

## 13 Archaeology & Cultural Heritage

### 13.1 Introduction

Moore Group was commissioned to complete an Archaeology and Cultural Heritage impact assessment of a proposed Anaerobic Digestion Facility at Moneylane, Arklow, Co. Wicklow as described herein. This Proposed Development site is in agricultural grazing land, the boundaries of which are demarcated by mature trees and hedgerows.

There are no recorded monuments within the immediate vicinity of the Proposed Development site. The closest monument is WI045-017----, a possible fulacht fiadh, slot-trenches, pits and post-holes which were excavated in 2003 (Excavation Licence 03E1692) in advance of the development of the Arklow IDA Enterprise Park which is located roughly 770m to the southeast. There were no other cartographic anomalies or features noted during either the desk or field survey.

There is no National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) or Record of Protected Structures (RPS) sites within the immediate vicinity of the Proposed Development site. The nearest RPS or NIAH site is NIAH No. 16322011: Saint Gabriel's Cemetery located roughly 900m east of the site.

### 13.2 Scope of Work

This study aims to assess, as far as reasonably possible from existing records, the archaeological and cultural heritage environment (hereafter referred to as cultural heritage environment or cultural heritage resource), to evaluate the potential or likely impacts that the Proposed Development will have on this environment and, where appropriate, to suggest mitigation measures to ameliorate potential impacts, in accordance with the policies of:

- Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.
- The National Monuments Acts (1930-2005).
- Wicklow County Development Plan 2022 – 2028.
- Best practice guidelines.

Following on from this, the residual impact that the proposed scheme will have on the baseline environment is identified and evaluated.

### 13.3 Terms & Definitions

#### 13.3.1 Cultural Heritage

The phrase 'cultural heritage' is a generic term used to identify a multitude of cultural, archaeological, and architectural sites and monuments. The term 'cultural heritage', in Environmental Impact Statement compliance with Section 2(1) of the Heritage Act (1995), is used throughout this report in relation to archaeological objects, features, monuments and landscapes as well as all structures and buildings which are considered to have historical, archaeological, artistic, engineering, scientific, social, or technical significance/merit. For the purposes of this report the definition of "cultural heritage" is taken broadly from the UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972, which considers the following to be "cultural heritage":

- Tangible cultural heritage.
- Movable cultural heritage (artefacts).
- Immovable cultural heritage (monuments, archaeological sites, etc).
- Underwater cultural heritage (shipwrecks, underwater ruins, and cities); and
- Intangible cultural heritage (oral traditions, folklore etc).

Cultural heritage comprises archaeology, architectural heritage, folklore, and history. Archaeology is the study of past societies through surviving structures, artefacts, and environmental data, and is concerned with known archaeological sites and monuments, areas of archaeological potential and underwater archaeology.

Architectural heritage comprises structures, buildings, traditional and designed, and groups of buildings including streetscapes and urban vistas, which are of historical, archaeological, artistic, engineering, scientific, social, or technical interest, together with their setting, attendant grounds, fixtures, fittings, and contents.

Architectural heritage and archaeology together form 'built heritage' or 'tangible heritage'. Folklore and history are aspects of 'intangible heritage', which also includes language, musical traditions, traditional crafts and skills, townland names, poetry and so on. These forms of cultural heritage are "non-moveable, non-material and largely non environmental although by their associations with certain sites and places, add to the character of an area".

### 13.3.2 World Heritage Sites

Although not formally recognised in Irish legislation, impacts on World Heritage Sites will nonetheless be a material consideration for developments in their wider vicinity. To be included on the World Heritage List, sites must be of outstanding universal value and meet at least one out of ten selection criteria.

A World Heritage Site is a landmark or area with legal protection by an international convention administered by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). World Heritage Sites are designated by UNESCO for having cultural, historical, scientific, or other form of significance. The sites are judged to contain "cultural and natural heritage around the world considered to be of outstanding value to humanity".

### 13.3.3 National Monuments

On a national level, the highest degree of protection granted to archaeological monuments are those afforded National Monument status, which are protected under the National Monuments Act of 1930 and its various amendments. These are the pre-eminent archaeological sites in Ireland and fall into several categories including:

- Sites that are in the ownership or guardianship of the state.
- Monuments that are the subject of Preservation Orders.
- Monuments in the ownership of a local authority; and
- Walled towns.

Generally National Monuments in state care are numbered amongst the best preserved and most impressive monuments in the country.

### **13.3.4 Record of Monuments and Places/Archaeological Survey Database**

The legislation that affords protection to the archaeology of Ireland has seen several amendments since the first National Monuments Act of 1930 and there is a legacy of several different registers and associated terminology.

A feature recorded in the 'Record of Monuments and Places' (RMP) refers to a recorded archaeological site that is granted statutory protection under the National Monuments Act 1930-2004. The RMP is the most widely applying provision of the National Monuments Acts. It comprises a list of recorded monuments and places (resulting from the Archaeological Survey of Ireland [ASI]) and accompanying maps on which such monuments and places are shown for each county. The information contained within the RMP is derived from the earlier non-statutory Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). However, some entries were not transferred to the statutory record as they refer to features that on inspection by the Archaeological Survey were found not to merit inclusion in that record or could not be located with sufficient accuracy to be included. Such sites however remain part of the SMR. The record is a dynamic one and is updated to take account of on-going research.

The most up-to-date record of archaeological monuments, the Archaeological Survey Database (ASD), is available for viewing and download on the [www.archaeology.ie](http://www.archaeology.ie) website. This record is continually revised and indicates several additional sites that do not feature in the RMP. The National Monuments Service also makes available SMR Zones of Notification on the website.

### **13.3.5 Sites and Monuments Record**

The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) is an inventory of the known archaeological monuments in the State. There are more than 150,800 records in the database and over 138,800 of these relate to archaeological monuments.

An 'area of archaeological potential' refers to an area of ground that is deemed to constitute one where archaeological sites, features or objects may be present in consequence of location, association with identified/recorded archaeological sites and/or identifiable characteristics.

### **13.3.6 Register of Historic Monuments**

Section 5 of the 1987 National Monuments Act states that the Minister is required to establish and maintain a Register of Historic Monuments. Historic monuments and archaeological areas present on the register are afforded statutory protection under the 1987 Act. Any interference with sites recorded in the Register without the permission of the Minister is illegal, and two months' notice in writing is required prior to any work being undertaken on or in the vicinity of a registered monument. This list was largely replaced by the Record of Monuments and Places following the 1994 Amendment Act. No registered Historic Monuments were identified.

### **13.3.7 Architectural Conservation Areas**

The Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, provides that all Development Plans must now include objectives for preserving the character of Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs). An ACA is a place, area, group of structures or townscape of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social, or technical interest, or which contribute to the appreciation of protected structures.

In these areas, the protection of the architectural heritage is best achieved by controlling and guiding change on a wider scale than the individual structure, to retain the overall architectural or historic character of an area.

### **13.3.8 Record of Protected Structures/National Inventory of Architectural Heritage**

The importance of our built heritage is enshrined in the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (Part II, Section 10) which places a statutory obligation on local authorities to include in their Development Plans objectives for the protection of structures, or parts of structures, which are of special interest. The principal mechanism for the protection of these structures is through their inclusion on the Record of Protected Structures (RPS). This list provides recognition of the importance of a structure, protection from adverse impacts and potential access to grant aid for conservation works.

