

Chapter 4:

Archaeology & Cultural Heritage

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGY AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter identifies and describes the archaeological and cultural heritage background with respect to the proposed residential extension to the Frascati Centre, which is currently undergoing extension and improvements as part of the permitted Rejuvenation project. An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the permitted rejuvenation of the Frascati Shopping Centre was prepared and submitted with the planning application submitted in 2014 and approved under Reg. Ref.: D14A/0134.

This Chapter of the EIAR has considered and has regard to the EIS, and information contained therein, submitted with the Rejuvenation Project application and includes a cumulative assessment of the now proposed residential extension project at the Frascati Centre, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.

The main purpose of the archaeology and cultural heritage section of the EIAR is to assess the potential significance and sensitivity of the existing archaeological and cultural heritage environment, and in turn to evaluate the likely and significant impacts of the proposed development on this environment. Ameliorative measures are proposed where necessary to safeguard any monuments, features or finds of antiquity or features of local cultural heritage interest that are identified during the course of the present study.

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4.2 STUDY METHODOLOGY

The application site lies in the former *Frescati* Demesne (historically spelt with an 'e') in the townland of Blackrock, the Parish of Monkstown and the half-barony of Rathdown.

The assessment was based on a desk study of published and unpublished documentary and cartographic sources, supported by a site inspection.

4.2.1 Desk Study

The desk study availed of the following sources:

Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) and Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)

The primary source of information for the desk study is the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) of the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht. The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), as revised in the light of fieldwork, formed the basis for the establishment of the statutory RMP pursuant to Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1994. The RMP records known upstanding archaeological monuments, their original location (in cases of destroyed monuments) and the position of possible sites identified as cropmarks on vertical aerial photographs. It is based on a comprehensive range of published and publicly available documentary and cartographic sources. The information held in the RMP files is read in conjunction with constraint maps (published at reduced six-inch scale). The RMP is constantly updated and is the first stage in the preparation of a national archaeological survey; inventories are published at an interim stage. The Historic Environment Viewer of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland which is available online at www.archaeology.ie was also examined.

The topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland

The topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland (NMI) identify recorded stray finds held in the museum's archive. The files, which are donated to the state in accordance with national monuments legislation, are provenanced to townland and sometimes include reports on excavations undertaken by NMI archaeologists earlier in the twentieth century.

Documentary and cartographic sources

Documentary and literary sources were consulted in the Trinity map library and the National Library of Ireland; they are listed in the bibliography in Section 4.13. A review of historical maps was also undertaken: Down Survey Map of 1656, John Rocque's map of County Dublin 1760; Barker's map of the Fitzwilliam Estate 1762; the first six-inch edition of the Ordnance Survey series 1843; and revised 25-Inch OS Map, 1906 and revised six-inch dating to the 1940's (the latter maps in particular illustrate the development of streets and buildings in their context within the demesnes and landholdings of the locality from the early mid-nineteenth century). The sources used are detailed in the bibliography below.

Development Plan and National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

The primary source of built cultural heritage information is the Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Development Plan (2016–2022) which was consulted for the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and Architectural Conservation Areas (ACA) in the study area.

Not all architectural heritage of Ireland is known or recorded by the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) or RPS or is protected by legislation. The field survey carried out as part of this assessment was carried out in order to identify any previously unknown/unrecorded features of architectural/ cultural heritage merit and assess if they will be impacted by the proposed development. The NIAH survey has not yet been completed for Dun Laoghaire Rathdown.

Excavations Bulletins and Excavations Database

'Excavations' is an annual bulletin that contains summary accounts of all excavations carried out annually in Ireland. The bulletins range from 1969 to 2010 and can be accessed on the web at www.excavations.ie. Compiled from the published excavation bulletins the online database contains summary accounts of all excavations carried out from 1985 to 2010. The bulletins and database were consulted to establish the results of excavations that may previously have been undertaken at sites or as a consequence of development in the environs of the proposed rejuvenation of Frascati Shopping Centre. The Dublin County Archaeology GIS database, available on Heritage Maps Viewer (Heritgaemaps.ie) was also consulted for available detailed archaeological reports from the excavations.

4.2.2 Site Inspection

The land within the proposed development area was inspected on the 17th October 2018. The inspection was undertaken to assess, the existing baseline situation, current and previous land use, access to the site, local topography and any additional environmental information that is relevant to the site's appraisal.

4.2.3 Policies, Standards and Guidelines

Chapter 6 of the Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan (CDP, 2016–2022) sets out policies in relation to Archaeological and Architectural Heritage protection and contains a list of recorded archaeological monuments (RMP sites) and the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) in the county.

The following legislation, standards and guidelines were considered and consulted for the purposes of the report (excerpts from the relevant legislation are contained in Appendix 4.1):

- Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government (2018) Guidelines for Planning Authorities and An Bord Pleanála on Carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment;
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (2015), Revised Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Statements, Draft September 2015;
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (2015), Advice Notes for preparing Environmental Impact Statements Draft September 2015;
- Historic England (July 2015), Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning, Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets;
- The Heritage Council (2013), Historic Landscape Characterisation in Ireland: Best Practice Guidance;
- Department of Arts Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DAHG) (2011), Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities;
- NRA (2010), Project Management Guidelines;
- Historic Scotland (October 2010), Managing Change in the Historic Environment;
- The Heritage Council (2010), Proposals for Irelands Landscapes;
- Cork County Council Heritage Unit (2007), Guidance Notes for the Appraisal of Historic Gardens, Demesnes, Estate and their Settings;
- National Roads Authority (Now TII) (2006), Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Impacts of National Road Schemes;
- NRA (2006), Guidelines for the Assessment of Architectural Heritage Impacts of National Road Schemes;
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (2003), Advice Notes on Current Practice (in preparation of Environmental Impact Statements);
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (2002), Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Statements;
- National Monuments Act, 1930, as amended in 1954, 1987, 1994, 2004 and 2012 (S.I. 249 of 2012)
- Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended;
- Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and Islands (now Department of Culture, Heritage and Gaeltacht) (1999a), Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage;
- DAHGI (1999b), Policy and Guidelines on Archaeological Excavation.
- The Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1999;
- The Heritage Act, 1995

4.2.4 Impact Significance

Cultural heritage sites (archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage) are considered to be a non-renewable resource and cultural heritage material assets are generally considered to be location sensitive. In this context, any change to their environment, such as construction activity and ground disturbance works, could adversely affect these sites. The likely significance of all impacts is determined in consideration of the magnitude of the impact and the baseline rating upon which the impact has an effect. The impact significance is defined as imperceptible, slight, moderate, significant and / or profound (Appendix 4.2).

Archaeological and Cultural Heritage

In accordance with the NRA 'Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Impact of National Road Schemes' (2006), the significance criteria used to evaluate an archaeological site, monument or complex are as follows: existing status (level of protection), condition or preservation, documentation or historical significance, group value, rarity, visibility in the landscape, fragility or vulnerability, and amenity value. In accordance with EPA guidelines, the context, character, significance and sensitivity / vulnerability of each site, monument or complex assessed. Any direct impact on a recorded archaeological monument or site is regarded at the least as a significant negative impact. A glossary of impacts as defined by the EPA is provided in Appendix 4.3.

Architectural Heritage

In accordance with the NRA 'Guidelines for the Assessment of Architectural Heritage Impacts of National Road Schemes' which sets out examples of architectural heritage, the report seeks to identify the properties/structures of architectural heritage merit that will be directly impacted by the proposed scheme. A direct impact is where a feature or site of architectural heritage merit is physically located in whole or in part within the footprint of a potential development site. In this case the main form of mitigation would be redesign and avoidance, where feasible, and having regard to the significance of the feature or site concerned. Several categories of special interest are taken into consideration when assessing the significance of a property/structure. These include architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, technical or social.

Potential effects of the proposed development on the cultural heritage resource can be described in three categories:

- Direct physical effects;
- Indirect physical effects; and
- Effects on setting.

Direct Physical Effects

Direct physical effects describe those development activities that directly cause damage to the fabric of a heritage asset. Typically, these activities are related to construction works; in the case of MSAs they could include excavation of foundations, earthmoving/site preparation, creation of access roads and the excavation of service trenches or excavation for the placement of underground tanks. Further direct physical effects are unlikely to be experienced during the operational life of the development.

Indirect Physical Effects

Indirect physical effects describe those processes, triggered by development activity, that lead to the degradation of heritage assets.

Effects on Setting

Effects on the setting of heritage assets describes how the presence of a development changes the surroundings of a heritage asset (archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage sites) in such a way that it affects (positively or negatively) the heritage significance of that asset. Visual effects are most commonly encountered but other environmental factors such as noise, light or air quality can be relevant in some cases. Effects may be encountered at all stages in the life cycle of a development from construction to decommissioning but they are only likely to be considered significant during the prolonged operational life of the development.

The Draft EPA Revised Guidelines on Information to be contained within an EIA Report (September 2015) has also described two additional types of impact/effects:

Indirect Impacts – Effects that arise off-site or are caused by other parties that are not under the control of the developer. Effects which are caused by the interaction of effects, or by associated or off-site projects (this is different to the explanation stated in the NRA guidelines 2006 see above).

Secondary Impacts – Effects that arise as a consequence of a project.

4.3 EXISTING RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

4.3.1 Archaeological and Historical background

Prehistoric Period

Evidence for early prehistoric activity in Blackrock and its adjacent parishes is scant, and this is largely due to the fact that so much of the area is now built-up. Early evidence of pre-historic settlement in the Mesolithic period (c.10,000–4,000BC) is confined to the coast north of the Liffey (Stout & Stout 1992) and to a single habitation site on Dalkey Island (RMP DU023-029). A number of flint finds made along Rochestown Avenue in Foxrock (NMI refs. 1958:133–138; 1959:714–734; 1960:69–90) and the recovery of a single flint flake in Stillorgan Park does indicate early pre-Christian inhabitation in this area.

