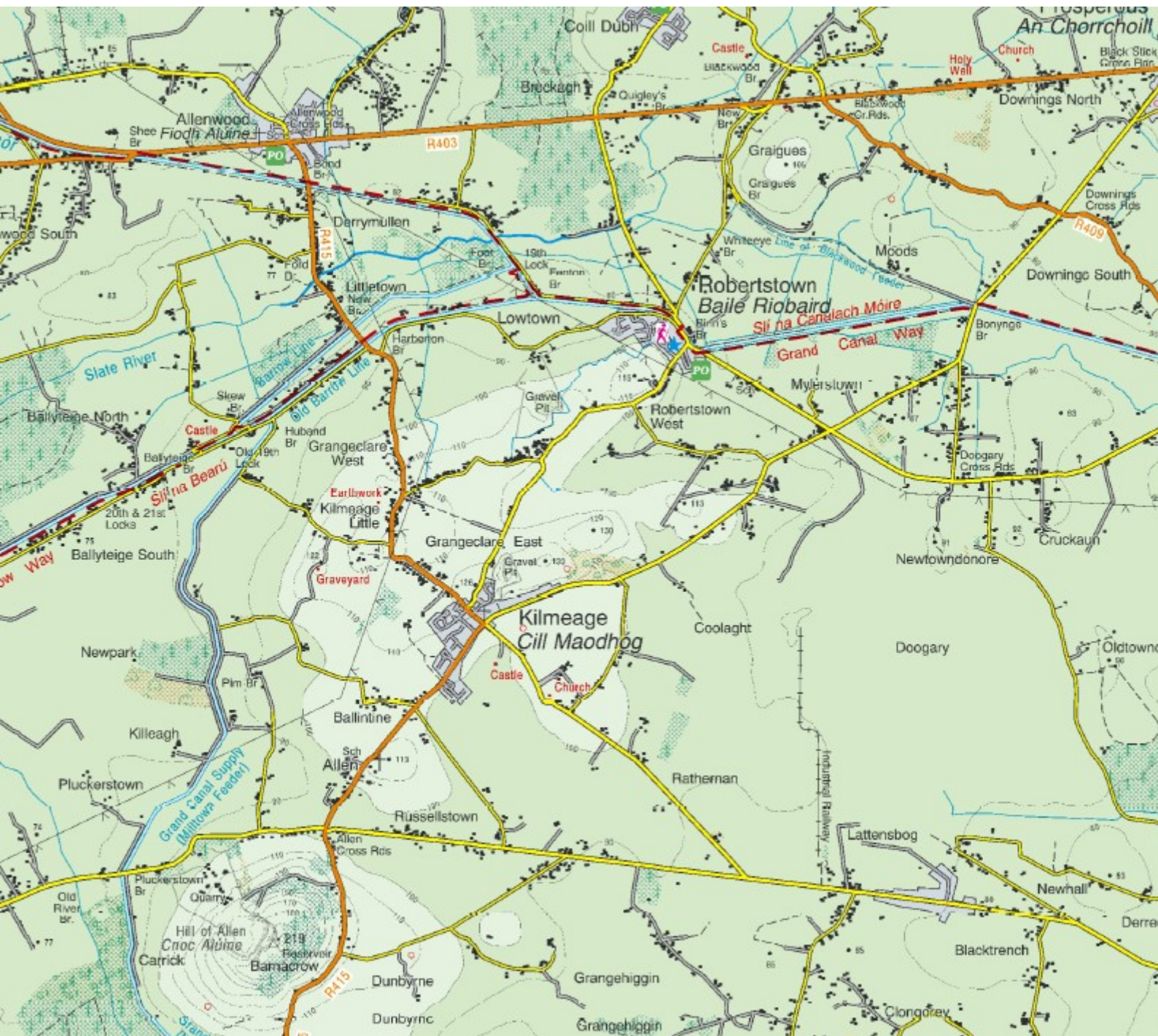


CHAPTER 14

ARCHAEOLOGY AND CULTURAL HERITAGE



RECEIVED: 08/03/2024

Table of Contents

ARCHAEOLOGY & CULTURAL HERITAGE	3
Introduction	3
Methodology	3
Existing Environment	4
The Landscape.....	4
Archaeological and historical development of the study area	4
Prehistoric Period.....	4
Early Medieval Period	4
The later medieval period	4
The Post-Medieval Period	5
Buildings.....	5
Designated structures	5
National Inventory of Architectural Heritage.....	7
Field inspection.....	8
Archaeological Assessment.....	9
Recorded Monuments	9
Sites and Monuments Record	9
Cartographic Sources	9
Place Name Evidence	9
Aerial Photographs	10
Other sources	10
Archaeological excavations.....	10
Pre-planning Consultation.....	12
Field Inspection	12
Impact of the Development.....	13
Direct Impacts	13
Indirect Impacts.....	13
Do-nothing Impacts	13
Cumulative Impacts	13
Residual Impacts.....	13
Worst case impact	13
Unplanned Events.....	13
Proposed mitigation measures.....	13

Environmental Impact Assessment Report

Client: Joseph Logan

Ref. No.:03.03

Project: Proposed Sand and Gravel Pit / Soil Recovery Facility

Conclusions and Recommendations	13
References	15
Figures.....	16
Plates.....	17
Appendix 14.1 Recorded Monuments in the study area	20
Appendix 14.2 Monuments listed in the Sites and Monuments Record	21

ARCHAEOLOGY & CULTURAL HERITAGE

Introduction

- 14.1 This Chapter of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) prepared on behalf of Quarry Consulting addresses the impacts on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage of the application site and the surrounding area of a proposal to carry out sand and gravel quarrying / inert waste facility on c.13.2 hectares of forestry plantation in the townland of Coolaght, Co. Kildare.

