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INTRODUCTION

Background

- 12.1 Consulting Ireland on behalf of Kilsaran Concrete Unlimited Company, addresses the impacts on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage of the application site in Halverstown townland, Co. Kildare and the surrounding area of a development proposal to
- increase the total permitted intake of soil and stone and broken rock to its existing soil recovery facility at Halverstown, Kilcullen, Co. Kildare, from 1.2 million tonnes to 2.06million tonnes and
 - extend the life of the existing facility by 3 years (to December 2029) in order to accommodate the additional soil and stone intake.
- 12.2 The existing backfilling / recovery activities at the application site are already permitted by way of a planning permission granted by Kildare County Council on the 4th of December 2018 (Planning Ref. 18/453). This permission limits the annual soil importation rate to a maximum of 300,000 tonnes per annum over an 8-year period (up to December 2026). The current activities are also licenced by way of an EPA waste licence (Ref W0300-01).
- 12.3 In view of recent policy changes around the circular economy which seek to promote avoidance and prevention of waste, re-purposing of waste as a resource and re-use of materials, the additional soil and stone (and broken rock) intake to the facility will comprise a mix of materials managed as both waste (as heretofore) and as non-waste (by-product).
- 12.4 The additional soil intake capacity at the application site will be provided by:
- Increasing the overall height of filling by 1m on the southern side of the access road and steepening side slopes to 1v : 6h;
 - Creating a 3m high, 20m wide screening berm along the northern side of the access road and steepening side slopes to the site boundary to 1v : 4v;
 - Making allowance for fact that the density of imported soil when placed in situ is, in reality, approximately 20% greater than had previously been assumed for planning purposes (1.8t/m³ vs 1.5t/m³).
- 12.5 The proposed development is described in detail in Chapters 1 and 2 of this EIAR.

Methodology

- 12.6 The study presented in this EIAR Chapter is an assessment of the known or potential cultural heritage resource within a specified area around the application site and includes 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.
- 12.7 It comprises a collation of existing written and graphic information to identify the likely context, character, significance and sensitivity of the known or potential cultural heritage, archaeological and structural resource using an appropriate methodology (EPA 2002, 2003 and 2022). The criteria and definitions for describing effects (as presented herein) are drawn from the 2022 EPA Guidelines. The study also complies with the requirements of the EIA Directive 2014/52/EU.
- 12.8 This study involved the detailed investigation of the archaeological and historical background of the application 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 / documentary sources.

- 12.9 Pre-development field inspections of the area were carried out on the 9 May 2016 and 5 February 2018 to identify and assess any known archaeological sites and previously unrecorded features and portable finds within the Applicant's landholding area.
- 12.10 An impact assessment and mitigation strategy has 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.
- 12.11 The application site is located in the centre of County Kildare, approximately 3.5km south-west of Kilcullen and approximately 700m west of the existing M9 motorway, in the townland of Halverstown. It is mapped on OS six-inch sheet No. KE-28.
- 12.12 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 site is shown in red.

Contributors / Author(s)

- 12.13 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

- 12.14 No difficulties were encountered during the desk-based study, field survey or in the preparation of this report.

REGULATORY BACKGROUND

- 12.15 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

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

Planning Policy and Development Control

- 12.17 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

- 12.18 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.
- 12.19 The Council's 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.

Archaeology Resource

- 12.20 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

12.21 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

- 12.22 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

- 12.23 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

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

Baseline Study Methodology

- 12.25 Research has been undertaken in two phases. The first phase comprised a paper survey of all available archaeological, historical and cartographic sources. The second phase involved a field inspection and archaeological assessment of the proposed development area.

Desk-Based Study

- 12.26 This work principally comprises a document search. The following sources were examined and a list of sites and areas of archaeological potential compiled:
- Record of Monuments and Places Co. Kildare
 - The Sites and Monuments Record
 - Available aerial photography
 - Cartographic and written sources relating to the study area
 - Kildare County Development Plan 2023-2029
 - The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

The Record of Monuments and Places

- 12.27 The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) was established under Section 12 (1) of the 1994 National Monuments (Amendment) Act. Legislation provides that the Minister shall establish and maintain a record of monuments and of places where the Minister believes there are monuments. The record comprises 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. Available information on these sites is provided in Appendix 12-A.

Cartographic Sources

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

The County Development Plan

- 12.29 This notes structures listed for preservation.

Field Inspection

- 12.30 As noted above, a field inspection was previously carried out to determine the location, extent and ascertain the significance of any archaeological sites and to identify any previously unrecorded or suspected sites and portable finds.

RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT AND LANDSCAPE

The Landscape

- 12.31 The application site is located in central Co. Kildare, south-west of Kilcullen, just to the west of the NM9 Motorway, in the townland of Halverstown, located on OS six-inch sheet No. KE-28.
- 12.32 The site is located in flat to undulating lowland. The soils of the area are generally grey brown podzolics with brown earths, gleys and basin peat and the parent material is identified as limestone morainic gravels and sands (Gardiner and Radford 1980).

The Prehistoric Period

- 12.33 There is evidence for Bronze Age activity in the study area in Halverstown townland. to the north-west of application site, where three crouched burials, one associated with a bowl food vessel, were found during quarrying in 1939 (Price 1938; KD028-054). To the south of the application site, a stone cist containing three cremated individuals was found during quarrying in 1938 (Raftery 1940; KD028-055). Four more inhumation burials found in Kilgowan townland to the south-east of the application site in 1984 have not been dated and could be of Bronze Age or later date. Burnt mounds in Kilgowan (E004387 and E004390) and Old Kilcullen townlands (E002887) and pits found in Kilgowan townland (E004389), to the east and north-east of the application site, date generally to the prehistoric period.

The Early Medieval Period

- 12.34 In the Early Medieval period the study area was situated in the kingdom of Iarthar Liphí which was ruled by the Uí Muiredaig sept (MacCotter 2008, 178-9). In the Early Medieval period settlement is often indicated by the presence of enclosed farmsteads known as Ringforts which are sometimes associated with underground chambers known as souterrains. A souterrain was identified in Halverstown to the east of the application site in 2011 and the placename 'raheen' may indicate a levelled ringfort in Kilgowan, a townland to the south of the application site. Two cropmark enclosures SMR KD032-081 and SMR KD032-082 have been identified in this location.
- 12.35 Following the conquest of Leinster by the Anglo-Normans after 1176 Walter de Ridelisford was granted the lands of the Uí Muiredaig known as O Morethi by the Lord of Leinster and he parcelled these lands out to a number of sub lords (Orpen 1911-20 I, 386).

The Post-Medieval Period

- 12.36 In 1641 Halverstown was held by Sir William Parsons and he retained it in 1670 (downsurvey.tcd.ie). Halverstown came into the hands of the Purcell family in the eighteenth century and in the nineteenth century Peter Purcell, a founder of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, who ran a stage coach company and became Chairman of the Dublin and Cashel Railway Company in 1844, lived at Halverstown House which has been demolished (Smyth 1847, 353-4).

Buildings

Protected Structures

- 12.37 The Kildare County Development Plan 2023-29 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 site or within the study area (see Figure 12-1 and below).

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

- 12.38 The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) which is maintained by the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DCHG) was examined as part of the baseline study for this EIAR Chapter. The review established that there are no structures within the application site listed in the NIAH, nor are any structures identified in the wider study area.

Field Inspection

- 12.39 On 5 February 2018, prior to commencement of existing permitted large-scale backfilling and recovery activities, fieldwork was carried out to identify any additional upstanding non-designated structures in the vicinity of the proposed extension area. This involved assessing all upstanding structures that are marked on the 1911 edition of the six-inch Ordnance Survey mapping within 100m of the application site (see Figure 12-1 and below). There is one structure in the vicinity of the application site. This structure is situated on the R448 Regional Road, approximately 44m south of the site entrance and 10m east of the existing / proposed future development and will not be impacted by the proposed development.

Table 12-1
Details of Non-Protected Structure in Vicinity of Application Site

No.	Description
Structure type	School House converted to house
Townland	Halverstown
Designation	None
Data source	1939-40 edition of the six-inch Ordnance Survey mapping
Perceived Significance:	None
Type of impact:	None
Significance and quality of impact	None
Description	Marked on OS 1 st edition map as Halverstown National School. Detached five bay single-storey former early nineteenth century school. With central three-bay projecting gabled entranceway and two square-headed openings either side with brick relieving arches and replacement uPVC windows. Render has been removed from the front to expose stonework. Tiled gabled roof with three brick chimneys.
Photos:	See Plate 12-1

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Recorded Monuments

- 12.40 Examination of the Record of Monuments and Places indicates that the application site intrudes into the zones of notification of two Recorded Monuments that no longer exist. KD028-054 was the site of three crouched inhumation burials found and removed during quarrying in 1939, and KD028-055 was the site of a Bronze Age cist burial found and removed during quarrying in 1938 (see Fig. 12.1 and Appendix 12-A).
- 12.41 The application site was previously in use as a sand and gravel pit. The existing soil backfilling and recovery facility (and proposed extension thereto) is located within the void created by previous sand and gravel extraction. Prior inspection of the part of the zones of notification of the sites of KD028-054 and KD028-055 within the application site indicated that these areas had been quarried to subsoil levels (see Para 12.52 & Plate 12-6). There will therefore be no direct or indirect impact on the site of KD028-054 or KD028-055 arising from the proposed development.
- 12.42 The remaining Recorded Monuments in the study area are considered to be too far distant to be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposed development.