A megalithic tomb site in Bullock (RMP DU023-018) which was removed at the beginning of the nineteenth century (Ball 1902), and another on Dalkey Island (RMP DU023-029-10) indicates that the region was more widely settled during the Neolithic period with the adoption of a farming economy in Ireland (c.4,000–2,300BC). A single stone axe found at Monkstown is also likely to date to this period (NMI ref. 1940:49). From the early Bronze Age, both the mountains and coast in south County Dublin were settled and greater material evidence of Bronze Age date (c.2300–500BC) revealed throughout the south County Dublin region indicates the popularity of the area at that time. Much of this material evidence is represented by a variety of burial sites including cist burials in Deansgrange (RMP DU023-042 and NMI ref. 1965:11), Stillorgan Park (RMP DU023-050), Cabinteely (RMP DU023-036) and a number of burials on Dalkey Island (RMP DU023-040). Cists are simple pits lined with stone flags that are sometimes accompanied by pottery or other grave goods. Corpses can also be laid in so-called flat cemeteries which have no above ground expression at all. A flat cemetery (RMP DU023-012-02 or DU023-049 and NMI ref. 1955:42, 43) was revealed in Stillorgan Grove during the construction of Stillorgan House.

Recent archaeological excavations at a site on the Merrion Road has also identified two flints of particular note, a single barbed and tanged arrowhead and a heavily utilised tertiary flint flake. The former may date from the Beaker period, while the latter is possibly a Late Mesolithic Bann Flake (Baker, 2004).

The large collection of Bronze Age Beaker pottery recovered at Dalkey Island, and the significant metal industry known to have existed there during the Late Bronze Age, are indicative of the level of activity in the region at this time. However, trace of habitation on the island has yet to come to light and the actual size and permanence of the Early Bronze Age presence at Dalkey has yet to be established (Stout & Stout 1992). A gold bracelet (NMI ref. 1972:172) was discovered during excavation of the old grass playing fields at Newpark Comprehensive School to create all weather playing pitches. This bracelet has been dated to the Late Bronze Age. It is also probable that the two socketed bronze axeheads recovered in Stillorgan Park (NMI ref. 1932) also date to this period.

Iron Age (c.500BC–AD500) monuments are generally less common to the area, but the site of a promontory fort (RMP DU023-010) at Seapoint was probably occupied during this time, though many were also occupied in the Early Medieval period (e.g. the small fort at Dalkey). Promontory forts are a coastal phenomenon as their name suggests, and the east coast has few examples compared to the west as it is much less indented. Stout & Stout (1992) comment, however, that there is strong reason to believe that the Dublin coastline was well fortified when the first Roman traders appeared at its shores in the first century AD.

At this time the road from Blackrock to Dublin was the pre-Christian highway known as *Slighe Cualann* which led from Tara to the Cualanni tribal territory of Co. Wicklow.

Early Medieval Period (5th –12th Century)

The south County Dublin area was occupied in the fifth century by the *Dal Meisin Corb*, an early Leinster sept whose power declined in the seventh and eighth centuries and with whom a number of early saints in the locality claimed ancestry (O’Corrain 1972). In the seventh century, the area was known as the land of *Cuala* which was later divided into *Ui Cellach Cuallan* and *Ui Briuin Cuallan*. By the tenth century, the area was in the control of a Viking family known as the Sons of Thorchill (Mac Niocaill 1972). By the time of the Norman invasion in 1169, the whole area had come under the control of an Irish chieftain named *MacGillamocholmog* who married the daughter of the then king of Leinster Dermot Mac Murrough.

The Early Christian period (c. AD500–1100) is represented by a number of ecclesiastical foundations in the vicinity. Both Kill of the Grange (RMP DU023-015) and Stillorgan (RMP DU023-011) are civil parishes with Early Christian origins which were adopted by the Vikings and later by the Anglo-Norman settlers who favoured the established sites and their existing infrastructure. Monkstown (RMP DU023-013), flourished in the sixth century before it was given to St. Mary’s Abbey in the twelfth century and became a Cistercian establishment. The Blackrock cross (RMP DU023-005, Fig. 4.1), a recorded monument lies on the main street of the village. It is classified as a Fassaroe-type cross which are a small group of distinctive granite crosses that is likely to have been the work of the same stone mason who worked in Rathdown in the middle of the twelfth century. Other crosses include Fassaroe, Killegar, Rathmichael and Shankill. The Blackrock example is a small granite cross shaped with chamfered edges, it has a head carved in high relief on one face and on the opposite face there is an abstract incised pattern. It is thought that these crosses were boundary or route markers. This cross is said to have been brought to Blackrock by Walter Cheevers in 1678 from the early Christian foundation of St. Mochanna in Monkstown. It marked the boundary of the property of the Byrne family between 1765 and 1773.

St. Mary’s Abbey which was located on the Liffey at Capel Street was founded prior to the arrival of the Anglo-Normans in 1169. Its possessions in Monkstown consisted of the lands of Carrickbrennan forming the greater part of the civil parish of Monkstown and including that land now occupied by Blackrock. These lands had been endowed to the abbey by one of its founders, the Irish chief known as *MacGillamocholmog* who controlled much of south county Dublin. Following the Anglo-Norman invasion and the abbey’s affiliation with the Cistercian order, the monks came under repeated attack from the native Irish who had taken refuge in the Wicklow Mountains.

Anglo-Norman Settlement

The history of Blackrock is bound with the development of the manor of Thorncastle, this incorporated the modern townlands of Booterstown, Blackrock, Merrion and part of Mount Merrion.

The lands around Merrion had originally been granted to Walter de Ridelisford, lord of Bray. The area was originally called Cnocro, meaning the red hill. Merrion seems to have been held in conjunction with the manor of Thorncastle, which consisted of the lands between Merrion and Blackrock. The lands passed to Christiana de Marisco, a minor; she eventually exchanged her lands in Ireland for property in England and Merrion and Thorncastle passed into the hands of the crown at the end of the thirteenth century. The manor then passed into the hands of William le Deveneis, Remembrancer of the Exchequer in Ireland. Subsequently, the lands passed to Walter de Islip and in about 1320 to Robert de Nottingham, mayor of Dublin. After his death the lands passed to Thomas Bagod through his marriage to Nottingham’s widow. The manor passed into the ownership of Sir John Cruise, the owner of lands in Stillorgan, in 1366 and from him into the hands of the Fitzwilliams, whose main residence at this time was Dundrum, which they had held since the mid-fourteenth century. Merrion Castle was originally built by John Cruise but was enlarged and strengthened by the Fitzwilliam’s.

Boosterstown Castle, c 1km northwest of the subject site was built in the first half of the 15th century by the Fitzwilliam family on the site of an earlier castle. According to the Patent Rolls (13 Hen VI) Philip Fitzwilliam petitioned the king to provide funds to fortify a castle which had been destroyed in the beginning of the 15th-century (Ball 1900, 310). In the early 17th century it was held by Sir William Ryves, Attorney General and in 1619 after the Restoration the castle was occupied by a family called Reily.

In 1629 Thomas Fitzwilliam acquired the titles of Baron Fitzwilliam of Thorncastle and Viscount Fitzwilliam of Merrion (Meryon). In 1661 his son Oliver was rewarded by Charles II with the title earl of Tyrconnel, although this title did not survive in the Fitzwilliam line after his death. He was succeeded as Viscount Fitzwilliam by his brother William. The fourth Viscount Fitzwilliam served in the army of James II.

Post medieval period

Blackrock, in historical sources was variously called 'Newtown at the Black Rock', 'Newtown on the Strand by the Black Rock', 'Newtown Castle Byrne', or simply 'Newtown', so that 'Blackrock' is simply an abbreviation of one of its earlier titles. The name is thought to refer to the black calc limestone at the coastline, a popular bathing area in the eighteenth century. The rock was removed during the construction of the railway line (Logainm.ie) and the Blackrock Gardens (Cf below). During the 16th and 17th centuries Blackrock or 'Newtown-on-the-Strand' was merely a small village, usually included with Monkstown in the various grants and confiscations of those times.

Blackrock lies at the southernmost extremity of the franchises of the city of Dublin, a boundary which is described on Rocque's Map of 1760 as '*this line determines the bounds of the Rt. Hon.e Lord Mayor*' (Fig. 4.3). Blackrock is mentioned in the accounts of the riding of the franchises, in 1603 it is described as follows '*the black stone now caled Blacke Rocke, opposite against the place where the Sheryfes of Dublin doe keape courte upon the land on the west side of Newton-of-the-stone*' (Logainm.ie, Ball 1902). A century earlier, in 1488, this part of the route had been described as being from a point near 'Reinelan' to '*the black stone be Este Myrrionge*'. The granite cross of Blackrock (mentioned above, RMP DU023-005), which stands in the main street is said to mark the termination of the ancient jurisdiction of the Dublin Corporation. However, it is likely that this cross is ecclesiastical in its origin. The Dublin Corporation, when riding the franchises, crossed the sands from near Poolbeg to 'the Black Rock' and thence by low water mark to a point opposite the cross, where one of the party members waded out as far as he could, and cast a javelin into the sea, to indicate the limit of the boundary eastward.

