne as a gravel-extraction pit. The site is c. 4km south of Clonard along the eastern bank of the Boyne. The proposed gravel pit is to be situated along a high gravel ridge to the east of the flat alluvial plain.
- 12.57 The depth of topsoil varied greatly across the development site. It ranged from 0.6 to 1.4m and was dependent on the topography. The topsoil was thin along high ridges to the west of the site and deep in depressions and troughs. The subsoil was mainly a mid-brown/orange sandy clay with occasional water-rolled rounded and sub-rounded stones. The subsoil gave way to a mixed layer of coarse gravel and grey sand. To the east of the development site, at a point where the ground levels out and becomes part of the alluvial plain, a layer of dark brown/black organic peaty silt was revealed just below the topsoil. The development site does not encroach on the alluvial plain and this layer was confined to the extreme south-western section of the stripped area.
- 12.58 Monitoring did not reveal any significant features or deposits of an archaeological nature. Two small pits were uncovered, neither of which produced any dating evidence or associated features. No archaeological finds were revealed during the monitoring. Monitoring took place at Ballycowan Quarry on the 14 and 15 February 2005. The site is c. 4km south of Clonard on the eastern bank of the River Boyne.
- 12.59 An impact assessment was carried out for the proposed quarry. An initial programme of monitoring took place at the quarry site in August 2003 (Excavations 2003, No. 873) and in September 2004 a further phase of topsoil-stripping was monitored. Neither programme revealed any significant features or deposits of an archaeological nature.
- 12.60 The developer proposed that a series of 1.5m-wide trenches be excavated across the remaining unstripped areas within the boundaries of the quarry site. These trenches would be used to ascertain the depth of topsoil across the remaining unstripped areas and could also be used to test the remaining portion of the site. On consultation with the DoEHLG it was agreed that the proposed test-trenches would be monitored under an extension to the original licence.
- 12.61 Ten long trenches were excavated. The topsoil across the site was predominantly an orange/brown sandy silty clay with very few inclusions. The depth of the topsoil varied across the site and was related to the topography, with a greater depth of topsoil recorded along the base of slopes. The underlying subsoil ranged from a sandy silty clay to rough gravel and was considerably mixed in places. The topsoil was sterile, with few inclusions or finds. Nothing of any archaeological significance was noted in any of the ten excavated trenches.

Ballykane Hill, Kilrainy Ring-barrow Licence number: 04E01318

- 12.62 An excavation was undertaken on a ring-barrow on the summit of Ballykane Hill. This excavation occurred as a result of the proposed extension of the existing Kilsaran Concrete quarry at Kilrainy. Although significant surface remains of this site were preserved prior to the archaeological investigation, this ring-barrow had not previously been recorded. The results of the excavation carried out from September to October 2004 confirmed the site as a ring-barrow, comprising a mound surrounded by a ditch and an external bank, with an entrance to the southwest. The maximum external diameter of the site was 22m north-south. Finds included worked flints, copper-alloy fragments, unburnt and cremated animal bone and cremated human bone. The area excavated measured 25m north-south by 22m.

Kilrathmurry Archaeological Testing Licence number: 05E1036

- 12.63 Archaeological testing of two potential archaeological sites identified as part of the 2003 EIS (ABP 209480) for a quarry extension found them not to be of archaeological significance.

Kilrathmurry Bronze Age burial Licence number: 16E0672

- 12.64 Excavation was carried out at Kilrathmurray, Co. Kildare of a burial uncovered during a quarry extension. The site is located 7.9km south-east of Kinnefad and is situated in undulating pasture on a south-east to north-west ridge of glacial material extending from Ballykane Hill.
- 12.65 The burial was identified in the quarry face during extraction on 28 November 2016 and human bones and a skull were collected by the ICF Project Archaeologist. These were recorded as disarticulated remains. The remaining human remains were recorded as Burial 1 and were excavated in January 2017. The area around the burial pit was examined and the spoil from the quarry face was sieved for additional remains and artefacts. The pit itself had maximum dimensions of 2m by 0.95m by 0.3m and was backfilled with redeposited natural sandy gravel.
- 12.66 This work was carried out on behalf of Kilsaran in compliance with a condition for monitoring from An Bord Pleanála.
- 12.67 The human remains were analysed by Alan Russell, Osteoarchaeologist. For the purpose of this analysis the skeletal remains recovered during the monitoring phase of works (skull and disarticulated remains) and the skeletal remains recovered during the excavation phase of works (Burial 1) were analysed separately. All the skeletal remains recovered were from the same individual. Burial 1 is an adult inhumation, and the age-at-death is estimated to be an Old Adult 50+ years based on extensive spinal osteoarthritis. The disarticulated skull discovered during topsoil stripping supports the estimated age-at-death. The skull yielded extensive ante-mortem tooth loss, complete alveolar bone resorption and external maxillary draining abscess. The burial was radiocarbon dated to the Middle Bronze Age (Cal BC 1390-1130; 3020 +/-30 BP). No grave goods were recovered. No additional archaeological features or deposits were recorded during the monitoring or excavation phase of work.

