

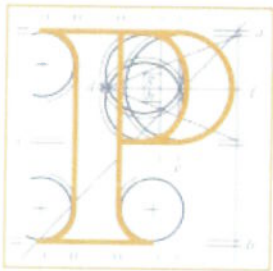
Jackson, Jake

From: Jake Jackson <jakjacks03@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday 11 March 2025 22:37
To: Jackson, Jake
Subject: Fwd: Your Observation Reference: SID-OBS-002790

EXTERNAL: Use caution with unknown senders

----- Forwarded message -----

From: An Bord Pleanála <no-reply@pleanala.ie>
Date: Tue, Mar 11, 2025 at 22:35
Subject: Your Observation Reference: SID-OBS-002790
To: Jake Jackson <jakjacks03@gmail.com>



An
Bord
Pleanála

Strategic Infrastructure Observation Confirmation

Your reference	SID-OBS-002790
An Bord Pleanála case number or brief development description as provided	321937
Name	Jake Jackson
Fee	€50.00
What happens next?	Our staff will process your observation. This will take about five to seven working days. We will send a letter in the post to tell you if your observation is valid — or not.
Further information	You can get further information on Strategic Infrastructure on the An Bord Pleanála website . This includes the Strategic Infrastructure Applications Public Guidance Document .

Jake Jackson

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0858563866

25/02/2025

Planning Department

Dún Laoghaire–Rathdown County Council

County Hall

Marine Road

Dún Laoghaire

Co. Dublin

**Re: Obsecration to "Flood relief scheme for the Carrickmines and Shanganagh rivers"
Specifically In relation to the demolition of existing wall and removal of vegetation on
Castle view road.**

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to formally object to the proposed demolition of the existing granite wall and removal of trees at Castlevue, Carrickmines, Dublin 18, as outlined in the above-referenced planning application. My objections are based on concerns regarding the potential impact of this development on the historical significance, aesthetic value, and environmental integrity of the area including noise pollution.

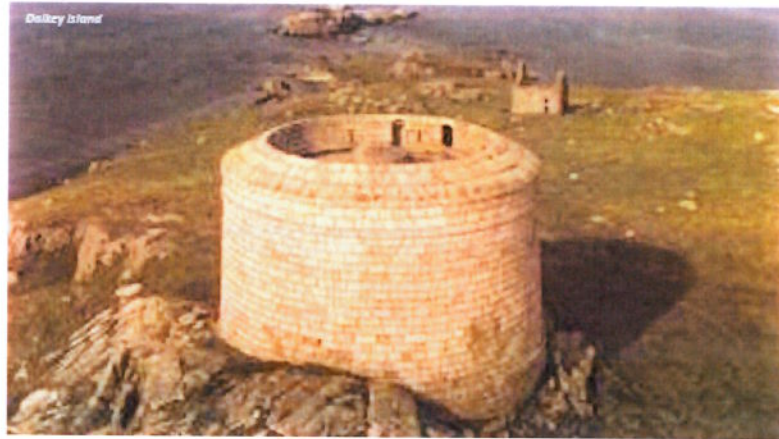
1. Impact on the Preservation Order for the Land

The land in question is subject to a preservation order due to its historical significance, particularly with regard to Carrickmines Castle, which lies in proximity to the proposed site. The area is of considerable archaeological and cultural value, and as such, any construction or demolition in this area would diminish the sites importance.

Carrickmines Castle itself is an important medieval site, and the broader area has been identified as a zone of archaeological significance, as outlined in the **National Monuments Act (1930)** and subsequent amendments. The castle and its surrounding features, including stone walls and remnants of other historical structures, contribute to our understanding of medieval life in Dublin. In 2004, the Irish government passed the **National Monuments (Amendment)**

Act, which restricted construction in areas of archaeological significance such as Carrickmines. This act explicitly prevented the construction of the M50 through the immediate area surrounding the castle, ensuring that its historical and archaeological integrity was maintained. Given this legal context, any further encroachment on this protected land, such as the demolition of the granite wall, would directly undermine the preservation efforts mandated by this legislation and impact the historical aesthetics of the area.

The proposed site is located within the historic area of Carrickmines and within proximity (circa 20m) from Recorded (RMP No. DU026-005001) which refers to Carrickmines Castle. The report from the Development Applications Unit of the Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media dated the 10th of May 2021 stated that the National Monuments Service recommend that conditions referring to pre-development archaeological assessment be included in a grant of planning permission. Demolition of the existing wall and construction within this area is in direct conflict with dlroco development plan 11.3.2.2 policy objective HER2: Carrickmines castle archaeological conservation plan.



11.3.2 Protection of Archaeological Heritage

11.3.2.1 Policy Objective HER3: Protection of Historic Towns

It is a Policy Objective to promote and protect the Historic Town of Dalkey as identified by the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DCHG) (consistent with RPO 9.27 of the RSES).

Dalkey, a Historic Town, has been designated by the DCHG as a zone of Archaeological Potential, and is an area where intense archaeology is present.

The redevelopment of the Historic Town of Dalkey will include as far as is practical the retention of the existing street layout, historic building lines and traditional plot widths where these derive from medieval or earlier origins.

The historic core of Dalkey is also an Architectural Conservation Area, with specific policy recommendations formulated to protect its special character and guide its future development.

11.3.2.2 Policy Objective HER4: Carrickmines Castle Site

It is a Policy Objective to support the implementation of the (Archaeological) Conservation Plan for the Carrickmines Castle Site.

The Carrickmines Castle (Archaeological) Conservation Plan will guide the management and conservation of the archaeological site through specific policies and actions for its care and conservation based on an understanding of the site.

11.3.2.3 Policy Objective HER5: Historic Burial Grounds

It is a Policy Objective to protect historical and/or closed burial grounds within the County and encourage their maintenance in accordance with good conservation practice and to promote access to such sites where possible.

There are numerous ecclesiastical sites throughout the County which are of significant archaeological interest, many of which are listed in the Record of Monuments and Places.

For the purposes of this policy, a historical burial ground is generally one which is no longer active and/or one that is included within the Record of Monuments and Places.

11.3.2.4 Policy Objective HER6: Underwater Archaeology

It is a Policy Objective for all developments, which have potential to impact on riverine, intertidal and sub-tidal environments to require an archaeological assessment prior to works being carried out.

Under the National Monuments Act, all shipwrecks

3. Aesthetic Impact on the Area

The granite wall is a key visual feature of Castlevue, contributing significantly to the traditional aesthetic of the area. The stone wall, with its natural texture and historic character, has become an essential part of the local charm and atmosphere. Its demolition would disrupt the visual cohesion of the streetscape, negatively affecting the overall aesthetic appeal of this historically rich location and prevent the residents viewing and accessing the river which is a key feature of the road. Replacing this structure with more modern or less sympathetic materials would detract from the visual identity of the neighborhood and diminish the cultural and historical feel of the area. The trees that surround the river and would be removed as a result of this application are not only critical from an aesthetic perspective as shown below, but are extremely important to residents to create cover from the surrounding M50 motorway while providing acoustic insulation from road traffic pollution. The residents maintain the trees, river and wall each year themselves and is a key part of the community on the road as below.



4. Environmental Impact on the River and Surrounding Ecology

The Castleview area is classified as high from an environmental sensitivity perspective as shown in the DLR overlay below. The proposed demolition and any subsequent construction activity would likely cause significant disruption to the local environment, particularly with regard to the nearby river and surrounding natural habitats. As we are aware, the area is home to

various species of wildlife including otters, and the disruption of the local ecosystem could have detrimental effects on biodiversity. The trees in the area are home to various forms of wildlife including squirrels, birds and other animals and removing them will have a detrimental impact on the local environment. Demolition work and construction activities risk contaminating the nearby water sources, affecting water quality and the health of aquatic life. The noise, vibration, and potential for increased pollution during the construction phase could negatively impact both terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems.

