

11.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL, ARCHITECTURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

11.1 INTRODUCTION

The following chapter assesses the predicted impacts of the proposed development on archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage. The development is located in the townlands of Clonshagh (modern placename Clonshaugh) and Belcamp, Dublin 17 (ITM 718388, 741513).

11.2 METHODOLOGY

The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), comprising the results of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland, is a statutory list of all recorded archaeological monuments known to the National Monuments Service. The relevant files for these sites contain details of documentary sources and aerial photographs, early maps, OS memoirs, the field notes of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland and other relevant publications. Sites recorded on the Record of Monuments and Places all receive statutory protection under the National Monuments Act 1994. The information contained within the RMP is derived from the earlier non-statutory Sites and Monuments Record (SMR); some entries, however, were not transferred to the statutory record as they refer to features that on inspection by the Archaeological Survey were found not to merit inclusion in that record or could not be located with sufficient accuracy to be included. Such sites however remain part of the SMR. The record is a dynamic one and is updated so as to take account of on-going research. The Record of Monuments and Places was consulted in the Archives of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (see Appendix 11.1). There are no recorded archaeological monuments located on the proposed route. There are two recorded archaeological monuments within the study area which comprises a distance of c. 500m from the proposed development (see Figure 11.1 included at the end of the chapter and Appendix 11.1).

The National Museum of Ireland's topographical files are a national archive of all known archaeological finds from Ireland. They relate primarily to artefacts but also include references to monuments and contain a unique archive of records of previous excavations. The topographical files were consulted to determine if any archaeological artefacts had been recorded from the area. Other published catalogues of prehistoric material were also studied: Raftery (1983 - Iron Age antiquities), Eogan (1965; 1993; 1994 - bronze swords, Bronze Age hoards and goldwork), Harbison (1968; 1969a; 1969b - bronze axes, halberds and daggers). The townlands within the study area were assessed.

Cartographic sources were used to identify additional potential archaeological and cultural heritage constraints. Primary cartographic sources consulted consisted of the Down Survey 'Barony Map of Coolock in the County of Dublin' 1655, Rocque's Map of the County of Dublin, 1760, and the Ordnance Survey 6" and 25" maps, first and subsequent editions (T.C.D. Map Library, www.osi.ie). Modern Ordnance Survey aerial photographic coverage dating from 1999, 2000 and 2005 available on the Ordnance Survey of Ireland (www.osi.ie) were assessed.

The excavation bulletin website (www.excavations.ie) was consulted to identify previous excavations that have been carried out within the study area. This database contains summary accounts of excavations carried out in Ireland from 1970 to 2017. The townlands within the study area were assessed (see Appendix 11.2).

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) is a systematic programme of identification, classification and evaluation of the architectural heritage of the

State. The Minister for Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht is currently using the Inventory as the basis for making recommendations for the NIAH. There are two structures included in the NIAH within the study area namely 'Belcamp House' (NIAH reg. ref. 11349005) and its outbuildings (NIAH reg. ref. 11349005), though both have been demolished in the recent past.

The Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 and Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023 were also consulted. The plans include policy objectives for the protection of the County's archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage. The Record of Protected Structures (RPS) contained within the plans includes every structure which is of special architectural, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest within the county boundaries. There are two structures included in the RPS within c. 500m of the proposed development (see Table 11.1). Woodlands House (DCC RPS ref. no. 1907) and its associated glasshouse (DCC RPS ref. no. 1908) are located c. 75m south of the proposed route. The house and associated grounds are also designated as a Conservation Area in the Dublin City Development Plan.

DCC RPS ref. no.	Name	Address
1907	Woodlands House	Clonshaugh, Dublin 17
1908	Glasshouse at Woodlands House	Clonshaugh, Dublin 17

Table 11.1 Features of architectural heritage interest

The baseline historical research utilised sources including Lewis' Topographical Dictionary of Ireland (Lewis 1837), the Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy and the Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries. See Bibliography for full list of references used.

11.3 RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

11.3.1 Archaeological, Architectural and Cultural Background

There are no upstanding prehistoric monuments within the study area which comprises a distance of c. 500m from the proposed development. However, the recovery of stray archaeological finds indicates that prehistoric people may have occupied or moved through the landscape during this period. A flint blade (NMI 1969:58), flint scraper (NMI 1969:59) and flake flint fragments (NMI 1969:60) were recovered from the townland of Santry in the 1960s.

