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## INTRODUCTION

### Background

- 12.1 This Chapter of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR), commissioned by SLR Consulting Ireland on behalf of Kilsaran Concrete addresses the impacts on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage of the application site and the surrounding area of a proposal to backfill the existing quarry void at Ballinclare, near Kilbride, Co. Wicklow by importing and landfilling inert soil and stone waste and to restore the backfilled lands thereafter to long-term heathland / grassland habitat, similar to that which existed prior to quarrying. The company also proposes to establish and operate a construction and demolition (C&D) waste recovery facility and a soil washing plant at the same location to produce recycled (or secondary) aggregate. The application site and study area are shown in Figure 12-1.
- 12.2 The overall area of lands in Kilsaran ownership is c.36 ha (89 acres), while the prospective planning application site covers approximately 32.5ha (78.3 acres). The application site extends across all of the former quarry footprint and includes the former concrete / asphalt production area, a recently constructed paved concrete block yard, established site buildings and infrastructure and a network of settling ponds in the north-western corner. It excludes a compound / yard area leased to Wicklow County Council in the north-western corner of the landholding. Permission for quarrying of rock at the quarry was previously granted under Planning Ref. 14/2118.

### Scope of Work / Methodology

- 12.3 This study, which complies with the requirements of Directive EIA 2014/52/EU, is an assessment of the known or potential cultural heritage resource within a specified area and includes the information that may reasonably be required for reaching a reasoned conclusion on the significant effects of the proposed development on the local environment, taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment. It consists of a collation of existing written and graphic information in order to identify the likely context, character, significance and sensitivity of the known or potential cultural heritage, archaeological and structural resource using an appropriate methodology (EPA 2002, 2003 and 2017).
- 12.4 The study involved detailed investigation of the archaeological and historical background of the application site, the landholding and the surrounding area extending 1km from the proposed development boundary (refer to Figure 12-1). This area was examined using information from the Record of Monuments and Places of County Wicklow, the current Wicklow County Development Plan (2016-2022), lists of archaeological excavations and cartographic / documentary sources. A field assessment was carried out to identify and assess any known archaeological sites and previously unrecorded features and portable finds within the application site.
- 12.5 An impact assessment and mitigation strategy has been prepared. An impact assessment is undertaken to identify potential adverse impacts that the proposed development may have on the cultural resource, while a mitigation strategy is designed to avoid, reduce or offset any potential adverse impacts which may be identified.
- 12.6 The application site is located in the townlands of Carrigmore and Ballinclare, Co. Wicklow, on OS Six Inch Sheet Ref. Nos. 30 and 31, about 2 km to the north-west of the settlement of Kilbride and just to the west of the recently constructed M11 motorway and former N11 National Primary Road (now R772 Regional Road).

## Consultations / Consultees

- 12.7 In the course of producing this assessment, informal consultations were carried out with the National Monuments Section of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.
- 12.8 Extracts from the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) for County Wicklow are presented on a map of the local area around the site in Figure 12-1. RMP sites included on the Records of Monuments and Places statutory mapping are identified by black circles. The application site is delineated by a red line.
- 12.9 As this development constitutes Strategic Infrastructure Development (SID), a formal consultation exercise was also undertaken with statutory consultees (including the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht), nearby residents and members of the general public between October and December 2020. No specific concerns were identified by consultees or members of the public in respect of cultural heritage during the formal consultations process.

## Contributors / Author(s)

- 12.10 The assessment was prepared by Dr. Charles Mount who is a member of the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland and has more than twenty-five years of cultural heritage assessment experience. He holds M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in archaeology as well as a professional diploma in EIA and SEA Management.

## Limitations / Difficulties Encountered

- 12.11 No difficulties were encountered during the desktop study, field survey or in the preparation of this report.

## REGULATORY BACKGROUND

- 12.12 The following section sets set out the regulatory background regarding cultural impact assessments in Ireland in general and the site-specific planning background relevant to this cultural impact assessment.

### Legislation

- 12.13 No specific Irish legislation exists governing cultural heritage assessment.

### Planning Policy and Development Control

- 12.14 The current Wicklow County Development Plan 2016-2022 is the statutory plan detailing the development objectives / policies of the local planning authority. The plan includes objectives and policies, relevant to this assessment, i.e. regarding cultural heritage.

### *Cultural Heritage*

- 12.15 Chapter 10 of the County Development Plan (CDP) sets out the policies on cultural heritage within the county. The Council strategy is:
- To ensure that the protection and conservation of the built heritage of Wicklow is an integral part of the sustainable development of the county and to safeguard this valuable, and in many instances, non-renewable resource through proper management, sensitive enhancement and appropriate development;

- to safeguard archaeological sites, monuments, objects and their settings above and below ground and water listed in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), and any additional newly discovered archaeological remains,
- to ensure the protection of the architectural heritage of Wicklow through the identification of Protected Structures, the designation of Architectural Conservation Areas, the safeguarding of designed landscapes and historic gardens, and the recognition of structures and elements that contribute positively to the vernacular and industrial heritage of the County;
- to identify archaeologically sensitive historic landscapes; and
- to support actions in the County Wicklow Heritage Plan to enhance the understanding, appreciation and protection of Wicklow's built heritage.

