

Blackhill Crescent, Donacarney, Co. Meath

Archaeological Impact Assessment

Client: Meath County Council

Licence No: 21E0313

Archaeologist: Aidan O'Connell

Report Date: 16th June 2021

Our Ref: 2021_24



Blackhill Crescent, Donacarney, Co. Meath

SITE NAME	Blackhill Crescent, Donacarney, Co. Meath
CLIENT	Meath Co Co
INVESTIGATION TYPE	Test Excavations
LICENCE NO	21E0313
PLANNING REF	pre-planning
TOWNLAND	Donacarney Little
IRISH TRANSVERSE MERCATOR	713701, 774917
RMP NO	n/a
RPS NO	n/a
ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT	Archer Heritage Planning Ltd.
ARCHAEOLOGIST	Aidan O'Connell
DATE OF ISSUE	16 th June 2021
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SUMMARY

A site at Blackhill Crescent, Donacarne, Co. Meath is proposed to be developed for social housing by Meath Co. Co. Test-excavations under licence no. 21E0313 took place as part of an archaeological impact assessment of the site that aims to identify and describe known and potential archaeological and cultural heritage constraints within the site and offer recommendations for the mitigation of such impacts. The following factors were identified in the course of the assessment:

- The site is small in scale, c. 0.14 ha in extent
- There are no RMP/SMR sites within or adjacent to the site; the closest, ME021-009 Castle-tower house lies c. 90m to the south-west
- No new archaeological features were recorded in cartographic sources relating to the subject site.
- No new archaeological features were recorded in aerial photos relating to the subject site.
- No previous excavations have taken place within the site boundaries though some in the townland have revealed previously unknown prehistoric activity
- No stray artefacts in the NMI topographical files are recorded for the townland of Donacarne Little.
- Test excavations under licence 21E0313 revealed no finds or features of archaeological significance and that large parts of the site had been subject to disturbance from existing services trenches.

The current programme of test excavation revealed no sites, features or objects of archaeological potential. No further archaeological works are required.

Revision	Status	Date	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Approved by
1	Final	June 2021	AOC (Archer) ARCHAEOLOGIST	LC (Archer) ARCHAEOLOGIST	CMG

1. INTRODUCTION

This archaeological assessment report for a proposed residential development at Blackhill Crescent, Donacarne, Co. Meath has been prepared by Archer Heritage Planning Ltd for Meath County Council. Test-excavations, undertaken under Licence No. 21E0313 by Aidan O'Connell, took place in May 2021 and followed a desk based survey by Niall Roycroft (2021). The report aims to identify and describe known and potential archaeological and cultural heritage constraints within the site and offer recommendations for the mitigation of such impacts.

1.1 Proposed development

It is proposed to construct 2 x bungalows with 4 car park spaces on a c. 0.14ha site.

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

The site, of c. 0.14 ha, for the proposed test excavation lies at the Blackhill Crescent, Donacarne, Co. Meath (Donacarne Little townland; Colp Parish, Duleek Lower Barony; Meath OS Sheet 21; ITM 713701, 774917; Figure 1). The site is bounded by Blackhill Crescent road to the north, a small estate boundary wall to the south and mature boundary hedge to the east. There is no physical boundary to the west. The site comprises open green space with overhead power-lines along the southern boundary and ornamental trees within the green area.

3. METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 Introduction

This assessment aims to establish the archaeological potential of the proposed development area, to determine the potential impact of the proposed development and if necessary, design a suitable mitigation strategy. The following sources were consulted in the preparation of this report:

- Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)¹
- The Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland.
- Aerial photography (various collections including National Museum of Ireland, Geological Survey of Ireland and/or Ordnance Survey Ireland)
- Historical maps (including early edition Ordnance Survey (OS) maps and pre-Ordnance Survey).

¹ Archive Unit National Monuments Service, Department of Housing, Local Government and Housing, Floor 2, Block 6, Irish Life Centre

- Reference material (journals, papers, books *etc*) held by the National Library of Ireland, local libraries and/or on-line search facilities/collections (e.g. JSTOR *etc*)
- Relevant on-line databases (e.g. Excavation Bulletin; NRA Archaeological Database).

3.2 Test excavation methodology

It was proposed to excavate 2 trenches (60 linear meters) by mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision. It was proposed to use a 16-ton tracked excavator (or similar) with a 2m grading bucket to excavate the trenches. The trenches were to be targeted on assessing the archaeological potential of the general area. Excavation was to proceed in level spits no greater than 0.2m to the subsoil or to the top of the first archaeological horizon if present. Each revealed surface was to be inspected for archaeological remains and any features present recorded appropriately. All features identified within the trenches were to be tested to determine their extent, composition and depth and to ascertain potential dating material.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Brief historical & archaeological background

Tradition has it that a monastery once existed in Donacarney though the location of this monastery is thought to be in the townland of Mornington (O'Flanagan 1928; Moore 1987). In Donacarney Little, there is a castle site (ME021:009). Little is known of the history of this castle, though it is thought to have been a tower house from the fourteenth or sixteenth century. Only the north wall survives to first-storey level and a barrel vault extends from the north wall over the ground floor. Part of the fireplace and window survives at first floor (Moore 1987). The area, including the neighbouring townlands of Colp and Mornington are known to have extensive archaeological remains and were significant medieval centres.

