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# CULTURAL HERITAGE 11

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## INTRODUCTION

### Background

11.1 This Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is prepared on behalf of Roadstone Ltd. and has been undertaken to assess the significant effects, if any, on local cultural heritage, archaeology and architecture which may arise on account of the proposed development of an inert soil recovery facility on lands at Killough Upper, Kilmacanogue, Co. Wicklow. A wide variety of paper, cartographic, photographic and archival sources was consulted for the purpose of this study and all lands within the application area were visually inspected.

### Methodology

11.2 This study presents an assessment of the known or potential cultural heritage resource within a specified area. It comprises 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 architectural resource using an appropriate methodology (EPA 2002 and 2003).

11.3 This study involved detailed investigation of the cultural heritage, archaeological, architectural and historical background of the application area and the surrounding area. The overall study area extends 1km from the application area and along the R755 Regional Road leading to it from Kilmacanogue village. The area around the application site is indicated in Figure 11-1, while that along the R755 is indicated in Figure 11-2.

11.4 The study area was examined using information from:

- The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) for County Wicklow
- Wicklow County Development Plan 2010-16
- Aerial photographs
- Excavation reports
- Cartographic / Documentary sources

11.5 Field assessments were carried out to identify and assess any unknown archaeological sites, structures and previously unrecorded features and possible finds within the application area.

11.6 The impact assessment has been undertaken to assess the significant effects, if any, on the cultural heritage, archaeology and architecture which can reasonably be expected to occur on account of the proposed development. Where necessary, a mitigation strategy has been designed to remedy any significant adverse effects on cultural heritage.

11.7 This assessment was prepared by Dr. Charles Mount who has over 20 years 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. He is also a board member of the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland (IAI).

## Consultations

11.8 In the course of producing this document consultations were carried out with the statutory authorities and all issues raised have been addressed by the assessment.

## THE EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

### Site Location

11.9 The application site is located in north-east Wicklow. It is in a remote location on the steep western slope of the Great Sugar Loaf Mountain between 250mOD and 280mOD approximately. Due to the elevation of the development and the steeply sloping topography, there is no settlement within 300m of the proposed extraction extension.

### Study Area

11.10 The study area is indicated in Figures 11-1 and 11-2. It includes the immediate vicinity of the existing quarry void / proposed waste recovery facility and the vicinity of the traffic route leading to the site along the R755 Regional Road. The R755 runs north and then east from the quarry entrance for approximately 3.8km to its junction with the N11 National Primary Road / dual carriageway at Kilmacanoge village. The study area includes parts of the townlands of:

- Ballyorney
- Carrigoon Commons East and West
- Glencap Commons Upper
- Glencormick South
- Kilmacanoge North and South
- Killough Lower and Upper

### The Landscape

11.11 The application area is situated in the north-east of Wicklow County, 2.3 km to the south-west of the town of Kilmacanoge and just to the east of the R755 Kilmacanoge to Roundwood road. It is situated on a west-facing slope in hilly terrain. The soils of the area are generally brown podzolics with gleys and podzols and the parent material is shale and mica schist (Gardiner and Radford 1980).

### Historical and Archaeological Background

11.12 The following is a summary of the archaeological and historical development of the study area and the main types of sites, monuments and structures that are known from the surrounding area. The purpose of this approach is to place the types of sites, monuments and structures in the study area in a cultural and chronological context to assist this assessment.

11.13 The application area is situated in the townland of Killough Upper, the civil parish of Kilmacanoge and the barony of Rathdown. Note the original spellings of placenames recorded in source material are retained in the text

## *The Prehistoric Period*

- 11.14 There is evidence for Bronze Age activity in the study area to the south-west and south of the application area in Ballyremon Commons and Calary Lower townlands. The activity is indicated by a Bronze Age burial cist (WI007-049) in Calary Lower townland which contained the cremated remains of a child associated with an encrusted urn which dates to 3620±50 BP (Brindley 2007, 112).
- 11.15 There is a bowl barrow (WI007-043), a prehistoric burial mound, situated in Ballyremon Commons as well as five Fulachta fia (WI007-047, WI007-048, WI007-04801, WI007-04802 and WI007-074), mounds of burnt stone associated with water boiling troughs. One of the Fulacht fia (WI007-074) was investigated in 1983 and a sub-rectangular clay-lined trough dated to 3410±40 BP was identified. To the north-east of the application area, in Glencap Commons Upper, two small prehistoric cairns have been identified (WI007-070 and WI007-070001-).