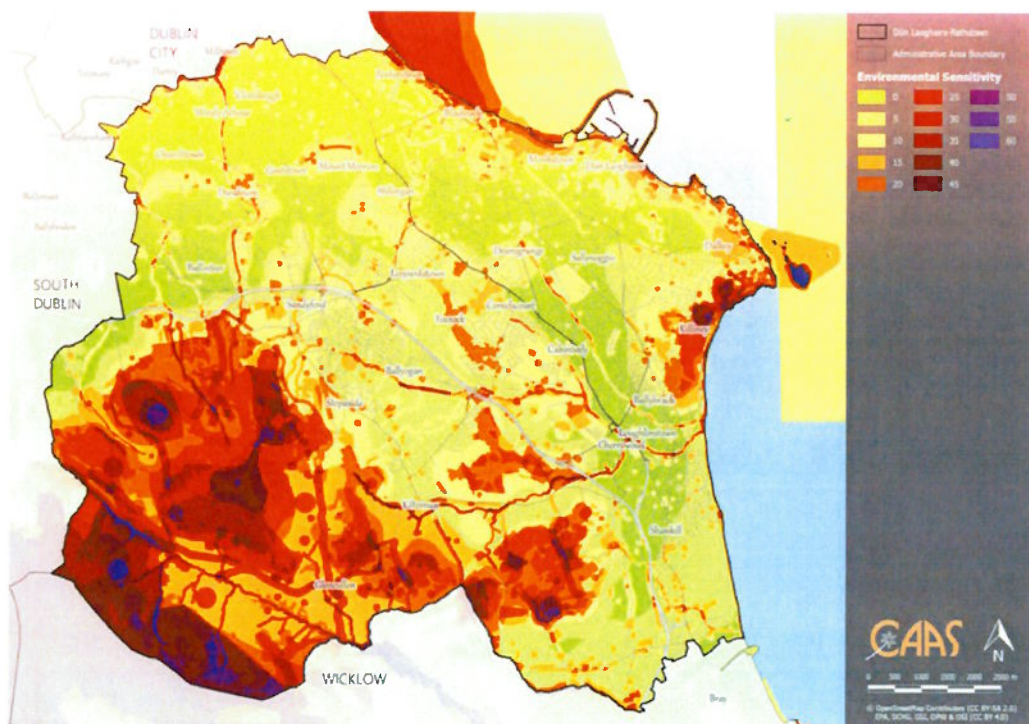


Figure 2.4 Overlay of Environmental Sensitivities

CAAS for Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council

5. Heritage and Community Concerns

In addition to the environmental and aesthetic impacts, the demolition of the granite wall would also raise concerns within the local community. Many residents value the historical character of Carrickmines and the preservation of the area's traditional features. The removal of the wall could lead to a loss of community identity, as it forms part of the collective memory and historical narrative of the area.

Given that such features contribute to the overall well-being and quality of life for residents, it is essential that any proposals for the site take into account the preservation of the heritage and character of the area.

5. Visual Impact Assessment (VIA)

As part of my objection to the proposed demolition of the existing granite wall at Castlevue, Carrickmines, I would like to draw attention to the **visual impact** that this demolition would have on the area's character and aesthetic integrity.

1. **Loss of Historical Aesthetic:** The granite wall is a key visual feature that contributes to the historical and cultural aesthetic of the Carrickmines area. Its rough-hewn stone and traditional design are consistent with the historical character of the region, particularly the nearby Carrickmines Castle. The wall serves as a visual cue of the historical significance of the area, maintaining the area's authentic and traditional look.
2. **Impact on Visual Cohesion:** The demolition of the granite wall would create a noticeable gap in the streetscape. Without the wall, the transition between properties and the surrounding environment would be jarring and would detract from the visual harmony currently present. The open, more modern appearance that could replace the traditional stone wall would contrast sharply with the older structures in the area, diminishing the overall aesthetic appeal of the neighborhood.
3. **Impact on Local Vantage Points:** From the **Carrickmines Green** and nearby viewpoints, the wall currently provides a sense of enclosure and aesthetic continuity. Its demolition would expose more of the development behind it, which is likely to be less visually compatible with the existing structures and the surrounding natural environment. This disruption in the visual experience would negatively affect the enjoyment of residents and visitors.
4. **Effect on Historical Context:** The wall plays a role in contextualizing the area's history and character. Its demolition risks erasing part of the historical landscape and could lead to a fragmented and less cohesive representation of the area's heritage. This could be detrimental to the identity of Carrickmines and its surrounding communities, especially those who take pride in its historical context.
5. **Overall Landscape Disruption:** Demolition of the wall would disturb the natural and built environment. The introduction of modern materials could conflict with the more naturalistic appearance of the surrounding landscape, including the stone and greenery that currently define the aesthetic of Carrickmines. The area would lose part of its charm and distinctive character, especially in a region that values both its heritage and natural beauty.

Conclusion

For the reasons outlined above, I strongly object to the proposed demolition of the existing granite wall and removal of the natural habitat in the form of trees at Castlevue, Carrickmines. The wall plays a crucial role in preserving the historical, aesthetic, and environmental integrity of the area and is cherished by the local community. The potential impacts of this proposal could be far-reaching, both in terms of local heritage and the surrounding natural environment.

I respectfully request that the planning application be reconsidered and that alternatives to demolition be explored to maintain the aesthetics of the area. A more thorough environmental

impact assessment and historical review of the site should be conducted before any decisions are made on consultation with the local residents and avoid impacting the local environment at all costs. There is no objection to regulating flow upstream/ downstream of castle view (Under the nearby bridges) where the impact is lower. Houses and surrounding areas are minimum circa 4M above the current river at high flow and flood concerns for this area do not exist and we request this area to be se-scoped from the project.

Thank you for considering my objections. I trust that the planning authority will take the necessary steps to ensure that this area, which holds significant cultural, environmental, and historical value, is protected for future generations.

Yours sincerely,

Jake Jackson

Chapter 4:

Archaeology & Cultural Heritage

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGY AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 GENERAL

The following chapter details a pre-planning archaeological assessment undertaken for a proposed residential development at Golf Lane, Glenamuck Road in Carrickmines Great, Dublin 18 (Figure 4.1, ITM 721600, 723950). This assessment has been carried out to ascertain the potential impact of the proposed development on the archaeological and historical resource that may exist within the area. The assessment was undertaken by Maeve Tobin and Jacqui Anderson of IAC Archaeology.

The site partially lies within the zone of notification for Carrickmines Castle and associated features (DU026-005), a National Monument in local authority ownership. Archaeological testing was carried out within this part of site in 2007, although no archaeology was found at this time (Ministerial Consent C207, Registration No. E003332). Pre-planning consultation with the NMS noted that further testing should be carried out to inform this impact assessment; however, the current site conditions meant that this is not currently feasible (Figure 4.4). Detailed relating to all recorded monuments in the study area are included in Appendix 4.1.

The archaeological assessment involved a detailed study of the archaeological and historical background of the proposed development site and the surrounding area. This included information from the Record of Monuments and Places of County Dublin, the topographical files within the National Museum and all available cartographic and documentary sources for the area. A field inspection has also been carried out with the aim to identify any previously unrecorded features of archaeological or historical interest.