The modern area of Fingal in north Co. Dublin derives its name from the term Fine Gall meaning 'the territory of the foreigners'. The 'foreigners' in this case refers to the Vikings who had arrived in Dublin in the late 10th century. Fine Gall was the agricultural hinterland of Dublin and seems by the 11th century to have referred to an area stretching from Dublin north to Skerries and west to Leixlip. It was from this region that Viking Dublin acquired some of the raw material for manufacturing, goods for international trade, and agricultural produce both for their own consumption and for sale abroad. While Viking settlement did spread out from the Liffey basin in the course of the 11th and 12th centuries, there is no evidence that there was a total displacement of the Irish. Rather, it has been argued that the area called the land of the foreigners was under the immediate control of Dublin, 'where the Irish population had by and large stayed behind and now paid tribute to the Vikings' (Simms & Fagan 1992, 89).

The arrival of the Anglo-Normans in Dublin in c. 1170AD substantially changed the social and political structures of this area. Lying between the de Lacy Lordship of Meath to the north, and the City of Dublin to the southeast, this was an intensely

settled area which was to remain tied to the English administration, both politically and economically throughout the remainder of the medieval period and into the early modern period. Large areas of the Dublin hinterland were retained by the crown, but one half of the land in the medieval county of Dublin was granted to archbishops and monasteries and the remainder of the county let to minor lay lords (Simms & Fagan 1992, 91).

The proposed route runs to the northeast of the medieval manor at Santry (DU014-030----). The manor at Santry was originally granted by Hugh de Lacy to Adam de Feypo. De Feypo erected a stone church (DU014-057001-) in the later twelfth century and granted it to St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin (Adams 1881, 484). This church may have been built on the site of an early medieval church also dedicated to St. Pappan. The 25" Ordnance Survey indicates that the church was enclosed within an oval enclosure (DU014-057005-) measuring 55m east-west and 46m north-south. The Regal Visitation of 1615 mentions that the church was ruinous and a hexagonal stone font (DU014-057003-) on an octagonal plinth located in the corner of the chancel is all that remains of the foundation. In the early eighteenth century, it was replaced by St. Pappan's Church of Ireland and its graveyard boundary wall respects the line of the early medieval ecclesiastical enclosure.

The Civil Survey 1654-56 indicates that the manor of Santry was in the hands of Sir James Barry and consisted of 'a dwelling house of stone with a barn and an old thatched stable, the walls of a house, a garden and two orchards. There was also a small slated house with six thatched cabins and the parish church of Santry' (Simington 1945, 196).

In the early eighteenth century, the third Lord Barry family constructed Santry Court immediately to the northwest of the village on the site of an older house. The house is described a stately mansion of brick, containing many spacious apartments surrounded by extensive demesne lands and pleasure grounds. The house was subject to extensive redevelopment in the mid-eighteenth century when the manor passed into the hands of Compton Domville family. The house was destroyed by fire in 1941 and subsequently demolished.

Woodlands (DU014-056---- / DCC RPS ref. no. 1907), located c. 75m to the south of the proposed route, and is accredited to the architect Sir Edward Lovett Pearse. It was built for the Rev. John Jackson, Vicar of Santry and Coolock, in the early 18th century (Bence-Jones 1988, 286; Coyle 2010, 61). It is described as 'the most interesting small house of early eighteenth century in the whole of Ireland' by Maurice Craig (Craig 2006, 92). It is possible that the house was built on the site of an earlier house and may incorporate elements of that structure. The Hearth Money Rolls for County Dublin, 1664 record a significant dwelling with seven hearths at Great Glanshagh (Clonshaugh), held by Richard Foster, which may correspond with the site (Cary 1930-33, 396).

Belcamp Park (RMP no. DU015-061----) is located c. 200m to the south of the proposed route. The house was built for Sir Humphrey Jervis in 1681. Jervis was an entrepreneur and businessman who acted as Lord Mayor of Dublin (Coyle 2010, 57). It had historical connections with Jonathan Swift, who spent time there and the Countess Constance Markievicz, who leased the house for Fianna Eireann in 1909 (Appleyard 1995, 175-6). Historic photographs of the house indicate it was three-bay wide and two-storey's high with a hipped roof and heavy doorcase. It was destroyed by fire in 1977 and subsequently demolished. The site of another house and its outbuildings (NIAH reg. ref. 11349005) titled 'Belcamp' on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey is located c. 100m to the north of the proposed route but has been demolished in recent years.