## *The Medieval Period*

- 11.16 In the Early Medieval period the study area was situated in an area known as Fir Chualann or Cualu which was dominated by the Uí Théig Sept from the sixth century, and their descendants the Uí Chellaig Cuallan Sept from the eighth century until they died out in the early eleventh century. From the eighth century the Uí Briúin Cualann Sept appeared in the area and came to dominate it by the eleventh century (MacCotter 2008, 164-5).
- 11.17 In the Early Medieval period settlement is often indicated by the presence of enclosed farmsteads known as Ringforts. Early Medieval settlement in the study area is limited as there is only one possible enclosure known from the study area, in Ballinteskin townland (WI007-038), that could be a ringfort.
- 11.18 Following the conquest of Leinster by the Anglo-Normans after 1167 Walter de Ridelisford was granted the lands of the Uí Briúin Cualann by the Lord of Leinster (Orpen 1911, 369). By the early thirteenth century the study area appears to have come into the hands of the King and formed part of the manor of Obrun (Simpson 1994, 197).
- 11.19 From 1270 the O'Byrne and O'Toole Septs of the Wicklow Mountains rose in regular rebellion against the Royal administration in Ireland and settlement in the study area became precarious. By the fourteenth century the western part of Fercullen, in which the study area is situated, became known as Glencap. In 1309 Nigel le Brun was confirmed as holding 3 carucates of Glencap (Calendar of Patent Rolls 1309, membrane 11). During the fourteenth century Glencap and the study area was under the control of the O'Toole Sept (Simpson 1994, 224).

## *The Post-Medieval Period*

- 11.20 In 1576, Francis Agard was granted the rectory of Newcastle McKynnekan with the advowson in Keloke, which was the church of Killough (RMP007-063; Fiant Elizabeth I No. 2855). The O'Tooles still held Glencap in 1641, but following the War of the Three Kingdoms, the lands were granted to Sir William Flower and he is recorded as holding Killeogh (Killough Upper and Lower) and Glencap in the Book of Survey and Distribution in 1670. The lands passed through the Flower family and then, through marriage, to the Monck family and was held by the Moncks in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Monck estate records indicate that rents

were received from the application area, from Killough, as well as Ballybawn, Upper Calary, Lower Calary, Kilmacanoge and the surrounding area in 1848 (Monck Estate and Family Papers, 1668-1947. NLI MS 26,957). The Monck family retained the Wicklow lands until the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

### Recorded Monuments

- 11.21 Examination of the Record of Monuments and Places indicated that there are no Recorded Monuments located within the application area (see Figure 11.1 and Appendix 11-A).
- 11.22 The closest Recorded Monument to the application is an enclosure in Ballyremon Commons townland (WI007-045, see Appendix 11-A). This monument is situated 0.6km south-west of the application area and is too far distant to be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposed development.
- 11.23 The remaining Recorded Monuments in the study area are more distant from the application area than WI007-045 and are considered to be too far distant to be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposed development.

### Undesignated Monuments

- 11.24 Examination of the Archaeological Survey database indicated that there are no undesignated monuments located within the application area.
- 11.25 There is one undesignated monument included in the database within the study area. A Fulacht fia in Ballyremon Commons townland (WI007-074) was levelled and partially excavated in 1983 (see Para 11.31 and Appendix 11-B). The site of this monument is situated 1.46km to the south-west of the application area and will not be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposed development.

### Cartographic Sources

- 11.26 The Ordnance Survey 1st and 3rd edition six inch maps and the first edition 25 inch maps of the area were examined. This analysis did not indicate any previously unrecorded archaeological sites in the application area or vicinity.

### Place Name Evidence

- 11.27 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 placenames were looked up in the Placenames Database of Ireland at Logainm.ie

Ballintestock	Town of the sedge
Ballybawn Lower	Grassy summer pasture Lower
Ballyremon Commons	Redmond's or Raymond's town
Calary Lower and Upper	Burial ground Upper and Lower
Glencap Commons North, South, Upper	Glen of the trunks or stocks of trees
Killough Lower and Upper	Church of the lake Lower and Upper

11.28 The placenames do not indicate any additional heritage sites within the study area. Calary (Ceallúrach) usually refers to an enclosed burial ground and the placename may refer to enclosures situated to the south of the study area (RMP 012-069--- and RMP 012-070---). Killough probably refers to a church site in Killough Lower townland (RMP 007-063) outside the study area.

## Aerial Photography

11.29 Ordnance Survey aerial photography taken in 1995, 2000 and 2005, Google Earth imagery from 2005, 2006, 2008 and 2013 and Microsoft Bing imagery from 2011 were examined. The examination did not identify any additional cultural heritage material or resources in the application area or vicinity.

## Other Sources

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

## Archaeological Investigations

11.31 Examination of the Excavations Bulletin (at excavations.ie) indicated that there has been one archaeological investigation carried out in the study area.

Fulacht fia Ballyremon Commons Victor Buckley

Rescue excavation in advance of land reclamation revealed a clay-lined pit with traces of three stakeholes angled into the clay at the north-west end possibly to form a tripod arrangement. A radiocarbon date of 3410±40 BP has been obtained from an axe-sharpened stake, set into the clay.

