

15 CULTURAL HERITAGE

15.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage baseline with respect to the proposed development. The objective of the chapter is to assess the impact of the proposed development on the receiving environment and to propose ameliorative measures to safeguard any monuments, features, finds of antiquity or features of architectural or cultural heritage merit.

15.2 Methodology

15.2.1 Evaluation Process

The assessment was based on a desk study and site inspection of the application area and the desk study availed of the following sources:

- The National Monuments, Preservation Orders, Register of Historic Monuments list for County Dublin was sourced directly from the Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media;
- Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) and Sites and Monuments Record (SMR): The SMR, as revised in the light of fieldwork, formed the basis for the establishment of the statutory Record of Monuments and Places in 1994 (RMP; pursuant to Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1994). The RMP records known upstanding archaeological monuments, their original location (in cases of destroyed monuments) and the position of possible sites identified as cropmarks on vertical aerial photographs. The information held in the RMP files is read in conjunction with published constraint maps. Archaeological sites identified since 1994 have been added to the non-statutory SMR database of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland (National Monuments Service), which is available online at www.archaeology.ie and includes both RMP and SMR sites. Those sites designated as SMR sites have not yet been added to the statutory record, but are scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP;
- Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs);
- The topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland;
- Cartographical sources: OSi Historic Mapping Archive, including early editions of the Ordnance Survey, historical mapping (such as Down Survey 1656 Map) and Rocque's 18th century map of County Dublin;
- Excavations Bulletins and Excavations Database (1970-2018);
- Dublin County Excavations online database (www.heritagemaps.ie);
- Fingal County Development Plan 2017–2023;
- Draft Fingal Development Plan 2023-2029;
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH), Building Survey and Garden Survey;
- Aerial imagery (Google Earth 2001–2018, Bing 2013; OSi 1995, 2000, 2005); and
- Other documentary sources (as listed in the references in **Section 15.8**).

15.2.2 Site Inspection

A site visit was undertaken on 15th November 2018 in order to assess the present topography and land use. This was carried out within the context of an assessment of the archaeological and cultural heritage potential of the site, taking cognisance of the potential implications of the development on the surviving cultural heritage landscape. The site visit also considered the setting of any surviving architectural heritage in the vicinity.

15.2.3 Standards and Guidelines

The following legislation, standards and guidelines were consulted to inform the assessment:

- National Monuments (Amendments) Acts, 1930-2014;
- The Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended;
- Heritage Act, 1995;
- The UNESCO World Heritage Convention, 1972;
- ICOMOS Xi'an Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas, 2005;
- Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada) 1985, ratified by Ireland in 1991;
- Council of Europe European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta) 1992, ratified by Ireland in 1997;
- The Burra Charter, the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013;
- The European Landscape Convention (ELC), ratified by Ireland 2002 European Landscapes Convention 2010. (The Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government 'Landscape and Landscape Assessment Guidelines' have been in draft form since 2000, however the Draft National Landscape Strategy (NLS) was launched in July 2014);
- Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties – A publication of the International Council on Monuments and Sites, January 2011;
- Frameworks and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, 1999, (formerly Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and Islands;
- Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 2000 and the Planning and Development Act 2000;
- Code of Practice between the National Roads Authority (NRA) and the Minister for Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, June 2000;
- Guidelines for the Assessment of Architectural Heritage Impact of National Road Schemes, 2006, NRA;
- Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Impact of National Road Schemes, 2006, NRA;
- Guidelines for the Testing and Mitigation of the Wetland Archaeological Heritage for National Road Schemes, 2006, NRA;
- National Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015-2025, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.
- Historic England (July 2015), Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning, Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets;
- Historic Scotland (October 2010), Managing Change in the Historic Environment; and
- The Heritage Council (2010), Proposals for Irelands Landscapes; and International Council on Monuments and Sites (2011), Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties.

Excerpts from the relevant legislation are contained in **Appendix I of Volume III** (Technical Appendices) of this EIAR.

15.2.4 Assessment Criteria

Cultural heritage sites/landscapes are considered to be a non-renewable resource and cultural heritage material assets are generally considered to be location sensitive. In this context, any change to their environment, such as construction activity and ground disturbance works, could adversely affect these sites. The likely significance of all impacts is determined in consideration of the

magnitude of the impact and the baseline rating upon which the impact has an effect (i.e. the sensitivity or value of the cultural heritage asset). Having assessed the magnitude of impact with respect to the sensitivity/value of the asset, the overall significance of the impact is then classified as imperceptible, slight, moderate, significant, or profound. A glossary of impact assessment terms, including the criteria for the assessment of impact significance, is contained in **Appendix J of Volume III** (Technical Appendices).

In accordance with the NRA 'Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Impact of National Road Schemes' (2006) the significance (i.e. value) criteria used to evaluate an archaeological site, monument or complex are as follows: existing status (level of protection), condition or preservation, documentation or historical significance, group value, rarity, visibility in the landscape, fragility or vulnerability, and amenity value. The archaeological and cultural heritage environment is assigned a baseline rating, taking into account the importance, value and/or sensitivity of the receiving environment (refer **Appendix J of Volume III** Technical Appendices).

Architectural heritage sites include structures listed in the Record of Protected Structures (RPS), which have statutory protection. Architectural heritage sites also include structures listed in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) Building Survey, demesne landscapes and historic gardens listed in the NIAH Garden Survey, and undesignated, newly identified sites such as examples of vernacular architecture (e.g. a dry-stone wall or upstanding structure depicted on the first edition OS six-inch map). In this assessment each building or structure that is considered is assigned a rating in accordance with the NIAH system or is stated to be not of special architectural interest (refer **Appendix J of Volume III** Technical Appendices).

15.3 Baseline Conditions

15.3.1 Archaeological and Historical Background

15.3.1.1 Introduction

Fingal has a rich and well-documented historical and archaeological heritage, the latter stretching back to prehistoric times. This part of north County Dublin has a wide range of recorded archaeological monuments, and recent archaeological excavations have provided evidence for a long chronology of settlement from the prehistoric period through to post-medieval times. The River Delvin and its tributaries water this landscape, with the river offering an important routeway inland from the coast, while the hills and valleys would have attracted significant human activity from the prehistoric period onwards.

The proposed development site straddles the boundary between Hollywood Great and Tooman townlands. Hollywood Great is located within the civil parish of Hollywood in the barony of Balrothery West (the historic barony of Balrothery). The townland of Tooman lies within the civil parish of Lusk, in the barony of Balrothery East (historically part of Nethercross barony). The area is within the bounds of Fingal, the regional name applied to the northern half of County Dublin. Fingal is derived from Fine Gall, or the territory of the Galls or strangers, and it reflects the impact of Viking rule and settlement in the region – commencing with the initial predatory excursions and Viking attacks here in the 9th century – over a period of more than 250 years (Smyth 1992). The Fingal region, as recorded in the Annals of the Four Masters (AFM), was bound by the River Tolka on the south, and by the River Delvin, which is now part of the county boundary, on the north.

15.3.1.2 Prehistoric Activity

Evidence for activity in the Mesolithic period (c. 7000 – 4000 BC), the period which saw the first people come to Ireland after the end of the last Ice Age, is generally confined to the coast, and the earliest indication of man in County Dublin comes from the discovery of a microlith at Knocklea, near Loughshinny (Stout & Stout 1992). Elsewhere, the discovery of flint scatters or implements in Ardgillan Demesne, Barnageeragh, Skerries and Holmpatrick highlight the degree of early prehistoric activity along the coastal strip between Balbriggan and Loughshinny, and attests, in conjunction with cairns in Barnageeragh, as well as passage tombs both at Rush and in Hampton Demesne, to the continued exploitation of these coastal locations during the subsequent Neolithic period (c. 4000 – 2300 BC). The topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland also records 83 miscellaneous rolled flint pebbles and flint flakes found in Walshestown in the early 1970s (Reg. No. 1973:93-187).

Funerary and ceremonial monuments, in conjunction with a now growing number of habitation or settlement related features, indicate that the prehistoric population was more widespread in the Bronze Age (c. 2300 to c. 500 BC) and had extended further inland from the coast. The most significant prehistoric activity in the area is the complex on Knockbrack Hill, c. 985m northwest of the proposed development site (DU004-012001 to -012012). The majority of this activity is funerary in nature and dates to the Bronze Age, though Dowling (2015) suggests that some of the monuments at Knockbrack may date to as early as the Neolithic. There was undoubtedly significant activity in this area in the Bronze Age, with the surrounding uplands continuing to attract funerary activity (e.g. at Fourknocks, c. 4.5km northwest of Knockbrack) and the River Delvin to the north acting as an important routeway inland from the coast.

