

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
AT
CLONKEEN ROAD,
DEANSGRANGE, BLACKROCK,
COUNTY DUBLIN**

**ON BEHALF OF:
DRES PROPERTIES**

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DOCUMENT CONTROL SHEET

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ABSTRACT

Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd has prepared this report on behalf of DRES Properties, to study the impact, if any, on the archaeological and historical resource of the proposed residential development at Clonkeen Road, Deansgrange, Blackrock, County Dublin (ITM: 722982/725831). The report was undertaken by Jacqui Anderson of IAC Ltd as part of a pre-planning assessment of the proposed development area.

While there are no recorded monuments within the proposed development area, three are located within 500m. A holy well (DU023-027001), marked by a holy tree or bush (DU023-027002) is recorded 272m north of the proposed development area and a cist (DU023-042) is recorded 405m to the northwest.

Although there are no recorded monuments within the proposed development area, evidence from the surrounding landscape indicates activity dating to a least the Bronze Age period. The location of the site, close to Deansgrange stream, lends some archaeological potential to the development area. As such, there may be an adverse impact on previously unrecorded archaeological features or deposits that have the potential to survive beneath the current ground level with no surface expression. This would be caused by ground disturbances associated with the proposed development.

It is recommended that a programme of archaeological test-trenching be carried out within the proposed development area prior to the commencement of construction and as a condition attached to any future grant of permission. This will be carried out under licence to the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage. If any features of archaeological potential are discovered during the course of the archaeological testing, 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 Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

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, the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

The following report details an archaeological assessment undertaken in advance of a proposed residential development on the Clonkeen Road, Deansgrange, Blackrock, County Dublin (Figure 1, ITM 722982/725831). This assessment has been carried out to ascertain the potential impact of the proposed development on the archaeological and historical resource that may exist within the area. The assessment was undertaken by Jacqui Anderson of Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd (IAC), on behalf of DRES Properties.

The archaeological assessment involved a detailed study of the archaeological and historical background of the proposed development site and the surrounding area. This included information from the Record of Monuments and Places of County Dublin, the topographical files within the National Museum and all available cartographic and documentary sources for the area (Figure 1). A field inspection has also been carried out with the aim to identify any previously unrecorded features of archaeological or historical interest.

1.2 THE DEVELOPMENT

The proposed development comprises a Strategic Housing Development with a total application site area of c. 3.3 ha, on a site located at Lands Adjoining Clonkeen College, Clonkeen Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin (Figure 2). The development, with a total gross floor area of c 33,851 sq m, will provide 299 no. residential units and a 1 no. storey 353 sq m childcare facility with dedicated play area 231 sq m. The development will consist of 18 no. ground floor 3 bedroom duplex apartments and 18 no. 2 bedroom apartments above and 12 no. ground floor 2 bedroom apartments with 12 no. 3 bedroom duplex apartments above. The 60 no. duplex units are arranged in 6 no. three storey blocks. The development will also consist of 239 no. apartment units (111 no. 1 bedroom apartments, 120 no. 2 bedroom apartments and 8 no. 3 bed apartments) arranged in 4 no. 6 storey blocks over 1 no. storey basement; public open space, communal open space and private open space (including all balconies, terraces and individual unit gardens at all levels); 614 sq m communal resident facilities including concierge and welcome area (195 sq m), residents' flexible work facility (219 sq m), residents' lounge (100 sq m) and residents' gym area (100 sq m).

The development will also provide for the demolition of the 2 no. storey office building ('St. Helen's', Meadow Vale - 470 sq m) to facilitate new vehicular, pedestrian and cyclist access to the site, to the north of the proposed development via Meadow Vale.