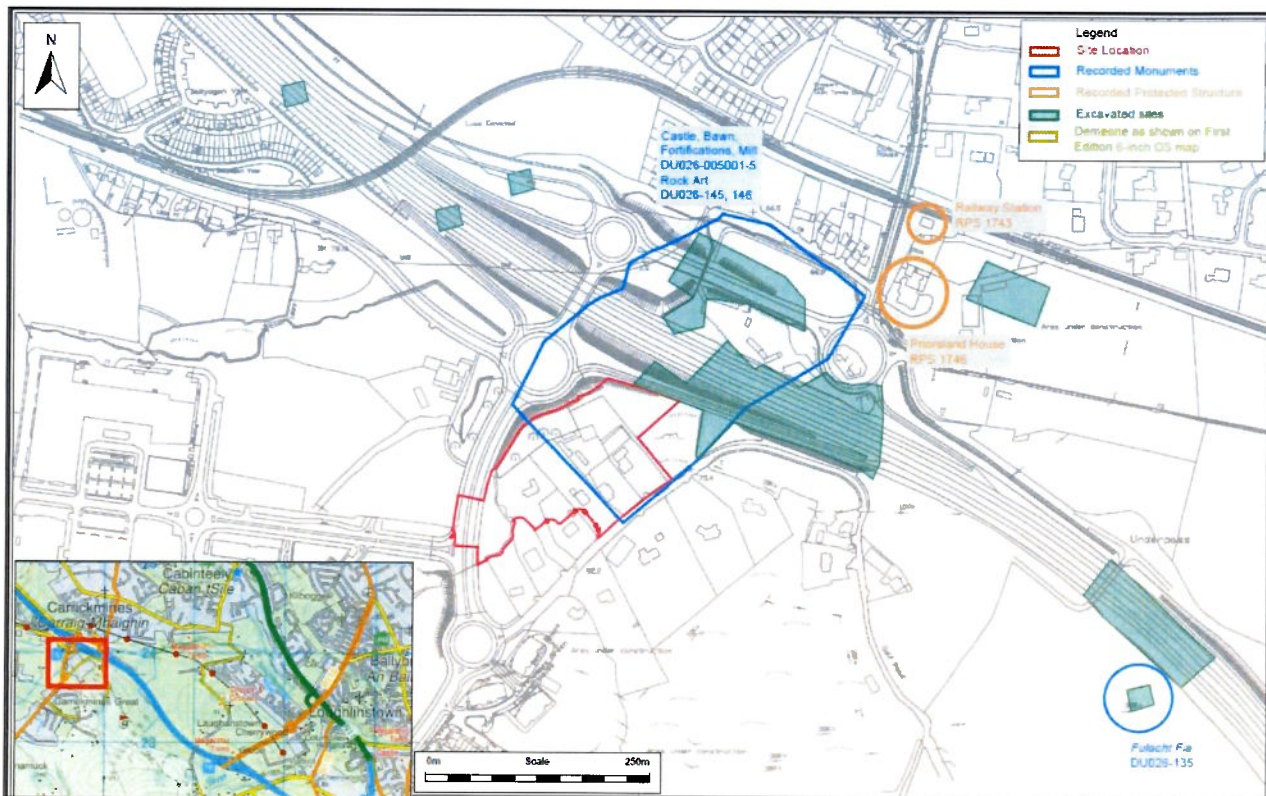


Figure 4.1 Site location showing recorded monuments and cultural heritage sites in the vicinity

4.1.2 IMPACT DEFINITIONS

Imperceptible An effect capable of measurement but without noticeable consequences.

Not significant An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without noticeable consequences.

Slight Effects An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities.

Moderate Effects An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner that is consistent with existing and emerging trends.

Significant Effects An effect which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity alters a sensitive aspect of the environment.

Very Significant An effect which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity significantly alters the majority of a sensitive aspect of the environment.

Profound Effects An effect which obliterates sensitive characteristics.

Impacts as defined by the Draft EPA 2017 Guidelines (pg 42).

4.2 STUDY METHODOLOGY

Research for this chapter was undertaken in two phases. The first phase comprised a desk-top survey of all available archaeological, historical and cartographic sources. The second phase involved a field inspection of the site.

4.2.1 Desk-top Survey

- Record of Monuments and Places for County Dublin;
- Sites and Monuments Record for County Dublin;
- Monuments in State Care Database;
- Preservation Orders;
- Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland;
- Cartographic and written sources relating to the assessment area;
- Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Development Plan (2016–2022);
- Draft Carrickmines Conservation Plan (2015–2025);
- Cherrywood SDZ Planning Scheme (2014);
- Ballyogan and Environs Local Area Plan (2019–2025);
- Aerial photographs;
- Excavations Bulletin (1970–2019).

Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) is a list of archaeological sites known to the National Monuments Section, which are afforded legal protection under Section 12 of the 1994 National Monuments Act and are published as a record.

Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) holds documentary evidence and field inspections of all known archaeological sites and monuments. Some information is also held about archaeological sites and monuments whose precise location is not known e.g. only a site type and townland are recorded. These are known to the

National Monuments Section as 'un-located sites' and cannot be afforded legal protection due to lack of locational information. As a result, these are omitted from the Record of Monuments and Places. SMR sites are also listed on a website maintained by the Department of Culture Heritage, and the Gaeltacht (DoCHG) – www.archaeology.ie.

National Monuments in State Care Database is a list of all the National Monuments in State guardianship or ownership. Each is assigned a National Monument number whether in guardianship or ownership and has a brief description of the remains of each Monument. The remains of Carrickmines Castle (DU026-005001-5), situated c. 80m to the east of the application site, is a National Monument in local authority ownership.

The Minister for DoCHG may acquire national monuments by agreement or by compulsory order. The state or local authority may assume guardianship of any national monument (other than dwellings). The owners of national monuments (other than dwellings) may also appoint the Minister or the local authority as guardian of that monument if the state or local authority agrees. Once the site is in ownership or guardianship of the state, it may not be interfered with without the written consent of the Minister.

Preservation Orders List contains information on Preservation Orders and/or Temporary Preservation Orders, which have been assigned to a site or sites. Sites deemed to be in danger of injury or destruction can be allocated Preservation Orders under the 1930 Act. Preservation Orders make any interference with the site illegal. Temporary Preservation Orders can be attached under the 1954 Act. These perform the same function as a Preservation Order but have a time limit of six months, after which the situation must be reviewed. Work may only be undertaken on or in the vicinity of sites under Preservation Orders with the written consent, and at the discretion, of the Minister.

Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland is the national archive of all known finds recorded by the National Museum. This archive relates primarily to artefacts but also includes references to monuments and unique records of previous excavations. The find spots of artefacts are important sources of information on the discovery of sites of archaeological significance. Cartographic sources are important in tracing land use development within the development area as well as providing important topographical information on areas of archaeological potential and the development of buildings.

Cartographic analysis of all relevant maps has been made to identify any topographical anomalies or structures that no longer remain within the landscape.

- Sir William Petty, Down Survey Map, 1654–56, Barony of Rathdown
- John Rocque's Exact survey of the city and suburbs of Dublin, 1760
- John Taylor's Map of the Environs of Dublin, 1816
- Ordnance Survey Maps of County Dublin (1837, 1871, 1909)

Documentary sources were consulted to gain background information on the archaeological and cultural heritage landscape of the proposed development area.

Development Plans contain a catalogue of all the Protected Structures and archaeological sites within the county. The Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Development Plan (2016–2022), Ballyogan and Environs Local Area Plan (2019–2025) and the Cherrywood Development Plan (2014) were consulted to obtain information on cultural heritage sites in and within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development area. This included a review of the relevant Environmental reports and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA). The application site is situated outside of the Cherrywood SDZ, which extends southeast from Golf Lane.

The Draft Carrickmines Castle Conservation Plan (2015–2025) sets out a framework for the conservation and management of the site of Carrickmines Castle. This was adopted by DLR in 2017.

Aerial photographic coverage and Satellite Imagery is an important source of information regarding the precise location of sites and their extent. It also provides initial information on the terrain and its likely potential for archaeology. A number of sources were consulted including aerial photographs held by the Ordnance Survey and Google Earth.