### *Archaeological Heritage*

12.16 There are several policy objectives set out in Section 10.2.2 of the CDP in respect of Archaeological Heritage which include:

- **BH1** No development in the vicinity of a feature included in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) will be permitted which seriously detracts from the setting of the feature or which is seriously injurious to its cultural or educational value;
- **BH2** Any development that may, due to its size, location or nature, have implications for archaeological heritage (including both sites and areas of archaeological potential / significance identified in Schedule 10.01 and 10.02 and Map 10.01 and 10.02) shall be subject to an archaeological assessment. When dealing with proposals for development that would impact upon archaeological sites and/or features, there will be presumption in favour of the 'preservation in situ' of archaeological remains and settings, in accordance with Government policy. Where permission for such proposals is granted, the Planning Authority will require the developer to have the site works supervised by a competent archaeologist;
- **BH3** To protect previously unknown archaeological sites and features, including underwater sites, where they are discovered during development works;
- **BH4** To facilitate public access to National Monuments in State or Local Authority care, as identified in Schedule 10.02 and Map 10.02 of this plan;
- **BH5** To protect the Hillforts in west Wicklow and to engage with the relevant central Government department to seek to undertake a detailed study of their importance;
- **BH6** To facilitate the designation of the Glendalough Monastic Settlement as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

### *Protected Structures*

12.17 There are several policy objectives set out in Section 10.2.3 of the CDP in respect of protected structures which include :

- **BH9** To ensure the protection of all structures (or parts of structures) contained in the Record of Protected Structures;
- **BH10** To positively consider proposals to improve, alter, extend or change the use of protected structures so as to render them viable for modern use, subject to consultation with suitably qualified Conservation Architects and / or other relevant experts, suitable design, materials and construction methods;

- **BH11** All development works on or at sites of protected structures, including any site works necessary, shall be carried out using best heritage practice for protection and preservation of those aspects or features of the structures / site that render it worthy of protection;
- **BH12** To support the re-introduction of traditional features on protected structures where there is evidence that such features (e.g. window styles, finishes etc) previously existed;
- **BH13** To strongly resist the demolition of protected structures, unless it can be demonstrated that exceptional circumstances exist. In cases where demolition or partial demolition is permitted or where permission is given for the removal of feature(s), the proper recording of the building / feature will be required before works are undertaken and where possible the reuse of such features should be considered in any replacement buildings;
- **BH14** The Planning Authority shall consider the change of use of Protected Structures, provided that it can be shown that the structure, character, appearance and setting will not be adversely affected or where it can be shown it is necessary to have an economic use to enable its upkeep.

### Guidelines

12.18 The report format and some of the descriptions of effects are based on the *Guidelines on the Information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports* (Draft), published by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in May 2017.

### Significant Risks

12.19 No known significant risks to human health or to the natural environment were identified in the preparation of this cultural heritage assessment.

## RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

### Study Area

12.20 The overall study area is that identified in Figure 12-1 of this assessment and extends for approximately 1km around the application site boundary

### Baseline Study Methodology

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

#### *Desk Based Study*

12.22 The initial desk based study is essentially a document search. The following sources were examined and a list of sites and areas of archaeological potential compiled:

- Record of Monuments and Places County Wicklow
- The Sites and Monuments Record
- Available aerial photography
- Cartographic and written sources relating to the study area
- Wicklow County Development Plan 2016-22
- The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

### *The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)*

- 12.23 The RMP was established under Section 12(1) of the 1994 National Monuments (Amendment) Act and provides that the Minister shall establish and maintain a record of monuments and places where the Minister believes there are monuments, such record to be comprised of a list of monuments and relevant places and a map or maps showing each monument and relevant place in respect of each county in the State. The associated files contain information of documentary sources and records of field inspections where these have taken place.
- 12.24 Several recorded monuments were noted within the study area for this assessment. All available information on these sites is provided in Appendix 12-A.

### *Cartographic Sources*

- 12.25 This included the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Editions of the Ordnance Survey six-inch maps. Documentary sources provide more general historical and archaeological background.

### *The Wicklow County Development Plan*

- 12.26 The current CDP identifies those structures which are listed for preservation.

## Field Inspection

- 12.27 A field inspection of the application site at Ballinclare Quarry was previously undertaken on 11 of September 2014 to determine the location and extent of, and to ascertain the significance of, any archaeological sites and to also identify any previously unrecorded or suspected sites and portable finds.

## RECEIVING HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE

### The Landscape

- 12.28 The application site is located in the townlands of Carrigmore and Ballinclare, Co. Wicklow, on OS Six Inch Sheets Nos. 30 and 31, about 2 km to the north-west of the settlement of Kilbride and just to the west of the M11 motorway. The proposed development would principally involve restoration of the existing quarry void (through development and operation of a lined landfill for intake of inert soil and stone waste), with complementary C&D waste recovery and soil washing activities across an application site extending to c.32.5ha.

### Historical and Archaeological Background

- 12.29 The following is a brief summation of the main types of sites and monuments that are known from the county, along with the historical development of the study area. It is intended as a guide to the types of sites and monuments that might be encountered within the study area.
- 12.30 The application site is situated in the townlands of Carrigmore and Ballinclare, the civil parish of Dunganstown and the barony of Arklow.

