

## 5.0 ARCHAEOLOGY, ARCHITECTURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd has prepared this report on behalf of Tom Phillips and Associates to assess the impact, if any, on the archaeological, architectural, and cultural heritage resource of a proposed redevelopment at lands known as “RB Central” at Rockbrook, Carmanhall Road, Sandyford Business District, Sandyford, Dublin 18. (ITM 719077, 726981), (Figure 5.1).



Figure 5.1-Indicative Site Location

This study determines, as far as reasonably possible from existing records, the nature of the cultural heritage resource within the area of proposed development using appropriate methods of study. Desk-based assessment is defined as a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets (CifA 2014). In order to compile a complete baseline, a site inspection is carried out to complement the results of the desk-based assessment. This leads to the following:

- Determining the presence of known archaeological heritage sites that may be affected by the proposed development;
- Assessment of the likelihood of finding previously unrecorded archaeological remains during the construction programme;
- Suggested mitigation measures based upon the results of the above research.

The study involved detailed interrogation of the archaeological, historical and architectural background of the development area. This included information from the Record of Monuments and Places of County Dublin, the County Development Plan, the topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland and cartographic and documentary records (Figure 5.2). Aerial photographs of the study area held by the Ordnance Survey of Ireland and Google Earth were also consulted. A field inspection was carried out on 25th of July 2018 in an attempt to identify any known cultural heritage sites and previously unrecorded features, structures and portable finds within the proposed development area.

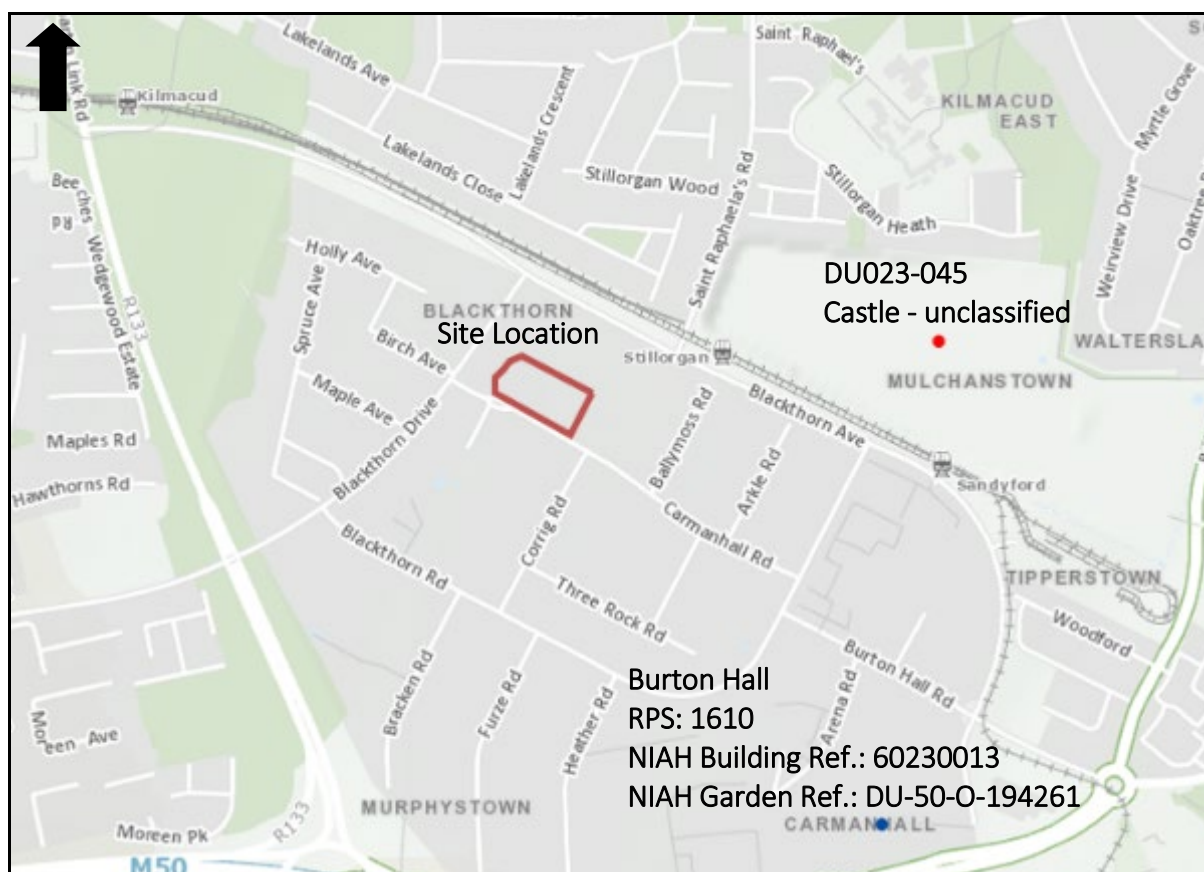


Figure 5.2-Extract from [www.archaeology.ie](http://www.archaeology.ie) showing the proposed development, annotated by Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.

An impact assessment and a mitigation strategy have been prepared. The impact assessment is undertaken to outline potential adverse impacts that the proposed development may have on the cultural heritage resource, while the mitigation strategy is designed to avoid, reduce or offset such adverse impacts.

### 5.1.2 The Development

The development will consist of 2 no. residential blocks ranging in height from 5-14 storeys comprising a total of 428 no. apartments (including all balconies, terraces and roof gardens) arranged around two courtyards; communal and public open spaces including boulevards; 4 no. ground floor retail units; resident community uses and crèche with outdoor play area.

The development will also include revisions to the existing basement levels including car and bicycle parking provision with new vehicular access from Carmanhall Road; apartment storage areas; waste storage areas; ESB substations and switch room and plant/service areas. The development will also include all piped infrastructure and ducting; green roofs; changes in level; internal roads and pathways; pedestrian access points; services provision; landscaping and boundary treatments and all associated site development and excavation works above and below ground.

