
Appendix 13.5
Archaeological and
Cultural Heritage Inventory

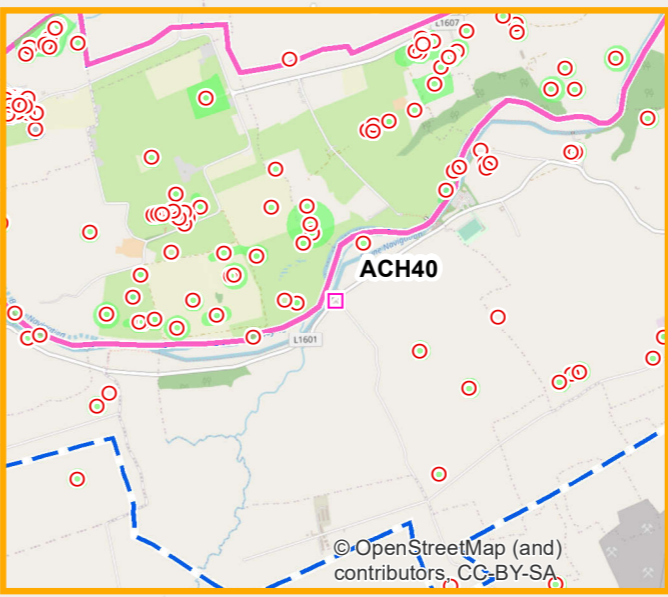
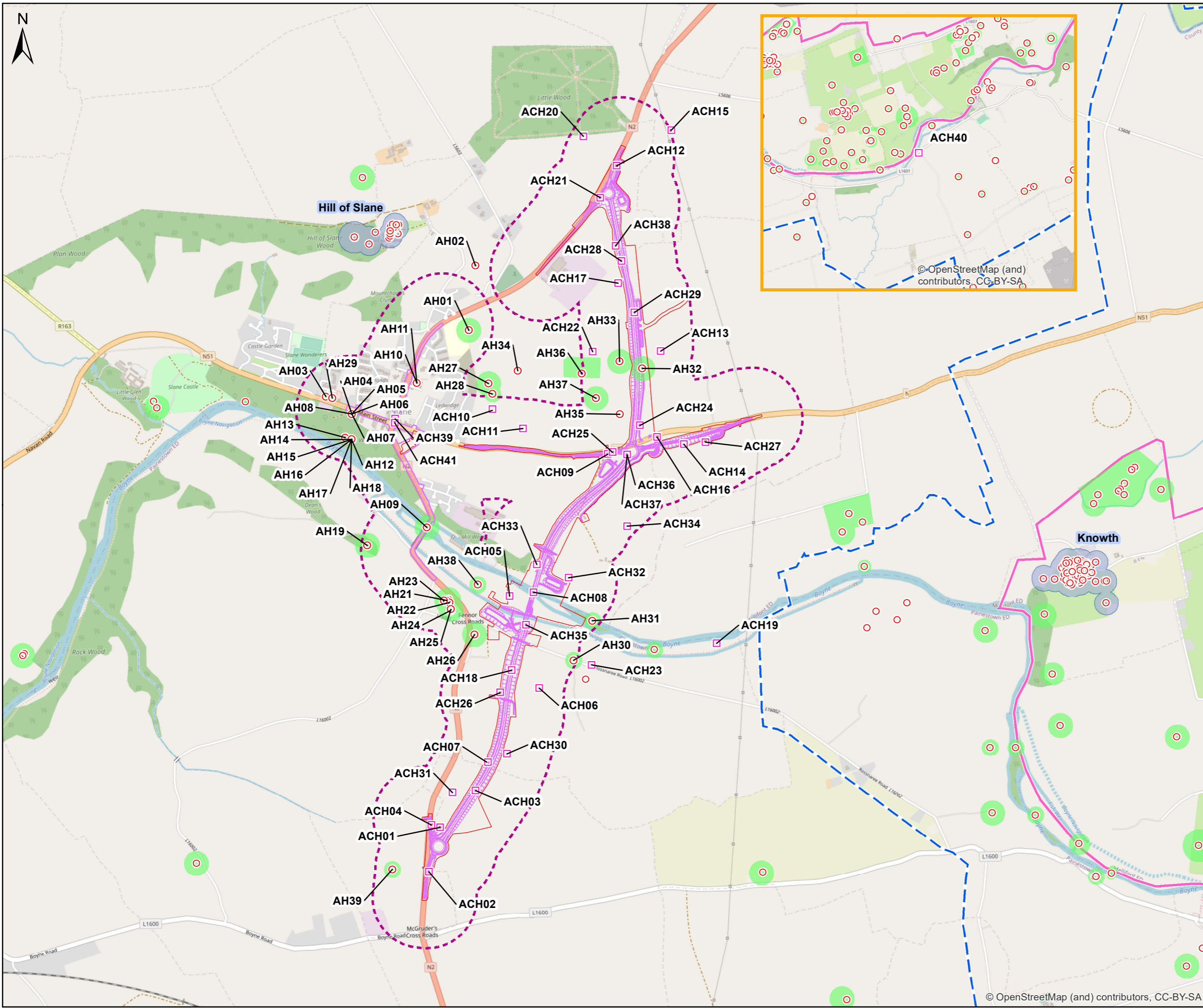
Introduction

The following is an inventory of archaeological and cultural heritage sites identified along or within the assessment corridor each section of the Proposed Scheme during the course of this assessment. Unless stated otherwise in the entry, ITM locations are given for the centre point of each site.

All sites have been given a unique ID number for the purposes of this assessment: designated archaeological heritage sites (recorded archaeological monuments, RMP / SMR sites) are denoted by AH (AH01, AH02 etc); non-designated sites of archaeological and cultural heritage interest are denoted by ACH (ACH01, ACH02, etc). Their locations are represented on the accompanying mapping (**Figures 13.32(a)-(f)**).

Distance in each entry is measured from each site to the red line boundary for the Proposed Scheme. Where a site is located immediately adjacent to the Proposed Scheme, but outside of it, a distance of 0m is given.

In the case of an upstanding monument the distance is measured from the visible or known edge of the earthworks / structure / site. Where a recorded archaeological monument (RMP / SMR site) has no upstanding or mapped remains, the distance is measured from the edge of the RMP / SMR Zone of Notification (ZN) circle (these circles do not demarcate the extents of a site or monument. They are, however, a means to indicate that all sites and monuments have below-ground archaeological potential beyond their visible / currently known extents / location) or where there is no associated ZN circle, measurement is taken from the data point provided on the online Historic Environment Viewer (<https://maps.archaeology.ie/HistoricEnvironment/>).



Legend		
	Proposed Scheme	
	250m Zone of Influence	
	Proposed Scheme Boundary	
	RMP/SMR sites (AH)	
	Undesignated sites (ACH)	
	National Monument in State Care	
	RMP / SMR zone of notification	
Brú na Bóinne World Heritage Property		
	Core Zone	
	Buffer Zone	
<small>Data Source: The World Heritage Property Boundaries were sourced from Meath County Council as used in the Meath County Development Plan (2021-2027). RMP and SMRZ: National Monuments Service. National Monuments in State Care: https://www.archaeology.ie/sites/default/files/media/pdf/monuments-in-state-care-meath.pdf. Indicative boundary digitised.</small>		
Client Meath County Council		
Title N2 Slane Bypass and Public Realm Enhancement Scheme		
13.32(a): Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Overview		
<small>West Pier Business Campus, T +353 (0) 1 4882900 Dun Laoghaire, E ireland@rpsgroup.com Co Dublin, Ireland. W rpsgroup.com/ireland</small>		
Issue Details		
File Identifier: MDT0806-RPS-00-N2-DR-Z-AG-3047		
Status: A1	Rev: C01	Model File Identifier: MDT0806-RPS-01-N2-M2-C-XM1001 MDT0806-RPS-01-PR-M2-C-XR9000
Drawn: NR	Date: 13/06/2023	
Checked: CD	Scale: 1:18,000 (A3)	
Approved: NO'N	Projection: ITM	
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Legend

- Proposed Scheme
- Proposed Scheme Boundary**
 - Land Acquisition Boundary Permanent
 - Land Acquisition Boundary Temporary
 - 250m Zone of Influence
 - RMP/SMR sites (AH)
 - Undesignated sites (ACH)
 - RMP / SMR zone of notification
 - Field Walkover Survey, field numbers
 - Townland Boundaries

Data Source: The World Heritage Property Boundaries were sourced from Meath County Council as used in the Meath County Development Plan (2021-2027).
RMP and SMRZ: National Monuments Service.

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Kilometres

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Client
Meath County Council

Title
N2 Slane Bypass and Public Realm Enhancement Scheme

Figure 13.32(b)
Location of Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Sites

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Issue Details

File Identifier:
MDT0806-RPS-00-N2-DR-Z-AG-3024

Status: A1	Rev: C01	Model File Identifier: MDT0806-RPS-01-N2-M2-C-XM1001 MDT0806-RPS-01-N2-M2-C-XR9000
Drawn: NR	Date: 13/06/2023	
Checked: CC	Scale: 1:5,000 (A3)	
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Data Source: The World Heritage Property Boundaries were sourced from Meath County Council as used in the Meath County Development Plan (2021-2027).
RMP and SMRZ: National Monuments Service.

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13.32(e)
13.32(f) 13.32(d)
13.32(c)
13.32(b)

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N2 Slane Bypass and Public Realm Enhancement Scheme

Title
Figure 13.32(c)

Location of Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Sites

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Issue Details

File Identifier:
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Status: A1	Rev: C01	Model File Identifier: MDT0806-RPS-01-N2-M2-C-XM1001 MDT0806-RPS-01-N2-M2-C-XR9000
Drawn: NR	Date: 13/06/2023	
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Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



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 - RMP / SMR zone of notification
 - Field Walkover Survey, field numbers
 - Townland Boundaries
- Brú na Bóinne World Heritage Property (WHP)**
 - Buffer Zone

Data Source: The World Heritage Property Boundaries were sourced from Meath County Council as used in the Meath County Development Plan (2021-2027).
RMP and SMRZ: National Monuments Service.

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Client
Meath County Council

N2 Slane Bypass and Public Realm Enhancement Scheme

Title
Figure 13.32(d)

Location of Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Sites

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Status: A1	Rev: C01	Model File Identifier: MDT0806-RPS-01-N2-M2-C-XM1001 MDT0806-RPS-01-N2-M2-C-XR9000
Drawn: NR	Date: 13/06/2023	
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Data Source: The World Heritage Property Boundaries were sourced from Meath County Council as used in the Meath County Development Plan (2021-2027).
RMP and SMRZ: National Monuments Service.

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Client **Meath County Council**

N2 Slane Bypass and Public Realm Enhancement Scheme

Title **Figure 13.32(e)**

Location of Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Sites

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Status: A1	Rev: C01	Model File Identifier: MDT0806-RPS-01-N2-M2-C-XM1001 MDT0806-RPS-01-N2-M2-C-XR9000
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Drawn: NR	Date: 13/06/2023
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Approved: NO'N	Projection: ITM
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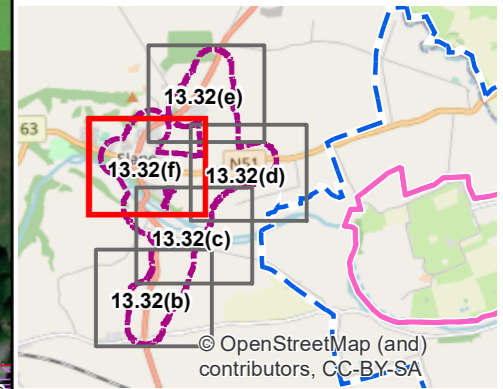


Legend

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 - Land Acquisition Boundary Temporary
- 250m Zone of Influence
- RMP/SMR sites (AH)
- Undesignated sites (ACH)
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- Townland Boundaries

Data Source: The World Heritage Property Boundaries were sourced from Meath County Council as used in the Meath County Development Plan (2021-2027).
RMP and SMRZ: National Monuments Service.

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Kilometres



Client **Meath County Council**

N2 Slane Bypass and Public Realm Enhancement Scheme

Title **Figure 13.32(f)**

Location of Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Sites

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Issue Details

File Identifier:
MDT0806-RPS-00-N2-DR-Z-AG-3024

Status: A1	Rev: C01	Model File Identifier: MDT0806-RPS-01-N2-M2-C-XM1001 MDT0806-RPS-01-N2-M2-C-XR9000
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Designated sites of Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Interest


World Heritage Property

Unique ID	WHP Brú na Bóinne
Designation	UNESCO World Heritage Property
Townland	Balfeddock, Crewbane, Cruicerath, Donore, Glebe, Knowth, Littlegrange, Monknewton, Oldbridge, Platin, Proudfootstown, Redmountain, Rossnaree, Roughgrange, Sheephouse, Staleen.
Site Type	World Heritage Property
ITM	n/a
Description	<p>The Brú na Bóinne World Heritage Property (WHP) comprises approximately 780 hectares of land contained within the bend of the River Boyne, on its north bank between Slane and Oldbridge. This area (often referred to as the 'Core Area' of the WHP) is situated entirely within the county of Meath, and comprises the townlands of Knowth, Dowth, Newgrange, Proudfootstown and Glebe.</p> <p>Brú na Bóinne was inscribed on the World Heritage List by UNESCO in 1993 as a cultural heritage property of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV). As such, the permanent protection of this heritage is judged by UNESCO to be of the highest importance to the international community as a whole (UNESCO 2019, para 49). Justification for inscription is provided in a Retrospective Statement of OUV (UNESCO, 2013) in which the property meets three of the ten possible criteria for inscription:</p> <p>Criterion (i): The Brú na Bóinne monuments represent the largest and most important expression of prehistoric megalithic plastic art in Europe.</p> <p>Criterion (iii): The concentration of social, economic and funerary monuments at this important ritual centre and the long continuity from prehistory to the late medieval period make this one of the most significant archaeological sites in Europe.</p> <p>Criterion (iv): The passage grave, here brought to its finest expression, was a feature of outstanding importance in prehistoric Europe and beyond.</p> <p>The Core Area is surrounded by a Buffer Zone, comprising approximately 2,500 hectares, which extends to the River Mattock in the north and includes the River Boyne itself to the south and extends to the ridgeline that overlooks the WHP from the south. Beyond the Buffer Zone there is a wider setting, not formally defined, which includes (as a minimum) all areas intervisible with the Core Area. The relationship between the Core Area (i.e. the WHP itself), its Buffer Zone and wider setting, and their collective role in the protection of OUV, may be understood by reference to the current UNESCO Operational Guidelines (UNESCO 2019). The Proposed Scheme is located within the wider setting of the WHP and the assessment of impacts on OUV is discussed in full in the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) in Appendix 13.1 and presented in summary in Sections 13.4 and 13.5 of Chapter 13.</p> <p>See also section 13.3.1.2 in Chapter 13, which discusses the World Heritage Property and the monuments within it in the context of the archaeological and historical background of the study area.</p> <p>No material effect during construction phase on those elements of the setting that support OUV.</p> <p>The assessment of predicted operational effects has considered each of the three aspects of OUV that are supported by elements of the wider setting of the World Heritage Property around Slane.</p> <p>It is concluded that the only aspect of OUV that would be adversely affected by the operation of the Proposed Scheme would be the functional relationship between the World Heritage Property and its wider setting; specifically the role of the River Boyne in the development of the monumental landscape of Brú na Bóinne.</p> <p>It is concluded that partial visibility of the proposed Boyne Bridge in the view looking west from Knowth would have a very minor effect on our ability to experience the close physical links between the western end of Brú na Bóinne and the River Boyne and therefore a minor effect on our appreciation of the role that the river may have played in the evolution of this remarkable monumental landscape. This is considered to be an adverse effect of negligible magnitude and slight significance on OUV.</p>
Images	n/a
Sources	UNESCO
Distance	No part of the proposed bypass would lie within the World Heritage Property or its buffer zone. The bypass, at its closest where it crosses the N51, would be at least 0.9km outside the buffer zone and 2.0km outside the World Heritage Property



VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13

Effect	Adverse effect of negligible magnitude and slight significance on OUV.
Mitigation	Mitigation measures have been embedded in the design of the Proposed Scheme, with additional measures aimed to reduce the visibility or visual prominence of the proposed bypass, and vehicles using it, in views from Knowth and the Hill of Slane, i.e. selection of appropriate materials for the proposed bridge and additional screening using a planted bund, hedgerows, trees and a woodland strip at sensitive locations (as described in Appendix 13.1).

