

14. CULTURAL HERITAGE: ARCHAEOLOGY & ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

14.1 Introduction

14.1.1 General

Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd has prepared this report to assess the impact, if any, on the archaeological, architectural, and cultural heritage resource of a proposed residential development at Newcastle South, Co. Dublin (ITM 700123/728401). The assessment was undertaken by Ross Waters and Faith Bailey of Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd. The proposed development area is currently occupied by open fields, the majority of which have been subject to previous disturbance, as part of previously permitted developments (Figures 14.1 and 14.2).

Figure 14.1 Location of the proposed development and surrounding recorded monuments

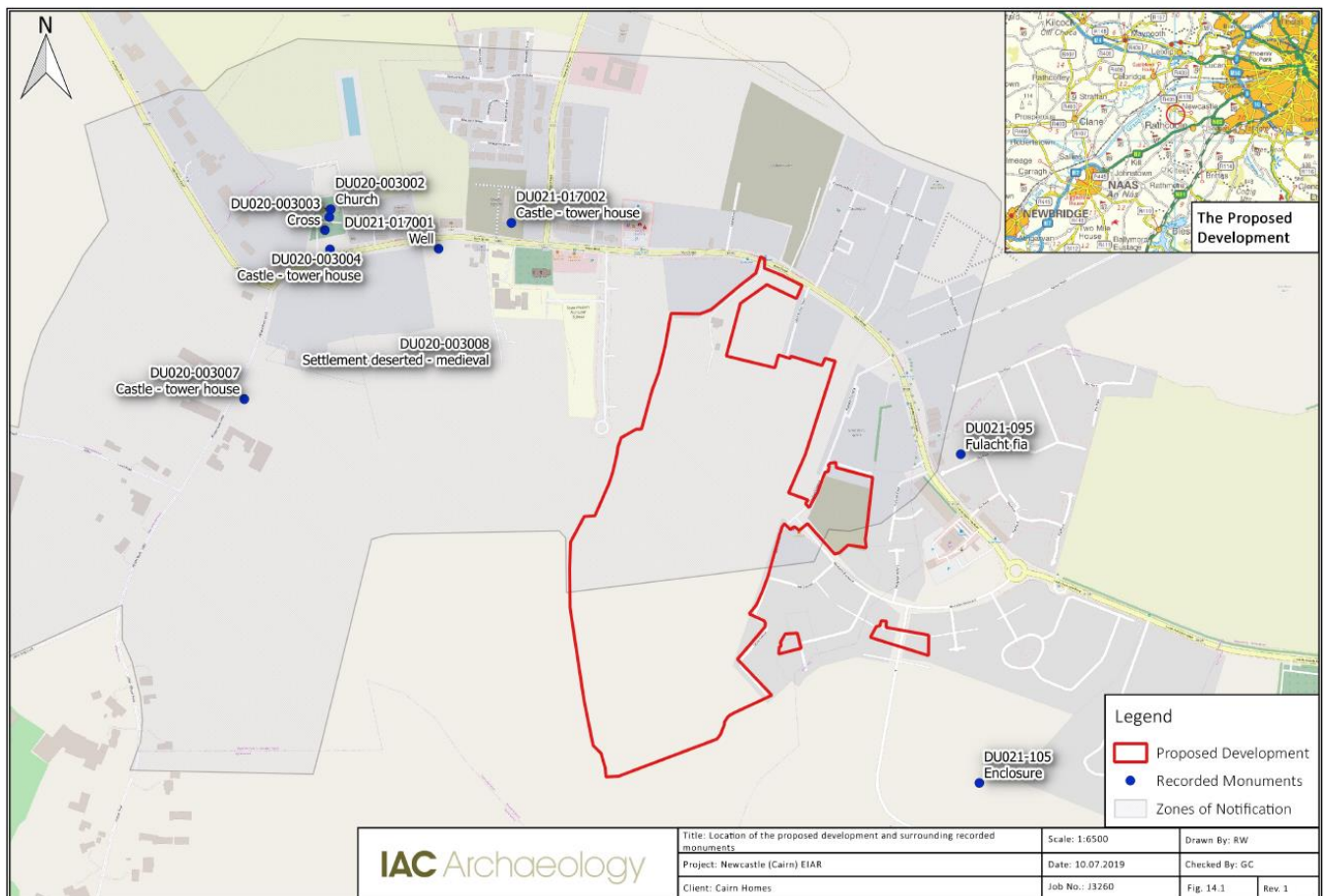
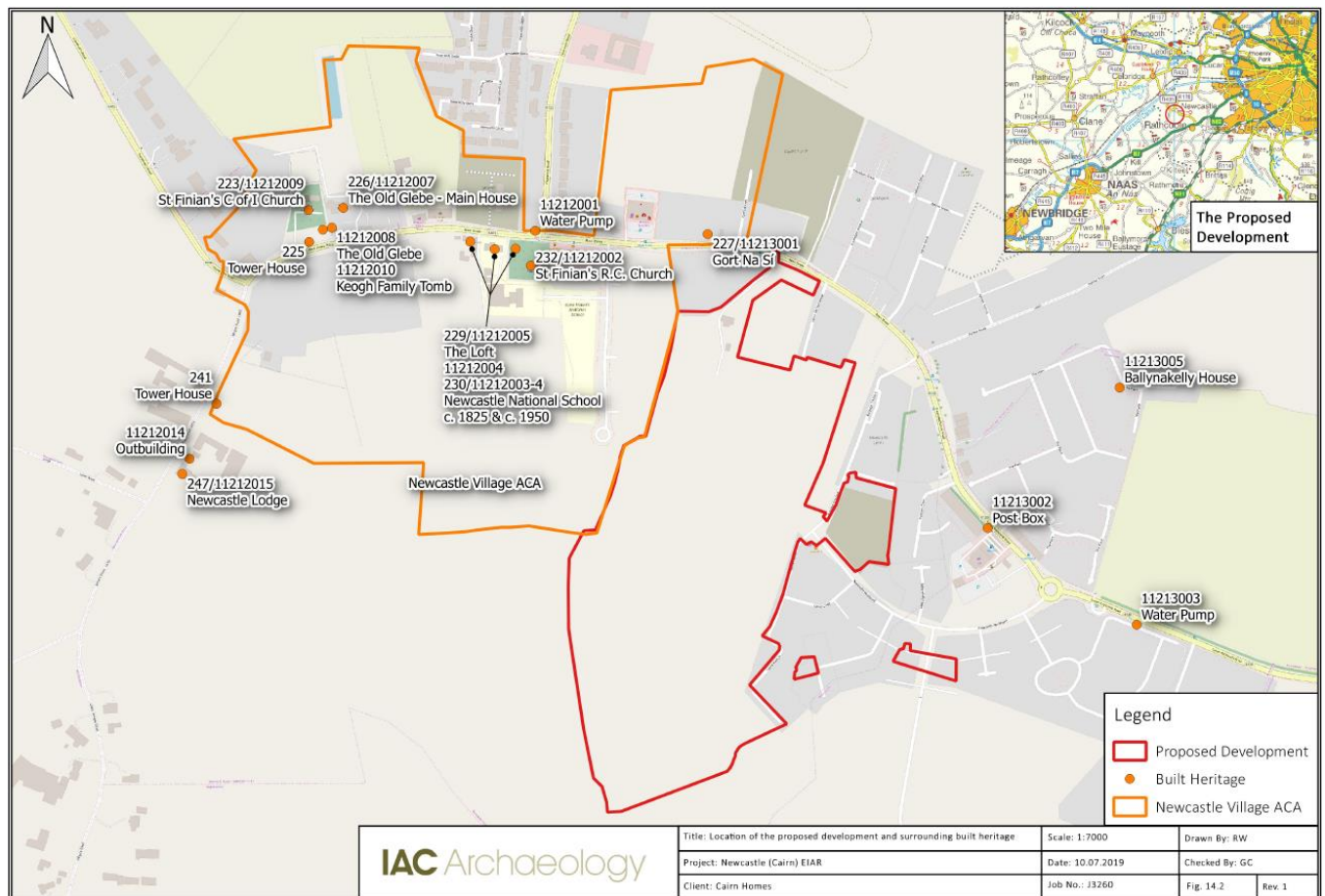


Figure 14.2 Location of the proposed development and surrounding built heritage



This study determines, as far as reasonably possible from existing records, the nature of the cultural heritage resource in and within the vicinity of the development area 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 (ClfA 2014). This leads to the following:

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

The study involved detailed interrogation of the archaeological, architectural, and historical 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. 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 in an attempt

to identify any known cultural heritage sites and previously unrecorded features, structures and portable finds within the proposed development area.

Geophysical survey and archaeological testing have been carried out at the site and 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.

14.1.2 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' is applied to structures, buildings, their contents and settings of an (assumed) age typically younger than AD 1700
- 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.

14.1.3 Impact Definitions

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.

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

14.1.4 Consultation

During scoping and research for the assessment and EIAR a number of statutory and voluntary bodies were consulted to gain further insight into the cultural background of the receiving environment, as follows:

- Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht – the Heritage Service and Policy Unit, National Monuments Section: Record of Monuments and Places; Sites and Monuments Record; Monuments in State Care Database; Preservation Orders and Register of Historic Monuments;
- National Museum of Ireland, Irish Antiquities Division: topographical files of Ireland; and
- South Dublin County Council: Planning Section.

14.2 Characteristics of the Proposed Development

The preliminary design provides for 406 no. residential dwellings, representing Phase 1 of lands located to the south of Main Street at Newcastle South and Ballynakelly, Newcastle-Lyons, County Dublin.

The application site comprises of a main development site of approximately 15 hectares, to the south of Main Street, together with three infill sites which comprise of a 0.80ha site at Ballynakelly; a 0.18ha site at Ballynakelly Rise and a 0.05ha site at Ballynakelly Edge.

In addition, the proposed development provides a childcare facility (518sqm) with capacity for in the order of 110 no. children to serve the needs of the proposed development and the wider community. The proposals also include 1 no. retail units (total gross floor area 67.7sqm) at ground floor level within the Ballynakelly apartment block.

The proposed development also provides for the first phase of a new east-west link street and greenway, a continuation of Newcastle Boulevard, and a new north-south greenway linking the Main Street to the new public park. The proposed development facilitates a number of future potential pedestrian, cycle and vehicular links to existing and proposed adjoining developments. Access to the proposed development is via a new north-south link street, with a new entrance onto Main Street, and via the existing road network from Newcastle Boulevard to the east.

A primary school site (approximately 1.5ha) has been reserved at the south-east of the application site in accordance with the Newcastle LAP 2012. A new public park is proposed (approximately 2ha) together with a range of pocket parks and greenways to serve the proposed development and the wider Newcastle community.

The proposed development provides all associated and ancillary infrastructure, landscaping, boundary treatments and development works on a total site of approximately 16 hectares.

14.3 Receiving Environment

14.3.1 Archaeological and Historical Background

The proposed development area is located predominantly within the townlands of Newcastle South and Ballynakelly, in the parishes of Newcastle and Rathcoole and the barony of Newcastle, Co. Dublin, to the south and southeast of the centre of Newcastle. The main development area is bounded to the north by the R120 which also forms the townland boundary between Newcastle South and Cornerpark. The site is bounded to the east by a residential estate and to the south and west by open fields. It consists of five open fields, the majority of which have seen previous disturbance. A small portion of the main development extends into the residential estate to the east. There are an additional two infill sites proposed for development within this residential estate.

The northern two thirds of the main development area are located within the zone of archaeological potential associated with the medieval settlement of Newcastle (RMP DU020-003008). A *fulacht fia* (RMP DU021-095) is recorded c. 130m east of the proposed development area and an enclosure (RMP DU021-105) is located c. 190m to the southeast. The nearest protected structure is Gort Na Sí house, c. 85m to the north, which is also listed on the NIAH Building Survey (RPS 227, NIAH 11213001).

14.3.2 Prehistoric Period

Mesolithic Period (8000–4000 BC)

Although very recent discoveries may push back the date of human activity by a number of millennia (Dowd and Carden, 2016), 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 led a primarily, but not exclusively, mobile lifestyle. The presence of Mesolithic communities is most commonly evidenced by scatters of worked flint material, a by-product from the production of flint implements.

The current archaeological evidence suggests that the environs around Dublin were first inhabited towards the later part of this period. At this time people made crude flint tools known as Larnian (or Bann) Flakes. Small numbers of these flakes have been found along coastal areas of County Dublin such as Dun Laoghaire, Dalkey Island, and Loughlinstown and may indicate small-scale transient settlement along the riverbanks and seashores (Corlett, 1999). There are no known Mesolithic sites located within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development area.

Neolithic Period (4000–2500 BC)

During the Neolithic period, communities generally became less mobile and their economy became based on the rearing of stock and cereal cultivation. The transition to the Neolithic was marked by major social change. Communities had expanded and moved further inland to more permanent settlements. This afforded the development of agriculture which demanded an altering of the physical landscape. Forests were rapidly cleared and field boundaries constructed. Pottery was also being produced, possibly for the first time.

While recent years have seen a large increase in the number of identified Neolithic settlement and habitation sites, the period is most commonly characterised by its impressive megalithic tombs. A flint axehead of likely Neolithic date was recovered c. 475m to the west in Newcastle in 1979.

Bronze Age (2500–800 BC)

The Bronze Age was marked by the widespread use of metal for the first time in Ireland. As with the transition from Mesolithic to Neolithic, the transition into the early Bronze Age was accompanied by changes in society. The construction of megalithic tombs went into decline and the burial of the individual became typical. Cremated or inhumed bodies were often placed in a cist, which is a stone-lined grave, usually built of slabs set upright to form a box-like construction and capped by a large slab or several smaller lintels (Buckley & Sweetman, 1991). Barrows are earthen burial monuments, which consist of a circular area surrounded by a fosse, often with an external bank. The term ring-ditch is sometimes applied to barrows with a flat centre. These sites often contain a cist burial. There are number of ring-ditches within the wider region. A ring-ditch, urn burial and three cremation pits were identified c. 405m southeast of the proposed development site under licence 07E0245 (Bennett 2007:431). A saddle quern was also recovered from a pit on the site, as was an unusually large possible Bronze Age well or pool. The feature was fed by a natural spring and evidence of heat-shattered stones suggests attempts were made to heat the water within the feature.

Another site type thought to reveal of glimpse of domestic life at this time is the burnt mound and *fulacht fia*. Over 4500 *fulachta fia* have been recorded in the country making them the most common prehistoric monument in Ireland. They are normally interpreted as temporary cooking sites but may have been used for other industrial or even recreational functions. They 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 (Brindley & Lanting, 1990). A *fulacht fia* (RMP DU021-095) was uncovered during testing and subsequently excavated c. 130m to the east of the proposed development (Licence 01E1068, Bennett 2001:246; Licence 03E0369, Bennett

2003:459). A geophysical survey and targeted archaeological testing also revealed two truncated burnt mounds c. 440m southeast of the proposed development area (Bennett 2006:682, Licence Ref.: 06E0878).

The remains of a middle Bronze Age enclosure with an entrance to the southeast was excavated to the east of the proposed development area in 2007 (Bennett 2007:430, Licence Ref.: 06E1137). A single pit of possible prehistoric date has also been identified c. 470m east under licence 04E1116 (Bennett 2004:0628).

Iron Age (800 BC–AD 500)

Until recently, the dearth of evidence representing the Irish Iron Age led to it being among the most enigmatic and least understood period in Irish prehistory. However, large scale commercial excavations carried out over the past two decades have produced large quantities of new data relating to Iron Age settlement and industry across the country. This raw excavation data is still being analysed and a picture of life during the Iron Age is being assembled (Becker 2012, 1). There are no previously recorded Iron Age sites within the immediate vicinity of the area of proposed development.

14.3.3 Early Medieval Period (AD 500–1100)

The early medieval period is depicted in the surviving sources as entirely rural, characterised by the basic territorial unit known as *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.

One of the most common indicators of settlement during this period is the ringfort. Ringforts were often constructed to protect rural farmsteads and are usually defined as a broadly circular enclosure. One of the most recent studies of the ringfort (Stout, 1997) has suggested that there is a total of 47,000 potential ringforts or enclosure sites throughout Ireland. They are typically enclosed by an earthen bank and exterior ditch and range from 25m to 50m in diameter. Ringforts can be divided into three broad categories – univallate sites, with one bank or ditch; multivallate sites with as many as four levels of enclosing features and platform or raised ringforts, where the interior of the ringfort has been built up. These enclosed farmsteads were intimately connected to the division of land and the status of the occupant. Ringforts are most commonly located at sites with commanding views of the surrounding environs, which provided an element of security. While raths, for the most part, avoid the extreme lowlands and uplands, they also show a preference for the most productive soils (Stout, 1997). In 2006 a large double-ditched enclosure was excavated c. 270m east of the proposed development area (Licence 06E0176, Bennett 2006:564). This was interpreted as being early medieval in date and is likely to represent settlement. An early medieval settlement was also identified c. 405m southeast of the proposed development area, with numerous linear features and pits dating to this period (Bennett 2007:431, Licence Ref.: 07E0245). A stick-pin, metal ring, stone loom weight, broken whetstone and long-handled metal pot were also recovered from the site.

This period was also characterised by the foundation of a large number of ecclesiastical sites throughout Ireland, in the centuries following the introduction of Christianity in the 5th century AD. These early

churches tended to be constructed of wood or post-and-wattle. Between the late 8th and 10th centuries, mortared stone churches gradually replaced the earlier structures. Many of the sites, some of which were monastic foundations, were probably originally defined by an enclosing wall or bank similar to that found at the coeval secular sites. This enclosing feature was probably built more to define the sacred character of the area of the church than as a defence against aggression. An inner and outer enclosure can be seen at some of the more important sites; the inner enclosure surrounding the sacred area of church and burial ground and the outer enclosure providing a boundary around living quarters and craft areas. Where remains of an enclosure survive, it is often the only evidence that the site was an early Christian foundation. The site of a church and graveyard is found within the settlement of Newcastle (RMP DU020-00302), c. 500m west of the proposed development area.

Although there are no references to a pre-Norman church at Newcastle, it is possible that the 14th/15th-century medieval church of Newcastle succeeded an earlier medieval church which in turn served an early Christian settlement on the same site. The fact that the church in Newcastle is dedicated to St. Finian; along with the presence of a granite cross (RMP DU020-00303) in the medieval churchyard (closely paralleled by examples found at Tallaght and Saggart) may suggest an early medieval settlement pre-dating the Anglo-Norman colonisation.

14.3.4 Medieval Period (AD 1100–1600)

The beginning of the medieval period was characterised by political unrest that originated from the death of Brian Borumha in 1014. In 1171 AD, Dublin was besieged and taken by Diarmait MacMurchada and his Leinster forces supported by a force of Anglo-Norman knights led by Strongbow (Richard Fitz-Gilbert de Clare) and Raymond le Gros. Diarmait MacMurchada, 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 AD, when Richard de Clare and his followers landed in Wexford to support MacMurchada. Two years later de Clare (Strongbow) inherited the Kingdom of Leinster and by the end of the 12th century the Normans had succeeded in conquering much of the country (Stout & Stout, 1997). The initial stage of the invasion of the country was marked by the construction of motte and bailey castles, which were later replaced with stone fortifications.

The motte (RMP DU020-003001) at Newcastle, c. 560m west of the proposed development area, was built in the first phase of major castle building for the outer defenses the city of Dublin. This is supported by the absence of a bailey, which indicates that it was constructed within the initial stages of Norman settlement in the area, when less emphasis was placed on security. A series of motte's were constructed by the Anglo-Normans, forming a large circle around the city curving north from Howth to Swords then south to Castleknock and finishing at Dun Laoghaire. Strategically placed some four miles apart, these primary castles date from the 1170's. The motte at Newcastle guarded the most important inland route to Naas and the south. This phase of building was followed in the 13th century by the construction of moated or ditched castles and in the 15th and 16th centuries by tower houses.

Newcastle was one of four royal manors together with Saggart, Esker and Crumlin, which meant it was a demesne manor in the hands of the English king. The manor came to constitute the parish of Newcastle which contained seven townlands covering c. 2000 acres (Civil Survey). The western end of present-day Newcastle reflects its history as a medieval manorial village. Visible at this end of the town are a motte (RMP DU020-003001), a medieval church (RMP DU020-003002) with a residential tower, and four tower

houses (RMP DU020-003004/6/7, RMP DU021-017002) all in close proximity to each other. A substantially built wall, on the southwest side of the settlement, may represent the remains of the town walls. The basic plan of the medieval village must have been determined by the alignment of the motte, the church and the tower houses with thatched houses of the peasants lining the single road, which runs in a roughly east-west direction (Simms, 1983, 133-135). The dwelling houses of the medieval town would have fronted the road and burgage plots would have stretched back perpendicularly from the road (Manning, 1998, 136). The location of some of these burgage plots has been supported by an excavation c. 178m to the west (Licence 13E348, Bennett 2014:143). The eastern end of the village, on the other hand, has been transformed by the construction of modern building estates.

According to the crown receipts for 1235, the king received income from his manor at Newcastle through corn, wool, cheese, sheep, skins and oxen hides as well as rent from the manor. From the beginning of the 14th century productivity at Newcastle was reduced due to increasing incursions of the Irish and the Black Death (Simms, 1983, 137). The fact that Newcastle was a border town and under constant threat of attack from Irish invaders may have been part of the reason why Newcastle, together with other manorial villages in Ireland, was given the legal status of borough, as an incentive for people to settle and stay. The first reference to the burgesses of Newcastle is in the Statute Rolls for the late 14th century. Shortly after this we see that Newcastle is granted a special subvention, *'to well and securely make their ditches'*, fortifications were clearly an issue at this time. This would suggest that the village defences were relatively limited and confined to field ditches rather than walls (Simms, 1983, 138).

The medieval church (RMP DU020-00302), c. 500m west of the proposed development area, was the church which the Anglo-Norman invaders found upon the lands of Newcastle and following their conquest it became the central church of the parish, having a chapel in Colmanstown subservient to it. It is dedicated to St. Finian and is an interesting medieval structure; there is a battlemented tower at its west end and a turret with a spiral staircase at its northwest corner. A carved head, locally identified as St Finian, is inserted high up near the east end of the south wall of the nave and may have been part of a Romanesque church which previously stood on the site. In the graveyard (RMP DU020-003010) to the south of the church is a medieval granite cross (RMP DU020-003003) with a ringed cross on one side and a simple cross on the other. St Finian's holy well (RMP DU020-003005) is located c. 100m west of the church (Harbison, 1970, 134).

14.3.5 Post-Medieval Period (AD 1600-1800)

In 1613 Newcastle was elevated to the status of a parliamentary borough by James I and was considered to be one of the best villages in Dublin. Like Rathcoole, it was ruled by a portreeve (chief magistrate). The portreeve was also clerk of the market. At this time there were markets held in Newcastle every Thursday and fairs took place on the feasts of St Swithin and All Saints and the day after each, a licence had been granted in 1608 to hold weekly markets and these two fairs.

After the 1641 Rebellion Newcastle became the headquarters of the Irish forces in County Dublin. It is estimated that for some months there were about 5,000 armed men assembled there. The government was in a state of constant fear that the Irish forces would advance from Newcastle into Dublin city and attack. In January 1642 the government forces decided to assume the offensive and 2000 soldiers and 300 horses marched on Newcastle. On arrival, instead of the thousands of Irish troops that they had expected, they found that Newcastle had been evacuated and the inhabitants had taken their belongings

with them. The government army went onwards to Naas but returned to Newcastle some days later and caught the returned inhabitants by surprise. The town was pillaged and six or seven villagers were hanged.

With the onset of the 18th century, the political climate settled and this saw a dramatic rise in the establishment of large residential houses around the country. This was largely due to the fact that after the turbulence of the preceding centuries, the success of the Protestant cause and effective removal of any political opposition, the country was at peace. The large country house was only a small part of the overall estate of a large landowner and provided a base to manage often large areas of land that could be dispersed nationally. During the latter part of the 18th century, the establishment of a parkland context (or demesnes) for large houses was the fashion. Although the creation of a parkland landscape involved working with nature, rather than against it, considerable construction effort went into their creation. Major topographical features like rivers and mountains were desirable features for inclusion into, and as a setting, for the large house and parkland.