Methodology

- 14.2 This study which complies with the requirements of Directive EIA 2014/52/EU is an assessment of the known or potential cultural heritage resource within a specified area and includes the information that may reasonably be required for reaching a reasoned conclusion on the significant effects of the project on the environment, taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment. It consists of a collation of existing written and graphic information in order to identify the likely context, character, significance and sensitivity of the known or potential cultural heritage, archaeological and structural resource using an appropriate methodology (EPA 2002, 2003 and 2017).
- 14.3 The study involved detailed investigation of the cultural heritage including the archaeological, architectural and historical background of the proposed development site and the surrounding area up to 1km from the development. The study area is indicated on Fig 14.1. This area was examined using information from:
- The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) County Kildare;
 - The Sites and Monuments Record;
 - The Kildare County Development Plan 2023-29 including the Record of Protected Structures;
 - The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage;
 - Aerial photographs;
 - Excavation reports;
 - Cartographic and
 - Documentary sources.
- 14.4 An impact assessment and mitigation strategy has been prepared. The assessment has been undertaken to assess the significant effects, if any, on the archaeology, cultural heritage and architecture which can reasonably be expected to occur because of the proposal to extend quarry into the application area, while a mitigation strategy has been designed to remedy any significant adverse effects on cultural heritage.
- 14.5 The assessment was prepared by Dr. Charles Mount who has more than thirty years of cultural heritage assessment experience. He holds B.A., M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in archaeology as well as a professional diploma in EIA and SEA Management and is a member of the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland and the Discovery Programme.

Existing Environment

The Landscape

- 14.6 The application area is located in northern part of Co. Kildare c. 0.7km to the north-east of the village of Kilmeage and just to the north of the L7081 Prosperous Road. It is located on a low north-west to south-east aligned ridge that slopes to the south-east. The land-use is forestry plantation and the local soil is an Elton series Fine loamy drift with limestones (<http://gis.teagasc.ie/soils/map.php>).

Archaeological and historical development of the study area

- 14.7 The following is a brief summary of the archaeological and historical development of the study area and the main types of sites and monuments that are known from the surrounding landscape. The information is drawn from the assessment. It is intended to indicate the types of sites and monuments known to be present in the study area as well as the pattern of landholding and to place this material in its cultural heritage context. The application area is situated in the townland of Coolaght, the civil parish of Rathernan and the barony of Connell. Note the spellings of place names varied throughout history, the historical spellings are used here.

Prehistoric Period

- 14.8 There are no prehistoric sites or monuments from the study area. The only possible prehistoric find from the area is a Late Bronze Age socketed axe (Eogan 2000, No. 124) that was found in a bog in Robertstown townland.

Early Medieval Period

- 14.9 In the Early Medieval period the study area was part of the territory of Uí Faelain (MacCotter 2008, 176-7). The earliest historical dynasty associated with Uí Faelain is the Dal Messin Corb who were by the 7th-8th centuries replaced by the Uí Mail and the Uí Dunlainge. From the Uí Dunlainge are descended the Uí Faelain who had their political centre at Naas and ruled the eastern part of the plain of Airthir Liphí, the Liffey plain. There are a number of references to the Uí Faelain in the Annals of the Four Masters commencing in the ninth century and concluding in the thirteenth.
- 14.10 Classically settlement at this period is indicated by the presence of enclosed farmsteads known as ringforts when they are enclosed by an earthen bank and cashels when they are enclosed by a stone wall. There are two ringforts known from the study area in Kilmeage (RMP KD018-004---) and Grangeclare East (RMP KD018-005----) townlands. There are also several enclosures that may be the remains of ringforts known from Lowtown (SMR KD013-034----) and Coolaght (SMR KD018-037----, SMRKD018-038----, and SMR KD018-040----) townlands. Taken together this indicates significant settlement in the study area in the early medieval period. The large ecclesiastical enclosure in Rathernan townland (RMP KD018-006002-) may also date from the early medieval period.

The later medieval period

- 14.11 In 1169 King Diarmaid Mac Murchadha of Uí Cheinnselaig with the aid of Norman mercenaries invaded and overran Uí Faelain. On the death of Diarmaid Mac Murchadha in 1171 his son-in-law Richard fitz Gilbert de Clare claimed the Lordship of Leinster including Uí Faelain and this was confirmed to him by King Henry II the same year. By the time of his death in 1176, when Leinster passed to King Henry II, the process of sub-infeudation (the granting of lands by lords to their dependents, to be held by feudal tenure) was well under way in much of Leinster. The Uí Faelain lands in the Barony of Connell were granted by King Henry II to his cousin Meiler fitz

Henry, who had landed in Bannow Bay with his uncle Robert fitz Stephen in May 1169 and had assisted in the conquest of Leinster (Otway Ruthven 1980, 43). About 1202 Meiler fitz Henry established the Augustinian Priory of Great Connell and the last King of the Uí Faelain, Faeláin Mac Faeláin, died as monk there in 1203 (Annals of the Four Masters 1203.8; Sweetman Vol. I, No. 273). Great Connell Abbey held most of the lands of the study area until the dissolution of the Abbey 1540. This is confirmed by the extent of the Priory of Connall made in November 1540 that records that 'V.V. of Graungeclare and Robtiston, with the rectories of RATHERNE and KILMACK (Kilmeage)' belonged to the Abbey (White 1943, 159).