### *The Prehistoric Period*

- 12.31 There is limited evidence for prehistoric activity in the study area in the form of a burnt mound dating to the Bronze Age which was excavated along the route of the N11 Road Improvement Scheme (current M11 motorway) in Ballinameesda townland (WI031-102). Other features of possible prehistoric date are a burnt spread in Ballinclare townland (E4054), a pit in Breagura townland (E3244), and a burnt spread in Breagura townland (E3245).

## *The Early Medieval Period*

- 12.32 In the early medieval period the study area, which is in the parish of Dunganstown, formed part of the cantred of Wykinglow (MacCotter 2008, 171-2). From about the sixth century the area was occupied by the Uí Garrchon the principal sub-sept of the Dál Messin Corb.
- 12.33 Early medieval settlement is often indicated by enclosed farmsteads known as ringforts. There are ringforts known from the study area in Kilnamannagh More townland (RMP WI030-008) as well as Westaston Demesne (RMPWI030-016), Ballinameesda Upper (RMP WI031-004 and RMP WI031-013) and there is an enclosure in Kilnamannagh Beg (RMP WI031-003) indicating early medieval settlement in the study area (see Fig. 12-1).

## *The Medieval Period*

- 12.34 By the later medieval period the study area was under the control of the Uí Faelain sept. The parish of Dunganstown, which was part of the cantred of Wicklow, was granted about 1176 by Strongbow, Lord of Leinster, to Maurice Fitzgerald but there is no evidence of Anglo-Norman settlement in the study area (Mills and McEneary 1916, 145).
- 12.35 From 1272 the Wicklow region was disturbed by conflict between the O'Byrne and O'Toole septs and the Anglo-Normans. In 1274 and 1276 Anglo-Norman armies were defeated at Glenmalure to the west of the study area (Otway-Ruthven 1980, 202). There was further conflict in the fourteenth century. In 1315 the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles burned the town of Arklow to the south-east of the study area. Any Anglo-Norman influence in the study area had probably ceased by this period.
- 12.36 The process of sub-infeudation is normally associated with the construction of timber castles, known as Motte and Baileys. These earthwork fortifications were used to house and defend the Norman lords and their retinues while they set about the process of pacifying and organizing their new fiefs. The motte is a raised earth mound, usually artificial and topped with a wooden or stone structure. There are no Mottes known from the study area or vicinity.
- 12.37 Manorialism describes the organisation of the feudal rural economy and society characterised by the vesting of legal and economic power in a lord supported economically from his own direct landholding and from the obligatory contributions of a legally subject part of the peasant population under his jurisdiction. In Ireland the Lord's manor house was also sometimes enclosed by a rectangular moat and these sites are referred to as moated sites. They are a useful indicator of Anglo-Norman settlement. There are no moated sites known from the study area. There is a moated site (RMP WI031-002002-) in Ballynagran townland to the north-west of the study area.
- 12.38 The fifteenth century was characterised by the decline of Anglo-Norman power in Ireland. Part of the response to this was the construction of masonry tower houses which sprang up after King Henry VI introduced a building subsidy of £10 in 1429 (Sweetman 1999, 137). There are no tower houses known from the study area. The remains of Macdermot's castle (RMP WI031-002001-), probably a tower house, are situated within the moated site in Ballynagran townland north-west of the study area.

## *The Post-Medieval Period*

- 12.39 The Down Survey records that in 1641 Carrigmore townland was held by Brian McPhelim Byrne but by 1670 had passed to Captain Hugh MacGill. Ballinclare townland was held by Hugh Montgomery Earl of Mount Alexander and he retained it in 1670 (downsurvey.tcd.ie). Griffith's valuation of Dunganstown parish indicates that by the mid-nineteenth century Ballinclare townland was held by Thomas Grant and Edward Keogh.



## BUILDINGS

### Protected Structures

12.40 The Wicklow County Development Plan 2016-22 was examined as part of the baseline study for this Chapter of the EIAR. The review established that there are no structures within the application site listed as Protected Structures. There are two structures situated within the study area however which are identified as Protected Structures (see Figure 12-1). These are

*Westaston Demesne Country House Structure No. 30-1*

An important, late-17th Century house now in ruins. The façade is of five bays and two storey with a pedimented breakfront, advanced, two-bay wings. Bows were added to the wings in the early 19th Century. The walls are lime rendered with raised quoins and the roof, where it survives has a timber cornice with massive timber brackets and dormer windows. This structure is situated 0.91km south-west of the application site and is considered too far distant to be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposed development.

*Coolacork Country House Structure No. 31-06*

A late-18th Century, five-bay, two-storey house with lime-rendered walls, sash windows with Georgian panes and a round-headed doorcase with leaded fanlight. This house has been added to an earlier house at the rear. This structure is situated 0.96km north-east of the application site and is considered too far distant to be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposed development.

### Non-Designated Structures

12.41 The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) which is maintained by the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht was examined as part of the baseline study for this Chapter of the EIAR. There are no structures listed in the Inventory within the application site. There is one additional structure listed in the NIAH within the study (refer to Figure 12-1).