### **5.1.3 Definitions**

In order to assess, distil and present the findings of this study, the following definitions apply:

‘Cultural Heritage’ where used generically, is an over-arching term applied to describe any combination of archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage features, where:

- the term ‘archaeological heritage’ is applied to objects, monuments, buildings or landscapes of an (assumed) age typically older than AD 1700 (and recorded as archaeological sites within the Record of Monuments and Places);
- the term ‘architectural heritage’ refers to all sites, groups of buildings and monuments: real estate, therefore, whose historical, archaeological, artistic, scientific, social or technical value or significance has been recognised;
- the term ‘cultural heritage’, where used specifically, is applied to other (often less tangible) aspects of the landscape such as historical events, folklore memories and cultural associations. This designation can also accompany archaeological or architectural designation.

## **5.2 METHODOLOGY**

Research has been undertaken in two phases. The first phase comprised a paper survey of all available archaeological, architectural, historical and cartographic sources. The second phase involved a field inspection of the proposed development area.

### **5.2.1 Guidance and Legislation**

The following legislation, standards and guidelines were also consulted as part of the assessment.

- National Monuments Act, 1930-2014;
- Planning and Development Act, 2001;
- Heritage Act, 1995;
- EPA 'Advice Notes for preparing Environmental Impact Statements' (Draft 2015);
- EPA 'Revised Guidelines on the information to be included in Environmental Impact Statements' (Draft 2017);

- Frameworks and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, 1999, (formerly) Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and Islands;
- Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 2000 and the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act 2000;
- Architectural Heritage Protection: Guidelines for Planning Authorities, 2011), (formerly) Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht

### 5.2.2 Consultation

Following the initial research, a number of statutory and voluntary bodies were consulted to gain further insight into the cultural background of the background environment, receiving environment and study area, as follows:

- Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht – the Heritage Service, National Monuments and Historic Properties Section: Record of Monuments and Places; Sites and Monuments Record; Monuments in State Care Database and Preservation Orders;
- National Museum of Ireland, Irish Antiquities Division: topographical files of Ireland;
- Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council: Planning Section;
- Trinity College Dublin, Map Library: Historical and Ordnance Survey Maps.

### 5.2.3 Paper Survey

This is a document search. The following sources were examined and a list of areas of archaeological, architectural, and cultural heritage potential was compiled:

- Record of Monuments and Places for County Dublin;
- Sites and Monuments Record for County Dublin;
- Monuments in State Care Database;
- Preservation Orders;
- Register of Historic Monuments;
- Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland;
- Cartographic and written sources relating to the study area;
- Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2016-2022;
- Place name analysis;
- Aerial photographs;
- Excavations Bulletin (1970-2017); and
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage.

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

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

These are known to the National Monuments Section as ‘un-located sites’ and cannot be afforded legal protection due to lack of locational information. As a result, these are omitted from the Record of Monuments and Places. SMR sites are also listed on the recently launched website created by the DoCHG – [www.archaeology.ie](http://www.archaeology.ie).

*National Monuments in State Care Database* is a list of all the National Monuments in State guardianship or ownership. Each is assigned a National Monument number whether in guardianship or ownership and has a brief description of the remains of each Monument.

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

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

*Register of Historic Monuments* was established under Section 5 of the 1987 National Monuments Act, which requires the Minister to establish and maintain such a record. Historic monuments and archaeological areas present on the register are afforded statutory protection under the 1987 Act. The register also includes sites under Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders. All registered monuments are included in the Record of Monuments and Places.

*The topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland* are the national archive of all known finds recorded by the National Museum. This archive relates primarily to artefacts but also includes references to monuments and unique records of previous excavations. The find spots of artefacts are important sources of information on the discovery of sites of archaeological significance.

*Cartographic sources* are important in tracing land use development within the development area as well as providing important topographical information on areas of archaeological potential and the development of buildings. Cartographic analysis of all relevant maps has been made to identify any topographical anomalies or structures that no longer remain within the landscape.

- Down Survey Map of the Barony of Rathdown, 1656
- Rocque’s Map of County Dublin, 1760
- Taylor’s Map of the Environs of Dublin, 1816
- William Duncan’s Map of County Dublin 1821
- Ordnance Survey maps of County Dublin 1843 and 1909

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

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

*Place Names* are an important part in understanding both the archaeology and history of an area. Place names can be used for generations and in some cases have been found to have their root deep in the historical past.

*Development Plans* contain a catalogue of all the Protected Structures and archaeological sites within the county. The Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan was consulted to obtain information on cultural heritage sites in and within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development.

*Excavations Bulletin* is a summary publication that has been produced every year since 1970. This summarises every archaeological excavation that has taken place in Ireland during that year up until 2010 and since 1987 has been edited by Isabel Bennett. This information is vital when examining the archaeological content of any area, which may not have been recorded under the SMR and RMP files. This information is also available online ([www.excavations.ie](http://www.excavations.ie)) from 1970–2017.

#### **5.2.4 Field Inspection**

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

The archaeological and architectural field walking inspection entailed:

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

#### **5.2.5 Impact Assessment Methodology**

Impacts as defined by the EPA 2017 (draft) Guidelines (pg. 23).