Eighteenth to nineteenth century

After the establishment in the early years of the eighteenth century of two large estates behind Blackrock, those of Mount Merrion and Stillorgan, great changes occurred which transformed the area from an agricultural to a residential locality. The Fitzwilliam's abandoned their castle at Merrion in 1710 when they built a new residence on the hill at Mount Merrion. By the mid-eighteenth century, two long formal avenues, which we now know as Mount Merrion Avenue, which leads from Blackrock to the gates of Mount Merrion on the Stillorgan Road and Cross Avenue, were laid out by Richard Viscount Fitzwilliam.

An estate map of 1762 (Fig. 4.4) by Jonathan Barker indicates a large sweeping entrance at the bottom of Mount Merrion Avenue, with four cut-stone pillars surmounted by balls. By this time, the Fitzwilliams had let some lands in small parcels for the building of country houses and Blackrock became a fashionable bathing resort, popular with the wealthy Dublin aristocracy. Its popularity saw the establishment of many Marine Villas between it and Boosterstown on what was then part of the lands of Boosterstown. Three villas worthy of notice were erected in the latter half of the eighteenth century these were known as *Lisaniskea*, *Fort Lisle*, and '*Frescati*'. Indeed, by the early nineteenth century Blackrock was dotted with many houses, gardens and well-planted small estates.

Frascati House was built in 1739 for the family of John Hely Hutchinson, the Provost of Trinity College. It was sold to the Fitzgeralds dukes of Leinster, Irelands largest landowners, who owned land throughout Leinster. These were extremely wealthy landlords who held large estates in Ireland, with their principal residence at Carton just outside Maynooth in Co. Kildare and had built Leinster House as their Dublin townhouse in the years after 1745. Emily Fitzgerald, Duchess of Leinster (1731-1814) who bought the villa was very fond of it, in the 1760's she added grandeur by enlarging the structure and added flanking wings and bay windows to the sea. The interior of the house had fine examples of ceiling plasterwork and painting and other typical Georgian features such as a circular room. It was at this time that the house was given its name, 'Frascati', a deliberate corruption of the Italian resort of Frascati.

Frascati was chiefly famous for its connection to Lord Edward Fitzgerald (1763-1798), the son of Emily, who lived there after 1793, on his return from France with his young wife. Lord Edward was a famous participant in the United Irishmen 1798 rising, he died that year was it as a result of the rising, and an early advocate of the idea of an Irish nation built on non-sectarian lines.

Lewis in his 1837 Topographical Survey of Ireland describes the house as being '*divided into four separate dwellings, and occupied by respectable families*' (Lewis, 1837). In Burke's Guide to Country Houses (Bence-Jones 1978, 128). Frascati is described as a '*long, plain, two storey eighteenth century house, with a pedimented doorway between two-three sided bows*'. The drawing room ceiling was designed by Thomas Reilly who decorated the gallery at Castletown for Lady Louisa Connolly. At this time Bence-Jones describes the house as derelict. A contemporary photograph shows the front entrance of the house (Figure 4.1).

Fort Lisle, a modest Georgian House of five bays was constructed in 1757 by William Medcalf. It later became known as Vauxhall. In 1793, the house and grounds were turned into a public recreation park known as Vauxhall Gardens until 1804 when it was then sold as a private house, then as a boarding school, and lastly an industrial school, it was demolished when the People's Park was being laid out. The house stood on the ground now occupied by the entrance gate to the Park, and the grounds sloped down to the water's edge.

Lisaniskea, which is still to be seen (Fig. 4.1, Plate 4.13), was the home of Lady Arabella Denny, widow of Mr. Arthur Denny, M.P. for the County Kerry, and daughter of the first Earl of Kerry, the foundress of the Magdalen Asylum in Leeson Street. She has been described as a most agreeable and extraordinary woman and spent her means in the alleviation of distress and suffering. At Lisaniskea her nephew, the Earl of Shelburne, sometime's sought repose from the cares of State, and there a few years before the close of her long life, Lady Arabella Denny was visited in 1783 by John Wesley, who speaks of Lisaniskea as an earthly paradise.

Blackrock Park was laid out on reclaimed swampland in 1872 when it became known as '*People's Park*'. Previously a stretch of coastline and then an area enclosed by the railway embankment this area flooded in high tide and provided a convenient and safe bathing amenity to the local people, it was known as the Peafield Baths which was located at what is now the southern boundary of the park to the southeast of Blackrock Station (Bruck, 2009). The protected bandstand and pavilion (RPS 112, Fig. 4.1 Plate 4.11) in the park are excellent examples of Victorian park architecture.

Nineteenth to Twentieth Centuries:

The closing decades of the 19th century and throughout the 20th century saw the larger demesnes in Blackrock broken up, one by one and developed, new Edwardian terraces constructed for the middle class professionals and civil servants commuting to the city were built along new roads and intuitions and educational facilities were occupying the larger demesne houses. The opening of the Dublin to Kingstown railway by William Dargan in 1834 meant that Blackrock became easily accessible from the city and the pace of development quickened. Anglesea Avenue and Sydney Avenue built to coincide with the railway.

After years of dereliction Frascati was demolished in 1983 to make way for the Frascati Centre. Several other marine villas were also demolished including Fitzwilliam Lodge and Laurel Hill which occupied the site of the

present Blackrock Shopping Centre, located across the Frascati Road from the proposed development area. While to the immediate north the former house 'Lisalea' occupied the present residential apartment development of that name.

Cartographic Evidence

Down Survey Map, 1656 (Fig. 4.2)

In this seventeenth century map, the Parish of 'Moncktowne' is shown with 'Butterstowne' or Booterstown and 'Newtowne of the Strand' within it. The study area lies somewhere between the two. A coastal road is indicated on the early map depiction and is likely to have been the precursor of the Rock Road. There is a structure indicated in 'Newtowne of the Strand' and may represent Newtown castle (RMP DU023-008).

Rocque, 1760 (Fig. 4.3)

The area of the proposed development appears to be largely rural during Rocque's time. There is a settlement at 'Blackrocktown'. It shows the 'Black Rock from whence the town takes its name'. Baths for men lie to the north of this rock and baths for women lie to the south. A tree-lined avenue from Mount Merrion is shown. To the south of this is a large L-shaped structure with gardens attached to the south, it is likely that this is Frascati House. To the north of it is a small river draining into the sea.

Jonathan Barker's map of the Fitzwilliam Estate, 1762 (Fig. 4.4)

This map capturing the Fitzwilliam Estate indicates a large decorative entrance at the bottom of Mount Merrion Avenue, with four cut-stone pillars with conical capstones, surmounted by a ball. Frascati House (marked as '49') and Lios an Uisce (marked as 50) are illustrated. To the north of Frascati is the watercourse shown on the earlier map source, two decorative gardens flank the house. The house is depicted as a three storey; three bay structure with a hipped roof and two chimneys, there appears to be a gabled dormer window below the eaves.

First Edition 6-inch OS Map published 1843 (Fig. 4.5)

This is the first detailed map of the subject area, the historic map shows Blackrock Village as a linear settlement that is focused on 'Rock Street', the structures are predominantly located on the southern side of the road, probably to avail of the view towards the sea. The extensive suburbanisation in the mid-nineteenth century is demonstrated on this map, terraces of villas align the avenues such as Peafield Terrace on Merrion Avenue, aligning Georges Place (a cul de sac) and Sydney Avenue. The new railway line is indicated and runs across a coastal embankment to the north of the Peafield Baths and Lisaniskea creating a lagoon.

Frascati is set back at a distance from the Rock Road; it is a comparatively large structure, linear in plan with projecting bows to the north. It lies within open park land and appears to have an orchard, possibly in a walled garden to the southwest with an associated linear structure and many tree-lined walkways providing privacy from the houses to the north which include Lisalea, Fitzwilliam Lodge, Laurel Hill and Field Villa. The watercourse mentioned above forms the western boundary of the demesne. It leads to two long structures on a small lane (along the present day alignment of Frascati Park).

Revised 25-Inch OS Map, 1906 (Fig. 4.6)

In the intervening period Saint Andrew's Presbyterian Church on Mount Merrion Avenue was constructed on the site of Albion House. The avenues have been further developed with new houses replacing the available plots of land shown on the earlier edition, particularly along the western side of George's Avenue.

To the west of Frascati house several new structures have been added and additional structures have been located both within and outside the walled garden. There is now a possible laneway running from the house in a westerly direction towards a rectangular yard with several structures that are linear in plan. The previously mentioned watercourse along the northern boundary appears to be associated with these buildings there is

also a weir associated with it. It is possible that they had an industrial function, perhaps milling. These structures were removed in the wake of the development of Frascati Park.

The lagoon created by the rail line in the vicinity of the Peafield Baths has been reclaimed and is now a park.

Revised 6 inch OS map c. 1940's (Fig. 4.7)

Extensive development took place in the inter-war period. Frascati Park was developed and aligned with terraces of houses to the south of the demesne, these wrapped around the demesne to the east and on the western side (Georges Avenue).

The town of Blackrock changed with the construction of the Frascati Road in the 1980's which bypassed Blackrock Village. The bypass was located within the Frascati Demesne lands cutting the northern part of the demesne taking with it its gate lodge on Rock Hill and Lisalea House and splitting Georges Avenue. Lisalea House was subsequently developed into a modern apartment complex accessed from Frascati Road.

4.3.2 Recorded Archaeological Monuments (RMP Sites)

There are no recorded archaeological monuments (RMP sites) within the proposed development area (Fig. 4.1) and in addition to this no stray finds are recorded from the study area by the National Museum of Ireland. The nearest RMP is a medieval cross which lies c. 250m east of the proposed development on the Main Street (RMP DU023-005, Plate 4.1). As discussed above this is not the original location of the cross.