The development will also include the provision of 2 no. designated play areas; internal roads and pathways; bin stores; 248 no. car parking spaces, including 167 no. at basement level and 2 no. shared vehicle (GoCar) spaces, 388 no. bicycle parking spaces, and 10 no. motorcycle parking spaces at basement and surface level; hard and

soft landscaping; plant; boundary treatments including the repair and replacement of some existing boundary treatments; the provision of new surface water and foul drainage pipes and any required pipe diversion works or build over works; internal foul pumping station; a new internal access road and paths; changes in level; services provision and related pipework, ducting and cabling; electric vehicle charging points; 4 no. stormwater attenuation tanks; 1 no. ESB substation; photovoltaic panels; SUDS including green roof provision; signage; provision for future pedestrian access to Monaloe Park to the east of the development, including the provision of a pedestrian bridge, extending over the drainage ditch; public lighting and all site development and excavation works above and below ground. The application contains a statement setting out how the proposal will be consistent with the objectives of the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2016-2022. The application contains a statement indicating why permission should be granted for the proposed development, having regard to a consideration specified in section 37(2)(b) of the Planning and Development Act 2000, notwithstanding that the proposed development materially contravenes a relevant development plan or local area plan other than in relation to the zoning of the land.

2 METHODOLOGY

Research for this report was undertaken in two phases. The first phase comprised a paper survey of all available archaeological, historical and cartographic sources. The second phase involved a field inspection of the site.

2.1 PAPER SURVEY

- Record of Monuments and Places for County Dublin;
- Sites and Monuments Record for County Dublin;
- National Monuments in State Care Database;
- Preservation Orders List;
- Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland;
- Cartographic and written sources relating to the study area;
- Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Development Plan 2016–2022;
- Aerial photographs;
- 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 a website maintained by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DoHLGH) – 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.

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

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

- Down Survey Map of the Parishes of Kill and Monckstowne in the Half Barony of Rathdown, c. 1655
- John Rocque's Map of the City and County of Dublin, 1760
- John Taylor's Map of the Environs of Dublin, 1816
- Ordnance Survey maps of County Dublin, 1843, 1906–9

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

Development Plans contain a catalogue of all the Protected Structures and archaeological sites within the county. The Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Development Plan (2016–2022) was consulted to obtain information on cultural heritage sites in and within the immediate vicinity 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.

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.

2.2 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 field inspection entailed -

- Walking the proposed development and its immediate environs.
- Noting and recording the terrain type and land usage.
- Noting and recording the presence of features of archaeological or historical 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.

3 RESULTS OF DESKTOP STUDY

3.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed development area is located on the Clonkeen Road, Deansgrange, Blackrock, County Dublin. The site is bordered to the northeast, east, south and southwest by residential properties, while Clonkeen College is located directly to the northwest. The townland boundary between Deansgrange and Cornelscourt runs along the eastern side of the site, while Deangrange Stream flows c. 120m to the east.

There are three recorded monuments within 500m of the proposed development area. A holy well (DU023-027001), marked by a holy tree or bush (DU023-027002) is recorded 272m north of the proposed development area, while a cist (DU023-042) is recorded 405m to the northwest

3.1.1 Prehistoric Period

Mesolithic Period (6000–4000 BC)

While a recent discovery suggests there may have been human activity in the southern half of Ireland as early as the Upper Palaeolithic (Dowd and Carden 2016), the Mesolithic period is the first time for which there is evidence of widespread human occupation of the island. The people of the Mesolithic led transient mobile lifestyles, depending heavily on riverine and coastal resources and migrating in order to exploit seasonal resources, as they hunted, foraged and fished for sustenance. As a result, there is little surviving settlement evidence from the Mesolithic. Often, the only traces of Mesolithic activity are scatters of stone tools and the by-products of their manufacture.

While there is evidence that the coast of County Dublin was exploited by Mesolithic communities, there is no recorded evidence of any Mesolithic sites in the vicinity of the proposed development area.

Neolithic Period (4000–2500 BC)

The Neolithic period saw the introduction and adoption of agriculture to Ireland. Significant change accompanied the transition from hunter-gather lifestyles to the more sedentary lifestyle of farming. Forestry was cleared to facilitate agriculture and field boundaries were constructed to contain livestock. A new concern for claiming territory on which to farm contributed to the tradition of megalithic tomb construction which emerged during the Neolithic period. These monuments were both burial places and ceremonial centres for the community that built them. They would have required significant resources, workforce and organisation to construct. South County Dublin has a number of surviving megalithic tombs, although none are recorded in the environs of the proposed development site.