National Monuments

Unique ID	Hill of Slane
Designation	National Monument, RMP
Townland	Slane, Slane Castle Demesne
Site Type	Church & College
ITM	696159, 775151
Description	<p>The Hill of Slane is a national monument in State ownership (NM Refs 666 and 188, RMP ME019-060002 to ME019-006015). The concentration of ecclesiastical ruins on the Hill of Slane occupies a commanding position on the summit (158m OD) in lands that were formerly part of the Slanecastle Demesne. The hill overlooks a key fording point of the River Boyne and has views of Tara, Skryne, Knowth, Newgrange, Mountfortescue and Slieve Breagh. Its association with the Boyne river and the village of Slane to the south is also significant. The site is accessible to the public and is a prominent landmark. See also section 13.3.1.2 in Chapter 13, which discusses the National Monument in the context of the archaeological and historical background of the study area.</p> <p>The view to the east, towards the WHP and Knowth, is an important aspect in the wider setting of the Hill of Slane national monument and is discussed in the context of the WHP. This view will not be obstructed by the Proposed Scheme. However, the construction works will be visible in this view during construction of the Proposed Scheme. For the duration of the proposed construction works, there will be higher levels of visual change and noise levels as part of the road construction above those predicted for the operational bypass in this area. Any changes in the visual or noise environment due to these works would be of short-duration and entirely reversed at the end of construction works. As a result of their temporary nature, it is concluded that they would not have any material effect on the setting of the national monument.</p> <p>The operational bypass will be visible in the views to the east / south-east from the Hill of Slane (as discussed in the HIA), primarily the nearest section, between Norris Hill and the North Roundabout. The national monument has a high sensitivity value and, without any mitigation, the magnitude of effect on its wider setting would be medium, resulting in an indirect, negative, moderate, effect. Post-mitigation it is considered that the long-term effect on the setting of the national monument is neutral.</p>
Images	 <p><i>Church and college viewed from inside the graveyard, facing north</i></p>
Sources	National Monuments Service (NMS); SMR file - Sites and monuments Record files in the NMS, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, accessed in the paper archive or online at www.archaeology.ie
Distance	c. 1km west of proposed scheme (mainline bypass)
Effect	Indirect, negative, moderate, effect
Mitigation	Screening in the form of a woodland strip. Growth by Year 10 would be sufficient to obstruct views of the carriageway and vehicles from the Hill of Slane national monument. Residual effect Not Significant, following implementation of the proposed mitigation strategy.

VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13

Unique ID	Knowth
Designation	National Monument, RMP
Townland	Knowth
Site Type	Passage Tomb Cemetery, Enclosure & Mound
ITM	699612, 773447
Description	Knowth is a national monument in State ownership (NM Refs 409 & 549, RMP ME019-030001 to ME019-030063, ME019-073 & -074), which also forms part of the World Heritage Property. Knowth is a prominent landmark, dominating the skyline on the western extent of the bend in the Boyne. The relationship between Knowth and the River Boyne (especially the bend in the river) is of particular importance. This connection is readily apparent and views along the river from the monument, towards the bend, are meaningful. See also section 13.3.1.2 in Chapter 13, which discusses the National Monument in the context of the archaeological and historical background of the study area. Knowth and the WHP are assessed in detail in the HIA report, Appendix 13.1.
Images	 <p><i>View west / north-west from the top of Knowth towards the Hill of Slane</i></p>  <p><i>Knowth overlooking the bend in the Boyne, facing east</i></p>
Sources	NMS
Distance	c. 2.2km east of proposed scheme (mainline bypass)
Effect	As an integral monument within the WHP, Knowth is assessed within the HIA, Appendix 13.1 .
Mitigation	

RMP / SMR Sites

Unique ID No.	AH01
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VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13

RMP/SMR No.	ME019-008
Designation	SMR, scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
Townland	Slane
Site Type	Souterrain
ITM	696551, 774663
Description	Situated in a Col between the Hill of Slane to the NW and the lower Gallows Hill, the summit of which is c. 100m to the SE. There were reports that a souterrain had fallen in at Slane village c. 1910 (SMR file), but its precise location is not known within c. 100m and no description is available. Archaeological testing (15E0108) by C. Brady in the area immediately to the SW produced no evidence of a souterrain but three small fire-spots (dims c. 0.25-0.6m) were noted (excavations.ie 2015:030).
Images	n/a
Sources	NMS
Distance	c. 25m SE of Proposed Scheme (Slane Village Traffic Management & Public Realm Works)
Effect	No effect
Mitigation	None required

Unique ID No.	AH02
RMP/SMR No.	ME019-013
Designation	RMP, scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
Townland	Slane
Site Type	Souterrain
ITM	696580, 774996
Description	Located towards the bottom of a steep S-facing slope of Slane Hill. A souterrain is said to have fallen in c. 1910 and it is marked on the 1836 and 1908 editions of the OS 6-inch map where it is described as a 'Cave'. It was still open but inaccessible in 1939. In 1968 it was described (SMR file) as a circular chamber (diam. 3.45m; H c. 2m) the floor of which was covered in debris but no passage was visible. It had a corbelled roof closed with a single large roof stone (diam. 0.6m; T 0.15m). Archaeological testing (95E0106) by R. Meenan c. 70-120m distant SE-SSW produced no related material (excavations.ie 1995:235).
Images	n/a
Sources	NMS
Distance	c. 160m NW of Proposed Scheme (Slane Village Traffic Management & Public Realm Works)
Effect	No effect
Mitigation	None required

Unique ID No.	AH03
RMP/SMR No.	ME019-022
Designation	RMP, scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
Townland	Slane
Site Type	Burial
ITM	695830, 774328
Description	In March 1942 human remains were discovered during roadworks on the Navan Road. The site lay beside the road on the base of a steep incline. Seven burials were noted. They were extended and in a supine position, with their alignment varying from E-W and N-S (Cahill & Sikora 2011, vol 2, 505).
Images	n/a
Sources	NMS
Distance	c. 10m S of Proposed Scheme (Slane Village Traffic Management & Public Realm Works)
Effect	No effect
Mitigation	None required

Unique ID No.	AH04
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VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13

RMP/SMR No.	ME019-023001
Designation	SMR, scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
Townland	Slane
Site Type	Tomb – effigial (present location)
ITM	695962, 774241
Description	<p>Two medieval graveslabs (ME019-023002 & -023005) and other features from the parish church of Stackallan (ME018-030) are now attached to the W wall of the vestry of St Patrick's Church of Ireland church at Slane.</p> <p>One graveslab (ME019-023002) (Wth 0.37-0.65m; L 1.71m) is a coffin-shaped sandstone with a floriated cross in relief. A sword with a central groove on the blade and a disc pommel is parallel with the stem of the cross. An inscription incised in lombardic script along the long edges of the stone reads in French: Pater noster P charite pur la / lme sire Richard Descetre le seco. The other (-023005) (Wth 0.37-0.62m; L 1.61m) is coffin-shaped with a two-line expanding cross inside a two-line incised border. There are marigolds flanking the head of the cross and a design at the diamond-shaped crux.</p> <p>The segmental arched doorway (ME019-023003) (Wth 0.95m; H 2.05m) from the W end of the S wall of Stackallan parish church (ME018-030) with its hood moulding that terminates in foliage halfway down the jambs is now built into the W wall of the vestry at St Patrick's Church. The escutcheon from over the doorway was also re-installed at Slane (ME019-023004). The escutcheon from over the doorway is the arms of Barnewall, and the inscription is to Sir Barnaby Barnewall, who died in 1493, and his wife, Margaret Plunkett. According to du Noyer (1891) the inscription reads: 'Scutum Barnabe Barnewelle / Militis Secundam judiciari / de banco Capitale regis. / Margareta Plunket fuit uxor'.</p>
Images	n/a
Sources	NMS
Distance	c. 10m S of Proposed Scheme (Slane Village Traffic Management & Public Realm Works)
Effect	No effect
Mitigation	None required

Unique ID No.	AH05
RMP/SMR No.	ME019-023002
Designation	SMR, scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
Townland	Slane
Site Type	Graveslab (present location)
ITM	695962, 774241
Description	See description in AH04
Images	n/a
Sources	n/a
Distance	c. 10m S of Proposed Scheme (Slane Village Traffic Management & Public Realm Works)
Effect	No effect
Mitigation	None required

Unique ID No.	AH06
RMP/SMR No.	ME019-023003
Designation	SMR, scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
Townland	Slane
Site Type	Architectural feature (present location)
ITM	695962, 774241
Description	See description in AH04
Images	n/a
Sources	n/a
Distance	c. 10m S of Proposed Scheme (Slane Village Traffic Management & Public Realm Works)
Effect	No effect
Mitigation	None required

VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13

Unique ID No.	AH07
RMP/SMR No.	ME019-023004
Designation	SMR, scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
Townland	Slane
Site Type	Armorial plaque (present location)
ITM	695962, 774241
Description	See description in AH04
Images	n/a
Sources	n/a
Distance	c. 10m S of Proposed Scheme (Slane Village Traffic Management & Public Realm Works)
Effect	No effect
Mitigation	None required

Unique ID No.	AH08
RMP/SMR No.	ME019-023005
Designation	SMR, scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
Townland	Slane
Site Type	Graveslab (present location)
ITM	695962, 774241
Description	See description in AH04
Images	n/a
Sources	n/a
Distance	c. 10m S of Proposed Scheme (Slane Village Traffic Management & Public Realm Works)
Effect	No effect
Mitigation	None required

Unique ID No.	AH09
RMP/SMR No.	ME019-024
Designation	RMP, scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
Townland	Fennor (Duleek Lower Barony)/ Slane / Slanecastle Demesne
Site Type	Bridge
ITM	696340, 773668
Description	<p>Slane Bridge carries the existing N2 road over the River Boyne. The 13-arch masonry bridge dates from 1776, but the original was constructed between the 14th and 16th centuries. The bridge was expanded westward – the original, possible medieval part has three pointed arches at S bank while these same arches are rounded on expanded W side.</p> <p>O’Keeffe <i>et al.</i> (2016) note that the earlier structure was likely to have been a stone bridge and was particularly important given the lack of bridges in Drogheda and the disrepair of the bridge in Navan in the 15th century. The road south of the river takes a very sharp turn to cross the river at a right angle, before turning northwest again in a zig-zag fashion. This sort of arrangement is often indicative of an older road that has been re-orientated to accommodate a newer bridge, which the history and environment of Slane would also suggest.</p> <p>The bridge is illustrated on the Down Survey, with a large building illustrated on the north side with a cross above it is suggesting it could be one of the church buildings in the village of Slane. The parish of Fennor is shown with the bridge, two islands either side of it, and a number of buildings near it, including the church at Fennor (out of repair), and old stone house (Fennor Castle) and a brick house in repair.</p> <p>It is thought that two arches were broken by the Jacobites before the Battle of the Boyne, and subsequently repaired (O’Keeffe <i>et al.</i> 2016). The bridge was widened by c. 2.9m at some time and O’Keeffe <i>et al.</i> suggest that this could have been either undertaken by the turnpike trust in advance of the road becoming a turnpike in 1827 or have been altered in this way at the same time new arches were added by the owners of the mill in the late 18th century. A new arch was</p>

required at the southern end of the bridge to accommodate the Boyne Navigation and another at the northern end to facilitate barges to Slane Mill (ibid 2016, 176-178).

Either side of the bridge are two small islands, and the canal of the Boyne Navigation runs parallel to the river on the south side, flowing under the southmost arch. The mill is located on the north bank, east of the bridge, which necessitated barges following the canal under the southmost arch, before turning around the weir and navigating back under the bridge at the northern end to reach the mill. The warehouse here was one of only two documented examples where the canal boat could enter an arched opening to an indoor dock (Rynne 2006, 351). The course of the canal is interrupted at this point, where it re-joins the river, and continues again on the west end of Slane Castle Demesne. This arrangement is evident on William Larkin's Road survey of Slane (1806-1810) and Map of Meath (1812), where the canal, lock, bridge and mill are illustrated (See Horner 2007, 28, Map 10), but it is best seen on the First Edition 6 Inch Ordnance Survey map (1837-1939) which shows the bridge, Slane Flour Mill, the canal with a lock at its terminus, the weir and a dam. A lodge and stables were situated near the northern end of the bridge, along the road leading uphill to the village proper. The bridge is one of the earliest known crossings of the River Boyne and contains elements from various periods, from the 14th century to the present day. The bridge has played an important role in the economic and social life of the village of Slane (NIAH).



A non-disturbance assessment of this part of the river was undertaken in 2010, in order to identify and record the location, nature and dimensions of any archaeological features, fabric or artefacts in the area. No archaeologically significant materials were found, but the industrial and historical features such as sluice structure, weir, river walling etc. were noted (R. Bangerter, Licence No. 10D040 & 10R134; Excavations Bulletin Ref. 2010:518).

Proposed public realm works directly affecting Slane Bridge during construction phase will be restricted to resurfacing and the provision of a footway, which will be physically separated from the carriageway by a pedestrian delineation kerb. The proposed improvements will involve works to the modern surface of the medieval bridge adjacent to the 18th century parapet with potential negative effects on the fabric of the bridge. However, this potential is relatively limited as the depth of proposed ground disturbance is 40mm and the road carriageway was resurfaced as recently as 2019 (to the same depth) during the N2 Slane Approaches Pavement Rehabilitation Scheme. Construction works on the bridge and in its immediate vicinity will also have a temporary negative effect of low magnitude on the setting of the bridge. Although traffic volume and noise already detract from the experience of the heritage asset, there will be additional construction noise during the proposed works.

The considerable reduction of traffic on Slane Bridge, as a result of the proposed mainline bypass, will help to greatly ameliorate the significant adverse effects of heavy traffic on the bridge, through a reduction in wear and tear and effect damage. It will also allow pedestrians to safely use the bridge, facilitating access on foot from the village to the tow path walk along the river. The view eastwards from the bridge takes in the river valley as far as the bend, with Slane Mill to the north-west being an important aspect of it. The proposed bridge crossing downstream will partly detract from the river view to the east, though the proposed bridge will be c. 630m east and below the horizon. As such any negative effect on the overall setting is considered to be low. The immediate setting of the bridge will also be enhanced through the removal of the gantries on the hill to the north-west, the planting of verges, and the new tree planting to enhance the character of the N2 in the vicinity of the existing lay-by south of the bridge. This landscaping will have the added benefit of creating a more pedestrian-friendly environment. This site is statutorily protected and considered to have a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of effect on the setting will be high in terms of positive effect. Therefore, the overall significance of effect is significant positive. There will be a positive significant long-term effect following completion of the public realm works.

While it is not possible to screen the proposed new bridge crossing in the view from Slane Bridge, appropriate planting on the riverbanks and the embankment slopes will provide visual integration and screening in these areas. In addition, once completed, the public realm works and associated greening strategy will greatly enhance both the bridge and its immediate setting. Significant positive long-term, following implementation of the proposed mitigation strategy, the opening of the mainline bypass, and completion of the proposed public realm works and associated greening strategy.

VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13

Images	
	<i>Slane Bridge viewed from Rosnaree Road</i>
	
	<i>Slane Bridge viewed from south-east, at entrance to tow-path</i>
Sources	NMS; O’Keeffe et al. 2016.
Distance	Within Proposed Scheme (Slane Village Traffic Management & Public Realm Works) c. 630m east of Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass)
Effect	Moderate negative effect on setting during construction & operational phase, but overall significant positive effect as a result of the considerable reduction of traffic on the bridge
Mitigation	The operational bypass will greatly help to ameliorate the present significant adverse effects of heavy traffic on the bridge. Appropriate planting on the riverbanks and the embankment slopes will provide visual integration and screening in these areas when viewed from the site. Archaeological monitoring of any ground disturbance works will be undertaken. The works are to be carried out in accordance with a method statement to be prepared by a suitably qualified conservation specialist, in consultation with the TII Project Archaeologist. Significant positive long-term effect, following implementation of the proposed mitigation strategy, the opening of the mainline bypass, and completion of the proposed public realm works and associated greening strategy.