Sites and Monuments Record

- 12.43 Examination of the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) which is maintained by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage was inspected on the 18th of August 2023 and indicated that there is one SMR located within the application site, identified as SMR KD028-089 -- Halverstown Enclosure, and described as *Cropmark of oval-shaped enclosure (approx. dims. 30m x 40m) visible on Google Earth aerial photograph taken 28/06/2018. Outlined as an oval-shaped earthwork on the revised OS 6-inch map.*

This feature is indicated on the OS 25-inch 1st edition map and the 1911 6-inch map with a line rather than hachures, suggesting it is not an enclosure. It was not visible at ground level during the site visit in February 2018. It appears to be a levelled pond. The field has been backfilled with soil, as permitted under Planning Ref 18/453 and the feature is now buried.

Cartographic Sources

- 12.44 The Ordnance Survey 1st and 3rd Edition six-inch maps and the 1st Edition 25-inch maps of the area were examined. This analysis did not indicate any previously unrecorded archaeological sites or cultural heritage material in the application site or vicinity.

Aerial Imagery

- 12.45 The Ordnance Survey 1995, 2000 and 2005 aerial imagery as well as Google Earth imagery from 2003, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2013, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022 and Bing imagery were examined for evidence of any additional cultural heritage sites within the application site. An oval cropmark that appears in the field in the north-eastern part of the application site is visible on the OSI 1995 and 2005 photography and the Bing imagery. This feature is indicated on the 1st Edition 25-inch map and the 1939-40 six-inch map as a water pond. This feature has been included in the SMR as KD028-089.

Place name Evidence

- 12.46 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 place names were researched in the Placenames Database of Ireland at Logainm.ie.

Table 12-2
Place Name Evidence

TOWNLAND	INTERPRETATION
Baronsland	Thae Land of the Baron
Calverstown	Town of the Calfe family
Cartersbog	Bog belonging to the Carter family
Glebe South	Church lands
Halverstown	The town of Halver family
Kilgowan	The smith's wood
Killinane	St. Finan's church
Old Kilcullen	Church of Cullen
Yellowbogcommon	Yellow bogland

- 12.47 The placenames do not indicate any additional heritage sites within the study area. The church at Old Kilcullen is outside the study area and there is no church known at Killinane.

Other Sources

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

Archaeological investigations

- 12.49 Examination of the Excavations Bulletin at Excavations.ie indicated that there have been eight archaeological investigations carried out in the study area which have uncovered prehistoric and medieval pits, bunt mounds, a souterrain, limekiln and post-medieval ditches. The summaries are presented below (refer to Figure 12.1)

HALVERSTOWN / KILGOWAN Burnt mounds, medieval pits, ditches E4373; A058

Testing was undertaken within the footprint of the proposed M9 Kilcullen Service Area in the townlands of Halverstown and Kilgowan. The assessment was undertaken on behalf of the National Roads Authority and took place between 30 May and 3 June 2011.

A total of 8,304 linear metres were excavated within the footprint of the proposed service area. Six archaeological sites were discovered during the course of the works (Kilgowan 1-5 and Halverstown 1).

Halverstown 1 consisted of a series of pits and linear features, a heavy charcoal staining and evidence of in situ burning. Kilgowan 1 comprised a subcircular burnt mound measuring 17.4m east-west by 16.8m. Kilgowan 2 consisted of a series of pits and linear features containing medieval pottery identified on top of a gravel/sand ridge. Kilgowan 3 consisted of two east-west-aligned linear ditches running across a gravel ridge. Medieval pottery sherds were recovered from the fills of one of the ditches. Kilgowan 4 consisted of

five isolated small pits, a possible post-hole and a small pit/post-hole located across one field. One of the pits contains small sherds of prehistoric pottery. Kilgowan 5 consisted of a subcircular burnt mound.