The record of Protected Structures is an ongoing process and can be reviewed and added to. In considering additions to the Record of Protected Structures local authorities have recourse to the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) which provides a source of guidance on the significance of buildings in their respective areas.

### **13.3.9 Designed Landscapes-Demesnes, Historic Gardens & Country Estates**

The Architectural Section of the DHLGH is in the process of a multi-phase study looking at Designed Landscapes and Historic Gardens that appear as shaded areas on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Maps, circa. 1830.

The objective of this survey is to begin a process of understanding of the extent of Ireland's historic gardens and designed landscape. Sites were identified using the 1st edition Ordnance Survey maps. These were compared with current aerial photography to assess the level of survival and change.

## 13.4 Methodology

### 13.4.1 Introduction

In this assessment, tangible cultural heritage resources are captured under the relevant sections of archaeology and architectural/built heritage., while non-tangible associations with these sites and the wider study area (i.e., history and folklore) are assessed, where known, in the archaeological and historical background section of this report, with further information presented in relevant sections.

Evaluation of the potential impacts of the Proposed Development upon the archaeological, architectural, and cultural heritage resource is based on a desktop study of written, graphic, photographic, cartographic, and electronic information sources followed by a field survey. Considering, amongst other aspects, the legislative protection afforded to the cultural heritage resource, this report evaluates the archaeological, architectural, cultural, and historical importance of the subject area and examines the potential impacts of the Proposed Development and the effects on that resource.

The methodology used in the preparation of this assessment is broadly based on guidance provided in the National Roads Authority's (NRA) Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Impacts on National Road Schemes (NRA 2005a), and Guidelines for the Assessment of Architectural Heritage Impacts on National Road Schemes (NRA 2005b) (the 'NRA Guidelines'), the EPA's Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EPA 2023) and other relevant guidelines.

This impact assessment addresses Cultural Heritage under the two headings of archaeology and architectural/built heritage.

### 13.4.2 Desktop Assessment

Known cultural heritage sites were reviewed on the Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) along with aerial photography and Ordnance Survey Ireland (OSI) mapping and other relevant sources. The following information sources, where relevant, were used for this report:

#### Archaeological Heritage:

- UNESCO World Heritage Sites including the tentative list of candidate sites.
- National Monuments, be they in the ownership or guardianship of the State, in the ownership of a local authority or monuments under preservation orders.
- Potential National Monuments in the ownership of a local authority.
- Walled Towns.
- Archaeological Monuments that are the subject of both Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders.
- The Register of Historic Monuments.
- Archaeological Survey Database (ASD) from [www.archaeology.ie](http://www.archaeology.ie) (Sites and Monuments Record available through the Historic Environment Viewer).
- Record of Monuments & Places (RMP) for County Wicklow.
- National Monuments Service (NMS) Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) Zones of Notification.

## Architectural Heritage

- Architectural Conservation Areas from the Wicklow County Development Plan 2022 – 2028.
- Protected Structures from the Wicklow County Development Plan 2022 – 2028.
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) and NIAH Garden Survey, and
- Designed Landscapes indicated on the OSI First Edition Mapping.

Where appropriate, sites considered of exceptional value or sensitivity in the broader area were also reviewed.

The Wicklow County Development Plan (2022 – 2028) was reviewed to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the cultural heritage of the area. The development plans contain lists of cultural heritage sites including national monuments, recorded monuments, architectural conservation areas, protected structures, and protected views as well as baseline assessments of the landscape character of the county.

The plans also outline the county's heritage policies and objectives that aim to protect and promote the archaeological, architectural, and cultural heritage resource. This evaluation was carried out with due regard to these policies and other relevant information contained within the plans.

To assess the potential impact of the proposed works the following sources were also consulted or reviewed:

- **Excavations Bulletin:** The Excavation Bulletin is both a published directory and an online database that provides summary accounts of all the excavations carried out in Ireland and Northern Ireland from 1970 to 2012. The database gives access to over 15,000 reports and can be browsed or searched using multiple fields, including Year, County, Site Name, Site Type, Grid Reference, Licence No., Sites and Monuments Record No. and Author.
- **Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland:** The topographical files of the NMI identify all recorded finds held in the NMI archive that have been donated to the state in accordance with national monuments legislation. The files sometimes include reports on excavations undertaken by NMI archaeologists in the early 20th century. Valuable information that can be gleaned might include the exact location, ground type, depth below ground level and condition when found, of each find. However, the amount and the usefulness of the information available on each find can vary considerably. The topographical files are listed by county and townland and/or street name.
- **Cartographic Sources:** Analysis of historic mapping shows how the landscape has changed over time. The comparison of editions of historic maps can show how some landscape features have been created, altered, or removed over a period. Sometimes features that appear on these early maps are found to be of potential archaeological significance during fieldwork.
- **Toponyms:** Townland names are a rich source of information for the land use, history, archaeology, and folklore of an area. The placename can have a variety of language origins such as, Irish, Viking, Anglo-Norman and English. The names can provide information on families, topographical features, and historical incidents. In terms of the built environment many names reference churches, fords, castles, raths, graveyards, roads and passes etc. In compiling the following data, several resources were consulted including the

Placenames Database of Ireland [www.logainm.ie](http://www.logainm.ie) and Irish Names of Places by P.W. Joyce (Joyce, 1913). The townland is an Irish land unit of considerable longevity as many of the units are likely to represent much earlier land divisions. However, the term townland was not used to denote a unit of land until the Civil Survey of 1654. It bears no relation to the modern word 'town' but like the Irish word *baile* refers to a place. Many of the townlands are mapped within the Down Survey of the 1650s, so called as all measurements were carefully 'laid downe' on paper at a scale of forty perches to one inch.

- **Aerial photographs:** The usefulness of aerial photography is that it allows for a different perspective - 'the distant view'. Archaeological sites may show up on the ground surface, depending on their state of preservation, by light and shadow contrasts (shadow marks), tonal differences in the soil (soil marks) or differences in height and colour of the cultivated cereal (crop marks). It is also a useful aid in pinpointing existing features and can assist in ascertaining their extent and degree of preservation.
- **Lidar:** The Geological Survey Ireland Open Topographic Data Viewer was consulted for available 1m/2m DTM Lidar data of the PDA .
- **Published archaeological inventories;** and
- **Documentary Sources:** several literary references were consulted.

#### 13.4.3 Field Inspection

In addition to documentary and archival research and analysis, a detailed surface-based inspection of the area of the Planned Development Area (PDA) was undertaken by the author in November 2024. This involved uploading GIS mapping with cultural heritage constraints onto a mobile device and visiting selected accessible monuments to appraise the possible effects that the Proposed Development would have on the receiving archaeological, architectural, and cultural heritage environment as well as to determine sites' current extent and condition. Field inspection is necessary to determine the extent and nature of archaeological, architectural, and historical remains and can also lead to the identification of previously unrecorded or suspected sites and portable finds through topographical observation and local information.

#### 13.5 Difficulties Encountered

No difficulties were encountered during the completion of this assessment.