Unique ID No.	AH10
RMP/SMR No.	ME019-025
Designation	RMP, scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
Townland	Slane
Site Type	Font (present location)
ITM	696290, 774397
Description	The limestone octagonal font (ext. dim. 0.74m; H 0.35m) with a circular straight-sided basin (diam. 0.53m; D 0.2m) and chamfered under-panels from the parish church of Slane (ME019-060002-) is now at the W end of St. Patrick’s Roman Catholic church in the village. A cross (H 4cm) incised on one panel and the date 1717 lightly incised on another are secondary.
Images	n/a

VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13

Sources	NMS
Distance	c. 10m E of Proposed Scheme (Slane Village Traffic Management & Public Realm Works)
Effect	No effect
Mitigation	None required

Unique ID No.	AH11
RMP/SMR No.	ME019-025001
Designation	RMP, scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
Townland	Slane
Site Type	Cross – high cross (present location)
ITM	696290, 774397
Description	The fragment of a high cross (Wth 0.6m; H 0.56m; T 0.24m) that came to light in Fennor graveyard (ME019-036001) in 1991 is now displayed at the W end of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church in Slane. The original W face has a crucifixion while the E has perhaps six bosses in an interlace pattern.
Images	n/a
Sources	NMS
Distance	c. 10m E of Proposed Scheme (Slane Village Traffic Management & Public Realm Works)
Effect	No effect
Mitigation	None required

Unique ID No.	AH12
RMP/SMR No.	ME019-026
Designation	RMP, scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
Townland	Slanecastle Demesne
Site Type	Religious house – Franciscan Third Order Regular
ITM	695961, 774113
Description	<p>ME019-026, Located in deciduous woodland and situated in a fold towards the bottom of the steep S-facing slope of Slane Hill, with a NW-SE section of the River Boyne c. 50m to the SW. Sometime before 1512 Christopher Fleming, lord of Slane, and his wife, Elizabeth Stuckly, granted St. Erc's hermitage to Fr. Malachy O'Bryen and Br. Donagh O'Bryen of the Franciscan Third Order, who were already living there (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 274-5). This suggests that there was an older structure at this location (ME019-026002). At the Suppression in 1540 it was described as a church and chancel with a belfry, a cottage and 1 acre of land (White 1943, 313), but it had no other possessions.</p> <p>The church is almost complete, apart from much of the S nave wall, and consists of a nave (int. dims c. 10.8m E-W; c. 4.65m N-S at E to c. 5.33m N-S at W) and chancel (int. dims c. 8.8m E-W; c. 4.42m N-S) separated by a tower, with a two-storey dwelling (int. dims c. 4.06m E-W; c. 3.5m N-S) attached to the S of the tower. The dwelling appears to be the earliest structure onto which the tower was added, with the nave and chancel built subsequently (Channing 1995, 12). Because of the hillslope, the floor levels in the dwelling are lower than the corresponding floors of the tower. A small carved piece of limestone (ME019-026003) (L 0.84m; Wth 0.48m; H 0.2-0.32m) with a representation of St. Catherine of Alexandria holding her iconic wheel is in the tower (FitzGerald 1913), and the stone, known as the apostle stone (L 1.75m; Wth 0.4-0.5m; H 0.44m), which Hickey (1975) demonstrates may have come from St. Mary's abbey in Navan (ME025-024), is c. 35m W of the church (Channing 1995, 3). Against the N wall of the chancel is the chest tomb of Ellenor Barnwall and Penelope Moore (ME019-026004), dated 1667, the first and second wives of Randal Conyngham, Lord of Slane. A fragment of the shaft (H 0.45m) of a late medieval cross (ME019-026006) with sculptures of a crucifixion, a Madonna or Pieta, an ecclesiastic, and St. Andrew was missing since the 1970s (King 1984, 103), but was rediscovered in 1985 (Irish Times 26/04/1985, 7) and is now in the Slane branch of the Meath County Library (ME019-079).</p> <p>The 'Apostle Stone' (ME019-026001). Late 14th / early 15th century. A large coffin-shaped block of sandstone is a short distance west of St. Erc's Hermitage (ME019-026). Dims L 1.75m; Wth 0.42-0.52; H 0.44m. It is carved in relief with six apostles on each of the long sides and a Crucifixion with Mary and John on the broader end. Many of the apostles are damaged so not all can be identified. They are dressed similarly in a tunic and cloak caught over the left arm. Only SS Paul and James are clearly identifiable. Hickey (1975) has shown that this is part of a composite</p>

VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13

	tomb removed from St. Mary's abbey in Navan (ME025-024) in the late 18th century. Its covering slab (ME019-021) is now at Slane Castle. A clean-up of the monument (ME019-026) in 1994-5 clarified a lot of the structure's history and excavation (95E0026) at the E end of the nave uncovered paving inside the tower and disarticulated burials in the nave ME019-026005, although there is no formal enclosed graveyard. Paving was also uncovered outside the external doorway in the W wall of the dwelling (Channing 1995, 14-6). (Trench 1976; Bradley and King 1985, 141-44)
Images	n/a
Sources	NMS; Bradley & King 1985.
Distance	c. 125m S of Proposed Scheme (Slane Village Traffic Management & Public Realm Works)
Effect	No effect
Mitigation	None required

Unique ID No.	ACH13
RMP/SMR No.	ME019-026001
Designation	SMR, scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
Townland	Slanecastle Demesne
Site Type	Stone sculpture (present location)
ITM	695928, 774122
Description	See description in AH12
Images	n/a
Sources	n/a
Distance	c. 125m S of Proposed Scheme (Slane Village Traffic Management & Public Realm Works)
Effect	No effect
Mitigation	None required

Unique ID No.	AH14
RMP/SMR No.	ME019-026002
Designation	RMP, scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
Townland	Slane Castle Demesne
Site Type	House – medieval
ITM	695961, 774113
Description	See description in AH12
Images	n/a
Sources	n/a
Distance	c. 125m S of Proposed Scheme (Slane Village Traffic Management & Public Realm Works)
Effect	No effect
Mitigation	None required

Unique ID No.	AH15
RMP/SMR No.	ME019-026003
Designation	RMP, scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
Townland	Slane Castle Demesne
Site Type	Stone sculpture
ITM	695961, 774113
Description	See description in AH12
Images	n/a
Sources	n/a
Distance	c. 125m S of Proposed Scheme (Slane Village Traffic Management & Public Realm Works)
Effect	No effect

VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13

Mitigation	None required
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Unique ID No.	AH16
RMP/SMR No.	ME019-026004
Designation	RMP, scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
Townland	Slane Castle Demesne
Site Type	Tomb – chest tomb
ITM	695961, 774113
Description	See description in AH12
Images	n/a
Sources	n/a
Distance	c. 125m S of Proposed Scheme (Slane Village Traffic Management & Public Realm Works)
Effect	No effect
Mitigation	None required

Unique ID No.	AH17
RMP/SMR No.	ME019-026005
Designation	RMP, scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
Townland	Slane Castle Demesne
Site Type	Burial
ITM	695961, 774113
Description	See description in AH12
Images	n/a
Sources	n/a
Distance	c. 125m S of Proposed Scheme (Slane Village Traffic Management & Public Realm Works)
Effect	No effect
Mitigation	None required

Unique ID No.	AH18
RMP/SMR No.	ME019-026006
Designation	RMP, scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
Townland	Slane Castle Demesne
Site Type	Cross
ITM	695961, 774113
Description	See description in AH12
Images	n/a
Sources	n/a
Distance	c. 125m S of Proposed Scheme (Slane Village Traffic Management & Public Realm Works)
Effect	No effect
Mitigation	None required


Unique ID No.	AH19
RMP/SMR No.	ME019-034
Designation	RMP
Townland	Fennor (Duleek Lower Barony)
Site Type	Souterrain
ITM	696040, 773578

VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13

Description	Marked 'Cave Mouth of' on MS map 21F 97(11) in NLI made in 1763. No visible trace. The area is now wooded and the quarry site may have led both to the discovery of the site and to its eradication.
Images	n/a
Sources	NMS
Distance	c. 150m W of Proposed Scheme (Slane Village Traffic Management & Public Realm Works)
Effect	No effect
Mitigation	None required

Unique ID No.	AH20
RMP/SMR No.	ME019-035
Designation	RMP, scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
Townland	Fennor (Duleek Lower Barony)
Site Type	Church
ITM	696449, 773306
Description	<p>Situated on the steep NE facing slope down to the River Boyne c. 200m distant, with the existing N2 road running between the church and river. The name Fennor may be derived from Neachtan, a pagan deity and guardian of the River Boyne. In a Christian manifestation he was a disciple of St Patrick and a tutor of St Cianán of Duleek (Ó Riain 2011). Abbots of Fennor are recorded from 804 to 1024 (Cogan 1862-70, 1, 136-7). A church at <i>Fynowre</i> is listed in the ecclesiastical taxation (1302-06) of Pope Nicholas IV (Cal. doc. Ire. 5, 252). Ussher (1622) describes the church and chancel at <i>Finnor</i> as ruined (Erlington 1847-64, 1, lxviii). According to Dopping's Visitation (1682-5) the church had been a ruin since 1641 and the graveyard was not enclosed (Ellison 1971). The early church with cyclopean masonry became the parish church of Fennor and is within a rectangular graveyard (dims c. 43m WNW-ESE; c. 34m NNE-SSW) defined by masonry walls. This is an undivided nave and chancel church (ext. dims 18.7m E-W; 7.1m N-S) but only portions of the N, W, and E walls survive with no features apart from an ogee-headed aumbry in the E wall of the chancel. There is portion of a sacristy (ext. dims 5.4m E-W; 3.05m N-S) attached to the E end of the S wall and a buttress supports part of the N wall. A cross-base is almost completely buried c. 10m S of the E end of the church. The fragment of a high cross (see ME019-035002). A section-face in a nearby road-widening operation just to the N cut through pits and post-holes (Swan 1972). Fennor castle (ME019-036) is c. 40m to the S.</p> <p>The proposed mainline bypass will be visible from Fennor Church and graveyard (AH20, 21; ME019-035, -035001), but mostly screened from view at Fennor Castle by a stand of large mature trees. The most important aspect of the setting of the ecclesiastical remains at Fennor is the larger pasture field within which the graveyard and nearby Fennor Castle sit. The existing N2 road acts as a busy, noisy boundary on the north side, separating it from the river and detracting from the available view north-eastwards along the valley, where Knowth is visible. The proposed bypass will cross the river within this viewpoint and while it will not obstruct the view, it will further detract from it. However, there will be a considerable reduction in traffic along the existing N2 road and improvements to the public realm on the existing N2 road and Slane Bridge to the north-west of the church.</p> <p>There will also be a temporary negative effect on the setting of Fennor Church, the graveyard and Fennor Castle (AH20, 21, 24, 25; ME019-035, -035001, -036001, -036002), during the proposed road and path resurfacing as part of the public realm works on the adjacent existing N2 road to the north, through the increased noise. Although traffic noise already negatively effects the experience of the heritage assets, there will be additional construction noise during the proposed works.</p> <p>The site is statutorily protected and considered to have a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of effect will be low. For the duration of the works there will be an indirect, negative, slight, temporary effect.</p>

VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13

Images	
Sources	NMS
Distance	c. 160m NW of Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass) c. 12m WSW of Proposed Scheme (Slane Village Traffic Management & Public Realm Works)
Effect	Indirect, negative, slight, temporary
Mitigation	Appropriate planting on the riverbanks and the embankment slopes will provide visual integration and screening in these areas when viewed from the site. Residual effect is moderate positive, following implementation of the proposed mitigation strategy and completion of the proposed public realm works.

Unique ID No.	AH21
RMP/SMR No.	ME019-035001
Designation	SMR, scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
Townland	Fennor (Duleek Lower Barony)
Site Type	Graveyard
ITM	696440, 773300
Description	<p>Situated on the steep NE-facing slope down to the River Boyne with a NW-SE section of the stream c. 200m distant. The parish church of Fennor (ME019-035) is within a rectangular graveyard (dims c. 43m WNW-ESE; c. 34m NNE-SSW) defined by masonry walls. The cross-base (ME019-035002-) is almost completely buried within the graveyard. The present graveyard wall first appears on the early 20th century OS mapping, with the church shown unenclosed on the first edition OS six-inch map. Gun slits were inserted into the graveyard wall as part of the Boyne defences in the Emergency, to cover Slane Bridge and approaches to it.</p> <p>The proposed mainline bypass will be visible from Fennor Church and graveyard (AH20, 21; ME019-035, -035001), but mostly screened from view at Fennor Castle by a stand of large mature trees. The most important aspect of the setting of the ecclesiastical remains at Fennor is the larger pasture field within which the graveyard and nearby Fennor Castle sit. The existing N2 road acts as a busy, noisy boundary on the north side, separating it from the river and detracting from the available view north-eastwards along the valley, where Knowth is visible. The proposed bypass will cross the river within this viewpoint and while it will not obstruct the view, it will further detract from it.</p> <p>There will be a temporary negative effect on the setting of Fennor Church, the graveyard and Fennor Castle (AH20, 21, 24, 25; ME019-035, -035001, -036001, -036002), during the proposed road and path resurfacing as part of the public realm works on the adjacent existing N2 road to the north, through the increased noise. Although traffic noise already negatively effects the experience of the heritage assets, there will be additional construction noise during the proposed works.</p> <p>The site is statutorily protected and considered to have a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of effect will be low. For the duration of the works there will be an indirect, negative, slight, temporary effect.</p>
Images	n/a

VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13


Sources	NMS
Distance	c. 155m NW of Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass) c. 4m WSW of Proposed Scheme (Slane Village Traffic Management & Public Realm Works)
Effect	Indirect, negative, slight, temporary
Mitigation	Appropriate planting on the riverbanks and the embankment slopes will provide visual integration and screening in these areas when viewed from the site. Residual effect is moderate positive, following implementation of the proposed mitigation strategy and completion of the proposed public realm works.

Unique ID No.	AH22
RMP/SMR No.	ME019-035002
Designation	SMR, scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
Townland	Fennor (Duleek Lower Barony)
Site Type	Cross – high cross
ITM	696454, 773289
Description	Situated on a steep NE-facing slope down to the River Boyne with a NW-SE section of the stream c. 200m distant. A cross-base (dims of top 0.58m x 0.51m) with a raised rim around the socket (dims 0.38m x 0.23m; D 0.23m) is almost completely buried c. 10m S of the E end of Fennor church (ME019-035) within the rectangular graveyard (ME019-035001). The fragment of a high cross (Wth 0.6m; H 0.56m; T 0.24m) that came to light in Fennor graveyard in 1991 may have related to the cross-base, and it is now displayed at the W end of the Roman Catholic church in Slane (ME019-025001). The original W face has a crucifixion while the E has perhaps six bosses in an interlace pattern.
Images	n/a
Sources	NMS
Distance	c. 157m NW of Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass) c. 30m WSW of Proposed Scheme (Slane Village Traffic Management & Public Realm Works)
Effect	No effect
Mitigation	None required

Unique ID No.	AH23
RMP/SMR No.	ME019-035003
Designation	SMR, scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
Townland	Fennor (Duleek Lower Barony)
Site Type	Graveslab
ITM	696426, 773298
Description	A fragment of a grave slab with the date 1548 is recorded from the graveyard at Fennor (ME019-035001-) but was not noted in 2014. It is described (FitzGerald 1914-15) as being near the churchyard gate, being used as a headstone is the portion of a mullion-like stone, measuring 3 feet in length, 9 half inches wide, and 6 inches in thickness (dims c. 0.9m x c. 0.23m x 0.15m); along the length of one face runs a fragment of an inscription in incised black-letter; the opposite face is smooth and plain, and the sides are grooved. What form this monument took is a puzzle, considering the narrowness of the stone and the fact of its being neatly chiselled on all sides. The missing portions contained the names. What is left of the inscription reads: ...DE WILKINSTONE GENEROSI QUA KATHERINA...ILLE QUIDEM ANO DNI 1548 ET 24 MES.... FEBRUARII ILLA VERO. Neither the Fiants nor the Inquisitions give one a clue to the possessors of Wilkinstown about this date.
Images	n/a
Sources	NMS
Distance	c. 187m NW of Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass) c. 45m WSW of Proposed Scheme (Slane Village Traffic Management & Public Realm Works)
Effect	No effect
Mitigation	None required

Unique ID No.	AH24
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VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13

RMP/SMR No.	ME019-036001
Designation	RMP, scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
Townland	Fennor (Duleek Lower Barony)
Site Type	House – 16 th /17 th century
ITM	696462, 773249
Description	<p>Situated on a steep NE-facing slope down to a NW-SE section of the River Boyne that is c. 230m distant, with the existing N2 road running between the house and river. Fennor church (ME019-035) is c. 40m N. This is an oblong structure of three storeys and attic with six bays. There is an entrance towards the E end of the N wall, and the tower house (ME019-036002) projecting from the N wall was re-used as a stairs tower with the insertion of two large windows in its N wall. At the ground floor there were at least three large windows in the N wall but the S wall is featureless at ground level apart from a break at the centre, which could have provided another doorway. There is a large fireplace and oven in the E gable at the ground floor. The fireplace in the W gable has no oven and both chimney stacks protrude externally. The first floor has six large windows on the S wall and windows on either side of the fireplaces in both gables. The second storey only survives as the gables with attic lights above.</p> <p>The proposed mainline bypass will be visible from Fennor Church and graveyard (AH20, 21; ME019-035, -035001), but mostly screened from view at Fennor Castle by a stand of large mature trees. The most important aspect of the setting of the ecclesiastical remains at Fennor is the larger pasture field within which the graveyard and nearby Fennor Castle sit. The existing N2 road acts as a busy, noisy boundary on the north side, separating it from the river and detracting from the available view north-eastwards along the valley, where Knowth is visible. The proposed bypass will cross the river within this viewpoint and while it will not obstruct the view, it will further detract from it. However, there will be a considerable reduction in traffic along the existing N2 road and improvements to the public realm on the existing N2 road and Slane Bridge to the north-west of the church.</p> <p>There will also be a temporary negative effect on the setting of Fennor Church, the graveyard and Fennor Castle (AH20, 21, 24, 25; ME019-035, -035001, -036001, -036002), during the proposed road and path resurfacing as part of the public realm works on the adjacent existing N2 road to the north, through the increased noise. Although traffic noise already negatively effects the experience of the heritage assets, there will be additional construction noise during the proposed works.</p> <p>The site is statutorily protected and considered to have a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of effect will be low. For the duration of the works there will be an indirect, negative, slight, temporary effect.</p>
Images	 <p><i>View of Fennor Castle from within graveyard, facing SSW</i></p>
Sources	NMS
Distance	<p>c. 135m W of Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass)</p> <p>c. 30m S of Proposed Scheme (Slane Village Traffic Management & Public Realm Works)</p>
Effect	Indirect, negative, slight, temporary
Mitigation	Appropriate planting on the riverbanks and the embankment slopes will provide visual integration and screening in these areas when viewed from the site. Residual effect is moderate positive, following implementation of the proposed mitigation strategy and completion of the proposed public realm works.

VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13

Unique ID No.	AH25
RMP/SMR No.	ME019-036002
Designation	SMR, scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
Townland	Fennor (Duleek Lower Barony)
Site Type	Castle – tower house
ITM	696462, 773255
Description	<p>Situated on the steep NE facing slope down to the River Boyne c. 200m distant, with the existing N2 road running between the church and river. The name Fennor may be derived from Neachtan, a pagan deity and guardian of the River Boyne. In a Christian manifestation he was a disciple of St Patrick and a tutor of St Cianán of Duleek (Ó Riain 2011). Abbots of Fennor are recorded from 804 to 1024 (Cogan 1862-70, 1, 136-7). A church at <i>Fynowre</i> is listed in the ecclesiastical taxation (1302-06) of Pope Nicholas IV (Cal. doc. Ire. 5, 252). Ussher (1622) describes the church and chancel at <i>Finnor</i> as ruined (Erlington 1847-64, 1, lxviii). According to Dopping's Visitation (1682-5) the church had been a ruin since 1641 and the graveyard was not enclosed (Ellison 1971). The early church with cyclopean masonry became the parish church of Fennor and is within a rectangular graveyard (dims c. 43m WNW-ESE; c. 34m NNE-SSW) defined by masonry walls. This is an undivided nave and chancel church (ext. dims 18.7m E-W; 7.1m N-S) but only portions of the N, W, and E walls survive with no features apart from an ogee-headed aumbry in the E wall of the chancel. There is portion of a sacristy (ext. dims 5.4m E-W; 3.05m N-S) attached to the E end of the S wall and a buttress supports part of the N wall. A cross-base is almost completely buried c. 10m S of the E end of the church. The fragment of a high cross (see ME019-035002). A section-face in a nearby road-widening operation just to the N cut through pits and post-holes (Swan 1972). Fennor castle (ME019-036) is c. 40m to the S.</p> <p>The proposed mainline bypass will be visible from Fennor Church and graveyard (AH20, 21; ME019-035, -035001), but mostly screened from view at Fennor Castle by a stand of large mature trees. The most important aspect of the setting of the ecclesiastical remains at Fennor is the larger pasture field within which the graveyard and nearby Fennor Castle sit. The existing N2 road acts as a busy, noisy boundary on the north side, separating it from the river and detracting from the available view north-eastwards along the valley, where Knowth is visible. The proposed bypass will cross the river within this viewpoint and while it will not obstruct the view, it will further detract from it. However, there will be a considerable reduction in traffic along the existing N2 road and improvements to the public realm on the existing N2 road and Slane Bridge to the north-west of the church.</p> <p>There will also be a temporary negative effect on the setting of Fennor Church, the graveyard and Fennor Castle (AH20, 21, 24, 25; ME019-035, -035001, -036001, -036002), during the proposed road and path resurfacing as part of the public realm works on the adjacent existing N2 road to the north, through the increased noise. Although traffic noise already negatively effects the experience of the heritage assets, there will be additional construction noise during the proposed works.</p> <p>The site is statutorily protected and considered to have a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of effect will be low. For the duration of the works there will be an indirect, negative, slight, temporary effect.</p>
Images	See AH24
Sources	NMS
Distance	c. 135m W of Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass) c. 30m S of Proposed Scheme (Slane Village Traffic Management & Public Realm Works)
Effect	Indirect, negative, slight, temporary
Mitigation	Appropriate planting on the riverbanks and the embankment slopes will provide visual integration and screening in these areas when viewed from the site. Residual effect is moderate positive, following implementation of the proposed mitigation strategy and completion of the proposed public realm works.

Unique ID No.	AH26
RMP/SMR No.	ME019-037
Designation	RMP, scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
Townland	Fennor (Duleek Lower Barony)
Site Type	Souterrain
ITM	696580, 773128

VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13

Description	Two passages at different levels and crossing at right-angle with trap connecting them. Full length of neither passage was recovered (upper passage L. 14m; L. of lower passage and undifferentiated chamber 4.1m) (RMAHS 1965, 229-33).
Images	n/a
Sources	NMS
Distance	c. 40m W of Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass) RMP constraints circle partly within Proposed Scheme at existing N2 (Slane Village Traffic Management & Public Realm Works)
Effect	No effect
Mitigation	None required

Unique ID No.	AH27
RMP/SMR No.	ME019-062
Designation	RMP, scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
Townland	Slane
Site Type	Enclosure
ITM	696651, 774394
Description	<p>Current description on the digital Historic Environment Viewer (HEV): <i>Located on a rise in an undulating landscape with rock outcrop. A circular enclosure (diam. c. 20m) was first noted by G. F. Mitchell in 1990 and is visible on Google Earth (20/12/2005).</i></p> <p>A review of the 2005 aerial imagery cited in the description indicates a possible bivallate enclosure at this location, on Stanley Hill, with the outer enclosure measuring c. 30m diameter. This matches the diameter given in the original RMP file description (classification Ringfort – cashel), accessed in 2018 for the Route Options Selection study (Crowley 2019), which described the site as follows: <i>'An east-west ridge of limestone ends just east of Slane National School. The ridge ends in two limestone knolls, each of which carries a poorly preserved drystone cashel. The cashel wall on the northern knoll is more or less continuous. It is about 30m in diameter'</i>. A drystone enclosure wall was noted during the field survey for this assessment, though this appeared to be demarcating the area on hill summit formerly planted with trees.</p> <p>A second enclosure was identified to the south / south-east during a LiDAR survey as a possible platform, also visible on Google Earth, 2005, with a diameter of c. 22m (Site 26.2 in Davis 2018, see image in AH28). This is now identified on the HEV as ME019-063 (located on the RMP published map and previously on the HEV as further south, on the summit of Gallows Hill; see entry for AH28 below).</p> <p>There will be an indirect, negative, moderate, temporary effect on the setting of enclosures ME019-062 and ME019-063, which survive partially above ground (AH27 & AH28). The sites are located on a ridge of high ground and views from the two sites take in the Hill of Slane to the north-east, Knowth to the east, and over the river and to Fennor Castle and Church to the south. The setting of the sites is not exclusively agricultural, with the Ledwidge Hall housing estate immediately to the west, Slane village beyond it, and the large Grassland fertiliser plant to the north / north-west. The near view to the east / north-east, of agricultural fields and field boundaries, will be negatively affected during the proposed construction works for the mainline bypass. There will be no obstruction of the view in this direction of Knowth. These sites are statutorily protected and considered to have a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of effect on the setting during the proposed construction works will be low. Therefore, the significance of effect is slight.</p> <p>Woodland planting along the Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass) in Slane townland will serve to screen the proposed road from the two recorded enclosures (AH27 & AH28, ME019-062 & -063). Post-mitigation it is considered that the residual effect on the setting of the two recorded enclosures (AH27 & AH28, ME019-062 & -063) is Not Significant.</p>
Images	See also AH28

VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13

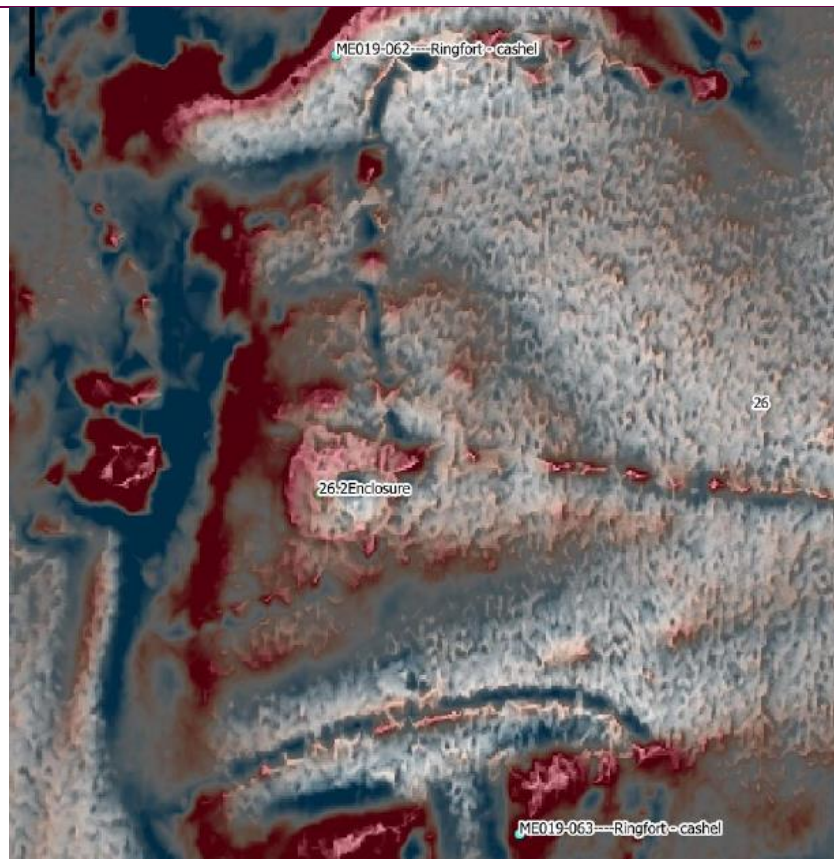


Google Earth 11/12/2005

Sources	NMS
Distance	c. 690m west of Proposed Scheme (mainline bypass)
Effect	Indirect, negative, slight, temporary
Mitigation	Woodland planting in Slane townland will serve to screen the proposed road from the enclosures. Post-mitigation effect Not Significant.

Unique ID No.	AH28
RMP/SMR No.	ME019-063
Designation	RMP, scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
Townland	Slane
Site Type	Enclosure
ITM	696666, 774342
Description	<p>Current description on the digital Historic Environment Viewer (HEV) refers to a site identified by Davis in 2018 as a possible platform, between the summits of Stanley and Gallows Hills (named as an enclosure on image): <i>Located on a rise in an undulating landscape with rock outcrop. A circular enclosure (diam. c. 20m) was first noted by G. F. Mitchell in 1990 and is visible on OSI aerial images (1995). It was brought to attention again by Conor Brady and is traceable on the ground as a grass-covered area defined by a slight earthen bank (H c. 0.2m).</i></p> <p>A third enclosure, or part thereof, is also visible at the original RMP map location for ME019-063 on the summit of Gallows Hill to the south (see ACH10). As with ME019-062, this was also previously classified as a Ringfort - cashel and was described as follows: <i>An east-west ridge of limestone ends just east of Slane National School. The ridge ends in two limestone knolls, each of which carries a poorly preserved drystone cashel. The cashel on the southern knoll has been damaged by quarrying.</i> A drystone enclosure wall was noted during the field survey for this assessment, though this appeared to be demarcating the area on hill summit formerly planted with trees.</p> <p>Effect as described in AH27.</p>
Images	See also AH27


VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13

	
Sources	LiDAR image showing Site 26.2 (Davis 2018). NMS. Davis 2018.
Distance	c. 690m west of Proposed Scheme (mainline bypass).
Effect	Indirect, negative, slight, temporary.
Mitigation	Woodland planting in Slane townland will serve to screen the proposed road from the enclosures. Post-mitigation effect Not Significant.

Unique ID No.	AH29
RMP/SMR No.	ME019-079.
Designation	SMR, scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP.
Townland	Slane / Slanecastle Demesne
Site Type	Cross
ITM	695961, 774113
Description	From King (1984, 103): 'A shaft fragment with a tenon at the base, decorated in false relief. Each face has figure sculpture and there are no inscriptions. 1st: Crucifixion. 2nd: Possibly a depiction of the Virgin and Child. 3rd: A bearded ecclesiastic 4th: St. Andrew. This cross was not noticed by Westropp (1901, 405, 431) but was subsequently noted by FitzGerald (1913, 145) and Trench (1976, 31). A date early in the 16th century is suggested. 'The cross was missing during the 1970s and 1980s, but was rediscovered at St. Erc's Hermitage in 1985 (ME019-026006). It was presented by Lord Henry Mountcharles to an Taisce, who arranged to have it displayed at the Slane branch (ME019-079) of the Meath County Library (Irish Times, 26/04/1985, 7).
Images	n/a
Sources	NMS
Distance	c. 105m WNW of Proposed Scheme (Slane Village Traffic Management & Public Realm Works).
Effect	No effect
Mitigation	None required

Unique ID No.	AH30
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VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13

RMP/SMR No.	ME019-082
Designation	SMR, scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP.
Townland	Fennor (Duleek Lower Barony).
Site Type	Watercourse
ITM	697080, 772998
Description	<p>A pre-development assessment as part of the EIS for the Slane Bypass (2010) identified a small stone-built culvert originally thought to be of late medieval date. This channels a stream which runs by Fennor House under the Rossnaree Road. It is a single-arched structure, constructed of randomly coursed rubble limestone. It has an irregular arch with roughly dressed keystones and voussoirs.</p> <p>The Fennor-Rossnaree Road (L16002) is shown with an irregular alignment on the Ralph Howard map of 1790. The road is shown in its present straightened form by 1835. It is likely that the culvert dates to around 1800 and was built at the time of road straightening. Visual inspection of the culvert during field survey for this assessment confirmed that the culvert appears late 18th / early 19th century in date.</p>
Images	
Sources	NMS
Distance	c. 155m ESE of Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass).
Effect	No effect
Mitigation	None required

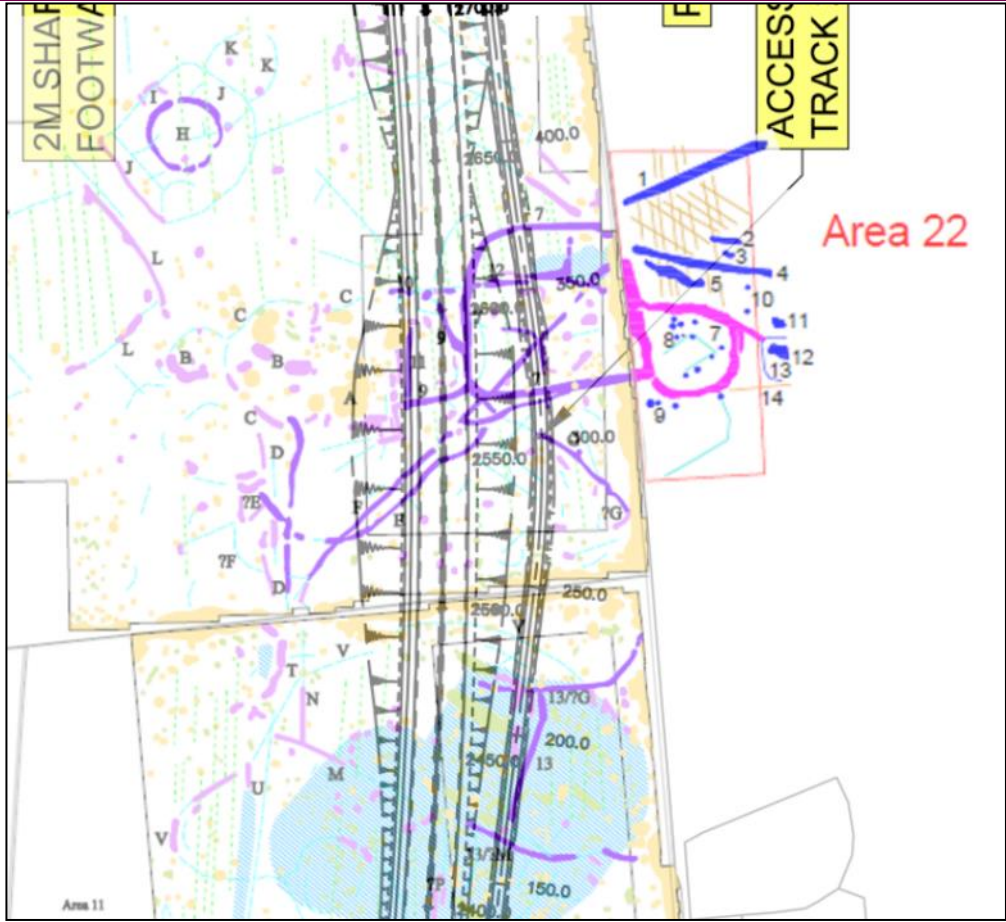
Unique ID No.	AH31
RMP/SMR No.	ME019-083
Designation	SMR, scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP.
Townland	Fennor (Duleek Lower Barony).
Site Type	Weir - fish
ITM	697175, 773198
Description	<p>The extents of monastic possessions for Mellifont Abbey at the dissolution in 1539 mention a fish weir at Fennor. There is also a fish weir recorded in Fennor in the Civil Survey in 1651. A long weir runs in a NE-SW direction diagonally across almost the whole width in the River Boyne below Fennor House. This may incorporate or be the site of the medieval weir. This is marked on the First Edition OS six-inch map as "Fish weir". The feature is partially stone faced where visible on the south side with additional stonework in the water at the east (downstream) end. There is also stone facing on the south bank at the east end and there are piles of stone here that may be remnants of an associated structure.</p>
Images	n/a
Sources	NMS
Distance	c. 140m SE of Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass)
Effect	No effect
Mitigation	None required