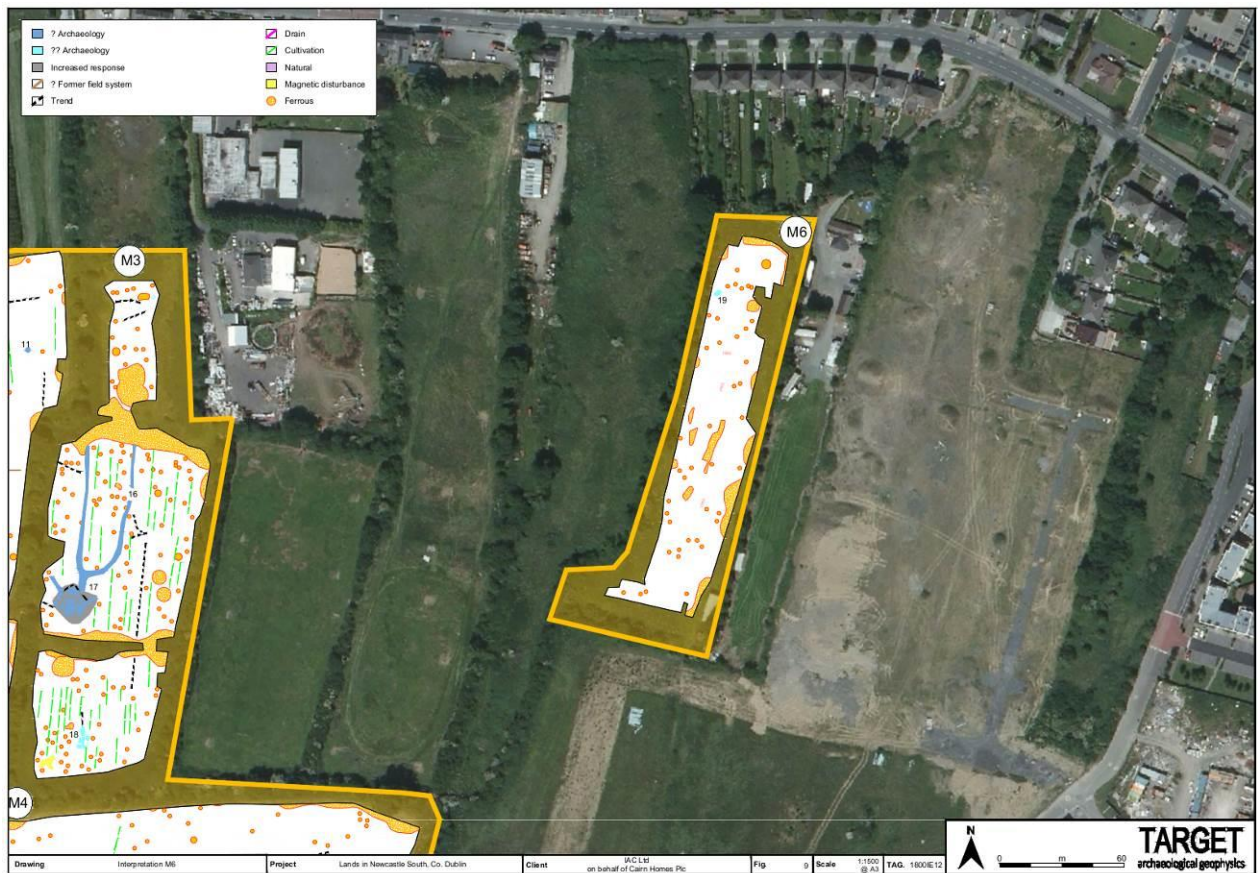
Multiple demesne landscapes and large houses were established throughout County Dublin during this period, due to the proximity of the city. The closest garden located within the area surrounding the proposed development is associated with Ballynakeely House (NIAH 11213005) c. 320m to the east of the proposed development. Today no remains of the house or its designed garden survive. A larger demesne, that of Newcastle House, survives c. 500m to the west. The house is a detached five bay, two stories over basement country house built in the early 1850s. It comprises timber sash windows with stone sills and slatted timber shutters, with timber panelled door with flanking Doric columns set below projecting three-sided bay window to first floor supported on Doric columns. Hipped slate roof with brick chimney stacks and projecting bracketed eaves. Three-bay two-storey outbuilding with rubble limestone walls and pitched slate roof attached to northeast elevation. Various later extensions, including late nineteenth-century five-bay single-storey with dormer attic wing to southeast. It is clearly visible on the first edition OS map. Following the famine period of the 1840s many of the landowners of the county Dublin area were affected by the fall-off in rental incomes. A number of estates were sold under the terms of the Encumbered Estates Act of 1849, including Newcastle House.

14.3.6 Geophysical Survey

A geophysical survey was carried out within the proposed development area and to its immediate west in April 2018. The survey was conducted by John Nicholls on behalf of IAC Ltd, under licence 18R0042 (Figure 14.3). This survey comprised a high-resolution magnetic gradiometer survey covering c. 10 ha, the majority of which is located outside of the current development boundary. The one field surveyed at the northwest corner of the proposed development, which measured c. 1.2ha, was found to contain one isolated and poorly defined response, interpreted as modern ferrous debris within the topsoil.

The survey identified some responses of interest in the fields to the immediate west of the proposed development. These include a network of linear walls and ditch type responses at the tower house (DU020-003007), the remains of a possible former dwelling, a *fulacht fia*, remnants of burgage plots, remains of former boundaries, and past cultivation.

Figure 14.3 Results of geophysical survey (M6 is within the proposed development area)

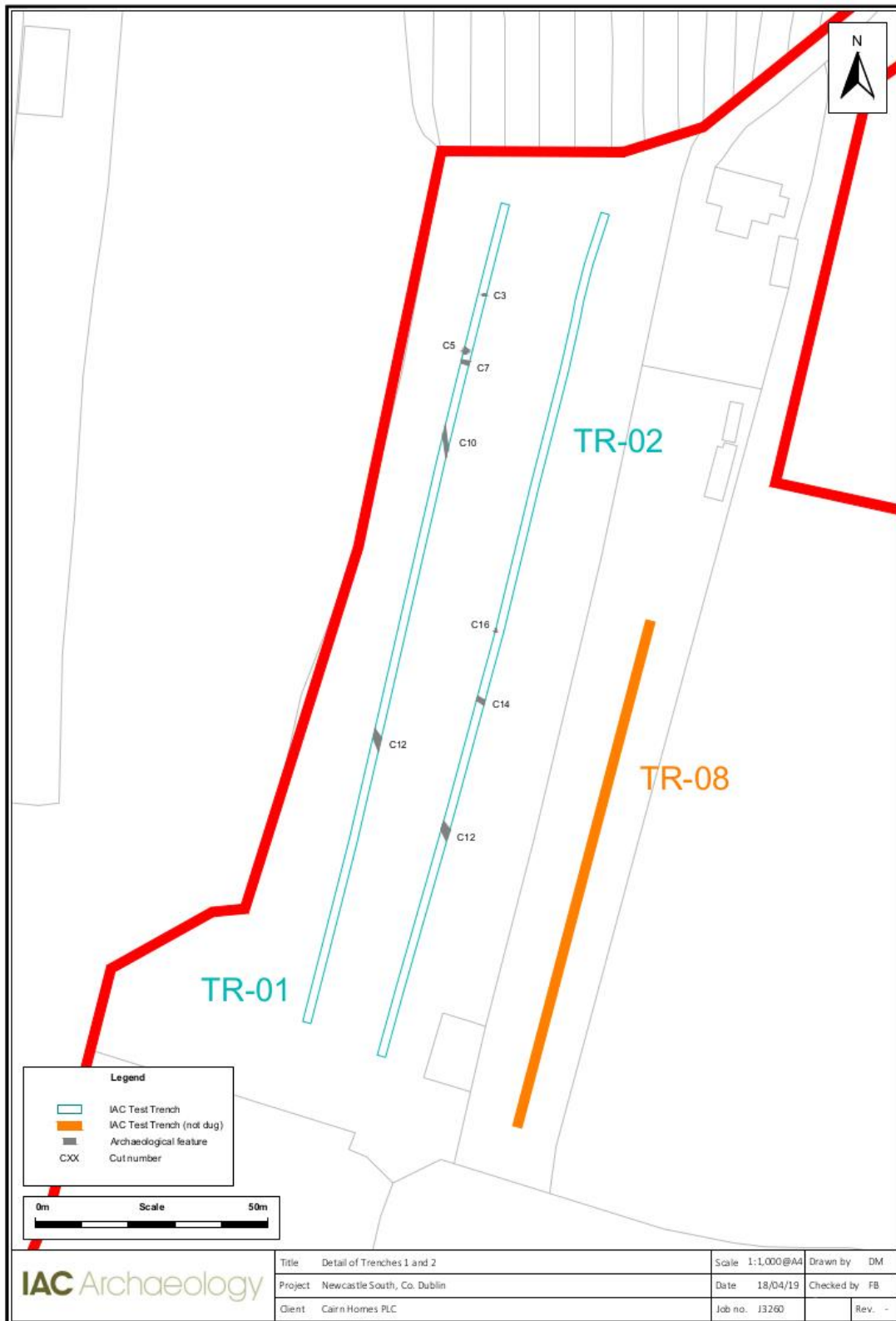


The full report has been included as Appendix 14.H in this EIAR.

14.3.7 Summary of Archaeological Test Trenching

A programme of archaeological test trenching was designed in order to ascertain whether subsurface archaeological features survive within the proposed development. This assessment (Licence 19E0116) was undertaken by Rob Lynch of IAC Ltd. Seven trenches, totalling 764 linear metres were excavated across the site in February 2019. This identified one area of archaeological potential consisting of three charcoal rich pits and three linear features, which were identified within Trenches 1 and 2 (Figure 14.4).

Figure 14.4 Details of Trenches 1 and 2 (Archaeological Area 1) showing archaeological features encountered during testing



The full testing report has been included as Appendix 14.1 in this EIAR.

14.3.8 Summary of Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2018) has revealed a large number of archaeological investigations have been carried out in the proposed development area and within a 500m radius. The results of these investigations are summarised below.

During 2004 a programme of geophysical survey was carried out within portions of the proposed development area by Margaret Gowen & Co Ltd. A number of anomalies were identified within the site with a larger probable early medieval site identified further to the east. In 2006 a targeted programme of archaeological testing was carried out within sections of the northern part of the proposed development area (Bennett 2007:430, Licence 06E1137, Figure 14.5). A number of linear boundaries were identified during the course of the work, but the remains were not definitively dated to the medieval period. As such these features may or may not relate to burgage plots associated with the historic settlement. During the course of topsoil stripping works the remains of a middle Bronze Age enclosure was exposed and excavated within the eastern part of the proposed development area and a cereal drying-kiln was identified and excavated c. 215m to the east. Topsoil stripping across the remainder of the site revealed ditches, field boundaries and field drains, some of which correlate to boundaries depicted on historic maps. No medieval finds were recovered from these ditches and the recovery of modern glass, metal and pottery would suggest that while the ditches may have originated in the medieval period, their continual maintenance throughout the post-medieval and modern periods resulted in the original fills being removed and subsequently replaced by modern fills (Tobin 2006, p.44).

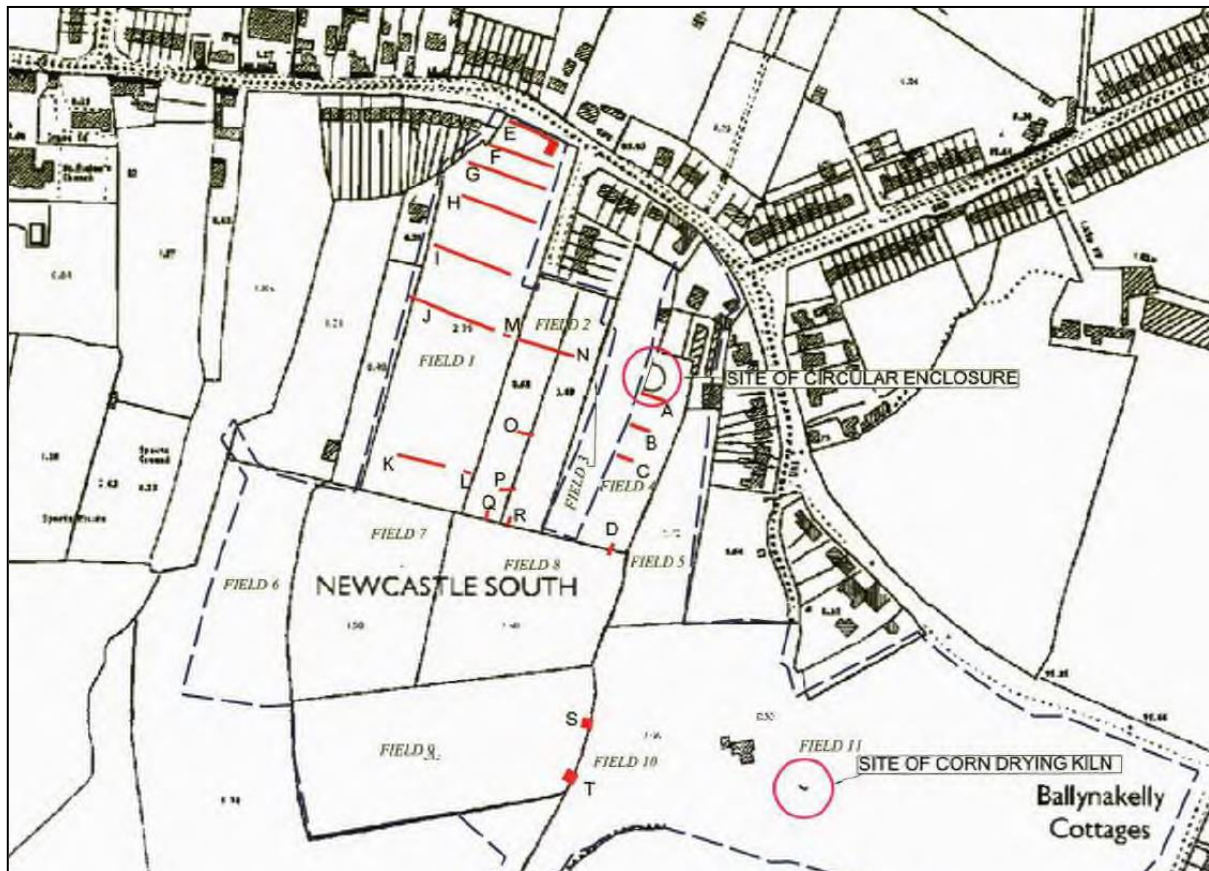
A geophysical survey was carried out c. 115m to the north of the proposed development which identified a possible field boundary and two weak parallel linear anomalies (Nicholls 2004, Licence 04R025). Possible pits and linear features were also identified in a geophysical survey c. 140m to the northwest (Nicholls 2007, Licence 06R214).

Medieval activity in the study area was uncovered in the form of three 13th century burgage plots fronting onto Newcastle Main Street, c. 178m to the west (Licence 13E0348, Bennett 2014:143). Two of the plots contained kilns to the rear. Three medieval burgage plots had been tested c. 147m to the north identifying three ditches and two rubble drains of post-medieval date (Licence 07E0817, Bennett 2007:532).

A double-ditched early medieval enclosure was excavated c. 270m east of the proposed development (Licence 06E0176, Bennett 2006:564). The enclosing ditches were almost square with rounded corners, with a possible gate feature identified at the terminals. Habitation features included pits, gullies, and kilns. Five iron knives of early medieval date were recovered from the site. There was a single inhumation identified between the inner and outer enclosures while a dog burial placed within a pit was also identified. The kiln excavated under Licence 06E1137 is thought to be associated with the enclosure due to their proximity.

A *fulacht fia* was uncovered during testing and subsequently excavated c. 293m to the east of the proposed development, thus providing further evidence of Bronze Age activity in the landscape (Licence 01E1068, Bennett 2001:246; Licence 03E0369, Bennett 2003:459).

Figure 14.5 Location of test trenches excavated in 2006 (Licence 06E1137)



Archaeological investigations carried out c. 373m northwest under the licence 02E0859 revealed the remains of a borough boundary with evidence of an internal bank (Bennett 2002:0635, Licence 02E0859). Burgage plots defined by small linear ditches were also identified.

A multi-period site was investigated c. 405m southeast of the proposed development site under licence 07E0245 (Bennett 2007:431). Prehistoric activity on the site consisted of a ring-ditch, urn burial and three cremation pits. A saddle quern was also recovered from a pit on the site. An unusually large possible Bronze Age well or pool was also identified. Evidence of heat-shattered stones in relation to this feature suggests attempts were made to heat the water within the features which was fed by a natural spring. Evidence of early medieval settlement was also present on site with numerous linear features and pits dating to this period. A stick-pin, metal ring, stone loom weight, broken whetstone and long-handled metal pot were also recovered. A medieval corn-drying kiln was also identified and medieval pottery sherds were recovered from a number of postholes, linear features and a spread.

A geophysical survey and targeted testing revealed a large number of features c. 440m southeast of the proposed development area (Bennett 2006:682, Licence 06E0878). Three areas of archaeological features were identified. Area 1 consisted of two heavily truncated burnt mounds in the northwest of the site. Area 2 comprised possible habitation evidence in the form of pits, postholes and linear features. Area 3 consisted of a large oval pit. In addition, a number of isolated features were also identified though these may be of modern origin.

A single pit of possible prehistoric date was identified c. 470m east under licence 04E1116 (Bennett 2004:0628).

Monitoring of test pits in the townlands of Newcastle North and Newcastle South failed to reveal any features of archaeological potential, however, a number of medieval pottery sherds were recovered from the topsoil in the areas east of DU020-003007 (Bennett 2000:0331, Licence 00E0298).

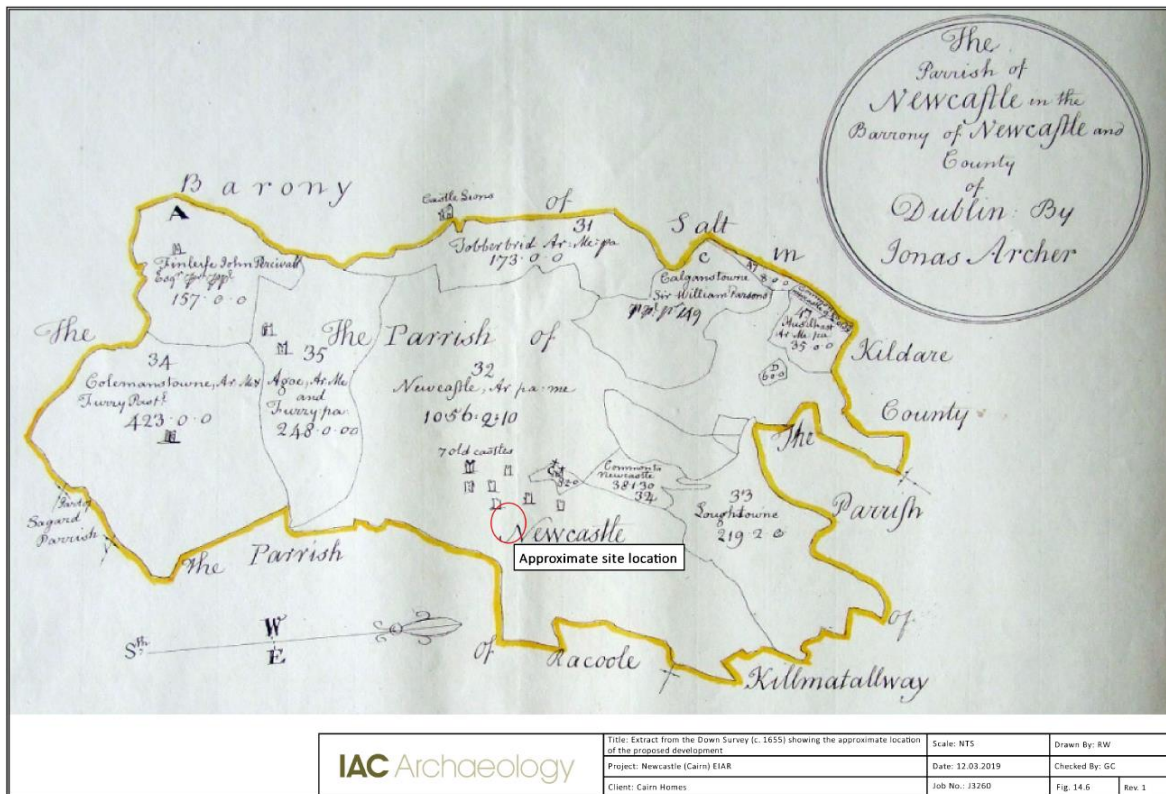
The following licences did not identify anything of archaeological significance; 15E0466 (Bennett 2015:064), 15E0041 (Bennett 2015:457), 06E394 (Channing 2007), 04E1681 (Bennett 2004:0627), 05E0920 (Bennett 2005:512), 08E0889 (Bennett 2008:479), Licence 13E0073 (Bennett 2013:207), and 06E0894 (Tierney and Healy 2006). In addition, unlicensed monitoring took place in the townland of Newcastle Lyons and did not reveal any features or deposits of archaeological potential (Bennett 2006:684).

14.3.9 Cartographic Evidence

William Petty's Down Survey Map, *Barony and Parish of Newcastle*, c. 1655 (Figure 14.6)

The Down Survey maps were compiled at a scale of 40 perches to one inch (the modern equivalent of 1:50,000) and represent the first systematic mapping of a large area on such a scale attempted anywhere. On Petty's map, the proposed development area is located to the east of Newcastle. The village is depicted with the annotation '7 old castles'. The accompanying notes record 'Seaven old castles on New Castle Towne Land and the Ruines of a Church on the parcel of Glebe'. Four of these tower houses are recorded within the RMP, as is St Finian's Church.

Figure 14.6 Extract from the Down Survey (c. 1655) showing the approximate location of the proposed development



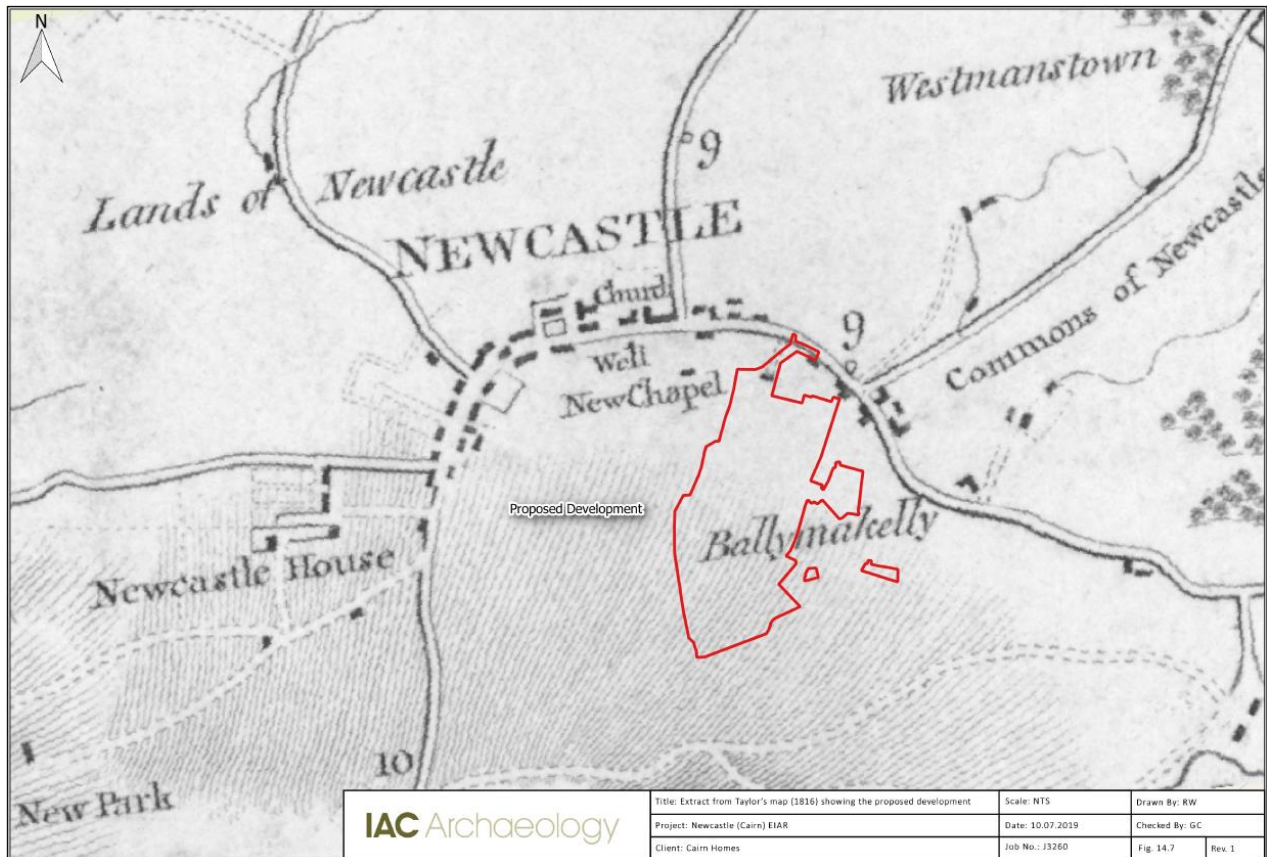
John Rocque's Map of the County of Dublin, 1760

Rocque's map depicts several buildings and plots lining the main street of Newcastle, these are focused around the church (RMP DU020-003001). The proposed development area is situated within open fields on this map. A structure is depicted to the immediate northeast of the site. Newcastle House is annotated to the west of the development and there are several features depicted in the approximate location of the later Ballynakelly House, east of the site.