The uplands at Knockbrack were augmented with barrow monuments, with an extensive barrow cemetery on its summit and particularly on its northern slope overlooking the valley towards the river (Keeling 1983). Further previously unknown ring-ditches were identified at this location through a geophysical survey (Dowling 2015). The same survey confirmed the existence of a hilltop enclosure, which was only partially visible above surface. Hillforts and hilltop enclosures typically date to the Late Bronze Age, this example is characteristically similar to 1st century BC Rath na Ríg at Tara (Keeling 1983; Raftery 1994) and may therefore be of Iron Age date. Still more ring-ditches have been discovered on the hilltop at Mallahow (DU004-071, c. 3.2km southwest of Knockbrack) (Dowling 2015), meaning the three major hilltops in this landscape were sites of significant funerary activity in the Bronze Age.

Given the abundance of burial monuments in this area, there would have been associated settlements nearby, though as yet none have been identified. The river and stream valleys would probably have provided the focus for this settlement.

The importance of the coastline and navigable rivers of the Meath-North Dublin region is noted by Dowling (2015), who observes that the artefact and burial records of the Iron Age in this region, as well as the concentration of Roman material, is a clear demonstration of the communication which was occurring between the people of this area with Britain and the wider world. The hilltop enclosure at Knockbrack may have been constructed in the Iron Age, but even if it were of Late Bronze Age date, it is probable that it would have continued to attract activity in the Iron Age. A Bronze Age hillfort at Rahally, Co. Galway, for instance, was found to have a bowl furnace and a fragment of decorative metalwork of Roman influence dating to this period (Mullins 2014).

Evidence from the Dublin Coast has shown there to have been links with the Roman world at this time and has been the focus of a programme of research by the Discovery Programme with their *Late Iron Age and 'Roman' Ireland* project. Sites such as Lambay Island, Skerries and Howth Head figure prominently in this communication network. Closer to site, a Roman-type ingot was discovered in the neighbouring townland of Damastown, in the valley between Knockbrack and Mallahow (Raftery 1994, Mitchell & Ryan 2003, cited in Dowling 2015).

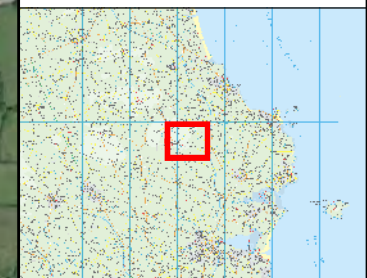
15.3.1.3 Early Medieval and Medieval Activity

The early medieval period in Ireland (5th to 11th century AD) was a time of population growth, with considerable woodland clearance to make way for settlement and agricultural practices. Earthen banked enclosures known as ringforts were constructed to act as farmsteads and residences. These monuments are relatively rare in this part of the country because it was occupied by Anglo-Norman settlers (Stout 1997) and thus, any that do appear here are likely to be of early date. One such example (RMP ME033-0061) is located c. 2.4km southwest of site at Bodingtown. Ten enclosures are recorded in the surrounding area (most in Walshestown and Nevitt), the majority of which were identified through aerial photography, and these may represent further ringfort settlement (refer **Figure 15-1**). Five of the cropmark sites were confirmed during geophysical survey undertaken in advance of the proposed Fingal Landfill site to the east of the proposed development site. Subsequent archaeological testing at one of the sites established the presence of a sub-circular enclosure c. 33m in diameter, with internal features suggestive of dwellings (DU004-073 in Nevitt). Another of the sites proved larger, with testing confirming a D-shaped enclosure measuring 42m by 41m, also with internal features (DU007-062 in Nevitt). The number of sites recorded in the area indicates that this was a populated place, most likely characterised by dispersed settlement and ringfort habitation, prior to the Anglo-Norman occupation of the area.



Legend

- Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)
- Zones of Notification
- ▭ Site Boundary



Client
Integrated Materials Solutions (IMS) Limited Partnership
 IMS Hollywood 2022 Update

Title
**Figure 15-1:
 RMP / SMR sites located
 within c. 1.5km**

RPS West Pier
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Issue Details

File Identifier: MDR1492A-RPS-00-XX-DR-Z-AG-0026		
Status: S0	Rev: P01	Model File Identifier:
Drawn: MV	Date: 19/09/2022	
Checked: SA	Scale: 1:18,000 @A4	
Approved: PC	Projection: ITM	

NOTE:

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Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Archaeological excavation evidence from the National Roads Authority (now TII) road schemes has identified the complex nature of sites that were previously thought of or defined as enclosures. Many sites have been identified as early medieval and may have functioned as enclosed nucleated settlements or farm estate centres or have been used for specialist production such as metal working. Burials have also been revealed on some sites indicating a complex and multifunctional site use. At Roestown and Dowdstown along the Navan to Dunshaughlin Section of the N3 two D-shaped enclosures were detected as a result of geophysical survey. The sites measured c.70m x 55m and 60m x 40m and had a number of internal divisions and external annexes; it is thought that these may have functioned as animal pens (Deevy & Murphy 2009). At Johnstown in Co Meath, a site locally known as a cillín or children's burial ground, was excavated and revealed an extensive settlement which was intermittently reused as a burial site (Ibid.). There was no evidence for a church or any similar structure so it cannot be interpreted as an ecclesiastical site. The enclosures identified 3 phases of activity dating from the early medieval onwards. A 'heart shaped' enclosure measuring 60-70m in diameter was revealed and excavated in the townland of Killickaweeny, Co Kildare. Many interesting features were revealed throughout the site consisting of structures, refuse pits and metal-working areas (Walsh & Harrison, 2003).

At the dawn of the historical period (5th to 6th centuries AD), the plains of Fingal formed part of the geographical region of Brega. Local kingship of the area later represented by the Balrothery baronies belonged to the ruling line of Saithne, although the overkingship of Brega, from the 7th until the 11th century, was dominated by Síl nÁedo Sláine, a dynasty of the Southern Uí Néill (Byrne 1973). Although reduced in political terms as vassals of the Síl nÁeda Sláine, some of the more important lines of the Ciannachta Breg directed their energies into ecclesiastical affairs, becoming closely involved with several foundations in the territory of Saithne, which would later be drawn into the Hiberno-Scandinavian realm which the Irish called Fine Gall, or Fingal (MacShamhrain, 1996). In addition to the major ecclesiastical settlement at Lusk, there were numerous early medieval church sites in the surrounding area (e.g. at Naul, Ballyboghil and Milverton), an ecclesiastical site in Nevitt (DU007-040). The presence of an *óenach* or assembly at Lusk, which points to a commercial development, and the number of recorded Early Christian church sites and cemeteries indicate a significant centre of activity in the region.

In addition, secular settlements, for example ringforts, which were often located in the vicinity of Early Christian ecclesiastical sites, attest to continuity of settlement in the region, and the richness of settlement during the period when the Vikings commenced their raids on the Dublin coastline. The emerging archaeological evidence would suggest that within these ecclesiastical centres there was a significant amount of secular activity, indicating the multi-functional nature of these sites.

By about this time, Viking raids on the Irish coastline had already commenced, markedly affecting most of the county, first by attacks and subsequently by settlement. The ecclesiastical sites in the Fingal region, such as those at Milverton, and Gracedieu, do not feature in the scant annal records of the period, and so it is difficult to ascertain whether or not they were subjected to raids. However, the prominent centre of Lusk was plundered and burned by Vikings in 828 (A.U. 827, 833; A.F.M. 825), and again in 857 (A.U. 856; A.F.M. 854). Similarly, it is not expressly stated whether or not the ecclesiastical foundations at Gracedieu or at Milverton were attacked when, in 960, a Viking lord named Sitric Cam plundered 'from the sea to Uí Cholgan' (i.e. from the coast at Rush / Loughshinny to Lusk and beyond).

By the mid-9th century, the Vikings had established a permanent base at Dublin on the River Liffey and thus began an occupation of the lands surrounding Dublin, extending from the Liffey as far north as Drogheda and as far south as Waterford and Cork. North county Dublin appears to have been the most heavily settled, as suggested by the fact that this area was known in the documentary sources as *Fine Gall*, meaning fair-headed foreigners. The proposed development site is close to what would have been the borderlands, with the River Delvin c. 3.5km northwest, marking the northern boundary of the territory.

The districts surrounding Dublin, including Fingal, were among the first in Ireland to come under English Crown authority, commencing with the arrival of King Henry II in the winter of 1171. The Anglo-Normans quickly arranged their captured fertile lands into profitable manorial centres, which could efficiently exploit the existing resources including the tenants. The centre was usually set up at the site of a fortification or the residence of the lords, where the tenants could come and pay their rent and fulfil the various required duties for their lord. A certain amount of land, demesne land, was reserved to the manor and these lands were worked by the tenant as part of their rents. The church, where the tenants and lord worshipped was also at the centre as was the graveyard. The village of Naul, c. 3.5km to the northwest, displays typical linear manorial village morphology. The major

features, the castle and church and graveyard are close together on a major route and at an important river crossing (Simms and Fagan 1992).