## Field Inspection

11.32 A field inspection was carried out on the 24th of February 2015. This involved an inspection of all the lands in application areas (see Figure 11-1). The fieldwork areas are numbered on Plate 11-1.

11.33 Area 1 is the area of extraction from which all the topsoil has been removed and quarrying has continued down into geological strata. There was no visible indication of any cultural heritage material (Plate 11-2).

11.34 Area 2 is a roughly triangular-shaped area of rough south-sloping ground to the south of the site screening berm. The area is heavily overgrown with gorse and there was no visible indication of any cultural heritage material (Plate 11-3).

## STRUCTURE ASSESSMENT

### Designated Structures

#### *Record of Protected Structures*

11.35 The Wicklow County Development Plan 2010-16 was examined as part of the baseline study for this chapter of the EIS. The review established that there are no structures within the application area or in the immediate vicinity classified as Protected Structures.

- 11.36 Volume 2 of the current Wicklow County Development Plan 2010-16 identifies a number of structures along the R755 Regional Road in the Record of Protected Structures, at locations indicated in Figure 11-2. These comprise
- (i) a hexagonal postbox in Rocky Valley, in Glencormick South townland (RPS Ref. No. 07-03). It is one of the very few postboxes in Ireland with the monogram 'VR'. The post-box is situated on the L1033 local road and is set back a distance from the junction with the R755 Regional Road, as shown in Plate 11-4.
  - (ii) ruin of a small medieval church, known as Kilmacanogue Old Church, located in Kilmacanogue village (RPS Ref. No. 07-08). This Medieval church is situated within a walled graveyard, to the south of the R755 road, as shown on Plate 11-5.
  - (iii) St Mochoemog's Catholic Church in Kilmacanogue village (RPS Ref. No. 07-09). It is described as T-plan, possibly dating from c.1800, with rendered walls and large round-headed windows. A two stage tower of coursed-rubble granite with simple crenellations and pinnacles was added in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century). The church lies on elevated ground to the north of the R755. It is set back from the road and is screened by mature trees, as shown on Plate 11-6.

## *National Inventory of Architectural Heritage*

- 11.37 The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) was examined. The review established that there are no structures listed in the inventory situated within the application area or in the immediate vicinity.
- 11.38 The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) identifies two structures in the vicinity of the R755, both of which are also listed on the RPS. These are
- (i) Carrigona Commons East Post Box (NIAH Ref. No. 16400710) and
  - (ii) Saint Mochoemog's Catholic Church (NIAH Ref. No. 16400708).
- 11.39 The post box in Carrigona Commons East is a freestanding octagonal cast-iron letter box, erected c.1870. It is known as the 'New Standard Letter Box', was designed by J.W. Penfold and built by Cochrane in Birmingham in 1866. Sited by the road side, it is understood that this letter box is still in use.
- 11.40 Saint Mochoemog's Catholic Church in Kilmacanogue is described as a detached three-bay single-storey Roman Catholic church. It was built c.1850. and is T-plan with a square two-stage tower to the east side. It has a castellated parapet and tall pinnacles. To the rear west side, there are a number of later gabled single-storey additions. The building is finished in render, while the tower is in granite rubble with raised ashlar granite quoins. The doors are set within semi-circular arched openings. Window openings are generally semi-circular arch headed with either decorative leaded glass or multiple pane timber frames. The pitched roof is finished with slate and cast-iron rainwater goods. Internally the church was re-ordered following the Second Vatican Council but is otherwise in original condition. At either side of the transepts there are galleries with panelled guard rails. The original altar and altar rails have been retained along with the original pews and stations of the cross. The building sits on a slight rise.

## Non-designated Structures

- 11.41 A number of field surveys were undertaken in respect of the architectural heritage of the area surrounding the application site. An initial survey was undertaken on 10 March 2009 to determine if there were any undesignated structures of heritage interest in the vicinity of the existing quarry and along the length of the R755 Regional Road (between it and Kilmacanogue village).
- 11.42 A follow up survey was undertaken on 24 February 2015 to identify if there were any additional non-designated structures in the vicinity of the application area. This involved a systematic assessment of all upstanding structures within 100m of the application site marked on the six inch (1:10,560 scale) 1912 edition of the Ordnance Survey map.
- 11.43 The field surveys established that there are no non-designated structures of interest within the application site.
- 11.44 The fieldwork survey did however identify a number of structures of heritage interest which are not currently designated for protection. These included
- a farmhouse and a cottage, both located in Killough Upper, both of which are located immediately south of the Roadstone property holding, on opposite sides of the R755 Regional Road, at locations indicated on Figure 11-1 and
  - Reighmore House and Glencormac Inn, both of which are located in Kilmacanogue village, at locations indicated on Figure 11-2 (and numbered 1 and 2 respectively).