Archaeological monitoring of topsoil stripping previously undertaken at the west end of the proposed route revealed archaeological deposits of 17th century date and the heavily impacted remains of the former Willsborough House (Licence no. 16E0062, see Appendix 11.2). Early nineteenth century cartographic sources including Taylors map of 1816 and Duncan's map of 1821 indicate the site of Willsborough House. The first edition Ordnance Survey map shows the layout of the house and grounds in more detail, which are approached by a formal driveway leading from the west, its entrance marked by a gate lodge. The uncovered remains comprised red brick wall footings and garden landscaping associated with the house. Archaeological finds retrieved during the investigations dated predominantly to the 19th century.

11.3.2 Site Assessment

A site assessment was undertaken on the 10th April and on the 26th October 2018. The site assessment involved the examination of archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage constraints identified during the desktop assessment and identification of any previously unrecorded features along the proposed route and its environs. The route is described from west to east.

The route exits the 110kV GIS Substation which is currently under construction. It runs north crossing the townland boundary between Willsborough and Clonshagh. The boundary comprises a wet ditch bounded by mature trees on both sides (see Plate 11.1). The route then traverses a field in rough pasture, which is covered in brambles and immature trees (see Plate 11.2). The route runs northeast along the base of the embankment of the M50 slip road. The route then runs in an easterly direction to the south of the embankment for the R139 road (see Plate 11.3).

The fields are part of the grounds of Woodlands House (DCC RPS ref. no. 1907 / RMP no. DU014-056----). Ordnance Survey aerial photographic coverage (1995 and 2000) indicate these fields were heavily impacted by works associated with the construction of the M50 and associated link roads. The route traverses a laneway marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (see Figure 11.2). The laneway formerly gave access to the farm complex associated with Woodville House. It now comprises a deep wet ditch with mature trees to either side (see Plate 11.4). A number of modern field drains were noted in the north and south faces of the ditch (see Plate 11.5). A granite gate post and cast-iron field gate were noted at the east end of the laneway (see Plate 11.6). The proposed route exits the grounds of Woodlands House immediately to the west of the roundabout on the R139 and runs along the southern carriageway of the R139 as far as Cara Park. Woodlands House (DCC RPS ref. no. 1907 / RMP no. DU014-056----) is located c. 75m to the south of the route.

To the east of the junction with the Clonshagh Road the proposed route runs to the north of Belcamp Park. The public park is laid out on the grounds of 'Belcamp Park' (RMP no. DU015-061----), an estate house which formerly stood at the east end of the park, c. 200m south of the proposed route. The park is bounded to the north by an area of undulating ground covered in mature trees (see Plate 11.7). While Belcamp Park itself and its walled garden have been demolished, the remains of an ice house and part of a complex of farm outbuildings, shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map are still standing. The ice house is located c. 90m to the south of the proposed route (see Plate 11.8) and the farm outbuildings are located c. 120m to the south of the proposed route (see Plate 11.9). Neither will be impacted by the proposed development.

The route traverses the carriageway of the R139 from south to north. It enters the grounds of 'Belcamp' (NIAH reg. ref. 11349005, now partially demolished) to the east of a modern access road which gives access to the existing Belcamp 220kV & 110 kV substation. This entrance is a modern one and the house was originally accessed further to the east. The modern access road crosses the line of the River Mayne on a modern concrete bridge (see Plate 11.10). The site of the house 'Belcamp', its walled garden and outbuildings are located c. 100m to the north of the proposed development. Only the partial remains, comprising a number of exterior walls of red brick and granite now survive (see Plate 11.11 and 11.12). The route runs through rough ground along the south side of the River Mayne (see Plate 11.13). The river is colonised by mature trees. The proposed route turns north opposite Cara Park. It will cross the line of the River Mayne before terminating in the existing Belcamp 220kV & 110 kV substation.

11.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The proposed development comprises the provision of a double circuit 110kV underground transmission line between the existing Belcamp 220kV Substation (ABP Ref.: VA0014), to the permitted Darndale 110kV Substation (permitted under DCC Reg. Ref.: 3288/16 & Reg. Ref.: 3874/15) located at the former Diamond Innovations Site, Clonshaugh Business and Technology Park, Dublin 17 (see Chapter 2 for further details).

11.5 POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

11.5.1 Construction Phase

Potential impacts on archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage associated with the proposed development involve the excavation of the proposed trench to house the underground transmission line.

11.5.2 Operational Phase

There are no potential impacts on archaeological and cultural heritage expected as a result of the operational phase of the proposed development.

There will be no direct or indirect (visual) impacts on architectural heritage expected as a result of the operational phase of the proposed development as the proposed transmission line will be laid underground.