These sites were excavated by Tim Coughlan between July and October 2011 (below, Nos 360 and 362–6; E4385; E4390).

Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, 120b Greenpark Road, Bray, Co. Wicklow

HALVERSTOWN 1 Souterrain and associated features E004385 (refer to Figure 12.1)

Halverstown 1 was discovered during testing undertaken by James Kyle (above, E4373) within the footprint of the M9 Kilcullen Service Area in May and June 2011. The site was excavated on behalf of the National Roads Authority in July 2011.

Halverstown 1 comprised the remains of an earth-cut souterrain consisting of an entrance passage/creep and a main chamber area that was probably divided into two separate rooms. Posts along the sides of the souterrain would have supported a roof. A number of further pits and post-holes, thought to be contemporary, were located to the north of the souterrain.

Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, 120b Greenpark Road, Bray, Co. Wicklow

KILGOWAN 1 Burnt mound E004387

Kilgowan 1 was discovered during testing undertaken by James Kyle (above, No. 359; E4373) within the footprint of the M9 Kilcullen Service Area in May and June 2011. The site was excavated, on behalf of the National Roads Authority, in July 2011.

Kilgowan 1 comprised a burnt mound made up of heat-shattered stone and charcoal-rich soil. The site was largely levelled through ploughing. The burnt mound measured 15.9m x 15.9m x 0.35m and sealed four earth-cut pits and two troughs.

Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, 120b Greenpark Road, Bray, Co. Wicklow

KILGOWAN 2 Limekiln and medieval pits E004387

Kilgowan 2 was discovered during testing undertaken by James Kyle (above, No. 359; E4373) within the footprint of the M9 Kilcullen Service Area in May and June 2011. The site was excavated, on behalf of the National Roads Authority, in July 2011.

Kilgowan 2 comprised a limekiln, a mortar wall foundation and several pits and ditches, some of which contained medieval pottery. The limekiln was stone-lined and was made up of a main chamber 3.3m in diameter with an entrance to the north.

Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, 120b Greenpark Road, Bray, Co. Wicklow

KILGOWAN 3 Medieval pit and post-medieval ditches E004388

Kilgowan 3 was discovered during testing undertaken by James Kyle (above, No. 359; E4373) within the footprint of the M9 Kilcullen Service Area in May and June 2011. The site was excavated, on behalf of the National Roads Authority, in July 2011.

Kilgowan 3 comprised a medieval gravel extraction pit, measuring 7.75m east–west by 4.6m by 0.8m deep, and four post-medieval ditches.

Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, 120b Greenpark Road, Bray, Co. Wicklow

KILGOWAN 4 Prehistoric pits E004389

Kilgowan 4 was discovered during testing undertaken by James Kyle (above, No. 359; E4373) within the footprint of the M9 Kilcullen Service Area in May and June 2011. The site was excavated, on behalf of the National Roads Authority, in July 2011.

Kilgowan 4 comprised six pits, a post-hole and seven post-/stake-holes spread over an area measuring 120m north-south by 90m. Four pits and a post-hole were isolated, while two pits and seven post-/stake-holes were clustered together. An area of approximately 30m² was stripped around each feature or group of features.

Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, 120b Greenpark Road, Bray, Co. Wicklow

KILGOWAN 5 Burnt mound E004390

Kilgowan 5 was discovered during testing by James Kyle (above, No. 359; E4373) undertaken within the footprint of the M9 Kilcullen Service Area in May and June 2011. The site was excavated, on behalf of the National Roads Authority, in July 2011.

Kilgowan 5 comprised a burnt mound made up of heat-shattered stone and charcoal-rich soil. The site was largely levelled through ploughing. The burnt mound measured 15.75m x 15.5m x 0.41m and sealed four earth-cut troughs, four pits and a small number of stake-holes.

Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, 120b Greenpark Road, Bray, Co. Wicklow

OLD KILCULLEN Spread of burnt-mound material E002887

This site was excavated as part of the N9/N10 Kilcullen to Waterford scheme, Phase 3: Kilcullen to Carlow. A small spread of burnt-mound material was identified during testing by CRDS Ltd. Resolution of the site was undertaken in October 2007. An area measuring 100m² was stripped of topsoil. No additional features were identified during this excavation. Post-excavation analysis is reported as 'ongoing' and expected to provide suitable material for radiocarbon dating and archaeobotanical analysis.

Headland Archaeology Ltd, Unit 1, Wallingstown Business Park, Little Island, Cork.