Excavations Bulletin is a summary publication that has been produced every year since 1970. This summarises every archaeological excavation that has taken place in Ireland during that year up until 2010 and since 1987 has been edited by Isabel Bennett. This information is vital when examining the archaeological content of any area, which may not have been recorded under the SMR and RMP files. This information is also available online (www.excavations.ie) from 1970-2019.

4.2.2 Field Inspection

Field inspection is necessary to determine the extent and nature of archaeological and historical remains, and can also lead to the identification of previously unrecorded or suspected sites and portable finds through topographical observation and local information.

The archaeological field inspection entailed -

- Walking the proposed development and its immediate environs.
- Noting and recording the terrain type and land usage.
- Noting and recording the presence of features of archaeological or historical significance.
- Verifying the extent and condition of any recorded sites.
- Visually investigating any suspect landscape anomalies to determine the possibility of their being anthropogenic in origin

4.3 THE EXISTING RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT (BASELINE SITUATION)

4.3.1 Archaeological and Historical Background

The application site comprises a large area (c. 2.6ha) of heavily overgrown land bound to the north and east by the M50, to the west by the Glenamuck Road and to the south by Golf Lane (formerly Glenamuck Road). It is situated in the townland of Carrickmines Great, Parish of Tully and Barony of Rathdown in Dublin 18 (Figure 4.1). The development area is located within a rich archaeological landscape, our knowledge of which has been augmented by recent archaeological excavations.

The site partially lies within the zone of notification for National Monument Carrickmines Castle and associated features DU026-005. The name Carrickmines may derive from 'Carraig-Maighin' meaning 'little plain of rocks' (Clinton and Shiels 2013). Investigations in advance of the M50 construction led to what has been described as one of the most important excavation of a medieval settlement landscape in Ireland. The excavations extended to the western perimeter of the motorway footprint (Figure 4.1) within the immediate vicinity of the current site. The core remains are however preserved in-situ between the motorway and slip road to the north c. 80m from the application site. Archaeological testing was carried out in the part of the application site within the zone of notification for the castle in 2007 although no archaeology was found at this time (Ministerial Consent C207, Registration No. E003332).

4.3.2 Prehistoric Period

This area was a prime location for settlement during the Prehistoric period, situated within the coastal plains, adjacent to a water source, with good visual corridors west to the hills and east to the coast. Although some Mesolithic stone tools have been recorded from the surrounding lands the first conclusive evidence for continued settlement in the wider area dates from the Neolithic period onwards.

Neolithic Period (4000–2500 BC)

Numerous megalithic tombs are recorded in the wider landscape, including Neolithic Portal tombs, which are the most prevalent in this region. Two examples are located in the wider vicinity of the proposed development area, at Brennanstown (DU026-007) c. 1.16km east and Kiltiernan demesne (DU026-019) c. 2.2km west. The Kiltiernan dolmen, known as Giant's Grave was partly investigated during the 1950s by the Board of Works at this point some sherds of Neolithic coarseware pottery, three flint hollow scrapers and two flint arrowheads were found.

The remains of Neolithic habitation features were identified during excavations at Carrickmines Great within the M50 footprint to the east of the application area (Ó Drisceoil 2013). Stray finds of polished stone axes and Neolithic flints are recorded from the wider area. A large pit containing early Neolithic waste overlying nine water-rolled pebble beads was recorded c. 500m to the southeast (ibid.). Excavations in advance of a housing development (Belarmine) at Kilgobbin c. 2km to the northwest revealed an early Neolithic house and associated pits associated with 26 early Neolithic vessels (Hagan 2013). Excavations in Laughanstown and Glebe 1.9km to the southeast and 1.8km to the south-southeast identified significant Neolithic burial and settlement evidence (Seaver 2004).

Bronze Age (2500–500 BC)

The megalithic tomb tradition extended into the Bronze Age with Wedge Tombs recorded as being in use at the start of this period. Examples are located at Laughanstown (DU026-024, Nat. Mon. 2016) and Ballyedmonduff (DU025-045) c. 1.9km south-southeast and 3.9km southwest respectively. Extensive evidence for Bronze Age burial and settlement activity has also been recorded from the wider area around Carrickmines Great, Jamestown, Laughanstown, Cherrywood, Glebe, and Kilgobbin (Seaver 2013; McQuade 2013; Ó Drisceoil 2013 and Hagen 2013). The nearest evidence for settlement comprises the early and late Bronze Age hut structures excavated c. 500m to the southeast at Carrickmines Great (Ó Drisceoil 2013). A large quantity of flints were recovered from these sites. Several fulachtaí fia, have been identified c. 550m southeast at Carrickmines Great (DU026-135) and 800m east at Brennanstown (Whitty, McIlreavy and Kavanagh 2018, Licence Ref.: 15E0471) which are likely to date to this period. A bronze palstave axehead is recorded as a stray find from Glenamuck South (NMI Ref.: 1974:89).

Megalithic rock art, cup-marked granite boulders (DU026-145 and DU026-144) were identified during groundworks associated with the M50 in Carrickmines Great and Laughanstown respectively. These stones are to be relocated to Cabinteely Park for public accessibility.

Evidence for burial at this time is wide spread in this locale with a Bronze Age cist burial (DU026-015) discovered in 1926 during quarrying in Jamestown c. 1.4km west. Excavation in advance of a golf course revealed further Bronze Age features in the adjacent field (Kyle 2012; Licence Ref.: 11E0085) and the NMI Topographical Files note stray finds of human bone and pottery sherds in the Jamestown area (NMI 1957:126–9, 1929: 1290). Further northwest evidence for an extensive prehistoric landscape have been identified in Kilgobbin including an urn burial (DU026-123). The presence of a mixture of finds from different periods in some of these features is significant in that it is representative of an intensive, multi-phased, prehistoric environment (Hagen 2013). These excavations included a Beaker enclosure, a Beaker hut site, Beaker pits, a Bronze Age burial complex with associated stakeholes, comprising two cremation burials and middle–late Bronze Age pottery.

A substantial Bronze Age cemetery was excavated at Laughanstown and an early Bronze Age cremation burial accompanied by an urn, a copper alloy pin and some burnt flint was identified and excavated 2km south-southeast and southeast at Laughanstown (Seaver 2013, McQuade 2003a; McQuade 2003b). A ring barrow (DU026-133), cremation burial and the remains of a roundhouse were also excavated further away at Cherrywood (O'Neill 1998).

Iron Age (c. 500 BC to AD 400)

There is a growing corpus of evidence for Iron Age activity in the wider vicinity of the application site. Settlement features have been recorded during excavations at Carrickmines Great, Jamestown, Laughanstown, and

Kilgobbin. Iron Age hut sites were excavated at Kilgobbin (Hagen 2013) and at Carrickmines Great (Ó Drisceoil 2013; Ó Drisceoil and Devine 2012). The early Iron Age habitation site at Carrickmines Great appeared to be a small undefended farmstead represented by a post-built circular house associated with iron-smelting furnace, charcoal-production features and cultivation of cereals (ibid.). At this time the surrounding landscape has been characterised as woodland with oak, alder, hazel, ash and apple trees in the vicinity. The application site is shown in the early modern historic mapping (Figure 4.3) as marginal scrubland.

A late Iron Age cremation burial pit was also recorded in the northern limit of the Carrickmines Great excavation area c. 50m north of the 'farmstead' discussed above (ibid.). Further evidence for Iron Age burial was identified as a cremation deposit within a ringditch excavated at Jamestown (Kyle 2012). A copper-alloy ring retrieved from this ringditch has been interpreted as a finger ring, a chain link, or part of a composite bracelet or necklace (ibid.).