The continuing attraction of the Fingal region and its relationships with a wider cultural world ensured that the area developed as a distinct cultural zone. The productive land of the plains allowed continuity of settlement, and from the latter half of the 12th century, Fingal formed part of the core region of Anglo-Norman colonisation. Manorial villages developed from pre-existing Early Christian settlements at Ballyboghil and Lusk, while new settlements developed in Naul (as noted above) and at Balrothery. A medieval church was also established in Hollywood Great, c. 70m southwest of the proposed development site, on the south side of the public road (DU004-023). The strength of this colonisation is reflected in the density of old English names or immigrant surnames in the region. No other area in Ireland, including the northeast, has as great a diversity, and the northern Dublin baronies have a far higher proportion of English or immigrant names than the southern baronies – the high density of names ending in ‘*town*’ seems to be a zone of primary Norman colonisation (Smyth 1992).

The regions distinctiveness was still recognised in the post-medieval period and has often been referred to as ‘*the breadbasket of Dublin*’. In his 16th century *Description of Ireland*, Richard Stanyhurst referred to Fingal as an important part of The Pale, the region around Dublin where the customs of the English settlers largely survived in opposition to the Gaelic culture that persisted outside. In the 17th century, the name Fingal was associated with the more arable portion of the lands north of Dublin, and it is estimated from details on land use provided in the Civil Survey that, on average, 70% of the baronies of Balrothery was then classified as arable (Smyth 1992). The regions strategic importance to the city was exploited by Owen Roe O’Neill who, in 1641, sacked the county between Castleknock and Drogheda, then containing ‘*the goodliest haggards of corn that ever was seen in those parts*’ (Smyth 1992).

15.3.2 Recorded Archaeological Monuments

There are no recorded archaeological monuments (RMP / SMR sites) located within the proposed development site. The nearest are a mound (DU004-021) and a medieval church and graveyard (DU004-023001 & 002), both in Hollywood Great townland, c. 70m west and southwest respectively (**Figure 15-1**).

The recorded mound is situated on a hilltop which enjoys extensive views. The site comprises a low circular flat-topped mound (diam. 10m; H 0.75m; Healy 1975, cited in RMP file), which survives to c.1m in height and is marked by hawthorn tree to the south. There are no traces of an outer fosse. At the time of the ASI visit, the mound was under long grass through which some large stones were visible. According to the SMR files description, the mound is probably a barrow. It is not depicted on the first edition six-inch OS map but is shown on the revised editions. The site lies in an arable field on the west side of a public road, opposite the exiting entrance to the proposed development site and well-screened from the site.

The church is situated in a walled graveyard at the base of a steep south-facing slope, with extensive views south to the Dublin mountains. This is the medieval parish church dated to 1275, when it belonged to the priory of Llanthony (Fingal Historic Graveyards Project 2008). It is mentioned in the Civil survey of 1654-6 (Simington 1945, Healy 1975, cited in RMP file). The remains comprise a rectangular nave (int. dims. 19.70m, Wth 5.40m) with the foundations of a chancel (Walsh 1888). The latter is visible only as an artificially raised area east of the nave (L 8.20m) and aligned east-west. The nave is built of coursed limestone masonry with dressed quoins. There are traces of a blocked-up chancel arch. The western gable stands to full height with triple bellcote. The opposing doorways of the nave have pointed heads with double draw bar holes. There are two featureless windows in the south wall and a 15th century holy water stoup east of the southern doorway which has been re-set in cement (RMP file). The church has been extensively ribbon pointed. The walled and terraced rectangular graveyard is still in use, with headstones from the 18th century up to as recent as 2016. The oldest memorial is inscribed ‘*Here lies ye body of Peter Flinn who dyed May 3rd 1716 Aged 96 years. Michael Flinn dyed March 1st 1709 aged 33 years*’ (Fingal Historic Graves Project 2008).

The church is located on the opposite side of the public road the proposed development site and is well-screened by the roadside hedgerow. The extensive views from the church are southwards, away from the proposed development site. A further 32 recorded archaeological sites are located within approximately 1.5km of the proposed development site, one of which is a redundant record (**Table 15-1** and **Figure 15-1**). These sites are discussed in the context of the archaeological and historical background above.

15.3.3 Topographical Files

There are no stray finds recorded to Hollywood Great or Tooman townlands in the topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland.

Table 15-1 RMP / SMR sites located within c. 1.5km

SMR No.	Class	Townland	ITM
DU004-012001-	Barrow - unclassified	KITCHENSTOWN	715339, 759854
DU004-012002-	Barrow - unclassified	KITCHENSTOWN	715393, 759872
DU004-012003-	Barrow - bowl-barrow	KITCHENSTOWN	715393, 759871
DU004-012004-	Barrow - unclassified	KNOCKBRACK	715419, 759769
DU004-012005-	Barrow - ring-barrow	KNOCKBRACK	715394, 759779
DU004-012006-	Ceremonial enclosure	KNOCKBRACK	715381, 759481
DU004-012007-	Barrow - unclassified	KNOCKBRACK	715314, 759409
DU004-012008-	Ring-ditch	KNOCKBRACK	715332, 759428
DU004-012009-	Ring-ditch	KNOCKBRACK	715316, 759587
DU004-012010-	Ring-ditch	KNOCKBRACK	715183, 759416
DU004-012011-	Ring-ditch	KNOCKBRACK	715331, 759284
DU004-012012-	Enclosure	KNOCKBRACK	715352, 759436
DU004-015----	Ring-ditch	WALSHESTOWN	716081, 758573
DU004-016----	Ringfort - unclassified	BALRICKARD	716978, 759319
DU004-021----	Mound	HOLLYWOOD GREAT	715284, 757935
DU004-022----	Ritual site - holy well	HOLLYWOOD GREAT	714551, 757650
DU004-023001-	Church	HOLLYWOOD GREAT	715284, 757676
DU004-023002-	Graveyard	HOLLYWOOD GREAT	715293, 757670
DU004-024----	Ring-ditch	WALSHESTOWN	716761, 758109
DU004-025----	Enclosure	WALSHESTOWN	716858, 758093
DU004-026----	Enclosure	ROWANS LITTLE	717598, 758393
DU004-062----	Enclosure	NEVITT	717114, 757352
DU004-063----	Enclosure	NEVITT	717007, 757439
DU004-064----	Enclosure	RATH GREAT	714844, 759257
DU004-065----	Field system	RATH GREAT	714910, 759218
DU004-069----	Enclosure	WALSHESTOWN	717805, 757778
DU004-070----	Enclosure	WALSHESTOWN	717532, 757967
DU004-072----	Habitation site	NEVITT	717555, 757607
DU004-073----	Enclosure	NEVITT	717641, 757377
DU007-003----	Earthwork	PARNELSTOWN	716047, 756900
DU007-040----	Ecclesiastical site	NEVITT	717922, 756740
DU007-041----	Redundant record	JOHNSTOWN (Balrothery East By.)	717333, 756716
DU007-062----	Enclosure	JOHNSTOWN (Balrothery East By.)	717404, 756684
DU007-071----	Enclosure	JOHNSTOWN (Balrothery East By.)	717764, 756479

15.3.4 Cartographic Analysis

15.3.4.1 Down Survey Maps 1655

The mid-17th century Down Survey map shows the townlands within Hollywood parish, naming them as Hollywood Great and Little, with Kinoud named as 'Kunand' (with unusual accents added). North of Hollywood Great the land is denominated 'Unprofitable Mountaine'. The neighbouring townland of Tooman lies within 'Part of the Nethercross Barony' and reference to that barony map provides no further detail (the townland is not shown or named). No additional information can be gleaned from the parish map. The accompanying terrier names the proprietor of Hollywood Great as Nicholas Hollywood 'of Artaine', an Irish papist, and notes that 'on this part of the parish there is no improvement' (www.downsurvey.tcd.ie). The Civil Survey provides a little more detail, however, recording that 'There is upon ye premisses four tenemts wth their Backsides valued by ye Jury at seaven poundes also ye walles of ye parish Church' (Simington 1945). The forfeited landholding was valued at £140, with only 20 acres of profitable land and 120 acres of heath and mountain land (Ibid.) (Figure 15-2).



Figure 15-2 Down Survey map, 1655, Barony of Balrothery

15.3.4.2 Rocque's map of Dublin County, 1760

Rocque's map captures the undulating nature of this part of north county Dublin, detailing the natural height at Hollywood and again at 'The Nag' (Nags Head crossroads) to the west, rising to the 'Knock Brock Hills' (Knockbrack) to the north. The proposed development site can be roughly located using features depicted on the map (Figure 15-3), including the road layout, stream along the north, and the recorded church and graveyard, which is named as 'Church in ruins' (DU004-023). A distinct mound is shown on the opposite side of the road to the church, in the approximate location of the recorded mound (DU004-021). Small farmsteads dot the landscape, including several along the principal east-west road, one to the west of the church and two east of the proposed development site directly opposite each other. A linear settlement is depicted further along the road running north from the church and is named 'Stream Town'.