*Westaston Demesne Gate Lodge Structure No. 16403005*

Detached three-bay two-storey former gate lodge, built c.1840. The building is constructed in rubble fieldstone with brick block and start dressings. There is a lean-to addition to the rear (north) elevation. The replacement timber door is set within a flat-headed opening. Window openings are also flat-headed and have replacement multiple pane timber casement frames. The pitched roof has wide overhanging eaves. Chimneystacks are in ashlar granite with slightly corbelled caps and no pots. The house is set close to the roadside behind a rubble stone wall and a modest replacement gate. This structure is situated 1.3km south-west of the application site and is considered too far distant to be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposed development.

### Non-Designated Field Inspection

12.42 On the 11<sup>th</sup> of September 2014 fieldwork was previously carried out to identify any additional non-designated structures in the vicinity of the application site. This involved assessing all upstanding structures that are marked on the 1910 edition of the six-inch Ordnance Survey mapping within 100m of the application site (refer to Figure 12-1). There are two upstanding structures in this area.

No.	1
Structure type	Farm cottage
Townland	Carrigmore
Designation	None
Data source	1910 edition of the six-inch Ordnance Survey mapping
Perceived Significance:	None

Type of impact:	None
Significance/quality of impact	None
Description	Six-bay single storey cottage with corrugated roof and single chimney. All original windows replaced with uPVC. Cottage and single outbuilding are visible on the OS 1st edition map.
Mitigation proposal	No mitigation required
Photos:	See Plate 12-1
No.	2
Structure type	Cottage
Townland	Carrigmore
Designation	None
Data source	1910 edition of the six-inch Ordnance Survey mapping
Perceived Significance:	None
Type of impact:	None
Significance/quality of impact	None
Description	Four-bay single storey cottage with slate roof and concrete porch surround. Building is indicated on the OS 1st edition map.
Mitigation proposal	No mitigation required
Photos:	See Plate 12-2

The review concluded there are no buildings of heritage interest within 300m of the application site.

## ARCHAEOLOGY

### Archaeological Assessment

#### National Monuments

12.43 Examination of the Wicklow County Development Plan 2016-22 indicates that there are no National Monuments or Major Sites of Archaeological Importance in Wicklow in State Ownership (O) or Guardianship (G), included in Schedule 10.02 present at the application site or within the study area. There are no areas of archaeological potential and significance (as indicated in Schedule 10.01 of the CDP) within the study area.

#### Recorded Monuments

12.44 Examination of the Record of Monuments and Places for County Wicklow indicated that there are no Recorded Monuments situated within the application site.

12.45 Externally the closest Recorded Monument to the application site is a Church Site in Kilmanoge townland (WI030-014, see Figure 12-1 and Appendix 12-A). This site is described in the RMP as:

#### *WI030-014 Kilmanoge Church Site*

Situated on a marked E/NE-facing slope overlooking a stream (125m to the SE). The area is now in tillage. There is no trace of the church dedicated to St Winnoc. Described in the OS Letters as a triangular enclosure (diam. 18.6m) with a well in NE angle, and part of a millstone or quern. This site has been levelled and there is no visible trace of the church at ground level. The site of the monument is situated 0.175km west of the application site and is considered too far distant to be impacted.

12.46 The remaining Recorded Monuments in the study area are at a greater distance from the application site and are considered to be too far distant to be directly or indirectly impacted.

## Undesignated Monuments

12.47 Examination of the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) which is maintained by the Dept. of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht on 16 April 2019 indicated that there are no undesignated monuments included within the application site. There are six SMR sites included in the study area. The closest monument to the application site, the site of a burnt mound in Ballinameesda townland (WI031-102) now paved over by the M11 road, was situated 0.39km to the south-east of the application site, along the route of the M11 road improvement scheme. This monument was preserved by record as part of that development and no longer survives. The remaining monuments in the database are all considered to be too far distant to be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposed development.

## Cartographic Sources

12.48 Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> edition maps of the area were examined, but no additional sites of interest were noted.

## Place Name Evidence

12.49 The place names were extracted from the cartography in order to facilitate the search for structures and monuments and small finds, to help identify any unrecorded monuments or structures, to search for any published papers and documents related to the study area and to assist in the study of the historical development of the area. The place names were looked up in the Placenames Database of Ireland at Logainm.ie

Ballard Upper	High town upper division
Ballinclare	Townland of the plain
Ballygannon Beg	Townland of O’Gownan
Ballinameesda Upper	Townland of the Missetts upper division
Ballinameesda Lower	Townland of the Missetts lower division
Breagura	False surety
Carrigmore	Great rock
Coolacork	Corner or angle of the oats
Kilmacurra East	Mac Curra’s church east division
Kilmacurra West	Mac Curra’s church west division
Kilmanoge	Winnoc’s church
Kilnamannagh More	Wood of the monks large division
Kilnamannagh Beg	Wood of the monks small division
Westaston Demesne	The seat of Thomas Aston

12.50 Kilmacurra, Mac Curra’s church, refers to a church site (RMP WI030-016---), that existed on the site of Westaston House to the south-west of the application site. Kilmanoge, Winnoc’s church, refers to a church site (RMP WI030-014) to west of the application site. The remaining placenames all refer to natural topographical features and the names of proprietors. No additional cultural heritage features were indicated.