John Taylor's Map of the Environs of Dublin, 1816 (Figure 14.7)

This map does not provide great detail, however, the new Roman Catholic chapel dedicated to St Finian is depicted along with a well (RMP DU021-017001) to the west of the site. The village of Newcastle has extended further to the east. A structure and trackway leading south from the main street is depicted in the northern extent of the site and the house to the northeast on the 1760 mapping is still depicted. There are several other houses depicted along the road to the north of the proposed development.

Figure 14.7 Extract from Taylor's map (1816) showing the proposed development



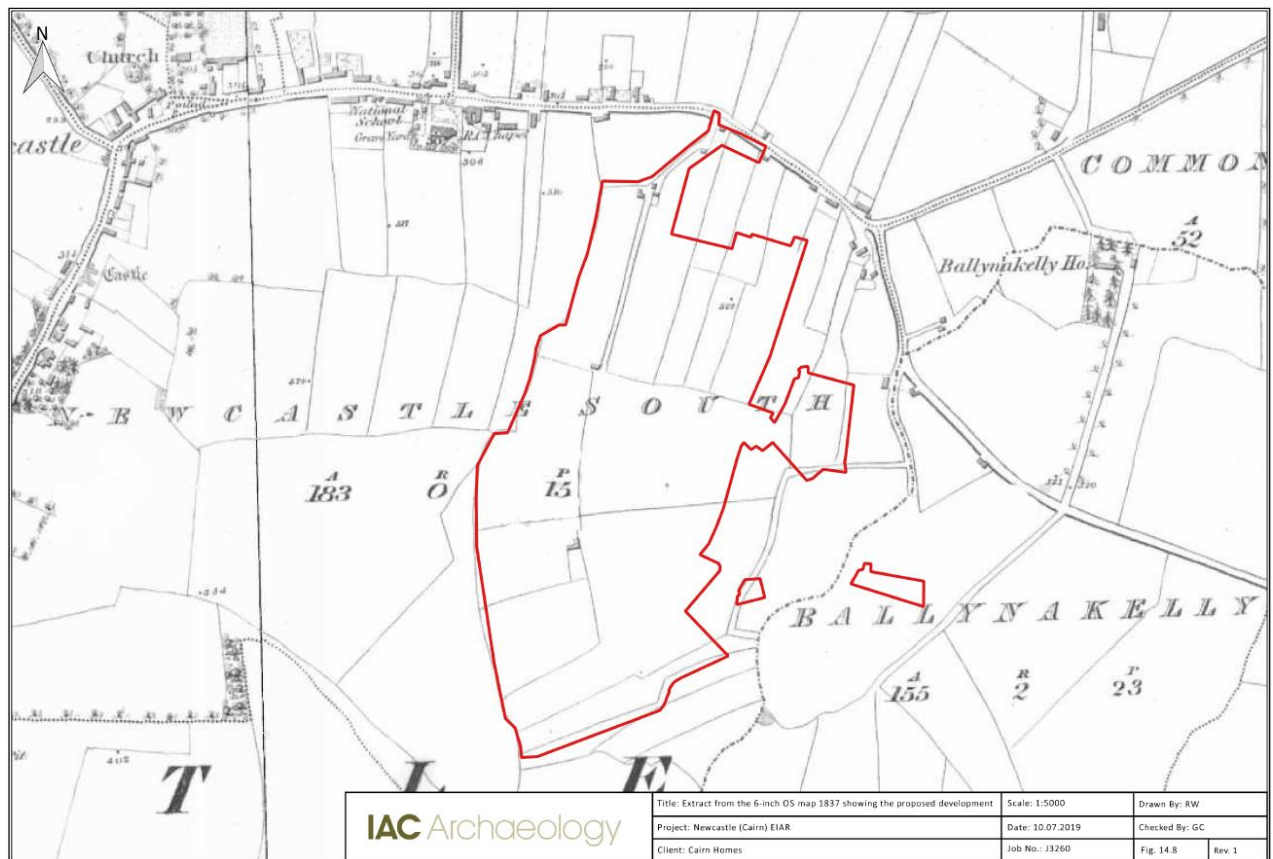
William Duncan's Map of the County of Dublin, 1821

There are no significant changes of note on this map.

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1837, scale 1:10,560 (Figure 14.8)

This is the first accurate historic mapping coverage of the area containing the proposed scheme (Figure 14.8). The map shows the village of Newcastle as a small settlement, with the majority of buildings clustered around the church (RMP DU020-003002) and motte (RMP DU020-003001) to the west of the village, and the school and Roman Catholic chapel at the centre of the village. There are fewer buildings marked within the eastern portion of the village, while burgage plots can be seen to the north and south of the main road and within the proposed development. The buildings and trackway visible on Taylor's map in the north and to the northeast of the site are still depicted. The trackway is shown in greater clarity and it extends further south, with six buildings are depicted along its length. There is a singular structure within the southern portion of the proposed development area. Ballynakelly House and demesne are shown c. 265m to the east of the proposed development while the small demesne associated with the Old Glebe (RPS 226) is depicted for the first time. A larger demesne, that of Newcastle House, is depicted c. 500m to the west. One of the infill sites is shown within an open field in Ballynakelly and the other two contain a portion of a trackway.

Figure 14.8 Extract from the 1837 OS map showing the proposed development



Ordnance Survey Map, 1909, scale 1:2,500

By the time of this edition of the OS map the burgage plots seen on the first edition map have increased in number with the proposed development area, confirming that not all of these features are medieval in date. Newcastle now contains a post office and rectory and the tower house (RMP DU020-003007) is annotated as in ruins. The structure seen in the southern portion of the site on the first edition map is no longer depicted. The proposed development area remained undeveloped with the exception of the small group of buildings accessed by a trackway at the north of the development site. The structure at the southern terminus of this trackway has been removed as have the other five structures along the northern half of the track although they have been replaced by five larger buildings.

14.3.10 Aerial Photographic Analysis

Inspection of the aerial photographic coverage of the proposed development area held by the Ordnance Survey (1995-2013), Google Earth (2009-2018) and Bing Maps revealed that the site consisted of open fields until 2009. It is clear from the aerial photographic resource that much of the development area has been subject to disturbance (see Figure 14.9). Topsoil has been stripped from much of the site, haul roads established, and mounds of spoil are present. The only areas that remain undisturbed are two rectangular plots in the northwest corner and one rectangular plot in the northeast corner. Subsequent coverage shows that the site remained disturbed and was gradually covered by scrub vegetation. This was confirmed during a field inspection of the site.

Figure 14.9 Extract from 2009 Google Earth coverage showing the proposed development area



14.3.11 South Dublin County Development Plan 2016-2022

Record of Monuments and Places

The South Dublin County Development Plan 2016–2022 recognises the statutory protection afforded to all RMP sites under the National Monuments Legislation (1930–2014). The plan lists a number of aims and objectives in relation to archaeological heritage (Appendix 14.A). It is the objective of the council to protect and preserve (in-situ, or at a minimum, preservation by record) all known sites and features of historical and archaeological interest and all sites and features of historical interest discovered subsequent to the publication of the Record of Monuments and Places.

The northern half of the proposed development site is situated within the zone of archaeological potential for the deserted medieval settlement of Newcastle (RMP DU020-003008) and there are nine recorded monuments within the study area, the nearest of which consists of a *fulacht fiadh* (RMP DU021-095), c. 130m to the east.

Table 14.1 Recorded Archaeological Sites

RMP No.	Location	Classification	Distance to Development
DU020-003008	Newcastle South, Cornerpark, Glebe (Newcastle By., Lucan Ed), Newcastle Demesne, Newcastle Farm	Settlement deserted - medieval	Partially within zone of archaeological potential
DU021-095	Ballynakelly, Commons Little	<i>Fulacht fia</i>	c. 130m east
DU021-105	Ballynakelly	Enclosure	c. 190m southeast
DU021-017002	Newcastle North	Castle - tower house	c. 255m west-northwest
DU021-017001	Newcastle South	Well	c. 340m west
DU020-003004*	Glebe (Newcastle By., Newcastle Ed)	Castle - tower house	c. 485m west
DU020-003010	Grange (Newcastle By.)	Graveyard	c. 495m west
DU020-003003*	Glebe (Newcastle By., Newcastle Ed)	Cross	c. 500m west
DU020-003002**	Newcastle North	Church	c. 500m west
DU020-003007*	Newcastle South	Castle - tower house	c. 500m west

* Listed on the RPS

** Listed on the RPS and NIAH Survey

Record of Protected Structures

The South Dublin 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 (Appendix 14.B).

There are nine protected structures within the study area of the proposed development, one of which is also included on both the RMP and the NIAH Survey. An additional two are included on the RMP and the remaining six are listed on the NIAH Survey. The nearest consists of *Gort Na Sí* House (RPS 227) c. 85m to the north.

Table 14.2 Protected Structures

RPS No.	Location	Classification	Distance to Development
227**	Newcastle North	<i>Gort Na Sí</i>	c. 85m north
232**	Newcastle South	St. Finian's Roman Catholic Church, Graveyard, and Gates	c. 200m west

RPS No.	Location	Classification	Distance to Development
230**	Newcastle South	Newcastle National School c. 1825	c. 225m west
229**	Newcastle South	The Loft	c. 285m west
226**	Glebe	The Old Glebe	c. 455m west
225*	Glebe	Medieval Four Storey Tower House with Arched Doorway	c. 485m west
223***	Newcastle North, Glebe	Church and cross	c. 495m west
241*	Newcastle South	Tower House, Stone Castle (Ruin), Tower House Possible	c. 500m west
247**	Newcastle South	Newcastle Lodge	c. 500m west

* Listed on the RMP

** Listed on the NIAH survey

*** Listed on both the RMP and NIAH Survey

The proposed development is not situated inside an Architectural Conservation Area; however, the Newcastle Village ACA borders the site to the immediate west.

Newcastle Local Area Plan 2012 (as extended)

The LAP for Newcastle village also recognises the statutory protection afforded to recorded monuments and protected structures. It also contains the following objective (pg 7):

Preserve, incorporate, enhance and respond to the setting of existing archaeological and historic features including burgage plots and tower house sites;

The surviving fossilized burgage plots may relate to the original planned layout of the medieval settlement of Newcastle (see section 14.3.4 of this chapter). As such, the plan identifies these features as part of the historic character of this part of the landscape.

14.3.12 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

Building Survey

There are 15 structures located within a 500m radius of the proposed development area included within the NIAH survey for County Dublin. The closest is the house, *Gort Na Sí* (NIAH 11213001), is located c. 85m to the north.

Table 14.3 NIAH Structures

NIAH Ref.	Location	Classification	Distance to Development
11213001*	Newcastle North	<i>Gort Na Sí</i> House	c. 85m north
11213002	Ballynakelly	Post Box	c. 125m east
11212002*	Newcastle South	St Finian's R.C. Church	c. 200m west
11212001	Newcastle North	Water Pump	c. 210m west-northwest

NIAH Ref.	Location	Classification	Distance to Development
11212003*	Newcastle South	Newcastle National School c. 1825	c. 225m west
11213003	Ballynakelly	Water Pump	c. 240m east
11212004	Newcastle South	Newcastle National School c. 1950	c. 250m west
11212005*	Newcastle South	The Loft	c. 285m west
11213005	Ballynakelly	Ballynakelly House	c. 320m east
11212007*	Glebe (Ne. By.) Newcastle Ed	The Old Glebe – Main House	c. 455m west
11212008	Newcastle South	The Old Glebe	c. 460m west
11212010	Glebe (Ne. By.) Newcastle Ed	Keogh Family Tomb	c. 470m west
11212009**	Glebe (Ne. By.) Newcastle Ed	St Finian's C of I Church	c. 495m west
11212014*	Newcastle South	Outbuilding	c. 500m west
11212015*	Newcastle South	Newcastle Lodge	c. 500m west

* Listed on the RPS

** Listed on both the RPS and RMP

Garden Survey

There is one designed landscape recorded on the NIAH Garden Survey within the study area. The demesne of Newcastle House (NIAH Garden DU-50-N-992284) c. 500m to the west. The survey records it as 'Main features unrecognisable - peripheral features visible.' The demesne has been reduced since the 1837 and 1909 OS maps and is now mainly in use as farmland, however, the principal buildings are still standing.

There are an additional two small designed landscapes within the study area not included on the Garden Survey which are visible on the first edition OS map of 1837. The closest of these belongs to Ballynakelly House (NIAH 11213005) c. 320m to the east. No traces of this demesne or house remain visible due to a residential development. The demesne of the Old Glebe (RPS 226) is situated c. 395m to the west and it is still visible on the aerial photographic coverage.

14.3.13 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 14.4 List of townlands, parishes, and baronies in the vicinity of the proposed development area

Name	Derivation	Possible Meaning
Newcastle South	<i>Newcastle de Leuan</i>	New castle of Lyons (south)
Cornerpark	-	-
Commons Little	-	-
Ballynakelly	<i>Baile na Coille</i>	Woodtown
Highdown Hill	-	-
Glebe	-	Relates to the Glebe House and garden situated within this townland
Newcastle North	<i>Newcastle de Leuan</i>	New castle of Lyons (north)
Rathcoole	<i>Ráth Cúil</i>	Ringfort corner
Newcastle	<i>Newcastle de Leuan</i>	New castle of Lyons

14.3.14 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 majority of the proposed development area is located within the townland of Newcastle South, one of the infill sites is located in Ballynakelly.

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

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

In the 19th century, some demesnes, deer parks or large farms were given townland status during the Ordnance Survey and some imprecise townland boundaries in areas such as bogs or lakes, were given more precise definition (*ibid.*). Larger 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.

As discussed above, the townland boundary between Newcastle South and Cornerpark is formed by the road to the immediate north of the site, the Main Street/R120. The townland boundary between Newcastle South and Ballynakelly traverses the residential estate to the east in a north-northeast to south-southwest orientation.

14.3.15 Cultural Heritage Sites

The term 'cultural heritage' can be used as an over-arching term that can be applied to both archaeology and architectural features. However, it also refers to more ephemeral aspects of the environment, which are often recorded in folk law or tradition or possibly date to a more recent period. Within the surrounding environs the recorded monuments, protected structures, NIAH structures, and demesne landscapes listed within Sections 14.3.12 and 14.3.13 would constitute as cultural heritage sites. No specific cultural heritage features have been identified in relation to the proposed development area or its surrounding environs.

14.3.16 Field Inspection

The field inspection sought to assess the proposed development area, 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 development area and its surrounding environs were inspected (Figure 14.10).

The proposed development consists of five open fields, the majority of which have already been disturbed and stripped of topsoil (Figure 14.10). The topography of the proposed development is uneven, gently rising to the south, and is waterlogged in parts. The southern half of the proposed development consists of a large, overgrown, open field that has been disturbed by an earlier development (Field 1, Figure 14.11). This field is bordered to the west and south by mature vegetation and a c. 0.5m deep ditch. Only the western limit of the northern field boundary survives with the remainder formed by a gravel road. Portions of the previous north-south field boundaries survive in the northern portion of this field. A large spoil heap covered in scrub vegetation is situated within the southwest corner of the site in Field 1.

Figure 14.10 Extract from Google Earth 2018 showing the proposed development



Figure 14.11 Field 1, facing southeast



Field 2 is located in the northwest corner of the proposed development area (Figure 14.12). The field boundaries consist of mature vegetation. A modern, derelict, concrete farm structure is situated in the southeast corner of Field 2 and the land drops by c. 1m in height at the northern limit. It is possible that

Field 2 represents a portion of a fossilized medieval burgage plot that fronts onto Main Street further to the north.

Field 3 is a flat rectangular plot of land with a yard and houses in its northern half. Whilst the field can be defined as a 'burgage plot', the historic OS maps show that it was not formed until the late 19th or early 20th century and as such is not medieval in date.

In the northern half of Field 4 the proposed development has also been disturbed and evidence of haul roads and spoil heaps are present across the field (Figure 14.13). Field 4 is bordered by mature vegetation to the east and west and by the Main Street to the north, which forms the townland boundary between Newcastle South and Cornerpark. The boundary between Field 1 and 4 is defined by a gravel road.

Field 5 is a thin strip of land in the northeast section of the proposed development, within 'burgage plot' that is not marked as present in the landscape until the early 20th century OS map. It is overgrown and contains occasional trees. Field 5 is bordered by mature vegetation to the south and west and by the remains of a metal fence to the east (Figure 14.14).

The three smaller areas to the east of the main proposed development area consist of lands either containing modern structures or landscaping associated with the ongoing residential development of the area. These three sites are heavily disturbed and do not possess archaeological potential.

No previously unrecorded sites of archaeological potential or structures of architectural merit were identified during the course of the field inspection.

Figure 14.12 Field 2, facing south



Figure 14.13 Spoil heaps across Field 4, facing south



Figure 14.14 Field 5, facing north



14.3.17 Conclusions

The main section of the proposed development area is comprised of five open fields within the townland of Newcastle South and the parish, Barony, and town of Newcastle. The townland boundary between Newcastle South and Cornerpark is formed by the road, Main Street, to the immediate north of the site. The estate of Newcastle Lyons is situated to the immediate east and the proposed development is bounded by open fields to the south and west. Three additional smaller development areas are located to the east of the main site, within the townland of Ballynakelly.

The northern half of the proposed development is situated within the zone of archaeological potential for the deserted medieval settlement of Newcastle (RMP DU020-003008). There are also nine recorded monuments within the study area, the nearest of which consists of a *fulacht fia* (RMP DU021-095), c. 130m to the east.

While there are no Architectural Conservation Areas within the proposed development the western boundary of the site borders the Newcastle Village ACA. There are nine protected structures and 15 NIAH buildings within the study area of the proposed development. The nearest consists of *Gort Na Sí* House

(RPS 227, NIAH 11213001), c. 85m to the north. The NIAH Garden Survey lists one designed demesne within the study area of the proposed development, that of Newcastle House c. 500m to the west (NIAH Garden DU-50-N-992284). There are also an additional two gardens within the study area not included on the survey but visible on the first edition OS map. Outside of the features mentioned above there are no cultural heritage features within the study area of the proposed development.

Previous archaeological work carried out within the proposed development identified possible burgage plots in Field 4, while archaeological testing at the northwest of the site in 2019 (Archaeological Area 1) revealed pits and linear features of unknown date. In the wider area evidence of a Bronze Age and early medieval landscape were discovered in the form of burnt mounds, enclosures and kilns.

A review of the cartographic sources of the proposed development revealed that the site was situated within open fields throughout the post-medieval period with occasional structures situated in the northern portion of the site off the Main Street. The remains of burgage plots are depicted within the historic mapping in the northern section of the proposed development area. Whilst the features may follow the overall plan of the original medieval village layout, they appear to have been established during the post medieval period, rather than representing the original medieval burgage plot layout.

Aerial photographic coverage of the site shows that a significant portion of the proposed development area was disturbed resulting from the construction of haul roads and spoil heaps and general disturbance associated with the construction of the housing development to the east. The field inspection confirmed this disturbance and did not identify any areas of archaeological potential or structures of architectural heritage merit.

Geophysical survey was carried out within the north-western section of the proposed development area, but failed to identify any responses of archaeological potential. This was followed by a programme of archaeological testing. Three pits were identified within Field 2, which may relate to the former use of this section of the landscape as burgage plots. No other features of archaeological potential were identified.

14.4 Assessment Methodology

14.4.1 Study Methodology

Research for this assessment was undertaken over four phases. The first phase consisted of a paper survey of all available archaeological, architectural, historical, and cartographic sources. The second phase involved a field inspection of the site. The third phase involved a geophysical survey over accessible areas of the proposed development area. The fourth phase consisted of a programme of archaeological testing across the site.

14.4.2 Paper Survey

- 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;
- South Dublin County Council Development Plan 2016-2022;
- Newcastle Local Area Plan 2012 (as extended);
- Place name analysis;
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage; and
- Excavations Bulletin (1970–2018).

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 Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DoCHG) website – 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 development area. These include:

- William Petty, *Down Survey Map, Barony and Parish of Newcastle*, c. 1655
- John Rocque, *Map of the County of Dublin*, 1760
- John Taylor, *Map of the Environs of Dublin*, 1816
- William Duncan, *Map of the County of Dublin*, 1821
- Ordnance Survey maps of County Dublin 1837 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 South Dublin County Council Development Plan (2016-2022) and Newcastle Local Area Plan 2012 (as extended) were consulted to obtain information on cultural heritage sites in and within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development.

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) is a state initiative established under the provisions of the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999 tasked with making a nationwide record of significant local, regional, national and international structures, which in turn provides county councils with a guide as to what structures to list within the Record of Protected Structures.

Excavations Bulletin is a summary publication that has been produced every year since 1970. This summarises every archaeological excavation that has taken place in Ireland during that year up until 2010 and since 1987 has been edited by Isabel Bennett. This information is vital when examining the archaeological content of any area, which may not have been recorded under the SMR and RMP files. This information is also available online (www.excavations.ie) from 1970–2018.

14.4.3 Field Inspection

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

The archaeological and architectural field inspection entailed:

- Inspecting 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 any recorded sites.
- Visually investigating any suspect landscape anomalies to determine the possibility of their being anthropogenic in origin.

14.4.4 Geophysical Survey

A geophysical survey is used to create 'maps' of subsurface archaeological features. Features are the non-portable part of the archaeological record, whether standing structures or traces of human activities left in the soil. Geophysical instruments can detect buried features when their electrical or magnetic properties contrast measurably with their surroundings. In some cases, individual artefacts, especially metal, may be detected as well. Readings taken in a systematic pattern become a dataset that can be rendered as image maps. Survey results can be used to guide excavation and to give archaeologists insight into the patterning of non-excavated parts of the site. Unlike other archaeological methods, geophysical survey is not invasive or destructive.

A geophysical survey of Field 2 of the proposed development and the lands to the immediate west was carried out by John Nicholls for IAC Ltd in April 2018 under licence 1800IE12. The survey identified one response in Field 2 that was interpreted as modern. The report is included as Appendix 14.H within this EIAR.

14.4.5 Archaeological Testing

Archaeological test trenching is 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' (ClfA 2014a).

Archaeological testing was carried out across the proposed development area by IAC Ltd under licence 19E0116 in February 2019. Seven test trenches totalling 764 linear metres were opened across the site. A total of six potential archaeological features were identified during testing in one field. The full testing report is included as Appendix 14.I within this EIAR.

14.5 Identification of Likely Significant Impacts

14.5.1 Archaeology

Ground disturbances associated with the construction of the development may result in a direct, significant negative impact on the localised archaeological deposits that were identified during testing at the north-western end of the proposed development area (Field 2).

It is possible that topsoil stripping associated with the proposed development may have a direct negative impact on isolated archaeological features or deposits that have the potential to survive beneath the current ground level and outside of the footprint of the excavated test trenches. Potential impacts may range from moderate to profound in significance.

Sections of three post medieval burgrave plots will be impacted upon directly by the proposed development. Due to their relatively recent date the impact is deemed to be moderately negative.

14.5.2 Architecture

There will be no direct or indirect negative impacts upon the architectural heritage resource as a result of the proposed development going ahead.

14.5.3 Cultural Heritage

No potential impacts upon the cultural heritage resource have been identified.

14.6 Do Nothing Scenario

If the development were not to proceed, no negative impacts would occur upon the archaeological, architectural, and cultural heritage resource.

14.7 Mitigation Measures

14.7.1 Archaeology

The three pits within Field 2 will be subject to preservation by record prior to the commencement of construction. This work will be carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist under licence and in consultation with the National Monuments Service of the DoCHG and the National Museum of Ireland.

All topsoil stripping of previously undisturbed areas that is associated with the proposed development will be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. If any features of archaeological potential are discovered during the course of the works further archaeological mitigation may be required, such as preservation *in-situ* or by record. Any further mitigation will require approval from the National

Monuments Service of the DoCHG. A full recorded of the nature and extent of the post medieval burgage plots will be made during the course of monitoring.

It is the developer's responsibility to ensure full provision is made available for the resolution of any archaeological remains, both on site and during the post excavation process, should that be deemed the appropriate manner in which to proceed.

Please note that all recommendations are subject to approval by the National Monuments Service of the Heritage and Planning Division, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.

14.7.2 Architecture

No mitigation is required.

14.7.3 Cultural Heritage

No mitigation is required.

14.8 Residual Impacts

Following the completion of the above mitigation measures there would be no residual impact on the archaeological, architectural, or cultural heritage resource resulting from the proposed development.

14.9 Interactions Arising

No interactions have been identified.

14.10 Monitoring

The mitigation measures recommended above would also function as a monitoring system during construction to allow the further assessment of the scale of the predicted impacts and the effectiveness of the recommended mitigation measures.