Field Inspection

- 12.50 Field inspections were carried out on the 9th May 2016 and 5th February 2018. This involved an inspection of all the lands within the application site (see Figure 12-1). The fieldwork areas at that time were numbered as shown on Plate 12-2. As previously noted, the application site was previously developed as a sand and gravel pit.
- 12.51 At the time of the inspection, Area 1 to the north of the access road was a large pentagonal-shaped field of sloping pasture. The field was enclosed in places by banks, ditches, hedges walls and wire. There was no visible indication of any archaeological or cultural heritage material at ground level (see Plate 12-3).
- 12.52 At the time of the inspection, Area 2 had been extracted to subsoil levels. There was no visible indication of any archaeological or cultural heritage material at ground level (see Plate 12-4 and Plate 12-5). At its southern end, Area 2 extends into part of the zone of notification of RMP site KD028-055. The area was the north-sloping floor of the old quarry which had previously been extracted to subsoil levels and is overgrown. There was no visible indication of any archaeological or cultural heritage material at ground level (see Plate 12-6).

IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT**Direct Impacts**

- 12.53 There are no direct impacts on any known significant items of cultural heritage, archaeology or buildings of heritage interest in the application site or the vicinity.

Indirect Impacts

- 12.54 There are no indirect impacts on any known significant items of cultural heritage, archaeology or buildings of heritage interest in the application site or the vicinity.

Interaction with Other Impacts

- 12.55 No interaction with other any other impact has been identified.

Do Nothing Impacts

- 12.56 No do-nothing impact has been identified.

Worst Case Impact

- 12.57 As all lands within the application site have previously been developed and are currently being backfilled, there is no worst-case impact scenario.

PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES**Direct Impacts**

- 12.58 No direct impacts have been identified and no mitigation measures are required.

Indirect Impacts

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

Residual Impacts

- 12.60 No residual impacts have been identified.