*Imperceptible Impact*

*An impact capable of measurement but without noticeable consequences*

#### *Not Significant*

*Effects which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without noticeable consequences*

#### *Slight Impact*

*An impact which causes changes to the character of the environment which are not significant or profound and do not directly impact or affect an archaeological feature or monument.*

#### *Moderate Impact*

*An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends. A moderate effect arises where a change to the site is proposed, which although noticeable, is not such that the archaeological integrity of the site is compromised and which is reversible. This arises where an archaeological feature can be incorporated into modern day development without damage and that all procedures used to facilitate this are reversible.*

#### *Significant Impact*

*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 site would be permanently impacted upon, leading to a loss of character, integrity and data about the archaeological feature/site.*

#### *Very Significant*

*Effects which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity significantly alters the majority of a sensitive aspect of the environment.*

#### *Profound Impact*

*Applies where mitigation would be unlikely to remove adverse effects. Reserved for adverse, negative effects only. These effects arise when an archaeological site is completely and irreversibly destroyed by a proposed development.*

### **5.3 DESCRIPTION OF RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT**

The proposed development area is located off Carmanhall Road within the townland of Blackthorn, parish of Tully and barony of Rathdown, in the area now comprising the modern Sandyford Business District. The proposed development area is a brownfield site. The plot was developed during the 1990s before which the Sandyford area was primarily used as agricultural land. The proposed development area is one plot within a larger rectangular plot bounded immediately to the north by Blackthorn Drive, where Kilmacud Road adjoins it from the northeast. To the east is Ballymoss Road. The proposed development area was previously partially occupied by a large industrial complex with surrounding parking areas, which has since been demolished.

### 5.3.1 Archaeological and Historical Background

#### 5.3.1.1 Mesolithic Period (6000–4000 BC)

The Mesolithic period is the earliest time for which there is clear evidence for prehistoric activity in Ireland. During this period people hunted, foraged and gathered food and appear to have had a mobile lifestyle. The most common evidence found to show the presence of Mesolithic communities is scatters of worked flint material, a by-product from the production of flint implements. The current archaeological evidence suggests that the area in which the proposed development area is located was first inhabited towards the later part of the Mesolithic period. At this time people made flint tools previously known as Bann Flakes and now referred to as Broad Blade technologies. Small numbers of these flakes have been found at Dalkey Island, Dún Laoghaire (5km to the east), Rathfarnham and Loughlinstown and may indicate small-scale transient settlement along the riverbanks and seashores (Corlett 1999, 10). The Carrickmines Stream is located 540m to the south of the site, while the Brewery Stream is located 1.1km to the northeast.

#### 5.3.1.2 Neolithic Period (4000–2500 BC)

The Neolithic period was revolutionary; for the first time there was evidence of the emergence of farming societies in Ireland. There was profound change as people moved (both gradually and rapidly) from peripatetic lifestyle to one organised around animal husbandry and cereal cultivation. Understandably, the transition to the Neolithic was marked by major social transformation; communities expanded and moved further inland to create more permanent settlements. This afforded the further development of agriculture, which altered the physical landscape. Forests were rapidly cleared and field boundaries constructed. Pottery was also being produced, possibly for the first time as well as a variety of other artefacts including polished stone axes, a variety of flint tools and saddle querns for grinding corn. People lived in rectangular houses that contained hearths as well as specially demarcated areas for activities such as food preparation.

With the advent of the Neolithic period the emergence of large communal ritual monuments known as megalithic tombs occurred. The most common type of megalithic tomb within the Rathdown area is the portal tomb, although there are none of this type of monument in the vicinity of the proposed development area. However, part of a probable Neolithic stone axe was found in Murphystown c. 1.3km to the south of the proposed development area during the 1970s (NMI 1970:73).

#### 5.3.1.3 Bronze Age (2500–500 BC)

Evidence for settlement during the Bronze Age is sparse within the area. However, a site thought to reveal a glimpse of the domestic life at this time is the *fulacht fiadh*. A common site, they are normally interpreted as temporary cooking sites, possibly used on a seasonal basis. These sites survive as low mounds of charcoal-enriched soil mixed with an abundance of heat-shattered stones. They are usually horseshoe shaped and located in low-lying areas near a water source and are often found in clusters. Even when levelled by an activity such as ploughing, they are identifiable as burnt spreads in the landscape.



The remains of two *fulachta fiadh* were discovered prior to the construction of the M50 Motorway (Licence Refs.: 02E0699, 02E0330), c. 835 metres to the south-southwest of the proposed development area, alongside a stream (Bennett 2001:0632, 0478). Furthermore, a bronze flat axe was discovered in Murphystown (NMI record only) although it is not known where exactly the axe was discovered.

A small Bronze Age cemetery was also identified close to a stream that forms the townland boundary between Carmanhall and Murphystown, c. 1.1 kilometres to the southeast of the proposed development area (Bennett 2002:0476, Licence Ref.: 01E0076). A total of three burials were discovered, two of which contained pottery vessels, whereas the third consisted of a cremation interred within a stone lined circular pit. It seems likely therefore, that this particular water course (Carrickmines Stream) was well frequented during the Bronze Age and may have held a particular ritual significance for the population if burials were made here.

#### **5.3.1.4 Iron Age (500 BC–AD 400)**

There is increasing evidence for Iron Age (c. 600 BC – AD 500) settlement and activity in recent years as a result of development-led excavations as well as projects such as LIARI (Late Iron Age and Roman Ireland). Yet, this period is distinguished from the rather rich remains of preceding Bronze Age and subsequent early medieval period by a relative paucity of evidence for material culture in Ireland. The Iron Age had traditionally been associated with the arrival of the Celts and the Celtic language in Ireland. The Celts were an Indo-European group who are thought to have originated probably in east-central Europe in the 2nd millennium BC. They were among the earliest to develop an Iron Age culture, as has been found at Hallstatt, Austria (c. 700BC).

The available evidence suggests that large defensive structures and earthworks known as promontory or hill forts were characteristic of the period. The former is a banked and ditched structure located above a steep cliff or bluff and often found in coastal areas. The hill fort or hill top enclosures are very interesting in that they are almost always multi-period. As a result, their dating is problematic but there appears to be some consensus that their peak use and greatest extents are dated to the Iron Age (Raftery 1994). There is no known evidence of Iron Age activity in the vicinity of the proposed development.