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Appendix 14.A RMP Sites within the Surrounding Area

SMR No.	DU020-003008
RMP Status	Yes
Townland	Newcastle South, Cornerpark, Glebe, Newcastle Demesne, Newcastle Farm
Parish	Newcastle, Esker
Barony	Newcastle
I.T.M.	699566/728793
Classification	Settlement deserted - medieval
Dist. From Development	Partially within zone of notification
Description	Newcastle was first mentioned as a royal manor in 1215 and had borough status by the late fifteenth century. The settlement was a linear one based on a single street, running east-west. The marketplace was located in the roughly sub-triangular space in front of the church.
Reference	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR No.:	DU021-095
RMP Status:	Yes
Townland:	Ballynakelly, Commons Little
Parish:	Rathcoole, Newcastle
Barony:	Newcastle
I.T.M.:	700484/728488
Classification:	Fulacht fia
Dist. To Site:	c. 130m east
Description:	No information available
Reference:	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR No.:	DU021-105
RMP Status:	Yes
Townland:	Ballynakelly
Parish:	Rathcoole
Barony:	Newcastle
I.T.M.:	700508/728027
Classification:	Enclosure
Dist. To Site:	c. 190m southeast
Description:	No information available

Reference:	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file
SMR No.:	DU021-017002
RMP Status:	Yes
Townland:	Newcastle North
Parish:	Newcastle
Barony:	Newcastle
I.T.M.:	699853/728804
Classification:	Castle - tower house
Dist. To Site:	c. 255m west-northwest
Description:	The site is located in a level field of tillage W of the road that leads N to Lucan and opposite the present RC church. According to O'Keefe (1986, 55, No. 6) a tower house was indicated in manuscript form on an old copy of the Ordnance Survey 6-inch sheet of the area held by Mr Paddy Healy, Dublin. There are no visible remains at ground level.
Reference:	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file
SMR No.:	DU021-017001
RMP Status:	Yes
Townland:	Newcastle South
Parish:	Newcastle
Barony:	Newcastle
I.T.M.:	699753/728770
Classification:	Well
Dist. To Site:	c. 340m west
Description:	Situated in the NW corner of a long narrow holding opposite the medieval parish church at Newcastle Lyons. It is bounded on the E by a patch of spade cultivation. Traces of mortared wall protruding from beneath the sod were interpreted as a possible site of a tower house (O'Keefe 1986, 55, No. 5). Recent clearance has revealed that the mortared wall was actually a covering for a well.
Reference:	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file
SMR No.:	DU020-003004
RMP Status:	Yes
Townland:	Glebe
Parish:	Newcastle
Barony:	Newcastle
I.T.M.:	699599/728768
Classification:	Castle - tower house
Dist. To Site:	c. 485m west
Description:	Situated in level ground SE of church yard (DU020-003008-). It is a square

	<p>tower, which rises to two storeys and is built of coursed limestone blocks with dressed quoins. Formerly entered from the S, now blocked, the present entrance is on E side. There is a vault over the ground floor (int. dims. L 4.7m; Wth 4.55m). The interior has been partitioned in more recent times. The stairwell in the SW corner is entered through a plain pointed doorway and is lit by slit opes. There is a stepped embrasure on the S side before entering the stairs which is an original feature. First floor is totally overgrown. There are remains of chamfered jambs on the E side of the entrance. This is probably the remains of the castle held by the Canons of St. Patrick's in 1547 (Ball 1905, III, 138). According to O'Meara (1903, 63) there is mention made of this castle in a list of ecclesiastical buildings presented to Henry VIII on the dis-establishment of the monasteries. A building attached to the N end of the tower house contains a limestone tablet on which is the inscription T. M. S. Anno 1727. According to Austin Cooper writing around 1780, this building served as a stable attached to the parsonage (Mc Dix 1898, 40, 85; Price 1942, 47).</p>
Reference:	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file
SMR No.:	DU020-003010
RMP Status:	Yes
Townland:	Grange
Parish:	Newcastle
Barony:	Newcastle
I.T.M.:	699598/728813
Classification:	Graveyard
Dist. To Site:	c. 495m west
Description:	Situated at the W end of Newcastle village. It encloses a medieval parish church (DU020-003002-). In the graveyard is a granite cross (DU020-003003-) and there are 18th and 19th century memorials in the graveyard.
Reference:	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file
SMR No.:	DU020-003003
RMP Status:	Yes
Townland:	Glebe
Parish:	Newcastle
Barony:	Newcastle
I.T.M.:	699592/728795
Classification:	Cross
Dist. To Site:	c. 500m west
Description:	S of the medieval church (DU020-003002-) is a Latin cross carved from granite and set into a granite base. It narrows from the base to the top. There is a Latin Cross in relief on it's S face and a worn cross-in-circle on N face (dims. H 1.64m, Wth 0.62m, T 0.18m-0.30m; see Swan 1986, 80).

Reference:	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file
SMR No.:	DU020-003002
RMP Status:	Yes
Townland:	Newcastle North
Parish:	Newcastle
Barony:	Newcastle
I.T.M.:	699600/728824
Classification:	Church
Dist. To Site:	c. 500m west
Description:	<p>Situated at the W end of Newcastle village. This medieval parish church comprises a nave and chancel with residential W tower. The chancel is ruinous while both nave and tower are in use. The tower is square in plain with a stair turret in the NW corner (int. dims. L 3.37m, Wth 2.94m). It rises to three storeys with a battlemented parapet and a double bellcote. Built of coursed limestone blocks, with dressed quoins. The W tower is entered through a later door on the S side. This opens onto a vaulted porch with access to the nave and a stair turret in the NW angle. There is a vaulted roof over the ground, first and second floors. Fireplaces are present in the NE angle on both upper floors. The first floor is lit by cusped ogee-headed windows with stone seats in the W and S. There is a loft at this level which provides access to a gallery in the nave of the church. The nave is still in use but the chancel is ruinous. The interior was lit by a double light window with round moulding and cusped ogee-heads in N wall. Close to it is another blocked opening with a round arch. This may have been an original entrance. There is another blocked doorway at the E end of the nave (int. dims L 13.4m, Wth 6.50). There are buttresses along the N wall of the nave. The chancel is entered in the E gable through a round arched opening. Above this is a large pointed arched opening where until 1724 there was a fine tracery window until it was placed in the E end of nave (Leask 1960, 3, 18; O'Keefe 1986, 47-53). Within the chancel are two deep embrasures, now blocked. On S side is a double light ogee-headed window with spandrels and chamfered jambs (int. dims. L 12.75, Wth 6.90m). S of the medieval church is a Latin cross carved from granite and set into a granite base (DU020-003003-).</p>
Reference:	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file
SMR No.:	DU020-003007
RMP Status:	Yes
Townland:	Newcastle South
Parish:	Newcastle
Barony:	Newcastle
I.T.M.:	699479/728559
Classification:	Castle - tower house

Dist. To Site:	c. 500m west
Description:	This is a square, urban tower house with a stair turret at the NW angle. It is two storeys high and is built of coursed regular limestone blocks with dressed quoins. It is entered through a pointed doorway in the W wall which contains a door rebate and bar-bolt holes. There is a vault over ground floor with traces of wicker-work centring. The interior is lit by slit opes on the W and S walls and a large rectangular opening in S wall. Wall presses are present in the S wall and NE corner of interior (dims. L 4.5m; Wth 1.03m; see Anon 1914, 275-6; Mc Dix 1898, 85).
Reference:	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

APPENDIX 14.B RPS/NIAH Sites within the Surrounding Area

RPS No.	227
NIAH No	11213001
Townland	Newcastle North
Parish	Newcastle
Barony	Newcastle
I.T.M.	700113/728777
Classification	Gort Na Sí House
Categories of special interest	Architectural
Rating	Regional
Dist. from development	c. 85m north
Description	<p>Detached three-bay single-storey house, c.1820. Roughcast rendered walls. Timber tongue and groove door. Timber sash windows. Pitched slate roof with brick chimney stack. Single-bay extension to north with corrugated roof.</p> <p>A well-maintained structure with simple design, retaining much original fabric. Due to its alternative alignment perpendicular to the road, the house stands out among the surrounding modern houses. The structure's pleasing character is a valuable addition to the village.</p>
Reference	NIAH Survey / South Dublin County Development Plan 2016–2022

RPS No.	-
NIAH No	11213002
Townland	Ballynakelly
Parish	Rathcoole
Barony	Newcastle
I.T.M.	700478/728397
Classification	Post Box
Categories of special interest	Artistic, Social, Technical
Rating	Regional
Dist. from development	c. 125m east
Description	<p>Cast-iron pillar post box, c.1960, with 'P & T' mark to roadside.</p> <p>A fine mid twentieth-century traditional style post box with crisp detailing, which enhances the streetscape and the busy filling station behind.</p>

Reference	NIAH Survey / South Dublin County Development Plan 2016–2022
RPS No.	232
NIAH No	11212002
Townland	Newcastle South
Parish	Newcastle
Barony	Newcastle
I.T.M.	699887/728734
Classification	St Finian's R.C. Church, Graveyard, and Gates
Categories of special interest	Architectural, Artistic, Social, Technical
Rating	Regional
Dist. from development	c. 200m west
Description	<p>Detached single-cell church, built 1813, with three-bay nave, gabled projecting apse to east end, and incorporated tower with flanking parapets to west end. Roughcast rendered walls. Pointed openings with simple timber Y-tracery windows having stained glass. Commemorative plaque and pointed openings with timber slats to tower. Timber door set into lancet opening with ashlar granite surround and drip moulding. Pitched slate roof with crenellations and pinnacles to parapet and tower. Graveyard contains grave markers from 1830s to present and group of yew trees.</p> <p>An attractive church, articulated in a simple Gothic idiom, which, due to its slightly elevated site and prominent location, dominates this junction at the east end of the village. The surrounding graveyard and yew trees enhance the church and impart an air of grandeur to the vicinity.</p>
Reference	NIAH Survey / South Dublin County Development Plan 2016–2022
RPS No.	-
NIAH No	11212001
Townland	Newcastle North
Parish	Newcastle
Barony	Newcastle
I.T.M.	699891/728783
Classification	Water Pump
Categories of special interest	Artistic, Social, Technical
Rating	Regional
Dist. from development	c. 210m west-northwest
Description	Cast-iron water pump, c.1860, with fluted shaft, decorative lion's head motif and manufacturer's mark. Painted bright green.

	Prominently set at side of road, this cast-iron water pump is an attractive piece of street furniture enhancing the streetscape.
Reference	NIAH Survey / South Dublin County Development Plan 2016–2022
RPS No.	230
NIAH No	11212003
Townland	Newcastle South
Parish	Newcastle
Barony	Newcastle
I.T.M.	699865/728758
Classification	Newcastle National School c. 1825
Categories of special interest	Architectural, Social
Rating	Regional
Dist. from development	c. 225m west
Description	<p>Detached two-bay two-storey former primary school, c.1825, now in use as an additional part of the National School. Roughcast rendered walls. uPVC windows with smooth rendered surrounds. Glazed timber door with gabled hood to southern elevation. Hipped slate roof.</p> <p>A building of simple charm, with the unusual feature of a single door to the rere. The house's strong links with the church and the school, along with its idiosyncratic character, make it a valuable addition to the streetscape.</p>
Reference	NIAH Survey / South Dublin County Development Plan 2016–2022

RPS No.	-
NIAH No	11213003
Townland	Ballynakelly
Parish	Rathcoole
Barony	Newcastle
I.T.M.	700670/728276
Classification	Water Pump
Categories of special interest	Artistic, Social, Technical
Rating	Regional
Dist. from development	c. 240m east
Description	Cast-iron water pump, c.1860. Fluted shaft and domed cap with acorn finial. Lion's head to street front above maker's mark.

	This cast-iron water pump is an important feature in the village fabric and, due to their increasing rarity, is a very valuable element of the streetscape.
Reference	NIAH Survey / South Dublin County Development Plan 2016–2022
RPS No.	-
NIAH No	11212004
Townland	Newcastle South
Parish	Newcastle
Barony	Newcastle
I.T.M.	699840/728758
Classification	Newcastle National School c. 1950
Categories of special interest	Architectural, Social, Technical
Rating	Regional
Dist. from development	c. 250m west
Description	<p>Detached multiple-bay National School, c.1950, comprising two-storey gable-ended section with off-set gabled projecting entrance porch, and single-storey flat-roofed sections to front and west side. Roughcast rendered walls with smooth rendered base course. Timber casement windows. Glazed timber double entrance doors in glazed timber surround with projecting flat-roofed hood on slender columns. Pitched corrugated plastic roof with roughcast rendered chimney stacks. Ancillary buildings to south. Roughcast rendered boundary wall with simple iron railings.</p> <p>This simple, attractively-proportioned school adds welcome variety to the village streetscape. It retains much original fabric, allowing a fuller appreciation of the integrated design qualities characteristic of these mid twentieth-century buildings.</p>
Reference	NIAH Survey / South Dublin County Development Plan 2016–2022
RPS No.	229
NIAH No	11212005
Townland	Newcastle South
Parish	Newcastle
Barony	Newcastle
I.T.M.	699809/728770
Classification	The Loft
Categories of special interest	Architectural
Rating	Regional
Dist. from development	c. 285m west
Description	Detached five-bay two-storey house, c.1820. Coursed rubble limestone

	<p>walls. Rendered, ruled and lined east gable. Timber casement windows with brick dressings. Glazed timber panelled door with gabled hood. Pitched slate roof with smooth rendered chimney stack. Single-storey extension to rere.</p> <p>This handsome, balanced house, retaining much original fabric, is an imposing element in the streetscape due to its street front location and larger than usual size.</p>
Reference	NIAH Survey / South Dublin County Development Plan 2016–2022
RPS No.	-
NIAH No	11213005
Townland	Ballynakelly
Parish	Rathcoole
Barony	Newcastle
I.T.M.	700647/728578
Classification	Ballynakelly House
Categories of special interest	Architectural, Historical
Rating	Regional
Dist. from development	c. 320m east
Description	<p>Detached six-bay two-storey farm house, c.1900. Timber casement windows. Roughcast rendered walls with smooth rendered base course. Shallow lean-to projection to ground floor of front elevation with slate roof and glazed timber door set into screen. Pitched slate roof with raised gables and rendered chimney stacks. Outbuildings to east. Anderson shelter located in grounds, in use as store.</p> <p>A simple former farm house which retains its original proportions and its rural atmosphere with its outbuildings, despite recent encroaching development. The intact Anderson shelter is a valuable historic feature.</p>
Reference	NIAH Survey / South Dublin County Development Plan 2016–2022
RPS No.	226
NIAH No	11212007
Townland	Glebe
Parish	Newcastle
Barony	Newcastle
I.T.M.	699644/728812
Classification	The Old Glebe – Main House, tower house
Categories of special interest	Architectural, Historical, Technical
Rating	Regional

Dist. from development	c. 455m west
Description	<p>Detached multiple-bay former rectory, now in use as a private house, comprising five-bay two-storey over basement section to east, c.1720, three-bay two-storey section added to west, c.1820, with two-bay rere elevation, and single-storey extensions to east. Smooth rendered walls. Timber sash windows throughout, original to garden front. Timber panelled door with granite architrave surround, rectangular overlight and granite steps. Timber panelled and glazed timber doors elsewhere. Hipped slate roofs with rendered chimney stacks. Many original fixtures and fittings to interior. Large gardens to the north with lake and fountain, brick arch set in stone rubble to the northern boundary, a cast-iron water pump, and an historical Yew tree to the north-west. Surrounding stone rubble and brick walls with blind recessed depressed arches.</p> <p>The Old Glebe is a very historical and stately house which has been carefully and extremely well restored by the current owners. The various phases of construction around the original core house and the many original external and internal features combine to create a fascinating document of historical style and evolution, set off beautifully by the mature gardens. An important constituent of this religious group at the west end of the village.</p>
Reference	NIAH Survey / South Dublin County Development Plan 2016–2022
RPS No.	-
NIAH No	11212008
Townland	Newcastle South
Parish	Newcastle
Barony	Newcastle
I.T.M.	699627/728788
Classification	The Old Glebe
Categories of special interest	Architectural, Artistic
Rating	Regional
Dist. from development	c. 460m west
Description	<p>Detached four-bay single-storey with dormer attic former ecclesiastical building, built 1727, subsequently in use as a private house and now unoccupied. Roughcast rendered walls with smooth rendered base course. Timber sash windows with stone sills. Replacement timber panelled door with granite block and start surround. Pitched slate roof. Abuts medieval tower house to the south. Limestone commemorative plaque affixed to wall. Granite flagstones to front.</p> <p>This house, which retains its original proportions and some features,</p>

	including a commemorative plaque and unusual flagstones, has a great history set in the grounds of the early eighteenth-century Old Glebe. It has been carefully restored in keeping with the house and forms an important part of the history of Newcastle, originally related to the church to the immediate west.
Reference	NIAH Survey / South Dublin County Development Plan 2016–2022
RPS No.	-
NIAH No	11212010
Townland	Glebe
Parish	Newcastle
Barony	Newcastle
I.T.M.	699616/728784
Classification	Keogh Family Tomb
Categories of special interest	Architectural, Historical, Social
Rating	Regional
Dist. from development	c. 470m west
Description	<p>Single-cell family mausoleum, erected 1801. Coursed rubble stone walls, originally rendered. Doorway in west gable with simple granite block and start surround and plain iron gate. Commemorative plaque above door. Timber-framed barrel-vaulted roof, partly collapsed and covered by vegetation.</p> <p>This mausoleum, though simple in form and execution, and in poor condition, is a valuable reminder of the importance formerly attached to this church site. Its presence in the graveyard adds further variety to the collection of grave markers.</p>
Reference	NIAH Survey / South Dublin County Development Plan 2016–2022
RPS No.	225
NIAH No	-
Townland	Glebe
Parish	Newcastle
Barony	Newcastle
I.T.M.	699599/728768
Classification	Medieval Four Storey Tower House with Arched Doorway
Categories of special interest	-
Rating	-
Dist. from development	c. 485m west
Description	Medieval Four Storey Tower House with Arched Doorway

Reference	NIAH Survey / South Dublin County Development Plan 2016–2022
RPS No.	241
NIAH No	-
Townland	Newcastle South
Parish	Newcastle
Barony	Newcastle
I.T.M.	699479/728559
Classification	Tower House, Stone Castle (Ruin), Tower House Possible
Categories of special interest	-
Rating	-
Dist. from development	c. 500m west
Description	Tower House, Stone Castle (Ruin), Tower House Possible
Reference	NIAH Survey / South Dublin County Development Plan 2016–2022
RPS No.	223
NIAH No	11212009
Townland	Glebe
Parish	Newcastle
Barony	Newcastle
I.T.M.	699595/728810
Classification	St Finian's C of I Church
Categories of special interest	Architectural, Artistic, Archaeological, Social, Technical
Rating	National
Dist. from development	c. 495m west
Description	<p>Detached single-cell church, c.1775, incorporating west tower and chancel of fifteenth-century church. Four-bay nave, with further three bays to east, now unroofed. Rubble stone walls. Paired cusp-headed windows with quatrefoil over having smooth limestone surround to nave. Large pointed-arched window with flowing tracery to the east gable of nave. Pitched slate roof. Graveyard to grounds in use since medieval times. Some table graves, legible gravestones dating from the late 1760s, also including medieval cross. Rendered stone rubble boundary wall and gate piers to road.</p> <p>This church has been a major historical feature of Newcastle since the fifteenth century, once a Parish Church of the Royal Manor and is still in use. The site contains a variety of fine gravestones which further enhance the setting of this engaging building which possesses many attractive features, particularly its windows.</p>
Reference	NIAH Survey / South Dublin County Development Plan 2016–2022

RPS No.	-
NIAH No	11212014
Townland	Newcastle South
Parish	Newcastle
Barony	Newcastle
I.T.M.	699447/728489
Classification	Outbuilding
Categories of special interest	Architectural, Technical
Rating	Regional
Dist. from development	c. 500m west
Description	<p>Pair of detached three-bay former outbuildings, c.1840, one two-storey, the other single-storey, set on an L-plan around yard. Now in use as houses. Roughcast rendered rubble stone walls. Red brick surrounds to openings with various replacement timber windows and doors. Timber tongue and groove stable door with semi-circular overlight to single-storey house. Pitched slate roofs.</p> <p>These two former outbuildings, despite some alterations, retain much original fabric, including an unusual timber door, and form an attractive group around the inner yard. They present a substantially unchanged street elevation, disguising the changes of use which have occurred.</p>
Reference	NIAH Survey / South Dublin County Development Plan 2016–2022
RPS No.	247
NIAH No	11212015
Townland	Newcastle South
Parish	Newcastle
Barony	Newcastle
I.T.M.	699433/728467
Classification	Newcastle Lodge
Categories of special interest	Architectural, Technical
Rating	Regional
Dist. from development	c. 500m west
Description	<p>Detached five-bay two-storey house, c.1840, built on an L-shaped plan. Rendered, ruled and lined walls with projecting base course. Timber sash windows with stone sills. Hipped slate roofs with red brick chimney stacks. Single-storey conservatory extension to west containing entrance. Four-bay single-storey rubble stone outbuilding to south-east.</p> <p>This house, which retains much original fabric, is a handsome building</p>

	which, though partly hidden behind a high wall, adds character to the country road, particularly in association with the converted outbuildings nearby.
Reference	NIAH Survey / South Dublin County Development Plan 2016–2022

APPENDIX 14.C Stray Finds within the Surrounding Area

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.

Museum No	None given
Townland	Newcastle South
Find	Flint axehead
Find Place	Unknown
Description	Flint axehead
Reference	NMI Topographical Files

Museum No	M.1948:71
Townland	Newcastle South
Find	Brass shoe buckle
Find Place	Vicinity of tower house (RMP DU020-003007)
Description	18th century brass shoe buckle, originally had an iron centre bar
Reference	NMI Topographical Files

APPENDIX 14.D 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 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 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.

HCL1 Objective 1:

To protect, conserve and enhance natural, built and cultural heritage features and restrict development that would have a significant negative impact on these assets.

HCL2 Objective 1:

To favour the preservation in-situ of all sites, monuments and features of significant historical or archaeological interest in accordance with the recommendations of the Framework and Principles for the Protection of Archaeological Heritage, DAHGI (1999), or any superseding national policy document.

HCL2 Objective 2:

To ensure that development is designed to avoid impacting on archaeological heritage that is of significant interest including previously unknown sites, features and objects.

HCL2 Objective 3:

To protect and enhance sites listed in the Record of Monuments and Places and ensure that development in the vicinity of a Recorded Monument or Area of Archaeological Potential does not detract from the setting of the site, monument, feature or object and is sited and designed appropriately.

HCL2 Objective 4:

To protect and preserve the archaeological value of underwater archaeological sites including associated features and any discovered battlefield sites of significant archaeological potential within the County.

HCL2 Objective 5:

To protect historical burial grounds within South Dublin County and encourage their maintenance in accordance with conservation principles.

APPENDIX 14.E Legislation Framework Protecting the Archaeological Resource

The main laws protecting the built heritage are the *Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and National Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999* and the *Local Government (Planning and Development) Acts 1963-1999*, which has now been superseded by the *Planning and Development Act, 2000*. The Architectural Heritage Act requires the Minister to establish a survey to identify, record and assess the architectural heritage of the country. The background to this legislation derives from Article 2 of the 1985 Convention for the Protection of Architectural Heritage (Granada Convention). This states that:

For the purpose of precise identification of the monuments, groups of structures and sites to be protected, each member state will undertake to maintain inventories of that architectural heritage.

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) was established in 1990 to fulfil Ireland's obligation under the Granada Convention, through the establishment and maintenance of a central record, documenting and evaluating the architecture of Ireland (NIAH Handbook 2005:2). As inclusion in the inventory does not provide statutory protection, the survey information is used in conjunction with the *Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities* to advise local authorities on compilation of a Record of Protected Structures as required by the *Planning and Development Act, 2000*.

Protection under the Record of Protected Structures and County Development Plan

Structures of architectural, cultural, social, scientific, historical, technical or archaeological interest can be protected under the Planning and Development Act, 2000, where the conditions relating to the protection of the architectural heritage are set out in Part IV of the act. This act superseded the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act, 1999, and came into force on 1st January 2000.

The act provides for the inclusion of Protected Structures into the planning authorities' development plans and sets out statutory regulations regarding works affecting such structures. Under new legislation, no distinction is made between buildings formerly classified under development plans as List 1 and List 2. Such buildings are now all regarded as 'Protected Structures' and enjoy equal statutory protection. Under the act the entire structure is protected, including a structure's interior, exterior, attendant grounds and also any structures within the attendant grounds.