The Post-Medieval Period

14.12 After the dissolution of Great Connell Abbey, the lands of the application area came into the hands of the FitzGeralds of Allen and they appear to have constructed the Tower House (RMP KD018-003----) in Kilmeage townland. The seventeenth century Down survey map of Connell barony records that the application area was originally part of Kilmeage townland. The Civil Survey of 1654-5 records that the application area was held by Maurice FitzGerald Of Allen who was killed at the battle of Rathmines in 1649. (Simington 1952, 134, <https://www.dib.ie/biography/fitzgerald-maurice-a3176>). By 1670 the lands had come to Fitzgerald Aylmer of Donadea, Co. Kildare. Griffiths Valuation of 1847-64 records that the application area was held by Sir Gerald G. Aylmer of Donadea in the mid-nineteenth century (<http://griffiths.askaboutireland.ie/>). In the early twentieth century Coolaght was purchased by the Irish Land Commission from Sir Arthur Aylmer (<https://www.oireachtas.ie/ga/debates/debate/dail/1927-02-24/12/>).

Buildings

Designated structures

14.13 The Kildare County Development Plan 2023-29 was examined as part of the baseline study for this section of the EIAR. The review established that there are no structures listed in the Record of Protected Structures situated within the application area. There are five Protected Structure located in the study area (see below).

No.	B18-17
Structure type	House
Townland	Kilmeage
Designation	Protected Structure
Data source	Kildare County Development Plan
Perceived Significance:	Regional
Type of impact:	None
Significance & quality of impact	None
Description	House
Mitigation proposal	No mitigation required
Illustration	-

No.	B18-18
Structure type	Rectory
Townland	Rathernan
Designation	Protected Structure
Data source	Kildare County Development Plan
Perceived Significance:	Regional
Type of impact:	None
Significance & quality of impact	None
Description	House
Mitigation proposal	No mitigation required
Illustration	-

No.	B13-14
Structure type	House and railings
Townland	Robertstown West
Designation	Protected Structure
Data source	Kildare County Development Plan
Perceived Significance:	Regional
Type of impact:	None
Significance & quality of impact	None
Description	House
Mitigation proposal	No mitigation required
Illustration	-

No.	B13-20
Structure type	House
Townland	Robertstown West
Designation	Protected Structure
Data source	Kildare County Development Plan
Perceived Significance:	Regional
Type of impact:	None
Significance & quality of impact	None
Description	House
Mitigation proposal	No mitigation required
Illustration	-

No.	B13-31
Structure type	Gate Lodge
Townland	Robertstown West
Designation	Protected Structure
Data source	Kildare County Development Plan
Perceived Significance:	Regional
Type of impact:	None
Significance & quality of impact	None
Description	House
Mitigation proposal	No mitigation required
Illustration	-

14.14 The closest protected structure to the proposed development is Annesborough House which is located c.0.63km to the north. This is considered to be too far distant to be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposal. The remaining structures in the study area are further distant and are also considered to be too far distant to be impacted by the proposal (See Fig. 14.1).

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

14.15 The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) which is maintained by the Dept of Housing, Local Government and Heritage was examined as part of the baseline study for this section of the EIAR on the 5th of March 2024. The review established that there are no additional structures listed in the NIAH situated within the application area. There is one structure listed in the NIAH that is located in the study area (see below). No. 11901803 is located 0.9km south-west of the application area and is considered to be too far distant to be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposal.

No.	11901803
Structure type	Farmhouse
Townland	Kilmeage
Designation	None
Data source	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage
Perceived Significance:	Regional
Type of impact:	None
Significance & quality of impact	None
Description	Detached three-bay two-storey rubble stone house, c.1820, on an L-shaped plan retaining early aspect with segmental-headed door opening to centre and single-bay two-storey return to rear to north. Renovated, c.1980, with single-bay single-storey projecting bay added to return to north.
Mitigation proposal	No mitigation required
Illustration	-

Field inspection

14.16 On the 16 of July 2021 fieldwork was carried out to identify any additional non-designated structures of heritage interest in the vicinity of the application area. This involved assessing all upstanding structures that are marked on the 1910 edition of the six-inch Ordnance Survey mapping within 100m of the application area (see Fig. 14.1). There is one upstanding structure situated within this area (see below).

No.	1
Structure type	House
Townland	Coolaght
Designation	None
Data source	1910 edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey map
Perceived Significance:	No special architectural or heritage interest.
Type of impact:	None
Significance & quality of impact	None
Description	Two story three-bay house, concrete-rendered with slate roof and chimney at each gable. With clay-walled concrete-rendered shed with metal roof at north-east.
Mitigation proposal	No mitigation required
Illustration	Plate 14.1

Archaeological Assessment

Recorded Monuments

14.17 There are no Recorded Monuments situated within the application area (see Fig. 14.1 and Appendix 13.1). The closest Recorded Monument externally to the application area KD018-005--- is a Ringfort in Grangeclare East townland that is described in the Record of Monuments as:

Grangeclare East KD018-005---- Ringfort - rath

14.18 At the SE end of pasture ridge with a steep fall immediately outside the monument E-S. Described in 1986 as a small, raised, roughly circular area (diam 36m) defined by a scarp (H 1.5m) and a very broad, V-shaped, outer fosse (Wth 10m) with an entrance on the W side (SMR file). Visible on a 2005 aerial photo (OSI Orthophoto).