#### **5.3.1.5 Early Medieval Period (AD 400–1169)**

The early medieval period is depicted in the surviving sources as entirely rural, characterised by the basic territorial unit known as the *túath*. Byrne (1973) estimates that there were probably at least 150 kings in Ireland at any given time during this period, each ruling over his own *túath*. During this sometimes-violent period, roughly circular defensive enclosures known as ringforts were constructed to protect farmsteads. Although most of the ringforts that have been excavated are shown to date to this period, some have earlier origins and may have been originally constructed during the Iron Age, or even earlier.

The ringfort or *ráth* is considered to be the most common indicator of settlement during the early medieval period. The most recent study of the ringfort (Stout 1997) has suggested that there is a total of 45,119 potential ringforts or enclosure sites throughout Ireland.

They are typically enclosed by an earthen bank and exterior ditch and range from 25 to 50m in diameter. The smaller sized and single banked type (univallate) were more likely to be home to less important people in society while larger examples with more than one bank (bivallate/trivallate) housed the more important members of society.

The Rathdown area must have been a relatively densely populated area during this period, especially when considering the number of ecclesiastical establishments within the area and the close proximity to the coastal resource. It is therefore surprising that there is not greater evidence for settlement in the form of ringforts, within the area. However, owing to the consistent use of this land up to the modern period it is likely that above surface expressions of these monuments have been long since removed. There are no known ringforts within the vicinity of the proposed development.

From the 6th century onwards the Irish landscape was dominated by scattered rural monasteries, which were often surrounded by large circular or oval enclosures, as is the case with the important ecclesiastical remains at Rathmichael, which are located c. 6.7km to the southeast of the proposed development area. It is possible that the ecclesiastical remains at Kilgobbin (DU025-016001-8), c. 2.4km south of the proposed development may date to this period as Rathdown slabs (thought to be associated with Christianised Vikings) have been found here. These grave slabs, thought to be unique to the Rathdown area, exhibit a form of decoration that is not found anywhere else within early medieval Ireland. They are found at church sites throughout the Rathdown area, including Kilgobbin (DU025-017), Ballyman, Dalkey, Rathfarnham and Tully. No two slabs are decorated the same, but there is a general repetition of motifs. The most common decorations include a herringbone design and cupmarks, often enclosed by concentric circles. It is thought that these symbols are influenced by Viking art forms and may symbolise the burial place of a Viking Christian (Corlett 1999, 42). During a clean-up operation at Kilgobbin graveyard a complete Rathdown slab was found as well as a fragment of another along with part of a cross head and half of an upper rotary quern. Presently situated outside of the church is a granite high cross (DU025-016011). On the eastern face Christ is depicted with outstretched arms. It is thought that the cross is 12th century in date (Corlett 1999, 129).

In general, the organisation of the Irish church was primarily monastic. It was not until the 12th century when it was reorganised into dioceses and the abbots were replaced by bishops. However, it is possible that within the Rathdown area that these changes took place at an earlier stage. For example, a holy well at Kilmalin, near Enniskerry, was dedicated to St. Moling, Bishop of Ferns, who died in AD 624. The old Irish name of the church at Tully was *Tulach na n-Epscop* or 'the hill of bishops'. Abbots do not appear to be connected with this area, either historically or within place names (Corlett 1999, 42). However, it is entirely possible that these names were employed at a later date, as some of the establishments were obviously monastic in nature.

#### **5.3.1.6 Medieval Period (AD 1169–1600)**

The beginning of the medieval period was characterised by political unrest that originated from the death of Brian Borumha in 1014. Diarmait MacMurchadha, deposed King of Leinster, sought the support of mercenaries from England, Wales and Flanders to assist him in his challenge for kingship. Norman involvement in Ireland began in 1169, when Richard de Clare and his followers landed in Wexford to support MacMurchadha.

Two years later, de Clare (Strongbow) inherited the Kingdom of Leinster through marriage to Aoife MacMurchadha, Diarmait's daughter. By the end of the 12th century the Normans had succeeded in occupying much of the country (Stout & Stout 1997, 53).

This time period is synonymous with castle-building both masonry and earthwork as well as the creation of new towns and enlargement of older urban centres. The Norman tenurial system more or less appropriated the older established land units known as *túaths* in the early medieval period but renamed the territories as manors (MacCotter 2008).

The greatest landowner within the region under the Norman regime was the Archbishop of Dublin, who retained those lands owned since before the invasion, including Dalkey, Rathmichael and Shankill. Land in the area that was not under royal or religious ownership, was also granted away to smaller religious establishments. This included lands at Leopardstown, which were granted by Geoffrey and Sara Tyrel to the Leper Hospital of St. Stephen in Dublin. Although the present townland name derives from the word Leper, there is no direct evidence that a home or hospital for Lepers was established in this area. The northern most point of Leopardstown is located c. 1km to the southeast of the proposed development area.

During the later medieval period, a new type of residence known as a tower house emerged in Ireland. It was essentially a vertical stack of rooms that was set within a larger walled enclosure often accompanied by a gatehouse. In the Dublin area, especially along the 'frontier zone' there are a substantial number of tower houses and fortified buildings within the Rathdown area. This may be in part due to the presence of The Pale, which was defined as a hinterland around the centre of Anglo-Norman rule based in Dublin. During the 15th century the 'Subsidised Castles Act' provided grants of ten pounds to encourage the construction of castles to defend the Pale against the native Irish. The Pale was also strengthened in other ways. In 1494 an act of Parliament required landowners to construct a line of defences along the border of the Pale, but it is likely that not all did so. A stretch of the Pale defences does survive c. 2.2km to the south-southeast of the proposed development area and consists of a bank that is flanked by a ditch either side (DU026-087). There are a number of tower houses also within the area that attest to the politically uncertain nature of the surroundings. The closest of these include Murphystown Castle (DU023-025), which is located c. 1.3km to the south-southeast of the proposed development area. Further evidence of a possible medieval field boundary was discovered during the excavation that took place prior to the construction of the M50 motorway. This site was located c.1km southwest of the proposed development area and evidence of *in situ* burning was also found, some of which was thought to be contemporary with the infilling of the ditch (Licence Ref.: 02E0074).