The act defines a Protected Structure as (a) a structure, or (b) a specified part of a structure which is included in a Record of Protected Structures (RPS), and, where that record so indicates, includes any specified feature which is in the attendant grounds of the structure and which would not otherwise be included in this definition. Protection of the structure, or part thereof, includes conservation, preservation, and improvement compatible with maintaining its character and interest. Part IV of the act deals with architectural heritage, and Section 57 deals specifically with works affecting the character of Protected Structures or proposed Protected Structures and states that no works should materially affect the character of the structure or any element of the structure that contributes to its special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest. The act does not provide specific criteria for assigning a special interest to a structure. However, the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) offers guidelines to its field workers as to how to designate a building with

a special interest, which are not mutually exclusive. This offers guidance by example rather than by definition:

Archaeological

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

Architectural

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

- Good quality or well executed architectural design
- The work of a known and distinguished architect, engineer, designer, craftsman
- A structure that makes a positive contribution to a setting, such as a streetscape or rural setting
- Modest or vernacular structures may be considered to be of architectural interest, as they are part of the history of the built heritage of Ireland.
- Well-designed decorative features, externally and/or internally

Historical

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

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

Technical

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

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

Cultural

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

- An association with a known fictitious character or event, e.g. Sandycove Martello Tower, which featured in Ulysses.
- Other structure that illustrate the development of society, such as early schoolhouses, swimming baths or printworks.

Scientific

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

- A structure or place which is considered to be an extraordinary or pioneering scientific or technical achievement in the Irish context, e.g. Mizen Head Bridge, Birr Telescope.

Social

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

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

Artistic

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

- Work of a skilled craftsman or artist, e.g. plasterwork, wrought-iron work, carved elements or details, stained glass, stations of the cross.
- Well-designed mass-produced structures or elements may also be considered of artistic interest.

(From the NIAH Handbook 2003 & 2005 pages 15-20)

The Local Authority has the power to order conservation and restoration works to be undertaken by the owner of the protected structure if it considers the building to be in need of repair. Similarly, an owner or developer must make a written request to the Local Authority to carry out any works on a protected structure and its environs, which will be reviewed within three months of application. Failure to do so may result in prosecution.

South Dublin County Development Plan 2016-2022

It is the objective of South Dublin County Council:

HCL3 Objective 1:

To ensure the protection of all structures (or parts of structures) and the immediate surroundings including the curtilage and attendant grounds of structures contained in the Record of Protected Structures.

HCL3 Objective 2:

To ensure that all development proposals that affect a Protected Structure and its setting including proposals to extend, alter or refurbish any Protected Structure are sympathetic to its special character and integrity and are appropriate in terms of architectural treatment, character, scale and form. All such proposals shall be consistent with the Architectural Heritage Guidelines for Planning Authorities, DAHG (2011) including the principles of conservation.

HCL3 Objective 3:

To address dereliction and encourage the rehabilitation, renovation, appropriate use and re-use of Protected Structures.

HCL3 Objective 4:

To prevent demolition and inappropriate alteration of Protected Structures.

HCL4 Objective 1:

To avoid the removal of structures and distinctive features that positively contribute to the character of Architectural Conservation Areas including buildings, building features, shop fronts, boundary treatments, street furniture, landscaping and paving.

HCL4 Objective 2:

To ensure that new development, including infill development, extensions and renovation works within or adjacent to an Architectural Conservation Area (ACA) preserves or enhances the special character and visual setting of the ACA including vistas, streetscapes and roofscapes.

HCL4 Objective 3:

To address dereliction and promote appropriate and sensitive reuse and rehabilitation of buildings, building features and sites within Architectural Conservation Areas.

HCL4 Objective 4:

To reduce and prevent visual and urban clutter within Architectural Conservation Areas including, where appropriate, traffic management structures, utility structures and all signage.

HCL4 Objective 5:

To support public realm improvements proposed within Architectural Conservation Areas under South Dublin County Council's Villages Initiative subject to compliance with the Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DAHG, 2011).

HCL5 Objective 1:

To retain existing houses that, while not listed as Protected Structures, are considered to contribute to historic character, local character, visual setting, rural amenity or streetscape value within the County.

HCL5 Objective 2:

To ensure that the redevelopment of older buildings, including extensions and renovation works do not compromise or erode the architectural interest, character or visual setting of such buildings including surrounding housing estates or streetscapes.

HCL5 Objective 3:

To encourage the retention, rehabilitation, renovation and re-use of older buildings and their original features where such buildings and features contribute to the visual setting, collective interest or character of the surrounding area.

HCL5 Objective 4:

To ensure that infill development is sympathetic to the architectural interest, character and visual amenity of the area.

APPENDIX 14.F Impact Assessment & 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 14.G Mitigation Measures & 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 involves the scientific removal and recording of all archaeological features, deposits and objects to the level of geological strata or the base level of any given development. Full archaeological excavation is recommended where initial investigation has uncovered evidence of archaeologically significant material or structures and where avoidance of the site is not possible. (ClfA 2014b)

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 or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present test trenching defines their character and extent and relative quality.' (ClfA 2014a)

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

Architectural Resource

The architectural resource is generally subject to a greater degree of change than archaeological sites, as structures may survive for many years but their usage may change continually. This can be reflected in the fabric of the building, with the addition and removal of doors, windows and extensions. Due to their often more visible presence within the landscape than archaeological sites, the removal of such structures can sometimes leave a discernible 'gap' with the cultural identity of a population. However, a

number of mitigation measures are available to ensure a record is made of any structure that is deemed to be of special interest, which may be removed or altered as part of a proposed development.

Conservation Assessment consists of a detailed study of the history of a building and can include the surveying of elevations to define the exact condition of the structure. These assessments are carried out by Conservation Architects and would commonly be carried out in association with proposed alterations or renovations on a Recorded Structure.

Building Survey may involve making an accurate record of elevations (internal and external), internal floor plans and external sections. This is carried out using an EDM (Electronic Distance Measurer) and GPS technology to create scaled drawings that provide a full record of the appearance of a building at the time of the survey.

Historic Building Assessment is generally specific to one building, which may have historic significance, but is not a Protected Structure or listed within the NIAH. A full historical background for the structure is researched and the site is visited to assess the standing remains and make a record of any architectural features of special interest. These assessments can also be carried out in conjunction with a building survey.

Written and Photographic record provides a basic record of features such as stone walls, which may have a small amount of cultural heritage importance and are recorded for prosperity. Dimensions of the feature are recorded with a written description and photographs as well as some cartographic reference, which may help to date a feature.

APPENDIX 14.H Geophysical Report

Geophysical Survey Report
**Lands in Newcastle South
Co. Dublin**

Detection License
18R0042

Client
**Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd
on behalf of Cairn Homes Plc**

Date
May 2018

Project
TAG1800IE12



TARGET REPORT 1800IE12

LANDS IN NEWCASTLE SOUTH, CO. DUBLIN

PROJECT BACKGROUND

Geophysical survey was undertaken in connection with proposed residential development of lands situated in Newcastle South townland, at the south-western perimeter of Newcastle village, in South County Dublin. The site of proposed development is located to the S of Main Street, to the E of Athgoe Road and Lyons Road, and c.1.4km NW of the N7, and extends over c.13.1 hectares of land. A total 10 hectares of high resolution magnetic gradiometer survey was undertaken within the proposed development, examining 6 pasture fields, covering all available lands within the site boundary.

This survey was commissioned by Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd on behalf of Cairn Homes Plc, and forms part of pre-planning archaeological investigations at the site in advance of proposed development. The survey objective was to identify the location, form and character of buried archaeological remains, where present within the site boundary, and advise further archaeological works, where necessary, prior to proposed development.

Coordinates	699849 728395 (ITM)
Townland(s)	Newcastle South
County	South County Dublin
Landuse	Well-maintained and rough pasture land
Landscape, soils geology	Lowland occupied by fine loamy soils of the Straffan (700d) association overlying drift with limestone (Irish National Soils Map, 1:250,000k, V1b, 2014; Geological Survey Ireland Spatial Resources, Public Data Viewer Series).
Archaeology	No recorded monuments and places (RMP) are located within the site boundary. However, the proposed development does lie in proximity to a variety of RMPs, including DU020-003006 and DU020-003007 both classified as Castle – tower house, and situated shortly NW of the site boundary in Newcastle South townland. Previous geophysical survey and test trenching undertaken within the site boundary in proximity to DU020-003006 and DU020-003007 in 2004 identified a network of walled remains, which likely represent outlying features associated with DU020-003006 and DU020-003007 (Baker C, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd 2004, detection license 04R130, excavation license 04E1426). Details of RMPs within a 0.75km radius are provided below:

SMR NO.	CLASS	TOWNLAND	ITM COORDINATES
DU020-002----	Ringfort - unclassified	Newcastle Farm	698925, 728889
DU020-003001-	Castle - motte	Newcastle North	699535, 728806
DU020-003002-	Church	Newcastle North	699600, 728824
DU020-003003-	Cross	Glebe (Newcastle By., Newcastle Ed)	699592, 728795
DU020-003004-	Castle - tower house	Glebe (Newcastle By., Newcastle Ed)	699599, 728768
DU020-003005-	Ritual site - holy well	Newcastle Farm	699207, 728521
DU020-003006-	Castle - tower house	Newcastle South	699521, 728667
DU020-003007-	Castle - tower house	Newcastle South	699479, 728559
DU020-003008-	Settlement deserted - medieval	Newcastle South, Cornerpark, Glebe (Newcastle By., Lucan Ed), Newcastle Demesne, Newcastle Farm	699567, 728792
DU020-003010-	Graveyard	Grange (Newcastle By.)	699598, 728813
DU020-005----	Barrow - ring-barrow	Athgoe	699177, 727360
DU020-006----	Barrow - unclassified	Athgoe, Highdownhill	699311, 727464
DU021-017001-	Well	Newcastle South	699751, 728769
DU021-017002-	Castle - tower house	Newcastle North	699853, 728805

SMR NO.	CLASS	TOWNLAND	ITM COORDINATES
DU021-027----	Mound	Rathcreedan	700926, 727445
DU021-095----	Fulacht fia	Ballynakelly, Commons Little	700482, 728482
DU021-104----	Moated site	Rathcreedan	700803, 727622
DU021-105----	Enclosure	Ballynakelly	700508, 728023

Fieldwork 20th-21st & 23rd April 2018
Report issue 2nd May 2018
Author John Nicholls MSc
Detection license 18R0042
Client Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd on behalf of Cairn Homes Plc
Technique High resolution magnetic gradiometry

1 TECHNICAL SURVEY INFORMATION

1.1 Survey methodology

1.1.1 High resolution magnetic gradiometer survey was conducted across all available portions of the proposed development undertaking a total 10 hectares of survey in 6 areas (M1-M6). The survey employed an advanced multichannel fluxgate gradiometer system combined with survey grade GPS. Magnetic gradiometer and GPS data were recorded simultaneously at rates of 75Hz and 1Hz respectively, conducting parallel instrument traverses 3.5m in width across the site.

1.2 Geophysical instrumentation

1.2.1 Details of the instrumentation employed for this project are provided below:

Technique(s)	Sensor spacing	Sample rate	Instrumentation	Sensitivity / precision
Magnetic gradiometry	0.5m	75Hz	8 x Foerster Ferex Con650 (Archaeology) gradiometers combined with a 10-channel data logger	<35pT/vHz at 1Hz (650mm baseline)
GPS	4.0m	1Hz	Trimble R4 GLONASS GPS system operating in VRS mode	<0.1m (vertical & horizontal)

1.3 Data processing

1.3.1 Survey data were processed using in-house, open-source and commercial software. Following GPS and fluxgate gradiometer measurements on site all data was processed as follows:

Process	Description
1	Drift & zero median correction to balance data from entire sensor array
2	Gridding of corrected data via nearest neighbour interpolation
3	Greyscale generation at optimum range & export to tiff-format (.tiff & .wld)

1.3.2 To assure integrity of the processed data and maintain close correlation with the original raw on-site measurements no additional smoothing, low or high pass filters were applied proceeding steps 1-3.

2 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS & COMPLICATING FACTORS

2.1 Access & ground conditions

2.1.1 Survey in M1-M6 extended through mostly level low-lying pasture land subdivided by wire fencing and existing field boundaries. Survey was complicated by poorly maintained pasture land in M1, M3 and M6, as well as trees and areas of modern dumping in M6. Survey was also precluded by several electricity pylons in M-M2.

2.2 Modern interference

2.2.1 The route of an underground service, possibly a buried water main, extends NW-NE across the centre of M1 heading in a south-easterly direction across the western portion of M4.

2.2.2 Numerous small-scale ferrous responses are evident throughout the results from survey in M1-M6. Ferrous responses are a common occurrence in magnetic survey data, and in most cases represent modern metal debris contained within the topsoil. Zones of large-scale ferrous response are also evident in the results, mostly at the edges of survey where metal fencing exists and modern metal debris has accumulated.

2.2.3 A large sub-rectangular zone of magnetic disturbance in the results from survey at the south-western edge of M1, in the vicinity of DU020-003007, suggests recent modern infilling.

2.3 Responses from recent landuse

2.3.1 Remnants of former cultivation are evident in the results from M1-M4 and visible as closely spaced parallel linear responses on NW-SE, N-S and NE-SW alignments.

2.4 Responses from natural soil/geological variation

2.4.1 Low-level fluctuations in response deriving from localized variations in soil morphology and underlying geology have also been recorded in M4-M5.

3 MAGNETOMETIC GRADIOMETRY RESULTS

3.1 M1

- 3.1.1 The results from survey in M1 highlight a series of linear features (1-3), which correspond to the plan of archaeological remains discovered from previous geophysical survey and test trenching in 2004. These anomalies suggest a network of walls and ditch remains bordering DU020-003007 to the NE, and they extend c.100m NW-SE across the south-western portion of M1.
- 3.1.2 Further less well-defined responses are also evident W of survey centre (4), and to the NW (5). Interpretation of anomalies 4-5 is tentative, and the potential that they represent disturbance from the test trenching completed in 2004, and ferrous interference from a private dwelling to the NW should not be ignored.
- 3.1.3 A weak NW-SE aligned linear response to E in M1 (6) likely represents the partial remains of a network of burgrave plots highlighted by the previous archaeological assessment completed in 2004.
- 3.1.4 Weak linear responses (7) recorded immediately SW of response 6 and at the eastern edge of M1 may represent outlying remains associated with DU020-003007. Responses 6 are at the limits of instrument detection and their exact origin remains uncertain.
- 3.1.5 No further anomalies of note are apparent in the results from M1.

3.2 M2

- 3.2.1 Further remains of burgrave plots are evident E-W in the results from M2, and visible as a series of weak linear responses (8-10) aligned approximately N-S.
- 3.2.2 Several discrete positives, response groupings and weak trends of potential interest have been recorded in M2, notably responses 11-12 to the NE and E of survey centre, and anomalies 13-14 to the S-SE. Responses 13 extend over an area c.17 x 11m in diameter and may potentially represent the site of a former dwelling.
- 3.2.3 No further responses of interest are apparent in the results from M2.

3.3 M3

- 3.3.1 N-S aligned linear anomalies 16 at survey centre in M3 suggest further burgrave plot remains extending through the eastern portion of the proposed development. To the S responses 16 intersect with a group of strongly magnetic positive responses and increased response (17). Responses 17 correspond with the location of a cropmark highlighted by the previous archaeological assessment from 2004 and suggest the location of a probable fulachta fiadh.
- 3.3.2 Interpretation of a group of poorly defined linear and small-scale positives (18) to the S in M3 remains uncertain. The potential that these responses represent a combination of interference from former cultivation and/or modern ferrous disturbance should not be dismissed.
- 3.3.3 No further responses of interest are apparent in the results from survey in M3.

3.4 M4

- 3.4.1 Weakly magnetic small-scale positives and trends (15) have been recorded in proximity to a strongly magnetic response from a former boundary traversing M4 E-W. Whilst an archaeological interpretation for responses 15 should not be dismissed a natural soil/geological origin for these anomalies is expected. Numerous weak trends recorded throughout M4 are also expected to represent continuing localised variations in soil morphology and/or geology.
- 3.4.2 No further responses of interest are apparent in the results from survey in M4.

3.5 M5

3.5.1 No responses of archaeological significance are indicated by the results from survey in M5. The remains of a former boundary have been recorded traversing M5 NE-SW with zones of natural soil/geological variation and weak trends apparent to the NW and S.

3.6 M6

3.5.1 One isolated and poorly defined response (19) to the N in M6 is deemed to be of limited archaeological potential, and likely represents modern ferrous debris contained within the topsoil. Response.

3.6.2 No further responses of note are indicated by the results from survey in M6.

4 CONCLUSION

- 4.1 Magnetic gradiometer survey within the site of proposed development has successfully recorded a network of linear walls and ditch type responses to the north-west, in area M1. These responses correspond with the results from previous geophysical survey and test trenching at the site in 2004, and confirm the presence of significant archaeological remains beyond the perimeter of DU020-003007.
- 4.2 Further responses of interest recorded from this survey include the remains of a possible former dwelling S of survey centre in M2 and a suspected fulachta fiadh site W of survey centre in M3. Remnants of the burgage plots highlighted during previous archaeological assessment of the site in 2004 are also evident in M1-M3.
- 4.3 Elsewhere the results from M1-M6 highlight small-scale positives and weak trends thought to derive from patterns of former landuse and natural soil/geological variation. A potential archaeological origin for a number of these poorly defined responses should, however, not be dismissed.
- 4.4 Remains of former boundaries, past cultivation and the route of a buried service are also indicated by the results from this survey.

*** This conclusion must be read in conjunction with the detailed discussion of the results included in the main section of this report.**

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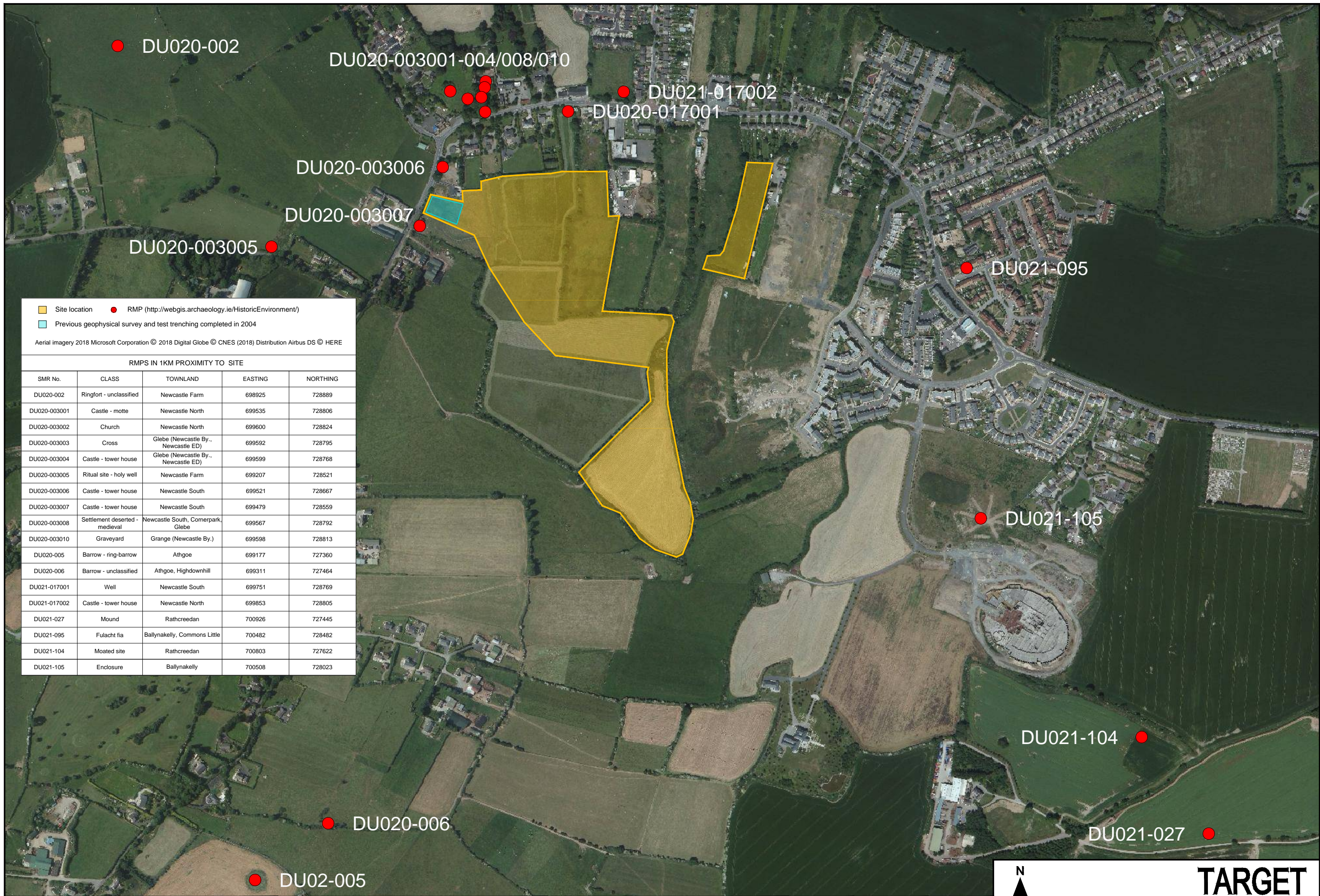
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APPENDIX

Technical Information



■ Site location ● RMP (<http://webgis.archaeology.ie/HistoricEnvironment/>)
■ Previous geophysical survey and test trenching completed in 2004
 Aerial imagery 2018 Microsoft Corporation © 2018 Digital Globe © CNES (2018) Distribution Airbus DS © HERE

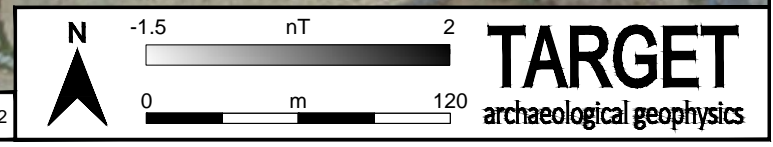
RMPs IN 1KM PROXIMITY TO SITE

SMR No.	CLASS	TOWNLAND	EASTING	NORTHING
DU020-002	Ringfort - unclassified	Newcastle Farm	698925	728889
DU020-003001	Castle - motte	Newcastle North	699535	728806
DU020-003002	Church	Newcastle North	699600	728824
DU020-003003	Cross	Glebe (Newcastle By., Newcastle ED)	699592	728795
DU020-003004	Castle - tower house	Glebe (Newcastle By., Newcastle ED)	699599	728768
DU020-003005	Ritual site - holy well	Newcastle Farm	699207	728521
DU020-003006	Castle - tower house	Newcastle South	699521	728667
DU020-003007	Castle - tower house	Newcastle South	699479	728559
DU020-003008	Settlement deserted - medieval	Newcastle South, Cornerpark, Glebe	699567	728792
DU020-003010	Graveyard	Grange (Newcastle By.)	699598	728813
DU020-005	Barrow - ring-barrow	Athgoe	699177	727360
DU020-006	Barrow - unclassified	Athgoe, Highdownhill	699311	727464
DU021-017001	Well	Newcastle South	699751	728769
DU021-017002	Castle - tower house	Newcastle North	699853	728805
DU021-027	Mound	Rathcreedan	700926	727445
DU021-095	Fulacht fia	Ballynakelly, Commons Little	700482	728482
DU021-104	Moated site	Rathcreedan	700803	727622
DU021-105	Enclosure	Ballynakelly	700508	728023

N

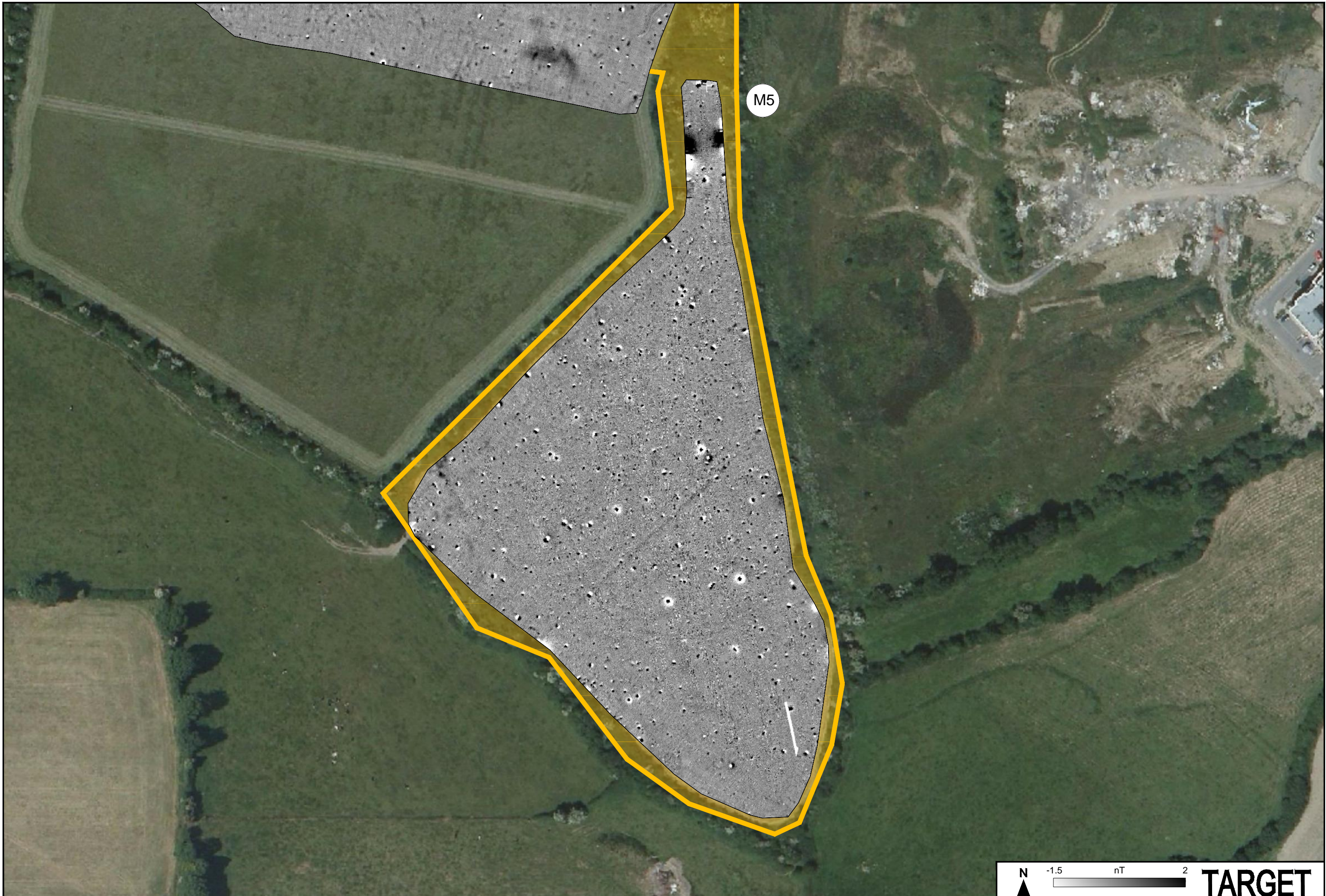
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 archaeological geophysics