### 13.6 Description of Project

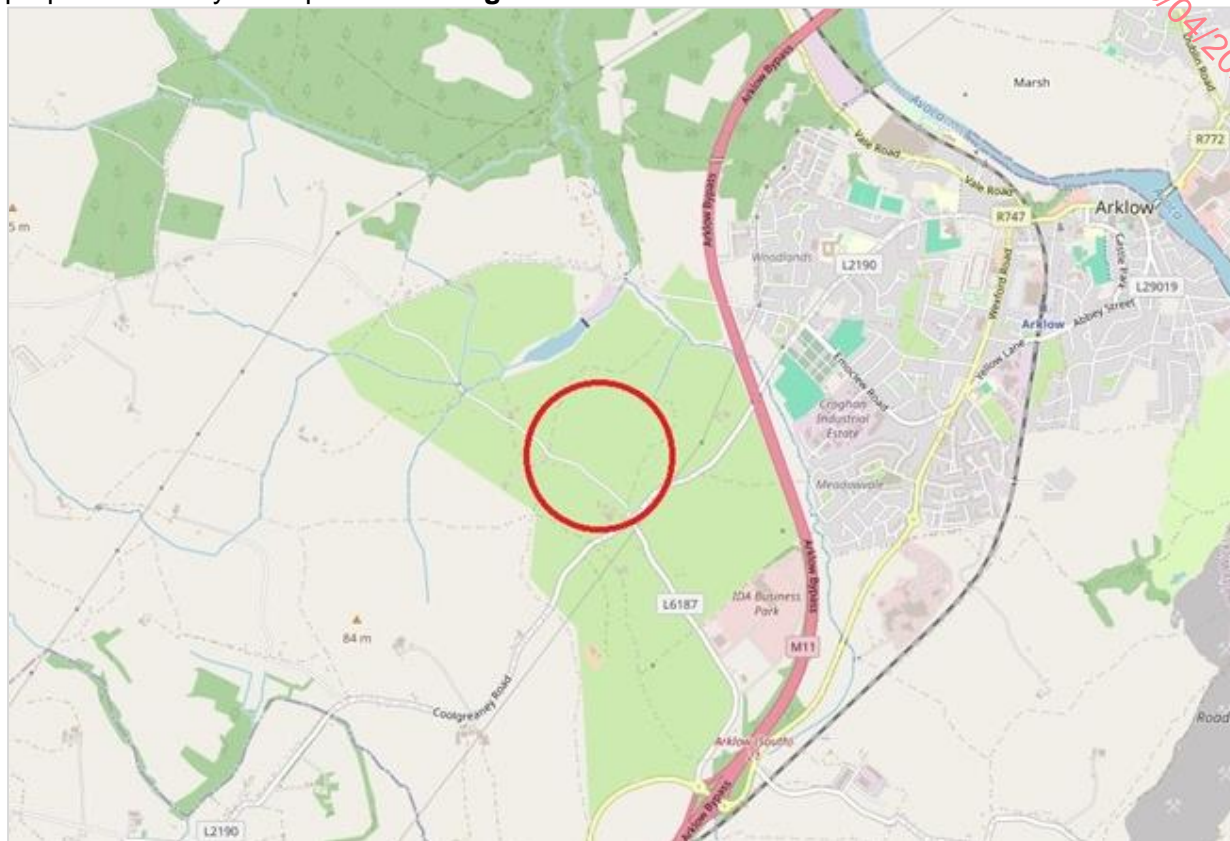
The applicant, Seoirse McGrath and Nephin Renewable Gas - Moneylane Limited, proposes to develop an Anaerobic Digestion Facility (herein referred to as the Proposed Development) on a site located in the townland of Moneylane, Arklow, Co. Wicklow.

The development will consist of the following:

- Construction of 3 no. digesters (c. 15.5m in height), 2 no. digestate storage structures (c. 15.5m and c. 12m in height), a liquid feed tank (c. 4m in height) and 4 no. pump houses (with a GFA of 27 sq.m, 28 sq.m, 28 sq.m, and 14 sq.m, and each with a height of c. 2.6m), located in the northern section of the site.
- 4 no. pasteurisation tanks (each c. 6m in height), a post pasteurisation cooling tank (c. 4m in height) and a pre fertiliser manufacturing tank (c. 4m in height), located to the southeast of the digesters, in the centre of the site.
- A part single-storey and part two-storey reception hall (with a gross floor area (GFA) of c. 2,113 sq.m and an overall height of c. 16.5m) to accommodate a laboratory, panel room, tool store, workshop, and storage areas, with a liquid feed intake adjacent to the reception hall, located to the centre of the site.
- A single-storey solid digestate storage and a nutrient recovery building (with a GFA of c. 880 sq.m and an overall height of c. 12.4m) located to the east of the reception hall, in the central portion of the site.
- Odour abatement plant (with an overall height of c. 6m) and equipment and a digestate offtake area will be provided to the east of the solid digestate storage and nutrient recovery building.
- Construction of an ESB substation (with a GFA of c. 24 sq.m and a height of c. 3.4m), a fuel storage tank (c. 1.6m in height), a CNG compression unit (with a GFA of c. 20 sq.m and a height of c. 4.1m), 2 no. CO<sub>2</sub> tanks (c. 10.7m in height), a CO<sub>2</sub> loading pump (c. 2.6m in height), CO<sub>2</sub> auxiliaries (c. 2.6m in height), CO<sub>2</sub> liquefactor (with an overall height of c. 8.2m), a CO<sub>2</sub> compressor (with an overall height of c. 5.9m and a GFA of c. 15 sq.m) and a CO<sub>2</sub> pre-treatment skid (c. 3.5m in height), located in the eastern portion of the site.
- Construction of an emergency biogas flare (c. 11.3m in height), a biogas treatment skid (with an overall height of c. 4.1m), a biogas compression system (with a maximum height of c. 5.8m in height), a biogas upgrading module (with a maximum height of c. 4.6m and a GFA of c. 28 sq.m), a combined heat and power unit and panel room (with a height of c. 5.8m) and a H<sub>2</sub>S washing tower (with an overall height of c. 7.8m), located within the eastern section of the site.
- Construction of a grid offtake skid, a biomethane boiler (c. 5.6m in height to flue stack), a grid injection unit (with a GFA of c. 22 sq.m and a height of c. 2.8m), and 2 no. propane tanks (c. 1.3m in height), located to the southeast of the CO<sub>2</sub> structures, within the eastern section of the site.
- Construction of a two-storey office and administration building (with an overall height of c. 8.6m and a GFA of c. 271.5 sq.m), located within the southeast section of the site, adjacent to the main site entrance.
- Associated works including parking (8 no. standard, 3 no. EV, and 1 no. accessible parking spaces; and bike storage), access arrangements (including new access point to the site from the adjacent road to the south), a weighbridge, provision of solar panels (roofed mounted solar array), wastewater treatment equipment, attenuation pond in the northern portion of the site, boundary treatments, lighting, services, lightning protection masts, drainage, landscaping, and all associated and ancillary works.



An overview of the Proposed Development location is provided in **Figures 13.1** and **13.2**. The proposed site layout is provided in **Figure 13.2**.