14.19 This monument is located approximately 135m south-east of the proposed application site (see Fig. 14.1). It is considered too far distant to be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposal. The monument setting will not be impacted as it is screened from the proposed quarry by an intervening forestry plantation.

14.20 The remaining Recorded Monuments in the study area are more distant from the application area than KD018-005---- and are considered too far distant to be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposed development.

Sites and Monuments Record

14.21 A review of the Sites and Monuments Record which is maintained by the Dept. of Housing, Local Government and Heritage on the 5th of March 2024 indicated that there are no SMRs in the application area. There are several SMRs known in the study area. The closest SMR externally to the application area SMR KD018-040---- is a cropmark indicating the remains of a sub-surface enclosure in Coolaght townland. This is described in the SMR as:

Coolaght KD018-040---- Enclosure

14.22 Cropmark of oval-shaped enclosure (approx. diam. 30m WSW-ENE X 25m NNW-SSE) visible on Google earth aerial imagery.

14.23 This monument is located approximately 100m south of the proposed application site (see Fig. 13.1). It is considered too far distant to be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposal. The monument setting will not be impacted as it has no above surface expression.

Cartographic Sources

14.24 The Ordnance Survey 1st and 3rd edition six-inch and 1st edition 25 inch maps of the area were examined. This analysis did not indicate the presence of any additional cultural heritage material.

Place Name Evidence

14.25 The place names were extracted from the cartography in order to facilitate the search for structures and monuments and small finds, to help identify any unrecorded monuments or structures, to search for any published papers and documents related to the study area and to assist in the study of the historical development of the area. The English translations of the townland names of the study presented below are based on the Placenames Database of Ireland. The analysis did not indicate any additional cultural heritage material in the application area.

Coolaght	A colony or company
Grangeclare East	East plain of the monastic farm
Kilmeage	Maidoc's church
Lowtown	Land of the Lowe family
Mylerstown	Land of Meyler Fitz henry
Rathernan	Small division of a fort
Robertstown East and West	Land of the Robert's family

Aerial Photographs

14.26 Examination of the Ordnance Survey 1995, 2000 and 2005 imagery as well as Google Earth imagery from 2009, 2014, 2017, 2018 and 2020 and Bing maps imagery from 2011 did not indicate any additional cultural heritage or archaeological sites (see Plate 14.1). The imagery indicates that the lands have been planted with forestry since 2009.

Other sources

14.27 Examination of archaeological corpus works on prehistoric artefacts (Harbison 1969, Eogan 1965, 1983, 2000) and pottery (O' Riordáin and Waddell 1993) and Iron Age material (Raftery 1984) indicated a Late Bronze Age socketed axe (Eogan 200, No. 124) was found in a bog in Robertstown townland. There was formerly an area of bog in the north-east part of Robertstown East townland and this may be where the axe was found.

Archaeological excavations

14.28 Examinations of the Excavations Bulletin www.excavations.ie indicated that there have been three archaeological excavations and one watching brief carried out in the study area that identified skeletal material in the vicinity of Kilmeage Church (see below).

Kilmeage 99E0625 Vicinity of Church

14.29 The development site is to the north-west of the Church of Ireland church in Kilmeage village. The site slopes steeply upwards, eastwards from the Kilmeage-Allenwood road, and is bounded on the north-west side by the Kilmeage-Robertstown road and on the south-east side by a large sand and gravel quarry. There are good views westwards to the Hill of Allen and southwards towards the Wicklow Mountains. The major portion of the site at the back of the existing bungalow is currently under grass. The portion of the site fronting the Allenwood road is overgrown with vegetation and may have been quarried out in the past, as suggested by a steep scarp downwards from the boundary fence of the existing bungalow.

14.30 The church is reputed to have been built on the site of an earlier church, although the site is not marked on the Sites and Monuments Record for County Kildare.

14.31 The village of Kilmeage was laid out in the 1830s. There is a tradition that a large quantity of human bone was found when the houses south-west of the church and across the road were being built, suggesting that a graveyard originally surrounded the church. There is also a tradition that the northern and western limits of the original graveyard extended further outwards than today's boundary.

14.32 Ten trenches tested this development site. Four of them were in the vicinity of the graveyard, to establish the presence/absence of burials and/or an early enclosing feature around the church. Such remains were not found. The scarcity of human bone was noteworthy, as

disturbed human bone is generally found in the vicinity of graveyards. Very few fragments were found in these trenches.

- 14.33 The other trenches tested the wider development area. Two pit-like features were exposed. It was suggested that one of them (in Trench 5) may have been a hand-dug test-pit for quarrying purposes. The function and date of the other, in Trench 10, were not clear. Ash had been thrown into it, and it may have had some kind of domestic function.
- 14.34 No human burials were exposed. There was no evidence for the remains of an enclosing ditch associated with an earlier church on the site.

