

Appendix 16.4 RMP Sites within the Surrounding Area

SMR No.	DU017-037
RMP Status	RMP
Townland	Nangor
Parish	Clondalkin
Barony	Uppercross
I.T.M.	704528/731168
Classification	Castle - unclassified
Dist. from development	c. 245m northwest
Description	Located in flat terrain. Named 'Nangor castle' on the 1837 edition OS 6-inch map and 'Nangor castle on site of castle' in the later edition. This indicates that the castle had been incorporated into an 19th-century mansion. All buildings on the site have been recently demolished leaving no surface trace of the earlier building. In 1532 Ffinian Bassenett was residing at Nangor (Ball 1906, 112; Healy 1974, 22; D'Alton 1976, 345 (2nd ed.)). There are earthworks in the field to the south of the castle. Pre-development testing in the vicinity of the castle in 1996 produced evidence for a substantial ditch and an associated shallower linear feature of uncertain date. Trial-trenching in the field bounding the castle site to its south uncovered several lignite cores and slivers, early medieval pottery and metal slag suggesting a date in at least the early medieval period-twelfth/thirteenth century. Several trenches cut through a large ditch located on both the east and west of the field. Human skeletal remains were also uncovered, as were numerous charcoal-flecked irregular features (McConway 1997, 17).
Reference	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR No.	DU021-011001-3
RMP Status	RMP
Townland	Corkagh Demesne
Parish	Clondalkin
Barony	Uppercross
I.T.M.	705514/730214
Classification	Castle, moated site, mill
Dist. from development	c. 325m south
Description	<p>001 - Situated on the low-lying grounds of Corkagh Demesne which is currently a County Council Park at the foot of the Dublin Mountains. According to Ua Broin (1944 74, 203) Corkagh House 'stood within the moat of a castle, ruins of which consisted of an arched entrance, portion of a battlemented parapet and eight windows'. Corkagh House was demolished except for the stable yard in the 1960's. There is no visible surface trace of this castle or moat (DU020-011002-).</p> <p>002 - Located on the low-lying grounds of Corkagh Demesne which has been incorporated into a public park. According to Ua Broin (1944, 203), Corkagh House stood 'within the moat of a castle' (DU021-011001-). This had been fed by a tributary of the Camac River. Corkagh House was demolished in the 1960s. There are no visible remains at ground level.</p> <p>003 - Ua Broin (1944, 203) mentions a mill of uncertain date near Corkagh House</p>
Reference	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR No.	DU021-008
RMP Status	RMP
Townland	Fairview
Parish	Clondalkin
Barony	Uppercross
I.T.M.	705863/730829
Classification	Mill - unclassified
Dist. from development	c. 340m east-northeast
Description	No information available
Reference	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR No.	DU021-012
RMP Status	RMP
Townland	Corkagh Demesne
Parish	Clondalkin
Barony	Uppercross
I.T.M.	705848/730322
Classification	Habitation site
Dist. from development	c. 410m southeast
Description	Excavations prior to the construction of the North-Eastern Gas Pipeline revealed a scatter of stake/post holes in possible association with a gully. Stone implements including a flint leaf-shaped point and a chert end scraper were found (Gowen 1984, 38-41).
Reference	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR No.	DU017-082
RMP Status	RMP
Townland	Nangor
Parish	Clondalkin
Barony	Uppercross
I.T.M.	704327/731196
Classification	Field system
Dist. from development	c. 440m northwest
Description	Excavations in 2001 revealed a medieval ditch complex. This appeared to represent the remains of medieval field boundaries with associated water management gullies. Some 1600 sherds of local medieval pottery were recovered and two sherds of imported ware (Doyle 2003, 135-136).
Reference	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR No.	DU021-009
RMP Status	RMP
Townland	Fairview
Parish	Clondalkin
Barony	Uppercross
I.T.M.	705954/730916
Classification	Well
Dist. from development	c. 465m east-northeast
Description	Known as the Two sisters well. There is no visible surface trace of this well which was on the grounds of Corkagh Demesne, now Dublin County Council park. Field boundaries have been removed in the area of the well.
Reference	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR No.	DU017-039
RMP Status	RMP
Townland	Deansrath
Parish	Clondalkin
Barony	Uppercross
I.T.M.	705106/731484
Classification	Castle - tower house
Dist. from development	c. 445m north
Description	Situated in flat ground near the roadside. All that survives of Deansrath Castle is portion of a stair tower, which rises to two storeys with a partially vaulted over ground floor. This is built of mortared ashlar blocks of limestone. This appears to be part of a gatehouse shown in a drawing by Beranger in 1773 (Harbison 1998, 166-167). It was part of a larger castle complex described by Austin Cooper in the eighteenth century which was entered through and defended by a deep enclosing fosse (Price 1942, 38-39). The Dean of St. Patrick was proprietor in 1641 (Simington 1945, 307). By 1656 it is described as the 'stumpe of a castle' (op cit, 292, see Mc Dix, 1897, XXI, 179; Healy 1974, 22; Ball 1906, 112, 117).
Reference	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