The following is an inventory of RMP sites within a 1km radius of the proposed development area:

RMP Ref.	DU023-005	Site Type	Cross
NGR	32159/2294	Townland	Main St, Blackrock
Distance	c.250m north-northeast of the proposed development		
Description	Described in detail in the text above.		
RMP Ref.	DU023-002	Site Type	Martello Tower
NGR	32080/2299	Townland	Intake
Distance	c.600m north-northwest of the proposed development		
Description	Located in a park area bordering the railway line to the north of Blackrock. The well is preserved. Built of dressed granite. Tower is free-standing. Doorway is to south. No traces of machicolation which may have defended it. Upper parapet carried on a double-corbels. Two openings in this on west side above a blocked-up tall narrow ope. The site is marked on 1837 and 1936 OS maps.		
RMP Ref.	DU023-008	Site Type	Castle possible site
NGR	32203/2292	Townland	Newtown, Blackrock
Distance	c. 630m west of the proposed development		
Description	No description in file. Marked 'Castle Byrn' on 1837 and OS map. Not on 1936 edition. Possible that the Civil Survey 1655 Castle is Castle Byrn marked on OS (SMR file).		
RMP Ref.	DU023-009	Site Type	Holy well
NGR	32222/2292	Townland	Newtown, Blackrock
Distance	c.820m west of the proposed development		
Description	Well is known as Tobernea- site now occupied by the terrace of the same name (Ball 1902). In c. 1780 a large boarding house was built close by Tobernea Well, which served as the water supply (Stokes 1895 5-6). O Blackrock is named from the well, which is at the foot of the rocky declivity close to the end of the terrace Danachair (1958-60, 234). A strong trickle of water flows down the face of a rock at the end of a short tunnel, partly a natural cave and partly artificial. On or close to the edge of the sea until the railway embankment		

was built. Tradition until fairly recently of healing sore eyes. It was still held to be a holy well in 1959 when a small cross was hung there.

Record of Protected Structures (RPS)

There are no protected structures (RPS) or Architectural Conservation Areas within the boundary of the proposed residential extension to the Frascati Centre. However, on the roads and avenues bounding the site there are a number of protected structures associated with the development of the suburb since the eighteenth century's i.e. on Mount Merrion Avenue, Blackrock Park and on George's Avenue (Fig. 4.1).

An inventory of protected structures within 100m of the proposed development (measured from the outer boundary of the existing Frascati Shopping Centre carpark) is as follows:

Mount Merrion Avenue:

Address The Benincasa School Dominican Sisters,
1 Mount Merrion Avenue

RPS Ref: 117

Distance c. 50m west

Plate 4.1

Description This former residence (Pembroke House) was originally constructed as a plain two-storey house in c. 1830. A two-storey, bow-fronted extension and granite door-case were added in c. 1880 by Jonathan Goodbody (Pearson 2007).

Address 3-31 Mount Merrion Avenue (odd no's)

RPS Ref: 120, 122, 128, 129, 133, 138,
142, 143, 148, 150, 152, 155,
157, 159,164

Distance c. 52m–190m northwest

Plate 4.2

Description Part of a terrace (3-31 odd numbers) of fifteen three-bay, two-storey, over-basement houses constructed in the early 1800s. They were originally named '*Peafield Terrace*'.

Address 8-16 Mt Merrion Avenue (even no's)

RPS Ref: 131, 137,141, 145, 147

Distance c. 10m north

Plate 4.3, 4.4, 4.6

Description A terrace of five, three-bay two-storey, over-basement houses constructed in the early 1800s.

Address Saint Andrew's Presbyterian Church
Mount Merrion Avenue

RPS Ref: 165

Distance c. 35m west

Plate 4.7

Description This church, which was constructed in 1898-99, is unusual in that it consists of a galleried octagon. It is entered beneath a square tapering tower flanked by circular staircase turrets, built out of the angles of the octagon.

George's Avenue:

Address 'Altona' 66 George's Avenue

RPS Ref: 226

Distance c. 90m east

Plate 4.8

Description Adjacent semi-detached Victorian single-storey houses with decorative window and door cases.

Address 'Willonga' 68 George's Avenue

RPS Ref: 230

Distance c. 80m east

Plate 4.9

Description Adjacent, semi-detached, Victorian single-storey houses with decorative window and door cases.

Address 73 George's Ave. **RPS Ref:** 240
Distance c. 80m east **Plate** 4.9
Description Christian Fellowship Church (The Meeting Hall). This church was constructed in the early 1800s for the Methodist (Wesleyan) community. It is in a plain 'barn-style' structure.

Blackrock Park /Rock Road:

Address Deepwell, Rock Hill **RPS Ref:** 110
Distance c. 95m north **Plate** 4.10
Description A large, square house with bay windows and grand garden staircase (Pearson 2007), the walled garden was introduced by Richard S Guinness in 1842. It now has Italianate gardens, a temple and herb garden.

Address Pavilion, Blackrock Park **RPS Ref:** 112
Distance c. 65m north **Plate** 4.11
Description This dates to c.1890's. The structure is rectangular in plan, and constructed in a half-timbered style, capped with a bonnet roof (covered in fish scale patterned asphalt), the outer perimeter of which forms a veranda which shelters fitted benches. There are five, large lower lights and five small lights above.

Address Entrance Gates, Blackrock Park **RPS Ref:** 115
Distance c. 35m north **Plate** 4.12
Description Forming the northwest entrance onto the Rock Road. Beaux-Art style granite gate-piers, square in plan with decorative cast iron gates.

Address Lios an Uisce, (Lisaniskea) Rock Road **RPS Ref:** 107
Distance c. 50m north **Plate** 4.13
Description A simple two-storey, five-bay house built in the early-mid-1700s. The house was added on the seaward side with a double bow-ended extension sometime after 1754. This residence was originally called 'Peafield Cliff' and was built by William Medcalf, a brewer and merchant. It was sold in 1754 to Lady Arbella Denny who added the double extension. (www.UCD.ie)

Approximately 150m west of the outer carpark boundary of the existing shopping centre (further east of Frascati Park) is Sydney Avenue (Fig 4.1). Numbers 1–39 Sydney Avenue are protected structures, this avenue, stretching from Mount Merrion Avenue to Georges Avenue is also categorised as a Candidate Architectural Conservation Area (cACA). While this area is not an architectural conservation area (ACA's) Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council are committed to assessing these areas to determine if they meet the requirements and criteria for re-designation as ACA's in accordance with the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government's Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines 2004. The proposed development will not impact on this Candidate ACA.

4.3.3 Field Inspection

The site inspection was carried out on a clear and bright day on October 16th, 2018. The construction works for the permitted rejuvenation of the Frascati Shopping Centre is well under way.

The N31 Frascati Road bounds the site to the northeast. As described above, the dual carriageway was constructed in the 1980's and facilitated the subsequent multi-storey mixed use developments on both sides of the road. On the opposite side to the development is the Blackrock Shopping Centre, this is also undergoing alterations that includes an additional storey and new façade; and a little south of this the former Enterprise House office site is undergoing redevelopment comprising a new five storey office building.

Bounding the site to the northeast is *Lisa/ea*, a modern apartment block and also the rear of 8-16 Mount Merrion Avenue, a terrace of protected structures (Plates 4.4 to 4.6). The terrace of five early nineteenth century

dwellings are two storey, three bays over basement with granite steps leading to handsome doorcases, with front gardens defined by wrought-iron railings and low walls. The terrace forms an attractive uniform nineteenth century group that is substantially intact (despite the loss of the northern end due to the development of the N31). It has an attractive presence amongst St Georges church and the other terraces that align this Avenue. To the rear, the individuality of the houses which have been refurbished and extended (one with a two storey extension) can be seen. The road entrance to Lisalea has taken some of the former rear gardens of the early 19th century houses and has culverted the watercourse shown on early historic sources (see above). The rear of the houses has views into the existing Frascati Shopping Centre lands (est. 1990's).

Frascati Park is located on the southwest side of the proposed development and Georges Avenue on the southeast. Frascati Park and the western side of Georges Avenue comprise a number of semi-detached twentieth century dwellings. They are two storey and five bays, each having a projecting double height bay which has an alternating pattern along the street of either semi-circular or square in plan. They have red brick on the lower facades and pebble dash on the upper levels. Coloured ridge tiles and decorative wooden balconies on the upper floor are reminiscent of 'arts and crafts' style (Plate 4.14 and 4.15). A number of these houses have undergone modernisation and refurbishment.

The eastern side of Georges Avenue has a more eclectic mix of structures, at its northern end is a long terrace of modest two story two bay dwellings (including access into Eagle Hill). With infill two-storey two bay dwellings of red brick and stone which are set back further from the road. It includes three protected structures two single storey Victorian dwellings (No. 66 and 68, Plates 4.8 and 4.9, RPS 226, 230) and a 'barn style' church (No. 73, RPS 240, Plate 4.9).

4.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The proposal is for a residential development of 45 no. apartment units over 3 no. storeys, from second to fourth floor level, over the permitted ground and first floor levels of retail / restaurant floorspace and permitted lower ground floor car park. The proposal will be an extension of the Rejuvenation Scheme permitted under Reg. Ref.: D14A/0134 (which was the subject of an EIS), as amended by Reg. Ref.: D16A/0235 / ABP Ref.: PL 06D.246810, Reg. Ref.: D16A/0798, Reg. Ref.: D16A/0843 and Reg. Ref.: D17A/0599.