There are no recorded sites of Neolithic date in the surrounding environs of the proposed development area. However, the area would have appealed to Neolithic settlers. This is evident in the fact 21 flint artefacts were recovered from topsoil at Kill

of the Grange, c. 1.2km to the north (NMI 1959: 714–734) and a further 22 flint finds are recorded from Rochestown Avenue, c. 700m east of the site (NMI 1960: 69-90).

Bronze Age (2500–800 BC)

The Bronze Age began with widespread advances in metallurgy. The most common indication of Bronze Age activity is the *fulacht fia* or burnt mound. These are sites which were used for heating water using hot stones in a trough, possibly for a variety of purposes. Very often, these sites survive only as spreads of charcoal rich soil with heat-affected stone inclusions having been heavily disturbed by later agricultural activity. There are no recorded *fulachtaí fia* in the vicinity of the proposed development area.

During the Bronze Age, megalithic tombs were no longer constructed with emphasis moving from a communal approach to burial to a focus on the individual. A cist (DU023-042) of probable Bronze Age date was excavated 405m northwest of the proposed development area. Cists are often described as stone-lined graves which contain human remains which are often accompanied by a pottery vessel. In this case, the skeletal remains of two individuals were identified within the cist and no grave goods were noted (SMR file).

Iron Age (800 BC–AD 500)

The Iron Age is a time which was traditionally been perceived as lacking evidence when compared to the preceding Bronze Age and the succeeding early medieval period. However, in recent years, developer-led excavations and projects such as the Late Iron Age and Roman Ireland Project have added significantly to our understanding of the Iron Age.

There are no recorded sites of Iron Age date within the vicinity of the proposed development area, though it is likely that the area remained attractive to settlers throughout the prehistoric period.

3.1.2 Early Medieval Period (AD 500–1100)

County Dublin during the early medieval period straddled the ancient kingdoms of *Brega* (north of the River Tolka) and *Laigin* (south of the Tolka). During this period, Ireland is depicted in the surviving sources as entirely rural. The Kingdom of Laigin would have been sub-divided into smaller territorial units, known as *túaths* (Stout and Stout 1997). It is estimated that the king of each *túath* ruled between 1,700 and 3,300 subjects, based on estimates putting the population of Ireland in the early medieval period in the region of a quarter to a half a million (Stout 2017). Many of the inhabitants of early medieval Ireland would have lived in defended farmsteads known as ringforts at this time.

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. The early church at Clonkeen, which was the predecessor of the Kill of the Grange (DU023-015001, c. 1.4km north of the site), was founded in the late 7th century and dedicated to St. Fintan. A segment of an enclosure bank associated with the ecclesiastical site was removed during the construction of a residential development (Clare 2005, p.18). The grange, land donated to the Priory of the Holy Trinity, was located c. 1km west of the ecclesiastical site and became the administrative centre for the lands held by the Priory in South Dublin. The ecclesiastical site and the associated grange were collectively known as Clonkeen. A new church was built at the Kill during the 10th/11th centuries and it is the remains of this church that stands on the site today.

The Vikings established themselves in Dublin by the middle of the 9th century and by the 10th century Dublin had become a growing urban centre. The establishment of a Viking town at Dublin had a direct impact upon the hinterland of the town both north and south of the Liffey. Place name evidence, archaeological discoveries and the distribution of Rathdown slabs indicate that the area surrounding Dún Laoghaire was under Viking control or, at least, subject to a strong Scandinavian influence. Rathdown slabs, named for the fact that they are only found at churches in the Barony of Rathdown, feature a distinctive type of decoration not found elsewhere in Christian Ireland. They are believed to have been influenced by Viking art styles and to represent the burials of local Viking Christians (Corlett 2013). The distribution of Rathdown slabs indicates the extent of Viking settlement in this area.

3.1.3 Medieval Period (AD 1100–1600)

After the arrival of the Anglo-Normans in 1169, the manorial system favoured by the Anglo-Normans was adopted at Clonkeen, with a manor house located at the Grange. Clonkeen is recorded in documentary sources from 1179, with references to the Grange from 1230 (Clare 2005, p.18). The Prior of the Holy Trinity Convent became Lord of the Manor of Clonkeen and the Grange became the administrative centre for the entire Holy Trinity land holding in South Dublin, covering an area of c. 2,500 acres (ibid.). According to Clare, Clonkeen as an influential power, began to decline from the end of 13th century (2005). By this time, the area was suffering frequent raids from the native Irish, who were based in the Wicklow mountains (Corlett 1999).