#### **5.3.1.7 Post-Medieval Period (AD 1600–1900)**

In 1609 the Barony of Rathdown was divided in two by the establishment of the county boundary between Wicklow and Dublin. During the 17th century, despite internal conflicts, the English monarchy consolidated its rule in Ireland and by the 18th century, despite the turmoil of the Cromwellian and Williamite Wars, the population of southeast Dublin and northeast Wicklow prospered. A large number of great estates were established at this time, including Powerscourt House and Rathfarnham House.

A large number of smaller estates were also established around this time, which included several houses that still survive within the vicinity of the proposed development area and are classed as Protected Structures including Burton Hall c. 775m southeast and Leopardstown Park House c. 1.3km southeast.

During the 18th and 19th centuries the proposed development area was located within a landscape dominated by these large country houses of wealthy landowners and the social elite. The proposed development area was once located to the northwest of the demesne landscape that accompanied Burton Hall (RPS Ref.: 1610). This building is now listed as a Protected Structure and is situated c. 700m to the southeast of the proposed development area.

Burton Hall is now owned by the Eastern Health Board and leased to the St John of God Order. It was built in 1730 by Samuel Burton. The Georgian house is distinguished by two semi-circular bows but has been substantially altered and part of the house was damaged by fire during 'the troubles' in the 1920s. During 1939 Burton Hall was purchased by the Ryans, who also bought Rocklands House which was located c. 300m south of Burton Hall and demolished in the 1960s. There is very little left within the landscape surrounding Burton Hall that is identifiable with the demesne that once surrounded the house, due to the large amount of development. However, a stretch of rubble coursed granite wall marking the northern boundary of the Burton Hall demesne was noted during a field inspection of the proposed development area.

### **5.3.2 Record of Monuments and Places**

The Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan (2016–2022) recognises the statutory protection afforded to all RMP sites under the National Monuments Legislation (1930–2014). The development plan lists a number of aims and objectives in relation to archaeological heritage.

There are no recorded monuments located within 500m of the proposed development area. The closest consists of a castle - unclassified (DU023-045), located c. 550m to the east-northeast in the townland of Mulchanstown.

### **5.3.3 Record of Protected Structures**

The Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan (2016–2022) recognises the statutory protection afforded to all protected structures under the Planning and Development Act. The plan also lists a number of aims and objectives in relation to architectural heritage.

There are no protected structures located within a 500m radius of the proposed development, the closest is Burton Hall (1610) which is c. 775m to the southeast in Carmanhall (Figure 5.2). The proposed development is not situated inside an Architectural Conservations Area.

### **5.3.4 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage**

#### **5.3.4.1 Building Survey**

There are no sites located within a 500m radius of the proposed development area that are included within the NIAH survey for County Dublin. The closest is Burton Hall (60230013) which is c. 775m to the southeast in Carmanhall (Figure 5.2).

#### **5.3.4.2 Garden Survey**

The closest designed landscape recorded in the Garden Survey to the proposed development area is associated with Burton Hall (DU-50-O-194261), located c. 775m to the southeast. The entry states 'Main features substantially present - peripheral features unrecognisable'. The main structure survives and much of the demesne landscape survives intact. The parkland area is completely covered by industrial units.

### **5.3.5 Cartographic Sources**

#### **5.3.5.1 Down Survey Map of the Barony of Rathdown, 1656**

This map depicts the townland 'Tiberstonne' (Tipperstown) bordered to the south by the townland of Leperstown (Leopardstown) and to the southwest by Moltanstown (Murphystown). The townland of Blackthorn or Carmanhall is not visible. Given the scale of this map no further detail relating to the proposed development area can be discerned.

#### **5.3.5.2 Rocque's Map of County Dublin, 1760**

The area surrounding the proposed development area is marked as rural, agricultural land characterised by occasional estates (Figure 5.3). The approximate location is depicted as an area of enclosed fields to the west of a river. A road runs close to the site and a house and small area of formal garden is depicted by the eastern roadside. To the northwest of the proposed development area, a house annotated as Kilmacud is shown with formal gardens. The roadway at the northern section of the map is likely to be Kilmacud Road and it is possible that its western roadway may be Leopardstown Road.



Figure 5.3- Extract from Rocque's map (1760) showing the approximate area of the proposed development, annotated by Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.

#### 5.3.5.3 Taylor's Map of the Environs of Dublin, 1816

The proposed development area is depicted as an open area between Burton Hall to the south and Merville House to the north. The local road network is identifiable and Burton Hall is marked as a small building and named as such. It is reached via a small drive way from the Leopardstown Road. The building is surrounded by trees, which suggests a demesne associated with the house, but does not give any definition. Merville, Leopardstown Park House and Rocklands House are also marked on this map.

#### 5.3.5.4 William Duncan's Map of County Dublin, 1821

There is little discernible detail of the proposed development area on this map. Blackthorn House is visible to the west, Burton Hall to the south and Merville to the north. Tipperstown is annotated and occupies an area of raised ground to the north of a northeast running watercourse. A significant watercourse is shown running close to the proposed development area.

#### 5.3.5.5 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1843, scale 1:10560

This map shows the first accurate detail of the area in which the proposed development is located (Figure 5.4). The proposed development area is located within a pattern of enclosed fields within Blackthorn townland in Tully parish. It is marked as scrubby marginal land formed by irregular fields. No structures or demesne landscapes are shown in or within the vicinity of the development area.