The proposed apartment mix consists of 3 no. 1 bed units, 36 no. 2 bed units and 6 no. 3 bed units. Balconies are provided for the residential apartments on the north eastern, north western, south eastern and south western elevations. Access to the residential units will be provided via a stair and lift core from lower ground and ground floor level. 51 no. car parking spaces within the lower ground floor car park will be allocated to the residential units. The development includes 54 no. bicycle parking spaces for the apartments, located at lower ground floor level and the proposed first floor level podium car park. The development also includes a bin store and plant area at lower ground floor level, two communal terrace areas at second floor level and roof level and plant enclosures at roof level. The development includes an associated reduction to the permitted footprint of the lower ground floor level. The proposal will result in the omission of the second floor level restaurant unit and storage floorspace permitted under the Rejuvenation Scheme.

The proposal includes a first floor level podium car park, over the permitted podium car park, located at the north west of the site, which will provide 81 no. car parking spaces. The total car parking provision for the scheme as amended by this permission will be 604 no. spaces, which comprises of 51 no. spaces for the proposed residential units and 553 no. spaces for the permitted retail and restaurant floorspace.

The application site area is 0.625 ha.

The proposal is an extension of the Rejuvenation of Frascati Shopping Centre, which is currently at an advanced stage of construction, and which related to an overall application site area of approximately 3.41 hectares, including the Frascati Road area included in the red line boundary of that application, the

development site area, i.e. excluding Frascati Road, is 2.7 hectares. The development comprises primarily of the improvement of the current retail offer within the centre, along with the inclusion of additional retail services floorspace, the provision of additional café/restaurant floorspace and the reorganisation of the current car parking provision and access and circulation system.

The basement area, which will accommodate the car parking area for the residential units, has been constructed and the replacement car parking for the retail floorspace is proposed in an additional podium level as part of this residential extension application.

This development also provided for works to the Frascati Road (N31) including access, pedestrian and cycle improvements adjacent to the application site. This will include an upgraded pedestrian crossing on the Frascati Road (N31) which will provide more convenient access between the Frascati Shopping Centre and the remainder of the core retail area of Blackrock. These works have been implemented.

The proposed residential extension scheme has been prepared in order to reflect the zoning of the subject site as a District Centre in the Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Development Plan 2016-2022 and associated policies and objectives of the Development Plan.

4.5 POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

4.5.1 Construction Phase

Archaeological Heritage

There are no recorded archaeological sites (RMP sites), or stray finds recorded within the proposed development area. The nearest archaeological site is Blackrock Cross (RMP DU023-005) which is located c. 250m east of the proposed development on the Main Street, it will be in no way impacted by the proposed development. The construction works for the permitted rejuvenation of the Frascati Shopping Centre is advanced and the basement area, which will accommodate the car parking area for the residential units, has already been constructed. The proposed extension of the permitted development will therefore not impact on any potential known or yet to be discovered archaeological remains.

Built Heritage

The built heritage environment in the environs of the proposed development is characterised by the phased suburban expansion of Dublin that has been ongoing since the late eighteenth century. The first wave was represented by the large demesnes and Marine Villas of the gentry class, followed by the nineteenth century Victorian terraces of the merchant class which was facilitated by the advent of the railway. Then, encouraged by the emergence of the motor car, the twentieth century middle class houses were erected by private developers on new avenues which infilled the former demesnes. Most recently, the 20th century saw the development of the Frascati Road, apartments and the district centre. Each phase has left their own character and imprint on the suburban built heritage landscape of Blackrock.

No protected structures recorded in the Dun Laoghaire - Rathdown Development Plan (2016–2022) will be impacted by the proposed development. The development lies in close proximity to the Protected Structures on Mount Merrion Avenue and on Georges Avenue. While none of the structures will be directly impacted by the proposed scheme there will be a visual change whereby the permitted development consists of 3 storeys over the permitted two levels of retail, with the permitted second floor restaurant and storage area to be omitted.

There will be a visual change to the rear of 8-16 Mount Merrion and St Andrews Church, this is illustrated in Photomontage View 7 and 8. View No. 7 shows that the development will be substantially hidden from view along Mount Merion Avenue, a view of the new development will only be available at the junction of Frascati Road. This view does not contribute to the 19th century character or significance of Mount Merrion Avenue, the development will not compete with the building line, scale or presence of the terrace or the church. The

views from the rear of the terrace will change, this view was substantially altered in the past by the development of Lisalea apartments and by the existing shopping complex and is not a view that contributes to or supports the special character or protected structure status of the terrace.

Photomontage View 3, midway between the protected structures No. 66 and 73 on Georges Avenue shows that the proposed residential extension will not be visible. The new development at Enterprise House is shown as a building with a larger foot print and larger scale. The southern side of Georges Avenue is represented by a diversity and contrast in architectural styles of different eras, a change in the view at the northern end of George Avenues and the Frascati Road is not a sensitive one will not negatively affect the architectural heritage values of the three protected structures located along the Avenue.

The proposed residential extension of the permitted rejuvenation of Frascati Shopping Centre will have no impact on the special architectural/ historical and social interest of the protected structures in its environs.

Similarly, as part of the general rejuvenation currently underway along the Frascati Road, the Blackrock Centre and the former Enterprise House developments are in keeping with the emerging development of the area. The proposed residential extension viewed in combination with these developments will not cumulatively impact on the protected structures or the cultural built heritage environment.

The visual impact that the proposed development is examined in the Landscape and Visual Chapter (Chapter 6).

Cultural Heritage

The only remaining architectural fragments associated with Frascati House are granite gate piers that once flanked the northern pedestrian entrance to the existing shopping centre along with a later plaque commemorating Lord Edward Fitzgerald. They comprise a decorated pillar of granite (approx. length 80cm x width 60cm x depth 60m) with a recessed panel and two decorated granite blocks (60 cm³) with a floral motif. These are being retained on site in a storage area for safe keeping during construction and will be reinstated at the plaza / landscaped area along the Frascati Road frontage for the rejuvenated centre in accordance with Condition No. 3 of the parent permission.

4.5.2 Operational Phase

It is not envisaged that the residential extension to the permitted redevelopment, as proposed, will adversely impact upon any archaeological features or structures of architectural or cultural heritage interest located in the environs of the site.

4.6 DO NOTHING IMPACT

In terms of archaeology and cultural heritage if the site redevelopment as permitted will be constructed as planned and no impacts will occur.

4.7 AVOIDANCE, REMEDIAL AND MITIGATION MEASURES

4.7.1 Construction Phase

No remedial or reductive measures are required during the construction phase of the proposed residential extension to the permitted development.

4.7.2 Operational Phase

No remedial or reductive measures are required during the construction phase of the proposed residential extension to the permitted development.

4.8 PREDICTED IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

4.8.1 Construction Phase

No predicted impacts on archaeology or cultural heritage are envisaged within the footprint of the proposed residential extension to the rejuvenated Frascati Centre.

4.8.2 Operational Phase

There is no likely or significant predicted impact during the operational phase of the project.

4.9 MONITORING

No Monitoring measures are required.

4.10 REINSTATEMENT

The decorative architectural fragments (granite gate pillars associated with Frascati House) and the Lord Edward Fitzgerald memorial are being stored on site in a storage compound for safe keeping during the current construction works. The items will be reinstated in a prominent location within the development, i.e. within the plaza / landscaped area along the Frascati Road frontage, as required under Condition 3 of the permitted development Reg. Ref.: D14A/0134. These works will be undertaken as part of the landscape proposals along the Frascati Road frontage as the final phase of development.

4.11 INTERACTIONS

No interactions with archaeology and cultural heritage were identified.

4.12 DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN COMPILING

There were no difficulties encountered.

4.13 REFERENCES

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Websites

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www.logainm.ie

www.maps.osi.ie

www.rpa.ie

APPENDIX 4.1 SUMMARY OF RELEVANT LEGISLATION

National Monuments Legislation

All archaeological sites have the full protection of the national monuments legislation (Principal Act 1930; Amendments 1954, 1987, 1994 and 2004). In the 1987 Amendment of Section 2 of the Principal Act (1930), the definition of a national monument is specified as:

any artificial or partly artificial building, structure or erection or group of such buildings, structures or erections:

- any artificial cave, stone or natural product, whether forming part of the ground, that has been artificially carved, sculptured or worked upon or which (where it does not form part of the place where it is) appears to have been purposely put or arranged in position, any, or any part of any, prehistoric or ancient (i.) tomb, grave or burial deposit, or (ii.) ritual, industrial or habitation site, and
- any place comprising the remains or traces of any such building, structure or erection, any cave, stone or natural product or any such tomb, grave, burial deposit or ritual, industrial or habitation site...

Under Section 14 of the Principal Act (1930):

It shall be unlawful...

to demolish or remove wholly or in part or to disfigure, deface, alter, or in any manner injure or interfere with any such national monument without or otherwise than in accordance with the consent hereinafter mentioned (a licence issued by the Office of Public Works National Monuments Branch),

or

to excavate, dig, plough or otherwise disturb the ground within, around, or in the proximity to any such national monument without or otherwise than in accordance...

Under Amendment to Section 23 of the Principal Act (1930), a person who finds an archaeological object shall, within four days after the finding, make a report of it to a member of the Garda Síochána or the Director of the National Museum.

The latter is of relevance to any finds made during a watching brief. In the 1994 Amendment of Section 12 of the Principal Act (1930), all the sites and 'places' recorded by the Sites and Monuments Record of the Office of Public Works are provided with a new status in law. This new status provides a level of protection to the listed sites that is equivalent to that accorded to 'registered' sites [Section 8(1), National Monuments Amendment Act 1954] as follows:

- The Commissioners shall establish and maintain a record of monuments and places where they believe there are monuments and the record shall be comprised of a list of monuments and such places and a map or maps showing each monument and such place in respect of each county in the State.
- The Commissioners shall cause to be exhibited in a prescribed manner in each county the list and map or maps of the county drawn up and publish in a prescribed manner information about when and where the lists and maps may be consulted.