Kilmeage 99E0625ext Skeleton, areas of burning

- 14.35 Pre-development testing was previously carried out here in November 1999 (Excavations 1999, No. 398, 99E0625). Construction commenced in 2001. Monitoring was carried out intermittently between May 2001 and April 2002 as the site is near a church. The first phase of monitoring was carried out in May 2001 over a period of seven days while topsoil was removed from the whole of the area to be developed. The topsoil was stockpiled nearby. Gravel was removed from the site to nearby building sites.
- 14.36 The topsoil varied in depth over the site. The nature of the subsoil also varied considerably, from very fine sand to coarse gravel; fine clays were also present.
- 14.37 Two areas of burning were exposed. One measured 1.1m by 1.3m by 80mm deep. It comprised a layer of charcoal over a layer of red ash. It lay at the interface of topsoil with fine brown sand. The feature was cleaned back but there was nothing else of interest and there were no finds to assist identification or dating.
- 14.38 The other feature measured 1.5m by 0.6m by 0.17m deep. This comprised assorted lenses of charcoal and ash. It was deepest at the south end and tapered out as it ran northwards. This feature was cleaned back but no other information could be derived.
- 14.39 A shallow ditch ran across the south of the site. This was 1m wide and 0.3m deep. It was filled with a slightly darker material than the surrounding yellow gravel. The feature was interpreted as the remains of a field fence.
- 14.40 During topsoil clearance for an access road in July 2001 the remains of a single skeleton were exposed. Work ceased on the site at this stage owing to other planning considerations, and did not resume until April 2002. A report of the work will be published in Excavations 2002.

Kilmeage 99E0625ext Skeleton

- 14.41 Pre-development testing was carried out here in November 1999 (Excavations 1999, No. 398, 99E0625). Construction began in 2001. Monitoring was undertaken intermittently between May 2001 and April 2002.
- 14.42 The first phase of monitoring was carried out in May 2001 (Excavations 2001, No. 654, 95E0259). During topsoil clearance for an access road in July 2001, the remains of a single skeleton were exposed. Work ceased on the site at this stage owing to other planning considerations. In April 2002 the remains were lifted, and the area in the vicinity of the skeleton was cleared back to establish whether more burials were present, but there was no evidence to indicate further burials.
- 14.43 The skeleton was aligned east–west with the feet at the east. There was a distinct shallow grave-cut. It was filled with a softer, grey material that showed up slightly orange on the surface. On the north side of the skeleton three small stones were placed just inside the edge of the cut, within the fill. The skeleton was lying closer to the south edge of the grave and was supine. The

bones of both feet were missing. The right arm lay underneath the pelvis, and the left lay over the pelvis. The skull and the top three or four vertebrae were missing. The absence of the skull was problematic; the grave-cut continued around the top of the burial as if to allow some space for the skull. There was no evidence that the skull had been removed in recent times, by a mechanical digger or otherwise. It is possible that the head had been missing before the burial took place or removed at a time very close to burial.

- 14.44 There is a tradition that a cleric was buried in this field in the 18th century. There is also a tradition that Dr Gallagher, bishop of Kildare from 1737 to 1751, lived in a house in this field.

Rathernan unlicensed Ecclesiastical site

- 14.45 A watching brief was carried out on the excavation of trenches for an extension to the meeting hall 'Resurexit' on 13-14 May 1992. The extension was carried out in the rear garden and field. The site was adjacent to a large ecclesiastical enclosure containing a graveyard and the ruins of a sandstone church and the trenches were observed with a view to any possible extension of the ecclesiastical settlement beyond the dry stone wall which encircled it. The trenches in the rear garden revealed a deep deposit of modern garden soil overlying 0.32m of mid-brown sandy clay of uncertain date. The underlying boulder clay was formed by a red-brown loam. The sandy clay did not reveal archaeological finds.

- 14.46 Several trenches were cut in the field to the rear of the garden and adjacent to the enclosure wall for drainage purposes revealing a shallow fosse 0.5m deep and 3m wide. The fosse was filled, however, with modern finds and it was thought likely that the fosse had been cut recently. Since no archaeological material was recovered during the watching brief the extension was allowed to proceed.

Pre-planning Consultation

- 14.47 A Pre-Consultation Document In Respect of Proposed Sand and Gravel Pit at Coolaght, Kilmeage Co. Kildare was issued to the Dept. of Housing, Local Government and Heritage in 2023. On the 8th May 2023 the Development Applications Unit responded (Ref: G Pre000742023) advising that the following be carried out, as appropriate, as part of the Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment.

- 14.48 The desk-study and field inspection regime should inform:

- *Targeted non-intrusive advance geophysical survey or prospection (such as Ground Penetrating Radar Surveys)*
- *Targeted advance archaeological test excavation*
- *Any and all intrusive advance investigations (such as, but not limited to, ground investigations for soils/geology/hydrogeology) carried out as part of any advance assessment or design process should be subject to a programme of archaeological monitoring by a suitably qualified archaeologist*

- 14.49 Note that it is not possible to carry out either geophysical survey or prospection or archaeological testing in the application site due to the fact that the lands are planted with dense coniferous and deciduous forestry. Archaeological monitoring of top-soil stripping is recommended in the mitigation section.

Field Inspection

- 14.50 A field inspection was carried out on the 16th of July 2021. This involved an inspection of all the lands of the application area (see Plate 14.2). The entire application area is planted with dense

coniferous and deciduous forestry. The open areas and paths are all overgrown with vegetation (see Plates 14.3 and 14.4). There is no visible indication of any cultural heritage or archaeological material at ground level.

Impact of the Development

Direct Impacts

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

Indirect Impacts

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

Do-nothing Impacts

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

Cumulative Impacts

14.54 No cultural or archaeological heritage has been identified in the application site and therefore there will be no cumulative impacts on the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource.