The village of Colp became a borough in the late twelfth century, when Augustinian canons from Llanthony, Wales were granted lands by Hugh de Lacy. Although the canons used the earlier monastic site, Colp was never a substantial priory but rather a farming cell or grange. Mill Road takes its name from a water mill in this area. A number of recent excavations in the vicinity of the site, on the outskirts of the historic village of Colp, have revealed the area to be an important early medieval centre (Gowen 1989; Clarke & Murphy 2001; O'Hara 2008), while also exposing a largely unrecognised prehistoric heritage, particularly an extensive spread of Bronze Age features.

4.2 Record of Monuments & Places

The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) is a statutory inventory of archaeological sites protected under the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004 (Section 12, 1994 Act), compiled and maintained by the

Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI). The inventory concentrates on pre-1700 AD sites and is based on a previous inventory known as the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) which does not have legal protection or status (see www.archaeology.ie).

There are no recorded monuments in the subject site though there are several in the vicinity (see Figure 1) with the closest being the remains of a castle-tower house (ME021-009--) lying c. 90m to the south-west.

4.3 Cartographic Sources

Analysis of historic mapping can show human impact on landscape over a prolonged period. Large collections of historical maps (pre- and early Ordnance Survey maps as well as estate or private maps) are held at the Glucksman Map Library, Trinity College and other sources (UCD Library, Ordnance Survey Ireland, local libraries and published material). The development of the site and its vicinity recorded in nineteenth and twentieth century cartography is described in Table 1 (see Figure 3) below.

No new archaeological features were recorded within the subject site.

Map	Date	Description
1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map	1837	The site is a portion of a large field to the north-east of the crossroads at Donacarne.
3rd Edition Ordnance Survey Map	1906-9	The large field has been sub-divided, and the subject site straddles the rear portions of garden plots for houses on the Colp Road

Table 1: Cartographic sources relating to the site

4.4 Aerial photography

Aerial photography (or other forms of remote sensing) may reveal certain archaeological features or sites (earthworks, crop marks, soil marks) that for many reasons may not be appreciated at ground level. Online orthostatic photographs of the site were examined (Ordnance Survey Ireland 1995, 2000 & 2005; Google Earth 2013 onwards). See Table 2 (and Figure 4) below for details.

No new archaeological features were identified from aerial photography.

Aerial Photograph	Date	Description
OSi B&W	1995	Grainy resolution compared to modern images. Plot outline like today
OSi	2000	Colour image, no significant change from earlier image
OSi	2005	No significant change from earlier though increasing development occurring in Donacarne village
OSi	2005-2012	Little change from earlier image
Google Earth	2017-20	No significant change from earlier image

Table 2: Aerial photography of subject site

4.5 Previous Archaeological Excavations.

The Excavation Bulletin is a database of summary accounts of archaeological excavations in Ireland and Northern Ireland from 1970 to date. Summaries relating to archaeological excavations undertaken by the National Roads Authority are also available on-line and were consulted for any adjacent sites. Reports on licensed archaeological works are also held by the Archive Unit of the National Monuments Section.

Several archaeological investigations have been undertaken in the immediate area. While most have not revealed any previously unknown archaeological sites or material some has revealed prehistoric activity. Details are presented of previous excavations undertaken in the vicinity of the subject site in Appendix 2.

4.6 National Museum of Ireland Topographical Files

The National Museum of Ireland Topographical Files is the national archive of all known antiquities recorded by the National Museum, listed by county and townland/street. These files relate primarily to artefacts but also include references to monuments and contain a unique archive of records of previous archaeological excavations. The Museum files present an accurate catalogue of objects reported to that institution from 1928².

No artefacts in the NMI Topographical files are listed for the townland of Donacarney Little, Co. Meath.

5. TEST EXCAVATION, LICENCE NO. 21E0313

Test excavation was undertaken across the site on 28th May 2021. It was initially intended to excavate two trenches across the site. However, following inspection of underground services maps supplied by Meath County Council on 24th May 2021, numerous services trenches were noted across the western half of the site. Consequently, a single test trench, 25m in length was excavated. Excavation proceeded in level spits of 0.2m. The trench was inspected for archaeological remains and reinstated on completion. Topsoil was generally 0.42m deep and overlay a light brown stony subsoil. No archaeological material was recorded.