### *Farmhouse*

- 11.45 The 1912 Edition of the Ordnance Survey (OS) map identifies a farmhouse to the south of the application site on the western side of the R755, shown in Plate 11-7. This structure is an L-shaped single storey 5 bay house with concrete roof tiles and uPVC replacement windows. The perceived significance of this farmhouse, from a cultural heritage perspective, is negligible.

### *Cottage*

- 11.46 The 1912 OS map also identifies a farmhouse to the south of the application site on the eastern side of the R755, shown in Plate 11-8. This structure is a single storey 3 bay cottage with slate roof and two chimneys. The perceived significance of this cottage, from a cultural heritage perspective, is minor.

### *Reighmore House.*

- 11.47 Reighmore House is a two storey six-bay nineteenth century farm house set gable end to the road and is shown in Plate 11-9. The building is set back approximately 15m from the road.

### *The Glencormac Inn*

- 11.48 The Glencormac Inn is situated in Kilmacanogue on the north side of the R755 just before (west of) the N11 junction and is shown in Plate 11-10. The structure appears to have been built c. 1822. Although the building fronts onto the R755, it is well protected by a raised curb with closely spaced iron bollards on the roadside, a footpath and continuous iron railings close to the building.

## IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

### Direct Impacts

11.49 There are no direct impacts on any known items of cultural heritage, archaeology or buildings of heritage interest either at, or in the immediate vicinity of, the application site.

### Indirect Impacts – Traffic

11.50 One potential impact of the proposed development on protected structures or structures of heritage interest is the effect of vibration generated by HGV traffic travelling along the R755, to and from the recovery facility.

11.51 The National Road Authority (NRA) Guidelines for the Treatment of Noise and Vibration in National Road Schemes (2004) defines vibration as:

*'regularly repeated movement of a physical object about a fixed point. The magnitude of vibration is expressed in terms of Peak Particle Velocity (PPV) expressed in millimetres per second (mm/s). As a vehicle travels along a road, vibration can be generated in the road and subsequently propagate towards nearby buildings. Such vibration is generated by the interaction of a vehicle's wheels and the road surface and by direct transmission through the air of low frequency energy waves. Some of these waves arise as a function of the size, shape and speed of the vehicle, and others from pressure fluctuations due to engine, exhaust and other noises generated by the vehicle.'*

11.52 In general, trucks do not impart much vibration into the ground due to the dampening effect of their suspensions and their smooth rubber wheels which run on smooth surfaces. The NRA Guidelines state that (p. 14)

*It has been found that ground vibrations produced by road traffic are unlikely to cause perceptible structural vibration in properties located near to well-maintained and smooth road surfaces. The Authority does not therefore consider it necessary to set limits for vibration during the operational phase of a road scheme.*

11.53 In light of the above, it is concluded that vehicular vibration arises principally from the interaction between a vehicle's wheels and the road surface. Where the road surface is smooth and in good condition, vehicles are unlikely to cause perceptible structural vibration.

### Assessment of Designated and Listed Structures

#### *Carrigoona Commons East Postbox*

11.54 The post-box is situated on the L1033 local road is set back a distance from the junction with the R755 Regional Road. As traffic to and from the application site will not use the L1033 (except for a possible, very occasional consignment of inert soil for recovery from development works nearby), the post box will not be impacted by traffic from the proposed development.

#### *Kilmacanogue Old Church*

11.55 Kilmacanogue Old Church is located approximately 3.7km from the application site along the R755 and is set well back from the road. The road surface has recently been upgraded, is smooth and is in very good condition. There will therefore not be any perceptible structural vibration generated by passing

haulage traffic. The church will not be impacted by HGV traffic travelling to and from the proposed development.

## *St. Mochoemog's Catholic Church*

11.56 St. Mochoemog's Catholic Church is located in Kilmacanogue, set back and on elevated ground to the north of the L755 road, on a site that is screened by mature trees. The church is approximately 3.7km from the quarry. It will not be impacted by traffic from the proposed development.

## *Assessment of Undesignated Structures*

### *Reighmore House.*

11.57 The road surface at Reighmore House is smooth and has few defects and building is not subject to perceptible structural vibration by passing haulage vehicles. The road surface is smooth and has few defects and the building is set far enough back from the road that it will not be impacted by traffic from the proposed development.

### *The Glencormac Inn*

11.58 The Glencormac Inn is well protected by a raised curb with closely spaced iron bollards on the roadside, a footpath and continuous iron railings close to the building. The road surface has no defects and the building is not subject to perceptible structural vibration by passing haulage vehicles. The structure will not be impacted by traffic from the proposed development.

## **Interaction with Other Impacts**

11.59 No interaction with other any other impact has been identified.

## **Do Nothing Impacts**

11.60 No do nothing impact has been identified.

## **Worst Case Impact**

11.61 Even in a worst case scenario, the proposed development has no potential to impact any archaeological deposits or artefacts impact, as there is no requirement to excavate or disturb any previously undisturbed ground around the application site.