Residual Impacts

14.55 No cultural or archaeological heritage has been identified in the application site and will be no residual impacts on the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource after the completion of the project.

Worst case impact

14.56 In the worst case scenario, the proposal might disturb previously unknown subsurface deposits or artefacts without preservation by record taking place.

Unplanned Events

14.57 No unplanned events associated with the proposal that have the potential to impact archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage have been identified.

Proposed mitigation measures

14.58 Due to the possibility of the survival of previously unknown subsurface archaeological deposits or finds within the application area topsoil-stripping should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist.

Conclusions and Recommendations

14.59 There are no significant known items of cultural heritage, monuments or buildings of heritage interest known from the application area. There are no direct impacts on any significant known items of archaeology, cultural heritage or buildings of heritage interest in the application area or vicinity. Due to the possibility of the survival of previously unknown subsurface

archaeological deposits or finds within the application area topsoil-stripping in these areas should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist.

RECEIVED: 08/03/2024

References

- Kildare County Council 2010. County Development Plan 2017-23.
- DAHGI 1995. Recorded Monuments Protected under Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1994. County Kildare.
- Eogan, G. 1965. *Catalogue of Irish Bronze Swords*. Dublin.
- Eogan, G. 1983. *Hoards of the Irish Later Bronze Age*. Dublin.
- Eogan, G. 2000. *The Socketed Bronze Axes in Ireland*. Prähistorische Bronzefunde, abteilung IX, band 22.
- EPA 2002. *Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Statements*.
- EPA 2003. *Advice Notes on Current Practice (in the preparation of Environmental Impact Statements)*.
- EPA 2017. *Draft Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EIAR)*
- MacCotter, P. 2008. *Medieval Ireland*. Dublin.
- O'Flaherty, R. 1995. "An analysis of Irish Early Bronze Hoards containing copper or bronze objects." *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries* 125, 10-45.
- O 'Ríordáin, B and Waddell J. 1993. *The Funerary Bowls and vases of the Irish Bronze Age*. Galway.
- Orpen, G.H. 1911-20. *Ireland under the Normans*. 4 Vols. Oxford.
- Otway-Ruthven, A.J. 1980. *A History of Medieval Ireland*. London.
- Raftery, B. 1984. *La Tène in Ireland*. Marburg.
- Simington, R.C. 1952. *Civil Survey of County Kildare*. Dublin.
- Waddell, J. 1990. *The Bronze Age burials of Ireland*. Galway
- Waddell, J. 1998. *The Prehistoric Archaeology of Ireland*. Galway.
- White N.N. 1943. Extents of Irish Monastic Possessions, 1540-1541, from Manuscripts in the Public Record Office, London.