County Development Plan

- 12.68 No sites of archaeological importance, National Monuments, or protected structures listed in the Kildare Development Plan 2017-23 are located within the proposed development area.

Field Assessment

- 12.69 The application area has already been assessed and is permitted under P. Reg. Ref. No. 99/2042 and ABP Ref. PL09.123207, P. Reg. Ref. No. 03/2754 and P. Reg. Ref. No. 16/1246. This proposal is entirely within the footprint of the previously permitted and developed areas and therefore no additional site visit is required.

ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS**Direct Impacts**

- 12.70 There will be no direct impacts on any known items of archaeology, cultural heritage or buildings of heritage interest in the application area or the vicinity.

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Indirect Impacts

12.71 There will be no indirect impacts on any known items of archaeology, cultural heritage or buildings of heritage interest in the application area or the vicinity.

Interactions with Other Impacts

12.72 No interactions with other impacts have been identified.

Do Nothing Impacts

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

Worst Case Impact

12.74 No worst-case scenario has been identified.

RECOMMENDATIONS / PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES

Direct Impacts

12.75 No direct impacts warranting specific mitigation were identified during the course of the cultural heritage assessment.

Indirect Impacts

12.76 No indirect impacts warranting specific mitigation were identified during the course of the cultural heritage assessment.

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PLATES

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Plate 12-1 Aerial image of the application area from Google Earth.