## **PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES**

### **Direct Impacts**

11.62 Due to the possibility of the survival of previously unknown sub-surface archaeological deposits or finds within Area 2, at the southern end of the application area, all soil-stripping in this area should be archaeologically monitored.

### **Indirect Impacts**

11.63 No indirect impacts have been identified and no mitigation measures are required

## Residual Impacts

11.64 No residual impacts have been identified.

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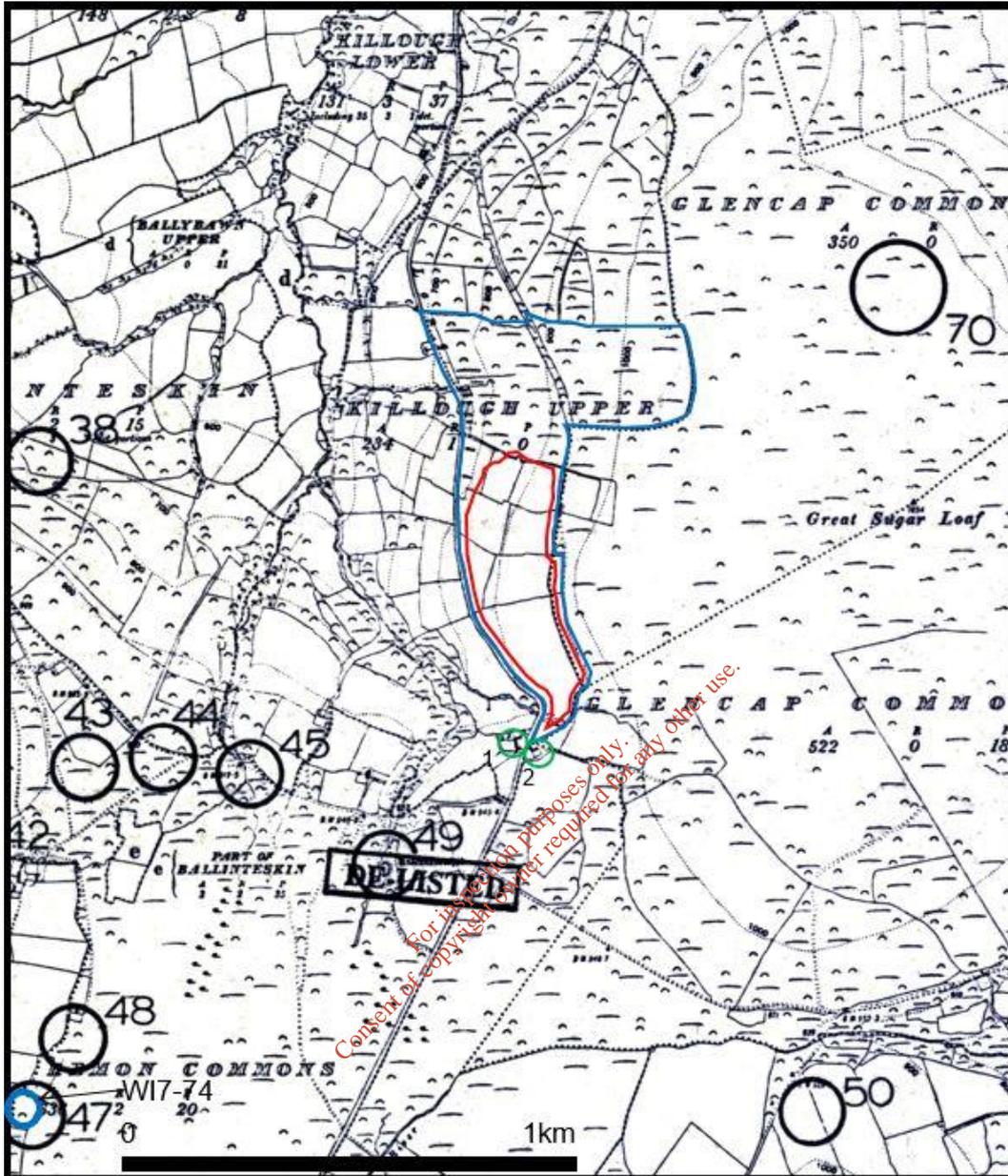
**Wicklow County Council 2010** *County Development Plan 2010-16*, Wicklow