Figures

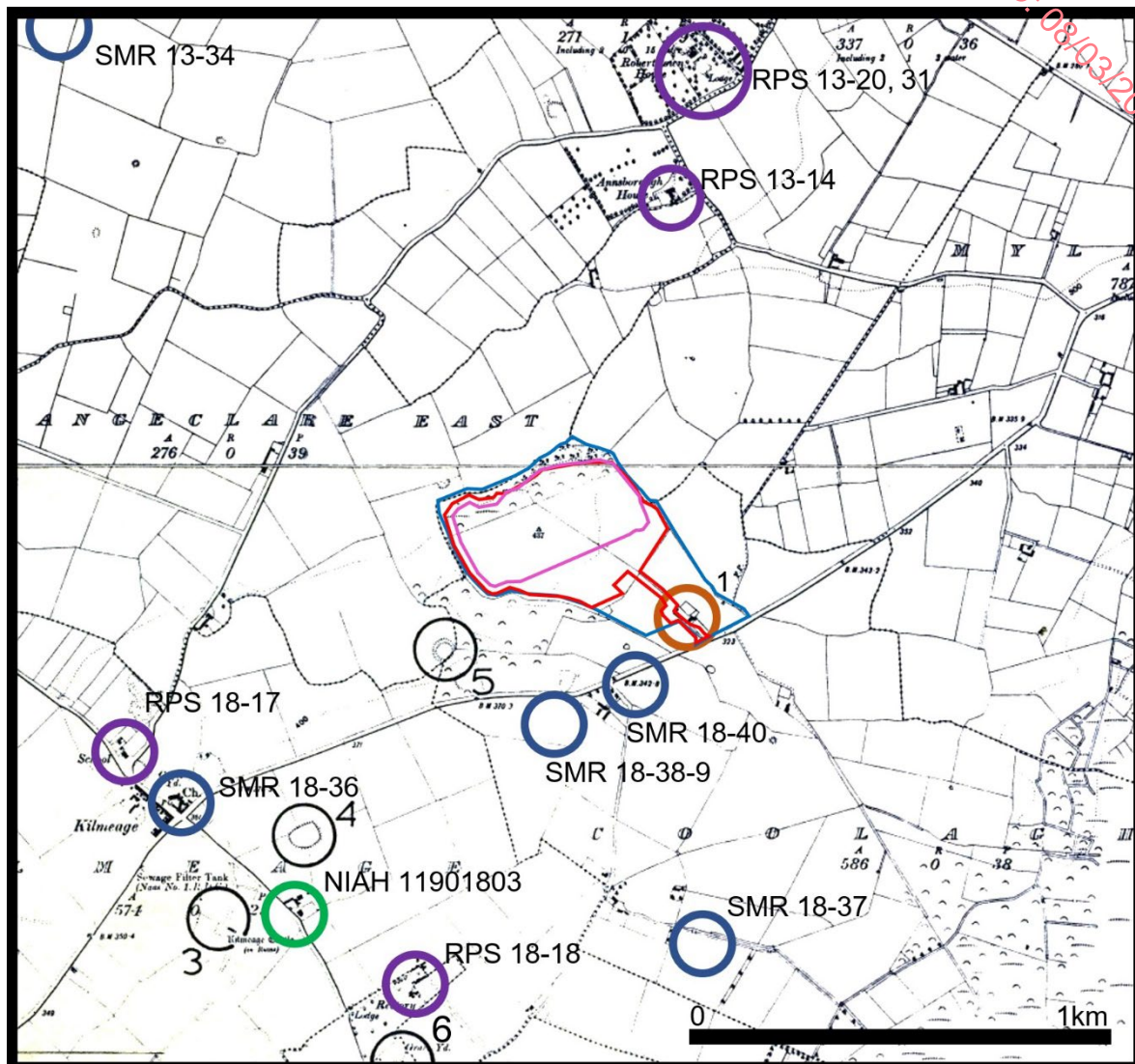


Fig. 14.1. The assessment study area superimposed on the Record of Monuments for Co. Kildare. The application area is outlined with the red line, the extraction area with the pink lines and the land interest the blue line. Recorded Monuments are indicated with black circles, SMRs with blue circles, RPSs with purple circles, NIAHs with green circles and the structure within 100m of the application area with brown circle.

Plates



Plate 14.1 View of Structure 1 looking north-west.

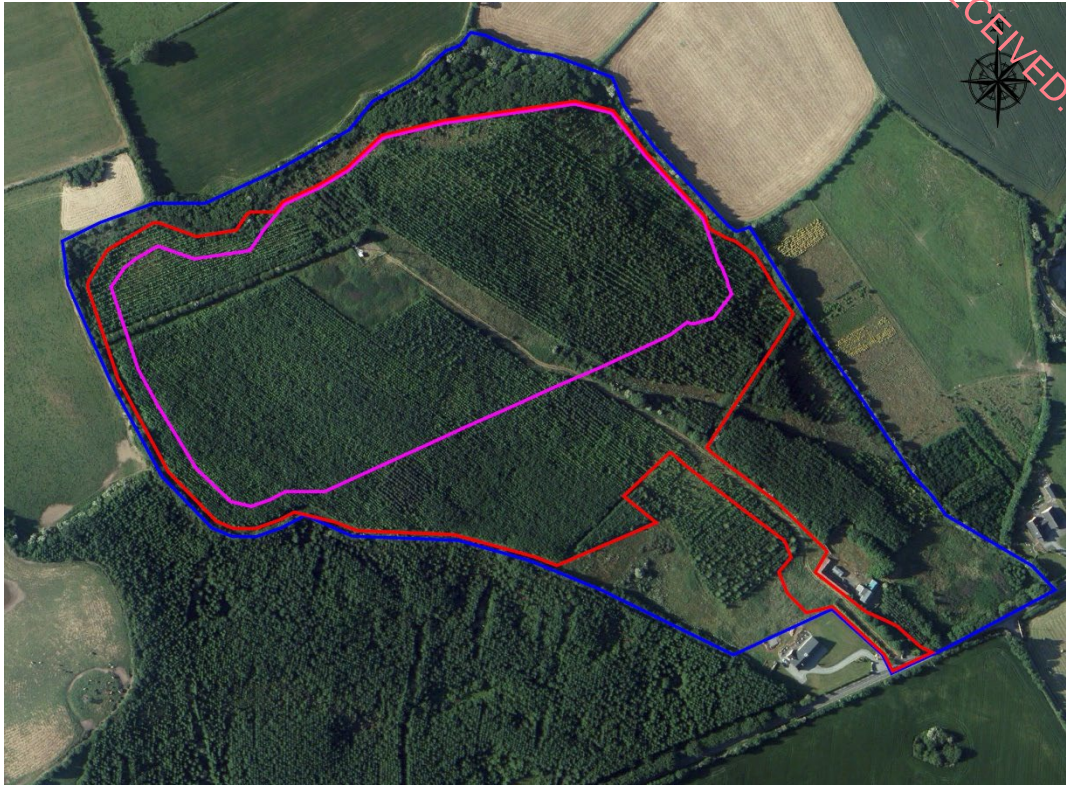


Plate 14.2 Aerial view of the application area, outlined in red, the extraction area with the pink lines and the land interest the blue line.. Extract f rom Ordnance Survey 6 Inch Mapping.



Plate 14.3 Panoramic view of the application area looking north-west along the main access track with a communications mast in the background.



Plate 14.4. Panoramic view of the forestry in the application area looking south from the main access track.

Appendix 14.1 Recorded Monuments in the study area

KD018-003---- Kilmeage Castle - tower house

According to O'Grady the castle was a stronghold of a branch of the Fitzgerald family, and is mentioned in 1553 and in 1650 when it was taken by Cromwellian troops under Hewson. O'Grady also reproduces a photograph taken c. 1900, entitled 'Remains of Kilmeague Castle' which shows a two-storied structure with traces of an almost destroyed third-floor, and a possible bawn wall. The castle was built of sandstone with randomly coursed, rubble masonry, and appears to have had a mural stairs. It stood at the foot of a S-facing, pasture slope with wet, marshy ground immediately to the S, but no upstanding remains survived in 1986 (SMR File).