6. IMPACTS & RECOMMENDATIONS

This assessment report aims to identify and describe known and potential archaeological and cultural heritage constraints within the subject site and offer recommendations for the mitigation of such impacts. The following factors were identified in the course of the assessment:

² The NMI Topographical Files search was undertaken by the Irish Antiquities Division of the NMI on behalf of Archer Heritage and is gratefully acknowledged,

- The site is small in scale, c. 0.14 ha in extent
- There are no RMP/SMR sites within or adjacent to the site; the closest, ME021-009 Castle-tower house lies c. 90m to the south-west
- No new archaeological features were recorded in cartographic sources relating to the subject site.
- No new archaeological features were recorded in aerial photos relating to the subject site.
- No previous excavations have taken place within the site boundaries though some in the townland have revealed previously unknown prehistoric activity
- No stray artefacts in the NMI topographical files are recorded for the townland of Donacarney Little.
- Test excavations under licence 21E0313 revealed no finds or features of archaeological significance and that large parts of the site had been subject to disturbance from existing services trenches.

The current programme of test excavation revealed no sites, features or objects of archaeological potential. No further archaeological works are required.

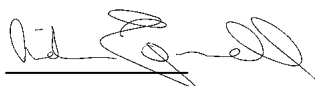
7. REFERENCES

7.1 Bibliography

- Gowen, M. 1989 'Colp west, Co. Meath', in I Bennett (ed.), *Excavations 1988: summary accounts of archaeological excavations in Ireland*. Wordwell, Dublin.
- Killanin, L & Duignan, M.V., 1995, *The Shell Guide to Ireland*. Revised edition updated by Peter Harbison.
- Moore, M. (ed.) 1987 *Archaeological Inventory of County Meath*. The Stationery Office. Dublin.
- Murphy, D. & Clarke, L. 2001. *Report on the Archaeological Resolution of a Multi-Period Settlement Site at Colp West, Co. Meath*, Unpublished report prepared for ACS Ltd.
- O'Hara, R. 2008, *Report on Archaeological Excavation at Colp Cross, Painestown, Co. Meath*. Unpublished report prepared for ACS Ltd.
- Roycroft, N. 2021 'Blackhill Crescent Potential Housing Scheme, Donacarne Little, Co. Meath. Desk-based review and assessment'. Unpublished report prepared by Niall Roycroft on behalf of Meath Co. Co.

7.2 Web references

- Online Archaeological Survey of Ireland www.archaeology.ie [accessed 15th June 2020]
- Early historical maps <https://libguides.ucd.ie/findingmaps/mapshistireland> [accessed 15th June 2020]
- www.geohive.ie [accessed 15th June 2020]
- Aerial Photography <http://map.geohive.ie/mapviewer.html> [accessed 15th Sept 2020]
- GoogleEarth. [accessed 15th June 2020]
- Online Excavations bulletin www.excavations.ie [accessed 15th June 2020]
- Place-names www.logainm.ie [accessed 15th June 2020]



Aidan O'Connell

15th June 2021

APPENDIX 1 TABLE OF SURROUNDING RMP/SMR SITES

SMR No	Class	Townland	ITM Reference
ME021-009----	Castle - tower house	Donacarne Little	713652, 774809
<p>Situated on a rise in a fairly level landscape. A castle at Donycarne (12) in Colp parish and Duleek barony is not depicted on the Down Survey (1656-8) barony map (http://downsurvey.tcd.ie/). Nor is one recorded in the Civil Survey (1654-6), although only 40 acres at Donacarne was forfeit (Simington 1940, 4). This was known as 'Draycott's Castle' and is thought to have been burnt in 1641. Later a forge was built against the remains (ITA Survey 1942). One wall is depicted on the 1836 ed. of the OS 6-inch map where it is described as a 'Ruin'. Only the N wall (L 6m; T 1.75m) and the adjacent part of the E wall survive with a recess towards the W end and the springing of an E-W barrel-vault in the N wall. A fragment of the wall survives above the vault with a small light and the E side of the fragmentary remains of a fireplace with dressed stonework and a flue. Archaeological testing (01E1199) by L. Clarke c. 80-100m to the SE at the closest point produced no related material (excavations.ie 2001:958). Further archaeological testing (17E0043) by A. O'Connell c. 160m to the SSE had a similar result (excavations.ie 2017:605).</p> <p>The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Meath' (Dublin: Stationery Office, 1987). In certain instances the entries have been revised and updated in the light of recent research.</p> <p>Compiled by: Michael Moore Date of revised upload: 22 June 2016 Amended: 16 February 2021, 13 April 2021</p>			
ME021-033001-	Enclosure	Donacarne Little	713822, 775066
<p>Located on a gentle S-facing slope of Donacarne Hill. The cropmarks of two conjoined enclosures are visible only on Apple Maps, which utilises a survey conducted by Bluesky International during June 2018. This larger feature is circular (int. diam. c. 26m E-W; c. 24m N-S) and is defined by a continuous fosse (Wth c. 2m) but it borders a wider SSW-NNE channel (Wth c. 6m) at W. The enclosure (ME021-033002-) is attached at S, and ditches from an associated field attach to both enclosures from the E. The features were first reported by Anthony Murphy. Archaeological testing and monitoring (18E0380) by J. Stirland c. 50m to the NW at the closest point produced no related archaeological material (excavations.ie 2018:871).</p> <p>See the attached enhanced view from Apple Maps</p> <p>Compiled by: Michael Moore Date of upload: 31 January 2020 Amended: 4 February 2021 D:\AM MEA web 1\ME021-033_1.gif</p>			
ME021-033002-	Enclosure	Donacarne Little	713821, 775045
<p>Located on a gentle S-facing slope of Donacarne Hill. The cropmarks of two conjoined enclosures are visible only on Apple Maps, which utilises a survey conducted by Bluesky International during June 2018. The larger feature (MW021-033001-) borders a wider SSW-NNE channel (Wth c. 6m) at W, and this smaller enclosure is attached to it at S. This is an oval area (int. dims c. 17m WNW-ESE; c. 11m NNE-SSW) defined by a continuous fosse feature that it shares with the larger feature. Ditches from an associated field attach to both enclosures from the E. They were first reported by Anthony Murphy.</p> <p>See the attached enhanced view from Apple Maps</p> <p>Compiled by: Michael Moore Date of upload: 31 January 2020 D:\AM MEA web 1\ME021-033002_1.gif</p>			