Unique ID No.	AH32
RMP/SMR No.	ME019-085
Designation	SMR, scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP.
Townland	Slane

VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13

Site Type	Enclosure
ITM	697427, 774470
Description	<p>Early Medieval D-shaped enclosure 52m north-south by 52m east-west. Probable attached external field system on southwest side. No known finds. Animal bone found in ditch. Geophysical survey in 2005 revealed the presence of a large sub-rectangular enclosure surrounded by a wide ditch up to 3.5m wide. Trial testing (06E0341; Seaver 2007) allowed a radiocarbon date to be obtained from a cow atlas and can be calibrated at two sigma to 660-820 Cal. AD (UB-7240). This indicates that the enclosure was in use in the Early Medieval period. A second enclosure identified by the survey was a circular feature north-west of the sub-rectangular enclosure (feature 'H'), which may be a ploughed-out barrow or ringfort (ME019-088; c. 40m west of the Proposed Scheme; see AH33).</p> <p>Linear trends identified in Slane townland to the south of the two enclosures were initially thought to represent field drains or a field system, but none of the features from the survey could be located during archaeological testing and it was thought that rock outcropping may have affected the geophysical survey. A faint linear feature that was detected to the west of this, however, also appeared in a LIDAR survey of the area (Davis <i>et al.</i> 2010, D3-iii); this earthwork may have functioned as a trackway (designated SMR ME019-092, c. 55m west of the Proposed Scheme).</p> <p>There was no visible surface trace of these features and the site does not appear on the 1838 OS six-inch map. It was presumably razed to the ground before the present field system was imposed during the late 17th-18th centuries. Notably, the realigned Slane / Cashel townland boundary (which post-dates the Down Survey map of c. 1656) cuts through the site.</p> <p>Geophysical survey undertaken in 2020 (Area 22, Gimson 2020) to inform this EIAR confirmed that the enclosure continues under the townland boundary. It also identified a sub-circular enclosure ditch which is located on the south-eastern edge of enclosure 22-6 (ME019-085). Measuring 31m E-W and 29m N-S this enclosure contains very strong magnetism suggesting that it contains burnt remains or may have suffered burning itself. A possible break of entranceway can be seen in the southwest corner while two possible ditches form the northeast portion of the enclosure. A ditch spur leading from the northeast portion of the enclosure may indicate that it was interlinked with further archaeological features.</p> <p>The early medieval enclosure complex was subsequently added to the SMR (as ME019-085) for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP. It was also assessed following the results of the testing and radiocarbon dating to determine whether it could be considered a national monument. The assessment concluded that the site is not a potential national monument, based on the available information.</p> <p>There will be a direct, negative effect on the early medieval enclosure that lies partly within the Proposed Scheme, resulting in the permanent loss of that part of the site. This is a large site which continues outside the Proposed Scheme to the east, with a possible field system to the south (parts of these ditches lie within the Proposed Scheme). This site is statutorily protected and considered to have a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of effect will be high. Therefore, the significance of effect is very significant. The site will be resolved through full archaeological excavation within the Proposed Scheme CPO.</p>

VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13

Images	
Sources	Geophysical survey results (2005, Area 10 & 2020, Area 22) overlaid onto Proposed Scheme
Distance	NMS; GSB Ltd 2005, Gimson 2020. Seaver 2007
Effect	Partly within Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass)
Mitigation	Direct, negative, very significant, permanent Archaeological excavation

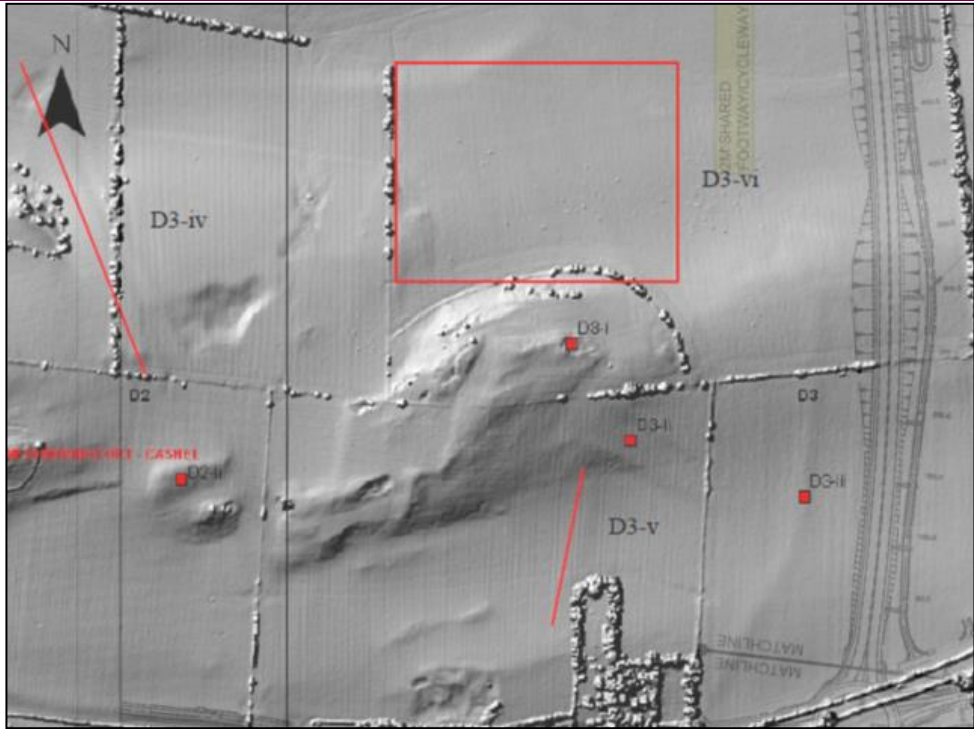
Unique ID No.	AH33
RMP/SMR No.	ME019-088
Designation	SMR, scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP.
Townland	Slane
Site Type	Enclosure
ITM	697312, 774506
Description	A circular feature, a possible barrow or ringfort (diam. 22m) identified by geophysical survey undertaken in 2005. No visible surface trace.
Images	See AH32
Sources	NMS; GSB Ltd 2005. Field survey.
Distance	c. 40m W of Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass)
Effect	No effect
Mitigation	None required

Unique ID No.	AH34
RMP/SMR No.	ME019-089
Designation	SMR, scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP.
Townland	Slane
Site Type	Linear earthwork

VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13

ITM	696798, 774458
Description	A double-ditched linear feature running NW-SE identified on LIDAR coverage (Davis, S. <i>et al.</i> 2010 (166-167, D3-iv)).
Images	See AH36
Sources	NMS.
Distance	c. 240m E of Proposed Scheme (Slane Village Traffic Management Works and Public Realm Works).
Effect	No effect
Mitigation	None required

Unique ID No.	AH35
RMP/SMR No.	ME019-092
Designation	SMR, scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP.
Townland	Slane
Site Type	Linear earthwork
ITM	697313, 774239
Description	A large linear feature running roughly N-S, leading to and beyond a rectangular feature on the top of the rise (Davis, S. <i>et al.</i> 2010 (166-167, D3-iii)).

Images	
	<i>Image 14 from Davis 2010, overlaid with Proposed Scheme alignment</i>
Sources	NMS.
Distance	c. 55m W of Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass).
Effect	No effect
Mitigation	None required

Unique ID No.	AH36
RMP/SMR No.	ME019-098
Designation	SMR, scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
Townland	Slane
Site Type	Field system
ITM	697122, 774444
Description	A possible field system located N of rock outcrop, identified from Lidar coverage (Davis, S. <i>et al.</i> 2010 (166-167, D3-vi)).

VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13

Images	See AH36
Sources	NMS.
Distance	c. 155m W of Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass)
Effect	No effect
Mitigation	None required

Unique ID No.	AH37
RMP/SMR No.	ME019-102
Designation	SMR, scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP.
Townland	Slane
Site Type	Enclosure
ITM	697193, 774319
Description	A linear feature running ESE-WNW, identified on Lidar coverage. Appears as a large earthen ramp leading towards the top of a rock outcrop where another feature is located (Davis, S. <i>et al.</i> 2010 (166-167, D3-ii)).
Images	See AH36
Sources	NMS.
Distance	c. 115m W of Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass).
Effect	No effect
Mitigation	None required

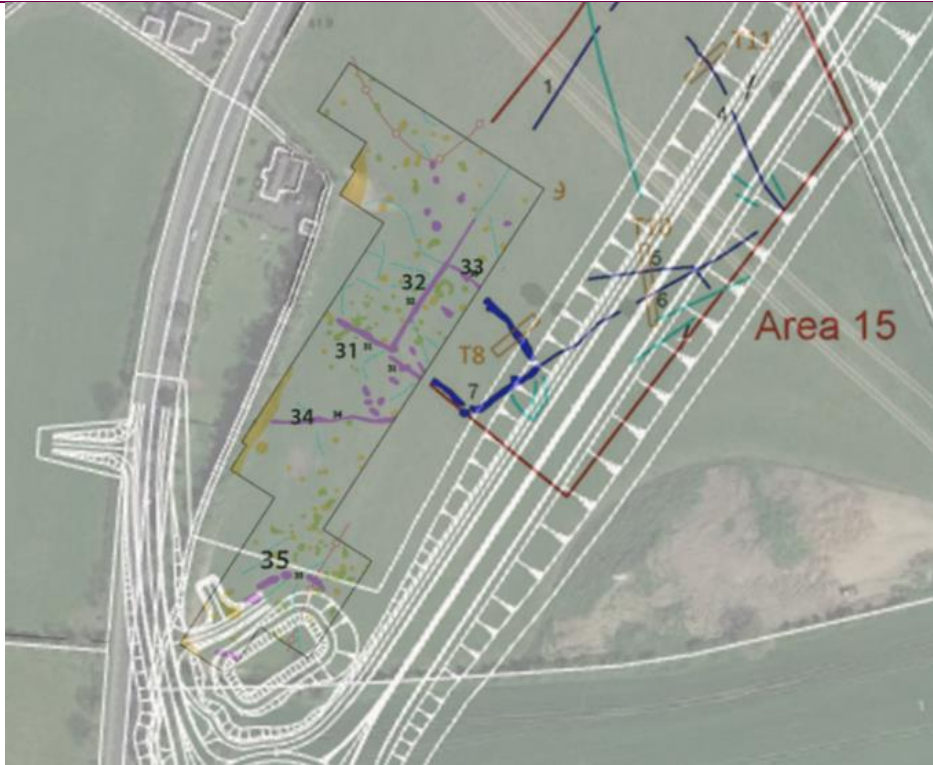
Unique ID No.	AH38
RMP/SMR No.	ME019-120
Designation	SMR, scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP.
Townland	Fennor
Site Type	Mill - unclassified
ITM	696597, 773380
Description	Situated in the flood-plain of a NW-SE section of the River Boyne, on the S bank. A mill-race (L c. 140m; Wth 3.5m; D 0.5m) runs W-E, curving to the N at its E end until it meets the river. At its W end it is overlain by the towpath of the canal. About 40m from its W end a sub-rectangular mound (dims c. 6m N-S; c. 6m E-W; H 0.35m) on its N bank has a wall-footing (Wth 0.65m; L 2.2m) on its W side and probably represents the remains of the mill building. The S face of the mill-race is also stone-faced at this point. The mound had been damaged in 1995. This possible mill site may be associated with the medieval settlement which lies in higher ground immediately south of this feature.
Images	
Sources	NMS.
Distance	c. 65m W of Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass)
Effect	No effect
Mitigation	None required

Unique ID No.	AH39
RMP/SMR No.	ME026-003
Designation	SMR, scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
Townland	Johnstown
Site Type	Mound
ITM	696166, 771943
Description	The mound is no longer visible in the field but was previously recorded. It had been situated on the bottom of the southeast to southwest sloping field and recorded as a flat-topped with diameter 10.m north-south and 11.6m east-west. It was 2m high from the north and 1.6m high from the south. It was an earthen mound with uneven weathered surface and there was no indication of a ditch. The owner in 1989 believed it to have been the result of clearance and local knowledge indicated it was spoil from cleaning drains. A record dated 1989 shows that three quarters of the site had been destroyed. No structures were visible. The profile was c. 70cm of dark brown topsoil

VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13

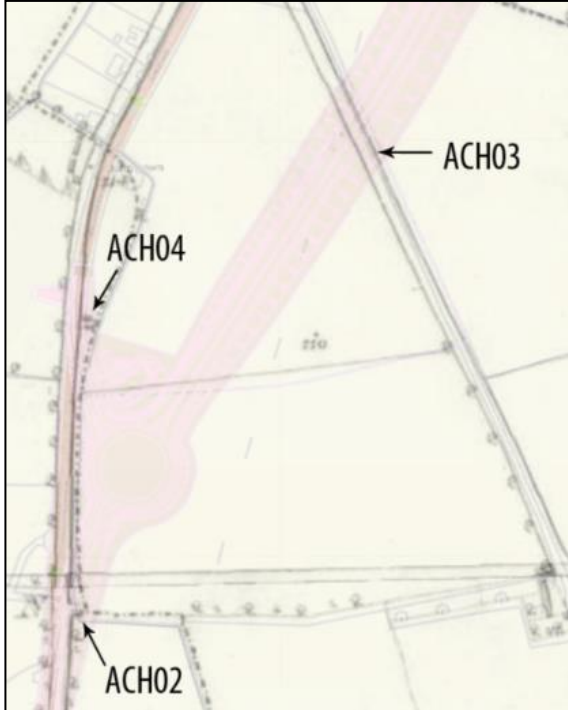
Images	clay below the sod and a lighter brown soil below that. The sections did not cut to the old ground surface.
Sources	NMS; aerial imagery, field survey.
Distance	c. 120m W of Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass)
Effect	No effect
Mitigation	None required

Non-Designated sites of Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Interest

Unique ID No.	ACH01
Legal Status	None
Townland	Cullen
Site Type	Possible curvilinear feature (geophysical anomaly).
ITM	696407, 772155
Description	Identified in 2005 geophysical survey (Area 22). A group of pits (Anomaly 35) forming a curvilinear pattern may be archaeological, though their precise nature is unclear and the interpretation was tentative (GSB Ltd 2005). To the north / north-east of the pits (outside the Proposed Scheme) are linear features (Anomalies 31, 32, 33) which appear to form a rectilinear field system, and another linear feature (34) of E-W orientation which appears to be unrelated. Archaeological testing within the Proposed Scheme, however, to the east / south-east of these linears investigated similar features which appeared to be related but which proved to be non-archaeological in nature (Licence No. 21E0348, Garahy 2021; see section 13.3.1.1.4 in Chapter 13 of this EIAR). No visible surface trace. The potential for this site to be archaeological in nature is considered to be low
Images	 <p><i>Geophysical survey results (2005, Area 22) overlaid onto Proposed Scheme alignment, showing geophysical survey and test-trenching in Area 15, 2021</i></p>
Sources	GSB Ltd 2005. Garahy 2021. Field survey.
Distance	Partly within Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass).
Effect	Undetermined
Mitigation	Archaeological testing.