15.3.4.3 Ordnance Survey Maps

The first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) six-inch map (1843) (Figure 15-4) is the earliest accurate and detailed cartographic source for the study area. The proposed development site is located in a rural area that appears little changed since Rocque's 1760 map. The site is bounded to the south and west by public roads and to the north by a stream that separates Hollywood Great, Walshestown and Tooman townlands. The recorded church and graveyard ('Burial Ground') are shown and named on the map, with main access via a farm laneway to the west; this laneway continues a curving pathway

past the farm and may represent a relict section of an earlier road. A pathway is also shown leading south towards the church, connecting to the northeast corner of the burial ground, and also providing access to the quarry pit and lime kiln.

Several small farmsteads are depicted, two of which are also shown on Rocque's map (BH1 & BH2 on **Figure 15-5**, which are extant), as is the linear settlement, though this is not named on the OS map (BH4 & BH5 on **Figure 15-5** represent two small cottages that are also extant, albeit in ruin).

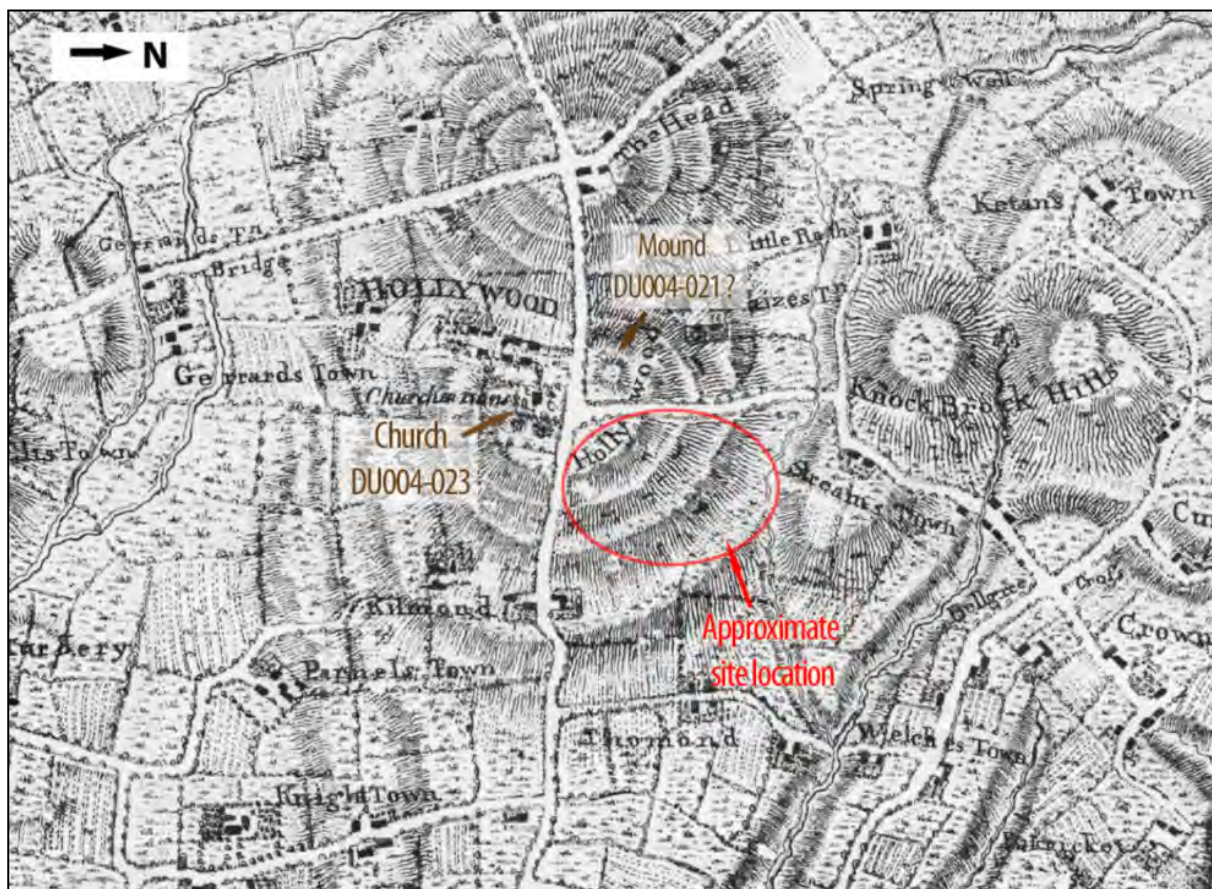
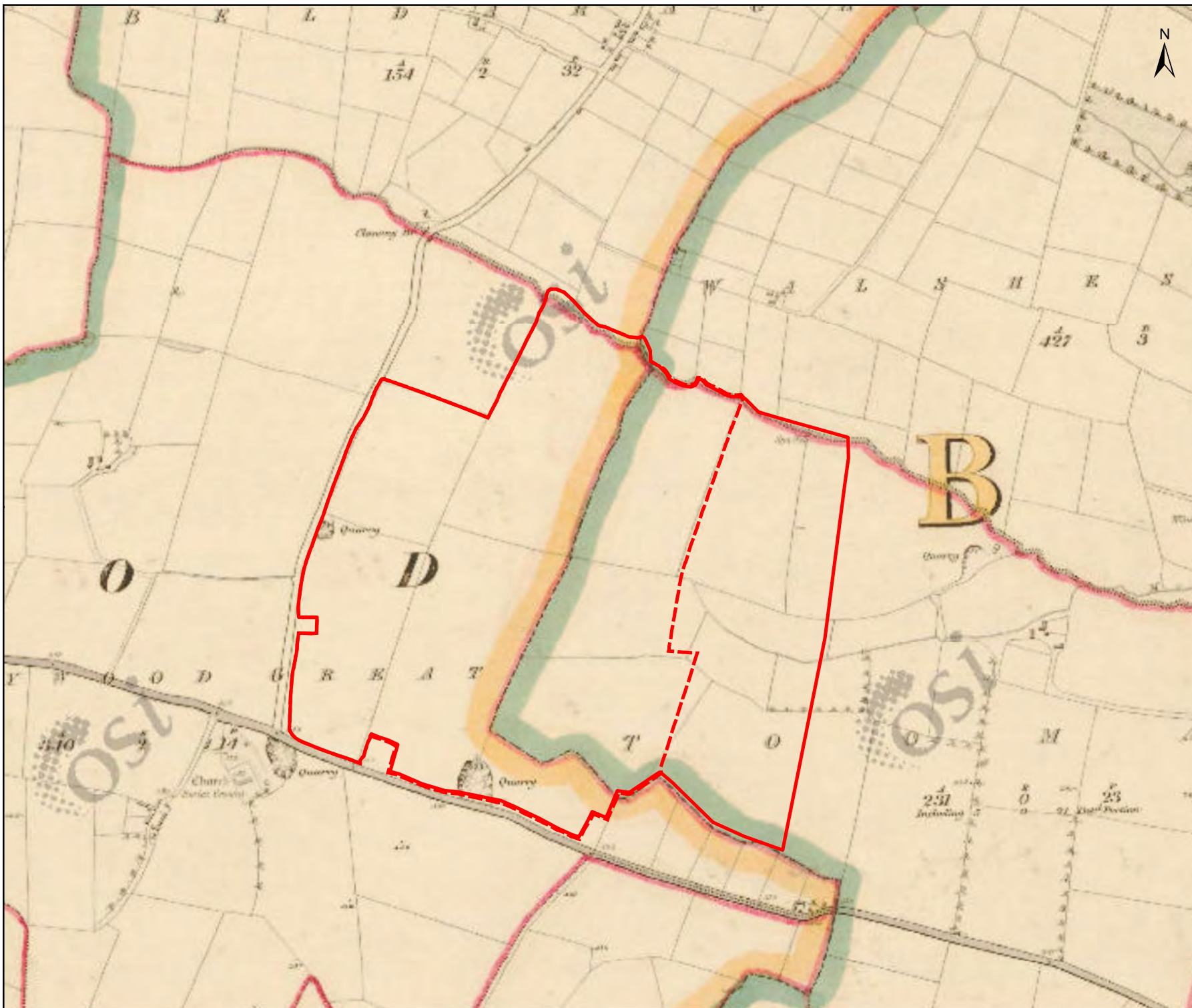


Figure 15-3 Rocque's map of Dublin County, 1760



There are no structures or properties depicted within the proposed development site on the first edition map, which is occupied by large agricultural fields. There are two quarry pits shown at the roadside, within the proposed development site boundaries, to the south and west. A third quarry pit and a lime kiln are located immediately opposite the site, to the northeast of the recorded graveyard. A fourth small quarry pit and associated lime kiln are depicted to the southwest of the site. A spa well is indicated at the stream, well outside of the site boundaries (**Figure 15-4**). The recorded mound (DU004-021) is not depicted.