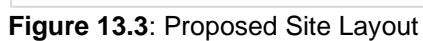


**Figure 13.1:** Location of Proposed Development area (source: ©OpenStreetMapContributors)

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Figure 13.2: Aerial image showing outline of Proposed Development site



## 13.7 Existing Environment

### 13.7.1 Location Details

The Proposed Development site is located to the west of Arklow town, in agricultural grazing lands bounded by hedgerow and mature trees to all sides. It is accessed through a farm gate adjacent to Local Road L2191 and north of Coolgreaney Road. The M11 motorway is located ca. 549m to the east.

<b>County and Town</b>	Wicklow
<b>Local Authority</b>	Wicklow County Council
<b>Barony</b>	Arklow
<b>Civil Parish</b>	Arklow
<b>Townland</b>	Moneylane
<b>National Monuments within 5km</b>	None
<b>RMP's / SMR's within 100m</b>	None
<b>Architectural Sites</b>	None
<b>ITM</b>	722094, 672281

Table 13.1: Location details

## 13.8 Archaeological Baseline Data

### 13.8.1 Archaeological Background

#### 13.8.1.1 Prehistoric Activity (7000 BC – 400 AD)

The Mesolithic (middle stone age) people were the first inhabitants of Ireland, arriving about 9000 years ago. They were a mobile society relying on wild resources for food, which was hunted and gathered using stone tools as well as boats, nets, and traps. Settlement was in temporary and semi-permanent groups of huts constructed of wood slung with hide, which may have operated as seasonal or hunting camps. Mesolithic activity to date shows a marked concentration in the north-east of Ireland this can in part be attributed to both the availability of flint and the large number of antiquarians and collectors in the region and suggests that activity in this period was widespread in the country, with settlers probably utilising the extensive coastline for fish and shellfish.

To date, no early Mesolithic sites have been identified in Co. Wicklow - with the closest known sites located in north county Dublin. The absence of such sites in Wicklow has been attributed by Stout to the results of natural erosion. She posits that early occupation could have taken place on a lowland plain along the Wicklow coast which has subsequently been lost to the sea. There are some references to late Mesolithic finds in Wicklow consisting of short term and or small-scale occupations of aquatically orientated environments (i.e. coastal/ravine) (Kimball, 2006). A certain amount of Mesolithic material has been identified in Wicklow by fieldwalking.

#### 13.8.1.2 Neolithic Period (4000 BC – 2500 BC)

The practice of farming spread from the Middle East, through eastern and southern Europe to reach Ireland via Britain around 4000BC. Ireland's Mesolithic hunters were, over a period, displaced or assimilated by the new Neolithic settlers. This transition fundamentally changed the local economy from one based on hunting and foraging to one of cereal cultivation and



livestock rearing. The arrival of the first farmers resulted in land clearance by burning or chopping down trees with stone axes. There were no indigenous cereal crops, but the settlers brought with them wheat and barley as well as domesticated sheep, goats and cattle. Tending of crops and animals required a more sedentary lifestyle and larger permanent settlements.

Farming as a practice required new skills and, more importantly, new tools. This demand resulted in the development of specific crafts. Polished stone axes, ards (ploughs), flint tools for harvesting crops, and stone saddle querns for grinding the grain required the exploitation of specific stone sources. Flint remained an important stone for the production of tools and weapons, objects such as javelin heads, mace heads, polished axes and fine leaf and lozenge shaped arrowheads were used for both hunting and warfare. During this period the first long distance trade networks were established. Stone axes from Britain, a flint axe from Scandinavia, pitchstone from Scotland, and jadeite axes from the Alpine area of northern Europe have all been found throughout the country. Pottery also makes its first appearance in the archaeological record. The pots were handmade, coil built and fired in bonfires or pits. The earliest pots were mainly undecorated round bottomed bowls, although decoration became more common in the later part of the period.

Other significant changes included the development of a ritual landscape dotted by large megalithic (from the Greek mega – large and lith – stone) monuments built as communal tombs or for ceremonial purposes. These monuments indicate status, knowledge of engineering, and the ability to organise resources, including labour. These tombs are divided into four classes: court tombs, portal tombs, passage tombs and wedge tombs.

Neolithic activity is far more apparent in the archaeological record of Co. Wicklow with the earliest known evidence for prehistoric activity located in the hinterland of Arklow town dating to the late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (Grogan and Kilfeather, 1997). A large assemblage of Neolithic pottery found with two scrapers was uncovered during excavations in the townland of Coolboy (WI040-055--) ca. 2.1km to the north of the Arklow town (Ó Riordáin, 1999). Burial activity from the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age is represented by a group of cremations pits (WI040-056--; WI040-057--; WI040-058--) excavated by Ó Riordáin during works on the Arklow bypass road scheme in the townland of Templerainy ca. 4.6km northeast of the subject site.

Passage tombs are found mainly on the hill and mountaintops in the north and west of the county such as at 'Scurlocksleap Seefin' on the Roundwood/Blessington Road and the passage tomb at Pinnacle, 'Baltinglass Hill' in the heritage town of Baltinglass. Towards the end of the Neolithic, wedge tombs constructed in several places probably continued to be used as places of burial and ceremony well into the Bronze Age. An excavation carried out in Wicklow town (license number: 97E0118) of an urban medieval site also produced a Neolithic flint scraper.

### **13.8.1.3 The Bronze Age (2500 BC – 500 BC)**

As stone tools were replaced by the use of copper, which was later combined with tin to make bronze, the structure of society also changed. The somewhat crude copper objects were soon replaced by more durable bronze tools including axes, swords, spears, knives, halberds, and cauldrons. Gold jewellery from this period in the form of lunulae, torcs and bracelets are amongst the finest in Europe and hint at the presence of new social elites. In a domestic context, dwellings changed from a general rectangular plan, typical of the Neolithic, to circular arrangements evidenced on excavation by postholes and slot trenches.

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The early Bronze Age was characterised by a considerable expansion of settlements in the county. The people of this period preferred well drained lightly forested upland pastures. These lightly forested slopes were easier to clear with the available technology and the cleared soil was worked until depleted. Pasture and cattle raising was the key to the Bronze Age economy in the county. The improved technology associated with the Bronze Age also assisted the farmers in improving control over their environment, by more extensive farming practices and forestry clearances. Surviving from the Bronze Age settlers are hill forts, fulachtaí fia, weaponry and ornaments.

During the earlier part of the Bronze Age individual burials were deposited in small stone lined graves (cists) and unlined pits. Burials were often accompanied by distinctive pottery vessels (food vessels) and other grave goods occasionally of copper and bronze. These burial sites are often represented by a single grave without any above ground marker. Some were placed in mounds or barrows and these sites may have developed into larger cemeteries. Most of the burials from this period occur along the western and especially north-western side of County Wicklow and form part of a dense distribution of Early Bronze Age activity, which extends into Counties Kildare and Dublin.

An Early Bronze Age cemetery was excavated by Barra O'Donnabháin in Ballinagore, although the site had been disturbed in the past. A portion of a low mound with three ring ditches to the west were found. Collared urns, stone lined cists, stone battle-axe and a flint knife were among the artefacts recovered. Sherds of Neolithic pottery were also recovered suggesting continuity of use on the site.