## FIGURES

Figure 11-1  
Record of Monuments and Places

Figure 11-2  
Buildings of Heritage Interest along R755

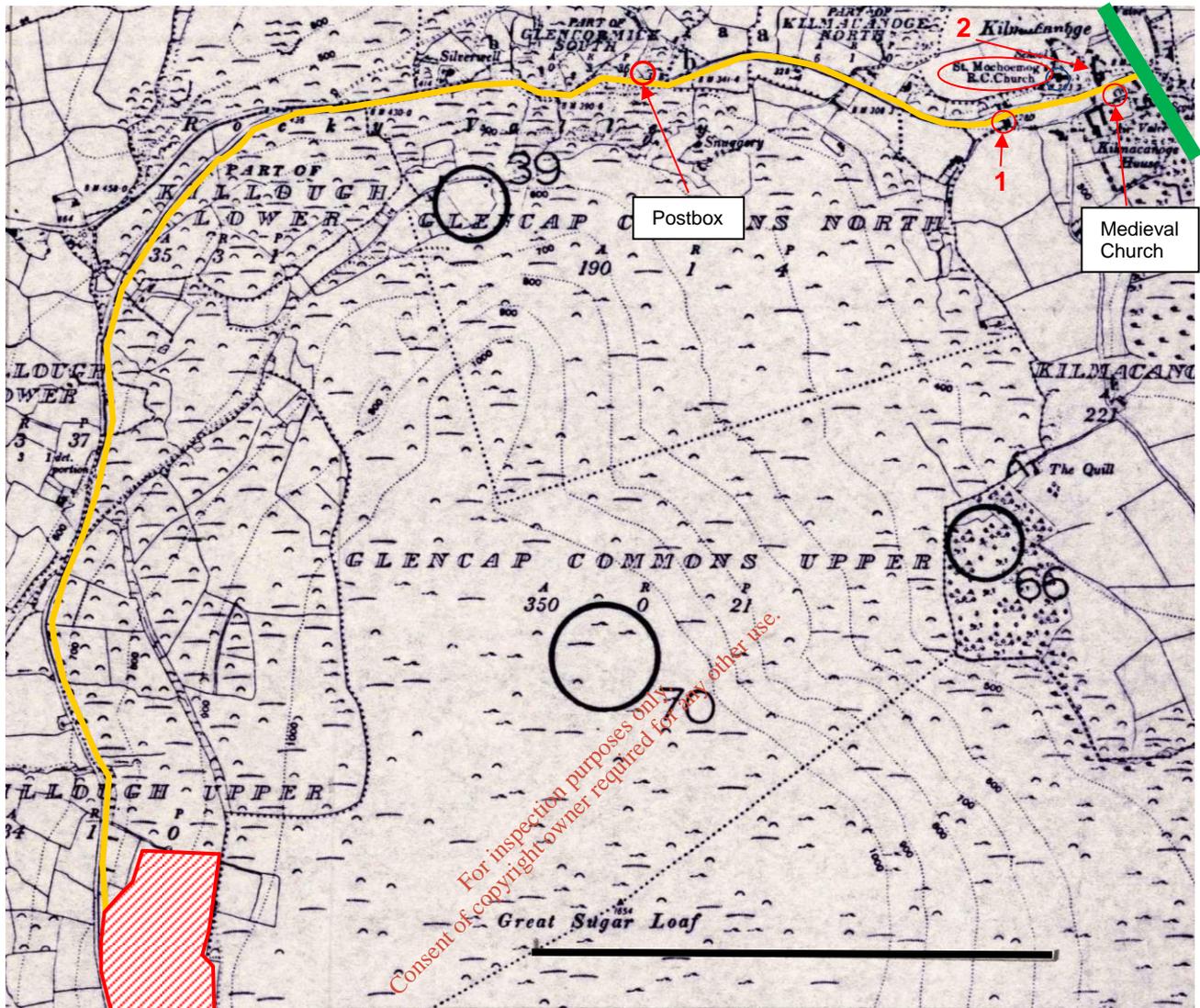
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**Figure 11-1**  
**Record of Monuments and Places at Application Site**

The application area is outline in red and the landholding is outlined in blue. Recorded Monuments are indicated with black circles. Monuments in the Archaeological Survey database are indicated with blue circles and structures on the 1912 edition of the six inch Ordnance Survey map within 100m of the application area are indicated with green circles.

# FIGURES



**Figure 11-2**  
**Buildings of Heritage Interest along R755**

Buildings of heritage interest along the R755 Regional Road are annotated on an extract from the RMP map for Co. Wicklow (itself based on the 1912 Edition Ordnance Survey map). The proposed quarry extension is outlined in red. The proposed haul route is indicated in orange and the N11 National Primary Road / Dual Carriageway is in green.