FIGURES

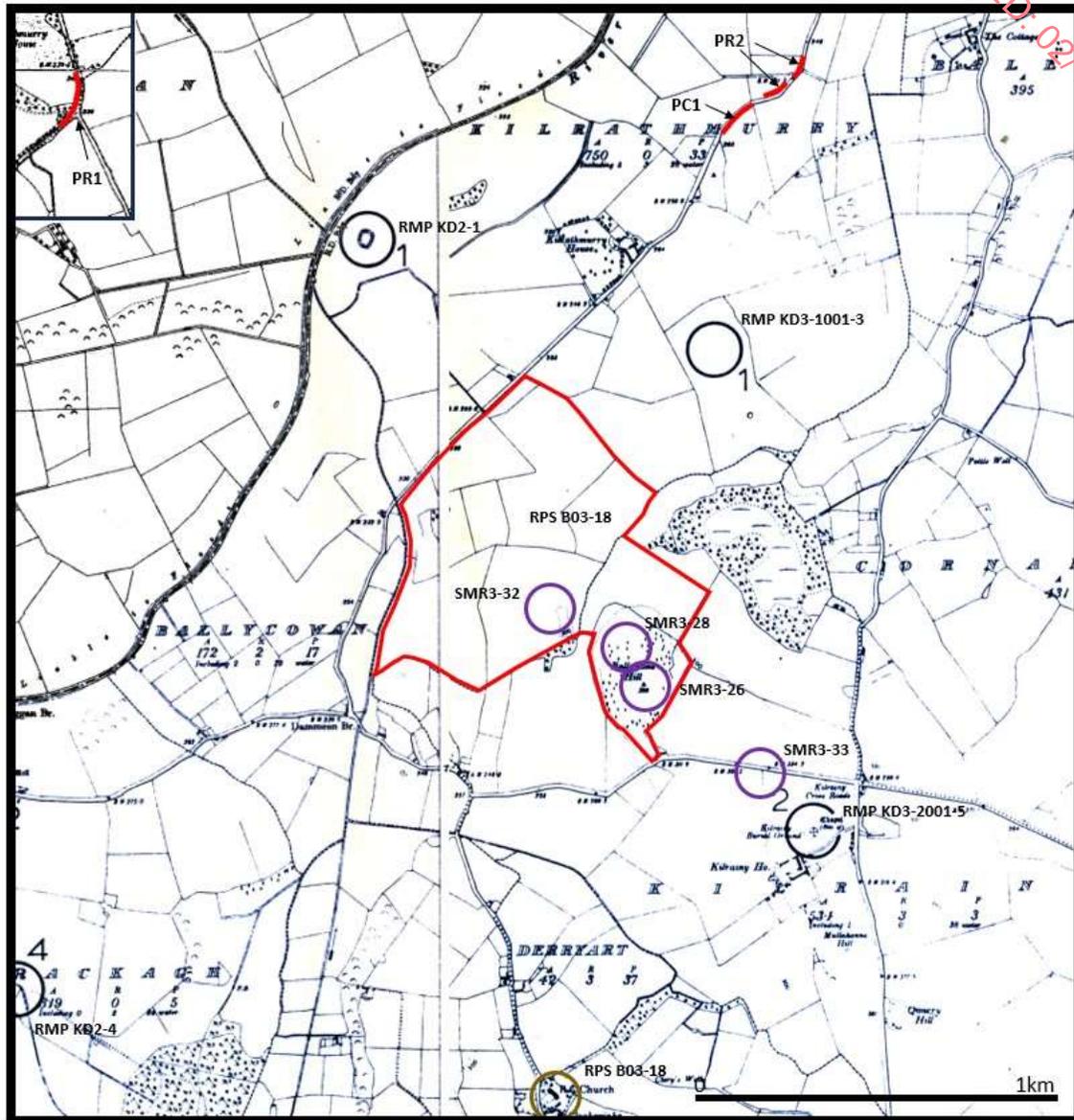


Figure 12-1 The study area indicated on the RMP maps for Kildare (sheets 2 and 3) and Meath (sheet 47).

The application area and roadworks PC1, PR 1 (in the inset map) and PR2 are indicated with **red lines**. RMP sites are indicated with **black circles**, SMRs with **purple circles**. Structures in the RPS with **brown circles**.

APPENDICES

Appendix 12-A

Sites in the Record of Monuments and Places in the study area

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KD002-001---- Kilrathmurry Moated site

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

On a slight pasture rise drained to the S by a small, SW-flowing tributary of the River Boyne which flows N c. 90m to the W of the monument. A rectangular area (int. dims. L 40.7m N-S; Wth 26.5m E-W) with rounded corners, is defined by an earthen bank (Wth 2.2m; int. H 0.3m; ext. H 1.2m) SE-SW, and elsewhere by a lower scarp, with a shallow outer fosse (Wth 5m) W-NE. Visible on a recent aerial photograph (OSI Orthophoto 2005).

KD002-004---- Brackagh Burial ground

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

According to the OSL (Herity 2002, 34 (101)), the 'old graveyard (was) used as yet as a place of sepulture'. On a NE-facing pasture slope with a castle site (KD002-005----) c. 100m to the SW. An overgrown, triangular area (dims. L c. 26m along N; L c. 25m along E; L c. 35m along W) with a rounded apex to S and curving N-limits, is defined by a low, dry-stone wall, outside of which, along the N, a small tributary of the River Boyne flows NW. The interior is accessed through an iron gate on the E side and the oldest visible headstone is dated 1769. The burial ground appears to be disused.

KD003-001001- Kilrathmurry Ringfort – unclassified

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

Description: In open, gently undulating pastureland. Named 'Site of Kilrathmurry Graveyard' and indicated as a rectangular area (est. dims. L c. 35m N-S; Wth c. 30m) on the 1st ed. (1838) of the OS 6-inch map. Described in 1955 as a ringfort with two banks and an intervening fosse (SMR file). No visible surface trace of a ringfort survives, but the site may have been reused as a graveyard (KD003-001002-) and contains a possible house site (KD003-001003-).

KD003-001002- Kilrathmurry Graveyard

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

On the site of a possible ringfort (KD003-001----). Named 'Site of Kilrathmurry Graveyard' and indicated as a rectangular area (est. dims. L c. 35m N-S; Wth c. 30m) on the 1st ed. (1838) of the OS 6-inch map. A square area (ext. dims. 18.3m E-W; 17.5m N-S) is defined by a low earthen bank (Wth 1m; H 0.1m). The interior contains a possible house site (KD003-001003-), and a shallow circular depression (diam 4m) at N. There are no visible grave markers.

KD003-001003- Kilrathmurry House - indeterminate date

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

At the centre of a disused graveyard (KD003-001002-) on the site of a possible ringfort (KD003-001001-). A low, grassed-over earthen bank (max. L 6m E-W; H 0.1m), may be the remains of a house site associated with the possible ringfort phase of the monument.

KD003-002001- Kilrainy Ecclesiastical enclosure

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

On a gentle E-facing pasture slope. A sub-rectangular area (ext. dims. L 47.9m E-W; Wth 34.3m N-S) is defined by a broad, flat-topped earthen bank (Wth 1.7-3.1m; int. H 0.2m at S-1.1m at E and W; ext. H 0.9-1.3m) faced externally by a modern, mortared stone wall, with entrance gate at NE (Wth 2.6m). An internal path (Wth 2.2-2.8m) skirts the bank and may overlie an older fosse-line and encloses a slightly raised circular, central area (diam. 18-20m) which is defined by a scarp (H 0.5-1.4m). The interior contains a church (KD003-002002-) and a graveyard (KD003-002003-) and the perimeter carries mature chestnut and ash trees. A bullaun stone (KD003-002004-) was noted c. 50m to the NE of the monument in 1985 (SMR file). Visible as being overgrown with trees in a recent aerial photograph (OSi Orthophoto 2005).