### 5.3.5.6 Ordnance Survey Map, 1909, scale 1: 2500

By the time of this edition there are several alterations within the landscape to note. The proposed development area is still characterised by open fields. However, the boundaries have been straightened and the marginal landscape is no longer marked. To the northeast of the site a railway line is marked and this also forms the boundary to a demesne landscape associated with Westbury House. Further to the east the Stillorgan Reservoirs are marked.

### 5.3.6 Aerial Photography

Inspection of the aerial photographic coverage of the proposed development area held by the Ordnance Survey (1995, 2000 and 2005), Bing Maps and Google Earth (2005-2014) was undertaken as part of this assessment. The site formerly contained a large-scale development, which is visible in photographs dating to 1995. After 2008 the building has been demolished and the area was used in the construction of the development to the immediate north, it has remained undeveloped since then.

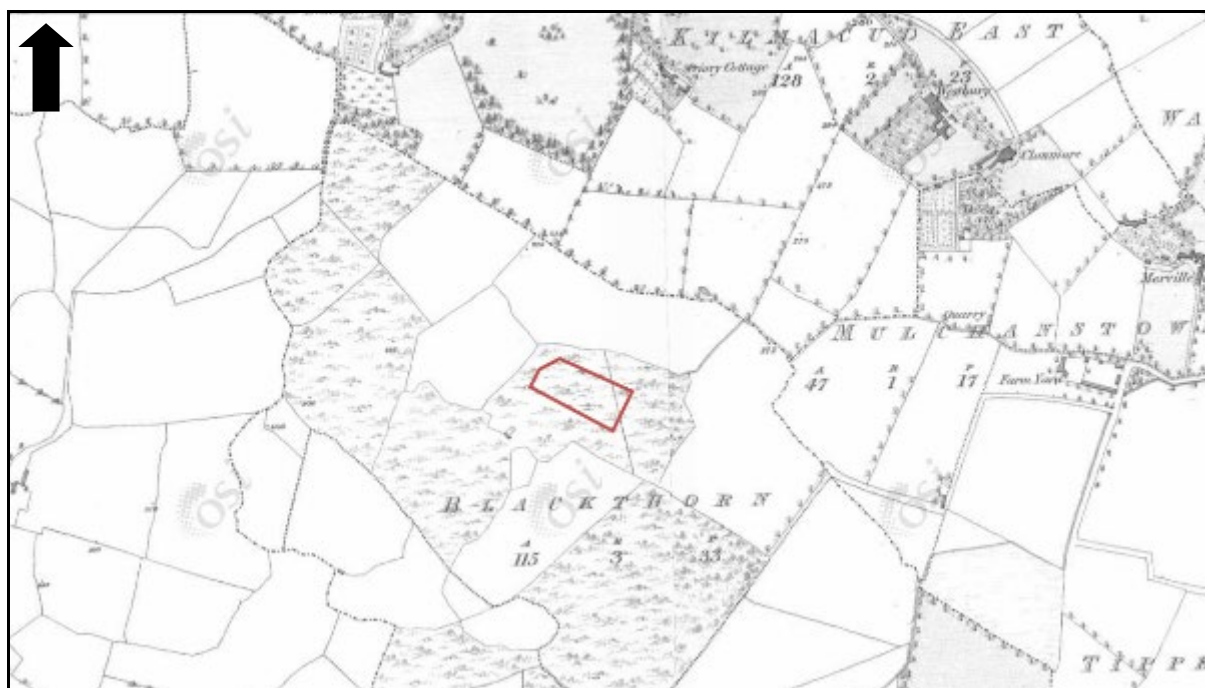


Figure 5.4-Extract from the first edition 6-inch OS map (1843) showing the indicative area of the proposed development, annotated by Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.

### 5.3.7 Previous Archaeological Excavations

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2017) has shown that no previous archaeological investigations have taken place in or within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development area; however, there has been one example within a 500m radius.

Monitoring of groundworks at the Oriflame site, c. 430 to the southwest of the proposed development area, were carried out in 2001.

The construction works involved the demolition of a number of modern buildings and the reduction of the ground level across the site. Monitoring of the removal of ground slabs and demolition and the construction works, revealed only modern deposits over bedrock located at 0.3–0.6m below the modern surface. Nothing of archaeological interest was noted (Bennett 2001:468; Licence Ref.: 00E0835).

### 5.3.8 Topographical Files

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

**Table 5.0- National Museum of Ireland Data of Artefact Finds from the Study Area in County Dublin.**

<b>MUSEUM NO</b>	1979:73
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Murphystown
<b>PARISH</b>	Tully
<b>BARONY</b>	Rathdown
<b>FIND</b>	Polished stone axehead
<b>FIND PLACE</b>	Not known
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	Portion of a partially polished stone axehead that is broken at right angles along its long axis. Length of 8.8cm, max. width 6.35cm.
<b>REFERENCE</b>	NMI Topographical Files

<b>MUSEUM NO</b>	1988:187
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Gallop Green
<b>PARISH</b>	Kill
<b>BARONY</b>	Rathdown
<b>FIND</b>	Incised cobble
<b>FIND PLACE</b>	A back garden (no specific location given)
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	A pale grey coarse sandstone cobble used in Early Christian rotary querns.
<b>REFERENCE</b>	NMI Topographical Files

<b>MUSEUM NO</b>	1971:1050
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Kilgobbin
<b>PARISH</b>	Kilgobbin
<b>BARONY</b>	Rathdown
<b>FIND</b>	Bronze ring
<b>FIND PLACE</b>	Surface find (no specific location given)
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	A cast bronze ring, somewhat irregular in section with external diameter of 2.65cm and internal diameter of 1.9cm.
<b>REFERENCE</b>	NMI Topographical Files