The revised edition OS 25-inch map of 1906-09 shows no significant changes (**Figure 15-6**). A small property plot containing a roadside cottage is depicted at the southern boundary to the site (outside of the proposed development site, BH6). A deep drainage channel has been cut along one of the north-south internal field boundaries and several small ponds are depicted within the proposed development site. The recorded mound (DU004-021) is not depicted on this edition either, though it does appear on the revised six-inch edition map of 1935-38, on which it is marked 'Moat' in a font that is generally used to indicate archaeological monument or site of some antiquity (**Figure 15-7**).

This later edition map also shows the recorded church marked as 'in ruins' and indicates a significant contraction of the linear settlement, of which only a handful of structures are still depicted (including BH4 & BH5). The farmstead to the west of the church is named 'Hollywood Great' on this edition.



Legend

-  Waste Licence Boundary
-  Site Boundary



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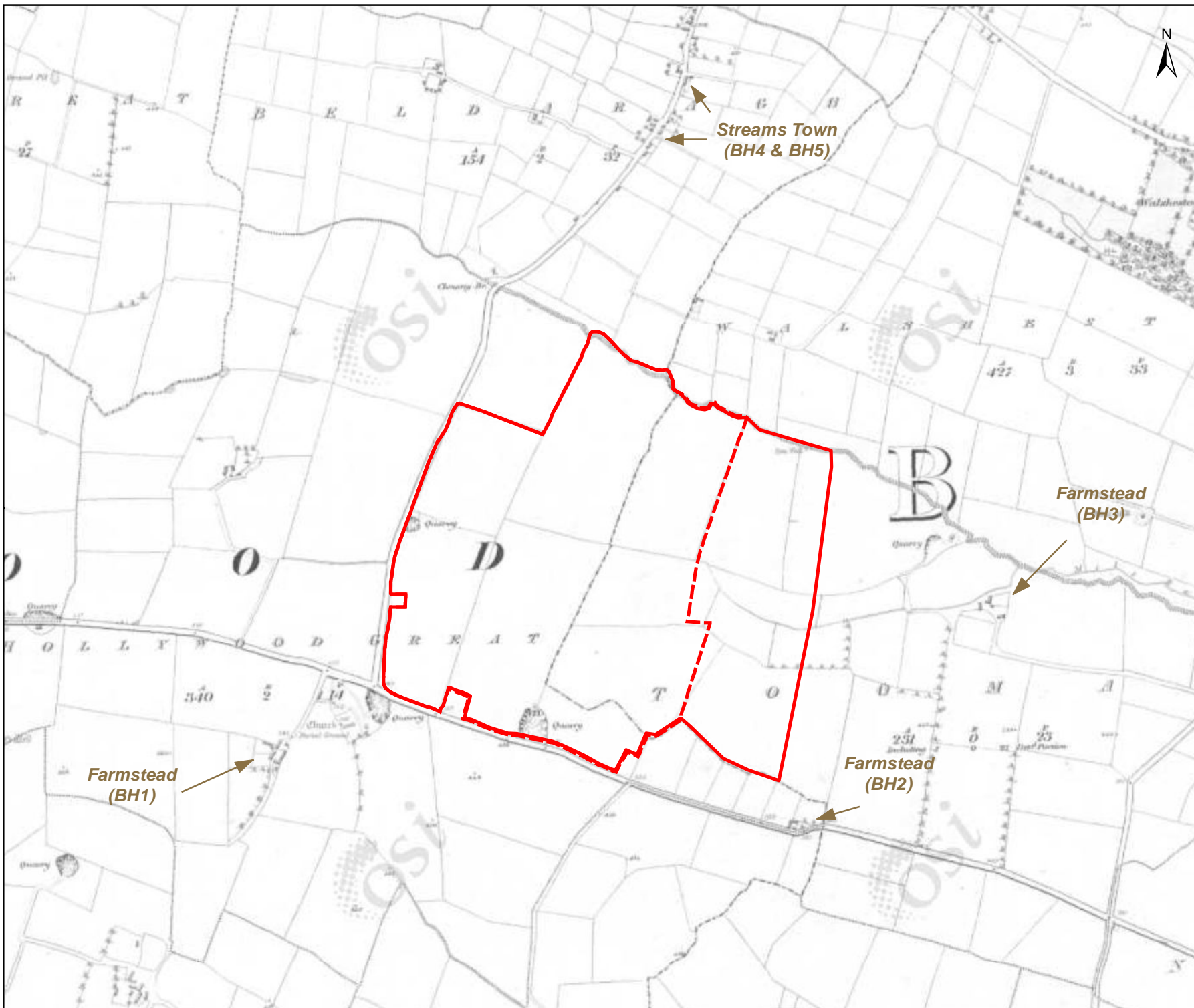
Title
Figure 15-4:
First edition
OS six-inch map, 1843

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 Dun Laoghaire, E Ireland@rpsgroup.com
 Co Dublin, Ireland. W rpsgroup.com/ireland

Issue Details

File Identifier: MDR1492A-RPS-00-XX-DR-Z-AG-0028		
Status: S0	Rev: P01	Model File Identifier:
Drawn: MV	Date: 19/09/2022	
Checked: SA	Scale: 1:8,000 @A4	
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Legend

- Waste Licence Boundary
- Site Boundary



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Figure 15-5:
First edition
OS six-inch map, 1843

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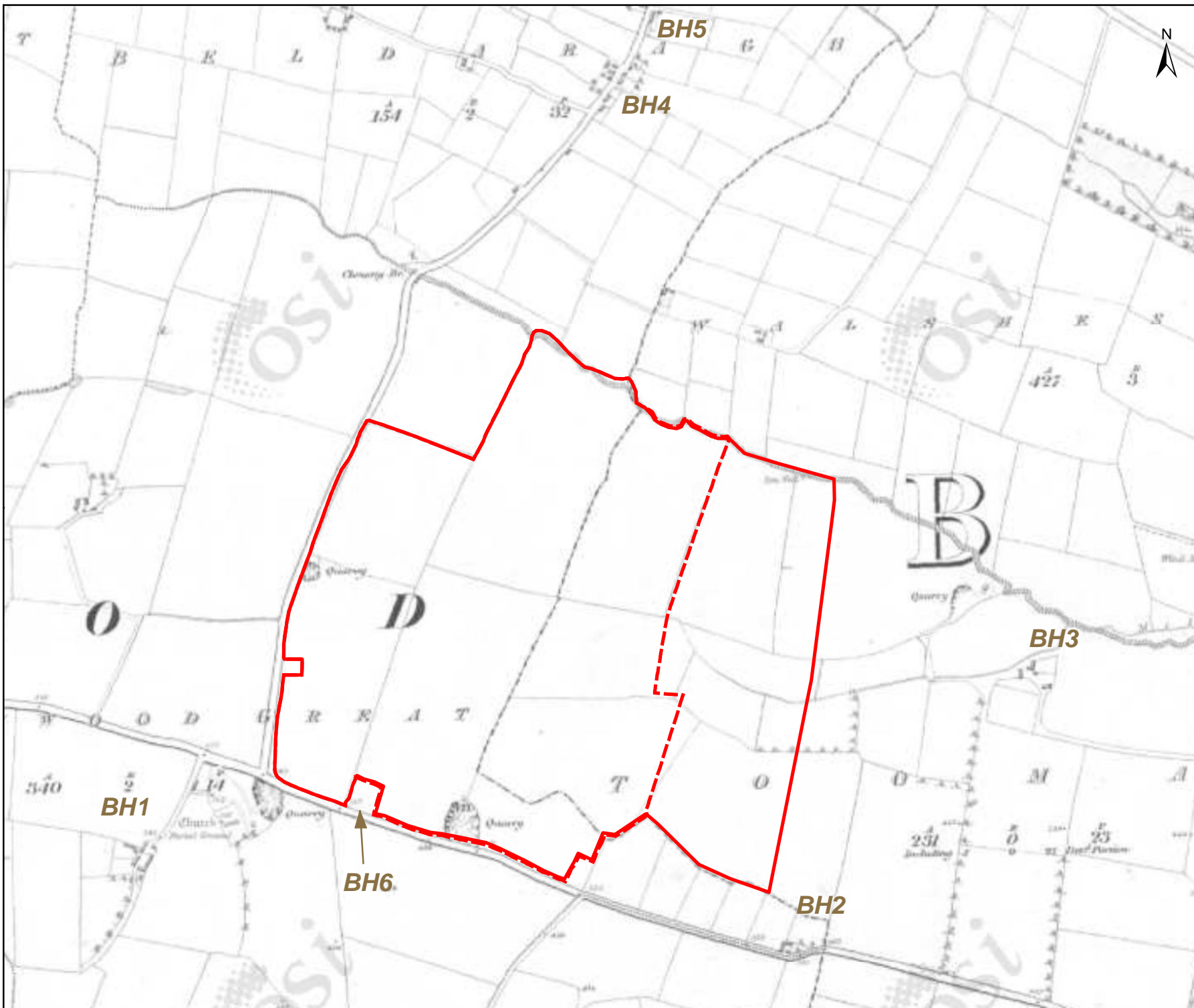
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Status:	Rev:	Model File Identifier:
S0	P01	