Appendix 16.5 RPS/NIAH Structures within the Surrounding Area

RPS No.	142
NIAH No.	N/a
Townland	Deansrath
Classification	Deansrath House
Dist. from development	c. 290m north
Description	None given
Rating	Not specified
Categories of special interest	Not specified
Reference	South Dublin Development Plan 2016-2022

RPS No.	176, 179, 181
NIAH No.	11209086, 87, 88
Townland	Corkagh Demesne
Classification	Bridge, outbuildings & stables
Dist. from development	c. 325m south-southeast
Description	<p>Bridge Description Section of watercourse, c.1810, with single arch rubble stone bridge having cut stone voussoirs to each end. Canalised limestone-lined stream between bridges, with shallow inclined bank to south side having squared limestone kerbing.</p> <p>Bridge Appraisal This feature is an ancillary structure associated with the former Corkagh House. Retaining much original fabric, it is an unusual feature combining practicality and elegance. A feature such as this is an important reminder of the history of the surrounding parkland and the heritage of the Clondalkin area.</p> <p>Outbuilding Description Detached multiple-bay two-storey former stables, c.1800, on an L-shaped plan, now in use as park outbuildings. Roughcast rendered walls. Multiple shuttered doorways to ground floor. Rectangular openings with stone sills and elliptical openings with red brick dressings to first floor. Round-headed archway with dressed voussoir stones. Half-hipped slate roofs. Dilapidated single-storey accommodation block to north-west. Semi-circular limestone rubble boundary wall and gate piers associated with stables to north west.</p> <p>Outbuilding Appraisal The stable block is part of a group of outbuildings associated with the former Corkagh House. The design of the modest structure is enlivened by the use of brick dressed oval openings and the grand archway. The stable block is an important reminder of the history of the surrounding parkland and the heritage of the Clondalkin area.</p> <p>Outbuildings Description Group of five terraced three-bay single-storey former houses, c.1840, now in use as park offices. Roughcast rendered walls. Replacement timber casement windows with stone sills. Replacement timber panelled doors. Pitched slate roof with both brick and smooth rendered chimney stacks.</p> <p>Outbuildings Appraisal These former houses are part of a group of outbuildings associated with the past Corkagh House. These simple structures have a practical, modest character and are an important reminder of the history of the surrounding parkland and the heritage of the Clondalkin area.</p>

Rating	Regional
Categories of special interest	Technical, architectural, social
Reference	South Dublin Development Plan 2016-2022, NIAH building survey

RPS No.	165
NIAH No.	11209010
Townland	Fairview
Classification	Mill
Dist. from development	c. 340m east-northeast
Description	<p>Description Detached multiple-bay two-storey former water mill, c.1875, now ruinous. Coursed limestone walls with brick-dressed openings. Openings to ground floor now blocked, including a segmental-arched doorway. Square red brick chimney. Associated ruins to southwest including single-arch limestone rubble bridge.</p> <p>Appraisal Although ruinous, the walls stand proud of the tree line, have an attractive quality and impose an historic character onto the surrounding parkland. The remains of the mill are a good example of functional industrial architecture and are an important reminder of the industrial heritage of the Clondalkin area.</p>
Rating	Regional
Categories of special interest	Architectural, technical
Reference	South Dublin Development Plan 2016-2022, NIAH building survey