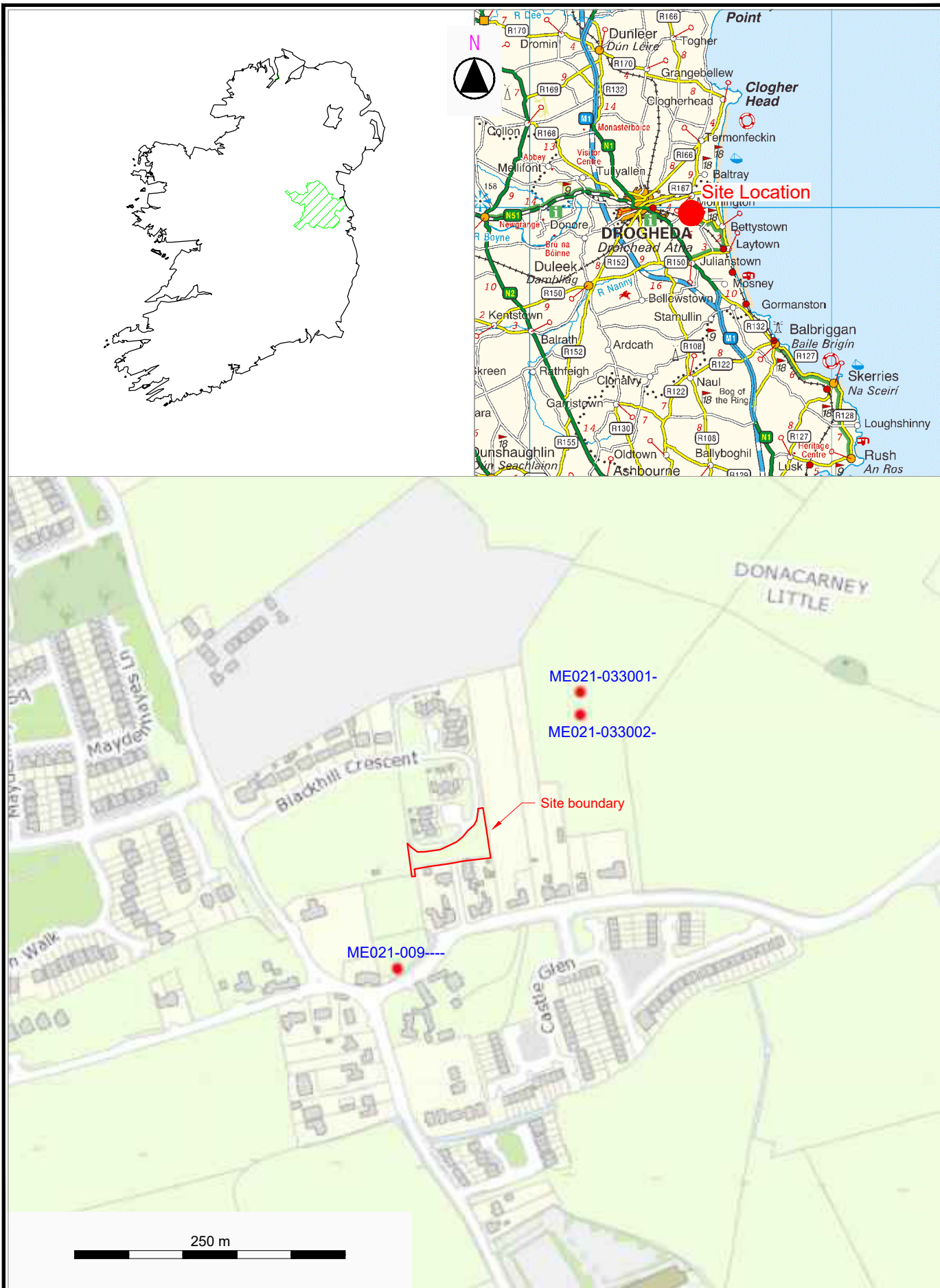
APPENDIX 2 TABLE OF PREVIOUS EXCAVATIONS IN VICINITY OF SITE

Licence	RMP No	ITM	Townland(s)	Ex. Bulletin Ref.	Author
01E1199	N/A	713697, 774798	Donacamey, Meath	2001:958	L. Clarke
<p>An assessment was carried out on a proposed residential development site at Donacamey, Co. Meath. The development involves the construction of 85 dwelling-houses and associated site works. The site is near a tower-house (SMR 21:9).</p> <p>Eleven test-trenches were excavated within the proposed development site. No finds were retrieved from the trenches and no features of archaeological significance were exposed. The unusual depth of the topsoil in the field would suggest that intensive ploughing has taken place on the site with the possibility that some soil has been introduced.</p>					
02E1747	SMR 21:21	714232, 774766	Donacamey Little, Donacamey, Meath	2002:1446	R. O'Hara
<p>An assessment was carried out at the site of a proposed dwelling, associated stables and stable yard. The site was near a cropmark, recently identified through aerial photography. The cropmark indicated a circular enclosure and associated field systems. The proposed development was c. 200m north of the cropmark. Seven test-trenches were mechanically excavated to subsoil. No archaeological features or finds were revealed in any of them. An anomaly noted in this area on the aerial photograph was investigated by one of the trenches. It was of no archaeological significance and was probably the result of waterlogging or other geomorphological processes.</p>					
15E0029	none	713211, 775147	Donacamey, Mornington, Meath	2015:085	J. Stirland
<p>An assessment (test trenching) took place of a proposed housing development at Donacamey and Mornington, Co. Meath. The testing was carried out in fulfilment of planning conditions associated with the grant of permission for the construction of 255 houses (Planning Ref: An Bord Pleanala PL17.243610). The site is beside a protected structure (14318001), Donacamey House, built in 1860 and which is listed within the County Meath Development plan. Although the site of the proposed development contains no Recorded Monuments the surrounding townlands have in recent years proven themselves to be rich in previously unrecorded features and deposits of an archaeological nature.