A cairn is a mound of loose stones used to cover burials although occasionally used as boundary markers or commemorative monuments. Within Wicklow there are a variety of examples situated on high ground and mountain tops. County Wicklow contains a number of impressive hilltop enclosures or hillforts, especially in the north of the county where they form an important cluster indicating powerful local communities from the Bronze Age.

Evidence for habitation during the Bronze age in the surrounding area is the presence of settlement site (WI040-048--) excavated by Thaddeus Breen. The site consisted of an oval post structure associated with an assortment of other postholes that produced sherds from beaker, cordoned urn and vast vessels, dating the site to the Bronze Age.

The Bronze Age is also represented by several fulachtaí fia discovered during the excavation of the Arklow bypass. Burnt mounds are also known as fulacht fiadh and have been primarily interpreted as cooking places, although some may also have been used for bathing and industrial activity, such as brewing or dyeing. Fulachtaí fia present in the landscape as mounds of burnt stone, often forming a horseshoe-shape. The stones were heated on a fire and then placed in a water-filled pit to heat the water. They are usually found in marshy areas, beside rivers and streams as the pit tended to be dug into the water table to fill up naturally with water. After each use, the pit (or trough) was presumably cleaned of the heated and cracked stones, and these were discarded around the pit, forming the mound, from which they get the 'burnt mound' name. They often appear in groups, and soil stripping in the vicinity of isolated examples frequently reveals additional associated fulachtaí. These sites commonly date to the Bronze Age, although examples from the Neolithic through to early medieval date are also known. Two burnt mounds (WI045-015-- and WI045-017--) were excavated in Ballynattin ca. 770m to the southwest of the subject site. Excavation of WI045-015-- revealed the presence of a wooden platform composed of narrow lengths of wood beneath.



A series of wooden stakes were in turn found under the platform. A sample from this wood was dated by dendrochronology and returned a felling date of late 856 BC/early-855 BC (Connolly 1997; Licence No. 97E0128). Another burnt mound (WI045- 017--) associated with slot trenches, pits and posts was found ca. 200m to the east in 2003 (Excavation Licence 03E1692) in advance of the development of the Arklow IDA Enterprise Park (Tierney 2006). A further three spreads of burnt mound material (WI040-051--) were excavated by Ó Riordáin (97E0083) on the Arklow bypass road c. 2.7km from the PDA.

Two other burnt spreads were also found c.600 northeast (WI040-052) in Kilbride and c.856m (WI040-053) at Coolboy. Late Bronze Age activity in the wider Arklow hinterland is represented by the discovery of an assemblage containing a socketed spearhead, two axeheads and a knife, found at Kish, ca. 2.8km south of Arklow town (Stout 1994, 21).

#### 13.8.1.4 The Iron Age (ca. 500 BC – 400 AD)

The end of the Irish Bronze Age merges into the Early Iron Age almost imperceptibly. It would seem from the evidence so far uncovered that iron use was gradually introduced into Ireland; however bronze implements were still very much in use for everyday objects and for ornamentation.

Iron objects are found rarely and when discovered are often in poor condition. As in Europe, there are two phases of the Iron Age in Ireland: the Hallstatt and the La Tène. The Hallstatt period dates from 700BC onwards and spread rapidly from Austria, across Europe, and then into Ireland. The later Iron Age or La Tène culture also originated in Europe during the middle of the 5th Century BC. Life in Iron Age Ireland seems to have been much as it was in the early historic period – mixed farmers living in or around small, defended settlements known as ringforts or stone cashels.

This period is also associated with the arrival of the Celts. It is believed these people lived in family groups helping each other work the land for sources of food. They would have had farms consisting of cattle, pigs, sheep, grain, and vegetables so land would have held some importance to them. They would have used horses, probably to help with farming, as Y-shaped pendants, harnesses to help lead horses, had been found in more recent times. Their diet probably consisted of wild berries, fruits, nuts, and herbs that were gathered from the surrounding landscape. They would have also hunted animals for food and fished the rivers and the vast Irish shores. Hillforts, crannogs, ringforts, souterrains, cist burials, monoliths and ogham stones are all associated with this period.

Ringforts, hilltop enclosures and other large enclosures are among the most common monument types in Ireland, although only around 200 survive in Co. Wicklow, both as raths (defended settlements defined by an earthen bank) and cashels (defined by a bank of stone). The smaller ringfort settlements are thought to be small farmsteads, enclosing houses, farm buildings and animal pens, enclosed as protection against raiders or wild animals. Excavations of the interiors suggest that the houses were small circular huts, built of stakes with a double skin of wattle and a thatched roof. They are round or oval enclosures defined by a bank and an external ditch, often situated on gentle hill slopes. Excavation suggests they were defended farmsteads, including the dwelling house and outhouses of an extended family, and occasionally also have evidence for small-scale industrial activity.

The larger hillforts and enclosures are either large secular settlements, dating to the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age, linked to large 'royal' sites, or may be associated with pre-

Norman monastic settlements. Limited fieldwork has been carried out on these monuments.

### **13.8.1.5 Early Historic to Modern Period (ca. 500 AD – 1700 AD)**

The impact of Christianity in County Wicklow is indicated by several important early church foundations. In addition to the great monastic complex at Glendalough established by St. Kevin in the 6th century, there are several small ecclesiastical sites. In addition to the small churches associated with these sites there are some stone crosses, grave slabs and especially 'bullaugns' or blocks of uncut natural stone into which circular or oval basins have been carved to form a font.

Arklow town situated to the north of the development site is one of two Viking settlements in the county, the other being Wicklow. 'Unfortunately, there is no evidence to indicate that either of these places actually functioned as towns in the Viking period, but it is likely that they were coastal villages of some description' (Bradley & King, 1989). Both centres became important medieval towns in the Anglo-Norman period, which also saw the emergence of Bray. In the initial decades after the Norman invasion a distinctive type of earth and timber fortification, the motte and bailey was built at several locations and stone castles followed in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

Moated sites are generally square or sub-rectangular and are defined by a bank with an external ditch and raised interior. These monuments would have been defensive homesteads. The interior was often raised and would have contained buildings. This monument type dates to the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries and would have been constructed by the Anglo Normans to protect their manor houses.

After the arrival of the Anglo-Normans, Theobald Walter, ancestor of the Earls of Ormonde, was granted the town and castle of nearby Arklow by Henry II of England. In 1264 the Dominican Order was granted a large tract of land, now known as Abbeylands, where they built Holy Cross Abbey. Around 1416, the Manor of Arklow came into the control of the MacMurrough Kings of Leinster, possibly after the death of James Butler, 4th Earl of Ormond in 1452. In 1525, Muiris Kavanagh, King of Leinster from 1522 to 1531, returned Arklow and its lands to his nephew Piers Butler, 8th Earl of Ormond.

During the Confederate Wars in November 1649, a skirmish took place outside Arklow when Royalist soldiers under Murrough O'Brien, 1st Earl of Inchiquin, ambushed English Commonwealth troops marching to reinforce Wexford. The attack was beaten off and an English garrison was installed in Arklow, while an attempt to retake the town by Irish Confederates in January 1650 failed.