RPS No.	173
NIAH No.	11209001
Townland	Deansrath
Classification	Deansrath House
Dist. from development	c. 405m west-southwest
Description	<p>Description Detached three-bay two-storey house, c.1810, with projecting diagonally-set single-storey porch. Roughcast rendered walls. Single-pane timber sash windows. Timber panelled door with Ionic doorcase having radial elliptical fanlight. Hipped slate roof with brick chimney stacks. Lower two-storey rere section with lean-to slate roof forming catslide. Stone rubble outbuildings to rere in various states of dilapidation with pitched timber-framed slate roofs.</p> <p>Appraisal This attractive Georgian house is beautifully set in the rural landscape. It has been well-maintained and its unusual porch design makes it a unique and interesting building retaining its original proportions and styles of fenestration.</p>
Rating	Regional
Categories of special interest	Architectural, technical, artistic
Reference	South Dublin Development Plan 2016-2022, NIAH building survey

RPS No.	135
NIAH No.	N/a
Townland	Deansrath
Classification	Tower House
Dist. from development	c. 445m north
Description	Situated in flat ground near the roadside. All that survives of Deansrath Castle is portion of a stair tower, which rises to two storeys with a partially vaulted over ground floor. This is built of mortared ashlar blocks of limestone. This appears to be part of a gatehouse shown in a drawing by Beranger in 1773.
Rating	Not specified
Categories of special interest	None given.
Reference	South Dublin Development Plan 2016-2022, SMR file

RPS No.	N/a
NIAH No.	11209002-3 & 4-5
Townland	Deansrath
Classification	Group of semi-detached cottages
Dist. from development	c. 20m east and c. 20m west
Description	<p>Description Group of semi-detached single-bay single-storey cottages, c.1935. Roughcast finish with smooth rendered base course. Tripartite timber sash window to front, door to side. Hipped slate roof with red brick chimney stack.</p> <p>Appraisal Set in a now peaceful location on the formerly busier Nangor Road, the unobtrusive siting of which adds visual interest to this rural road. These houses are substantially intact, retaining original window, roofing and wall materials.</p>
Rating	Regional
Categories of special interest	Architectural, technical
Reference	South Dublin Development Plan 2016-2022, NIAH building survey

RPS No.	N/a
NIAH No.	11209008-9 & 6-7
Townland	Deansrath
Classification	Group of semi-detached cottages
Dist. from development	c. 215m east-northeast & c. 260m east-northeast
Description	<p>Description Group of semi-detached three-bay single-storey cottages, c.1880, with projecting gabled entrance porch having hinged overlight. Pitched slate roof with red brick chimney stack.</p> <p>Appraisal A group of four semi-detached houses, which substantially retain their original proportions. As a group they convey a pleasing character to the modern streetscape.</p>
Rating	Regional
Categories of special interest	Architectural, technical
Reference	South Dublin Development Plan 2016-2022, NIAH building survey

Appendix 16.6 Legislation Protecting the Archaeological Resource

Protection of Cultural Heritage

The cultural heritage in Ireland is safeguarded through national and international policy designed to secure the protection of the cultural heritage resource to the fullest possible extent (Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands 1999, 35). This is undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the *European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage* (Valletta Convention), ratified by Ireland in 1997.

The Archaeological Resource

The *National Monuments Act 1930 to 2014* and relevant provisions of the *National Cultural Institutions Act 1997* are the primary means of ensuring the satisfactory protection of archaeological remains, which includes all man-made structures of whatever form or date except buildings habitually used for ecclesiastical purposes. A National Monument is described as 'a monument or the remains of a monument the preservation of which is a matter of national importance by reason of the historical, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching thereto' (National Monuments Act 1930 Section 2).

A number of mechanisms under the National Monuments Act are applied to secure the protection of archaeological monuments. These include the Register of Historic Monuments, the Record of Monuments and Places, and the placing of Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders on endangered sites.