4.3.3 Early Medieval Period

The territory around Carrickmines was ruled by the Lordship of the Uí Briúin Cualann. The Rathdown area was well-populated during this period with a large number of ecclesiastical centres established in the area (Rathmichael, Tully, Shankill and Kiltarnan) and close proximity to the coastal resource. It is therefore surprising that there is not greater evidence for settlement in the form of ringforts within the area. It is possible that there was no need for a large number of defended settlements within the area as Rathdown was out of reach of the constant attention of the Kings of Meath to the north of Dublin city and the Kings of Leinster to the west of the Wicklow Mountains. It is also possible that many of the sites were removed during the medieval period, when the arrival of the Anglo-Normans and their new techniques of warfare rendered the ringfort obsolete (Corlett 1999, 53).

Excavations have revealed a significant early medieval Hiberno-Norse settlement and burial site at Cherrywood (O'Neill 2000) and a secular settlement site (ringfort DU026-149) at Glebe 2.1–2.5km to the southeast (Corlett 2013). Tully Church, graveyard, crosses and ecclesiastical enclosure (DU026-023001–19, Nat. Mon. 225) located 1.6km southeast are situated on a natural prominence overlooking the coastal plains. Tully, which is thought to have been founded in the eighth century (Corlett 2013) gained much power and influence and it has been suggested (Potterton 2010, 67) that the site was a strategic holding of the church. The distribution of Rathdown slabs, including those at Tully Church, within this wider region appear to indicate additional evidence for the spread of Scandinavian settlement activity. A substantial cemetery founded in the early medieval period was also identified c. 2km to the east at Cabinteely (DU026-119).

4.3.4 Medieval Period

The arrival of the Anglo Normans and ensuing social upheaval led to the significant changes in land ownership and settlement. Much of Rathdown was granted to Walter de Ridelesford, however it appears that Henry II took back some of these lands though as he wanted to keep much of Dublin and its surroundings to himself. A large part of Rathdown then became part of the royal estate of Obrun. This estate included parts of Ballycorus, Kiltarnan, Powerscourt and Corke, near Bray (Murphy and Potterton 2010, 85). The greatest landowner within the region under the Norman regime was the Archbishop of Dublin, who retained those lands owned since before the invasion, including Dalkey, Rathmichael and Shankill.

There are a large number of fortified buildings within the Rathdown area and this was in part due to the presence of the Pale. The Pale was defined as a hinterland around the centre of Anglo-Norman rule based in Dublin. Carrickmines lay at the junction of two medieval roads, leading north to Dublin and east to Laughanstown/ coast (Clinton and Shiels 2013, 137). Excavations to the immediate east of the application site in advance of the M50 revealed three conjoined enclosures representing occupation from the late 12th century into the modern period (ibid.). It is likely, based on historical and archaeological records, that a small manor (including a stone-lined cereal-drying kiln) containing arable and pastoral land was present at Carrickmines from the mid-late 12th century (Bolton 2016, 112). In the following decades a horizontal watermill, workshop containing three furnaces or kilns, and an additional structure were built. In the early 13th century, the excavators have identified a moated

enclosure surrounding the manor, representing the first evidence for fortification at Carrickmines. This 'north enclosure' was situated c. 100m northeast of the application site. Later extensions of the enclosures, the 'southwest enclosure' and 'southeast enclosure' extend westwards to the immediate east of the application site (Figure 4.2). The southwest enclosure ditch enclosed a polygonal area (100m by 85m) and was 3.3–3.5m wide and c. 1.5m deep (*ibid.*, 13). A significant number of artefacts (c. 90,000) were recovered during excavation at Carrickmines, including a vast number of locally produced ceramics and metalwork (Clinton and Shiels 2013, 138)

Carrickmines manor was situated on the frontier of Anglo-Norman and Gaelic-Irish land holdings and during the 14th and 15th centuries their interaction was characterised by interspersed violence. The site acted as a military base to defend the region from raiding by the O' Byrnes and the O' Tooles. Bolton (Bolton 2016, 114) describes the status of Carrickmines in the mid-14th century as a 'Ward' with military functions but not necessarily a defensive structure. The most defensive feature identified during excavation, the trivallate 'southeast enclosure' appears to have been constructed at this time, representing an attempt to strengthen the manor. Situated c. 100m to the east of the application site the innermost ditch was revetted with granite walling. A two-phased tower was identified at the northeast terminus of the inner ditch.

During the 15th century the 'Subsidised Castles Act' provided grants of ten pounds to encourage the construction of castles to defend the Pale against the native Irish. In 1400 Carrickmines passed to the Walsh family although Bolton (*ibid.* 116) notes that they were not great castle builders, and the presence of a 'castle' here remains speculative. In 1494 an act of Parliament required landowners to construct a line of defences along the border of the Pale, but it is likely that not all did so. Evidence for boundary of The Pale ditch has also been identified during numerous investigations c. 800m northwest (DU026-115) and 600m south (DU026-122) of the application site. The Pale fortifications would have led from Kilgobbin Castle to Carrickmines, although the exact alignment of the ditch, with respect to the current site is not known.

4.3.5 Post medieval Period

The Walsh's of Carrickmines continued to rise in power and affluence although this came to an abrupt conclusion in the mid-17th century with the eruption of the Irish Confederate War in 1641. During the 17th century rebellious activity took its effect on the landscape, especially in the neighbouring townlands of Carrickmines and Loughlinstown. The enclosure at Carrickmines acted as a base for the confederate forces in 1641 however the most significant historic event recorded at Carrickmines was its siege in March 1642. Excavations revealed two multiple graves (or mass graves) containing the remains of 15 individuals, including men, women and children (Clinton, Fibiger and Shiels 2013). The bodies appeared to be hastily buried in a non-Christian manner and several of the skeletons displayed evidence for unhealed blade trauma representative of interpersonal violence at their time of death. There is potential for remains of massacre burials to continue east within the portion of land preserved around the farmhouse (*ibid.* 149). Evidence for the siege was also represented by c. 30 musket balls and an impacted cannonball, their location suggesting incoming fire from the Dublin side of the Glenamuck Stream (*ibid.*).

By the 18th century, even with the turmoil of the English civil war and arrival of Cromwell in Ireland, the population of southeast Dublin and northeast Wicklow prospered. The house at Carrickmines was occupied by the Mooney Family at the turn of the 18th century (Clinton and Shiels 2013) and they continued on here until the 21st century. A significant 18th century military camp (DU026-127) was established in Laughanstown and Cherrywood townlands as a result of the Napoleonic threat c. 1.5km to the east. John Ferrars (1796), who drew the camp in 1796, described the 'tents of canvas, wooden taverns, wooden huts and buildings of brick'. Numerous programmes of investigation have indicated that the camp was heavily truncated and disturbed following closure, by centuries of agricultural activity and the construction of the railway. Middens of domestic waste and scattered finds of militaria in the topsoil are the main indicators of the camp occupation. Monitoring of topsoil stripping in 2003 exposed the remains of a military kitchen 2km southeast of the application site (McQuade 2003a; McQuade 2003c). The remains of a second military kitchen were discovered 400m to the north of this during recent testing (McIlreavy and Tobin 2016). Military buttons, musket shot, clay pipe, glass bottles, tokens and a range of 18th

century artefacts have been retrieved from the topsoil and plough zone as distant as the footprint of the M50 suggesting that the surrounding fields were used for manoeuvres.

The branch of the Dublin & South Eastern Railway was constructed running south from Harcourt Street Station to Bray in the mid-19th century. The route of the former railway line runs 290m to the east of application site within the approximate footprint of the current Luas line.