</p> <p>Between 23 and 26 February 2015 a total of 31 test trenches were excavated. For the purposes of the test trenching the site was divided into 6 areas: the wooded Area and Fields 1 to 5. Both Fields 1 and 2 were found to contain archaeological features and deposits but the test trenching within the wooded area and Fields 3-5 failed to identify any further features.</p> <p>Two archaeological features were identified in Field 1, Trench 5. The first comprised a linear feature (F15) measuring 2.24m in length and containing a deposit of burnt stone and charcoal with a circular pit-type feature located at its north-west end. Located approximately 57m to the north of F15, a circular pit (F16) was recorded. This was rich in charcoal and contained two fills within a bowl-shaped cut. Trench 5 was extended within the area of F15 and no further associated features were identified.</p> <p>Despite no further features being identified within the trenches located within Field 1, it cannot be assumed that these features are isolated. Therefore it is recommended that Field 1 be subject to monitoring during topsoil stripping.</p> <p>Within Field 2 a total of fourteen features of an archaeological nature were identified. The core of these features appear to be located along a low glacial ridge running south-west, north-east across the centre of Field 2 just above the 20m contour. The general appearance of the features and deposits suggests prehistoric activity, probably dating to the Bronze Age.</p> <p>Within Trench 10 two pits were recorded (F10 and F11) with their surfaces rich with flecks of charcoal. Located directly to the east of pit F11 a linear ditch type feature was recorded (F12). With a width of 0.75m this ran north-south across Trench 10 with a slight suggestion that it may slightly curve to the east.</p> <p>In Trench 11 two circular pits were recorded, F4 & F7, the surface of which were rich in flecks of charcoal. Trench 11 also contains a linear-type feature (F5) that may be in alignment with a similar linear feature</p>					

Licence	RMP No	ITM	Townland(s)	Ex. Bulletin Ref.	Author
16E0388	N/A	713425, 774779	Colp East, Meath	2016:369	A. O'Connell
17E0213	n/a	713313, 775210	Donacamey Little, Meath	2017:626	E. Halpin
18E0380	N/A	713618, 775218	Donacamey Little, Meath	2018:871	J. Stirland