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Legend

- Waste Licence Boundary
- Site Boundary



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Title
Figure 15-6:
Revised Edition
OS 25-inch map, 1906-09

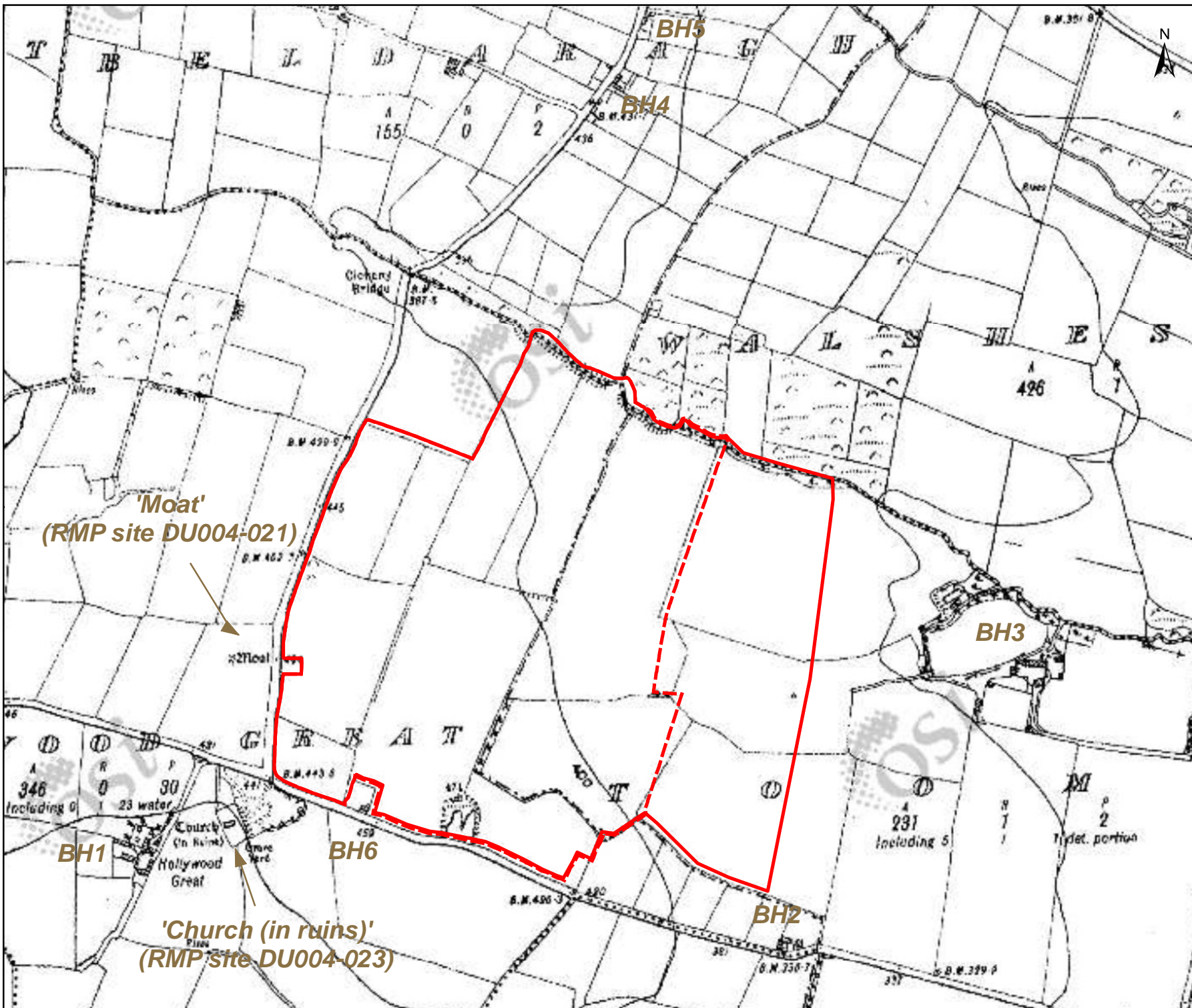
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Legend
 Waste Licence Boundary
 Site Boundary



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Title
 Figure 15-7:
 Revised Edition
 OS six-inch map, 1935-38

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15.3.4.4 Placename Evidence

The surveyors for the Ordnance Survey wrote down townland names in the 1830s and 1840s, when the entire country was mapped for the first time. The mapmakers, soldiers and antiquarians who collected the placenames and local history varied in their interests and abilities. While most placenames were anglicised or translated relatively accurately, some were corrupted virtually beyond recognition. Irish placenames can, therefore, be problematical and reliable translations and interpretations cannot always be guaranteed. Nonetheless, a variety of placenames, whether of Irish, Viking, Anglo-Norman, English, or in very rare cases, Anglo-Saxon origin, appears throughout Dublin. The appearance of the different languages is often a good indicator of the cultural heritage and, therefore, of the archaeological record of the area.

The names in this part of north County Dublin are derived from Irish, English and Viking sources. They are an invaluable source of information not only on the topography, land ownership, and land use within the landscape, but also on its history, the archaeological monuments and the folklore. Where a monument has been forgotten or destroyed, a placename may still refer to it, and may therefore indicate the possibility that remains may survive below the ground surface.

Hollywood (Great and Little) as a placename is first documented in c. 1400 (Holiwode) in the Pipe Rolls (www.logainm.ie). The *Calendar of Archbishop Alen's Register* associates the place with the church de Sancto Nemore in 1185 (presumably the medieval parish church still present in Hollywood Great; RMP DU004-012). Nicholas Hollywood is named as the proprietor of these lands in the Civil Survey and it is likely that it was an English family name that was subsequently given to the townland, replacing an original Irish placename.

Several of the townland names in the area are of Irish origin, with references to topographical features, as well as an archaeological monument. Tooman (part of) originates from the Irish *tuaman* (a diminutive of *tuam*), meaning a small tumulus (OS Name Book). Kinoud townland derives from either the Irish *Ceann Nuad*, meaning Nuad's headland / hill, or from *Coill Nuad* meaning Nuad's wood (the placename is spelled variously with a kin- or kil- prefix, e.g. Killmand on the Down Survey, Kilmond on Rocque's map, and variations of Kinoud in the documentary sources, such as the earliest – Kynaude – in 1421; OS Name Book). Beldaragh is another Irish placename, from *bel átha darach*, meaning mouth of the oak ford (OS Name Book).

Walshestown is also known as Ballybrannagh, reflecting the Irish word *Breathnach* meaning Welshman (Joyce, 1995), with the surname Walsh being a common link to the Anglo-Norman colonists from Wales. It is first recorded in *Calendar of Archbishop Alen's Register* in 1326 as 'le Walshulles', with variations of Walshestown (e.g. Walchilles in c. 1534 but Walsstowne, 1546-7, Welchtowne in 1655-9) appearing throughout the 16th and 17th centuries (www.logainm.ie).

The townland name of Nevitt is highly unusual. It is possible that the name derived from *neimheadh* (*nemed*) meaning a sacred or privileged person, place or thing – a sanctuary, a sacred grove, church land, glebe, name of an ancient chapel at Armagh' (Boyle 2005). The placename 'Nevitt' first appears in documentary sources in 1326 and continues to be listed in various forms throughout the succeeding centuries. In this context it is of interest to note two local field names in the townland – 'chapel bank and 'church park' – which have been passed down locally from generation to generation. The tradition of the name, 'chapel bank' is recorded locally elsewhere in north County Dublin, at a pre-Norman ecclesiastical site of St Mochuda's Church (DU008-028) at Burrow, north of Portrane. There is also a possibility, however, that the placename may instead originate from the personal name Nemed.

The rest of the placenames, Johnstown, Jordanstown (part of) and Knightstown are essentially English and were coined between the later medieval period and early modern periods taking their names from settlers of that time.