11.5.3 Do-nothing Scenario

There are no potential impacts on archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage expected in the case of a Do-nothing Scenario.

11.6 PREDICTED IMPACT OF THE DEVELOPMENT

11.6.1 Construction Phase

The construction phase of the proposed development will not impact directly on any archaeological features included in the Record of Monuments and Places. However, it does impact on three features of archaeological heritage interest namely the townland boundary between Willsborough and Clonshaugh, a laneway which formerly gave access to the farm outbuildings of Woodlands House and the area bordering the south side of the River Mayne. However, the implementation of

mitigation measures detailed in Section 11.6.1, will ensure that the effect is **neutral** and **imperceptible**.

The construction phase of the proposed development will not impact directly on any architectural heritage features included in the Record of Protected Structures or the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, the effect of the proposed development is **neutral** and **imperceptible**.

11.6.2 Operational Phase

The operational phase of the proposed development is not predicted to have any impact on archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage.

11.7 REMEDIAL AND MITIGATION MEASURES

11.7.1 Construction Phase

While much of the site of the proposed route has been subject to impacts associated with the construction of the M50 and associated improvements to the R136 there is still the possibility of sub-surface archaeological features surviving along the proposed route.

The laneway which formerly provided access to the farm outbuildings of Woodlands and the ground to the south of the River Mayne will be subject to pre-development archaeological testing.

The townland boundary located at the southwest end of the proposed development will be subject to a topographic and photographic survey.

Should archaeological features or material be uncovered during archaeological testing or any phase of construction, ground works will cease immediately and the National Monuments Service of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht will be informed. Time must be allowed for a suitably qualified archaeologist to inspect and assess any material. If it is established that archaeologically significant material is present, the National Monuments Service may require that further archaeological mitigation be undertaken.

Please note that the recommendations given here are subject to the approval of the Dublin City Archaeologist and the National Monuments Service, Department of the Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.

11.7.2 Operational Phase

No mitigation measures are required for archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage during the operational phase of the proposed development.

11.8 RESIDUAL IMPACTS

Subject to the implementation of appropriate archaeological mitigation measures, as set out above, no residual impacts on archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage are predicted.

The cumulative impact assessment is addressed Chapter 15 of this EIA Report.

Interactions are addressed in Chapter 16 of this EIA Report.

11.9 REFERENCES

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FIGURES
PREPARED BY CRDS LTD.

APPENDIX 11.1
RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS
PREPARED BY CRDS LTD.

Recorded Archaeological Monuments located within c. 500m of the proposed development are listed below (source Record of Monuments and Places for Co. Dublin, www.archaeology.ie).

RMP No.	DU014-056----
Site Type	House - 16th/17th century
Townland	CLONSHAGH (Coolock By. , Coolock ED)
ITM	718545, 741436
Description	The present house known as 'Woodlands' was built by the vicar of Santry, the Rev. John Jackson, in the early 18th-century (Bence-Jones 1988, 286). Prior to 1837, its name was Clinshogh (Appleyard 1985, 69). The Hearth Money Roll for County Dublin 1664 mentions a dwelling with seven hearths held by Richard Foster, Great Clanshogh (Cary 1930-33, 396). It is possible that 'Woodlands' may have incorporated this earlier building. Today it is a square, brick, two-storey building with a high basement and a pyramidal roof, from the centre of which rises a gazebo. It has four chimney stacks and a five-bay entrance front. The interior is divided by a long-vaulted corridor-hall running from front to back. Craig considers it the most interesting early 18th-century house in Ireland (Bence-Jones 1988, 286).

RMP No.	DU015-061----
Site Type	House - 16th/17th century
Townland	BELCAMP
ITM	719243, 741111
Description	<p>Belcamp Park was built in 1681 for Sir Humphrey Jervis, the Lord Mayor of Dublin. It was leased by Countess Markievicz in 1909 for Fianna Eireann (Appleyard 1995, 175-176). Formerly a two storey, three bay house with central break front pedimented doorcase and massive store cornice (Bence-Jones 1988, 36). The house and grounds were taken over by Dublin Corporation in 1967. It was burned down in 1977. Not visible at ground level.</p> <p>Appleyard, D. S. 1985. Green fields gone forever, the story of the Coolock and Artane Area, p. 175-76. Bowen, B. 1963 South-East Fingal, DHR Vol 18:3, 72. Bence-Jones, M. 1988 A guide to Irish Country Houses. P36. Simington RC 1945 The Civil Survey AD 1654-56 Vol VII: County of Dublin, p. 201.</p>

APPENDIX 11.2
EXCAVATIONS
PREPARED BY CRDS LTD.