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FIGURES

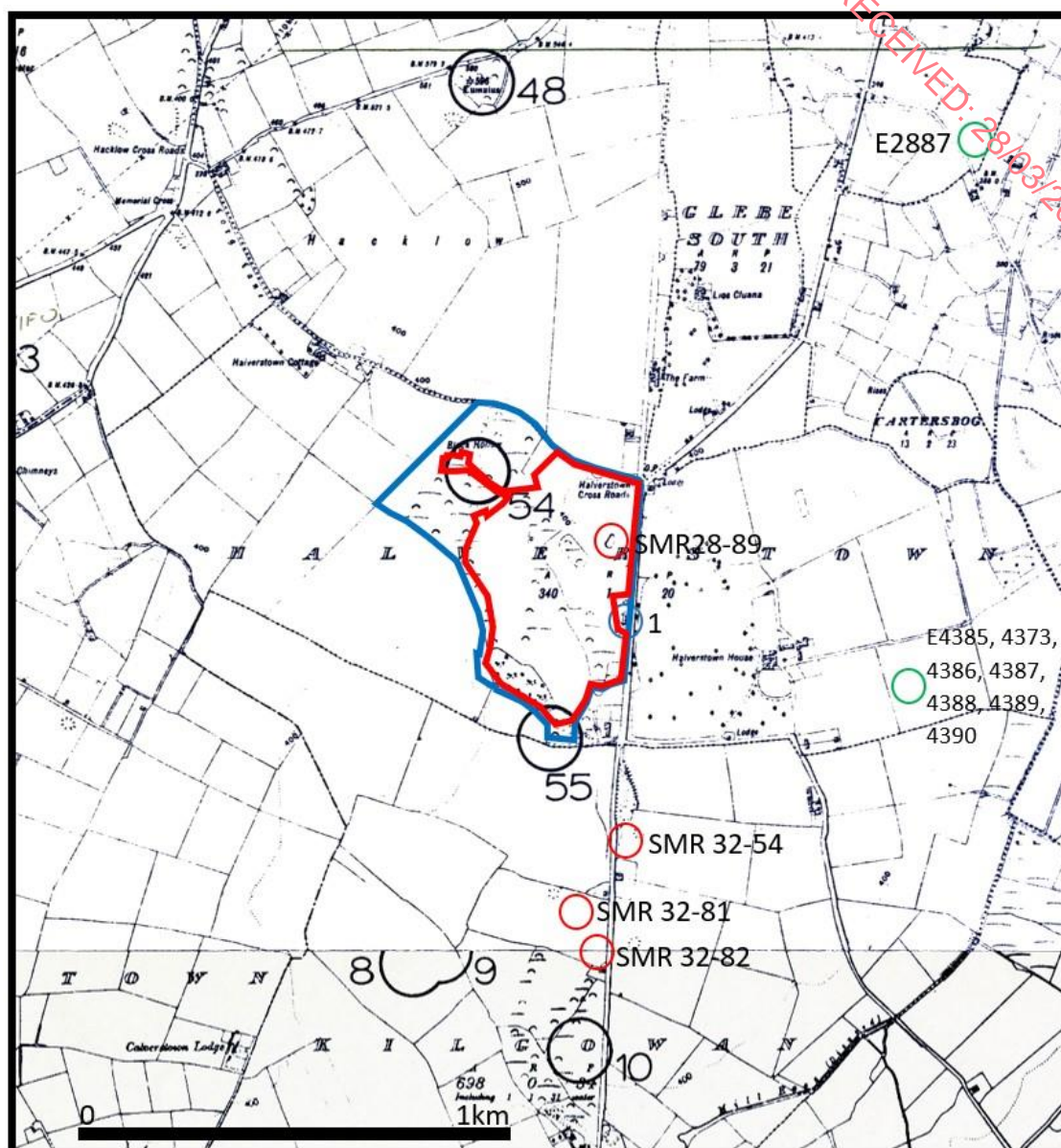


Figure 12-1 : Record of Monuments and Places for Study Area

The study area is superimposed on the Record of Monuments map for Co. Kildare. The landholding is outlined in blue, and the application site is outlined in red. Recorded Monuments are indicated with black circles, SMRs are indicated with red circles.

Sites excavated in the study area are indicated with green circles. The upstanding structure indicated on the 1939-40 edition of the six-inch Ordnance Survey map within 100m of the application site is indicated with a blue circle.

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PLATES



Plate 12-1: Structure 1 looking south-west



Plate 12-2: Aerial view of the application site (pre-backfill)

Image taken from Bing maps with fieldwork areas numbered. Application site within the red line.



Plate 12-3: Panoramic view of Area 1 looking south-east (pre-backfill)



Plate 12-4: View of Area 2 looking south (pre-backfill)



Plate 12-5: View of Area 2 looking south-east (pre-backfill)



Plate 12-6: View of Area 2 at the location of RMP KD028-055 looking north

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APPENDICES

Appendix 12-A: Recorded Monuments in the Study Area

KD028-054 Halverstown Burial

In 1939, Three crouched inhumation burials were found in a gravel ridge: (1) a pit containing the contracted inhumation of a middle-aged adult female; (2) the crouched inhumation of a young adult male, facing E, accompanied by a bowl food vessel placed upright behind the skull, and (3) the crouched inhumation of an adult male, facing E, accompanied by an ox femur. This area has been completely quarried.

KD028-055 Halverstown Cist

In 1938, a short rectangular cist (L c. 0.6m; Wth c. 0.38m; H 0.46m) was found in a sand pit. It contained the cremated remains of an adult female, a foetus and three teeth of a year-old child. (Price 1938, 293-4).

KD032-0008 Kilgowan Enclosure

In level tillage. The western of two nearby sites (KD032-008---- and KD032-009----) visible on a 1969 aerial photograph (CUCAP AYL 90) as the cropmark of a fosse enclosing a circular area (est. max diam. c. 25m). Probably a ringbarrow or ringditch.

KD032-0009 Kilgowan Enclosure

In level tillage. The eastern of two nearby sites (KD032-008---- and KD032-009----) visible on a 1969 aerial photograph (CUCAP AYL 90) as the cropmark of a fosse enclosing a circular area (est. max diam. c. 25m), with a possible entrance causeway at NW. Probably a ringbarrow or ringditch.

KD032-0010 Kilgowan Enclosure

The placename 'Raheens' ("little rath(s) or fort(s)") is marked on the 1st ed. (1839) of the OS 6-inch map towards the N end of Kilgowan townland. The land in this general area has been levelled and improved and no visible trace of any monuments survive.

Appendix 12-B: Monuments Listed in the Sites and Monuments Record in the Study Area

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KD032-054 Kilgowan Burial

In 1984, human remains were discovered after the removal of a gravel ridge during a road-widening project and were investigated ex situ by NMI staff. A minimum of four individuals were present, at least three adults and a possible adolescent. The precise original location of the burials was not determined.

SMR KD028-089--- Halverstown Enclosure

Cropmark of oval-shaped enclosure (approx. dims. 30m x 40m) visible on Google Earth aerial photograph taken 28/06/2018. Outlined as an oval-shaped earthwork on the revised OS 6-inch map.