15.3.4.5 Townland Boundaries

Townlands are land divisions that form a unique feature in the Irish landscape. Their origins are undoubtedly of great antiquity, most certainly pre-Anglo-Norman, and they existed well before the establishment of parishes or counties. Townlands can take the form of natural boundaries, such as rivers or routeways, as well as artificially constructed earthen banks and ditch divisions. They are predominantly formed by well-built boundaries that demarcate the townland and are usually distinguishable from standard field-division boundaries. Townland boundaries recorded by the 19th century Ordnance Survey may be aligned on older land divisions that date to early historic times and

may physically overlie archaeological evidence for such early forms of land division. For this reason they are considered areas of archaeological potential.

The townland boundary running north / south between Hollywood Great and Tooman has already been removed by quarrying activity within the proposed development site. One portion of the boundary remains, along the northern boundary of a small pasture field in the southeastern corner of the site. It comprises a substantial v-shaped dry ditch with low banks, overgrown with vegetation and lined with mature trees.

The townland boundary between Tooman and Walshestown is formed by a stream and runs along the northern boundary to the existing landfill site. It will not be affected by the proposed works.

15.3.4.6 Previous Archaeological Investigations

There have been no previous archaeological investigations within the proposed development site.

Archaeological investigations in advance of the proposed Fingal Landfill site in the townlands of Nevitt, Johnstown and Walshestown to the east included a programme of geophysical survey and archaeological testing (Licence Nos 05R062 & 05E1063). The investigations identified several new sites, as well as confirming the presence of cropmark enclosures previously observed on aerial photographs (located between c. 800m and 1.5km from the proposed development site). The majority of the sites are enclosures (e.g. DU004-062 & -063, DU007-062 & -071). A habitation site in Nevitt (DU004-072) was first identified by geophysical survey as rectilinear anomalies, with subsequent testing confirming the presence of a rectilinear enclosure; domestic waste (such as animal bone) found in the trenches suggests that this was a settlement site (no datable material was recovered; Lohan 2006). All of the sites have been added to the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and are scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP).

An ecclesiastical site was also identified in Nevitt townland by the geophysical survey (DU007-040), which revealed part of a large multi-phase multi-ditched enclosure with radials and external ancillary activity. The placename 'Nevitt' has been in use since the 14th century, possibly deriving from the Irish word *neimhead* (in Old Irish *nemed*) meaning a sanctuary site (Lohan 2006). More precise placename evidence in the centre of this townland, where field names record 'chapel bank' and 'church park', is also suggestive of an ecclesiastical site once having been located here.

15.3.5 Aerial Photography

The sequence of development from a relatively small quarry in 1995 to the present site layout can be seen in aerial imagery. In 1995, there was an area of quarrying along the western side of the present site, which had extended to the northeast by 2000 and to the east and south by 2005 (**Figure 15-8**), and into its present extent by 2008 (**Figure 15-9**). No features of archaeological interest are evident within the proposed development site. Aerial photography showing proposed development site in 2013 and in 2021 is displayed in **Figure 15-10**.



Figure 15-8 Aerial photography (OSi) showing proposed development site in 1995 (left) and 2005 (right)



Figure 15-9 Aerial photography (Google Earth) showing proposed development site in 2008



Figure 15-10 Aerial photography (OSi Digital Globe) showing proposed development site in 2013 (left) and in 2021 (Google Maps, right)

15.3.6 Architectural Heritage

15.3.6.1 General

The landscape of north County Dublin has a rich and varied heritage of historic buildings ranging from estate houses to more modest vernacular architecture. The area is noted for its tillage and relative prosperity and stability throughout historic times.

There are many rural buildings in the county that have served varied purposes, including domestic, agricultural, educational, religious and industrial. In particular, the expansions of agriculture and population in the late 18th and early 19th centuries led to the construction of the familiar 'cottage' in farmyards and along roadsides throughout the countryside (McCullough & Mulvin 1987). The more substantial two-storey houses visible in the country are often simply elaborations of basic vernacular patterns; the majority developed in the 19th century as the dwellings of strong farmers or successful traders.

North County Dublin is particularly noted for its large number of clay houses, which are a step up from sod-built houses. Mud or marly clay is a traditional building material in the area and these clay buildings survive best in warm dry areas. Some buildings have walls constructed of clay over stone. Stone foundations were usually nine inches deep and another nine inches above the ground. Walls were built in layers sometimes using boards or shutters, and chimneys were constructed on mud cross walls. The traditional north County Dublin house has a roof of oaten thatch, the hip ends of which are swept in a distinctive curve. Surviving houses are now largely roofed with corrugated iron, slates or tiles. The visual impact of these buildings, or their associated outhouses in many cases, is often reinforced by the custom of whitewashing the walls (Aalen *et al* 1997).

Farmsteads in Fingal have many different layouts – most common is the courtyard farm where the farmhouse forms one side of a rectangular enclosure and one or more buildings form the others. In a second type the outbuildings are built onto the house in a linear fashion. A third is the parallel farmstead with house and outbuildings located opposite each other across a narrow yard or street. Outbuildings typically comprise one or more spaces or units, each with its own entrance and often closed by a half-door. They are frequently similar to, though of rougher construction than dwelling houses. Windows are scarce except for narrow slit openings splaying inwards to maximise the light. The most typical function of traditional farm buildings were as byres, stables, barns and stores. Nowadays most old outhouses are likely to be used for storage.

Examples of such properties can be seen in the study area (though none within the proposed development site itself), including the farmstead to the southwest of the church, which is still in active

use (BH1). In addition, two small clay houses survive along the roadside to the north of the site (BH4 & BH5, c. 420m and c. 525m respectively). Both are disused and in a state of dereliction.

The rural countryside is also full of secondary buildings or structures that would have been necessary and important for the daily workings of rural life. They include bridges, mills, schoolhouses, dispensaries, railway stations, creameries and forges or smithy's, typically of 18th and 19th century date. Perhaps more alluring, however, is the legacy of the stone manor house, or what became known in Ireland as the 'big house.' Big houses were constructed by planter families in north County Dublin, as elsewhere in the country, roughly between the years 1670 and 1850, and they are often found near to or on the sites of older ruined castles or tower houses, churches or defunct administrative centres. Big Houses were also often situated within embellished and ornamented demesne land ringed by high walls (McCullough & Mulvin, 1987). Many throughout the county are now in ruin; in many other cases, demesne woodland remains as a vestigial element in landscapes where all trace of the original house, its gate lodges and follies have vanished.

There are no demesnes or designed landscapes within the study area. Instead, the land within the study area was developed over time into a series of farms. Walshestown House, which is depicted on the first edition OS map, was probably a small country house or perhaps a prosperous farm-house, with outhouses, an orchard and walled kitchen garden (it no longer exists, with the site now a modern farm yard, almost 1km northeast); it is the only such property in the study area.

The industrial heritage of the county is represented by a number of lime kilns and examples are depicted on the first edition OS six-inch map at a quarry pit next to the church in Hollywood Great (the site is now densely overgrown) and at a second quarry pit in Tooman, to the east of the proposed development site. None are shown within the proposed development site. Lime kilns are usually square stone structures built into the side of a hill and next to the quarry from which the raw material for producing lime was extracted. They have a cylindrical brick-lined flue into which turf and crushed limestone were loaded in alternate layers from above, and each kiln has a well-built stone arched recess to the front.

15.3.6.2 Record of Protected Structures

Both the nearby church and graveyard and the mound, which are recorded archaeological monuments (RMP sites DU004-023 & DU004-021), are also listed in the Record of Protected Structures for Fingal County (RPS 0161 & 0162). These sites and their settings are described in **Section 15.3**. There are no other protected structures located within c. 1.5km of the proposed development site.

15.3.6.3 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)

There are no NIAH sites located within c. 1.5km of the proposed development site.

15.3.6.4 Undesignated Sites

There are no undesignated sites located within the proposed development site.

Five undesignated sites of built heritage interest were identified within c. 500m of the proposed development site (BH1, BH2, BH4 – BH6) and these sites were viewed from the public roads.

Only one of these sites is located in close proximity to the proposed development site, BH6, which occupies its own roadside plot on the local road which bounds the south of the site. The property is separate from the existing landfill site and is excluded from the site boundary. The late 19th century cottage is separated from the site by mature tree and hedge boundaries. On the opposite side of the road is an extensive site containing modern farm buildings and a distribution centre for Ecopipe. The setting of the house is immediate and contained, with the cottage facing onto the road and the original property plot boundaries enclosing it to the northwest, northeast and southeast. It will not be affected by the proposed development.

A sixth site (BH3) was identified using historic mapping (**Figure 15-5**) and aerial imagery, but the continued survival of any 19th century buildings on the site could not be confirmed.

15.3.6.5 Results of Site Visit

The site was visited on 15th November 2018 in dull but dry conditions. It is bounded to the south and west by public roads, to the north by a stream along the Hollywood Great / Beldarragh / Walshestown townland boundary. The majority of the site is a vast disused quarry pit, now in use as a landfill site by the applicant (**Plate 15-1**). There has also been considerable disturbance along the eastern side, where extracted materials have been variously deposited, stockpiled and levelled out over the lifetime of the quarry.