4.3.6 Summary of Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2019) revealed that a significant number of archaeological investigations, including geophysical survey, testing, monitoring and excavation, have been carried out in advance of the M50, Luas and other developments in the Carrickmines area. The most significant of these comprise the two-year excavation at Carrickmines Castle to the immediate east of the application site carried out by Mark Clinton (Clinton and Shiels 2013). The results of this excavation and other nearby works have been summarised above and shown on Figure 4.1. In summary, the excavations revealed 13th and 14th century fortified enclosures extending to the western perimeter of the M50 footprint (Figure 4.2).

Previous testing undertaken within the eastern half of the application site, to investigate the potential for medieval settlement features extending within the site boundary, did not reveal any archaeology (Moriarty 2007, Ministerial Consent C207, and Registration No. E003332). This is likely due to the fact that the site is shown on the first edition six-inch OS map and 25-inch OS map (Figure 4.3) as marginal scrubland or waterlogged terrain. Trenches 1–4, located nearest to the excavation site boundary in a former paddock, revealed an average depth of topsoil as 0.3m and a significant quantity of granite boulders in the subsoil (Figure 4.2). Some modern disturbance was noted in Trench 1, comprising a pit containing modern builders' rubble. Trench 4, situated in the western limit of the paddocks was excavated to a depth of +1.1m and indicated a deep deposit of modern dumped material (containing modern building rubble and iron and plastic waste). The excavator concluded that the test area had been subject to a level of modern disturbance associated with the construction of the houses, stables and paddocks; however, there was potential for previously unrecorded archaeological features to exist outside of the tested area. It was recommended that the area be subject to monitoring of ground works during construction (ibid., 13).

4.3.7 Cartographic Analysis

William Petty's Down Survey Map of The Barony of Rathdown, C. 1650

This map, though not accurately scaled, shows a large castle and houses to the immediate east at 'Carrickmaine'. The Glenamuck Stream is shown running along the southern perimeter of these features.

John Rocque's Map of the City and County of Dublin, 1760 (Figure 4.3)

This map shows the main topographical details and chief residences in the County of Dublin on an almost accurate scale. The application site is shown within rectangular enclosed fields to the west of Carrickmines. The house at Carrickmines is shown as a large U-shaped structure with outbuildings and sheds to the rear (west). The Glenamuck Stream is shown flowing from the northwest along the north of the settlement and continuing eastwards towards Brenanstown. There are no structures or features of archaeological potential illustrated within the application area.

John Taylor's Map of the Environs of Dublin 1816 (Figure 4.3)

This map presents a more accurate illustration of the topographical features and infrastructure of the surrounding landscape. The application site is shown to the immediate north of the newly constructed Glenamuck Road, which leads from Golden Ball in the southwest to Carrickmines in the northeast. The route of a watercourse, tributary to the Glenamuck Stream, is shown passing through the site.

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1837, scale 1:10,560 (Figure 4.3)

This is the first accurate historic mapping coverage of the area containing the proposed development. By this time the application site is shown as marshy marginal scrubland to the immediate north of the Glenamuck Road. This patch of land is bordered by the watercourse noted above. For the first time the 'site of Castle' is annotated at Carrickmines, adjacent to the farmhouse. A small walled garden or orchard is shown to the west of the farmyard. There is no indication of the underlying enclosures or fortifications. There are no structures or features of archaeological potential shown within the application site.

Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1871, scale 1:10,560

There are no changes to the mapping within the application site, although the key for site is now indicating cropping rock and marginal land.

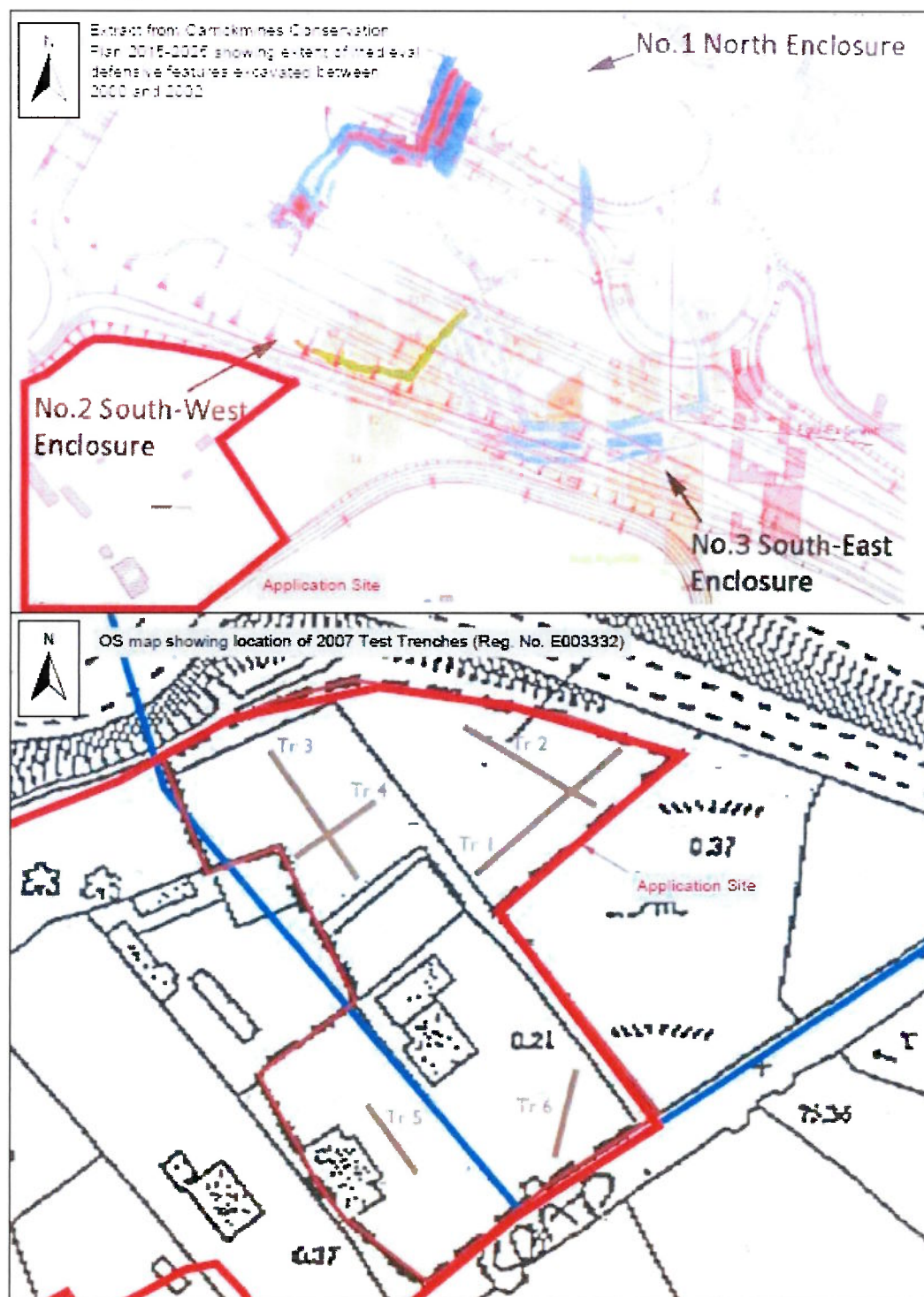


Figure 4.2: Previous Archaeological Investigations

Ordnance Survey Map, 1909, scale 1:2,500 (Figure 4.3)

The later mapping indicates that some land improvement has been carried out in the area with enclosure of fields around. A house has been constructed to the southwest of the application area however, with the exception of the watercourse, there are no other features of note. The site of the castle is marked c. 200m to the northeast in the farmyard. Elements of Carrickmines village have developed following the arrival of the Railway, c. 300m to the northeast.