<b>MUSEUM NO</b>	Record only
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<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Murphystown
<b>PARISH</b>	Tully
<b>BARONY</b>	Rathdown
<b>FIND</b>	Bronze flat axe
<b>FIND PLACE</b>	No specific location given
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	Heavily corroded bronze flat axe of Ballyvalley type. Pointed oval long section and rounded rectangular cross section. It narrows from a splayed cutting edge to a thin rounded butt. Discovered during metal detecting.
<b>REFERENCE</b>	NMI Topographical Files

<b>MUSEUM NO</b>	1972:16
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Kilgobbin
<b>PARISH</b>	Kilgobbin
<b>BARONY</b>	Rathdown
<b>FIND</b>	Neck of Bellermino jar
<b>FIND PLACE</b>	Surface find (no specific location given)
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	Not in file
<b>REFERENCE</b>	NMI Topographical Files

<b>MUSEUM NO</b>	1971:1126
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Kilgobbin
<b>PARISH</b>	Kilgobbin
<b>BARONY</b>	Rathdown
<b>FIND</b>	Sherd of Bellermino pottery
<b>FIND PLACE</b>	Surface find (no specific location given)
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	Not in file
<b>REFERENCE</b>	NMI Topographical Files

<b>MUSEUM NO</b>	1972:18
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Kilgobbin
<b>PARISH</b>	Kilgobbin
<b>BARONY</b>	Rathdown
<b>FIND</b>	Iron tube
<b>FIND PLACE</b>	Surface find (no specific location given)
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	Broken iron tube (no date given)
<b>REFERENCE</b>	NMI Topographical Files

<b>MUSEUM NO</b>	1972:17
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Kilgobbin
<b>PARISH</b>	Kilgobbin
<b>BARONY</b>	Rathdown

<b>FIND</b>	Pottery
<b>FIND PLACE</b>	Surface find (no specific location given)
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	Stone ware pot sherd
<b>REFERENCE</b>	NMI Topographical Files

### 5.3.9 Field Inspection

The field inspection sought to assess the site, its previous and current land use, the topography and any additional information relevant to the report. During the course of the field investigation the proposed mixed-use development site and its surrounding environs were inspected (Figure 5.2).

The proposed development area consists of a sub-rectangular area of land that is mostly covered by a flat concrete slab (Plates 5.1 & 5.2). The slab is the roof of a multi-storey, unused car park that has been constructed below ground level. The eastern third of the site is not covered by this slab as the roof was never finished in this section and the car park remains exposed (Plate 5.3). The southern limit of the site contains a line of trees, vegetation, and deposited rubble and other debris from previous developments (Plate 5.4). No archaeological features were noted during the inspection.



Plate 5.1 Concrete slab, facing east. Source- Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, 2018.



Plate 5.2 Concrete slab, facing northwest. Source- Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, 2018.



Plate 5.3- Exposed section of car park, facing west. Source- Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, 2018.

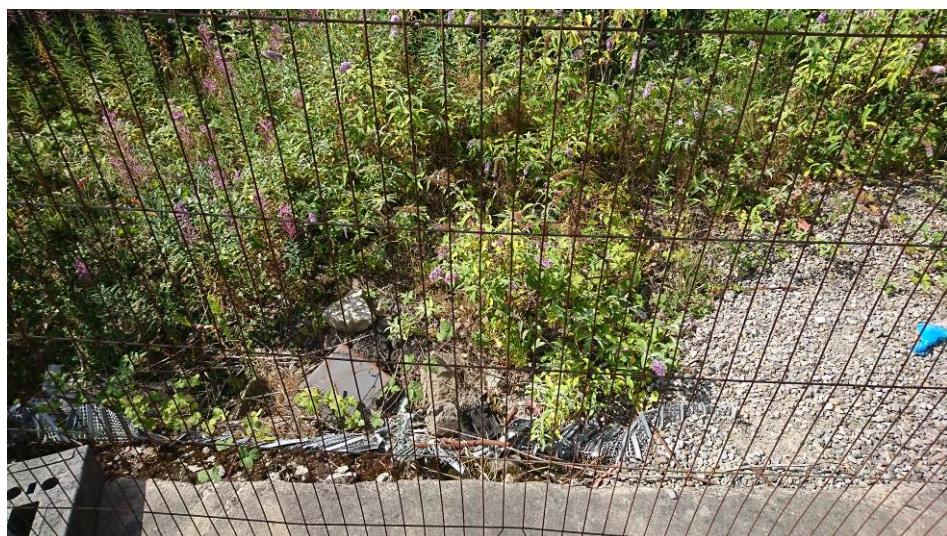


Plate 5.4- Rubble in southern limit, facing south. Source- Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, 2018.



### 5.3.12 Conclusions

There are no previously recorded archaeological sites located within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development area. The closest site, which consists of an unclassified castle, is located c. 550m to the east-northeast (DU023-045). A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970-2017) has shown that no archaeological remains have been identified within the vicinity of the proposed development area, or the wider landscape.

There are no structures or demesne landscapes included on the RPS, NIAH building survey, or NIAH garden survey within a 500m radius of the site. The closest example for all three is Burton Hall c. 775m to the southeast (RPS: 1610; NIAH Building Survey: 60230013; NIAH Garden Survey: DU-50-O-194261). There are no Architectural Conservation Areas within the study area of the proposed development.

Analysis of the historic mapping shows that the site occupied agricultural land throughout the post medieval period. The aerial photographic coverage of the site shows that it was developed from 1995 onwards, with former buildings demolished sometime around 2008.

A field inspection of the site revealed that the site consists of a concrete slab that forms the roof of a multi-storey, unused car park which has been constructed below ground level. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were noted during the inspection.