By the arrival of the Black Death to Dublin in 1348, the population of Clonkeen had already suffered greatly from famine and harsh winters. It is estimated that one in three people died as a result of the plague in County Dublin, although some religious houses reported death rates of over 50 percent (Kelly 2001). During this time, the native Irish continued to conduct attacks on the Anglo-Norman territories. In fact, in 1426, the Holy Trinity applied for a tax reduction on its lands (including Clonkeen), due to the difficult circumstances of famine, war and plague (Clare 2005).

3.1.4 Post-Medieval Period (AD 1600–1800)

The veneration of wells is a very widespread tradition in Ireland. Many holy wells can be found associated with early ecclesiastical sites and at least some holy wells in Ireland were important venues of pre-Christian ritual activity. Most wells are springs

but occasionally other water sources, or hollowed stones which collect water, are treated as holy wells. A holy well (DU023-027001) is recorded 272m north of the proposed development area. According to the SMR file it was a natural spring which was piped and later removed in the 1980s. The site of the well was marked by a holy tree or bush (DU023-027002). These features are often referred to as a 'sceach' and often a rag or strip of fabric was tied to the tree as part of the prayer ritual. The well is marked on the 1843 and 1906–9 OS mapping as 'Toberbawn', originating from the Irish *Tober Bán*, meaning the White Well.

The 18th century 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 constructional effort went into their creation. Earth was moved, field boundaries disappeared, streams were diverted to form lakes and quite often roads were completely diverted to avoid travelling anywhere near the main house or across the estate. Major topographical features like rivers and mountains were desirable features for inclusion into, and as a setting, for the large house and parkland. This was achieved at all scales, from a modest Rectory Glebe to demesne landscapes that covered thousands of acres. The landscape surrounding the proposed development area once contained multiple demesne landscapes, including Cabinteely, Marfield, Johnstown House, Stone Ville and Somerton Lodge; however, modern development during the 20th century has seen the successive eroding of these demesnes across South County Dublin.

3.2 SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2018) has revealed that a number of previous archaeological investigations have taken place within the wider vicinity of the proposed development area. These are summarised below in Table 1.

TABLE 1: Previous Archaeological Investigations

LICENCE NO.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	DISTANCE TO SCHEME	REFERENCE
12E0025	Pottery Road	Monitoring did not reveal any features or deposits of archaeological significance.	312m east	Bennett 2012:225
05E0018	Pottery Road	Archaeological monitoring failed to reveal any features or deposits of archaeological potential.	347m northeast	Bennett 2005:485
05E0153	Pottery Road	Archaeological monitoring failed to reveal anything of archaeological significance.	358m northeast	Bennett 2005:484
09E0192	Pottery Road	Archaeological testing failed to reveal any features of archaeological potential. Modern deposits were present in the northern section of the site, up to 1.2m in depth.	500m northeast	Bennett 2009:334

3.3 CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Down Survey Map of the Parishes of Kill and Monckstowne in the Half Barony of Rathdown, c. 1655

There is little detail provided in this map, although the church at Kill of the Grange is depicted. 'Deansgrange Churchlands' is shown, although no features are marked with the townland.

John Rocque's Map of the City and County of Dublin, 1760 (Figure 3)

By the time of this map, the proposed development area is located within an agricultural landscape with scattered demesnes illustrated across the wider area. These include, 'Corner's Court', Cabinteely House, Johnstown and Wood Park. A tree lined avenue is shown leading from Cabinteely House north westwards towards Corner's Court, while Deangrange stream is shown to the east of the site. The church at Kill is annotated as 'in ruins' and the Grange is shown as a small group of structures.

John Taylor's Map of the Environs of Dublin, 1816 (Figure 3)

This map shows that the Clonkeen Road to the west of the proposed development area has been established and is annotated as 'New Road'. Deans Grange is depicted as a small village and the church at the Kill of the Grange is shown once more. No detail is shown of the proposed development area, suggesting the site was agricultural lands during this time.