Unique ID No.	ACH02
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VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13

Legal Status	None
Townland	Cullen
Site Type	Pre-1830s structure (site of).
ITM	696351, 771932
Description	Small roadside building, likely a cottage, depicted on the first edition OS six-inch map of 1836. No visible surface trace. This would be of local historical and social interest and the effect on any such remains would be direct, negative, slight and permanent. The site is considered to have a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of effect will be medium. Therefore, the overall significance of effect is slight.
Images	 <p>First edition OS six-inch map (1836) overlaid onto Proposed Scheme, showing approximate location of features ACH02 to ACH04</p>
Sources	OS historic maps (https://webapps.geohive.ie/mapviewer/index). Field survey.
Distance	Within Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass).
Effect	Direct, Negative, Slight, Permanent
Mitigation	Archaeological testing

Unique ID No.	ACH03
Legal Status	None
Townland	Cullen
Site Type	Pre-1830s road
ITM	696585, 772342
Description	The long defunct section of the Dublin to Slane Road survives as a farm access track running between fields F4 & F5. The road from Dublin to Slane was straightened at some stage in the early 19 th century with work completed by 1812. Prior to these improvements the road passed by Cullen House and this is the route shown on Taylor and Skinner's map of 1783. The remains of this old road are extant between Fenner and Knockcommon (running along the boundaries of fields F2 to F5), truncated by the railway to the south, in the townlands of Knockcommon and Thurstianstown. The northern end of the road is still in regular use as a farm access track for c. 545m, where the mud surface has been recently churned up, after which it becomes grassed-over, flanked by dense, overgrown hedgerows. Local tradition holds that the straightening of the road from Dublin to Slane is said to have been carried out in order to hasten communications between the Prince Regent in London and his love, the Lady Conyngham, in Slane Castle. According to one story in The Schools Collection (www.duchas.ie) which recorded local stories collected by children in 1938, on the days before 15th August 'the tinkers are very numerous going about. They all flock to the old Dublin Road, or the "grassy lanes" as they call it, which is convenient to Slane, to be in Slane for 15th August. They know then that they will get alms from the crowds who come


VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13

Images	<p>on pilgrimage to the Holy Well [Lady Well]. They then usually end up the day fighting.' (The Schools' Collection, Volume 0684, Page 060).</p> <p>This is of local historical and social interest and the effect on any subsurface remains would be direct, negative, slight and permanent. The road is considered to have a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of effect will be medium. Therefore, the overall significance of effect is slight.</p>
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div> <p>View along old road where it will be crossed by Proposed Scheme, between F4 & F5, facing SE (left) and road as depicted on First edition OS six-inch map (1836) (right)</p> <p>See also image in ACH03</p>
	<p>Sources OS historic maps (https://webapps.geohive.ie/mapviewer/index). Field survey.</p>
	<p>Distance Partly within Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass).</p>
	<p>Effect Direct, Negative, Slight, Permanent.</p> <p>Mitigation Archaeological testing.</p>

Unique ID No.	ACH04
Legal Status	None
Townland	Johnstown
Site Type	Pre-1830s structure (site of)
ITM	696363, 772168
Description	Small roadside building, likely a cottage, depicted on the first edition OS six-inch map of 1836. No visible surface trace. This would be of local historical and social interest and the effect on any such remains would be direct, negative, slight and permanent. The site is considered to have a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of effect will be medium. Therefore, the overall significance of effect is slight.
Images	See ACH03
Sources	OS historic maps (https://webapps.geohive.ie/mapviewer/index). Field survey.
Distance	Within Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass)
Effect	Direct, Negative, Slight, Permanent
Mitigation	Archaeological testing

Unique ID No.	ACH05
Legal Status	None
Townland	Fennor
Site Type	Possible milling activity
ITM	696758, 773322
Description	Low-lying narrow field (F14) between canal and river. Under flood waters at time of inspection in 2018. Inspected again in December 2021 at which time there was no flooding. The field is rough pasture with areas of waterlogging evident. No visible features surviving above ground. Named 'Mollies' in the Meath Field Name Survey, possibly a derivation of the Irish word <i>muileann</i> , meaning mill; suggesting an association with the mills located across the river or an older milling


VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13

Images	tradition in this area (there are two recorded mills sites further NW and SE along the riverbank: ME019-021 & ME019-084).
	
Sources	<i>Low-lying field (F14) on south bank of river, facing NNE</i> OS historic maps (https://webapps.geohive.ie/mapviewer/index). Meath Field Name Survey. Field survey.
Distance	Partly within Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass).
Effect	Undetermined
Mitigation	Archaeological testing

Unique ID No.	ACH06
Legal Status	None
Townland	Fennor
Site Type	Possible cremation burial (vicinity of)
ITM	696906, 772858
Description	A possible cremated fragment of a human rib found by Brady during his surface collection survey (see ACH18) in field F9 in the townland of Fennor could suggest the presence of a prehistoric burial in this area. The recorded find spot lies outside the Proposed Scheme. It is of note that a ring ditch was discovered in 2021 during the archaeological investigations for the Proposed Scheme, c. 195m west-southwest of the find spot, in the adjacent field (see ACH27).
Images	n/a
Sources	Brady 2018
Distance	c. 115m east of Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass).
Effect	No effect
Mitigation	None required

Unique ID No.	ACH07
Legal Status	None
Townland	Fennor
Site Type	Possible curvilinear feature (geophysical anomaly)
ITM	696647, 772485
Description	Identified in 2005 geophysical survey (Area 20) (GSB Ltd 2005). A curving ditch-type anomaly (Anomaly 27) is apparent in the western corner of the field, however the responses were weak and the pattern incomplete. Several possible pits and curving and linear trends were also noted in this area, however, an increased concentration of ferrous type anomalies in Area 20 made it difficult to isolate and interpret anomalies with any degree of confidence. No visible surface trace. The potential for this site to be archaeological in nature is considered to be low.


VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13


Images	
Sources	<i>Geophysical survey results (2005, Area 20) overlaid onto Proposed Scheme</i> GSB Ltd 2005 (N2 Slane Bypass Co. Meath Geophysical Survey Report 2005/87, Licence No. 05R165. Unpublished report). Field survey.
Distance	Partly within Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass)
Effect	Undetermined
Mitigation	Archaeological testing

Unique ID No.	ACH08
Legal Status	None
Townland	Slane / Fennot
Site Type	Riverine environs (area of archaeological potential)
ITM	696878, 773341
Description	Rivers and their environs are a potentially rich source of archaeological material, as both settlement and ritual activity are often associated with rivers, particularly at fording points. The significance of the River Boyne has been well-established, as a navigable river providing access to the east coast and further inland, and is increased by the presence of the monuments and sites forming the Brú na Bóinne WHP that have the River Boyne as their focus. The potential of the riverine environs is heightened by proximity to a number of possible fording points of the Boyne, below Slane Castle and at Rosnaree and Oldbridge. Although it is not known, it is also possible that the existing Slane Bridge is located at an earlier fording point. The area of archaeological potential is delimited in the north by the rising ground above the river flood plain in the Boyne River valley, and in the south by the canal and towpath, beyond which the ground rises steeply.

Images	
	<i>River Boyne viewed from Slane Bridge, facing east</i>

VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13


Sources		
	<i>View north over river from Rossnaree Road</i>	
	Distance	Field survey
	Effect	Partly within Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass).
	Mitigation	Undetermined
	Archaeological testing & paleoenvironmental sampling.	

Unique ID No.	ACH09
Legal Status	None
Townland	Slane
Site Type	Pre-1830s structure (site of)
ITM	697252, 774038
Description	Small roadside building, likely a cottage, depicted on the first edition OS six-inch map of 1836. No visible surface trace. A second cottage in the adjacent plot to the east is described in ACH25. The remains of the former gate lodge to Janeville house to the west are included in Chapter 14.
Images	 <p><i>First edition OS six-inch map (1836) overlaid onto Proposed Scheme, showing approximate location of features ACH09 and ACH25</i></p>
Sources	OS historic maps (https://webapps.geohive.ie/mapviewer/index). Field survey.
Distance	Within Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass)
Effect	Direct, Negative, Slight, Permanent
Mitigation	Archaeological testing

Unique ID No.	ACH10
Legal Status	None

VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13

Townland	Slane
Site Type	Possible enclosure
ITM	696670, 774264
Description	Enclosure at site formerly identified as ME019-063 (see AH27 & 28). Part of an enclosure is visible on aerial imagery at this location, with a possible diameter of c. 25m.
Images	
Sources	Google Earth
Distance	c. 155m north of Proposed Scheme (N51 Route Improvements)
Effect	No effect
Mitigation	None required

Unique ID No.	ACH11
Legal Status	None
Townland	Slane
Site Type	Possible enclosure
ITM	696825, 774167
Description	Identified in 2018 geophysical survey (Nicholls 2018). The remains of a possible circular enclosure (anomaly 23) are indicated SW of survey centre in Area 9b. Interpretation of response 23 is tentative due to its location at the edge of survey, and its proximity to several broad zones of natural variation to the N and SE.
Images	 <p><i>Geophysical survey results (2018, Area 9b)</i></p>

VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13

Sources	Nicholls 2018
Distance	c. 95m north of Proposed Scheme (N51 Route Improvements).
Effect	No effect
Mitigation	None required

Unique ID No.	ACH12
Legal Status	None
Townland	Slane
Site Type	Pre-1830s structure (site of).
ITM	697297, 775492
Description	Small roadside building, likely a cottage, depicted on the first edition OS six-inch map of 1836. No visible surface trace. It is possible that a section of roadway depicted further east, at a small settlement named Mooretown, continued westwards to meet the old Slane to Drogheda Road (present N2), at this cottage. Alternatively, the road may have joined the N2 further south, at a settlement cluster located where the N2 crosses a stream (see ACH21).

Images



First edition OS six-inch map (1836) overlaid onto Proposed Scheme, showing approximate location of feature ACH12

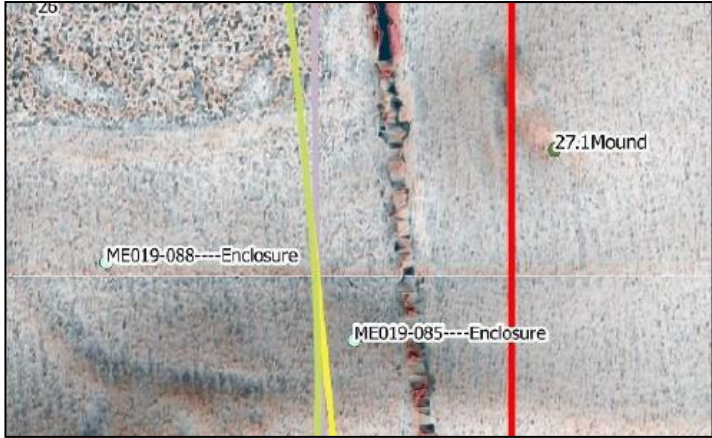


First edition OS six-inch map (1836) (top) showing Mooretown and road, and (bottom) overlaid onto Proposed Scheme

Sources	OS historic maps (https://webapps.geohive.ie/mapviewer/index). Field survey.
Distance	Within Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass).
Effect	Direct, Negative, Slight, Permanent
Mitigation	Archaeological testing

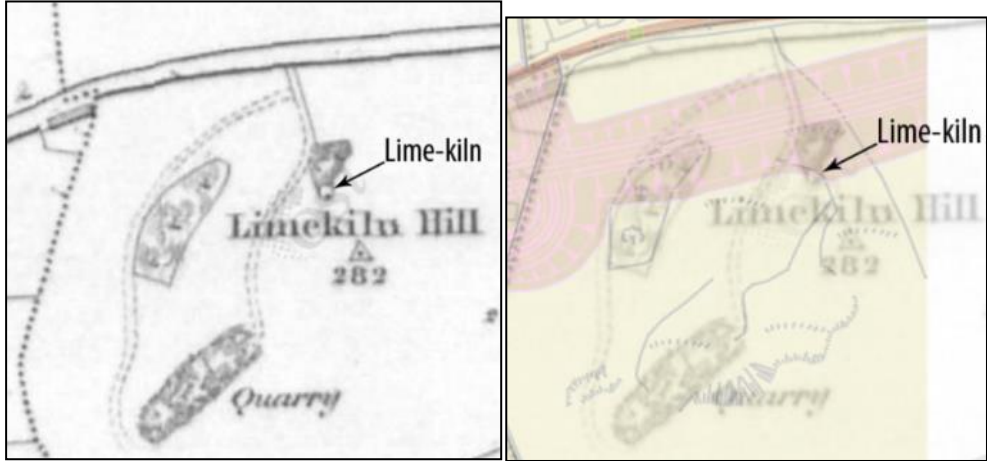
Unique ID No.	ACH13
Legal Status	None

VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13

Townland	Cashel
Site Type	Mound
ITM	697519, 774558
Description	Apparently artificial mound. 17m x 22m. Identified in LiDAR survey, Site 27.1 on image (Davis 2018).
Images	
Sources	Davis 2018
Distance	c. 70m east of Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass)
Effect	No effect
Mitigation	None required

Unique ID No.	ACH14
Legal Status	None
Townland	Cashel
Site Type	Lime-kiln & post-medieval industrial activity (site of)
ITM	697637, 774088
Description	<p>This is one of a number of rock outcrops, quarries, gravel pits and lime-kilns marked on the historic maps, in the area around Slane village. An enclosed copse of trees is depicted on the west side of the hill, also one of several shown on the historic maps in the surrounding area. These were, according to local folklore, a means by which landowners could protect their resources – when the new turnpike road was being constructed in the 18th century, they were apparently obliged to contribute stone for the construction of the road, unless it meant disturbing a stand of trees, and many planted trees for this reason. Another factor was undoubtedly the impetus in the 18th century to improve the landscape, following the loss of much woodland during the turbulent 17th century (Stout 2002). Such undertakings were driven by the Acts passed to promote tree-planting by landlords and to enforce such planting by their tenants. They may have had the added benefit of acting as fox coverts and as screening of quarrying works, where those coincide.</p> <p>As a natural height, with good panoramic views, it is possible that this site may have attracted earlier settlement and activity, though there is no direct evidence to suggest this. While the townland name Cashel (from the Irish <i>caiseal</i>, referring to a ringfort), indicates that it once contained a ringfort, this is most likely to refer to the early medieval complex ME019-088 that would have been located within its boundaries prior to the shifting of the townland boundary in the post-medieval period. The Schools Folklore Collection suggests that Limekiln Hill was also locally known as ‘Cashel Hill’, presumably because it is the only eminence in the townland: ‘Francis Ledwidge lived in Slane. He was killed in the European war in the year 1918. His brothers are in Slane. He lived in a cottage between the village of Slane and "Cashel Hill" on the Slane Drogheda Road.’ (https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/5009005/4976102/5114158).</p> <p>Field survey confirmed that the site was extensively quarried and disturbed in the 19th and 20th centuries and only scant foundation remains of the lime-kiln survive above ground. Remains of an access road / path were also visible. The tree-copse on the west side of the hill is surrounded by a degraded stone-faced bank.</p> <p>This would be of local historical and social interest and the effect on any such remains would be direct, negative, slight and permanent. The site is considered to have a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of effect will be medium. Therefore, the overall significance of effect is slight.</p>

Images



First edition OS six-inch map (1836) showing limekiln and quarry, and (right) overlaid onto Proposed Scheme





Quarries on Limekiln Hill



Remains of lime-kiln, circled

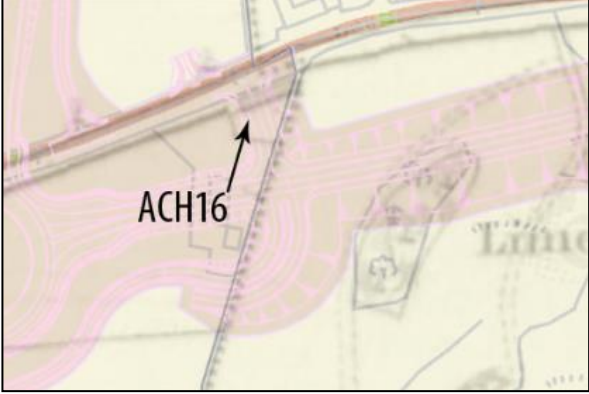
VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13

	
	<i>Stone-faced bank at tree copse</i>
Sources	OS historic maps (https://webapps.geohive.ie/mapviewer/index). Field survey.
Distance	Partly within Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass), N51 East.
Effect	Direct, Negative, Slight, Permanent.
Mitigation	Archaeological testing. This will include preservation by record in the form of a survey of the access track, the stone-faced boundary around the tree copse to the west, and any surviving limekiln foundations. The aim of this survey shall be to make a representative written and photographic record of the features.

Unique ID No.	ACH15
Legal Status	None
Townland	Mooretown
Site Type	Enclosure
ITM	697572, 775671
Description	Small enclosure, 23m x 36m, visible as parchmark in satellite imagery. Identified in LiDAR survey (Davis 2018).
Images	
	<i>LiDAR image showing Site 20.2 (Davis 2018)</i>
Sources	Davis 2018
Distance	c. 230m north-east of Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass).
Effect	No effect
Mitigation	None required

Unique ID No.	ACH16
Legal Status	None
Townland	Cashel
Site Type	Pre-1830s structure (site of).
ITM	697501, 774125
Description	Long roadside building, likely a house, depicted on the first edition OS six-inch map of 1836. No visible surface trace. This would be of local historical and social interest and the effect on any such remains would be direct, negative, slight and permanent. The site is considered to have a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of effect will be medium. Therefore, the overall significance of effect is slight.

VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13

Images	
	<i>First edition OS six-inch map (1836) overlaid onto Proposed Scheme, showing approximate location of feature ACH16</i>
Sources	OS historic maps (https://webapps.geohive.ie/mapviewer/index). Field survey.
Distance	Within Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass).
Effect	Direct, Negative, Slight, Permanent
Mitigation	Archaeological testing

Unique ID No.	ACH17
Legal Status	None
Townland	Slane
Site Type	Flint scatter
ITM	697305, 774900
Description	Flint scatter visible on surface of large, ploughed field in 2009. The flint flakes were noted in the plough zone during the course of the field assessment for the then proposed bypass; no study or analysis of density, distribution, form etc was made. It seemed that the density was higher in this field than in the few other ploughed fields in the area, in the opinion of the field assessment team. The flints were not collected or assessed. The presence of flint in the plough soil presents the possibility of subsurface archaeological remains (CRDS 2009). This field was under crop stubble during the field survey for the present assessment, which obscured ground surface visibility.
Images	n/a
Sources	CRDS 2009
Distance	c. 30m west of Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass)
Effect	No effect
Mitigation	None required

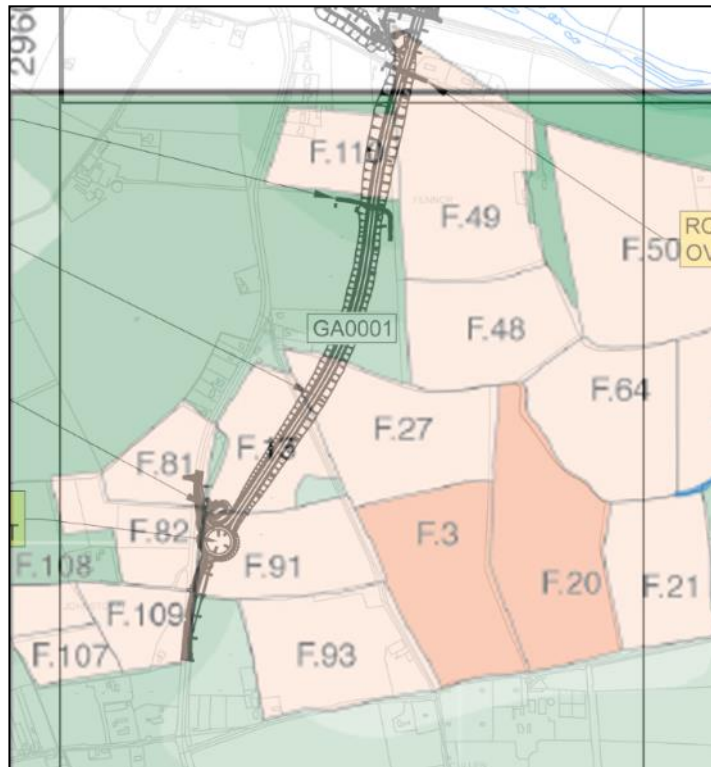
Unique ID No.	ACH18
Legal Status	None
Townland	Cullen, Fennor, Johnstown
Site Type	Flint scatters
ITM	696768, 772948
Description	<p>A fieldwalking survey of the Boyne Valley was undertaken by Conor Brady in the 1990s, focusing on the south side of the River Boyne. Several of the fields walked as part of Brady's survey fall within the southern extent of the proposed scheme (Brady F.49, F.110, F.27, F.13, F.91, F.81; these correspond to the EIAR field survey numbers F9, F8, F5, F4, F2, F3), in the townlands of Fennor, Cullen and Johnstown. Five adjacent fields also formed part of the survey (Brady F.50, F.48, F.93, F.108, F.82). Brady provided analysis of the survey results for these fields and this is summarised below (Brady 2018) (Section 13.3.1.1.4 in Chapter 13 for additional detail).</p> <p>The density of artefacts per hectare was quite low for this area, ranging from 0.78 in F.110 to 6.75 in F.13, both in Fennor townland. Most of the finds were of flint, with the majority of this material probably of local glacial till origin. A total of 236 artefacts of probable prehistoric date were found in these fields, of which 50 were tools, with some dating as early as the Early Neolithic, but most ranging from the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age. The range of artefacts represents a variety of activities, which may include settlement, but the densities are too low to make a definitive statement. This is in contrast to some of the other fields within the larger survey area, where there</p>

VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13

were significant densities and concentrations. Broad zones of activity were identified, the most dense of which are located in the fields in Newgrange townland, representing prolonged intense activity. There were also approximately 40 scatters of higher-than-normal density, the largest of which are distributed along the high ground at the top of the southern slope of the river valley facing into Brú na Bóinne, several on the north-facing slopes overlooking the river and on the floodplain itself in Rossnaree townland, and another group on the eastern slope of the Cullen ridge. The nearest area of high density to the proposed scheme is located to the south-east, on the high ground of this ridge (Brady F.3 and F.20).

Only one confirmed archaeological site (ACH26) has been identified within the Proposed Scheme within Brady's survey area, a possible ring-ditch which is located in F.110, a field with a relatively low density of artefacts recorded. Two of the three finds recovered were flint tools of probable early prehistoric date (the third was a quartz chunk). Given the preliminary Iron Age date returned for the possible ring-ditch, these speak to activity in the area at an earlier date, rather than contemporaneous or associated activity with this site.

Images



Location of fields surveyed by Brady, with proposed scheme overlaid (after Brady 2018)


Sources	Brady 2002, Brady 2018
Distance	Partly within Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass)
Effect	Undetermined
Mitigation	Archaeological testing

Unique ID No.	ACH19
Legal Status	None
Townland	Rossnaree
Site Type	Battle site
ITM	697802, 773084
Description	Possible location of the crossing of the right wing of the Williamite Forces, Battle of the Boyne, 1693. This is based on a contemporary illustration of the battle by George Story in 1693, which shows a ford at Rossnaree on the Slane side of the bend in the river, to the west of Rossnaree House (Stout 2002).
Images	n/a
Sources	Stout 2002
Distance	c. 900m east of Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass)

VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13


Effect	No effect
Mitigation	None required

Unique ID No.	ACH20
Legal Status	None
Townland	Slane
Site Type	Possible enclosure
ITM	697129, 775641
Description	Possible circular enclosure, identified from aerial photographs (Aerial Photograph GSI I IRL 1/300-4-73, 4270m, N273; CRDS 2009). No surface trace. Located in ploughed fields. Not visible on subsequent aerial imagery.
Images	n/a
Sources	CRDS 2009
Distance	c. 180m west of Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass)
Effect	No effect
Mitigation	None required


Unique ID No.	ACH21
Legal Status	None
Townland	Slane
Site Type	Pre-1830s structures (site of)
ITM	697175, 775321
Description	<p>A group of structures extending east and north of the old Slane to Drogheda Road (present N2), where it crossed a stream. On the west side of the road, the property plots are aligned with the stream, extending away from the roadside. One of the buildings is labelled 'Pound', which historically refers to a lock-up for the confinement of prisoners or for confiscated goods. This small settlement cluster is located c. 1.2km north-east of Slane village. It is possible that the laneway / path running east from the road, past the Pound, once joined up with the road network extending from the small settlement at Mooretown, c. 650m east / north-east.</p> <p>This site would be of local historical and social interest and the effect on any such remains would be direct, negative, slight and permanent. The site is considered to have a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of effect will be medium. Therefore, the overall significance of effect is slight.</p>
Images	
Sources	OS historic maps (https://webapps.geohive.ie/mapviewer/index). Field survey.
Distance	Partly within Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass)
Effect	Direct, Negative, Slight, Permanent
Mitigation	Archaeological testing

VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13

Unique ID No.	ACH22
Legal Status	None
Townland	Slane
Site Type	Possible enclosure
ITM	697177, 774554
Description	Nothing of archaeological significance visible on the ground, however, aerial photography shows a complex of features to the west of this feature which are probably related to RMP enclosure ME019-088. It is possible that this feature is also related. Identified from aerial photographs (Aerial Photograph GSI I IRL 1/300-4-73, 4270m, N273; CRDS 2009). Nothing was identified at this location during the LiDAR survey carried out in this area (Davis 2018). Not visible on available aerial imagery.
Images	n/a
Sources	CRDS 2009
Distance	c. 180m west of Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass)
Effect	No effect
Mitigation	None required


Unique ID No.	ACH23
Legal Status	None
Townland	Fennor
Site Type	Pillbox
ITM	697170, 772975
Description	A pillbox built during the Emergency (1939-45) was identified in the adjoining field, at roadside, on the E side of the field boundary with F11. The pillbox was identified during the larger field walkover study carried out for the Route Options Selection study. It is sub-rectangular in plan and constructed of shuttered concrete. The entrance is in the base of the wall on the E side. The N wall which overlooks the river and the west wall which overlooks Slane Bridge contain splayed square-headed openings which are 0.8m W by 0.2m H. The pillbox is built into the slope along the field boundary and survives to a maximum height of 1.4m above the current ground level. The northern elevation is 2.27m in width. This is one of more than 20 pillboxes that defended the southern banks of the River Boyne in the area to the east of the important strategic bridge at Slane. It is currently undesignated and is not amongst those identified on the RMP or in Stout 2002.
Images	
	<i>Clockwise from top left: Pillbox front (south face); east side and west side.</i>
Sources	Field survey
Distance	c. 290m east of Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass).
Effect	No effect
Mitigation	None required

VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13

Unique ID No.	ACH24
Legal Status	None
Townland	Slane
Site Type	Possible enclosure
ITM	697414, 774182
Description	<p>Identified during geophysical survey in 2005 (GSB Ltd 2005). A possible oval enclosure (14), measuring approximately 30m by 20m, is located in the south-east, with three possible ditches (15, O) extending from the northeast, south and northwest. It was hypothesised that the southern extension of 15 was related to a stone wall (16) outside of the survey area. Anomaly O leads to a rectilinear feature (P), with a ditch (Q) extending southeast from P. Two other features connect to P, a linear (R) and apparent enclosure (S), but it is uncertain if they are archaeological. P may continue on the north as Anomaly M. A linear feature extends northward from M and may be related to a modern agricultural feature. To the east, Anomaly M possibly continues to join three linear features (13) which represent a possible field system. The northern arm of 13 may be related to Anomaly G in the 2005 survey (Area 10) to the north.</p> <p>It was thought that the features above represented a field system, possibly related to the features detected in Area 10 (subsequently added to the SMR as ME019-085, an early medieval enclosure – see AH32 in section 1.1 of this inventory), but archaeological test-trenching in 2006 failed to identify any features (Seaver 2007). Underlying geology may have interfered with the survey, but it is also possible that there are still archaeological features here which limited testing failed to isolate.</p> <p>The western edge of the possible enclosure and associated ditches lie within the Mainline Bypass, with the features to the west and north within the proposed construction compound location.</p>
Images	 <p><i>Possible Enclosure ACH24 (feature '14' in figure), with Proposed Scheme overlaid.</i></p>
Sources	GSB Ltd 2005, Seaver 2007.
Distance	Within Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass).
Effect	Undetermined
Mitigation	Previous testing failed to identify any archaeological features. Underlying geology may have interfered with the survey, but it is also possible that there are still archaeological features here which limited testing failed to isolate. As part of the blanket testing strategy, the entire area


VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13

containing ACH24 will first be stripped of topsoil under archaeological supervision (from Ch. 2300 to Ch. 2360) to aid in the identification of any archaeological features that may be present.

Unique ID No.	ACH25
Legal Status	Slane
Townland	Pre-1830s structure (site of).
Site Type	697277, 774046
ITM	Small roadside building, likely a cottage, depicted on the first edition OS six-inch map of 1836. No visible surface trace. A second cottage in the adjacent plot to the west is described in ACH09. This would be of local historical and social interest and the effect on any such remains would be direct, negative, slight and permanent. The site is considered to have a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of effect will be medium. Therefore, the overall significance of effect is slight.
Description	 <p><i>First edition OS six-inch map (1836) overlaid onto Proposed Scheme, showing approximate location of features ACH09 and ACH25</i></p>
Images	OS historic maps (https://webapps.geohive.ie/mapviewer/index). Field survey.
Sources	Within Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass)
Distance	Slane
Effect	Direct, Negative, Slight, Permanent
Mitigation	Archaeological testing


Unique ID No.	ACH26
Legal Status	None
Townland	Fennor
Site Type	Probable ring-ditch
ITM	696710, 772835
Description	<p>The probable ring-ditch, initially identified in geophysical survey in Area 13, is subcircular- or Ω-shape in plan, with an internal diameter of 7m to 8m, and the remains of remains of a possible inner bank also identified. No central cremation or burial was found within the ring-ditch in test trench T2. Specialist analysis of a soil sample taken from the single fill on the north-eastern side of the ditch yielded an Iron Age date (377-195 cal BC; radiocarbon dating analysis by BetaAnalytic, 15/04/22). Trench T1 did not identify any archaeological features at the more tentatively identified possible small enclosure to the north.</p> <p>There will be a direct, negative, significant, permanent effect on the confirmed archaeological site that lies partly within the Proposed Scheme, resulting in the permanent loss of that part of the site. This is a relatively small site and only part of both extend into the Proposed Scheme, therefore the magnitude of effect will be medium. This is not a designated site, and it is not statutorily protected as a newly identified archaeological site it is considered to have a medium sensitivity value. The overall significance of effect is significant.</p>


VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13

Images	
Sources	Gimson 2020, Garahy 2021 (see Appendices 13.3 & 13.4 for full reports).
Distance	Partly within Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass).
Effect	Direct, negative, significant, permanent.
Mitigation	Archaeological excavation.

Unique ID No.	ACH27
Legal Status	None
Townland	Cashel
Site Type	Probable enclosure
ITM	697745, 774098
Description	<p>The larger probably circular enclosure in Area 20 has an internal diameter of c. 27m, as identified in the geophysical survey. The ditch was identified in Trenches 15 and 16, where it was 2.3m to 2.4m wide and 0.6m to 0.8m deep. No evidence of a possible pit that had been identified within the enclosure on the geophysical survey was found during testing. Soil samples from the lower fill of the ditch also yielded an Iron Age date, albeit it later (120-248 cal AD; radiocarbon dating analysis by Beta Analytic, 15/04/22). The dating evidence for both sites, although based on a limited sample from targeted testing is interesting, indicating Iron Age activity on both sides of the river in this part of the Boyne valley.</p> <p>There will be a direct, negative, significant, permanent effect on the confirmed archaeological site that lies partly within the Proposed Scheme, resulting in the permanent loss of that part of the site. This is a relatively small site and only part of both extend into the Proposed Scheme, therefore the magnitude of effect will be medium. This is not a designated site, and it is not statutorily protected as a newly identified archaeological site it is considered to have a medium sensitivity value. The overall significance of effect is significant.</p>

VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13

Images	
	<i>Geophysical survey results and location of test trenches in Area 20, overlaid onto Proposed Scheme</i>
Sources	Gimson 2020, Garahy 2021 (see Appendices 13.3 & 13.4 for full reports).
Distance	Partly within Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass).
Effect	Direct, negative, significant, permanent.
Mitigation	Archaeological excavation.

Unique ID No.	ACH28
Legal Status	None
Townland	Slane
Site Type	Possible archaeological features (geophysical anomalies).
ITM	697322, 775011
Description	2010 A1B, Anomalies 5-7. Also isolated tentative responses in the same field further south (2010 A1C). There were no features of definite archaeological interest, however an archaeological explanation for the anomalies could not be ruled out. No visible surface traces. These anomalies are not clustered, present no definitive pattern, they are small in scale and nature, and occur throughout the Proposed Scheme. Such features would be readily mitigated through testing and, if necessary, resolved by excavation.
Images	
	<i>Geophysical survey results (2010, Area A1B) overlaid onto Proposed Scheme.</i>
Sources	Leigh 2010. Field survey.
Distance	Within Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass).
Effect	Undetermined
Mitigation	Archaeological testing

VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13

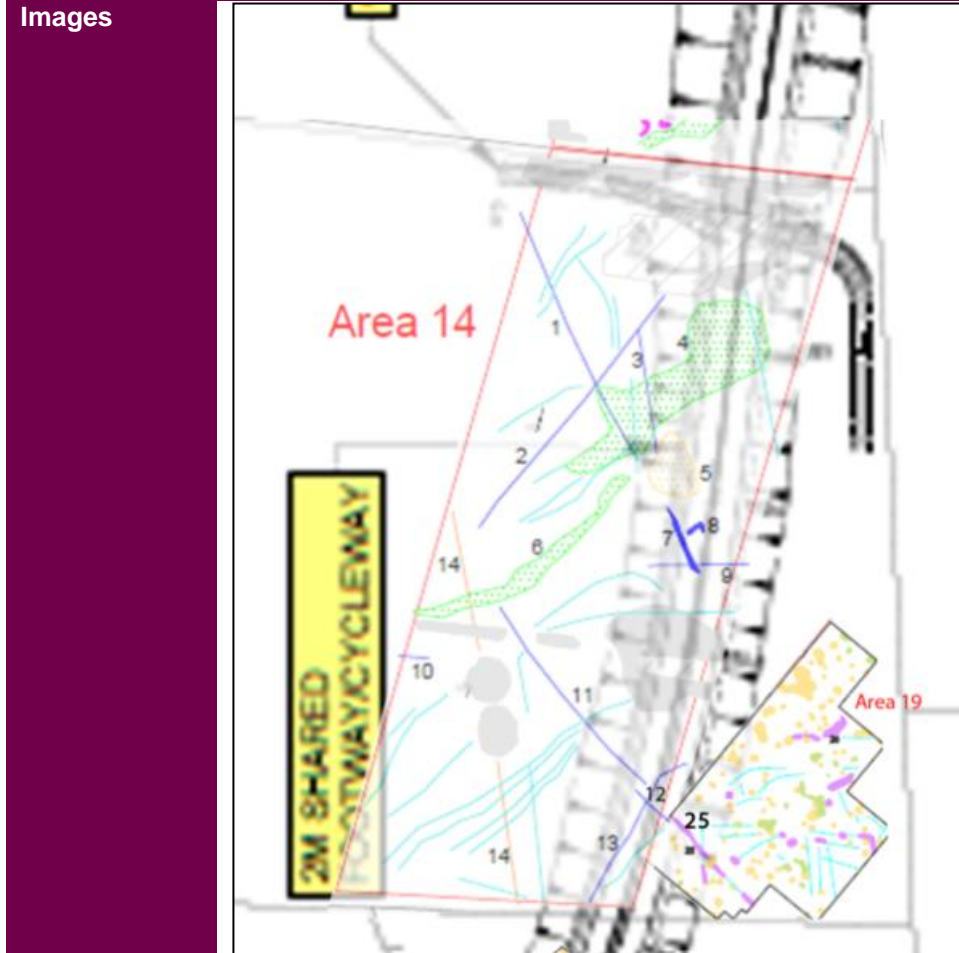
Unique ID No.	ACH29
Legal Status	None
Townland	Slane
Site Type	Possible archaeological features (geophysical anomalies).
ITM	697387, 774753
Description	<p>A possible burnt feature or ferrous item (geophysical survey 2005 Area 9, Anomaly 6) was identified in this area. Some features around the field edge may be modern disturbance and ferrous items. Some linear features and possible pits may be archaeological but are more likely to be natural or modern. Similarly, a number of linear features were identified in the 2020 geophysical survey in Area 3, immediately south of Area 9, all of which were interpreted as likely to be agricultural in origin. A number of areas of raised magnetism ranging from c. 3m to 21m in diameter were detected across survey area 3. These may be areas of ploughed out archaeological materials or burning but could also be caused by natural changes in the soil composition or geology.</p> <p>There were no features of definite archaeological interest, however an archaeological explanation for the anomalies could not be ruled out. No visible surface trace. These anomalies are not clustered, present no definitive pattern, they are small in scale and nature, and occur throughout the Proposed Scheme. Such features would be readily mitigated through testing and, if necessary, resolved by excavation.</p>
Images	
Sources	<i>Geophysical survey results (2005, Area 9 & 2020 Area 3) overlaid onto Proposed Scheme.</i>
Distance	GSB Ltd 2005. Gimson 2020. Field survey.
Effect	Within Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass).
Mitigation	Undetermined
	Archaeological testing

Unique ID No.	ACH30
Legal Status	None
Townland	Fennor
Site Type	Possible archaeological features (geophysical anomalies).
ITM	696744, 772526

VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13

Description A truncated linear feature (2005 Area 19, Anomaly 25) may indicate a former field division. A number of short linear features and possible pits are also present beyond the Proposed Scheme, some of which may be archaeological. Anomaly 25 on the 2005 survey is roughly aligned with Anomaly 12 from the 2020 survey, which was one of a number of linear features identified that were interpreted as likely to be agricultural in origin (or in the case of the green shaded areas in Area 14, likely geological).