## 5.4 SUMMARY OF CULTURAL HERITAGE POTENTIAL

The proposed development area is located within the townland of Blackthorn. The surrounding townlands consist of Mulchanstown, Carmanhall, Kilmacud East, Kilmacud West, Balally, Murphystown and Tipperstown. These townlands extend across the parishes of Kilmacud, Kill, Taney, and Tully within the Barony of Rathdown, County Dublin.

### 5.4.1 Place Name Analysis

Townland and topographic names are an invaluable source of information on topography, land ownership and land use within the landscape. They also provide information on history; archaeological monuments and folklore of an area. A place name may refer to a long-forgotten site and may indicate the possibility that the remains of certain sites may still survive below the ground surface. The Ordnance Survey surveyors wrote down townland names in the 1830's and 1840's, when the entire country was mapped for the first time. Some of the townland names in the study area are of Irish origin and through time have been anglicised. The main reference used for the place name analysis is *Irish Local Names Explained* by P.W Joyce (1870). A description and possible explanation of each townland, parish, and barony name in the environs of the proposed development are provided in the below table.

**Table 5.1: List of townlands, parishes, and baronies in the vicinity of the proposed development area.**

NAME:	DERIVATION	POSSIBLE MEANING
Balally	<i>Bhaile Amhlaoibh</i>	Amhlaoibh's town
Blackthorn	<i>An Draighin</i>	Not present on the Down Survey map, may refer to later land division.
Carmanhall	<i>Halla na gCarraeirí</i>	Not present on the Down Survey Map, may refer to later land division. The possibility remains however that Carmanhall relates to a medieval land grant for which no sources survive.
Kilmacud East	<i>Cill Mochuda Thoir</i>	The church of Mochuda east
Kilmacud West	<i>Cill Mochuda Thiar</i>	The church of Mochuda west
Mulchanstown	<i>Baile Maolacháin</i>	Maolacháin's town
Murphystown	<i>Baile Uí Mhurchú</i>	Murphy's town
Tipperstown	<i>Baile an Tipéaraigh</i>	Settlement of Tipper a surname of English Origin. A second possibility is baile-an-tobair, the town of the well.
Kill	<i>An Chill</i>	Church
Kilmacud	<i>Cill Mochuda</i>	The church of Mochuda
Taney	<i>Teach Naithí</i>	Naithí's house
Tully	<i>Tulach na n-Epscop</i>	Hill/rise of the bishops
Rathdown	<i>Rath an Duin</i>	The 'rath of the fort'

#### 5.4.2 Townlands

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

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

The vast majority of townlands are referred to in the 17th century, when land documentation records begin. Many of the townlands are mapped within the Down Survey of the 1650s, so called as all measurements were carefully 'laid downe' on paper at a scale

of forty perches to one inch. Therefore, most are in the context of pre-17th century landscape organisation (McErlean 1983, 315).

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

### **5.4.3 Conclusions**

A review of the townland names in close proximity to the proposed development area revealed a mixture of names of Gaelic and of English derivation. This reflects the changing pattern of land ownership in the area from the medieval in to the early modern periods. Murphystown and Mulchanstown are examples of townland names directly referring to Gaelic familial groups, which likely pre-date the coming of the Anglo-Normans.

Tipperstown is likely associated with the high medieval period while Carmanhall and Blackthorn are likely to relate to later subdivisions of land in the early modern period. The possibility remains however that Carmanhall relates to a medieval land grant for which no documentary evidence survives.

There are no cultural heritage features within or nearby the immediate environs of the proposed development.

## **5.5 DESCRIPTION OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS**

### **5.5.1 Construction Phase Impact**

#### **5.5.1.1 Archaeology**

The proposed development area has been subject to a significant amount of disturbance. It is highly probable that if any archaeological remains were located here, that they have since been removed. As such there is no predicted impact upon the archaeological resource as a result of the proposed development going ahead.

#### **5.5.1.2 Architecture**

No negative impacts are predicted upon the architectural heritage resource as a result of the development going ahead.

#### **5.5.1.3 Cultural Heritage**

No negative impacts are predicted upon the cultural heritage resource as a result of the development going ahead.

### **5.5.2 Operational Phase Impact**

No negative impacts are predicted upon the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource during the operation of the proposed development.

### **5.5.3 Do Nothing Impact**

If the development were not to proceed, there would be no negative impacts on the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource

## **5.6 MITIGATION MEASURES**

No mitigation measures are deemed to be necessary in association with the proposed development and the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource.

## **5.7 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS**

No cumulative impacts have been identified that effect the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource.

## **5.8 RESIDUAL IMPACTS**

Not applicable.

## **5.9 REFERENCES**

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### **5.9.2 Cartographic Sources**

Down Survey Map of the Barony of Rathdown, 1656

Rocque's Map of County Dublin, 1760

Taylor's Map of the Environs of Dublin, 1816

William Duncan's Map of County Dublin 1821

Ordnance Survey maps of County Dublin 1843 and 1909

### **5.9.3 Web References**

[www.excavations.ie](http://www.excavations.ie) – Summary of archaeological excavation from 1970–2016

[www.archaeology.ie](http://www.archaeology.ie) – DoCHG website listing all SMR sites.



[www.osiemaps.ie](http://www.osiemaps.ie) – Ordnance Survey aerial photographs dating to 1995, 2000 & 2005 and 6-inch/25-inch OS maps.

[www.heritagemaps.ie](http://www.heritagemaps.ie) – The Heritage Council web-based spatial data viewer which focuses on the built, cultural and natural heritage.

[www.googleearth.com](http://www.googleearth.com) – Satellite imagery of the proposed development area.

[www.booksulster.com/library/plnm/placenamesC.php](http://www.booksulster.com/library/plnm/placenamesC.php) - Contains the text from Irish Local Names Explained by P.W Joyce (1870).

[www.logainm.ie](http://www.logainm.ie) –Placenames Database of Ireland launched by Fiontar agus Scoil na Gaelige and the DoCHG.