Ordnance Survey Map, 1843, scale 1:10,560 (Figure 4)

This is the first accurate historic mapping coverage of the area containing the proposed development area. The site is shown as comprising part of four fields, with field boundaries running northwest–southeast through the proposed development area. An L-shaped structure, likely a farmhouse, together with a smaller structure, likely an outbuilding and associated garden are depicted in the west corner of the site. A laneway is shown here leading north to Clonkeen Road. A sand pit is shown to the southeast of the proposed development area, while the holy well (DU023-027001) is labelled as 'Toberbawn', meaning the White Well. The townland boundary, which runs along the eastern side of the site, is marked as a small stream that flows northwards to a larger stream on which the Holy Well is located.

Ordnance Survey Map, 1906–9, scale 1:2,500 (Figure 4)

By the time of this map in 1906–9, the structures within the proposed development area are no longer shown. The field boundaries within the site have changed and the sand pit to the southeast is now annotated as 'disused'. The holy well (DU023-027001) is again depicted as 'Toberbawn'.

3.4 COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan (2016–2022) recognises the statutory protection afforded to all RMP sites under the National Monuments

Legislation (1930–2014). The development plan lists a number of aims and objectives in relation to archaeological heritage (Appendix 3).

There are three recorded monuments with a 500m radius of the proposed development area. These are listed below in Table 2. Further information on the RMP sites can be found in Appendix 1.

TABLE 2: Recorded Archaeological Sites

RMP NO.	LOCATION	CLASSIFICATION	DISTANCE TO SCHEME
DU023-027001	Kill of the Grange	Ritual site - holy well	272m north
DU023-027002	Kill of the Grange	Ritual site - holy tree/bush	272m north
DU023-042	Deansgrange	Cist	405m northwest

3.5 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Inspection of the aerial photographic coverage of the proposed development area held by the Ordnance Survey (1995-2013), Google Earth (2008) and Bing Maps revealed no features of archaeological potential in or within the vicinity of the proposed development area. In recent years the site has been in use as sports fields associated with Clonkeen College.

3.6 FIELD INSPECTION

The field inspection sought to assess the site, its previous and current land use, the topography and any additional information relevant to the report. During the course of the field investigation the proposed residential development site and its surrounding environs were inspected (Figure 1).

The field inspection confirmed that the site comprises a flat, open field, recently in use as sport fields. It is bordered by Clonkeen College to the north; the rear wall of residential buildings to the northeast; mature vegetation to the west; mature vegetation and a drain to the southwest and mature vegetation and a drain to the southeast (Plate 1). The southeast boundary forms the extant townland boundary between Deansgrange and Cornelscourt (Plates 2 and 3). The drains flow into the Deansgrange/Kill of the Grange Stream, located 120m to the east.

No features of archaeological potential were identified during the field inspection.

4 CONCLUSIONS

The proposed development area is located at Clonkeen Road, Deansgrange, Blackrock, County Dublin. There are three recorded monuments within 500m of the proposed development area. A holy well (DU023-027001), marked by a holy tree or bush (DU023-027002) is recorded 272m to the north, while a cist (DU023-042) is recorded 405m northwest of the proposed development area. The proposed development area has been in use as sports fields by Clonkeen College, which is located to the immediate north.

While archaeological investigations have taken place in the vicinity of the proposed development area, none have yielded any remains of archaeological significance. A review of aerial photography and a site inspection also did not reveal any previously unrecorded archaeological features.

Historic mapping shows the proposed development area as agricultural land during the post medieval period. It is likely it served this purpose from the medieval period, as part of the lands controlled by the Priory of the Holy Trinity at Kill of the Grange. A structure is depicted in the west of the proposed development area in the 1843 six-inch OS map, which is no longer extant.

5 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. Upstanding archaeology can be affected adversely by direct damage or destruction arising from development, from inadvertent damage arising from vibration, undermining etc. and also by indirect impacts to a building's visual setting, view or curtilage.

5.1 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- Although there are no recorded monuments within the proposed development area, evidence from the surrounding landscape indicates activity dating to a least the Bronze Age period. The location of the site, close to Deansgrange stream, lends some archaeological potential to the development area. As such, there may be an adverse impact on previously unrecorded archaeological features or deposits that have the potential to survive beneath the current ground level with no surface expression. This would be caused by ground disturbances associated with the proposed development.