## Archaeological Investigations

12.51 Examination of the *Excavations Bulletin* at [Excavations.ie](http://Excavations.ie) indicated that there have been three archaeological investigations carried out in the study area. A fourth excavation is noted in the Archaeological Survey database WI031-102 (see Appendix 12-B). These investigations uncovered a burnt spread, a pit, burnt spread activity and a burnt mound dating to the Bronze Age.

12.52 Ballinclare, Co. Wicklow Burnt spread E4054

Gill McLoughlin Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd

A small burnt spread was excavated at Ballinclare, Co. Wicklow, from 23 to 27 November 2009 as part of the N11 Rathnew–Arklow road improvement scheme. This site was located in an area that was previously inaccessible during the main bulk of excavations that were carried out on the scheme in 2006.

The burnt spread was situated on the edge of a stream and adjacent to an area of outcropping bedrock. The spread measured 7.2m by 5.5m by 0.2m deep and consisted of charcoal-rich soil and a moderate quantity of heat-affected stone. There were no cut features associated with this spread.

12.53 Breagura Pit A022/058, E3244

Ellen O’Carroll, Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd

This excavation was undertaken on behalf of Wicklow County Council and the National Roads Authority in advance of the construction of the N11 Rathnew to Arklow road improvement scheme.

Excavations uncovered a single pit measuring 1.05m by 0.9m in diameter and 0.11m in depth. It had a single fill and there were no finds to suggest a date or function. A post-medieval field drain was excavated to the south-east of the pit.

12.54 Breagura Burnt-spread activity A022/059, E3245

Goorik Dehaene Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd

The site, in Breagura, c. 7.4km south-west of Wicklow town, comprised two pits and a truncated burnt spread. The archaeological investigation was undertaken in September 2006 on behalf of the National Roads Authority on the route of the N11 Rathnew to Arklow road improvement scheme. The site, measuring 20m by 20m, was located in marshy ground at the base of a north-facing slope.

The site comprised a burnt spread, a pit and a possible post-hole. The burnt spread comprised two small, shallow burnt spreads in the west of the site. The pit comprised an irregular shallow cut with a single fill. The possible post-hole was in the centre of the site. An east–west-aligned field drain was located in the north of the site.

No artefacts were recovered.

### County Development Plan

12.55 No sites of archaeological importance, National Monuments, or protected structures listed in the Wicklow Development Plan 2017-23 are located within the proposed development area.

### Aerial Photographs

12.56 Examination of the Ordnance Survey 1995, 2000 and 2005 imagery as well as Google Earth imagery from 2010, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017 and 2018 and Bing imagery from 2016 did not indicate any additional potential cultural heritage sites within the application site.

### Other Sources

12.57 Several standard artefact corpus studies were also consulted, and no other artefacts were identified (Mount 1997, Harbison 1969, Simpson 1990, Eogan 1965, 1983, 2000, Kavanagh 1991, O’Flaherty 1995, Raftery 1984).

## Field Assessment

12.58 A field inspection was previously undertaken on the 11<sup>th</sup> of September 2014. This involved an inspection of all the lands within the application site. The location of the fieldwork areas referenced below are numbered on Plate 12-3.

- 12.59 Area 1 is the former aggregate processing / production area (and location of proposed soil washing plant) from which all topsoil has been removed. There was no visible indication of any cultural heritage material (Plate 12-4).
- 12.60 Area 2 is the area of rock extraction from which all the topsoil has been removed. There was no visible indication of any cultural heritage material (Plate 12-5).
- 12.61 Area 3 is a sub-rectangular hardstanding area (and location of proposed C&D waste recycling facility) from which all topsoil has been removed. There was no visible indication of any cultural heritage material (Plate 12-6).
- 12.62 Area 4 is an area of overburden storage which has become overgrown. There was no visible indication of any cultural heritage material (Plate 12-7).
- 12.63 Area 5 is a subrectangular field from which all the topsoil has been removed. There is a lagoon and the area is partly overgrown. There was no visible indication of any cultural heritage material (Plate 12-8).
- 12.64 Area 6 is a trapezoidal-shaped field of poor-quality damp pasture. There was no visible indication of any cultural heritage material (Plate 12-9).
- 12.65 Area 7 is a part of a triangular-shaped field of pasture. There was no visible indication of any cultural heritage material (Plate 12-10).
- 12.66 Area 8 contains the existing surface water settlement lagoons (and the location of the proposed wetland treatment system). There was no visible indication of any cultural heritage material (Plate 12-11).
- 12.67 Area 9 is a trapezoidal-shaped field of pasture (and the location of the proposed wetland treatment system). There was no visible indication of any cultural heritage material (Plate 12-12).
- 12.68 Area 10 is an area of woodland that runs along the site boundary. There was no visible indication of any cultural heritage material (Plate 12-13).

## ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS

### Direct Impacts

- 12.69 No direct impacts on cultural heritage or archaeology have been identified in the course of the assessment.

### Indirect Impacts

- 12.70 No indirect impacts on cultural heritage have been identified in the course of the assessment.

### Interactions with Other Impacts

- 12.71 No interaction with other impacts have been identified.