Plate 15-1 View of proposed development site, facing north

The only undisturbed parts of the site are two small pasture fields that survive intact along the southern boundary (**Plate 15-2**). As with much of the land in the region, these fields have been under crop in recent years (**Figure 15-10**) and both have a level surface characteristic of former ploughland. The land rises very gently from the road to a roughly east-west broad ridge running through the fields, before falling gently down to the Hollywood Great and Tooman townland boundary along the northern boundary. The townland boundary comprises a substantial v-shaped dry ditch with low banks, overgrown with vegetation and lined with mature trees. The sinuous nature of the townland boundary line suggests it may once have carried a watercourse. The quarry pit depicted on the historic OS mapping at the southern boundary of the site (between the two fields) is now a partly water-filled and marshy area, enclosed by steep banks. No features of archaeological or cultural heritage interest were identified within the site.



Plate 15-2 View west / northwest across eastern pasture field

The recorded mound is located in a large arable field to the west of the existing site entrance. It is well-screened from the road (and the existing entrance) by the hedgerow field boundary. The mound is on an area of high ground within the townland and has excellent views southwards. A small tree sits atop the low mound (**Plate 15-3**).



Plate 15-3 View southwest towards recorded mound (DU004-021) from roadside

The recorded church and graveyard to the southwest of the site (DU004-012) is accessed off the public road via a gated entrance. A concrete-surfaced pathway leads steeply down to the church (**Plate 15-4**). Views from the remains of the church are impressive, looking out over the plains to the south (**Plate 15-5**). The situation, at the base of a steep slope, lends a sense of seclusion to the church and graveyard. There is no intervisibility between the church site and the proposed development site to the north, which is well screened by the topography and existing hedgerow and trees along the field boundaries and roads.



Plate 15-4 Entrance to church and graveyard (DU004-023)



Plate 15-5 View southwards from church and graveyard (DU004-023)

Five properties that are depicted on the historic mapping still survive within the study area, none of which are protected structures or NIAH sites (undesigned sites BH1, BH2, BH4 – BH6 - **Figure 15-11**). The sites were viewed from the public road where possible. Current aerial imagery would suggest that a sixth property (BH3) shown on the revised 25-inch map of 1906-09 also survives, but as it was not visible from the public road, it could not be confirmed as extant (it lies c. 435m east of the site;). With the exception of BH6, none of the properties are located in close proximity to the proposed development.

Two small farmsteads depicted on Rocque's 1760 map are still in use (BH1 & BH2, c. 215m southwest and c. 325m southeast of the proposed development site respectively - **Figure 15-11**). BH1 is situated down a private access lane and views from the roadside indicate that some of the older farm buildings may survive. It is set down slope of the public road and will not be affected by the proposed development.



Plate 15-6 Farmstead BH1 viewed from the public road

At BH2, two small stone-built outbuildings in the northern range of the farmyard survive, though the western range is no longer present. Both structures have been renovated in recent years (**Plate 15-7**). The westernmost structure has had its lime wash removed, leaving the rubble-stone and brick courses exposed to the elements, while both have suffered the insertion of new uPVC windows / doors. A half-storey was added to the easternmost structure at some time in the past (as evidenced by the larger, more regular blocks used **Plate 15-7**) with a corrugated barrel roof. The buildings occupy the front section of a large modern farm yard with a bungalow to the east. A late 20th century business premises (Ridge Well House) is located immediately west. The structures, of possible 18th or early 19th century date, will not be affected by the proposed development.

Two small clay-built vernacular structures were identified at the north end of the study area (BH4 & BH5), along the narrow local road that leads northwards to Naul village. These probable 18th century buildings are all that survive of the former 'Stream Town' linear settlement depicted on Rocque's map of 1760. Both are single-storey structures, with a clay over stone construction, occupying roadside plots. The buildings are in an advanced state of ruin. In BH5, this is particularly evident in the bulging porch support, which is slumping and coming away from the building. These are located c. 420m and c. 520m north of the proposed development site and will not be affected by the proposed development.

15.3.7 Cultural and Industrial Heritage

No undesignated sites of cultural or industrial heritage interest were identified during the course of this assessment.



Plate 15-7 Farmstead BH2: Vernacular structures on site visit (above and middle) and in 2010 (top; Google image)



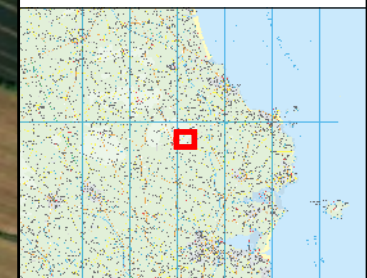
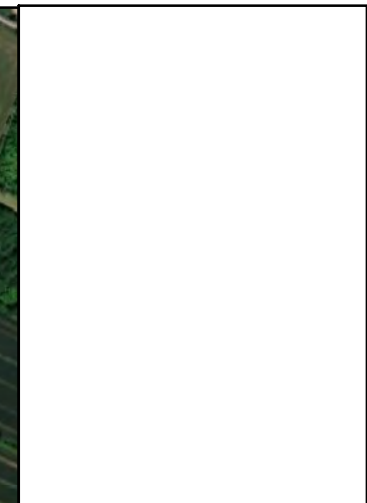
Plate 15-8 Vernacular structure BH4 on day of site visit



Plate 15-9 Vernacular structure BH5



Plate 15-10 Vernacular structure BH4, close-up of porch



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Title
Figure 15-11:
Aerial photograph
showing location
of cultural heritage sites

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Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

15.4 Impact Assessment

15.4.1 'Do-Nothing' Impact

There would be no potential to impact on buried archaeological features. The area would remain in its present state.

15.4.2 Construction Phase

15.4.2.1 RMP / SMR sites

There will be no negative impacts on the recorded church and graveyard (RMP DU004-023), nor on the recorded mound (RMP DU004-021). Neither is negatively affected by the existing site operations. Both are well-screened from the existing site and will not be impacted by the proposed minimal construction works at the site.

15.4.2.2 General Archaeological Potential

The existing site is located within an area of general archaeological potential. This has been demonstrated by the archaeological investigations undertaken further east in Nevitt, Walshestown and Johnstown, while the presence of the significant burial complex on Knockbrack Hill to the north speaks to the importance of this landscape from the Bronze Age onwards. Although this potential has been negated in the majority of the site through extensive quarrying activity, two small pasture (former arable) fields at the southern boundary of the site have remained intact. Greenfield areas are considered to have an inherent archaeological potential, with agricultural practices tending to obscure surviving subsurface archaeology (e.g. where ploughing activity has removed surface traces of a monument).

However, the proposed development is entirely situated within a former quarry and no greenfield development is proposed to accommodate the development. As such, there is negligible potential for impacts to archaeological features.

15.4.2.3 Architectural and Cultural Heritage

No potential negative impacts were identified in relation to architectural heritage (no cultural or industrial heritage sites were identified). The proposed site boundary follows that of the existing IMS lands or otherwise lies within it (on the east side).

The late 19th century cottage that is located immediately outside the site's southern boundary is not a protected structure nor is it listed on the NIAH. It is not physically impacted by the operating waste site. The property is well screened both from the existing landfill site to the rear and from the new site entrance almost 200m east along the road.

In terms of the wider setting, the ultimate restoration and reinstatement of the former quarry will be an improvement over the existing situation.

15.4.3 Operational Phase

The operational phase of the development will have no impact on the cultural heritage environment of the area, as it is anticipated that any impact to archaeological heritage features would have been encountered at the site preparation stage and resolved prior to the proposed development.

15.5 Mitigation Measures

15.5.1 Construction Phase

No remedial or reductive measures are required for the operational phase of this development.

15.5.2 Operational Phase

No remedial or reductive measures are required for the operational phase of this development.

15.6 Residual Impact

No residual impacts were identified in relation to cultural heritage.

15.7 Monitoring

No monitoring is proposed for cultural heritage.

15.8 References

- 1 Adams, C. (1996) 'Hibernia Romana: Ireland and the Roman Empire'. *History Ireland*, 4 no. 2, 21-5.
- 2 Archer Heritage Planning (2010) 'Assessing Fingal's Archaeological Resource'. Fingal County Council. Available at <http://www.fingal.ie/media/Assessing%20Fingals%20Archaeological%20Resource.pdf> (Accessed 27/11/17)
- 3 Bateson, J. D. (1973) 'Roman Material in Ireland: A Critical Re-appraisal'. *Proc. Roy. Ir. Academy*, 73 C, 21-97.
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www.excavations.ie

www.map.geohive.ie (OSi historic maps)

www.heritagemaps.ie