KD018-004---- Kilmeage Ringfort – rath

Described in 1972 as a roughly oval-shaped rath (diams. 59m E-W; 44m N-S) defined by an inner bank of earth and stone, which was hedged as a field boundary and gapped at W and S, and by an outer fosse. By 1986, the monument had been reduced to a low rise (H 0.6m) surrounded by a cropmark of thistles (SMR file). On a gentle S-facing pasture slope. The monument is still visible as a very slightly raised, oval area but later field boundaries, shown on the 1st (1838) and latest ed. (1910) of the OS 6-inch map radiating off the monument at NNW, NE, S and WNW, have been extended to join up in the interior of the site.

KD018-005---- Grangeclare East Ringfort – rath

At the SE end of pasture ridge with a steep fall immediately outside the monument E-S. Described in 1986 as a small, raised, roughly circular area (diam 36m) defined by a scarp (H 1.5m) and a very broad, V-shaped, outer fosse (Wth 10m) with an entrance on the W side (SMR file). Visible on a 2005 aerial photo (OSI Orthophoto).

KD018-006001- Rathernan Church

According to the OSL 'It is said that Saint Peter's Day was formerly celebrated here as the Patron Day of the Parish. Among other rectories, that of Rathernan (Rathernan), was granted to Sir Edmund Butler Knt., according to Inquis: 20th May 10 Eliz. (1668): cited by Archdall in his Monasticum under the heading "Great Connall". In the S sector of a graveyard (KD018-006002-), where it stands on a pronounced grass-covered, circular mound (diam. 22m; H 1.2-1.8m). The very poorly preserved remains comprise the S portion of the W gable wall (dims. L 5m N-S; H 3.8m; T 0.75m), described in 1986 as being built of roughly coursed mortared sandstone blocks (SMR file), but now completely obscured by ivy cover, together with a very short portion (L 0.5m) of the W end of the S wall. A gap (Wth 2m) in the W gable wall is the site of a robbed-out window.

KD018-006002- Rathernan Graveyard

Occupying most of the E sector of a possible ecclesiastical enclosure (KD018-006003-) and containing a church (KD018-006001-) in its S sector. The few legible burial markers stand to the E of the church and date to the 18th and 19th c.

KD018-006002- Rathernan Ecclesiastical enclosure

Near the foot of a short, gentle W-facing pasture slope overlooking poor, wet, rough grazing to the W. Comprises the SE-half (NE-S-SW) of a large, poorly preserved, probably originally circular area (diam c. 90m), defined by a broad, curving, earthen bank (Wth 3-4m; int. H 1.5m; ext. H 2.5m) NE-E-SE, which is hedged as a townland boundary NE-E, and by a curving roadside wall SE-S-SW. A graveyard (KD018-006002-) occupies most of the E half of the interior and contains a church (KD018-006001-) in its S sector.

Appendix 14.2 Monuments listed in the Sites and Monuments Record

KD013-034---- Lowtown Enclosure

Cropmark of circular-shaped enclosure (approx. diam. 30m) visible on Digital Globe aerial photograph taken 28/06/2018. See attached image of Google Earth photograph taken 28/06/2018 which shows cropmark of the enclosure based on information supplied by Anthony Murphy.

KD018-036---- Kilmeage Graveyard

In 2006, archaeological monitoring (Licence No. 06E1105: www.excavations.ie) was undertaken in the grounds of the Church of Ireland church as part of an overall conservation project. Phase 1 of this project included the insertion of rain/surface water drainage along the southern and western sides of the church, and required the excavation of trenches in the immediate area of the existing graveyard. Historical sources indicate the 18th-century church may have been constructed on an earlier graveyard, and it is recorded that skeletal remains were encountered during building construction across the road to the east of the churchyard. All ground-reduction works were monitored and no features of archaeological interest were uncovered. However, a total of 57 fragments of human bone were recovered, all from disturbed contexts, largely from the southern backfilled foundation trench of the existing church and in the western area of the churchyard. Given that some were recovered from a foundation fill, however, there is a possibility that the fill may be associated with a pre-18th-century burial-ground. However, without a detailed archaeological investigation of other areas of the site, such a possibility must be deemed as speculative at the moment.

KD018-037---- Coolaght Enclosure – large enclosure

Cropmark of large enclosure (approx. diam. 65m NW-SE x 73m NE-SW) intersected at N by a field boundary visible on Google earth aerial imagery. Faint suggestions of an inner enclosure and internal banks forming possible sub-divisions within the enclosure. See attached image taken from Google Earth aerial photographs taken 28/06/2018.

KD018-038---- Coolaght Enclosure

Cropmark of bivallate enclosure (approx. diam. 30m) visible on Google earth aerial imagery. Cropmark of enclosure (KD018-039----) 30m to W. See attached image taken from Google Earth aerial photographs taken 28/06/2018.

KD018-039---- Coolaght Enclosure

Cropmark of enclosure (approx. dims. 17m E-W x 12m N-S) visible on Google earth aerial imagery. Cropmark of bivallate enclosure (KD018-038----) 30m to W. See attached image taken from Google Earth aerial photographs taken 28/06/2018.

KD018-040---- Coolaght Enclosure

Cropmark of oval-shaped enclosure (approx. diam. 30m WSW-ENE X 25m NNW-SSE) visible on Google earth aerial imagery. See attached image taken from Google Earth aerial photographs taken 28/06/2018.