### Do Nothing Impacts

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

### Worst Case Impact

- 12.73 In worst case scenario, any soil-stripping within Areas 6,7, 9 and 10 where there is still unstripped topsoil may impact previously unknown archaeological deposits or artefacts without preservation by record taking place.

## RECOMMENDATIONS / PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES

### Direct Impacts

- 12.74 Due to the possibility of the survival of previously unknown sub-surface archaeological deposits or finds within Areas 6,7, 9 and 10, any soil-stripping associated with future development in these areas should be archaeologically monitored at the outset of the development works.

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PLATES

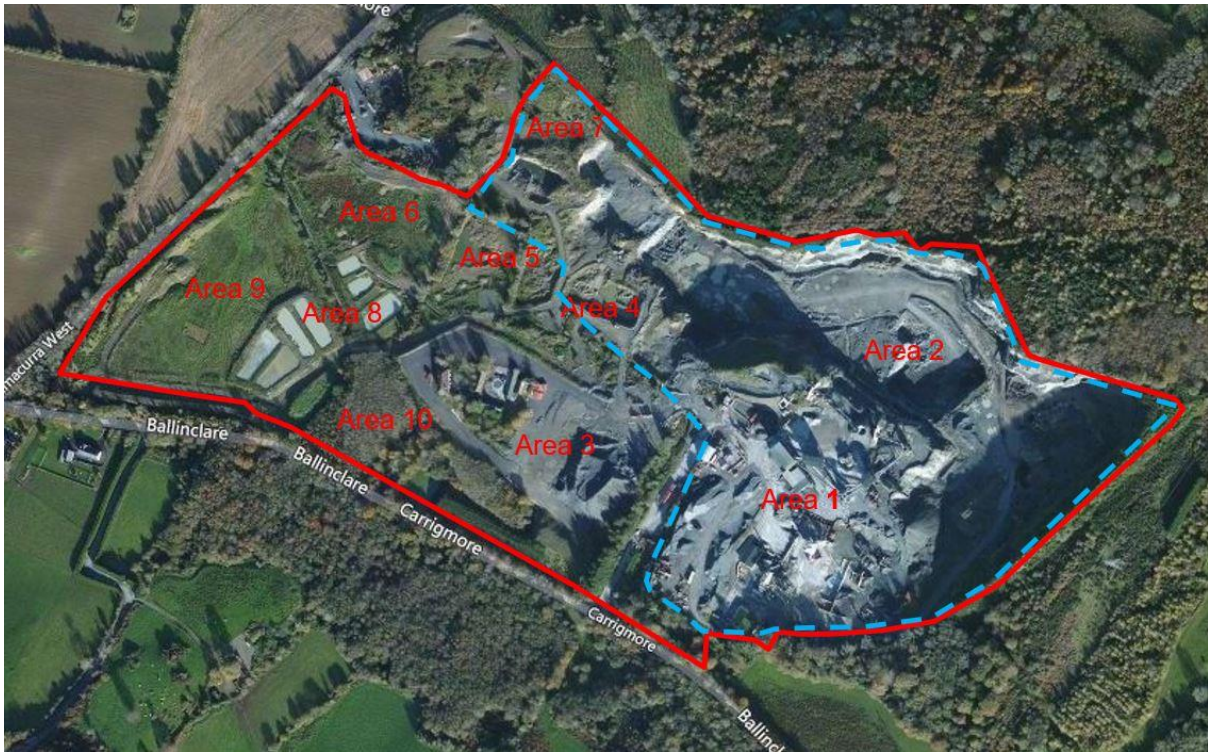


**Plate 12-1**  
**View of Structure 1 looking west.**



**Plate 12-2**  
**View of Structure 2 looking north**





**Plate 12-3**  
**Application site (Red) and Numbered Fieldwork Areas**



**Plate 12-4**  
**View of Area 1 looking east**



**Plate 12-5**  
**View of Area 2 looking north-east**



**Plate 12-6**  
**View of Area 3 looking south-west**



**Plate 12-7**  
**View of Area 4 looking north-west**



**Plate 12-8**  
**View of Area 5 looking south-west**



**Plate 12-9**  
**View of Area 6 looking west**



**Plate 12-10**  
**View of Area 7 looking west**



**Plate 12-11**  
**View of Area 8 looking north-east**

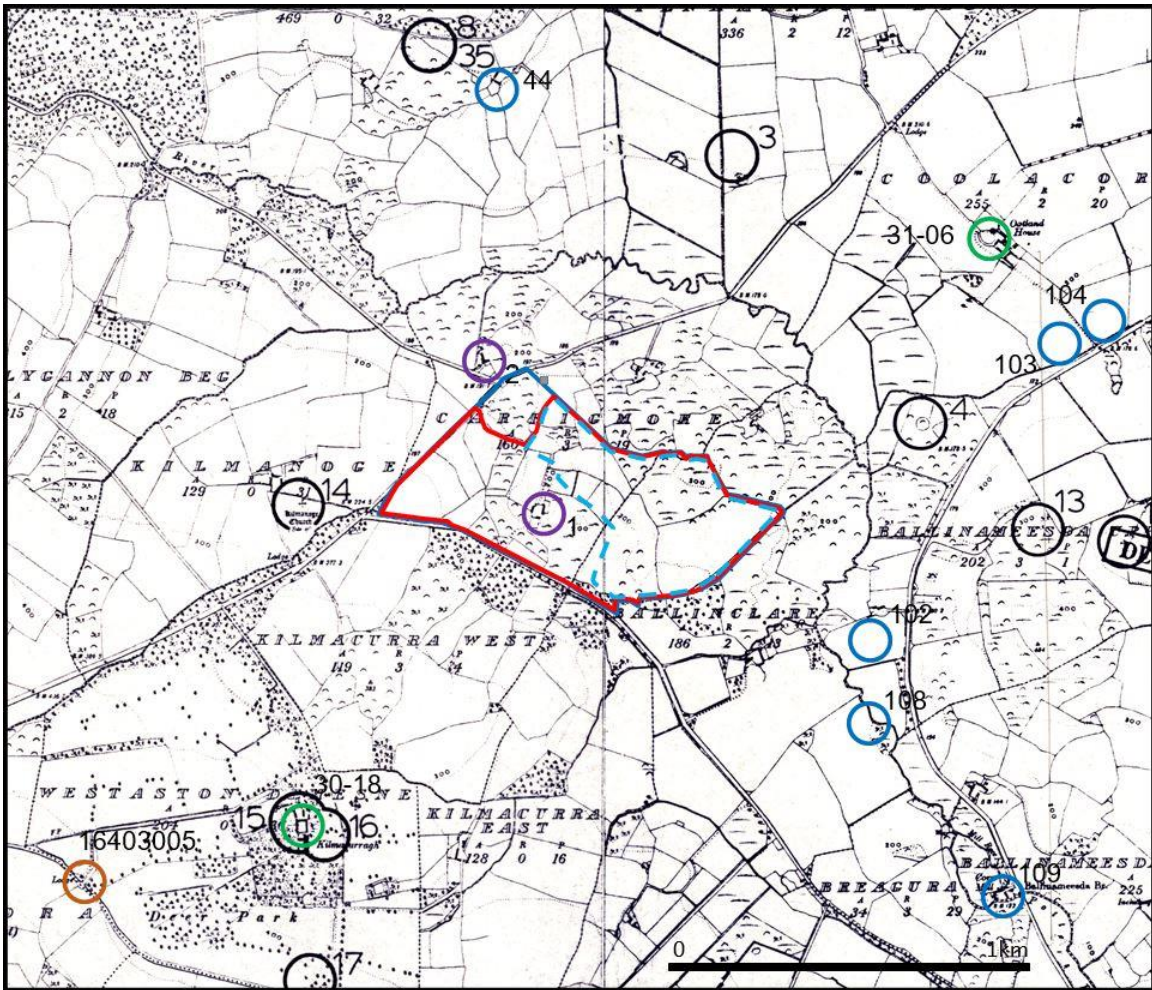


**Plate 12-12**  
**View of Area 9 looking north-east**



**Plate 12-13**  
**View of Area 10 looking south-west**

FIGURES



**Figure 12-1**  
**The study area indicated on the Statutory RMP map for Co. Wicklow.**

The landholding is indicated with a dark blue line, the application site is indicated with a red line and the landfill footprint with a dashed light blue line. RMP sites are indicated with black circles. SMR sites with blue circles. Protected Structures with green circles, the NIAH structure with a brown circle and other structures with purple.