Licence	RMP No	ITM	Townland(s)	Ex. Bulletin Ref.	Author
features or deposits were observed or identified and no finds were recovered.					
19E0041	n/a	713677, 774697	Donacamey Little, Meath	2019:103	L. Kavanagh
<p>Testing was carried out at the site of a proposed residential development at Donacamey Little, Co. Meath. Four trenches were excavated within the footprint of the development. One feature of archaeological potential was identified. This comprised a broad and shallow (4.2m wide, 0.5m deep) north-south aligned linear feature filled with dark grey silty clay with inclusions of seashell and animal bone. This feature possibly represents a former land boundary running parallel to the R150 and western boundary of the site. Given the nature of the fill it may have archaeological potential. Other features identified during the assessment include post-medieval/modern land divisions and drainage features.</p> <p>All topsoil stripping on site will be monitored.</p>					
17E0213, 17E0213 ext.	n/a	713202, 775137	Donacamey Little, Meath	2019:535	E. Halpin
<p>The site lies in a rural green field location, within the grounds of and adjacent to the architecturally important buildings associated with Donacamey House. In addition, a medieval tower-house lies some distance to the south-east, and previous archaeological investigations in the ground to the south of the site produced significant archaeological remains dating from prehistory through to the medieval period. Because of the historic and archaeological potential of the site, an archaeological condition was placed on the planning permission.</p> <p>The testing strategy consisted of the machine excavation of 12 test trenches in the area of Phase A, all running roughly north-south, and spaced some 10m apart, each to be some 80m in length, apart from the easternmost which was some 50m in length.</p> <p>In addition, Phase D, located to the south of Phase A area, was also tested. This took the form of a further 6 test trenches, again aligned roughly north-south and again spaced some 10m apart. In this case the trenches were some 50m in length. The testing took place in May 2017. Plough soil, across Phase A, consisted of a dark yellow-brown, friable loose clay loam, and was noted on average 0.45m deep and overlay the undisturbed relatively free-draining natural, generally a compact light yellow-brown, stony glacial till. However, there was quite a variation noted across the trenches, ranging from a compact gravel to a loose silt sand. These variations, all of which were naturally occurring, appeared to conform to the layering which might be expected in a fluvio-glacial deposit.</p> <p>In a number of the trenches evidence for recent ploughing was noted running diagonally across the north-south line of the trench. No evidence for land drains was noted supporting the view that the land in the area is free draining. Nothing of archaeological interest was noted in any of the 12 trenches investigated.</p> <p>In Phase D, plough soil was on average 0.3m deep and consisted of a dark brown, firm, clay loam. It overlay a hard compact light yellow-brown stony clay loam, a variation in the natural glacial till. The southern end of the field had been badly disturbed by the construction of a recent housing development. Nothing of archaeological interest was noted in any of the 6 trenches investigated.</p> <p>In June 2019 additional testing took place in Phases B and C, at the western end of the proposed development, under licence 17E0213 ext. The testing revealed that the southern half of Phase C was ploughed in the relatively recent past, with the boundary between the topsoil and undisturbed natural defined as 'sharp'. Examination of the cartographic evidence, particularly the 1st edition OS map of c. 1830, revealed the northern portion of the Phase C area of the site contained the remains of a walled garden, the northern wall of which still survived, to be retained in the present development. The east-west running linear features noted would appear to be the remains of the foundations associated with the southern wall of the garden, with the archaeological trenches and the OS map showing very good concordance. The fact that the northern end of these trenches was inside the walled garden would readily explain the cultivation ridges noted and the number of tree boles noted are probably evidence for at least part of the wall garden given over to fruit trees of one sort or another. Nothing apart from archaeology associated with the use of the area as a 19th-century walled garden, was noted.</p> <p>Finally, monitoring of ground works in Phase B, did not uncover anything of archaeological interest.</p>					
19E0556	N/A	713512, 774817	Colp East, Meath	2019:652	A. O'Connell
An archaeological assessment was carried out at the site of a proposed residential development, a 1.51ha green-field site in Colp East Td, Donacamey, Co. Meath. A geophysical survey of the site was carried out followed by targeted test trenching. A total of 4 trenches were mechanically excavated across the site under archaeological supervision. No archaeological material was recorded in any of the trenches.					

Licence	RMP No	ITM	Townland(s)	Ex. Bulletin Ref.	Author
20E0351	ME 021-009	713684, 774877	1 The Cottage, Donacamey, Mornington, Meath	2020:091	L. Clarke
<p>A programme of archaeological test trenching was carried out at 1 The Cottage, Donacamey, Co. Meath. The sod and topsoil measured an average of 0.4m in thickness and lay above the natural orange clay and stone. Only one feature (C102) was identified within Trench 1. This feature was orientated north-south and had been filled with a mid-brown-grey clay containing stone and red brick and was interpreted as the remains of the 19th-century field boundary still extant on the first edition OS 6-inch map of 1835. The linear feature (C202) identified within Trench 2 appeared to have been associated with the adjacent septic tank and represented a service duct. No features were identified within Trench 3.</p> <p>No archaeological features or deposits were exposed or identified and no finds were recovered. The work is now complete.</p>					