The excavation bulletin website (www.excavations.ie) was consulted to identify previous excavations that have been carried out within the study area. This database contains summary accounts of excavations carried out in Ireland from 1970 to 2017. The following townlands were assessed – Belcamp and Clonshagh.

Excavations.ie Ref No. : 1991:031

Site name: Clonshaugh, Dublin

Sites and Monuments Record No. : SMR 14:24

Licence number: —

Author: Valerie J. Keeley, 29/30 Duke St. , Athy, Co. Kildare.

Site type: Mound

ITM: E 718525m, N 741525m

The site was identified from the 1910 edition of the relevant O. S. map, where it was marked as a hachured area. Archaeological investigation to establish the potential of the site was conducted over a one-week period in April 1991. Prior to excavation the site appeared as a triangular-shaped grassy platform, bounded on three sides by roads and supporting a single large tree on its south side. Maximum height of the feature was 1.5m and maximum width 15m. Two main trenches were opened to obtain a profile through the feature. A stone lined and lintelled culvert was uncovered at the site. Further investigation yielded a ceramic pipe which ran through the feature and could be observed as a slightly raised area on the road surface as it extended under the road and eventually ended in a stream. No features or material of archaeological significance were uncovered at the site.

Excavations.ie Ref No. : 2004:0487

Site name: CLONSHAUGH, Dublin

Sites and Monuments Record No. : SMR 14:56

Licence number: 04E0557

Author: Dominic Delany, Dominic Delany & Associates, Unit 3, Howley Court, Oranmore, Co. Galway.

Site type: No archaeological significance

ITM: E 718939m, N 741776m

Test excavation was carried out on a proposed development site at Clonshaugh, Co. Dublin, on 19 April 2004. The site is located north-west of 'Woodlands House', which is traditionally associated with Jonathan Swift but was in fact built for his friend Rev. Jack Jackson in 1734. An earlier property on the same site was listed in the Hearth Money Rolls in the mid-17th century. A small mound located in the south-east corner of the development site, and previously listed as a recorded monument, was excavated by Valerie Keeley in April 1991 (Excavations 1991, No. 31). No archaeological material was found and the site was subsequently delisted.

A large tracked excavator was retained to open six trenches (50-100m long) in the area to the west of the delisted monument. The stratigraphy was uniform across the tested area, with grey/brown clayey silt topsoil averaging 0.3m in thickness overlying light-yellow/brown and grey/brown clayey sand subsoil. No archaeological features, finds or deposits were discovered during testing.

Excavations.ie Ref No. : 2006:582

Site name: Testing Areas 1–3, Clonshaugh and Turnapin, Dublin

Sites and Monuments Record No. : - N/A

Licence number: 05E0045

Author: Stephen J. Linnane, Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd, Unit 21, Boyne Business Park, Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth.

Site type: No archaeological significance.

ITM: E 718021m, N 741360m

An assessment was carried out in advance of the planned M50 Upgrade. Testing Areas 1–3 were located in the townlands of Clonshaugh (1–2) and Turnapin (3). The testing methodology, where possible, generally consisted of mechanically excavating 2.3m wide

test-trenches along the centre of the Testing Area with offsets every 15m across the site. The combined area of test-trenches excavated in Testing Area 1 was 957m², in Testing Area 2 it was 1362.7m² and in Testing Area 3 203.4m².

No features of archaeological significance were identified and no finds were recovered. Natural subsoil was exposed in Testing Area 1, built-up rubble and other construction related material was identified in Testing Area 2 and redeposited natural material that contained inclusions of modern rubbish was identified in Testing Area 3.

Excavations.ie Ref No. : 2008:373

Site name: Belcamp, Springhill and Kinsaley, Dublin

Sites and Monuments Record No. : N/A

Licence number: 08E0529

Author: Melanie McQuade, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, 27 Merrion Square, Dublin 2.

Site type: Testing

ITM: E 720245m, N 741955m

Test excavations were undertaken at three locations along the proposed route of the Malahide distributor road. A series of 2m-wide trenches were excavated within each of the areas in order to test the results of a geophysical survey (08R0023).