**PLATES**

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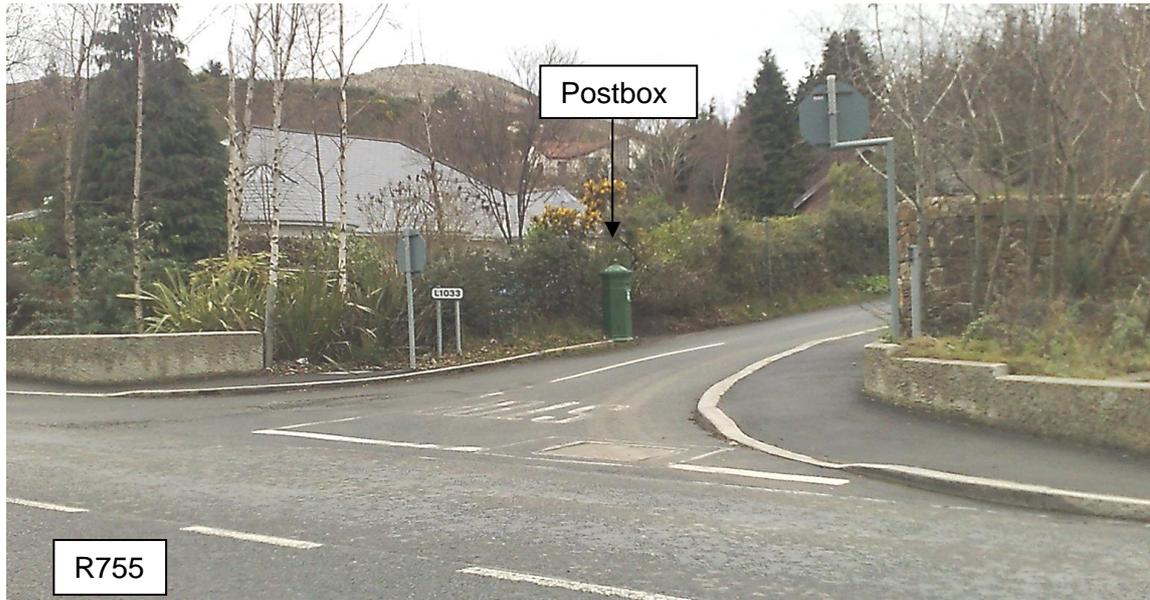
**Plate 11-1**  
**Aerial View of the Application Site (within the red line)**  
(from Bing maps with the fieldwork areas numbered).



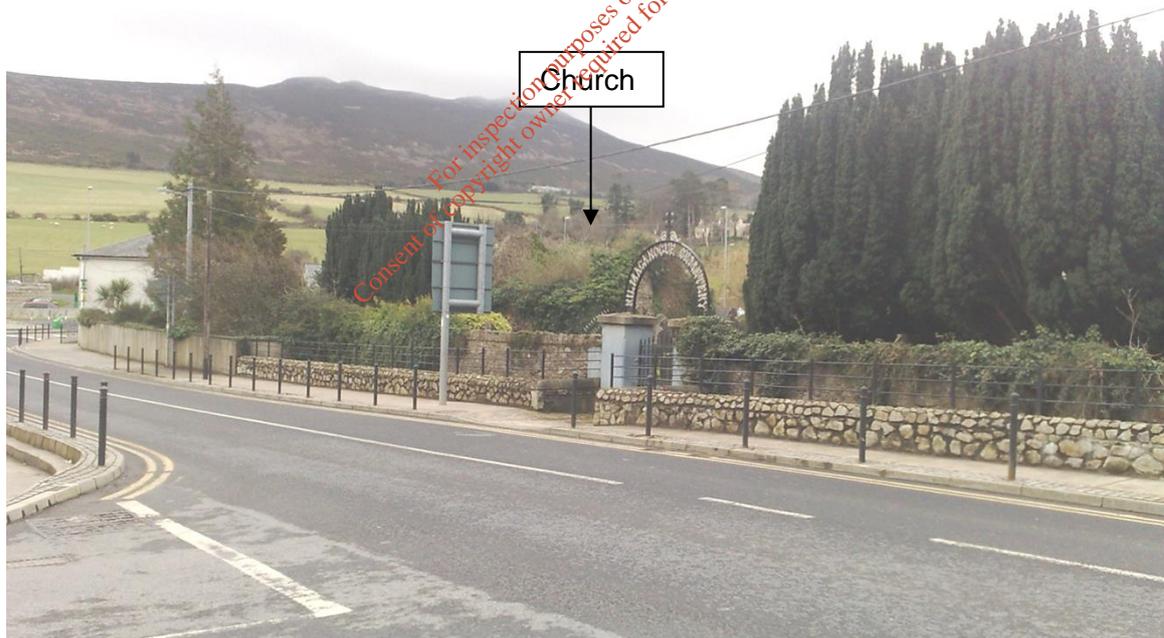
**Plate 11-2**  
**View of Area 1, the Main Quarry Area, Looking North**



**Plate 11-3**  
**View of Area 2, Looking South**



**Plate 11-4**  
**Location of Carrigoona Commons Post Box**



**Plate 11-5**  
**Kilmacanogue Old Church**



**Plate 11-6**  
**St. Mochoemog's Catholic Church**



**Plate 11-7**  
**Farmhouse in Killough Upper Looking West**



**Plate 11-8**  
**Cottage in Killough Upper Looking North-East**



**Plate 11-9**  
**Reighmore House**



**Plate 11-10.**  
**View of Glencormac Inn Looking North-East**

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## APPENDIX 11-A RECORDED MONUMENTS IN THE STUDY AREA

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## RECORDED MONUMENTS IN THE STUDY AREA

### WI007-038 Ballinteskinn Enclosure

Situated on a marked N-facing slope. Oval enclosure (dims. c. 40m x 30m). Not visible at ground level.