In addition, when the owner or occupier (not being the Commissioners) of a monument or place which has been recorded, or any person proposes to carry out, or to cause or permit the carrying out of, any work at or in relation to such monument or place, he shall give notice in writing of his proposal to carry out the work to the Commissioners and shall not, except in the case of urgent necessity and with the consent of the Commissioners, commence the work for a period of two months after having given the notice.

The National Monuments Amendment Act 2004

The National Monuments Amendment Act enacted in 2004 provides clarification in relation to the division of responsibilities between the Minister of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Finance and Arts, Sports and Tourism together with the Commissioners of Public Works. The Minister of Environment, Heritage and Local Government will issue directions relating to archaeological works and will be advised by the National Monuments Section and the National Museum of Ireland.

The Act gives discretion to the Minister of Environment, Heritage and Local Government to grant consent or issue directions in relation to road developments (Section 49 and 51) approved by An Bord Pleanála and/or in relation to the discovery of National Monuments

14A. (1) The consent of the Minister under section 14 of this Act and any further consent or licence under any other provision of the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2004 shall not be required where the works involved are connected with an approved road development.

(2) Any works of an archaeological nature that are carried out in respect of an approved road development shall be carried out in accordance with the directions of the Minister, which directions shall be issued following consultation by the minister with the Director of the National Museum of Ireland.

Subsection 14A (4) Where a national monument has been discovered to which subsection (3) of this section relates, then the road authority carrying out the road development shall report the discovery to the Minister subject to subsection (7) of this section, and pending any directions by the minister under paragraph (d) of this subsection, no works which would interfere with the monument shall be carried out, except works urgently required to secure its preservation carried out in accordance with such measures as may be specified by the Minister.

The Minister will consult with the Director of the National Museum of Ireland for a period not longer than 14 days before issuing further directions in relation to the national monument.

The Minister will not be restricted to archaeological considerations alone, but will also consider the wider public interest.

Planning and Development Act, 2000

Structures of architectural, cultural, scientific, historical or archaeological interest can also be protected under the Planning and Development Act, 2000.

This act provides for the inclusion of protected structures into the planning authorities' development plans and sets out statutory regulations regarding works affecting such structures. Under the new legislation, no distinction is made between buildings formerly classified under development plans as List 1 and List 2. Such buildings are now all regarded as 'protected structures'.

The act defines a 'protected structure' as follows:

(a) a structure, or
(b) a specified part of a structure,
which is included in a record of protected structures, and, where that record so indicates, includes any specified feature which is within the attendant grounds of the structure and which would not otherwise be included in this definition.

'Protection', in relation to a structure or part of a structure, includes conservation, preservation, and improvement compatible with maintaining the character and interest of the structure or part;

Part IV of the act deals with architectural heritage, and Section 57 deals specifically with works affecting the character of protected structures or proposed protected structures.

...the carrying out of works to a protected structure, or a proposed protected structure, shall be exempted development only if those works would not materially affect the character of—

- (a) the structure, or
- (b) any element of the structure which contributes to its special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest.

Section 58, subsection 4 states that:

Any person who, without lawful authority, causes damage to a protected structure or a proposed protected structure shall be guilty of an offence.

APPENDIX 4.2: GLOSSARY OF IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Significance Criteria (NRA Guidelines 2006)

The significance criteria can be used to evaluate the significance of an archaeological site, monument or complex. It should not, however, be regarded as definitive, rather it is an indicator which contributes to a wider judgment based on the individual circumstances of a feature. Different monument types lend themselves more easily to assessment and it should be borne in mind that this can create a bias in the record, for example an upstanding stone monument such as a fortified house is easier to examine with a view to significance than a degraded enclosure site.

Significance Criteria

Criteria	Explanation
Existing Status	The level of protection associated with a monument or complex is an important consideration.
Condition /Preservation	The survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is an important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features. Well-preserved sites should be highlighted, this assessment can only be based on a field inspection.
Documentation /Historical Significance	The significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigations or contemporary documentation supported by written evidence or historic maps. Sites with a definite historical association or an example of a notable event or person should be highlighted.
Group Value	The value of a single monument may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments or with monuments from different periods indicating an extended time presence in any specific area. In some cases it may be preferable to protect the complete group, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within that group.
Rarity	The rarity of some monument types can be a central factor affecting response strategies for development, whatever the condition of the individual feature. It is important to recognise sites that have a limited distribution.
Visibility in the landscape	Monuments that are highly visible in the landscape have a heightened physical presence. The inter-visibility between monuments may also be explored in this category.
Fragility/ Vulnerability	It is important to assess the level of threat to archaeological monuments from erosion, natural degradation, agricultural activity, land clearance, neglect, careless treatment or development. The nature of the archaeological evidence cannot always be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons to justify the significance of the feature. This category relates to the probability of monuments producing material of archaeological significance as a result of future investigative work.
Amenity Value	Regard should be taken of the existing and potential amenity value of a monument.

Determining Significance of Architectural Heritage Assets

The significance of perceived impact on structures and sites of architectural merit is determined by a combination of the architectural heritage importance of the structure and the degree of impact. In each case the structure is given a rating as to its importance and, if higher than "Record only", the nature of its special interest is given. The rating definitions are in accordance with those given by the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH):

International: Structures or sites of sufficient architectural heritage importance to be considered in an international context. Examples include St Fin Barre's Cathedral, Cork. These are exceptional structures that can be compared to and contrasted with the finest architectural heritage in other countries.

National: Structures or sites that make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage of Ireland. These are structures and sites that are considered to be of great architectural heritage significance in an Irish context. Examples include Ardnacrusha Power Station, Co. Clare; the Ford Factory, Cork; Carroll's Factory, Dundalk; Lismore Castle, Co. Waterford; Sligo Courthouse, Sligo; and Emo Court, Co. Laois.

Regional: Structures or sites that make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage within their region or area. They also stand in comparison with similar structures or sites in other regions or areas within Ireland. Examples would include many Georgian terraces; Nenagh Courthouse, Co. Tipperary; or the Bailey Lighthouse, Howth. Increasingly, structures that need to be protected include structures or sites that make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage within their own locality. Examples of these would include modest terraces and timber shop fronts.

Local: These are structures or sites of some vintage that make a contribution to the architectural heritage but may not merit being placed in the RPS separately. Such structures may have lost much of their original fabric.

Record only: These are structures or sites that are not deemed to have sufficient presence or inherent architectural or other importance at the time of recording to warrant a higher rating. It is acknowledged, however, that they might be considered further at a future time.

Where the rating is deemed to be higher than "Record only" the category of special interest is noted. It should be noted that the term "special architectural interest" applies only in the context of this assessment of architectural heritage and does not imply that those buildings and other structures that are not considered to be of special architectural interest are in any way inferior or are of lower value.

The special interest is based on the categories set down in the Planning and Development Act, 2000. While that Act gives no criteria for assigning a special interest to a structure, the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) offers guidelines to its field-workers. This offers guidance by example rather than by definition, and is the system adopted for the present assessment. There are eight categories set down in the Act, viz. archaeological, architectural, historical, technical, cultural, scientific, social and artistic, and the NIAH guidance for each is as follows:

Archaeological

It is to be noted that the NIAH is biased towards post-1700 structures. Structures that have archaeological features may be recorded, providing the archaeological features are incorporated within post-1700 elements. Industrial fabric is considered to have technical significance and should only be attributed archaeological significance if the structure has pre-1700 features.

Architectural

A structure may be considered of special architectural interest under the following criteria: -

- An aspiration of aesthetic appeal to its design.
- Good quality or well executed architectural design
- The work of a known and distinguished architect, engineer, designer, craftsman
- Modest or vernacular structures may be considered to be of architectural interest, as they are part of the history of the built heritage of Ireland.
- Well-designed decorative features, externally and/or internally.

Historical

A structure may be considered of special historical interest under the following criteria:

- A significant historical event associated with the structure
- An association with a significant historical figure
- Has a known interesting and/or unusual change of use, e.g. a former workhouse now in use as a hotel
- A memorial to a historical event.

Technical

A structure may be considered of special technical interest under the following criteria:

- Incorporates building materials of particular interest, i.e. the materials or the technology used for construction
- Incorporates innovative engineering design, e.g. bridges, canals or mill weirs
- A structure which has an architectural interest may also merit a technical interest due to the structural techniques used in its construction, e.g. a curvilinear glasshouse, early use of concrete, cast-iron prefabrication.
- Mechanical fixtures relating to a structure may be considered of technical significance.

Cultural

A structure may be considered of special cultural interest where there is an association with a known fictitious character or event, e.g., Sandycove Martello Tower which featured in Ulysses.

Scientific

A structure may be considered of special scientific interest where it is considered to be an extraordinary or pioneering scientific or technical achievement in the Irish context, e.g., Mizen Head Bridge, Birr Telescope.

Social

A structure may be considered of special social interest under the following criteria:

- A focal point of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment to a group of people, e.g. a place of worship, a meeting point, assembly rooms.
- Developed or constructed by a community or organisation, e.g. the construction of the railways or the building of a church through the patronage of the local community
- Illustrates a particular lifestyle, philosophy, or social condition of the past, e.g. the hierarchical accommodation in a country house, philanthropic housing, vernacular structures.