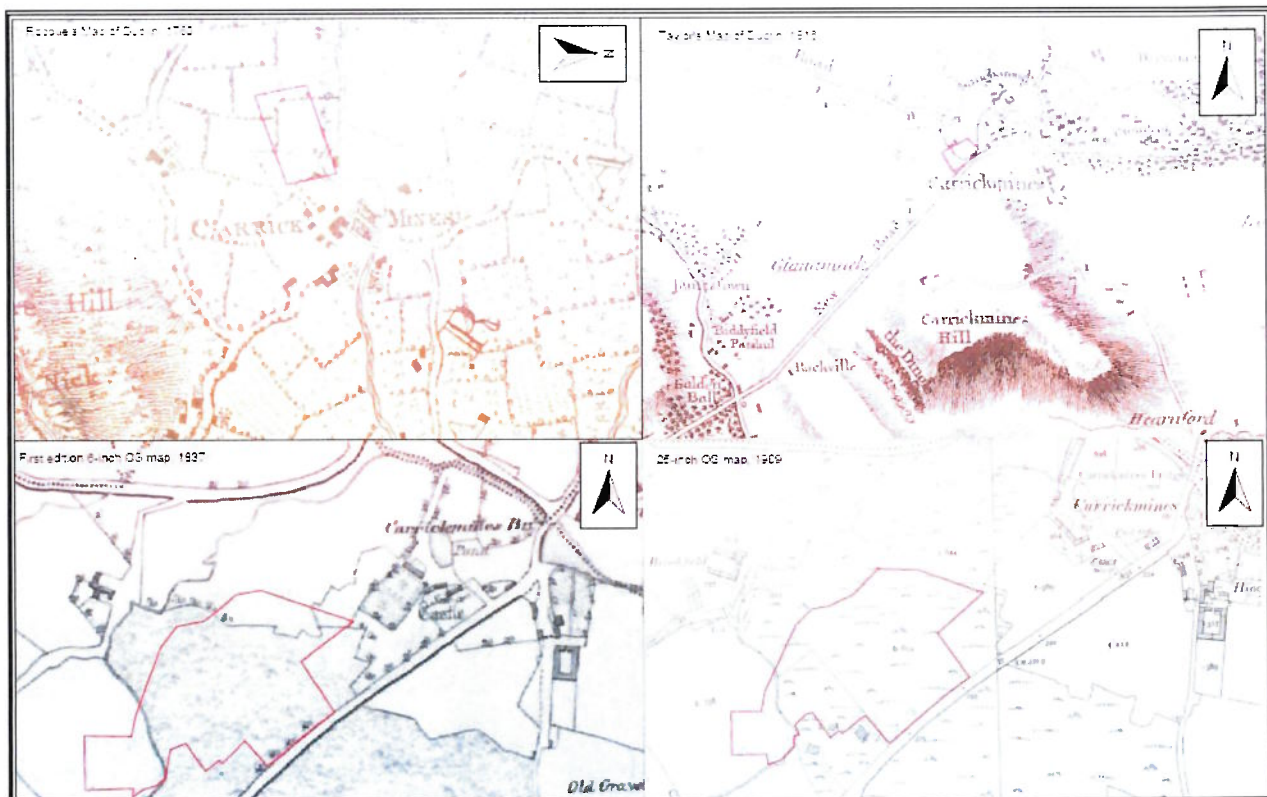


Figure 4.3: Extracts from historic maps (c. 1760-1909) showing the approximate location of the application site

4.3.8 County Development Plan

The DLR County Development Plan 2016–2022, Ballyogan and Environs Local Area Plan (2019–2025) and the Cherrywood Planning Scheme (2014), along with the relevant SEAs, detail all of the Recorded Monuments within the vicinity of the study area (Appendix 4.2). The site partially lies within the zone of notification for Carrickmines Castle and associated features DU026-005001–5, a National Monument in local authority ownership. The significance of this site is listed in within all the relevant plans and associated SEAs.

Extensive excavations carried out between 2000 and 2002 to the immediate northeast of the application site boundary revealed significant archaeological remains relating to the medieval manor, water mill and fortifications at Carrickmines. Testing within the eastern section of the proposed development area has failed to identify any archaeological remains associated with the medieval settlement of Carrickmines.

It is noted that Policy BELAP A1 of the Ballyogan and Environment LAP, that geophysical survey should form part of an archaeological assessment for a site adjacent to a site of archaeological significance or recorded monument. It should be noted that geophysical survey is only effective as an archaeological survey technique in lands that have not been subject to disturbance. Given the level of development and disturbance within the proposed development area, it would not be possible to carry out a geophysical survey that would produce any meaningful results.

4.3.9 The Carrickmines Castle Conservation Plan

The Carrickmines Castle Conservation Plan (2015–2025) which was adopted by DLR in 2017 states the significance of the Carrickmines site and discusses policies for its future (Appendix 4.2). The plan identifies the

significance of the site in respect of the following items: a) Defending the marches of the Pale, B) insight into rural medieval life, C) 1642 siege, D) its legacy of controversy, and E) its preservation within the M50 island. The six policies set out in the plan focus on continued preservation in-situ of the remains and maintenance of the buildings and vegetation levels to provide safe access.

4.3.10 Aerial Photographic Analysis & Satellite Imagery

A review of the aerial photographic coverage (1995–2019) confirmed that the area has been partly built up with residential houses, stables and paddocks during the 20th century. The grounds are mature gardens, which have grown significantly overgrown in the last decade. Demolition of the houses is evident in c. 2013 (Plate 4.1) with mounds of demolition rubble present across the site. Some of this was stored in the northeast quadrant of site, within the area that was previously identified as being artificially built up in 2007. A review of survey results from a decade ago now indicates that c. 1–2.25m of imported materials have been spread across this area (shown in Figure 4.4).

4.3.11 Topographical Files

Information on artefact finds from the study area in County Dublin has been recorded by the National Museum of Ireland since the late 18th century. Location information relating to these finds is important in establishing prehistoric and historic activity in the study area.

A significant quantity of artefactual material (c. 90,000 artefacts) was recovered during the archaeological excavations and has been accessioned to the National Museum of Ireland and is held in their repository in Swords, Co. Dublin. These includes pottery (c. 20,000 sherds), coins, weapons and ammunition, human skeletal remains, metal, glass, wood, leather and clay artefacts.

Table 4.1: Stray finds from the vicinity of the proposed development area

Townland, Parish & Barony	NMI No.	Find	Find Place	Description
Laughanstown Tully, Rathdown	1975:247	Medieval pottery	Vicinity of Tully Church	Base wall sherds, medieval pottery. Fairly coarse, hard, micaceous and quartzitic ware.
	1981:10	Medieval pottery	Vicinity of Tully Church	Body sherd of glazed vessel. Orange fabric with abraded pale green external glaze.
	1999:132	Medieval pottery	Vicinity of Tully Church	Five sherds of medieval pottery, consisting of 3 sherds of unglazed Leinster Cooking Ware and two sherds of glazed ware.
	1989:18	Bronze strap end, Various post-1790 items	Field walking over site of the military camp	Strap end of copper alloy. Possible 10th century with decoration. Finds recovered during. The finds have all be categorised as AD 1790 or later. Uniform buttons including military, livery, dress and railway examples. Some brass pieces from muskets and bugles. Bronze and copper military badges including both Irish and English regimental crests. Lead musket and pistol shot varying from 10–17mm. A variety of coins dating from 1792 onwards. A toy lead horse and bronze cannon. A bronze rosary crucifix.
Glenamuck North, Tully, Rathdown	1974:89	Bronze Palstave	Found in a field 18" deep.	Bronze Palstave cast in a bi-valve mould. It is heavily patinated and extremely pitted all over. L 13.5cm, W butt 2.8cm. cutting edge 5.8cm