### WI007-043 Ballyremon Commons Bowl barrow

Situated on a gentle E-facing slope. Subcircular mound (dims. 12.5m N-S; 11m E-W; H 1.5m) with a fosse (Wth 5m at W - 2.5m at E; D 1m) and an external bank (Wth 2.5m but up to 4m at E; H. 0.2-0.95m) (max. dims. 24m N-S; 25.5m E-W). The site has been truncated by a laneway and by a field boundary on NNE side. Shown on the 1838 OS 6-inch map as a small enclosure.

### WI007-044 Ballyremon Commons Settlement cluster

Situated on a gentle E to SE-facing slope. Two subrectangular house foundations (dims. 9m x 5m, and 8m x 6m) defined by earth and stone banks (Wth 1.5m; H 0.4m). The first is bisected by the NW boundary of a later irregular enclosure (dims. 30m x 15m) which is open to the SE. The second house occurs immediately N of the first. To the NW of the houses is a rectangular field with traces of ridge and furrow cultivation defined by low banks. Part of a second field survives to the SW and there are extensive, apparently unenclosed, areas of cultivation upslope to the W.

### WI007-045 Ballyremon Commons Enclosure

Situated on a marked NE-facing slope between two stream gullies. A quadrangular enclosure (dims. 60m x 40m), shown on the 1838 OS 6-inch map, defined by low banks. A rectangular house platform (int. dims. 7m x 3m) occurs in the N corner with a possible second example immediately to the N. Possibly modern.

### WI007-047 Ballyremon Commons Fulacht fia

Situated on dry level ground to the W of a marshy area with a drain immediately to the E. Horseshoe-shaped mound of small stones (diam. 5m; H 0.6m) open on the E side. Three other Fulachta fiadh occur in the immediate vicinity (WI007-048----, WI012-005---, and WI012-006----).

### WI007-048 Ballyremon Commons Fulacht fia

Situated on dry level ground to the W of a marshy area. Horseshoe-shaped mound (diam. 13m; H 0.65-1.1m) open on the SE side. The level interior (dims. 13m x 7.5m) is slightly below the surrounding ground level.

### WI007-04801 Ballyremon Commons Fulacht fia

One of three fulacht fia (see also WI007-048---- and WI007-048002-) in close proximity recorded by P. Healy in 1983 (SMR file).

### WI007-04802 Ballyremon Commons Fulacht fia

One of three fulacht fia (see also WI007-048---- and WI007-048001-) in close proximity recorded by P. Healy in 1983 (SMR file).

## APPENDICES

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### WI007-049 Ballyremon Commons Redundant record

Listed in the SMR (1986) as an 'earthwork' based on a reference to a 'moate' in the OS Letters (O' Flanagan 1928, 18A) and its depiction on the OS 6-inch maps where it is named 'Knocknandiahab'. On inspection in 1989 it was concluded to be a natural gravel hillock and it was subsequently 'de-listed' on the 1995 RMP.

### WI007-049 Calary Lower Cist

Situated on a gentle NW-facing slope in grassland. Polygonal cist with an inverted encrusted urn containing the cremation of a child. Not visible at ground level. (Price 1939, 157-9; Kavanagh 1973, 569, fig. 37; Waddell 1990, 159)

### WI007-070 Glencap Commons Cairn - unclassified

Situated on a northern spur of the Great Sugarloaf Mountain. Two cairns; the smaller, more northerly (designated WI007-070----) is very low (diam. 7m), the larger (diam. 13-15m; H 1.5m), just to the S (designated WI007-070001-) has a hollow at the centre and a block of white quartz is visible.

### WI007-070001- Glencap Commons Cairn – unclassified

Situated on a northern spur of the Great Sugarloaf Mountain. Two cairns; the smaller, more northerly (designated WI007-070----) is very low (diam. 7m), the larger (diam. 13-15m; H 1.5m), just to the S (designated WI007-070001-) has a hollow at the centre and a block of white quartz is visible.

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**APPENDIX 11-B**  
**MONUMENTS LISTED IN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY DATABASE**  
**(WITHIN STUDY AREA)**

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# APPENDICES

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## MONUMENTS LISTED IN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY DATABASE

WI007-074 Ballyremon Commons Fulacht fia

Set in bog and partially excavated in 1983 following levelling. Excavation of the SE quadrant uncovered a sub-rectangular clay-lined trough (L 2.15m; Wth at top 0.9m; Wth at base 0.7m; D 0.4m) filled with peat and burnt stones. At the base of the pit were three charred stakes, one of which yielded a radiocarbon date of 3410±40 BP (uncal.).

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