**APPENDICES**

**Appendix 12-A**

**Sites in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)**

**Appendix 12-B**

**Sites in the Site and Monuments Record (SMR)**



**APPENDIX 12-A**  
**SITES IN THE RECORD OF MONUMENTS AND PLACES**

## APPENDIX 12-A

### SITES IN THE RECORD OF MONUMENTS AND PLACES

#### **WI030-008 Kilnamannagh More Ringfort**

Situated on a gentle S-facing slope overlooking and overlooked by steep slopes. Oval area (dims. 39m NE-SW; 29.5m NW-SE) bisected by a field bank and ditch extending NW-SE. The site is defined by a bank of earth and stone (Wth 3.4-6m; 0.6-1.4m) from SE-S-NW and by an abrupt scarp (H 0.8m) at the NE beyond the intersecting field boundary. In the interior, very close to the bank at W, there is a sunken rectangular hut foundation (dims. 7m x 4m) and there is a low earthen bank (L 12m) in the NE sector. There is a possible entrance (Wth 2.5m) at the SE. A disused trackway skirts the site along the NE perimeter. Said locally to be the site of a church (WI030-035----).

#### **WI030-008001- Kilnamannagh More Hut**

Located in the interior of ringfort (WI030-008----) very close to the bank at W, on a gentle S-facing slope overlooking and overlooked by steep slopes. A sunken rectangular hut foundation (dims. 7m x 4m; D 1-1.4m) with a low earthen bank on the SE side.

#### **WI030-014 Kilmanoge Church Site**

Situated on a marked E/NE-facing slope overlooking a stream (125m to the SE). The area is now in tillage. There is no trace of the church dedicated to St Winnoc. Described in the OS Letters as a triangular enclosure (diam. 18.6m) with a well in NE angle, and part of a millstone or quern.