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TARGET
 archaeological geophysics



M5



N

-1.5 nT 2

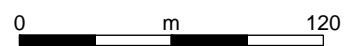
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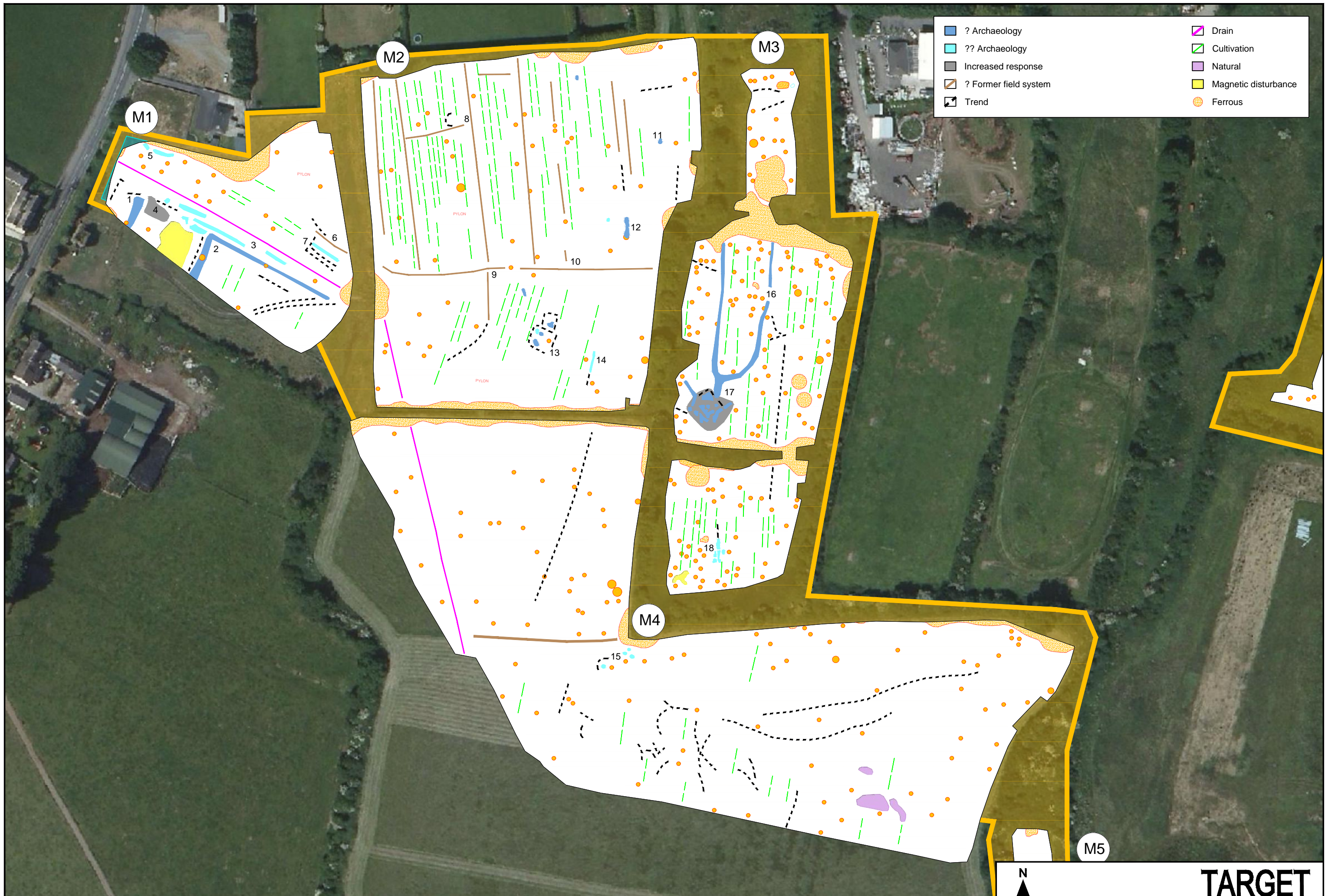


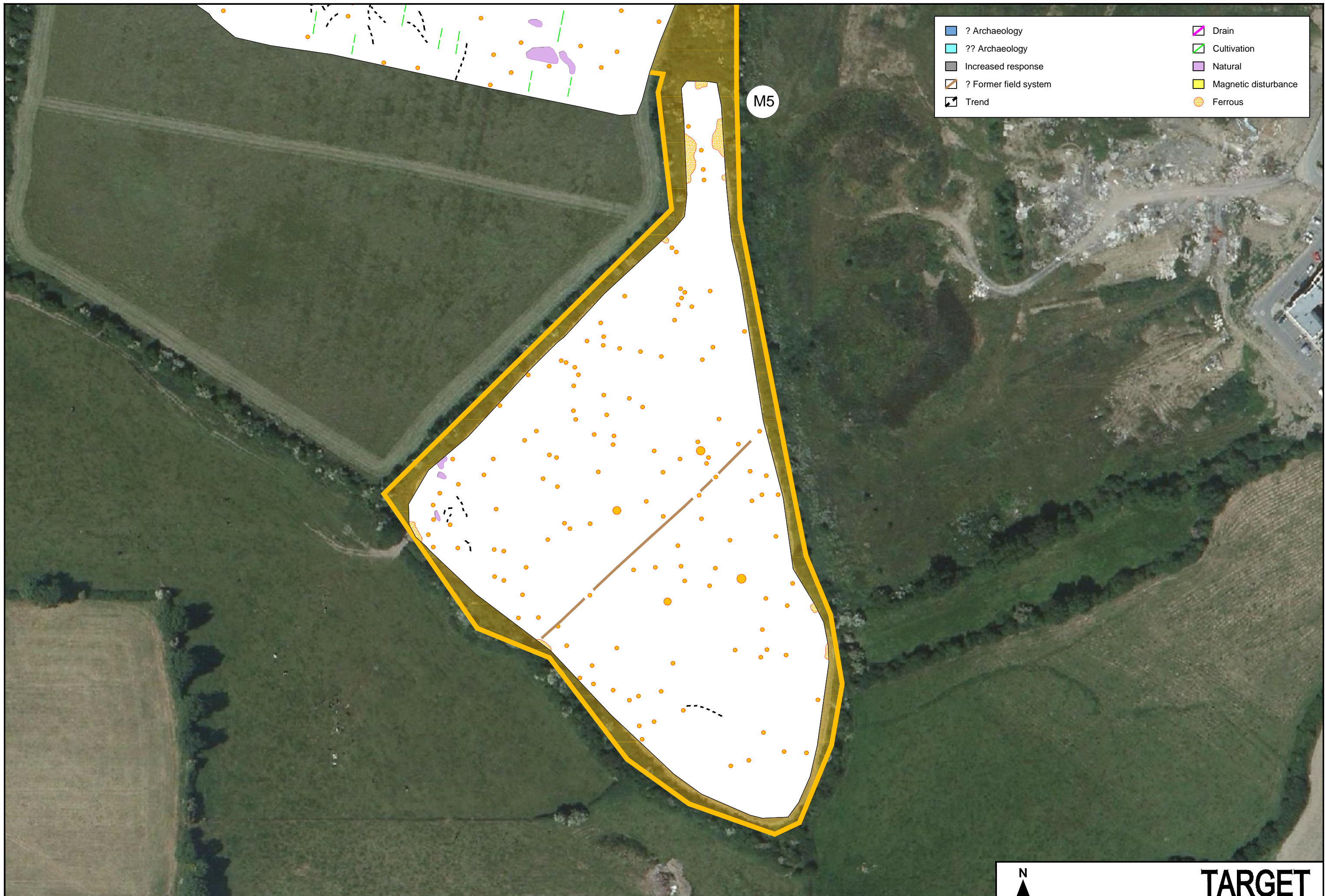


- ? Archaeology
- ?? Archaeology
- Increased response
- ? Former field system
- Trend
- Drain
- Cultivation
- Natural
- Magnetic disturbance
- Ferrous



TARGET
archaeological geophysics





- ? Archaeology
- ?? Archaeology
- Increased response
- ? Former field system
- Trend
- Drain
- Cultivation
- Natural
- Magnetic disturbance
- Ferrous

N

0 m 60

TARGET
archaeological geophysics

- ? Archaeology
- ?? Archaeology
- Increased response
- ? Former field system
- Trend
- Drain
- Cultivation
- Natural
- Magnetic disturbance
- Ferrous



APPENDIX 1: TECHNICAL INFORMATION

INSTRUMENTATION

GPR/Ground Penetrating Radar: GPR systems comprise a configuration/data acquisition unit, a transmitting/receiving antenna (250-500mhz), and a cart with an odometer or integrated GPS. The technique is used for identifying remains of buried foundations, structures and cavities. GPR systems transmit a continuous electromagnetic wave of energy into the ground and record reflections of that energy as it interacts with the stratigraphy and structures below the surface. Data is acquired along parallel transects, 0.5m or 1m apart, and recorded as a function of the elapsed time for the energy wave to travel from transmitter to reflector and back to the surface. The strength of reflections recorded from GPR survey is proportional to the conductive and dielectric properties of the buried objects with which the transmitted energy is incident.

Gradiometry/Magnetometry (6 sensor gradiometer system combined with GPS): Gradiometry is the most widely applied technique in archaeological prospection, and is regularly used on sites 1-100ha in size to locate and characterize buried remains of enclosure ditches, pits, hearths, furnaces and kilns. These remains often produce magnetic contrasts above localized soil/geological variation due to enhancement from burning activity and organic enrichment of the soil during archaeological settlement. Mapping of these contrasts is undertaken using an array of either caesium or fluxgate magnetometer sensors for measurement of the earth's total field or variations in its vertical component. Target uses a 6 sensor gradiometer system combined with cm precision GPS to measure magnetic anomalies from buried archaeological remains in detail, collecting data along parallel lines 0.5m or 0.75m apart, at 10-12cm intervals along each line.

Electrical Resistivity: Electrical resistivity is generally used to map locations of buried structures, including foundation remains, walls, burial cairns, and existing earthworks. Using an array of electrodes mounted on a portable frame a small electrical current is passed through the ground at regular intervals via *current* emitting probes. Variations in resistance to the flow of this electrical current as it passes through the ground are measured by *potential* probes. Single or parallel twin arrays use 1 or 2 pairs of current and potential probes fixed to a mobile frame, with 1 remote *current* and 1 *potential* probe maintained stationary 20m from the survey limit. Resistivity surveys are normally conducted at 0.5m x 1m or 1m x 1m intervals.

EMI/Electromagnetic Induction (EMI sled system combined with GPS): EMI is suitable for detection of buried remains including foundations, enclosures, ditches, pits, and kilns. The technique measures variations in both the electrical conductivity and magnetic susceptibility of the soil. EMI systems comprises of 1 transmitting and 2-4 receiving coils, providing 2-8 data sets from below surface. The transmitting coil generates a time varying primary magnetic field which propagates above and below ground, generating alternating (eddy) currents within the soil and the objects it contains. These create a secondary magnetic field proportional to the rate of change of the magnetic field, which is measured by receiving coils 0.5m and 1m from the transmitting coil. Target's EMI sled system is used to survey in vertical or horizontal modes along 0.5m, 0.75m or 1m spaced lines at 10-12cm intervals along each line.

DISPLAY

Greyscale: The greyscale format assigns a cell to each datum according to its location on the grid. The display of each data point is conducted at very fine increments, allowing the full range of values to be displayed within a given data set. This display method also enables the identification of discrete responses barely above localized soil/geological variations.

Colour Plot: Colour plots comprising RGB values linearly interpolated between a user-specified range of values can provide further insight into the varying anomalies within a given data set. Colour plots are particularly useful for EMI data where presentation of results within a confined range of values is not always feasible with other formats.

XY Trace: XY Trace displays provide a near-perspective representation of responses recorded along each instrument traverse. The format is used mainly for locating responses from modern ferrous, but can assist in identifying magnetically strong anomalies relating to hearth, kiln and furnace remains. Ferrous anomalies can also be identified via a search of the attribute table in a GIS extracting readings beyond a specified range (e.g. where $z \leq -15$ and where $z \geq 15$), and then combining this layer with other display formats for interpretation.

Time-slice: Radargrams collected from grid based survey or parallel transects can be compiled as a 3D volume, then re-sampled to produce a series of 2D plans at incremental depth/time offsets. A series of Time-slice displays at 25-50cm offsets permits analysis of the pattern and depth of reflections within a given GPR survey area.

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APPENDIX 14.I **Archaeological Testing Report**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
AT
NEWCASTLE SOUTH
COUNTY DUBLIN**

LICENCE NUMBER: 19E0116

ON BEHALF OF: CAIRN HOMES

I.T.M.: 700123/728401

**LICENSEE: ROB LYNCH
AUTHORS: ROB LYNCH AND ENDA LYDON**

REPORT STATUS: FINAL

APRIL 2019

IAC PROJECT REF.: J3260

ABSTRACT

Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd has prepared this report on behalf of Cairn Homes, to study the impact, if any, on the archaeological and historical resource of proposed residential development, which is located in the townland of Newcastle South, County Dublin (ITM 700123/728401). The assessment was carried out by Rob Lynch of IAC Ltd under licence 19E0116.

Archaeological testing was carried out over the course of two days from 28 February to 1 March 2019 using a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat grading bucket. The trenches targeted open green space to investigate the archaeological potential of the site. Testing revealed one area of archaeological significance, which has been designated as Archaeological Area 1. Archaeological Area 1 comprised three charcoal rich pits and three linear features which were identified within Trenches 1 and 2.

Ground disturbances associated with the proposed development will have an adverse impact on localised archaeological deposits possibly associated with medieval burgage plots within Archaeological Area 1. It is recommended that Archaeological Area 1 is stripped of topsoil under archaeological supervision in advance of construction to facilitate the preservation by record of the localised features identified across this area. This work should be carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist under licence.

There may be an adverse impact on previously unrecorded archaeological feature or deposits that have the potential to survive beneath the current ground level and outside of the footprint of the excavated trenches. This will be caused by ground disturbances associated with the proposed development. It is recommended that all topsoil stripping associated with the proposed development be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. If any features of archaeological potential are discovered during the course of the works further archaeological mitigation may be required, such as preservation *in-situ* or by record. Any further mitigation will require approval from the National Monuments Service of the DoCHG.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

The following report details the results of a programme of archaeological testing undertaken in the townland of Newcastle South, Co. Dublin, prior to a proposed residential development (Figure 1). This assessment has been carried out to ascertain the potential impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource that may exist within the proposed development area. The assessment (Licence 19E0116) was undertaken by Rob Lynch of Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd (IAC), on behalf of Cairn Homes.

Test trenching commenced at the site on 28th February 2019 and continued for two days. This was carried out using a 13 tonne 360 degree tracked excavator, with a flat, toothless bucket, under strict archaeological supervision. A total of seven trenches were mechanically investigated across the test area which measured 764 linear metres in total.

1.2 THE DEVELOPMENT

The preliminary design provides for 408 no. residential dwellings, representing Phase 1 of lands located to the south of Main Street at Newcastle South and Ballynakelly, Newcastle-Lyons, County Dublin.

The application site comprises of a main, backland development site of approximately 15.8 hectares, to the south of Main Street. The intact portion of this area was where archaeological testing was carried out.

In addition, and as part of the overall application, three infill sites consisting uncompleted elements of development originally permitted under Reg. Ref. SD05A/0344 (PL06S.217096) are included. The infill sites comprise of a 0.80ha site at Ballynakelly, previously permitted as a mixed-use Neighbourhood Centre with residential above; a 0.18ha site at Ballynakelly Rise, previously permitted as part of a site comprising 10 no. two storey dwellings and a 0.05ha site at Ballynakelly Edge, which was previously permitted as a Community Centre under Part 8.

In addition, the proposed development provides a childcare facility (approximately 518sqm) and 1 no. retail unit (at ground floor level of the apartment block at the Ballynakelly infill site).

The proposed development provide for also provides for the first phase of a new east-west link street, a continuation of Newcastle Boulevard, in addition to a new north-south link street to Main Street and a number of future potential pedestrian and cycle links to existing and proposed adjoining developments. Access to the proposed development is via the proposed north-south link street with a new entrance onto Main Street and via the existing road network from Newcastle Boulevard.

A primary school site (approximately 1.5ha) has been provided at the south-east of the application site in accordance with the Newcastle LAP 2012. The initial phase of a new public park is proposed (approximately 2ha) together with a range of pocket parks and greenways to serve the proposed development. Where possible burgage lines have been retained or reinstated.

The proposed development provides and all associated and ancillary infrastructure, landscaping, boundary treatments and development works.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 BACKGROUND

The proposed development area is located within the townland of Newcastle South to the south and southeast of the centre of Newcastle. The northern section of the proposed development area is located within the zone of archaeological potential associated with the medieval settlement of Newcastle (DU020-003008) and there are nine recorded monuments within the study area (Figure 1). A *fulacht fia* (DU021-095) is recorded c. 205m east of the proposed development area. A tower house (DU021-017002) is located c. 260m west-northwest. An enclosure (DU021-105) is recorded c. 325m east-southeast of the proposed development area and a well (DU021-017001) is located 335m west. Another tower house (DU020-003004) is situated c. 485m to the west and there is a graveyard (DU020-003010) c. 495m to the west. Additionally, there is a church (DU020-003002), cross (DU020-003003), and a tower house (DU020-003007) c. 500m to the west.

Prehistoric Period

Mesolithic Period (c. 7000–4000BC)

The recent discovery of a butchered bear patella in Co. Clare has suggested that the southwest of Ireland may have seen human activity as early as the Upper Palaeolithic (Dowd and Carden 2016). However, the vast majority of the island was under glaciation at this time and the earliest period for which there is widespread evidence of human occupation in Ireland is the Mesolithic. During this period, people lived in small mobile groups, who survived by hunting, fishing and foraging. This transient lifestyle leaves little evidence in the archaeological record. Often the only indication of Mesolithic activity are scatters of worked flint and flint implements. Occasionally shell middens have been discovered to date to the Mesolithic period.

While Mesolithic activity has been identified in coastal and riverine areas of County Dublin, there are no recorded sites of Mesolithic date within the vicinity of the proposed development area.

Neolithic Period (c. 4000–2500BC)

The Neolithic period saw the introduction and adoption of agriculture in Ireland. As groups turned from primarily mobile lifestyles to farming, settlements became more permanent, forests were cleared and field boundaries constructed. It was also in the Neolithic period that the megalithic tomb tradition emerged. There are four main types of megalithic tombs: court cairns, portal tombs, passage tombs and the later wedge tombs. These monumental structures acted as tombs for the dead as well as focal points for ceremonial activities for living populations.

A flint axehead is recorded from Newcastle in the topographical files of the NMI c. 475m to the west. This artefact is likely to date to the Neolithic period and indicates the presence of Neolithic communities in the wider region.

Bronze Age Period (c. 2500–800BC)

The Bronze Age is marked by the use and production of metal in Ireland for the first time. The megalithic tomb tradition declined and ended by the end of early Bronze Age in favour of a focus of the individual in funerary practices. Cremated or inhumed bodies were often placed in a cist, which is a stone-lined grave, usually built of slabs set upright to form a box-like construction and capped by a large slab or several smaller lintels (Buckley & Sweetman, 1991). Barrows are earthen burial monuments, which consist of a circular area surrounded by a fosse, often with an external bank. The term ring-ditch is sometimes applied to barrows with a flat centre. These sites often contain a cist burial. There are number of ring-ditches within the wider region. A ring-ditch, urn burial, and three cremation pits were identified c. 405m southeast of the proposed development site under licence 07E0245 (Bennett 2007:431). A saddle quern was also recovered from a pit on the site. An unusually large possible Bronze Age well or pool was also identified. The feature was fed by a natural spring and evidence of heat-shattered stones suggests attempts were made to heat the water within the feature.

The most common indicator of Bronze Age activity excavated in Ireland is the burnt mound or *fulacht fia*. These sites consist of a horseshoe-shaped mound of heat-shattered stone and charcoal-rich material, usually in close proximity to one or more troughs. They are usually located close to a water source or in marshy areas and often occur in clusters. Traditionally these sites have been interpreted as cooking sites. However, alternative functions have been explored including tanning, dyeing, brewing, and bathing. Even when levelled by an activity such as ploughing, they are identifiable as burnt spreads in the landscape (Brindley & Lanting, 1990). A *fulacht fia* (DU021-095) was uncovered during testing and subsequently excavated c. 205m to the east of the proposed development (Licence 01E1068, Bennett 2001:246; Licence 03E0369, Bennett 2003:459). A geophysical survey and targeted archaeological testing also revealed two truncated burnt mounds c. 442m southeast of the proposed development area (Bennett 2006:682, Licence 06E0878).

The remains of a middle Bronze Age enclosure with an entrance to the southeast was excavated to the east of the proposed development area (Bennett 2007:430, Licence 06E1137). A single pit of possible prehistoric date was identified c. 470m east under licence 04E1116 (Bennett 2004:0628).

Iron Age Period (c. 800BC – AD400)

The Iron Age was traditionally seen as a period for which there was little evidence in comparison to the preceding Bronze Age and the succeeding early medieval period. However, development-led excavation in recent decades and projects such as the Late Iron Age and Roman Project have added significantly to our knowledge of the Irish Iron Age. In Europe, there are two stages to the Iron Age, the earlier Halstatt and the later La Tene. While in Ireland, evidence of a Halstatt phase is rare, and the La Tene phase is reflected strongly in the style of metalwork of this period. It is clear there was significant contact and interaction between the Continental Europe, Britain and Ireland at this time. There are no recorded sites of Iron Age date in the vicinity of the proposed development area.

Early Medieval Period (AD400–1100)

The early medieval period is depicted in the surviving sources as largely rural characterised by the basic territorial unit known as 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. Each túath would have consisted of between 1,700 and 3,000 subjects according to most recent estimates (Stout 2017). One of the most common indicators of settlement during this period is the ringfort. Ringforts were often constructed to protect rural farmsteads and are usually defined as a broadly circular enclosure. They are typically enclosed by an earthen bank and exterior ditch and range from 25m to 50m in diameter. Ringforts can be divided into three broad categories – univallate sites, with one bank or ditch; multivallate sites with as many as four levels of enclosing features and platform or raised ringforts, where the interior of the ringfort has been built up. Multivallate ringforts are generally believed to reflect the higher status of the occupants (Edwards 1996). In 2006 a large double-ditched enclosure was excavated c. 270m east of the proposed development area (Licence 06E0176, Bennett 2006:564). This was interpreted as being early medieval in date and is likely to represent settlement. An early medieval settlement was identified c. 405m southeast of the proposed development area with numerous linear features and pits dating to this period (Bennett 2007:431, Licence 07E0245). A stick-pin, metal ring, stone loom weight, broken whetstone and long-handled metal pot were also recovered from the site.

The early medieval period was also characterised by the foundation of a large number of ecclesiastical sites throughout Ireland, in the centuries following the introduction of Christianity in the 5th century AD. These early churches tended to be constructed of wood or post-and-wattle. Between the late 8th and 10th centuries, mortared stone churches gradually replaced the earlier structures. Many of the sites, some of which were monastic foundations, were probably originally defined by an enclosing wall or bank similar to that found at the coeval secular sites. This enclosing feature was probably built more to define the sacred character of the area of the church than as a defence against aggression. An inner and outer enclosure can be seen at some of the more important sites; the inner enclosure surrounding the sacred area of church and burial ground and the outer enclosure providing a boundary around living quarters and craft areas. Where remains of an enclosure survive, it is often the only evidence that the site was an early Christian foundation.