Archer
Heritage Planning

Unit 8 Beat Centre
Stephenstown,
Balbriggan,
Co. Dublin

Blackhill Crescent, Donacarney,
Co. Meath

Licence no. 21E0313

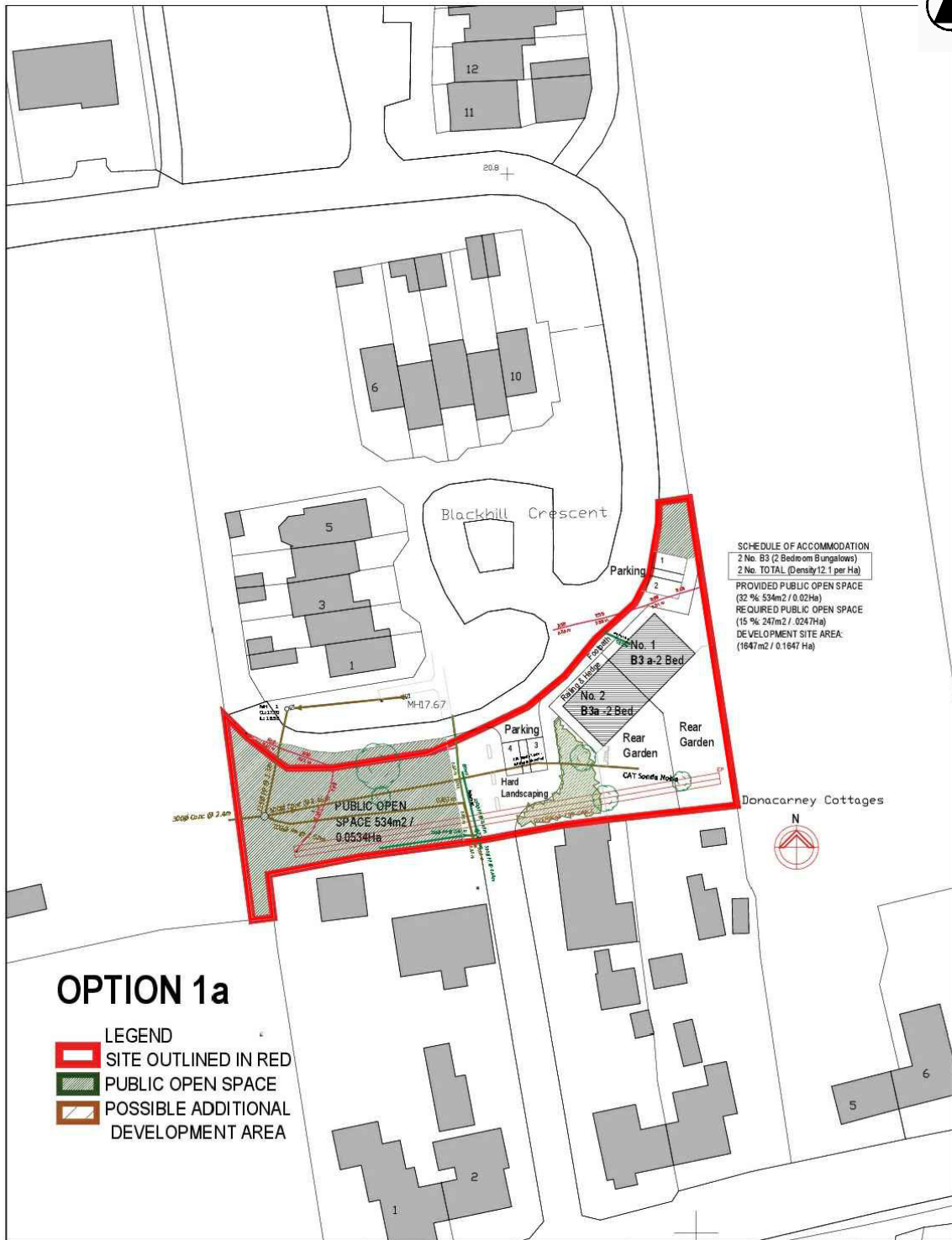
Scale: 1:5000 A4

Date: June 2021

Origin: www.archaeology.ie

Ref: 2021_24_AIA_01

Figure 1: Location of site and surrounding RMP's



SCHEDULE OF ACCOMMODATION

2 No. B3 (2 Bedroom Bungalows)
2 No. TOTAL (Density 12.1 per Ha)

PROVIDED PUBLIC OPEN SPACE
(32 % 534m² / 0.02Ha)

REQUIRED PUBLIC OPEN SPACE
(15 % 247m² / 0.047Ha)

DEVELOPMENT SITE AREA:
(1647m² / 0.1647 Ha)