Plate 4.1: Satellite image (Google Earth 2013) showing application site

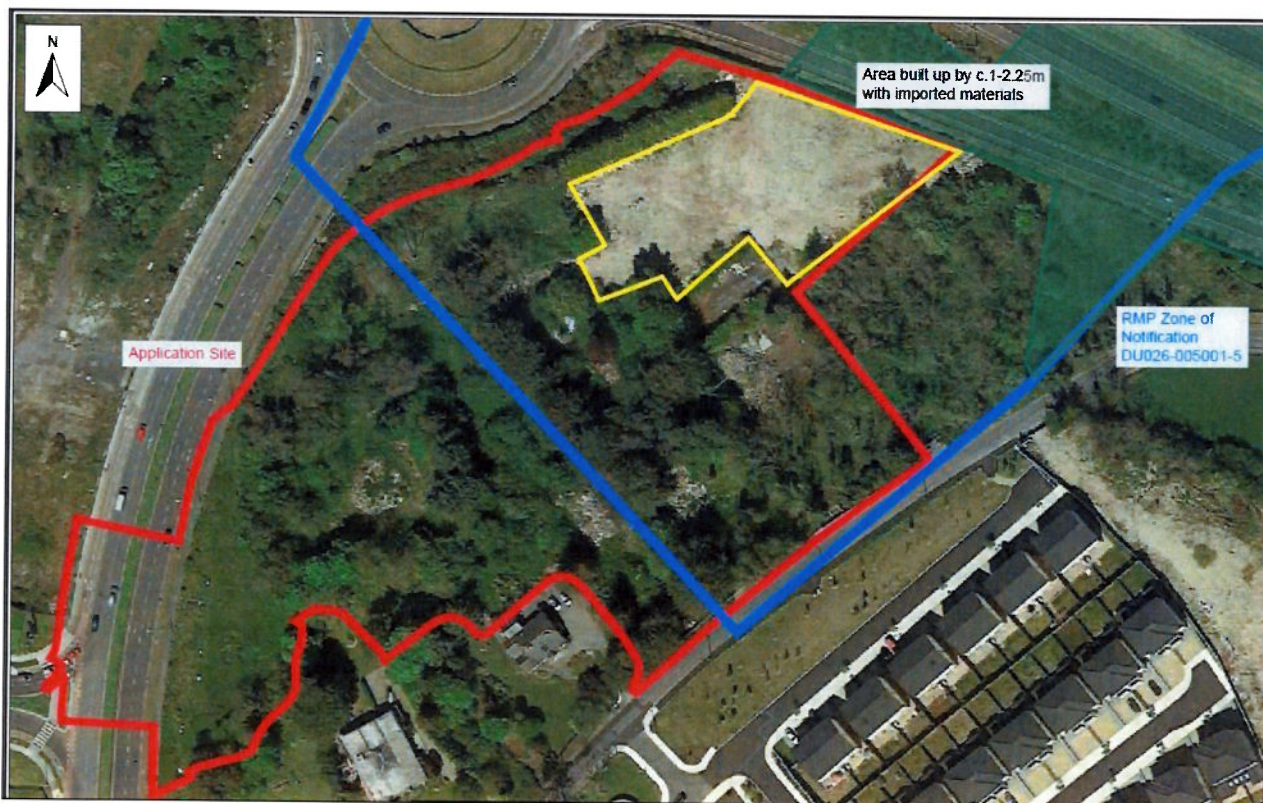


Figure 4.4: Extract from Google Earth (May 2017) showing application site

4.3.12 Cultural Heritage Background

Toponymy of Townlands

Townland and topographic names are an invaluable source of information on topography, land ownership and land use within the landscape. They also provide information on history; archaeological monuments and folklore of an area. A place name may refer to a long-forgotten site, and may indicate the possibility that the remains of certain sites may still survive below the ground surface. The Ordnance Survey surveyors wrote down townland

names in the 1830's and 1840's, when the entire country was mapped for the first time. Some of the townland names in the study area are of Irish origin and through time have been anglicised. The main reference used for the place name analysis is *Irish Local Names Explained* by P.W Joyce (1870) and logainm.ie. A description and possible explanation of each townland name in the environs of the proposed development area are provided in the below table.

Table 4.2: Local townlands

Placename	Derivation	Possible Meaning
Carrickmines	<i>Carriag Maigin</i>	Rock of the little plain
Jamestown	-	-
Ballyogan	<i>Baile Ui Ogain</i>	O' Hogan's town/homestead
Brennanstown	-	-

Townland boundaries

The townland is an Irish land unit of considerable longevity as many of the units are likely to represent much earlier land divisions. However, the term townland was not used to denote a unit of land until the Civil Survey of 1654. It bears no relation to the modern word 'town' but like the Irish word *baile* refers to a place. It is possible that the word is derived from the Old English *tun* land and meant 'the land forming an estate or manor' (Culleton 1999, 174).

Gaelic land ownership required a clear definition of the territories held by each sept and a need for strong, permanent fences around their territories. It is possible that boundaries following ridge tops, streams or bog are more likely to be older in date than those composed of straight lines (ibid. 179).

The vast majority of townlands are referred to in the 17th century, when land documentation records begin. Many of the townlands are mapped within the Down Survey of the 1650s, so called as all measurements were carefully 'laid downe' on paper at a scale of forty perches to one inch. Therefore, most are in the context of pre-17th century landscape organisation (McErlean 1983, 315).

In the 19th century, some demesnes, deer parks or large farms were given townland status during the Ordnance Survey and some imprecise townland boundaries in areas such as bogs or lakes, were given more precise definition (ibid.). Larger tracks of land were divided into a number of townlands, and named Upper, Middle or Lower, as well as Beg and More (small and large) and north, east, south and west (Culleton 1999, 179). By the time the first Ordnance Survey had been completed a total of 62,000 townlands were recorded in Ireland.

Although not usually recorded as archaeological monuments in their own right, townland boundaries are important as cultural heritage features as they have indicated the extents of the smallest land division unit in the country—the townland—which have been mapped since the 19th century. It remains unclear how old these land units actually are, though it has been convincingly argued that they date to at least the medieval period and may be significantly older than this (McErlean 1983; MacCotter 2008).

The proposed development area is located within the townland of Carrickmines Great, however, there are no townland boundaries within the application site.

Cultural heritage sites

The term 'cultural heritage' can be used as an over-arching term that can be applied to both archaeology and architectural heritage. However, it also refers to more ephemeral aspects of the environment, which are often recorded in folk law or tradition or possibly date to a more recent period. No specific cultural heritage sites have been identified during the course of this assessment that relate to the proposed development area; however, the archaeological sites within the study area identified in Sections 3.4.1 to 3.4.11 should also be considered as cultural heritage.

4.3.13 Field Inspection

During the course of the field investigation, undertaken in July 2018, the study area and its surrounding environs were inspected for known or previously unknown sites of archaeological and cultural heritage interest.

The site is bound on all perimeters by high wooden hoarding (Plates 4.2 and 4.3). The northwest perimeter is formed by an overgrown grassed verge (Plate 4.4). Access to the interior was attempted from the southern perimeter on Golf Lane (formerly Glenamuck Road). The site was found to be significantly overgrown with areas of demolition rubble and fallen trees blocking ingress to the northern portion of site (Plates 4.5-4.8). The mature trees bordering the former property plots were notable and the former boundary walls were notable in part.

The level of dense vegetation cover (Figure 4.4) hindered any valuable inspection of the site in terms of identifying features of archaeological potential.



Plate 4.2: Hoarding along southern perimeter



Plate 4.3: Fencing along western perimeter



Plate 4.4: Dense vegetation within northern perimeter of site



Plate 4.5: Demolition debris and mature overgrowth within south of site



Plate 4.6: Remains of former buildings present in southeast quadrant