The site of a church and graveyard is found within the settlement of Newcastle (DU020-00302) c. 500m west of the proposed development area. Although there are no references to a pre-Norman church at Newcastle, it is possible that the 14th/15th-century medieval church of Newcastle succeeded an earlier medieval church which in turn served an early Christian settlement on the same site. The fact that the church in Newcastle is dedicated to St. Finian; along with the presence of a granite cross (DU020-00303) in the medieval churchyard (closely paralleled by examples found at Tallaght and Saggart) may suggest an early medieval settlement pre-dating the Anglo-Norman colonisation.

Medieval Period (AD1100–1600)

The beginning of the medieval period was characterised by political unrest that originated from the death of Brian Borumha in 1014. Diarmait MacMurchada, 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 AD, when Richard de Clare and his followers landed in Wexford to support MacMurchada. Two years later de Clare (Strongbow) inherited the Kingdom of Leinster and by the end of the 12th century the Normans had succeeded in conquering much of the country (Stout & Stout, 1997). In 1171 AD, Dublin was besieged and taken by Diarmait MacMurchada and his Leinster forces supported by a force of Anglo-Norman knights led by Strongbow (Richard Fitz-Gilbert de Clare) and Raymond le Gros.

The motte (DU020-003001) at Newcastle was built in the first phase of major castle building for the outer defences the city of Dublin, c. 560m west of the proposed development area. This is supported by the absence of a bailey which indicates that it was constructed within the initial stages of Norman settlement in the area, when less emphasis was placed on security. A series of mottes were constructed by the Anglo-Normans, forming a large circle around the city curving north from Howth to Swords then south to Castleknock and finishing at Dun Laoghaire. Strategically placed some four miles apart, these primary castles date from the 1170s. The motte at Newcastle guarded the most important inland route to Naas and the south. This phase of building was followed in the 13th century by the construction of moated or ditched castles and in the 15th and 16th centuries by tower houses.

Newcastle was one of four royal manors together with Saggart, Esker and Crumlin, which meant it was a demesne manor in the hands of the English king. The manor came to constitute the parish of Newcastle which contained seven townlands covering c. 2000 acres (Simington 1945). The western end of present-day Newcastle reflects its history as a medieval manorial village. Visible at this end of the town are a motte (DU020-003001), a medieval church (DU020-003002) with a residential tower, and four tower houses (DU020-003004/6/7, DU021-017002) all in close proximity to each other. A substantially built wall, on the southwest side of the settlement may represent the remains of the town walls. The eastern end of the village has been transformed by the construction of modern development. The basic plan of the medieval village must have been determined by the alignment of the motte, the church and the tower houses with thatched houses of the peasants lining the single road, which runs in a roughly east-west direction (Simms 1983, 133-135). The dwelling houses of the medieval town would have fronted the road and burgage plots would have stretched back perpendicularly from the road (Manning 1998, 136). Medieval activity in the study area was uncovered in the form of three 13th century burgage plots fronting onto Newcastle Main Street, two of which contained kilns to the rear were identified c. 178m to the west of the proposed development area (Licence 13E0348, Bennett 2014:143). Three medieval burgage plots had been tested previously, c. 147m to the north identifying three ditches and two rubble drains of post-medieval date (Licence 07E0817, Bennett 2007:532). Archaeological investigations carried out c. 373m northwest under the licence 02E0859 revealed the

remains of a borough boundary with evidence of an internal bank (Bennett 2002:0635, Licence 02E0859). Burgage plots defined by small linear ditches were also identified. A medieval corn-drying kiln was also identified c. 405m southeast of the proposed development site under licence 07E0245 (Bennett 2007:431). Medieval pottery sherds were recovered from a number of postholes, linear features and a spread.

According to the crown receipts for 1235, the king received income from his manor at Newcastle through corn, wool, cheese, sheep, skins and oxen hides as well as rent from the manor. From the beginning of the 14th century productivity at Newcastle was reduced due to increasing incursions of the Irish and the Black Death (Simms, 1983, 137). The fact that Newcastle was a border town and under constant threat of attack from Irish invaders may have been part of the reason why Newcastle, together with other manorial villages in Ireland, was given the legal status of borough, as an incentive for people to settle and stay. The first reference to the burgesses of Newcastle is in the Statute Rolls for the late 14th century. Shortly after this we see that Newcastle is granted a special subvention, 'to well and securely make their ditches', fortifications were clearly an issue at this time. This would suggest that the village defences were relatively limited and confined to field ditches rather than walls (*ibid.*).

The medieval church (DU020-003002), c. 500m west of the proposed development area, was the church which the Anglo-Norman invaders found upon the lands of Newcastle and following their conquest it became the central church of the parish, having a chapel in Colmanstown subservient to it. It is dedicated to St Finian and is an interesting medieval structure; there is a battlemented tower at its west end and a turret with a spiral staircase at its northwest corner. A carved head, locally identified as St Finian, is inserted high up near the east end of the south wall of the nave and may have been part of a Romanesque church which previously stood on the site. In the graveyard (DU020-003010) to the south of the church is a medieval granite cross (DU020-003003) with a ringed cross on one side and a simple cross on the other. St Finian's holy well (DU020-003005) is located c. 100m west of the church (Harbison 1970, 134).

Post-medieval Period (AD1600-1900)

In 1613 Newcastle was elevated to the status of a parliamentary borough by James I and was considered to be one of the best villages in Dublin. Like Rathcoole, it was ruled by a portreeve (chief magistrate). The portreeve was also clerk of the market. At this time there were markets held in Newcastle every Thursday and fairs took place on the feasts of St Swithin and All Saints and the day after each, a licence had been granted in 1608 to hold weekly markets and these two fairs.

After the 1641 Rebellion Newcastle became the headquarters of the Irish forces in County Dublin. It is estimated that for some months there were about 5,000 armed men assembled there. The government was in a state of constant fear that the Irish forces would advance from Newcastle into Dublin city and attack. In January 1642 the government forces decided to assume the offensive and 2000 soldiers and 300 horses

marched on Newcastle. On arrival, instead of the thousands of Irish troops that they had expected, they found that Newcastle had been evacuated and the inhabitants had taken their belongings with them. The government army went onwards to Naas but returned to Newcastle some days later and caught the returned inhabitants by surprise. The town was pillaged and six or seven villagers were hanged.

With the onset of the 18th century, the political climate settled and this saw a dramatic rise in the establishment of large residential houses around the country. This was largely due to the fact that after the turbulence of the preceding centuries, the success of the Protestant cause and effective removal of any political opposition, the country was at peace. The large country house was only a small part of the overall estate of a large landowner and provided a base to manage often large areas of land that could be dispersed nationally. During the latter part of the 18th century, the establishment of a parkland context (or demesnes) for large houses was the fashion. Although the creation of a parkland landscape involved working with nature, rather than against it, considerable construction effort went into their creation. Major topographical features like rivers and mountains were desirable features for inclusion into, and as a setting, for the large house and parkland.

Multiple demesne landscapes and large houses were established throughout County Dublin during this period, due to the proximity of the city. The closest garden located within the area surrounding the proposed development is associated with Ballynakelly House c. 320m to the east of the proposed development. Today no remains of the house or its designed garden survive. A larger demesne, that of Newtown House, dating to the early 1800s survives, c. 500m to the west within Newcastle Demesne. It is clearly visible on the first edition OS map. Following the famine period of the 1840s many of the landowners of the county Dublin area were affected by the fall-off in rental incomes. A number of estates were sold under the terms of the Encumbered Estates Act of 1849, including Newcastle House.

2.2 SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2018) has revealed a large number of archaeological investigations have been carried out within a 500m radius of the proposed development. The results of these investigations are summarised below.

During 2004 a programme of geophysical survey was carried out within portions of the proposed development area by Margaret Gowen & Co Ltd. a number of anomalies were identified within the proposed development area with a larger probable early medieval site identified further to the east. In 2006 a targeted programme of archaeological testing was carried out within sections of the northern part of the proposed development area (Bennett 2007:430, Licence 06E1137). A number of linear boundaries were identified during the course of the work, but the remains were not definitively dated to the medieval period. As such these features may or may not relate to burgage plots associated with the settlement. During the course of works the remains of a Bronze Age enclosure was excavated to the east of the proposed development area and a cereal drying-kiln was identified to the southeast.

In April 2018 a geophysical survey was carried out by Target Geophysics (Licence 18R0042), which included a detailed magnetometry survey of one remaining undisturbed greenfield location within the proposed development area. One isolated and poorly defined response (19) was identified in the north of the surveyed area, however, it was noted by Nicholls that this likely represents modern ferrous debris within the topsoil as opposed to a potential archaeological feature (2018).

A geophysical survey was carried out c. 115m to the north of the proposed development, this identified a possible field boundary and two weak parallel linear anomalies (Nicholls 2004, Licence 04R025). Possible pits and linear features were identified in a geophysical survey c. 140m to the northwest (Nicholls 2007, Licence 06R214).

Medieval activity in the study area was uncovered in the form of three 13th century burgage plots fronting onto Newcastle Main Street c. 178m to the west (Licence 13E0348, Bennett 2014:143). Two of the plots contained kilns to the rear. Three medieval burgage plots had been earlier tested c. 147m to the north identifying three ditches and two rubble drains of post-medieval date (Licence 07E0817, Bennett 2007:532).

A double-ditched early medieval enclosure excavated c. 270m east of the proposed development (Licence 06E0176, Bennett 2006:564). The enclosing ditches were almost square with rounded corners with a possible gate feature identified at the terminals. Habitation features included pits, gullies, and kilns. Five iron knives of early medieval date were recovered from the site. There was a single inhumation identified between the inner and outer enclosures. A dog burial placed within a pit was also identified.

A *fulacht fia* was uncovered during testing and subsequently excavated c. 293m to the east of the proposed development providing further evidence of Bronze Age activity (Licence 01E1068, Bennett 2001:246; Licence 03E0369, Bennett 2003:459).

Archaeological investigations carried out c. 373m northwest under the licence 02E0859 revealed the remains of a borough boundary with evidence of an internal bank (Bennett 2002:0635, Licence 02E0859). Burgage plots defined by small linear ditches were also identified.

A multi-period site was investigated c. 405m southeast of the proposed development site under licence 07E0245 (Bennett 2007:431). Prehistoric activity on the site consisted of a ring-ditch, urn burial and three cremation pits. A saddle quern was also recovered from a pit on the site. An unusually large possible Bronze Age well or pool was also identified. Evidence of heat-shattered stones in relation to this feature suggests attempts were made to heat the water within the features which was fed by a natural spring. Evidence of early medieval settlement was also present on site with numerous linear features and pits dating to this period. A stick-pin, metal ring, stone loom weight, broken whetstone and long-handled metal pot were also recovered. A

medieval corn-drying kiln was also identified and medieval pottery sherds were recovered from a number of postholes, linear features and a spread.

A geophysical survey and targeted testing revealed a large number of features c. 442m southeast of the proposed development area (Bennett 2006:682, Licence 06E0878). Three areas of archaeological features were identified. Area 1 consisted of two heavily truncated burnt mounds in the northwest of the site. Area 2 comprised possible habitation evidence in the form of pits, postholes and linear features. Area 3 consisted of a large oval pit. In addition, a number of isolated features were also identified though these may be of modern origin.

A single pit of possible prehistoric date was identified c. 470m east under licence 04E1116 (Bennett 2004:0628).

Monitoring of test pits in the townlands of Newcastle North and Newcastle South failed to reveal any features of archaeological potential, however, a number of medieval pottery sherds were recovered from the topsoil in the areas east of DU020-003007 (Bennett 2000:0331, Licence 00E0298).

The following licences did not identify anything of archaeological significance; 15E0466 (Bennett 2015:064), 15E0041 (Bennett 2015:457), 06E394 (Channing 2007), 04E1681 (Bennett 2004:0627), 05E0920 (Bennett 2005:512), 08E0889 (Bennett 2008:479), Licence 13E0073 (Bennett 2013:207), and 06E0894 (Tierney and Healy 2006). In addition, unlicensed monitoring took place in the townland of Newcastle Lyons and did not reveal any features or deposits of archaeological potential (Bennett 2006:684).

2.3 CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

William Petty's Down Survey Map, Barony and Parish of Newcastle, c. 1655

The Down Survey maps were compiled at a scale of 40 perches to one inch (the modern equivalent of 1:50,000). The village of Newcastle is depicted with the annotation '7 old castles'. The accompanying notes record 'Seaven old castles on New Castle Towne Land and the Ruines of a Church on the parcel of Glebe' (Figure 2).

John Rocque's Map of the County of Dublin, 1760

Rocque's map depicts several buildings and plots lining the main street of Newcastle, these are focused around the church (DU020-003001). The proposed development area is situated within open fields on this map. A structure is depicted to the immediate northeast of the site. Newcastle House is annotated to the west of the development and there are several features depicted in the approximate location of the later Ballynakelly House, east of the site.

John Taylor's Map of the Environs of Dublin 1816

This map does not provide great detail, however the new Roman Catholic chapel dedicated to St Finian is depicted along with a well (DU021-017001) to the west of the

site (Figure 3). The village of Newcastle has extended further to the east. A structure and trackway leading south from the main street is depicted in the northern extent of the site and the house to the northeast on the 1760 mapping is still depicted. There are several other houses depicted along the road to the north of the proposed development.

William Duncan's Map of the County of Dublin, 1821

There are no significant changes of note on this map.

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1837, scale 1:10,560

This is the first accurate historic mapping coverage of the area containing the proposed development area. The map shows the village of Newcastle as a small settlement, with the majority of buildings clustered around the church (DU020-003002) and motte (DU020-003001) to the west of the village and the school and Roman Catholic chapel at the centre of the village. There are fewer buildings marked within the eastern portion of the village, while burgage plots can be seen to the north and south of the main road and within the proposed development. The buildings and trackway visible on Taylor's map in the north and to the northeast of the site are still depicted. The trackway is shown in greater clarity and it extends further south with six buildings are depicted along its length. There is a singular structure within the southern portion of the proposed development. Ballynakelly House and demesne are shown c. 320m to the east of the proposed development. The small demesne associated with the Old Glebe is depicted for the first time. A larger demesne, that of Newtown House, is depicted c. 500m to the west within Newcastle Demesne.

Ordnance Survey Map, 1909, scale 1:2,500

By the time of this edition of the OS map the proposed development is situated within a plot of land that mirrors the modern-day plot (Figure 4). The burgage plots seen on the first edition map have been extended to the east. Newcastle now contains a post office and rectory. The tower house (DU020-003007) is annotated as in ruins. The structure seen in the southern portion of the site on the first edition map is no longer depicted. The proposed development area remained undeveloped with the exception of a small group of buildings accessed by a trackway in the north of the development site. The structure at the southern terminus of this trackway has been removed as have the other five structures along the northern half of the track although they have been replaced by five larger buildings.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING

3.1 GENERAL

Test trenching took place on 28th February and 1st March 2019, using a 13 tonne 360 degree tracked excavator equipped with a flat, toothless bucket under strict archaeological supervision. A total of seven trenches were excavated within the area of proposed development (Figure 5). The northern portion of the site lies within the zone of archaeological potential associated with the medieval settlement of Newcastle. This zone is a recorded monument (DU020-003008).

Any investigated deposits were preserved by record. This was by means of written, drawn, and photographic records.

The test trenches were excavated to determine, as far as reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains threatened by the proposed development. Test trenching was also carried out to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and to assess the degree of archaeological survival in order to formulate further mitigation strategies. These are designed to reduce or offset the impact of the proposed development scheme.

3.2 TESTING RESULTS

A total of seven trenches were excavated across the site measuring 764 linear metres (Figure 5, Plates 1-10).

The trenches were generally laid out with a roughly north-south orientation following the general alignment the present field boundaries. As the proposed development site was previously disturbed (Plate 11) the archaeological trenches were set out in a manner that would target areas of undisturbed ground. Trenches 1 and 2 were situated in the northwest of the site while Trenches 3, 4, 5 and 6 targeted the central portion. Trench 7 was situated in the south of the site. A single trench (Trench 8) which was located to the east of Trench 2 was not excavated as there was no access.

The weather conditions were predominantly dry but overcast with occasional showers.

The topsoil consisted of a brown-grey silty clay and varied in depth from 0.35m to 0.5m. In the north of the site subsoil was comprised of a pale brown silty clay with bands of grey gravel. In the centre of the site there were localised variations with grey-brown to pale yellow silty clay with frequent grey mottling.

A series of parallel plough furrows were identified within Trenches 1 and 2. They were spaced approximately 0.3m apart and measured 0.4m (w) by 0.1m (d). These were orientated north-northeast to south-southwest and were visible along the length of both trenches.

Occasional stone field drains were identified in Trenches 1 and 2. These were orientated north-northwest to south-southeast and measured approximately 0.3m in width.

TABLE 1: Test Trench Results

TRENCH	LENGTH (m)	WIDTH (m)	DEPTH (m)	ORIENTATION	DETAILS
1	180	1.8	0.4	NNE-SSW	Contained two charcoal pits (C3, C5), two linear features (C7, C10), and a modern ditch (C12). Undated plough furrows orientated north-northeast to south-southwest (0.4m (w) x (0.1m (d))).
2	187	1.8	0.45	NNE-SSW	Contained a charcoal rich pit (C16), a linear feature (C14), and a modern ditch (C12) which was identified within Trench 1.
3	82.5	1.8	0.5	NNE-SSW	No archaeology found
4	110	1.8	0.45	N-S	No archaeology found
5	75	1.8	0.5	NNE-SSW	No archaeology found
6	78.5	1.8	0.45	NE-SW	No archaeology found
7	51	1.8	0.45	NE-SW	No archaeology found

Archaeological Features

Three charcoal rich pits (C3, C5, and C16) and three linear features (C7, C10, and C14) were identified during testing. All of the features were identified in Trenches 1 and 2. These features were confined to the northern half of the field (Figure 6).

A pit (C3) with charcoal rich fill was identified in the northern portion of Trench 1 (Plate 1). It measured 0.9m by 0.6m in plan. It was located approximately 12m north of another large pit (C5) with charcoal rich fill (Plate 2). The full extent of C5 was not revealed as it extended beyond the western side of the trench. Approximately 1m south of C5 there was a charcoal rich linear ditch/gully (C7) which was orientated at right angles to the present field boundaries/burgage plot boundaries (Plate 3). It was not evident in Trench 2 and measured 0.80m wide and 0.35m deep. A second linear ditch/gully (C10), orientated northeast-southwest, was filled with a sterile material was located approximately 13.5m to the south of C7 (Plate 4). This linear feature was also 0.80m wide and was also not identified within Trench 2.

A linear ditch/gully feature (C14) was identified centrally in Trench 2 (Plate 5). This measured 0.8m in width and ran perpendicular to the existing field boundaries/burgage plot boundaries. It was not identified within Trench 1 to the west. Approximately 14m to the north of C14 a charcoal rich pit (C16) was recorded within Trench 2 (Plate 6). It's full extent in not known as it extended beyond the western limit of the trench.

A modern ditch (C12), extending roughly east-west, was identified in the southern half of Trenches 1 and 2. Its fill contained roots and sherds of modern glass. It represents a relatively modern field sub-division. It is evident on 1909 OS map (Figure 4). No archaeological features were identified in Trenches 3-7 (Plates 7-10).

3.3 CONCLUSIONS

Testing revealed one area of archaeological significance, which has been designated as Archaeological Area 1. Archaeological Area 1 comprises a series of dispersed charcoal rich pits and linear gully/ditch type features, which may represent activity associated with medieval burgage plots: narrow strips of rented land extending to the rear of properties fronting onto the street. It is possible that further similar pit and gully/ditch features survive in this area of the site. The finds are consistent with similar finds from burgage plots in the area. The linear ditch/gully features are likely to represent sub-divisions of the medieval plot while the pits may have an agricultural or localised industrial function such as kilns etc. It is probable that the field containing Trenches 1 and 2 contains two plots, with a fossilised plot boundary running lengthwise down the centre of the field, although this was not tested. It could be anticipated that the focus of archaeological activity would be further north along the street front with the material within the burgage plots representing ephemeral, localised activity.

4 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION STRATEGY

Impacts can be identified from detailed information about a project, the nature of the area affected and the range of archaeological resources potentially affected. Archaeological sites can be affected adversely in a number of ways: disturbance by excavation, topsoil stripping; disturbance by vehicles working in unsuitable conditions; and burial of sites, limiting access for future archaeological investigation.

4.1 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- Ground disturbances associated with the proposed development will result in an adverse impact on localised archaeological deposits possibly associated with medieval burghage plots within Archaeological Area 1.
- There may be an adverse impact on previously unrecorded isolated archaeological features or deposits that have the potential to survive beneath the current ground level outside of the footprint of the test trenches. This will be caused by ground disturbances associated with the proposed development.

4.2 MITIGATION

- It is recommended that Archaeological Area 1 is stripped of topsoil under archaeological supervision in advance of construction to facilitate the preservation by record of the localised features identified across this area. This work should be carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist under licence.
- It is recommended that all topsoil stripping associated with the proposed development be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. If any features of archaeological potential are discovered during the course of the works further archaeological mitigation may be required, such as preservation *in-situ* or by record. Any further mitigation will require approval from the National Monuments Service of the DoCHG.

It is the developer's responsibility to ensure full provision is made available for the resolution of any archaeological remains, both on site and during the post excavation process, should that be deemed the appropriate manner in which to proceed.

Please note that all recommendations are subject to approval by the National Monument Section of the Heritage and Planning Division, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.

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John Rocque, *Map of the County of Dublin*, 1760

John Taylor, *Map of the Environs of Dublin*, 1816

William Duncan, *Map of the County of Dublin*, 1821

Ordnance Survey maps of County Dublin 1837 and 1909

ELECTRONIC SOURCES

www.excavations.ie – Summary of archaeological excavation from 1970–2018.

www.archaeology.ie – DoCHG website listing all SMR sites with aerial photographs.

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

www.heritagemaps.ie – The Heritage Council web-based spatial data viewer which focuses on the built, cultural and natural heritage around Ireland and off shore.

www.googleearth.com – Aerial photographs of the proposed development area.

www.bingmaps.com – Aerial photographs of the proposed development area.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 CONTEXTS

CONTEXT NO.	TRENCH NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	1-7	Topsoil. Brownish-grey silty clay. 0.35m-0.5m (d).
2	1-7	Subsoil. Within Trench 1 the subsoil comprised pale brown silty clay. Trench 2 - pale brown silty clay with bands of grey gravel. Trench 3 - a pale yellow silty clay with frequent grey mottling. Trench 4 - greyish-brown to pale yellow silty clay with frequent grey mottling.
3	1	Cut of pit/spread. Sub-oval in plan. It measured 0.9m (l) x 0.6m (w). Filled by C4.
4	1	Fill of C3. Blackish-grey charcoal rich silty clay.
5	1	Cut of pit. Semi-circular in plan. Not fully revealed as it extended into western side of trench. Orientated north-northeast to south-southwest. It measured 1.7m (l) x 0.9m (w) x c. 0.15m (d). Filled by C6.
6	1	Fill of C5. It consisted of a mid-brown friable silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions and measured approximately 0.15m in depth.
7	1	Cut of linear feature. Orientated east-northeast to west-southwest. Cut comprised concave sides and base. It measured 1.8m (l) x 0.8m (w) x 0.35m (d). Filled by C8 and C9.
8	1	Upper fill of C7. It measured 0.3m in depth and consisted of a mid-grey plastic silty clay and contained moderate to frequent charcoal inclusions.
9	1	Lower fill of C7. It comprised pale brown plastic silty clay which contained occasional inclusions of charcoal and measured 0.05m in depth.
10	1	Cut of linear feature. Orientated north-northwest to south-southeast. The cut comprised concave sides and base. It measured 5m (l) x 0.8m (w) x 0.25m (d). Filled by C11.
11	1	Fill of C10. It consisted of pale greyish-brown plastic silty clay.
12	1 & 2	Cut of modern ditch. Orientated northwest-southeast. It measured 1.5m to 2m in width.
13	1 & 2	Fill of C12. It consisted of a mid-brownish grey silty clay which contained modern glass and moderate tree roots.
14	2	Cut of linear feature. Orientated northwest-southeast. It measured 1.9m (l) x 0.8m (w) x 0.4m (d).
15	2	Fill of C14. It consisted of a pale brownish-grey clayish silt fill.
16	2	Cut of pit. Semi-circular in plan. Not fully revealed as it extended into western side of trench. Orientated north-northeast to south-southwest. It measured 0.7m (l) x 0.35m (w) x 0.1m (d). Filled by C17.
17	2	Fill of C16. It consisted of plastic pale greyish-brown silty clay which contained frequent charcoal inclusions.