Artistic

A structure may be considered of special artistic interest under the following criteria:

- Work of a skilled craftsman or artist, e.g. plasterwork, wrought-iron work, carved elements or details, stained glass, stations of the cross.
- Well-designed mass-produced structures or elements may also be considered of artistic interest.
- In the evaluation of the special interest of a structure it is possible for the structure to have a special interest under more than one of the above categories.

Assessment of Material Assets, as Defined by the EPA (2002)

Context Describe the location and extent of the asset. Does it extend beyond the site boundary?

Character Describe the nature and use of the asset. It is exploited, used or accessible? Is it renewable or non-renewable and if so over what period?

Significance Describe the significance of the asset. Is the material asset unique, scarce or common in the region? Is its use controlled by known plans, priorities or policies? What trends are evident or may reasonably be inferred?

Sensitivity Describe the changes in the existing environment which could limit the access to, or the use of, the material asset.

Glossary of Impacts as Defined by the EPA (2002) and the NRA Guidelines 2006

Impacts are generally categorised as either being a direct impact, an indirect impact or as having no predicted impact. A glossary of impacts as defined by the EPA are as follows: -

A **direct impact** occurs when a cultural heritage asset is located within the proposed development area and entails the removal of part, or the entire asset.

Indirect impacts may be caused due to the close proximity of a development to a cultural heritage asset. Mitigation strategies and knowledge of detail design can often ameliorate any adverse indirect impact.

Indirect impacts may include severance of linked features, degradation of setting and amenity or provide a visual intrusion.

No predicted impact occurs when the proposed development does not adversely or positively affect a cultural heritage asset.

The impacts of the proposed development on the cultural heritage environment are first assessed in terms of their quality i.e. positive, negative, neutral (or direct and indirect):

Negative Impact A change that will detract from or permanently remove a cultural heritage asset from the landscape.

Neutral Impact A change that does not affect the cultural heritage asset.

Positive Impact A change that improves or enhances the setting of a cultural heritage asset.

Duration of Impacts:

Temporary Impact Impact lasting for one year or less.

Short-term Impacts Impact lasting one to seven years.

Medium-term Impact Impact lasting seven to fifteen years.

Long-term Impact Impact lasting fifteen to sixty years.

Permanent Impact Impact lasting over sixty years.

Types of Impacts:

Cumulative Impact The addition of many small impacts to create one larger, more significant, impact.

Do Nothing Impact The environment as it would be in the future should no development of any kind be carried out.

Indeterminable Impact When the full consequences of a change in the environment cannot be described.

Irreversible Impact When the character, distinctiveness, diversity or reproductive capacity of an environment is permanently lost.

Residual Impact The degree of environmental change that will occur after the proposed mitigation measures have taken effect.

'Worst case' Impact The impacts arising from a development in the case where mitigation measures substantially fail.

Magnitude of Impact

Extent – size, scale and spatial distributions of the effect

Duration – period of time over which the effect will occur

Frequency – how often the effect will occur

Context – how will the extent, duration and frequency contrast with the accepted baseline conditions.

Magnitude Criteria Table:

Magnitude of Impact	Criteria
Very High	Applies where mitigation would be unlikely to remove adverse effects. Reserved for adverse, negative effects only. These effects arise where a cultural heritage asset is completely and irreversibly destroyed by a proposed development.
High	An impact which, by its magnitude, duration or intensity alters an important aspect of the environment. An impact like this would be where part of a cultural heritage asset would be permanently impacted upon leading to a loss of character, integrity and data about the archaeological / cultural heritage feature/site.
Medium	A moderate direct impact arises where a change to the site is proposed which though noticeable is not such that the archaeological / cultural heritage integrity of the site is

Magnitude of Impact	Criteria
	compromised and which is reversible. This arises where an archaeological / cultural heritage feature can be incorporated into a modern-day development without damage and that all procedures used to facilitate this are reversible.
Low	An impact which causes changes in the character of the environment which are not significant or profound and do not directly impact or affect an archaeological / cultural heritage feature, site or monument.
Negligible	An impact capable of measurement but without noticeable consequences.
No change	No change to the asset or setting

Sensitivity Criteria

An evaluation of the sensitivity / value of sites and features is based on the extent to which assets contribute to the archaeological or built heritage character, though their individual or group qualities, either directly or potentially and guided by legislation, national policies, acknowledged standards, designations and criteria. The table below presents the scale of sensitivity / value together with criteria.

Sensitivity Criteria Table:

Sensitivity / Value	Criteria
Very High	Sites of international significance: World Heritage Sites National Monuments Protected Structures of international and national importance Designed landscapes and gardens of national importance Assets of acknowledged international importance or that can contribute significantly to international and national research objectives
High	RMP / SMR sites Designated assets that contribute to regional research objectives Protected Structures of regional importance Architectural Conservation Areas
Medium	Recently / newly identified archaeological sites (not yet included on the SMR / RMP; the importance of the resource has yet to be fully ascertained) Undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives NIAH Building Survey and Garden Survey Sites
Low	Undesignated Sites of local importance (e.g. townland / field boundaries) Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations Assets of limited value but with the potential to contribute to local research objectives (e.g. potential buried foundations associated with features / structures shown the 1 st edition OS six-inch mapping) Historic townscapes or built up areas of limited historic integrity in their building or their settings
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest. Buildings of no architectural or historic note
Unknown	The nature of the resource has yet to be fully ascertained, e.g. sites or areas of specific archaeological potential, greenfield areas or riverine / stream / coastal environs with inherent archaeological potential. Structures with potential historic significance (possibly hidden or inaccessible).

Criteria for Assessment of Impact Significance

Using both the sensitivity of the heritage asset and the magnitude of impact, the impact significance is established (see table below).

Impact Significance Matrix

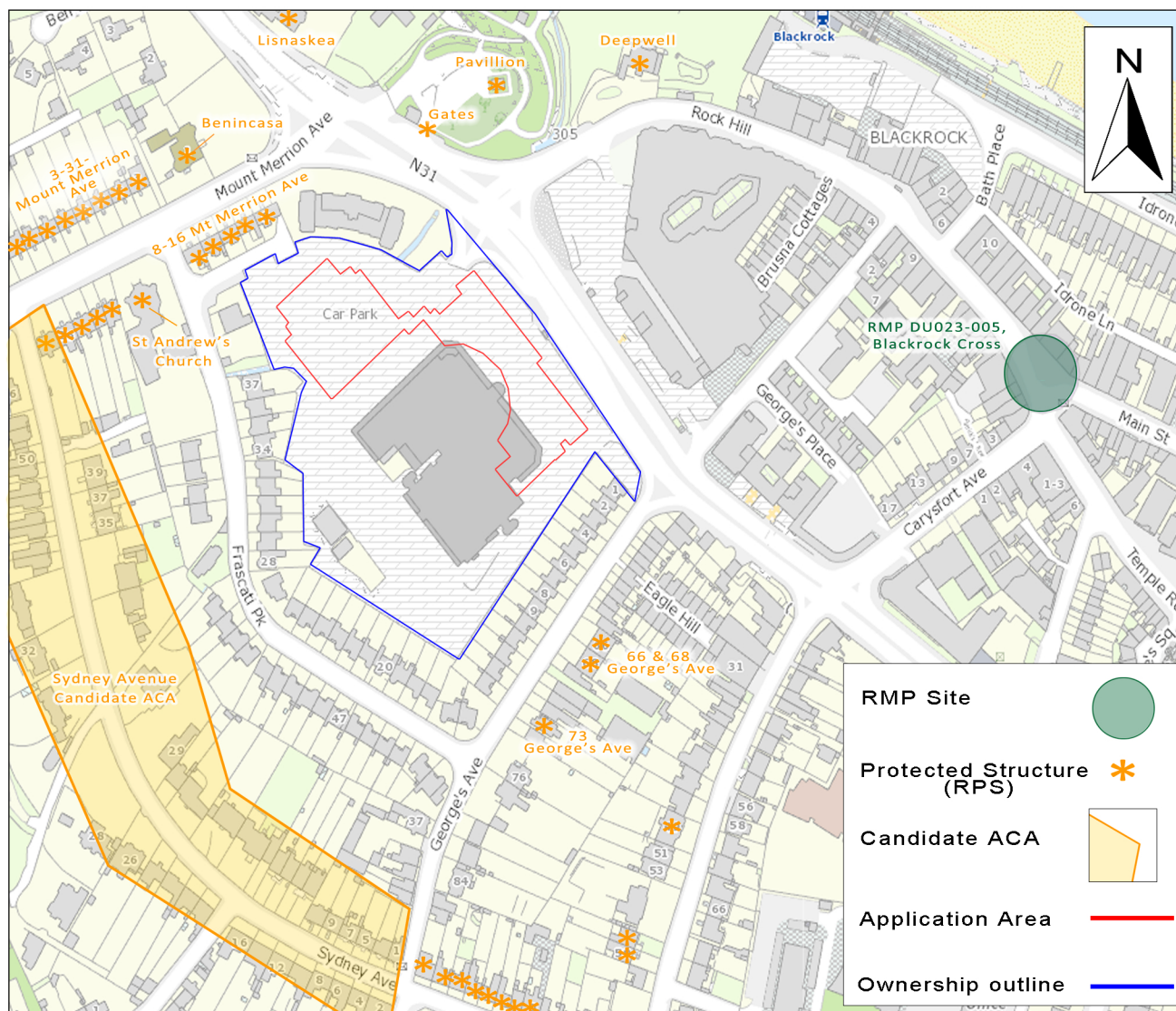
Impact Significance					
Magnitude Impact (+/-)	Sensitivity/ Value of Cultural Heritage asset				
	Very Low	Low	Medium	High	Very High
Very Low	Imperceptible	Imperceptible	Slight	Slight	Slight
Low	Imperceptible	Slight	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Medium	Slight	Moderate	Moderate	Significant	Significant
High	Slight	Moderate	Significant	Significant	Profound
Very High	Slight	Moderate	Significant	Profound	Profound