KD003-002002- Kilrainy Church

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

In a possible early ecclesiastical enclosure (KD003-002001-) which also contains a graveyard (KD003-002003-). Shown to E of centre of the graveyard on both editions of the OS 6-inch map. No visible surface trace survives, and the area contains a dense concentration of burials. Visible as being overgrown with trees in a recent aerial photograph (OSi Orthophoto 2005).

KD003-002003- Kilrainy Graveyard

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

In a possible early ecclesiastical enclosure (KD003-002001-) which also contains a church (KD003-002002-). Still in use, with the earliest legible grave markers dating to the 19th c. Visible as being overgrown with trees in a recent aerial photograph (OSi Orthophoto 2005).

KD003-002004- Kilrainy Bullaun stone

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

On a gentle E-facing pasture slope, c. 50m to the NE of a possible early ecclesiastical enclosure (KD003-002001-) which contains a church (KD003-002002-) and a graveyard (KD003-002003-). A bullaun stone was noted here in 1985 (SMR file) but was not located on the current visit.

KD003-002005- Kilrainy Road - road/trackway

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

A disused trackway (Wth 3-5m) is traceable E-W (L c. 150m) and is defined on either side by a very low scarp. It forks at its E end; one section heading NE and the other SE. It avoids, passing to the N of, a possible ecclesiastical enclosure (KD003-002001-) containing a church (KD003-002002-) and a graveyard (KD003-002003-) and may have been associated with 'Kilrainy House' to the S.

Appendix 12-B

Sites in the Sites and Monuments Record in the study area

KD003-026---- Kilrathmurry Barrow - ring-barrow

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: No

On the summit of Ballykane Hill (OD 398 feet). An archaeological excavation (Excavation Licence no. 04E1318) carried out in 2004 confirmed the site as a previously unrecorded ring-barrow, comprising a central mound surrounded by a ditch and an external bank, with an entrance to the southwest. The maximum external diameter of the site was 22m north-south. Finds included worked flints, copper-alloy fragments, unburnt and cremated animal bone and cremated human bone (Lynch 2007, 202 (No. 843))

KD003-028---- Kilrathmurry Excavation - miscellaneous

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: No

In 2002, archaeological monitoring (Licence No. 02E0404) took place in advance of a proposed quarry development. Three features uncovered near a low hillock, the highest point of a low gravel ridge, in an area measuring 40m in diameter, were interpreted as possible corn-drying kilns and were subsequently archaeologically excavated (Licence No. 02E0450). However, no flues were identified, and, although the features were associated with in situ burning, they could not be classified as corn-drying kilns.

KD003-032---- Kilrathmurry Metalworking site

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: No

In 2002, archaeological monitoring (Licence No. 02E0433) of topsoil-stripping took place in advance of gravel-extraction works. The site is north-west of Ballykane Hill, on the summit of which a previously unrecorded ring-barrow (KD003-026----) was also discovered and archaeologically excavated. Three features of archaeological potential were identified and subsequently excavated (Licence No. 02E0513: www.excavations.ie).

Feature 1 was a subcircular hearth, measuring 0.28m north-south by 0.3m by 0.11m deep, which had been burnt in situ. The feature had gentle to more steeply sloped sides in the south and east, leading to a concave base, which sloped southward. It contained a dark brown, charcoal-enriched, silty clay fill, which was mottled with lenses of burnt orange clay and contained very few iron slag inclusions. Evidence of oxidised subsoil was present along the upper, southern edge of the feature.

Feature 2 was subcircular, measuring 0.48m north-south by 0.5m by 0.19m deep, and had an irregularly shaped base, with two distinct depressions in the east and west edges. Oxidisation of the subsoil had occurred throughout the base and sides, suggesting in situ burning. The upper fill comprised a mid-brown silty clay, which was charcoal enriched and contained pockets of orange burnt clay subsoil. This fill contained abundant iron slag and bloom inclusions. Beneath this was a black, smooth, charcoal-enriched, silty clay with frequent charcoal pieces and iron slag inclusions.

Feature 3 was a subcircular cut measuring 0.5m north-south by 0.38m by 0.14m deep. The sides were steeply sloped, and the base was undulating, with a slight slope eastward to its deepest point. Evidence of in situ burning was present as oxidised subsoil along the north-west and south-east sides. The feature contained an upper fill of dark brown, charcoal-enriched, silty clay and an underlying fill of smooth black, charcoal-enriched, silty clay. Both fills contained iron slag fragments.

The high quantities of iron slag found in these features, relative to their size, suggests that they may represent smithing hearths and are unlikely to be isolated pits.

RECEIVED: 02/10/2023

KD003-033---- Kilrathmurry Kiln - lime

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: No

This site is marked in the wrong location on the SMR

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