#### **WI030-015 Westaston Demesne House**

Situated on a gentle E-facing slope in parkland. Two-storey five-bay house built in 1697 by Thomas Acton with additional wings added in 1848. It is now derelict, with most of its interior features removed.

#### **WI030-016 Westaston Demesne Church and Graveyard Site**

Situated on a gentle E-facing slope in parkland. A reference in the Crede Mihi to a rector at Kilmacurragh (in this townland) prior to 1275 would suggest an early church site. A circular enclosure labelled 'Site of Grave Yard' on the 1838 OS 6-inch map immediately to the east of Westaston House was levelled in 1836.

#### **WI030-017 Westaston Demesne Ringfort**

Situated on a marked N-facing slope in parkland. Circular enclosure (diam. 51m) defined at the N by a bank (Wth 5.5m; H 0.2m), at the E by a scarp (H 0.8m) and at the S by a collapsed bank (Wth 10m) and fosse (Wth 4.6m; D 0.3-0.4m). There is a possible entrance at the S (Wth c. 5m), but no visible internal features. A step at the N (downslope) fans outwards and could represent a ramp leading into the interior. A line of large trees was planted through the centre of the site (extending N-S).

#### **WI030-035 Kilnamannagh More Church Site**

Situated on a gentle S-facing slope. A ringfort (WI030-008----) here is said locally to be the site of a church. Not visible at ground level.

#### **WI031-003 Kilnamannagh Beg Enclosure**

Situated on a gentle S-facing slope in pasture. Rectangular area (dims. 72m E-W; 50m N-S) defined at the N by a low bank (Wth 13m; ext. H 0.5m) while another bank at the S abuts onto the edge of a large marl pit. On the 1838 OS 6-inch map the S half of the site is shown defined by the field boundary. Within the rectangular area there is an oval depression (diam. 46m E-W; D 1m).

### **WI031-004 Ballinameesda Upper Ringfort**

Situated on level poorly drained ground in forestry. Oval area (dims. 37.6m NW-SE; 34.5m NE-SW) defined by an earthen bank (Wth 2.8-3.5m; int. H 0.5-0.8m) and external fosse (Wth 1.8-2.3m; D 0.8m). There is a gap in the bank (Wth 1.3m) at the NNE but no corresponding causeway. The only features in the slightly domed interior consist of rock outcrops.

### **WI031-013 Ballinameesda Upper Ringfort**

Situated on a gentle NE-facing slope at the foot of a steep slope in forestry. Shown on 1838 OS 6-inch map as circular enclosure (diam. c. 30m). Poorly preserved arc of earth and stone bank along an old field boundary at the SW (L 7m; Wth 2m; H 0.5m) is all that remains.

**APPENDIX 12-B**  
**SITES IN THE SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD**

## APPENDIX 12-B

### SITES IN THE SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD

#### **WI030-044 Kilnamannagh More Ritual site holy well**

Possible holy well described by Ronan (1928, 150) as at Kilmanoge (properly, Kill-na-mban-og), i.e., the Church of the Virgins (WI030-035----) is completely erased. And so also is the burying ground. But the triangular enclosure, about 60 yds. Each side, with old thorns and elders, has been always held in veneration and has never been cultivated. There is a neglected well near the N.E. angle, and the upper stone of a small broken quern lies nearby. A well indicated on the OS 25-inch map appears to be the neglected well mentioned by Ronan.

#### **WI031-014- Ballinameesda Upper Delisted**

This record was formerly classed as 'enclosure' the SMR (1986). When inspected by ASI in 1990 it was found to be a natural feature and was 'Delisted' from the RMP (1995).

#### **WI031-102- Ballinameesda Upper Burnt mound**

This is the record for the burnt spread excavated by Yvonne Whitty (E3246) on the N11 road improvement scheme. No trough was associated with the spread of burnt material but a pit had been cut into its upper layers. Two radiocarbon dates from the burnt material dated the feature to the Early Bronze Age.

#### **WI031-103- Coolacork Burnt mound**

This is the record for the burnt mound excavated by Yvonne Whitty (E3247) on the N11 road improvement scheme. There were three phases of activity on the site. The earliest comprised a stone working area and a wooden-lined trough. A radiocarbon date placed this phase of activity in the early Bronze Age. Twenty sherds of early Neolithic Carinated Bowl were recovered from the burnt material associated with this phase but these were regarded as having been disturbed from their original location. The second phase comprised a trough and associated burnt spread that cut through the earlier material and this in turn was cut by a third trough, representing the third phase of activity at the site.

#### **WI031-104- Coolacork Burnt mound**

This is the record for the burnt mound excavated by Yvonne Whitty (E3248) on the N11 road improvement scheme. The burnt mound sealed a trough and two gullies and two pits that were related but not sealed by the burnt material. One retouched flint flake recovered from the feature dated it to the Bronze Age.

#### **WI031-108- Ballinclare Burnt spread**

This is the record for a small spread of burnt mound material excavated by Gill McLoughlin (E4054) on the N11 road improvement scheme. The spread measured 9m x 5.2m and was 0.2m in depth. A radiocarbon date places the feature in the early Bronze Age.

#### **WI031-109- Ballinameesda Lower Fulacht fia**

No information available in SMR file.