Frescati House, c. 1880-1900, by Robert French
The Lawrence Photograph Collection
(National Library of Ireland)



DU023-005, Blackrock Cross



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ARCHAEOLOGY & CULTURAL HERITAGE

Title: Site location - RMP Sites, Protected Structures and cACA
Project: Proposed Residential Development at Frascati Shopping Centre,
Figure: 4.1

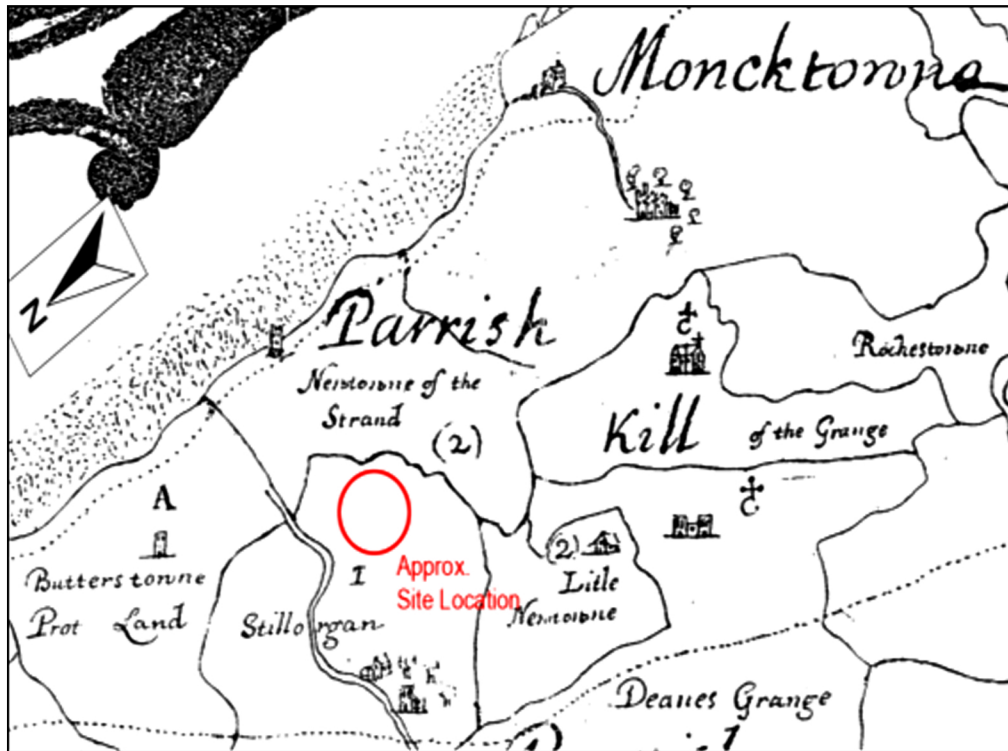


Fig. 4.2 Down Survey Map, 1656



Fig. 4.3 Rocque, 1760

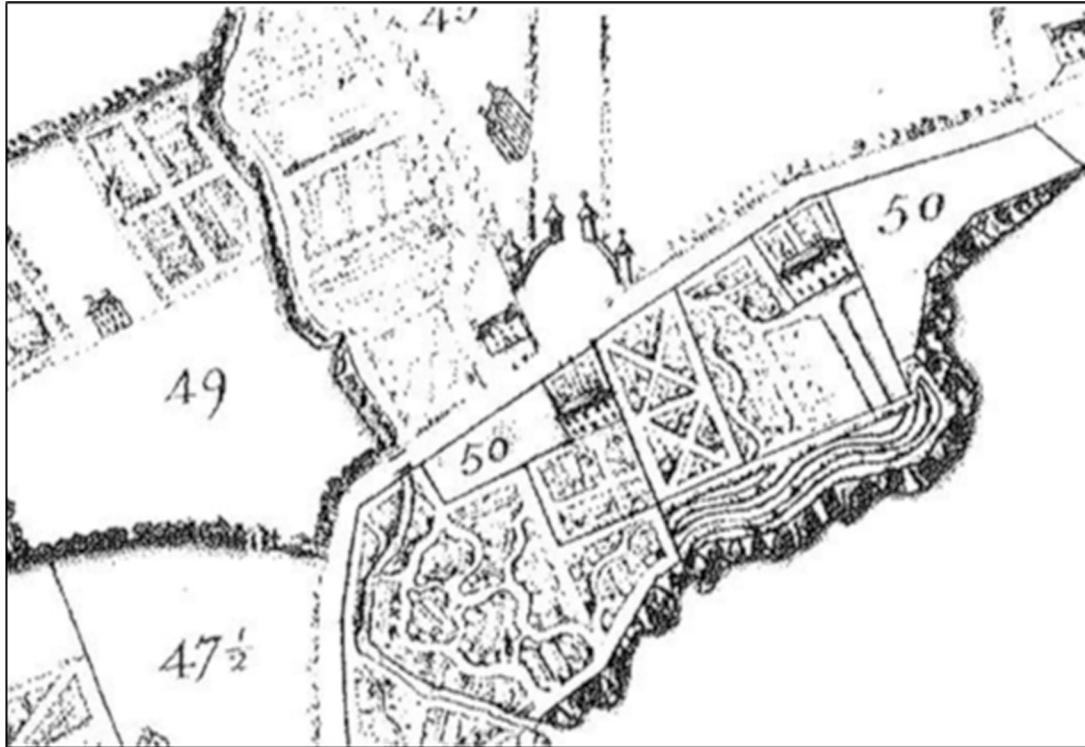


Fig. 4.4 J. Barker's Map of the Fitzwilliam Estate, 1762 (Frascati is plot number 49)



Fig. 4.5 First Edition 6-inch OS Map, published 1843



Fig. 4.6 Revised 25-Inch OS Map, 1906

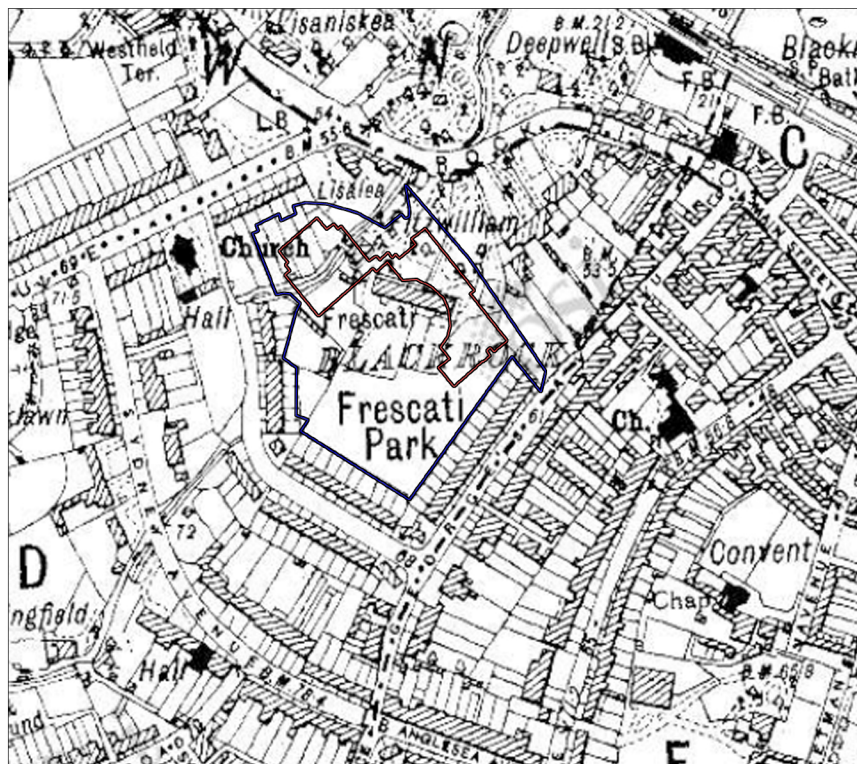


Fig. 4.7 Revised 6- inch OS Map, 1940's

CHAPTER 4 PLATES



Plate 4.1 The Benincasa Dominican Sisters School, 1 Mount Merrion Avenue



Plate 4.2 3-31 Mount Merrion Avenue (odd no's)



Plate 4.3 8-16 Mt Merrion Avenue (even no's)



Plate 4.4 View of the rear of 8-16 Mt Merrion Avenue (even no's)



Plate 4.5 Entrance to Lisalea to the rear of 8-16 Mt Merrion Avenue (even no's)



Plate 4.6 Panoramic view from the current car park at Frascati SC towards the east showing Saint Andrew's Church, the rear of 8-16 Mt Merrion Avenue and the Lisalea Apartments.



Plate 4.7 Saint Andrew's Presbyterian Church Mount Merrion Avenue



Plate 4.8 'Altona' 66 George's Avenue and 'Willonga' 68 George's Avenue



Plate 4.9 Christian Fellowship Church (The Meeting Hall)', 73 George's Ave.



Plate 4.10 Deepwell, Rock Hill



Plate 4.11 Pavilion



Plate 4.12 Entrance Gates



Plate 4.13 Lios an Uisce, Rock Road



Plate 4.14 View south along Frascati Road



Plate 4.15 View of the terrace houses along George's Avenue



Plate 4.16 View looking south at the junction of Georges Avenue and Frascati Road