At Belcamp trenches were excavated in a large tilled field where topsoil was an average of 0.35m deep. A trench measuring 80m and two offsets, 15m and 30m long respectively, were excavated across a series of linear ditches identified by the geophysical survey. Most of these were post-medieval land drains. They were orientated north-west/south-east and were an average of 0.8m wide. A pit (0.85m by 0.9m) filled with cockleshell was also uncovered. The geophysical survey had identified a potential prehistoric site 108m to the north-west. An 80m trench and a 20m offset were excavated here with additional areas opened in order to define the extent of archaeological features within the road-take. A large pit 2.5m by 2.05m and 0.3m deep, two smaller pits and a linear feature were uncovered within an area measuring 10m by 7m. All of these features were filled with charcoal-rich silty clay and burnt stones.

At Springhill trenches were excavated at the top of a hill and along its south-facing slope. Here a 140m-long trench and three offset trenches (10m and 20m long) were positioned at the location of significant geophysical responses. A furrow, a linear field drain of indeterminate date and an 18th/19th-century occupation deposit were uncovered beneath 0.35–0.5m of topsoil.

At Kinsaley a 90m-long trench and five offsets measuring 10–13m were excavated on the summit of a hill and on its north-facing slope. Topsoil was an average of 0.33m deep but was 0.90m deep down-slope. A shallow pit, 1.33m by 0.8m, with a charcoal-rich fill was uncovered at the top of the hill. Another similarly sized pit was uncovered 27m further south where three field drains, at least two of which were post-medieval in date, were also uncovered. An ex situ sherd of prehistoric pottery was recovered towards the base of the hill.

Excavations.ie Ref No. : 2013:285

Site name: Clonshagh, Dublin

Sites and Monuments Record No. : n/a

Licence number: 13E0355

Author: Fintan Walsh

Site type: No archaeology found

ITM: E 719426m, N 741950m

Testing was carried out at the site of a proposed waste water treatment works at Clonshagh, County Dublin during August and October of 2014 and February 2015. It followed on from geophysical survey of the site in 2013 and early 2014. Both programmes of investigation will form part of the Environmental Impact Statement for the Greater Dublin Drainage Scheme, which will be published in 2016.

Despite a proliferation of recorded archaeological sites surrounding the 23ha development area, testing failed to identify any features or deposits of archaeological potential. The only

area that was identified as possibly containing a site of archaeological significance was recorded in the 2013 geophysical survey. This possible enclosure was located to the immediate north of the land take required for the proposed development.
IAC Ltd, Unit G1, Network Enterprise Park, Kilcoole, Co. Wicklow



Plate 11.1: Townland boundary Willsborough and Clonshagh.



Plate 11.2: Field to base of M50 embankment.



Plate 11.3: Field to south of R136 embankment.



Plate 11.4: Ditch running along line of former access laneway to Woodlands House.

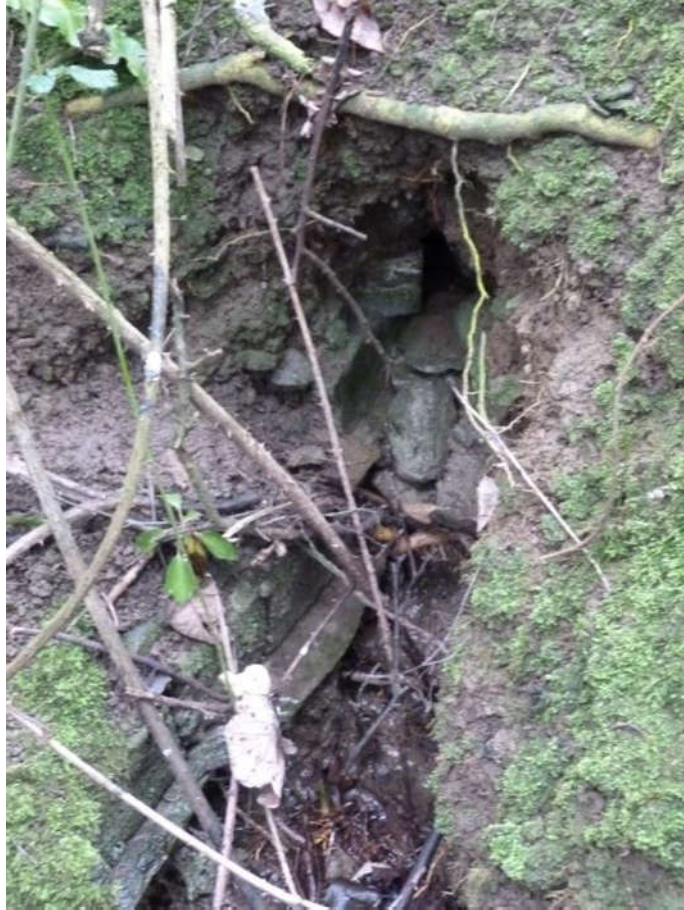


Plate 11.5: Field drain to access laneway.