APPENDIX 2 RMP SITES WITHIN THE SURROUNDING AREA

SMR NO.	DU020-003008
RMP STATUS	Yes
TOWNLAND	Newcastle South, Cornerpark, Glebe, Newcastle Demesne, Newcastle Farm
PARISH	Newcastle, Esker
BARONY	Newcastle
I.T.M.	699566/728793
CLASSIFICATION	Settlement deserted - medieval
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	Partially within zone of notification
DESCRIPTION	Newcastle was first mentioned as a royal manor in 1215 and had borough status by the late fifteenth century. The settlement was a linear one based on a single street, running east-west. The marketplace was located in the roughly sub-triangular space in front of the church.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.:	DU021-095
RMP STATUS:	Yes
TOWNLAND:	Ballynakelly, Commons Little
PARISH:	Rathcoole, Newcastle
BARONY:	Newcastle
I.T.M.:	700484/728488
CLASSIFICATION:	Fulacht fia
DIST. TO SITE:	c. 205m east
DESCRIPTION:	No information available
REFERENCE:	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.:	DU021-017002
RMP STATUS:	Yes
TOWNLAND:	Newcastle North
PARISH:	Newcastle
BARONY:	Newcastle
I.T.M.:	699853/728804
CLASSIFICATION:	Castle - tower house
DIST. TO SITE:	c. 260m west-northwest
DESCRIPTION:	The site is located in a level field of tillage W of the road that leads N to Lucan and opposite the present RC church. According to O'Keefe (1986, 55, No. 6) a tower house was indicated in manuscript form on an old copy of the Ordnance Survey 6-inch sheet of the area held by Mr Paddy Healy, Dublin. There are no visible remains at ground level.
REFERENCE:	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.:	DU021-105
RMP STATUS:	Yes

TOWNLAND:	Ballynakelly
PARISH:	Rathcoole
BARONY:	Newcastle
I.T.M.:	700508/728027
CLASSIFICATION:	Enclosure
DIST. TO SITE:	c. 325m east-southeast
DESCRIPTION:	No information available
REFERENCE:	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.:	DU021-017001
RMP STATUS:	Yes
TOWNLAND:	Newcastle South
PARISH:	Newcastle
BARONY:	Newcastle
I.T.M.:	699753/728770
CLASSIFICATION:	Well
DIST. TO SITE:	c. 335m west
DESCRIPTION:	Situated in the NW corner of a long narrow holding opposite the medieval parish church at Newcastle Lyons. It is bounded on the E by a patch of spade cultivation. Traces of mortared wall protruding from beneath the sod were interpreted as a possible site of a tower house (O'Keefe 1986, 55, No. 5). Recent clearance has revealed that the mortared wall was actually a covering for a well.
REFERENCE:	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.:	DU020-003004
RMP STATUS:	Yes
TOWNLAND:	Glebe
PARISH:	Newcastle
BARONY:	Newcastle
I.T.M.:	699599/728768
CLASSIFICATION:	Castle - tower house
DIST. TO SITE:	c. 485m west
DESCRIPTION:	Situated in level ground SE of church yard (DU020-003008-). It is a square tower, which rises to two storeys and is built of coursed limestone blocks with dressed quoins. Formerly entered from the S, now blocked, the present entrance is on E side. There is a vault over the ground floor (int. dims. L 4.7m; Wth 4.55m). The interior has been partitioned in more recent times. The stairwell in the SW corner is entered through a plain pointed doorway and is lit by slit opes. There is a stepped embrasure on the S side before entering the stairs which is an original feature. First floor is totally overgrown. There are remains of chamfered jambs on the E side of the entrance. This is probably the remains of the castle held by the Canons of St. Patrick's in 1547 (Ball 1905, III, 138). According to O'Meara (1903, 63) there is mention made of this castle in a list of ecclesiastical buildings presented to Henry VIII on the dis-establishment of the monasteries. A building attached to the N end of the tower house contains a limestone tablet on which is the inscription T. M. S. Anno 1727. According to Austin Cooper writing around 1780, this building served as a stable attached to the parsonage (Mc Dix 1898, 40, 85; Price 1942, 47).
REFERENCE:	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.:	DU020-003010
RMP STATUS:	Yes
TOWNLAND:	Grange
PARISH:	Newcastle
BARONY:	Newcastle
I.T.M.:	699598/728813
CLASSIFICATION:	Graveyard
DIST. TO SITE:	c. 495m west
DESCRIPTION:	Situated at the W end of Newcastle village. It encloses a medieval parish church (DU020-003002-). In the graveyard is a granite cross (DU020-003003-) and there are 18th and 19th century memorials in the graveyard.
REFERENCE:	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.:	DU020-003003
RMP STATUS:	Yes
TOWNLAND:	Glebe
PARISH:	Newcastle
BARONY:	Newcastle
I.T.M.:	699592/728795
CLASSIFICATION:	Cross
DIST. TO SITE:	c. 500m west
DESCRIPTION:	S of the medieval church (DU020-003002-) is a Latin cross carved from granite and set into a granite base. It narrows from the base to the top. There is a Latin Cross in relief on it's S face and a worn cross-in-circle on N face (dims. H 1.64m, Wth 0.62m, T 0.18m-0.30m; see Swan 1986, 80).
REFERENCE:	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.:	DU020-003002
RMP STATUS:	Yes
TOWNLAND:	Newcastle North
PARISH:	Newcastle
BARONY:	Newcastle
I.T.M.:	699600/728824
CLASSIFICATION:	Church
DIST. TO SITE:	c. 500m west
DESCRIPTION:	Situated at the W end of Newcastle village. This medieval parish church comprises a nave and chancel with residential W tower. The chancel is ruinous while both nave and tower are in use. The tower is square in plain with a stair turret in the NW corner (int. dims. L 3.37m, Wth 2.94m). It rises to three storeys with a battlemented parapet and a double bellcote. Built of coursed limestone blocks, with dressed quoins. The W tower is entered through a later door on the S side. This opens onto a vaulted porch with access to the nave and a stair turret in the NW angle. There is a vaulted roof over the ground, first and second floors. Fireplaces are present in the NE angle on both upper floors. The first floor is lit by cusped ogee-headed windows with stone seats in the W and S. There is a loft at this level which provides access to a gallery in the nave of the church. The nave is still in use but the chancel is ruinous. The interior was lit by a double light window

	with round moulding and cusped ogee-heads in N wall. Close to it is another blocked opening with a round arch. This may have been an original entrance. There is another blocked doorway at the E end of the nave (int. dims L 13.4m, Wth 6.50). There are buttresses along the N wall of the nave. The chancel is entered in the E gable through a round arched opening. Above this is a large pointed arched opening where until 1724 there was a fine tracery window until it was placed in the E end of nave (Leask 1960, 3, 18; O'Keefe 1986, 47-53). Within the chancel are two deep embrasures, now blocked. On S side is a double light ogee-headed window with spandrels and chamfered jambs (int. dims. L 12.75, Wth 6.90m). S of the medieval church is a Latin cross carved from granite and set into a granite base (DU020-003003-).
REFERENCE:	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.:	DU020-003007
RMP STATUS:	Yes
TOWNLAND:	Newcastle South
PARISH:	Newcastle
BARONY:	Newcastle
I.T.M.:	699479/728559
CLASSIFICATION:	Castle - tower house
DIST. TO SITE:	c. 500m west
DESCRIPTION:	This is a square, urban tower house with a stair turret at the NW angle. It is two storeys high and is built of coursed regular limestone blocks with dressed quoins. It is entered through a pointed doorway in the W wall which contains a door rebate and bar-bolt holes. There is a vault over ground floor with traces of wicker-work centring. The interior is lit by slit opes on the W and S walls and a large rectangular opening in S wall. Wall presses are present in the S wall and NE corner of interior (dims. L 4.5m; Wth 1.03m; see Anon 1914, 275-6; Mc Dix 1898, 85).
REFERENCE:	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

APPENDIX 3 STRAY FINDS WITHIN THE SURROUNDING AREA

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.

MUSEUM NO	None given
TOWNLAND	Newcastle
FIND	Flint axehead
FIND PLACE	Unknown
DESCRIPTION	Flint axehead
REFERENCE	NMI Topographical Files

MUSEUM NO	M.1948:71
TOWNLAND	Newcastle South
FIND	Brass shoe buckle
FIND PLACE	Vicinity of tower house (RMP DU020-003007)
DESCRIPTION	18th century brass shoe buckle, originally had an iron centre bar
REFERENCE	NMI Topographical Files

APPENDIX 4 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 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 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.

HCL1 Objective 1:

To protect, conserve and enhance natural, built and cultural heritage features and restrict development that would have a significant negative impact on these assets.

HCL2 Objective 1:

To favour the preservation in-situ of all sites, monuments and features of significant historical or archaeological interest in accordance with the recommendations of the Framework and Principles for the Protection of Archaeological Heritage, DAHGI (1999), or any superseding national policy document.

HCL2 Objective 2:

To ensure that development is designed to avoid impacting on archaeological heritage that is of significant interest including previously unknown sites, features and objects.

HCL2 Objective 3:

To protect and enhance sites listed in the Record of Monuments and Places and ensure that development in the vicinity of a Recorded Monument or Area of Archaeological Potential does not detract from the setting of the site, monument, feature or object and is sited and designed appropriately.

HCL2 Objective 4:

To protect and preserve the archaeological value of underwater archaeological sites including associated features and any discovered battlefield sites of significant archaeological potential within the County.

HCL2 Objective 5:

To protect historical burial grounds within South Dublin County and encourage their maintenance in accordance with conservation principles.

APPENDIX 5 IMPACT ASSESSMENT & 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 6 MITIGATION MEASURES & 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 involves the scientific removal and recording of all archaeological features, deposits and objects to the level of geological strata or the base level of any given development. Full archaeological excavation is recommended where initial investigation has uncovered evidence of archaeologically significant material or structures and where avoidance of the site is not possible. (CIfA 2014b)

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 or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present test trenching defines their character and extent and relative quality.’ (CIfA 2014a)

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



DU020-003010 Graveyard
 DU020-003002 Church
 DU021-017002 Castle - tower house
 DU020-003003 Cross
 DU020-003004 Castle - tower house
 DU021-017001 Well
 DU020-003008 Settlement deserted - medieval
 DU020-003007 Castle - tower house
 DU021-095 Fulacht fia
 DU021-105 Enclosure

Legend

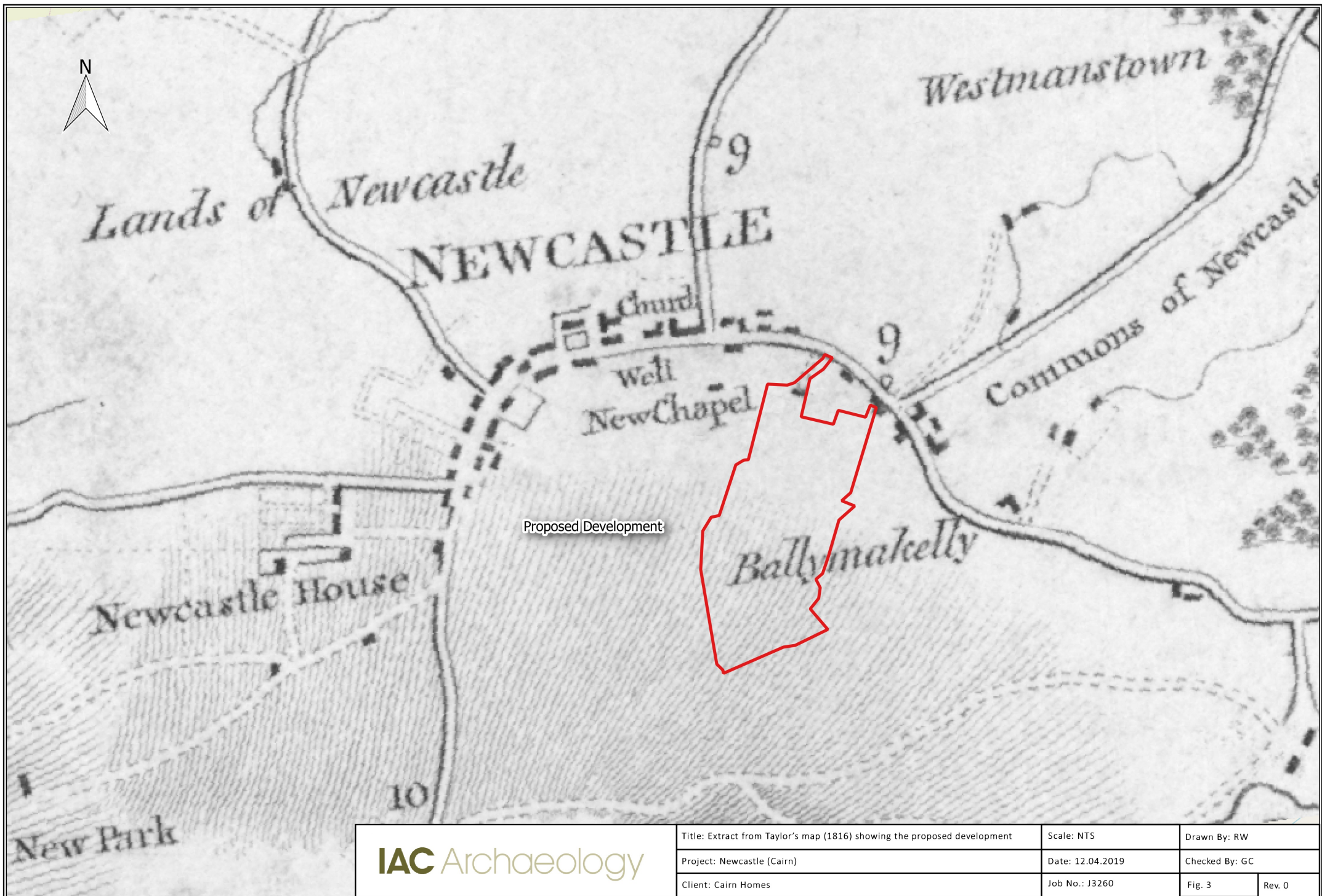
- Proposed Development
- Recorded Monuments
- Zones of Notification

IAC Archaeology	Title: Location of the proposed development and surrounding recorded monuments		Scale: 1:7000		Drawn By: RW	
	Project: Newcastle (Cairn)		Date: 12.04.2019		Checked By: GC	
	Client: Cairn Homes		Job No.: J3260		Fig. 1 Rev. 0	

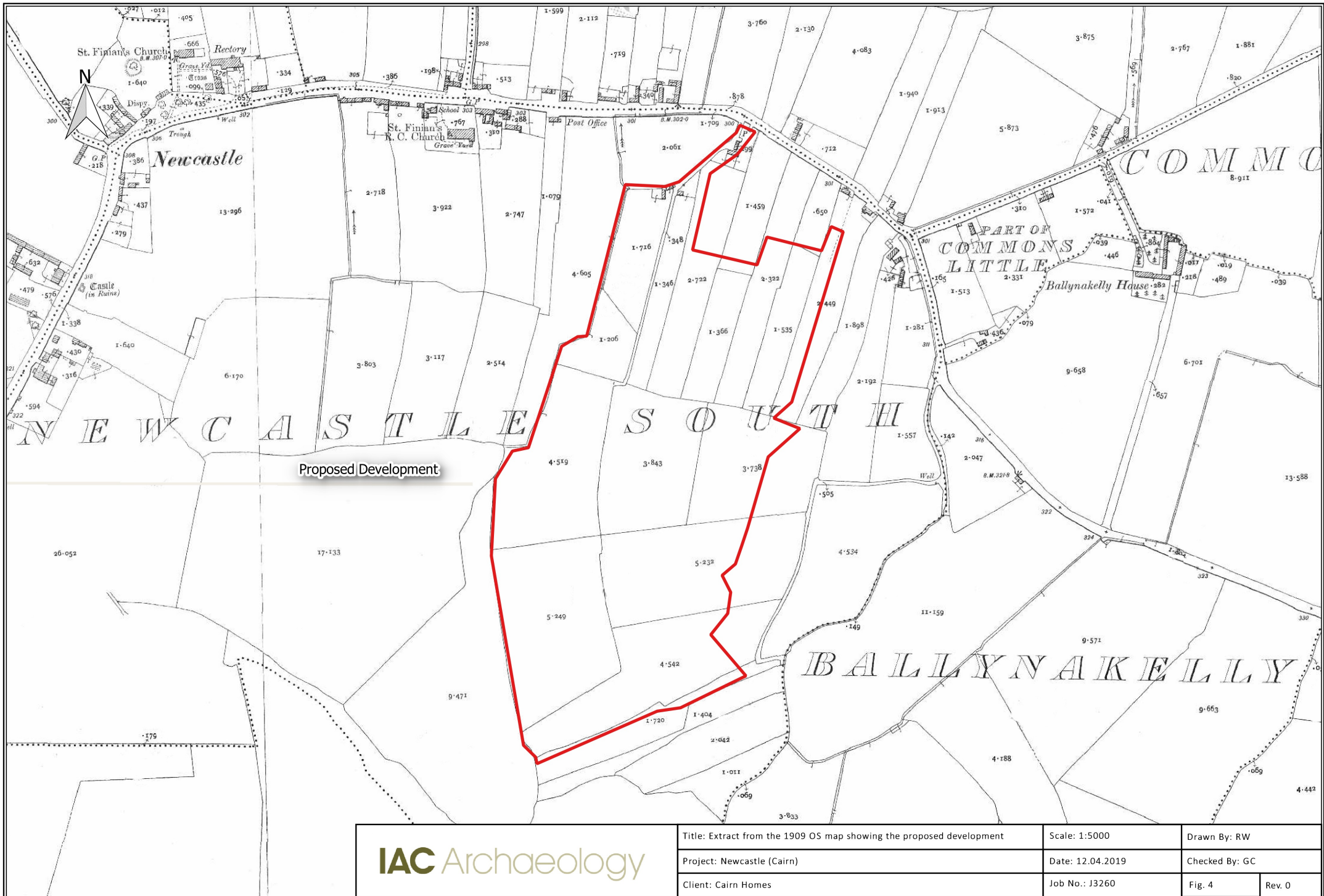
The
 Parrish of
 Newcastle in the
 Barrony of Newcastle and
 County
 of
 Dublin: By
 Jonas Archer



	Title: Extract from the Down Survey (c. 1655) showing the approximate location of the proposed development		Scale: NTS	Drawn By: RW
	Project: Newcastle (Cairn)		Date: 12.04.2019	Checked By: GC
	Client: Cairn Homes		Job No.: J3260	Fig. 2

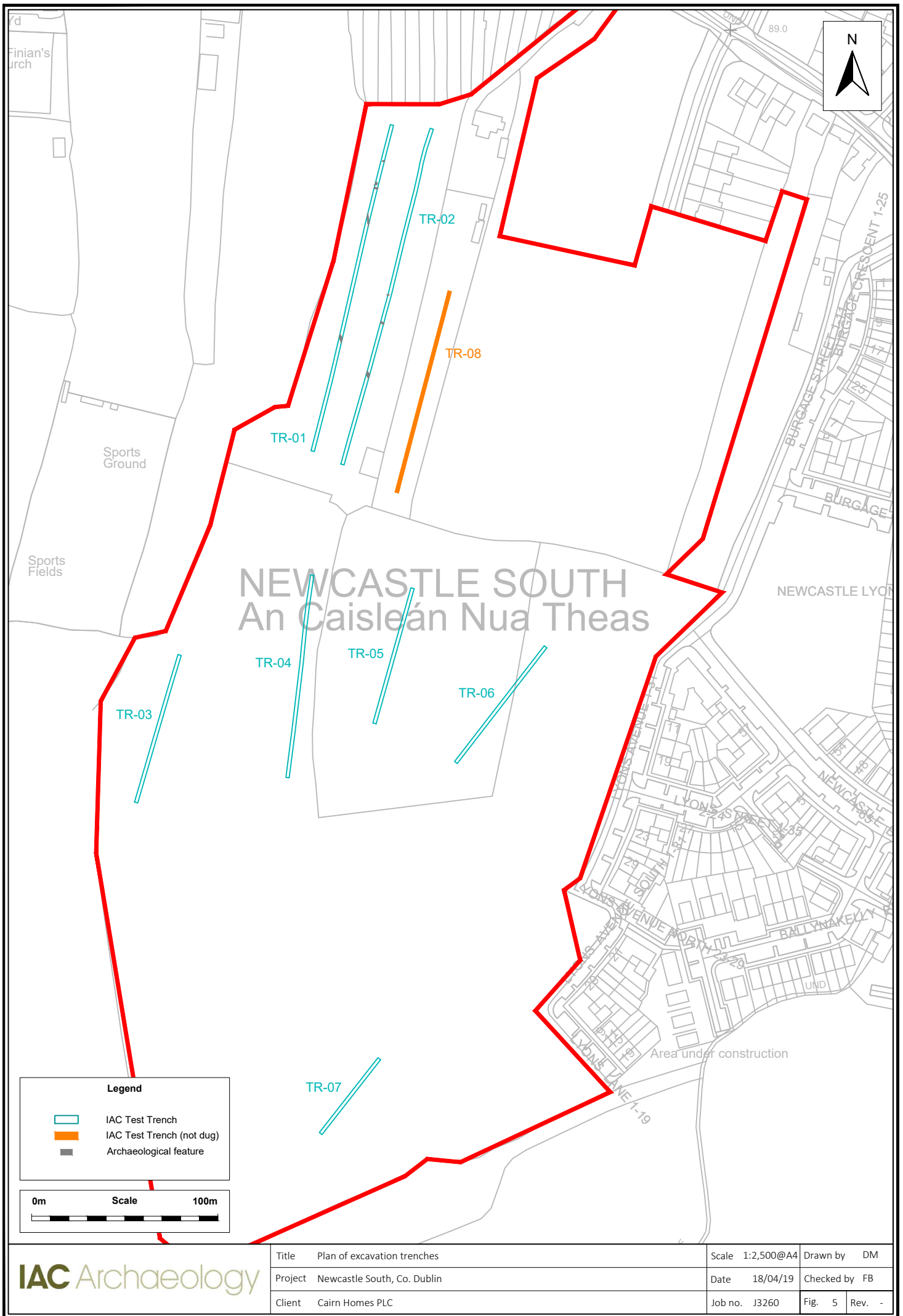


	Title: Extract from Taylor's map (1816) showing the proposed development		Scale: NTS	Drawn By: RW
	Project: Newcastle (Cairn)		Date: 12.04.2019	Checked By: GC
	Client: Cairn Homes		Job No.: J3260	Fig. 3



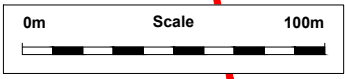
Proposed Development

	Title: Extract from the 1909 OS map showing the proposed development		Scale: 1:5000		Drawn By: RW	
	Project: Newcastle (Cairn)		Date: 12.04.2019		Checked By: GC	
	Client: Cairn Homes		Job No.: J3260		Fig. 4	Rev. 0



Legend




- IAC Test Trench
- IAC Test Trench (not dug)
- Archaeological feature



IAC Archaeology	Title	Plan of excavation trenches	Scale	1:2,500@A4	Drawn by	DM	
	Project	Newcastle South, Co. Dublin	Date	18/04/19	Checked by	FB	
	Client	Cairn Homes PLC	Job no.	J3260	Fig.	5	Rev.



Legend

-  IAC Test Trench
-  IAC Test Trench (not dug)
-  Archaeological feature
- CXX Cut number

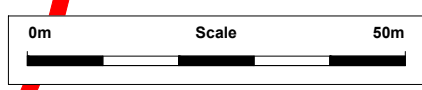




Plate 1 T1, Pit C3, facing southeast



Plate 2 T1, Pit C5, facing west



Plate 3 T1, Linear gully/ditch C7, facing east



Plate 4 T1, Linear gully/ditch C10, facing southeast



Plate 5 T2, Linear gully/ditch C14, facing southeast



Plate 6 T2, Pit C16 facing west

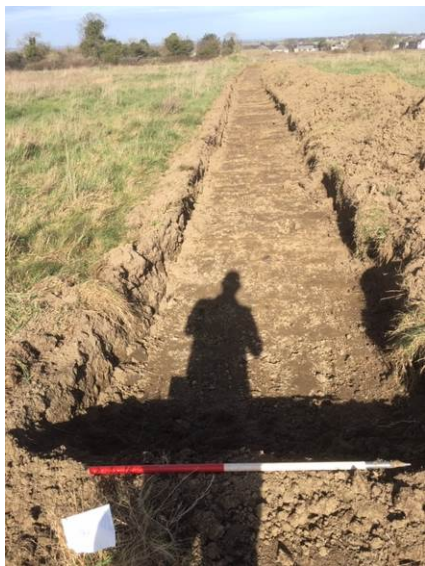


Plate 7 T4, facing north



Plate 8 T5, facing south



Plate 9 T6, facing northeast



Plate 10 T7, facing northeast



Plate 11 Google Earth coverage from 2009 showing the level of disturbance within the proposed development area