Ownership and Guardianship of National monuments

The Minister 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.

Register of Historic Monuments

Section 5 of the 1987 Act requires the Minister to establish and maintain a Register of Historic Monuments. Historic monuments and archaeological areas present on the register are afforded statutory protection under the 1987 Act. Any interference with sites recorded on the register is illegal without the permission of the Minister. Two months' notice in writing is required prior to any work being undertaken on or in the vicinity of a registered monument. The register also includes sites under Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders. All registered monuments are included in the Record of Monuments and Places.

Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders

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.

Record of Monuments and Places

Section 12(1) of the 1994 Act requires the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands (now the Minister for the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht) to establish and maintain a record of monuments and places where the Minister believes that such monuments exist. The record comprises a list of monuments and relevant places and a map/s showing each monument and relevant place in respect of each county in the state. All sites recorded on the Record of Monuments and Places receive statutory protection

under the National Monuments Act 1994. All recorded monuments on the proposed development site are represented on the accompanying maps.

Section 12(3) of the 1994 Act provides that 'where the owner or occupier (other than the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands) of a monument or place included in the Record, or any other person, proposes to carry out, or to cause or permit the carrying out of, any work at or in relation to such a monument or place, he or she shall give notice in writing to the Minister of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands to carry out work and shall not, except in case of urgent necessity and with the consent of the Minister, commence the work until two months after giving of notice'.

Under the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 2004, anyone who demolishes or in any way interferes with a recorded site is liable to a fine not exceeding €3,000 or imprisonment for up to 6 months. On summary conviction and on conviction of indictment, a fine not exceeding €10,000 or imprisonment for up to 5 years is the penalty. In addition, they are liable for costs for the repair of the damage caused.

In addition to this, under the *European Communities (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 1989*, Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) are required for various classes and sizes of development project to assess the impact the proposed development will have on the existing environment, which includes the cultural, archaeological and built heritage resources. These document's recommendations are typically incorporated into the conditions under which the proposed development must proceed, and thus offer an additional layer of protection for monuments which have not been listed on the RMP.

The Planning and Development Act 2000

Under planning legislation, each local authority is obliged to draw up a Development Plan setting out their aims and policies with regard to the growth of the area over a five-year period. They cover a range of issues including archaeology and built heritage, setting out their policies and objectives with regard to the protection and enhancement of both. These policies can vary from county to county. The Planning and Development Act 2000 recognises that proper planning and sustainable development includes the protection of the archaeological heritage. Conditions relating to archaeology may be attached to individual planning permissions.

South Dublin County Council Development Plan, 2016-2022

South County Dublin contains a large number of buildings, structures and sites of architectural, historic and/or artistic importance, in addition to numerous archaeological sites. This significant archaeological and architectural heritage is a valuable resource adding to the historical and cultural character of the County. The Development Plan contains policies which are intended to ensure the protection of this heritage. Village Design Statements can be utilised as a tool to guide development in smaller centres. It should be noted that archaeological sites and archaeological zones of interest are identified by a recorded monument reference number on the land use zoning maps. The recorded monument reference numbers are taken from the *Record of Monuments and Places for Dublin*, published by Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government.

Policy AA1: It is the policy of the Council to protect and conserve the archaeological heritage of the County.

Policy AA2: It is the policy of the Council to secure the preservation (i.e. preservation in-situ or, as a minimum, preservation by record) of all sites and features of historical and archaeological interest.

Policy AA3: It is the policy of the Council to favour the preservation in situ of archaeological remains or objects in their settings.

Policy AA4: It is the policy of the Council to ensure that development within the vicinity of a recorded monument or zone of archaeological potential does not seriously detract from the setting of the feature and is sited and designed appropriately.

Policy AA5: It is the policy of the Council to protect historical burial grounds within South Dublin County and encourage their maintenance in accordance with conservation principles.

Policy AA6: It is the policy of the Council to conserve and protect areas designated as Areas of Archaeological Potential.