There were no features of definite archaeological interest, however an archaeological explanation for the anomalies could not be ruled out. No visible surface trace. These anomalies are not clustered, present no definitive pattern, they are small in scale and nature, and occur throughout the Proposed Scheme. Such features would be readily mitigated through testing and, if necessary, resolved by excavation.





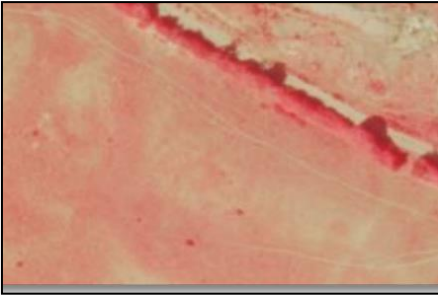
Geophysical survey results (2005, Area 19 & 2020 Area 14) overlaid onto Proposed Scheme

Sources	GSB Ltd 2005. Gimson 2020. Field survey.
Distance	Within Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass).
Effect	Undetermined
Mitigation	Archaeological testing

Unique ID No.	ACH31
Legal Status	None
Townland	Cullen
Site Type	Possible enclosure
ITM	696469, 772331
Description	Identified from aerial imagery 2018. Possible large fragmentary curvilinear enclosure (c. 35m x 17m), with possible internal features, including smaller curvilinear enclosure (c. 10m x 7m), incomplete on SW side.

VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13

Images	
	<i>RGBi aerial image, 28/6/2018 (Bluesky Ireland Ltd)</i>
Sources	Aerial survey, Bluesky Ireland Ltd 2018.
Distance	c. 130m east of Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass).
Effect	No effect
Mitigation	None required

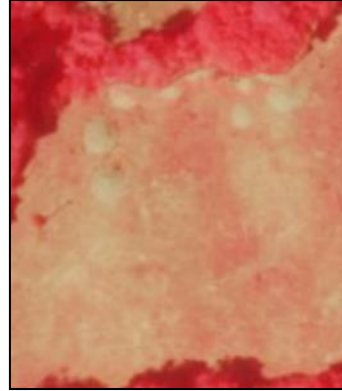
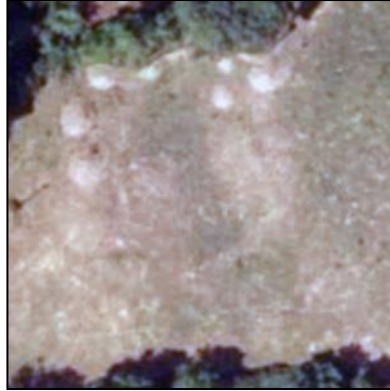
Unique ID No.	ACH32
Legal Status	None
Townland	Slane
Site Type	Possible enclosure
ITM	697054, 773414
Description	Identified from aerial imagery 2018. Small enclosure (c. 11m diameter) incomplete on north side, and series of linear and curvilinear features to SE. Situated along the contour line, in an area of relatively level to gently sloping ground, just north of the steep slope down to the River Boyne. Similar types of features were identified by geophysical survey within the Proposed Scheme to the west, but these were proven to be of non-archaeological origin by archaeological testing (see section 13.3.1.1.4 in Chapter 13). It is possible that the features visible in the aerial imagery may be a result of similar geology.
Images	
	
Sources	<i>RGBi and CIR aerial images, 28/6/2018 (Bluesky Ireland Ltd).</i>
Distance	Aerial survey, Bluesky Ireland Ltd 2018.
Effect	c. 25m north of Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass).
Mitigation	No effect
	None required

Unique ID No.	ACH33
Legal Status	None
Townland	Slane
Site Type	Possible rectilinear feature
ITM	696895, 773487
Description	A series of linears which may form a possible rectilinear feature, on a NW/SE orientation, was identified on aerial imagery in 2018. The site overlooks the River Boyne, situated along the contour line, in an area of relatively level to gently sloping ground, just north of the steep slope

VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13

down to the river. On E side of laneway shown on the first edition OS map leading down to the river. The visible spoil mounds on and around the feature may indicate a degree of previous ground disturbance at this location. Such disturbance (e.g. scarping of the ground surface) can create anomalous patterns visible in aerial imagery. It is notable that geophysical survey immediately east of this feature identified a series of other linear anomalies (Area 9, Gimson 2020), none of which proved to be archaeological in nature when tested (Garahy 2021). The potential for these sites to be archaeological in nature is considered to be low.

Images



RGBi and CIR aerial images, 28/6/2018 (Bluesky Ireland Ltd)

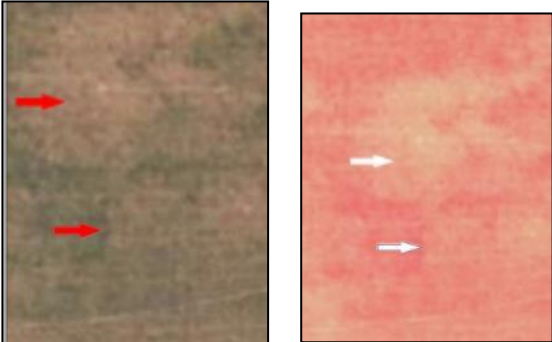


CIR aerial overlaid onto proposed scheme


Sources	Aerial survey, Bluesky Ireland Ltd 2018; Gimson 2020, Garahy 2021
Distance	Within Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass)
Effect	Undetermined
Mitigation	Archaeological testing

Unique ID No.	ACH34
Legal Status	None
Townland	Slane
Site Type	Possible enclosures
ITM	697350, 773675
Description	Faint outline of two possible enclosures, immediately adjacent to each other / attached. Both are relatively small, with the northernmost circular in shape and measuring c. 12m diameter, and the larger oval on the south side c. 18m x 12m.

VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13

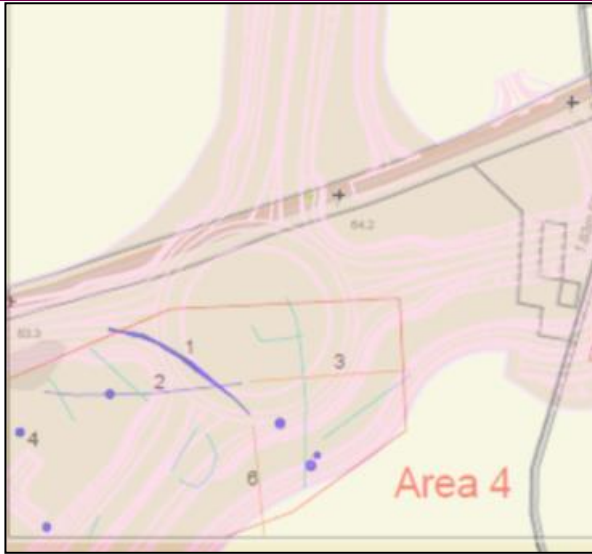
Images	
	<i>RGBi and CIR aerial images, 28/6/2018 (Bluesky Ireland Ltd)</i>
Sources	Aerial survey, Bluesky Ireland Ltd 2018
Distance	c. 220m east of Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass)
Effect	No effect
Mitigation	None required

Unique ID No.	ACH35
Legal Status	None
Townland	Fennor
Site Type	Possible archaeological features (geophysical anomalies)
ITM	696839, 773177
Description	<p>Linear features that were interpreted as likely to be agricultural in origin (anomalies 2, 3), as well as a possible area of burning (4) which may be associated with industrial archaeological activity, alternatively the burning may be relatively modern in origin. Anomaly 1 represents a series of isolated and undulating magnetic responses, measuring between 2m and 6m in length, which could be associated with archaeological, agricultural or geological processes.</p> <p>There were no features of definite archaeological interest, however an archaeological explanation for the anomalies could not be ruled out. No visible surface trace. These anomalies are not clustered, present no definitive pattern, they are small in scale and nature, and occur throughout the Proposed Scheme. Such features would be readily mitigated through testing and, if necessary, resolved by excavation.</p>

Images	
	<i>Geophysical survey results (2020 Area 11) overlaid onto Proposed Scheme</i>
Sources	Gimson 2020. Field survey.
Distance	Within Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass).
Effect	Undetermined


VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13

Mitigation	Archaeological testing
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Unique ID No.	ACH36
Legal Status	None
Townland	Slane
Site Type	Possible archaeological features (geophysical anomalies).
ITM	697350, 774035
Description	<p>Anomaly 1 is a linear feature that was interpreted as likely to be agricultural as archaeological in origin, with the ditch possibly containing burnt remains. Anomaly 3 (and likely 2) relates to a historic field boundary depicted on the first edition OS map. There was also a number of isolated pits detected throughout the survey area and while these may be associated with archaeological activities, the anomalies may have resulted from natural changes in the soil or geological activities.</p> <p>There were no features of definite archaeological interest, however an archaeological explanation for the anomalies could not be ruled out. No visible surface trace. These anomalies are not clustered, present no definitive pattern, they are small in scale and nature, and occur throughout the Proposed Scheme. Such features would be readily mitigated through testing and, if necessary, resolved by excavation.</p>
Images	 <p><i>Geophysical survey results (2020 Area 4) overlaid onto Proposed Scheme.</i></p>
Sources	Gimson 2020. Field survey.
Distance	Within Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass)
Effect	Undetermined
Mitigation	Archaeological testing


Unique ID No.	ACH37
Legal Status	None
Townland	Slane
Site Type	Possible archaeological features (geophysical anomalies).
ITM	697016, 773685
Description	<p>Identified in geophysical survey 2020 (Area 8). A number of linear features that were interpreted as likely to be agricultural as archaeological in origin (Anomalies 2 to 4, 6 to 10). 1 represents three highly magnetic anomalies which are suggestive of geological dykes, however the local area is not prone to geological dykes and their formation is unusual, so it is possible that the anomalies are associated with a cut feature containing large amounts of burnt or fired material.</p> <p>There were no features of definite archaeological interest, however an archaeological explanation for the anomalies could not be ruled out. No visible surface trace. These anomalies are not clustered, present no definitive pattern, they are small in scale and nature, and occur throughout the Proposed Scheme. Such features would be readily mitigated through testing and, if necessary, resolved by excavation.</p>

VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13

Images	
Sources	<i>Geophysical survey results (2020 Area 8) overlaid onto Proposed Scheme</i>
Distance	Gimson 2020. Field survey.
Effect	Within Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass)
Mitigation	Undetermined
Mitigation	Archaeological testing

Unique ID No.	ACH38
Legal Status	None
Townland	Slane
Site Type	Possible burnt spread
ITM	697292, 775087
Description	Geotechnical investigations, archaeological monitoring results, TP42, 12/2/18. Ploughed field. A charcoal spread and two features of sticky grey sandy clay were visible with burnt inclusions, organic material and brick. Being the wet corner of the field, it was possible that the charcoal spread could have been a <i>fulacht fia</i> . It is more likely though that these features are all modern and related to the road from the pound marked on historical mapping, though this is some distance north. The machine driver also indicated that crop stubble in this field is often burnt. It should also be noted that geophysical survey in 2010 (Area 1A, anomaly 1; Leigh 2010) identified a possible burnt spread further north-west in this field, c. 35m west of the Proposed Scheme. Such features would be readily mitigated through testing and, if necessary, resolved by excavation.

VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13

Images		
	<p><i>TP42, facing south (Note: The board in this photo is mislabelled Mooretown).</i></p>	
Sources	O'Brien 2018. Leigh 2010.	
Distance	Within Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass).	
Effect	Undetermined	
Mitigation	Archaeological testing	

Unique ID No.	ACH39
Legal Status	None
Townland	Slane
Site Type	18th century trough & drain.
ITM	696179 774216
Description	<p>Archaeological monitoring of works in 2019 during the Slane Pavement scheme (Licence No. 19E0581; Roycroft 2020) revealed additional sections of original road surfacing beneath the existing N2 road at the centre of Slane village and on approaches. It also identified a stone-built box drain and a trough, possibly a fountain base, situated in the middle of the north arm of the Octagon junction. The features are likely to be 18th century in date and associated with the contemporary Georgian layout of the village, as it was noted that the trough did not appear to cut through the gravelled road surface. An elm-wood trunk with lead spine water supply system, possibly also dating to the 18th century, was also identified during the monitoring, on the north arm leading from this junction. The trunks had been broken up, with pieces thrown into modern water main trench.</p>


VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13

Images	
	<p>After Roycroft 2020</p>
Sources	Roycroft 2020
Distance	Within Proposed Scheme (Public Realm)
Effect	Undetermined
Mitigation	Archaeological excavation

Unique ID No.	ACH40
Legal Status	None
Townland	Roughgrange
Site Type	Boyne Currach Making (Intangible Cultural Heritage)
ITM	701746 772156
Description	<p>Associated with the River Boyne, Boyne Currach Making is identified in the National Inventory for Intangible Cultural Heritage, as an item of traditional craftsmanship. It was revived as a craft in 1997 when the Boyne Currach Heritage Group was established, with a dedicated centre (the Boyne Currach Centre) set up on the riverbank opposite Newgrange (c. 4.7km south-east of the Proposed Scheme). The Boyne currach or coracle is a small skin- or hide-covered vessel with a shallow draft. The tradition of this type of boat-making has a long history and it is thought that the Boyne Currach is the closest relation to the original sea currach (the Currach Dhá Éadan), which was used out at sea and from which the Bunbeg, and perhaps Boyne Currach evolved (https://nationalinventoryich.chg.gov.ie/boyne-currach-making). The Boyne Currach Heritage Group have actively promoted this ancient tradition of weaving boats, fostering and safeguarding the knowledge and traditions associated with it</p>
Images	n/a
Sources	National Inventory for Intangible Cultural Heritage (https://nationalinventoryich.chg.gov.ie/national-inventory)
Distance	c. 4.7km SE
Effect	No effect
Mitigation	None required

Unique ID No.	ACH41
Legal Status	None
Townland	Slane
Site Type	18th century fountain (site of)
ITM	696178 774196

VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13

<p>Description</p>	<p>A larger area at the heart of the village than is present today is shown on both Larkin's map (1812) and on the first edition OS six-inch map (1839), at which time none of the four Georgian houses (the 'Four Sisters') had front gardens. This large central area was presumably used as a marketplace. Both maps also show a fountain located at the centre of the open space. Given the findings during archaeological monitoring in the village in 2019 (see ACH38), it is possible that subsurface remains of the fountain shown on the historic mapping at the centre of the Octagon may also survive.</p>
<p>Images</p>	
<p>Sources</p>	<p>OS six-inch map 1839</p>
<p>Distance</p>	<p>OS historic maps (https://webapps.geohive.ie/mapviewer/index),</p>
<p>Effect</p>	<p>Within Proposed Scheme (Mainline Bypass)</p>
<p>Mitigation</p>	<p>Direct, Negative, Slight, Permanent</p>
<p>Mitigation</p>	<p>Archaeological monitoring of ground disturbance works for the raised platform at village centre</p>

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VOL. 4 APPENDIX 13

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