OPTION 1a

- LEGEND**
- SITE OUTLINED IN RED
 - PUBLIC OPEN SPACE
 - POSSIBLE ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENT AREA

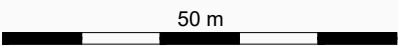
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

SITE OUTLINED IN RED
 SITE CONTEXT OUTLINED IN BLUE

WRITTEN DIMENSIONS TO BE TAKEN IN PREFERENCE TO SCALED DIMENSIONS.
 ALL DIMENSIONS TO BE CHECKED ON SITE AND ANY DISCREPANCIES
 TO BE BROUGHT TO THE ARCHITECT'S IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.
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DATE	REV.	STAGE	NOTES

CLIENT:	M BATH COUNTY COUNCIL
PROJ. OBJ.:	PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT AT DONACARNEY, CO. MEATH
TITLE:	DRAFT SITE PLAN OPTION 1A
JOB NO.:	18022
DRAWING NO.:	SLP 001A
REV.:	SW
DATE:	JUN 19
SHEET:	A3



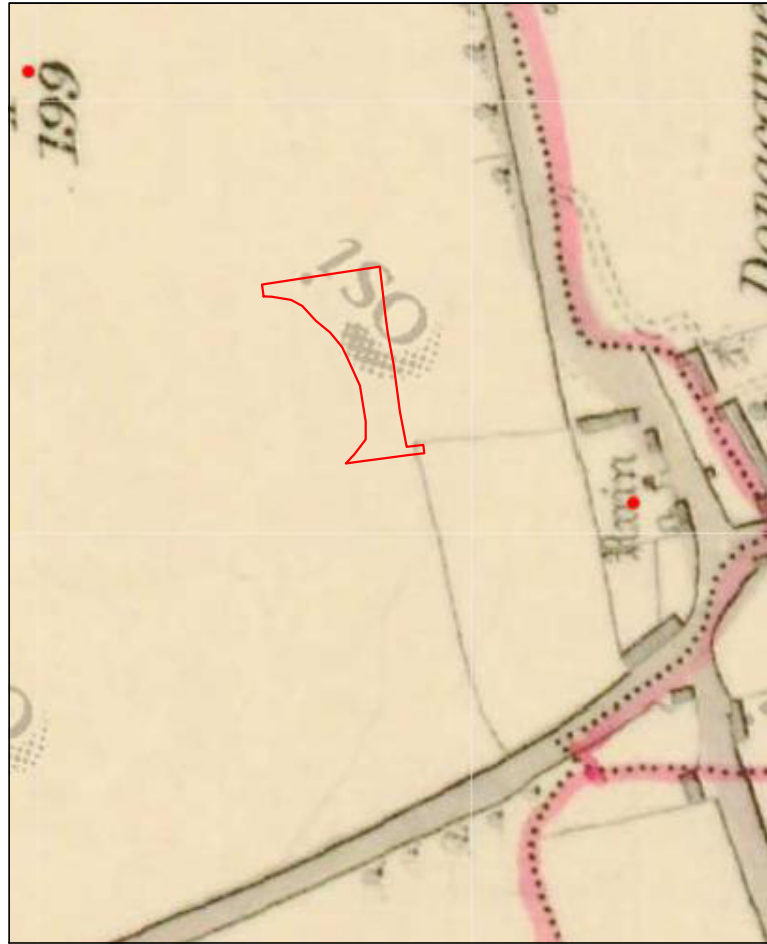
Unit 8 Beat Centre
 Stephenstown,
 Balbriggan,
 Co. Dublin

Blackhill Crescent, Donacarney,
 Co. Meath

Licence no. 21E0313

Scale: 1:1000 A4
 Date: June 2021
 Origin: Client
 Ref: 2021_24_AIA_02

Figure 2: Proposed site layout



(l) 1st edition OS map 1837
(r) 3rd edition OS map 1907-11



Unit 8 Beat Centre
Stephenstown,
Balbriggan,
Co. Dublin

Blackhill Crescent, Donacamey,
Co. Meath

Licence no. 21E0313

Scale: Do not scale
Date: June 2021
Origin: www.archaeology.ie
Ref: 2021_24_AIA_03

Figure 3: Extracts from cartographic sources



(l) 1995 OS aerial
(r) 2017 Google Earth



Unit 8 Beat Centre
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Co. Dublin

Blackhill Crescent, Donacamey,
Co. Meath

Licence no. 21E0313

Scale: Do not scale
Date: June 2021
Origin: OS/Google
Ref: 2021_24_AIA_04

Figure 4: Extracts from aerial photography



Unit 8 Beat Centre
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Co. Dublin

Blackhall Crescent, Donacorney,
Co. Meath
Licence no. 21E0313

Scale: 1:1000 A4
Date: June 2021
Origin: NMS
Ref: 2021_24_AIA_05

Figure 5: Test trench layout 21E0313



Plate 1 Trench 1 from SW



Plate 2 Site from west following reinstatement