In 1714, John Allen of Stillorgan, County Dublin, purchased the Manor of Arklow from James Butler, 2nd Duke of Ormonde, shortly before the latter went into exile as a Jacobite. In 1750, Allen's eldest granddaughter Elizabeth, married John Proby, 1st Baron Carysfort, who came into possession of the Arklow Estate as a result.

In the Battle of Arklow on 9 June 1798, one of the bloodiest events of the 1798 rebellion, a large force of Wexford rebels attacked the town in an attempt to spread the rising to Dublin but were repulsed by the entrenched British forces with many hundreds killed.

### 13.8.2 Archaeological Heritage

There are no World Heritage Sites or potential World Heritage Site contained in the Tentative List of Candidate Sites within 5km of the study area.

#### 13.8.2.1 National Monuments in State Care or under Protection Order

There are no National Monuments in State Care, Guardianship or sites under preservation orders located in the vicinity of the Proposed Development site.

#### 13.8.2.2 Record of Monuments and Places/Archaeological Survey Database/Register of Historic Monuments

The following sections contain information relative to the Register of Historic Monuments (RHM), the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) and the Archaeological Survey Database (ASD). Archaeological monuments are general registered by the National Monuments Service using a Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) number.

The closest recorded monument is located roughly 770m southeast of the Proposed Development site. Four known sites are located with 1km of the Proposed Development site. They are listed and summarised below.

##### WI045-014001-

- Enclosure
- BALLYNATTIN
- Description: Discovered in 1998 during archaeological monitoring of works associated with the IDA Industrial Park (Excavation Licence 98E0257). Excavation revealed a rectangular area (14m E-W x 8m) defined by a U-shaped trench (Wth 0.34m-0.44m; D 0.04m - 0.2m) with an entrance (Wth 1.35m) on the S side. There was a large amount of charcoal and burning present which led the excavator to suggest 'that the trench held a wooden palisade that burnt down. The presence of only one post-hole, that at the east side of the entrance, suggests that the trench may have contained a sill-beam in which posts were set that have now decayed without trace.' (Cotter 2000, 220). Finds included one sherd of pottery and numerous pieces of flint.
- Distance: 890m

##### WI045-017----

- Fulacht fia
- BALLYNATTIN
- Description: A possible fulacht fia, slot-trenches, pits and post-holes were excavated here in 2003 (Excavation Licence 03E1692) in advance of the development of the Arklow IDA Enterprise Park (Tierney 2006, 541-2).
- Distance: 850m

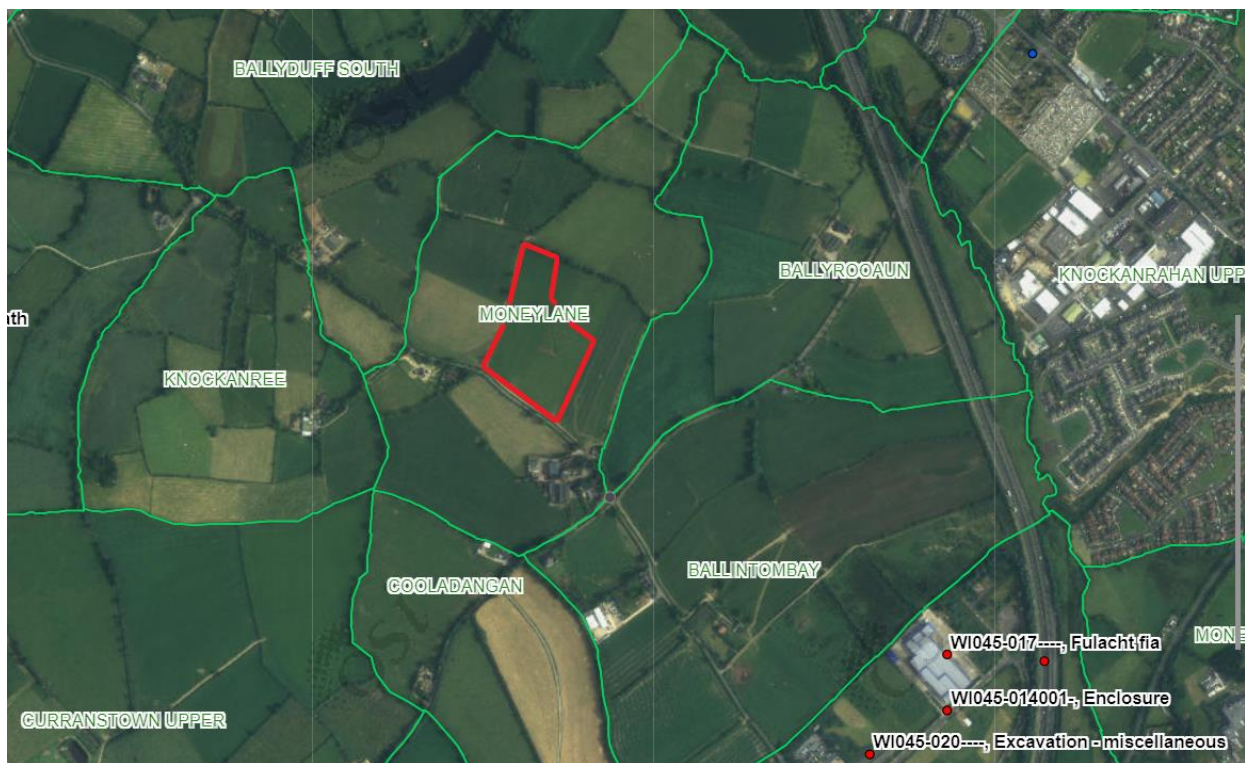
##### WI045-020----

- Excavation – miscellaneous
- Description: A number of pits and burnt areas were uncovered here as part of the construction work associated with an extension to the 'Euroconex' car park in 2005 (Excavation Licence 04E0937 ext.). The features were preserved in situ. (Ó Faoláin 2008, 414-5).

- Distance: 770m

## WI045-015----

- Burnt mound
- BALLYNATTIN
- Description: This is the record for two adjacent burnt mounds excavated by Anne Connolly (97E0128) as part of the Arklow bypass scheme. One was a subcircular spread of burnt material (c. 7m NE-SW; 5.5m (NW-SE; depth 0.2m) from which one fragmented piece of worked flint was recovered. The second spread of burnt material was broadly subcircular in shape (12.5m NE-SW; 10.8m NW-SE; max. depth 0.45m). Associated with these a wooden platform consisting of narrow lengths of wood covering an area 1.9m in length and 1.4m in width. Beneath this platform was a series of wooden stakes which did not form any clear patterns. A sample from this wood was dated by dendrochronology and had a felling date of late-856 BC/early-855 BC.
- Distance: 970m



**Figure 13.4:** Site boundary and proximity to recorded monuments.

### 13.8.2.3 Map Regression

Historic maps were consulted to assess the landscape history including settlement and land use, and to identify any potential features of archaeological or heritage interest in the proposed development site and its surroundings. Cartographic sources consulted include the Historic 6" and Historic 25". The map regression analysis focuses on the Planned Development Area (PDA).

At the time of the First Edition Map (1839) the Proposed Development occupies a series of three agricultural fields with a line of trees defining the boundary between the two eastern fields

and the most westerly field with the townland boundary between Moneylane townland and Ballyrooaun forming the eastern boundary. By the time of the Third Edition Map (1903) there has been no notable changes to the fields comprising the Proposed Development. Nothing of significance was noted.