Plate 11.6: Field gate with granite pillar to east end of access laneway.



Plate 11.7: Wooded area to north of Belcamp Park.



Plate 11.8: Icehouse, Belcamp Park.



Plate 11.9: Entrance to farm outbuildings, Belcamp Park.



Plate 11.10: Modern concrete bridge and access road over River Mayne.



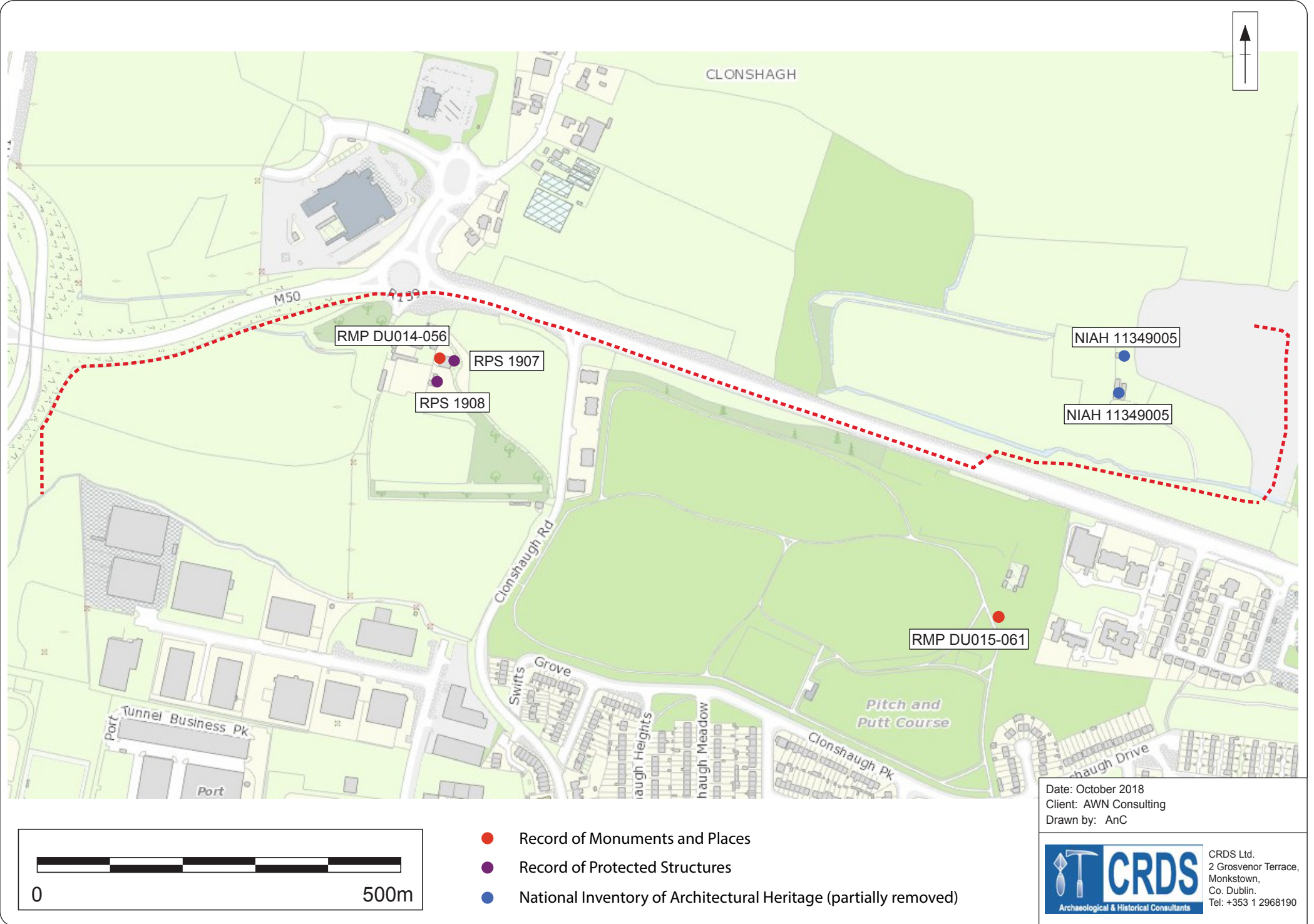
Plate 11.11: Remaining walls of house and outbuildings, 'Belcamp'.



Plate 11.12: Walled garden, 'Belcamp'.