Appendix 16.7 Impact Assessment and the Cultural Heritage Resource

Potential Impacts on Archaeological and Historical Remains

Impacts are defined as ‘the degree of change in an environment resulting from a development’ (Environmental Protection Agency 2003: 31). They are described as profound, significant or slight impacts on archaeological remains. They may be negative, positive or neutral, direct, indirect or cumulative, temporary or permanent.

Impacts can be identified from detailed information about a project, the nature of the area affected and the range of archaeological and historical resources potentially affected. Development can affect the archaeological and historical resource of a given landscape in a number of ways.

- Permanent and temporary land-take, associated structures, landscape mounding, and their construction may result in damage to or loss of archaeological remains and deposits, or physical loss to the setting of historic monuments and to the physical coherence of the landscape.
- Archaeological sites can be affected adversely in a number of ways: disturbance by excavation, topsoil stripping and the passage of heavy machinery; disturbance by vehicles working in unsuitable conditions; or burial of sites, limiting accessibility for future archaeological investigation.
- Hydrological changes in groundwater or surface water levels can result from construction activities such as de-watering and spoil disposal, or longer-term changes in drainage patterns. These may desiccate archaeological remains and associated deposits.
- Visual impacts on the historic landscape sometimes arise from construction traffic and facilities, built earthworks and structures, landscape mounding and planting, noise, fences and associated works. These features can impinge directly on historic monuments and historic landscape elements as well as their visual amenity value.
- Landscape measures such as tree planting can damage sub-surface archaeological features, due to topsoil stripping and through the root action of trees and shrubs as they grow.
- Ground consolidation by construction activities or the weight of permanent embankments can cause damage to buried archaeological remains, especially in colluviums or peat deposits.
- Disruption due to construction also offers in general the potential for adversely affecting archaeological remains. This can include machinery, site offices, and service trenches.
- Although not widely appreciated, positive impacts can accrue from developments. These can include positive resource management policies, improved maintenance and access to archaeological monuments, and the increased level of knowledge of a site or historic landscape as a result of archaeological assessment and fieldwork.

Predicted Impacts

The severity of a given level of land-take or visual intrusion varies with the type of monument, site or landscape features and its existing environment. Severity of impact can be judged taking the following into account:

- The proportion of the feature affected and how far physical characteristics fundamental to the understanding of the feature would be lost;
- Consideration of the type, date, survival/condition, fragility/vulnerability, rarity, potential and amenity value of the feature affected;
- Assessment of the levels of noise, visual and hydrological impacts, either in general or site-specific terms, as may be provided by other specialists.

Appendix 16.8 Mitigation Measures and the Cultural Heritage Resource

Potential Mitigation Strategies for Cultural Heritage Remains

Mitigation is defined as features of the design or other measures of the proposed development that can be adopted to avoid, prevent, reduce or offset negative effects.

The best opportunities for avoiding damage to archaeological remains or intrusion on their setting and amenity arise when the site options for the development are being considered. Damage to the archaeological resource immediately adjacent to developments may be prevented by the selection of appropriate construction methods. Reducing adverse effects can be achieved by good design, for example by screening historic buildings or upstanding archaeological monuments or by burying archaeological sites undisturbed rather than destroying them. Offsetting adverse effects is probably best illustrated by the full investigation and recording of archaeological sites that cannot be preserved in situ.

Definition of Mitigation Strategies

Archaeological Resource

The ideal mitigation for all archaeological sites is preservation in situ. This is not always a practical solution, however. Therefore, a series of recommendations are offered to provide ameliorative measures where avoidance and preservation in situ are not possible.

Full Archaeological Excavation can be defined as ‘a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. The records made and objects gathered during fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the project design’ (CIfA 2014a).

Archaeological Test Trenching can be defined as ‘a limited programme of intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate’ (CIfA 2014b).

Archaeological Monitoring can be defined as ‘a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive (CIfA 2014c).

Underwater Archaeological Assessment consists of a programme of works carried out by a specialist underwater archaeologist, which can involve wade surveys, metal detection surveys and the excavation of test pits within the sea or riverbed. These assessments are able to access and assess the potential of an underwater environment to a much higher degree than terrestrial based assessments.