#### **13.8.2.4 Aerial Photography**

A review of available aerial photographs was undertaken to identify any previously unrecorded anomalies of historical or archaeological potential. Inspection of the aerial photographic coverage of the Proposed Development held by the Ordnance Survey (1995-2013), Google Earth (2002-2020) and Bing Maps was completed. Nothing of archaeological significance was noted.

#### **13.8.2.5 LiDAR Review**

A review of the Geological Survey Ireland Open Topographic Data Viewer was carried out. The tile for the subject site revealed nothing of archaeological significance.

#### **13.8.2.6 Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland**

A review of the online resource [www.heritagemaps.ie](http://www.heritagemaps.ie) was completed. No finds are recorded in the immediate vicinity of the subject site. It should be noted that not all recorded finds in the Topographical Files are included in [www.heritagemaps.ie](http://www.heritagemaps.ie).

The review found no finds recorded within the immediate environs of the proposed development site. The closest findspot is located 1.5km to the south in Kish townland - a 'Socketed Spearhead with Loops at Base of Blade (Name 1940:110 a-d).

#### **13.8.2.7 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork in the vicinity**

There are no records in the immediate vicinity of the subject site. The closest records are listed above in section 13.8.2.2 above.

### **13.8.3 Architectural Heritage**

#### **13.8.3.1 Architectural Conservation Areas (ACA)**

A review of the Wicklow County Development Plan (2022 – 2028) found that there are no ACAs in the vicinity.

#### **13.8.3.2 Record of Protected Structures (RPS)/National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)/Industrial/Vernacular Heritage**

There are no RPS Sites in the immediate vicinity. The closest RPS is Glenart Castle (RPS No. 40-02), NIAH No. 16404001), a Country House in Glenart townland roughly 1.54km to the north. This is described as a large, late-19th century gothic-revival house of various dates. At the rear is a rectangular-plan tower of opus incertum while in front is a cement-rendered, two-storey range with English crenellations and a full-height-half-octagon bow.



### 13.8.3.3 Designed Landscapes-Demesnes, Historic Gardens & Country Estates

The demesne associated with Glenart Castle is located, at its closest, roughly 250m to the north of the Proposed Development. Although shaded on the 1st Edition OS Map, the demesne associated with Glenart Castle is not listed on the NIAH Garden Survey.

### 13.8.4 Folklore, Other Cultural Heritage Features and Areas of Potential

No additional non-designated cultural heritage features were noted during the desk study or during field inspection.

#### 13.8.4.1 Rivers, Streams, and Wetlands.

Rivers and streams are important cultural as well as physical features of the landscape, and archaeological sites and features are often related with waterways including features such as fulachtaí fia, fords, bridges, and mills. Riverbanks have been favoured for human occupation since prehistoric times for their proximity to food sources and fresh water and they served as routeways, boundaries, defences and as a focus for ritual. There are no watercourses in the vicinity.

#### 13.8.4.2 Townlands, Townland Boundaries and Toponym Analysis

The townland is an Irish land unit of considerable longevity as many of the units are likely to represent much earlier land divisions. However, the term townland was not used to denote a unit of land until the Civil Survey of 1654. It bears no relation to the modern word 'town' but like the Irish word baile refers to a place. Many of the townlands are mapped within the Down Survey of the 1650s, so called as all measurements were carefully 'laid downe' on paper at a scale of forty perches to one inch.

No townland boundary will be directly impacted by the proposed works.

The following table presents a toponymic analysis of Moneylane and nearby townlands:

Townland Name	Irish version (Genitive)	Translation
Moneylane	<i>An Muine Leathan</i>	<i>Muine</i> : thicket <i>Leathan</i> : broad/wide

Table 13.2: Toponyms

#### 13.8.4.3 Folklore Commission

A review of the National Folklore Collection was completed on [www.Dúchas.ie](http://www.Dúchas.ie). Nothing of additional relevance was noted.



## 13.9 Fieldwork

A field inspection was carried out on the 8th of November 2024 which entailed walking the Proposed Development site noting and recording the terrain type and land usage, the presence of features of archaeological or historical significance and visually investigating any suspect anomalies observed to determine their nature and provenance where possible. The Proposed Development site is in lands that are under pasture and are divided into three fields of varying size bounded by treelines, hedgerow and fencing. Nothing of archaeological significance was noted during the site inspection.



**Plate 1:** Looking north at the subject site

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**Plate 2:** Looking south at subject site



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**Plate 3:** Looking west at subject site

## **13.10 Potential Effects**

### **13.10.1 Potential Direct Effects**

Direct negative impacts may occur where sites of archaeological and cultural heritage significance are located within the footprint of the Proposed Development, which would potentially be impacted upon by ground disturbances.

In relation to the Proposed Development, direct, physical impacts on the archaeological and cultural heritage can manifest themselves in the following ways:

- Where an archaeological or cultural heritage site, structure, monument, or feature is located within an area where works takes place and the works either intentionally or unintentionally entail the alteration or removal of all or part of the site, structure, monument or feature a direct, physical impact will occur.
- Direct, physical impacts can also occur in gaining access to the site. Where archaeological, architectural, or cultural heritage sites, structures, monuments, or features are intentionally or unintentionally removed or altered when transporting and/or facilitating access for machinery, equipment and/or materials to or from site a direct physical impact will occur; and
- There is the potential for direct, physical impacts on previously unrecorded archaeological and architectural sites, structures, monuments, or features.

If these effects cannot be remediated, for example if archaeological deposits are destroyed during excavations, then the impacts will be permanent.

#### **13.10.1.1 Potential Direct Effects on Recorded Archaeological Monuments**

The Proposed Development will have no direct physical effect on known archaeological sites and monuments.

#### **13.10.1.2 Potential Direct Effects on Unrecorded Archaeological Monuments or Features**

There is a low to moderate potential to impact on previously unknown archaeological sites.

#### **13.10.1.3 Potential direct Impacts Architectural Sites**

The Proposed Development will have no direct physical effect on known architectural sites.

### **13.10.2 'Do Nothing Scenario'**

If the proposed works were not to proceed, there would be no effect upon the archaeological, architectural, or cultural heritage resource.

### **13.10.3 Potential Effects on the Setting/Operational Effects**

Impacts on Setting can be reduced with sensitive site development and screening. The impact of the development is usually proportional to the extent to which that development is visible to

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and from the extant recorded monuments and features.

#### **13.10.3.1 Archaeological Sites**

The Proposed Development will not impact the visual amenity of any known monuments.

#### **13.10.3.2 Architectural Sites**

The Proposed Development will not impact the visual amenity of these sites/features.

#### **13.10.4 Cumulative Effects**

The permitted and proposed developments within a 500m study area have been considered as part of the cumulative impact assessment. No cumulative impacts upon the archaeological resource have been identified.