Plate 11.13: Rough ground to south of River Mayne.



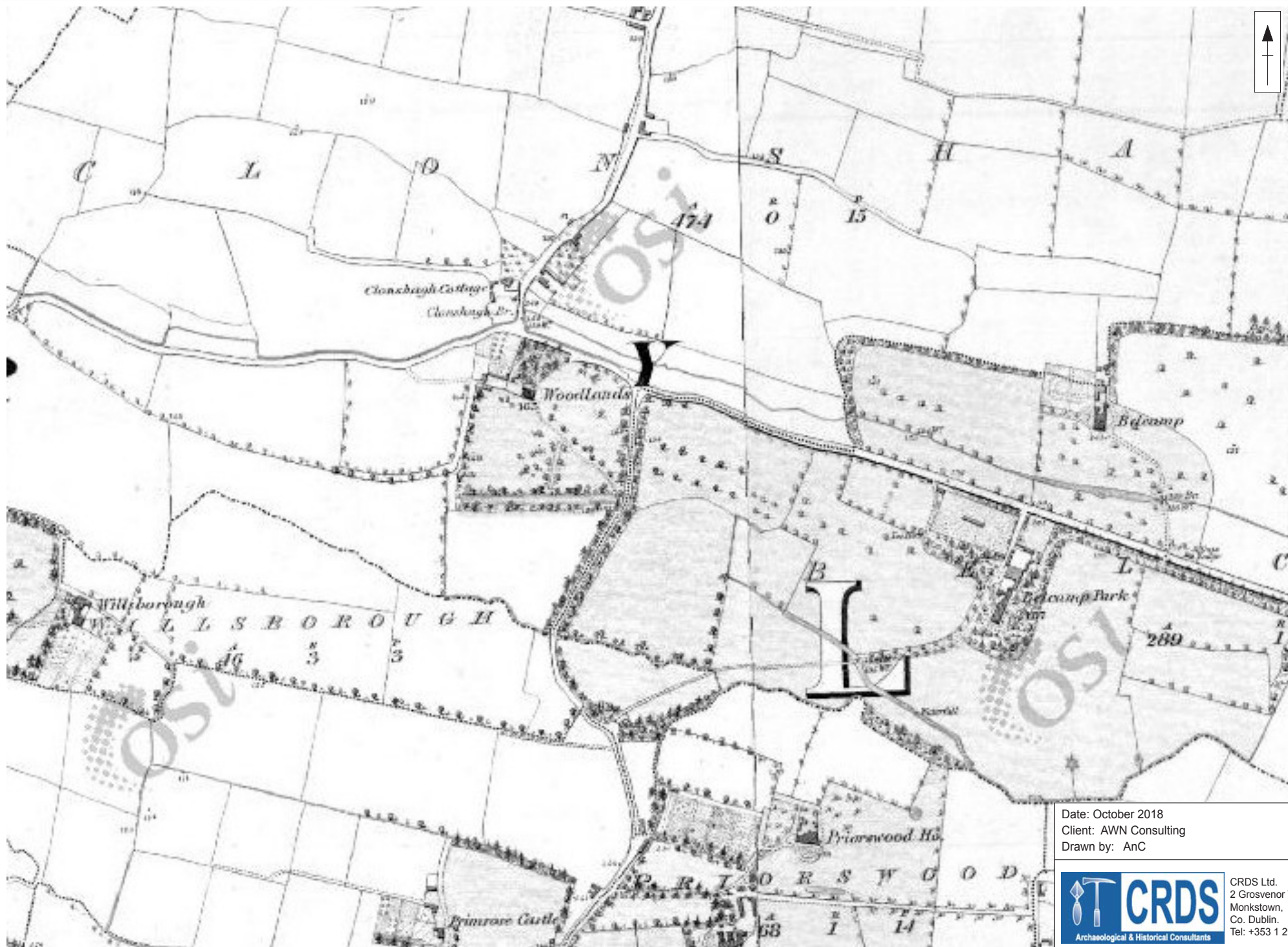
Date: October 2018
 Client: AWN Consulting
 Drawn by: AnC



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- Record of Monuments and Places
- Record of Protected Structures
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (partially removed)

Figure 11.1: RMP, RPS and NIAH sites within c. 500m of the proposed route (source www.archaeology.ie, Dublin City Development Plan, NIAH).



Date: October 2018
Client: AWN Consulting
Drawn by: ANC



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Figure 11.2: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map, Dublin Sheet 14 and 15 (source www.osi.ie).