## 13.11 Mitigation Measures and Residual Effects

### 13.11.1 Mitigation Measures

- It is recommended that a programme of archaeological testing of the Proposed Development site in areas where excavation/disturbance is anticipated be carried out well in advance of construction. Test excavation is that form of archaeological excavation where the purpose is to establish the nature and extent of archaeological deposits and features present in a location which it is proposed to develop (though not normally to fully investigate those deposits or features) and allow an assessment to be made of the archaeological impact of the proposed development. It may also be referred to as archaeological testing (DAHGI 1999a, 27).
- A suitably qualified archaeologist should be appointed to advise the design team on archaeological matters, liaise with the relevant authorities, prepare an archaeological licence application and method statement, and complete the archaeological testing work. Testing should be carried out under licence to the National Monuments Service at the DHLGH. The application for such a licence requires a detailed method statement, outlining the procedures to be adopted to monitor, record, and recover material of archaeological interest during such work.
- Should archaeological material be uncovered at any location, the feature will be summarily investigated to determine the form, age, nature, depth, and extent of the feature. The feature will be planned, photographed, and recorded to best professional standards.
- Adequate funds to cover excavation, post-excavation analysis, and any testing or conservation work required should be made available if required. Upon completion of the works dissemination of the results will take the form of a stratigraphic report and full report to publishable standard lodged with the licensing section (NMS) and the Planning Section (NMS) and the National Museum of Ireland. A summary of the report will also be submitted to the Excavations Bulletin within six weeks of the end of fieldwork. Should results warrant it, wider dissemination in the form of a full publication may be recommended.
- In addition, the report on the results of the test excavation and an impact statement will be submitted to the relevant authority to inform the archaeological site strategy. Where archaeological material is identified, the developer will submit an archaeological mitigation strategy and a detailed method statement for written agreement with the relevant authority detailing proposed mitigation including, preservation in situ by way of avoidance or redesign, and/or archaeological excavation under a Section 26 licence in advance of development.
- The agreed archaeological mitigation (preservation in situ/full excavation) shall take place under licence prior to the commencement of development. The developer shall make provision for excavation, post excavation, interpretation, and publication of the results. A preliminary report detailing the findings of the agreed resolution shall be submitted to the planning authority within four weeks of the licence expiry and a full and final report shall be submitted to the planning authority within 1 year of the licence expiry date.

The above recommendations are subject to approval by the National Monuments Service at the DHLGH and other relevant authorities.



### **13.12 Residual Impact Assessment**

This section assesses potential significant environmental impacts which remain after mitigation measures have been implemented.

#### **13.12.1 Construction Phase**

There will be no significant residual impacts on the archaeological resource.

#### **13.12.2 Operational Phase**

Not applicable to the archaeological and architectural resource.

#### **13.12.3 Summary of Post-Mitigation Effects**

There are no predicted residual impacts on the archaeological resource.

#### **13.12.4 Cumulative Residual Effects**

No cumulative impacts have been identified upon the archaeological resource and as such there will be no residual cumulative effects.

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- <http://www.museum.ie/>
- <https://www.townlands.ie/>
- <http://webgis.archaeology.ie/>
- <http://www.worldheritageireland.ie/tentative-list/>

## Appendix 13.2 – Conventions, Directives and Legislation

### Conventions

Ireland has ratified several European and international conventions in relation to the protection of its cultural heritage. This section summarises Ireland's obligations as a signatory to several International and European conventions relating to the protection and conservation of cultural heritage sites. Also included is a synopsis of existing national legislation governing the care and protection of our cultural heritage resources.

#### **ICOMOS Xi'an Declaration, 2005**

Ireland is a signatory to an international declaration sponsored by International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), the Xi'an Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas, 2005, that endeavours to ensure the safeguard and conservation of the World's cultural heritage as part of its sustainable and human development.

#### **EIA Directive 85/337/EEC as amended.**

To assist planning and other consent authorities in deciding if significant effects on the environment are likely to arise in the case of development below the national mandatory EIS thresholds, the DHLGH published a Guidance document in August 2003.

#### **The European Landscape Convention 2000**

In 2002 Ireland ratified the European Landscape Convention - also known as the Florence Convention, which promotes the protection, management and planning of European landscapes and organises European co-operation on landscape issues. It is the first international treaty to be exclusively concerned with all dimensions of European landscape.

#### **Valletta Convention, 1997**

In 1997 the Republic of Ireland ratified the Council of Europe, European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (the 'Valletta Convention'). Obligations under the Convention include provision for statutory protection measures, including the maintenance of an inventory of the archaeological heritage and the designation of protected monuments and areas.

#### **Granada Convention, 1997**

Under the European Convention on the Protection of the Architectural Heritage (Granada Convention), 1997, the Republic of Ireland is obliged to maintain inventories of architectural heritage, to protect the architectural heritage and adopt conservation policies as integrated planning objectives.

#### **UNESCO World Heritage Convention, 1972**

This Convention provides for the identification, conservation, and preservation of cultural and natural sites of outstanding universal value for inclusion in a world heritage list. The World Heritage status is a non-statutory designation, and no additional statutory controls result from this designation. However, the impact of Proposed Development upon a World Heritage Site will be a key material consideration in determining planning applications.

## Legislation

### **The Planning and Development (Strategic Infrastructure) Act 2006**

The Planning and Development (Strategic Infrastructure) Act 2006 ensures the protection of the archaeological heritage resource by requiring that all applications under this Act are accompanied by an EIAR including information on material assets, including the architectural and archaeological heritage, and the cultural heritage.

### **The National Monuments Act 1930 to 2004**

Irish legislation for the protection of archaeological heritage is based on the National Monuments Acts 1930 and amendments of 1954, 1987, 1994 and 2004. These acts are the principal statutes governing the care of monuments in Ireland. They provide for the protection of national monuments using preservation orders. The overall state archaeological service is provided by the DHLGH and delivered through the Planning and Heritage Section of the DHLGH and the National Museum of Ireland (Irish Antiquities Division) on behalf of the Minister.

Monuments are protected under the National Monuments Acts in several ways:

- National Monuments in the ownership or guardianship of the Minister or a local authority.
- National Monuments, which are subject to a preservation order.
- Historic monuments or archaeological areas recorded in the Register of Historic Monuments; and
- Monuments recorded in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP).

### **The Planning and Development Act 2000**

Under arrangements which came into operation on 1 January 2000 (The Planning and Development Act 2000), the system of listing buildings was replaced with strengthened procedures for the preservation of protected structures and structures in architectural conservation areas (ACA).

### **The Architectural Heritage and Historic Properties Act, 1999**

This Act provides for the establishment of a national inventory of architectural heritage which forms the basis for recommendation from the Minister to local authorities of sites for inclusion in the local authorities Record of Protected Structures

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## Appendix 13.3 – Figures, Plates, Abbreviations, Coordinate System

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### Abbreviations

AAP	Area of Archaeological Potential
ACA	Architectural Conservation Areas
ASI	Archaeological Survey of Ireland
DHLGH	Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage
DLHG	Demesne Landscapes and Historic Gardens
NIAH	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage
NMS	National Monuments Service
NMI	National Museum of Ireland
OSI	Ordnance Survey Ireland
PDA	Planned Development Area
RMP	Record of Monuments and Places
RPS	Record of Protected Structures
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record
ZAP	Zones of Archaeological Potential
ZoN	Zone of Notification

### Coordinate System

All GPS coordinates given in this report are in Irish Transverse Mercator (ITM).