5.2 MITIGATION

- It is recommended that a programme of archaeological test-trenching be carried out within the proposed development area prior to the commencement of construction and as a condition attached to any future grant of permission. This will be carried out under licence to the DoCHG. If any features of archaeological potential are discovered during the course of the archaeological testing, 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 Monuments Service of the Heritage and Planning Division, the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

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CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Down Survey Map of the Parishes of Kill and Monckstowne in the Half Barony of Rathdown, c. 1655

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

John Taylor's Map of the Environs of Dublin 1816

Ordnance Survey maps of County Dublin, 1843, 1906–9

ELECTRONIC SOURCES

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

www.archaeology.ie – DoCHG website listing all SMR sites.

www.osiemaps.ie – Ordnance Survey aerial photographs dating to 1995, 2000 and 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.

www.googleearth.com – Satellite imagery of the proposed development area.

www.bingmaps.com – Satellite imagery of the proposed development area.

www.logainm.ie – Placenames Database of Ireland launched by *Fiontar agus Scoil na Gaelige* and the DoCHG.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 SMR/RMP SITES WITHIN THE SURROUNDING AREA

SMR NO.	DU023-027001
RMP STATUS	Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
TOWNLAND	Kill of the Grange
PARISH	Kill
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	723034/726223
CLASSIFICATION	Ritual site - holy well
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	272m north
DESCRIPTION	Located in green area to the west of residential areas of Hillview Drive overlooking a small stream. A well, formerly a natural spring situated close to a stream and marked by a 'sceach' or holy bush. It had been venerated in the last century (Stokes 1895, 5; Daly 1957, 21-22). It was piped and later removed in the early 1980s (pers comms Liam Clare/Foxrock Local History Club).
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	DU023-027002
RMP STATUS	Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
TOWNLAND	Kill of the Grange
PARISH	Kill
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	723034/726223
CLASSIFICATION	Ritual site - holy tree/bush
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	272m north
DESCRIPTION	Located in green area to the west of residential areas of Hillview Drive overlooking a small stream. A holy bush or a 'sceach' marking or close to a holy well (DU023-027002-; Stokes 1895, 5; Daly 1957, 21-22). The well was piped and later removed in the early 1980s (pers com Liam Clare/Foxrock Local History Club).
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	DU023-042
RMP STATUS	Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
TOWNLAND	Deansgrange
PARISH	Kill
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	722584/726159

CLASSIFICATION	Cist
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	405m northwest
DESCRIPTION	Situated to the NE of the junction of Beech Park Grove and South Park Drive. A short rectangular cist formed of four upright granite slabs (L 0.63m; Wth 0.4m) aligned NW-SE which was found at Deansgrange in 1965 (Ó Ríordáin 1968, 122). It had a paved floor and contained unburnt fragments of two adult skeletons (Waddell 1970, 115). A roofstone from this grave was dug up during house construction at the rear of 14 Beech Park Grove (Waddell 1990, 42, Cahill & Sikora 2011,174-175).
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

APPENDIX 2 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.

The only finds recorded for the vicinity of the proposed development area, are human remains (NMI 1965:11) relating to the discovery of the cist (DU023-042), recorded 405m northwest.

APPENDIX 3 LEGISLATION PROTECTING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

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

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

The *National Monuments Act 1930 to 2014* and relevant provisions of the *National Cultural Institutions Act 1997* are the primary means of ensuring the satisfactory protection of archaeological remains, which includes all man-made structures of whatever form or date except buildings habitually used for ecclesiastical purposes. A National Monument is described as ‘a monument or the remains of a monument the preservation of which is a matter of national importance by reason of the historical, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching thereto’ (National Monuments Act 1930 Section 2). A number of mechanisms under the National Monuments Act are applied to secure the protection of archaeological monuments. These include the Register of Historic Monuments, the Record of Monuments and Places, and the placing of Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders on endangered sites.

OWNERSHIP AND GUARDIANSHIP OF NATIONAL MONUMENTS

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

REGISTER OF HISTORIC MONUMENTS

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

PRESERVATION ORDERS AND TEMPORARY PRESERVATION ORDERS

Sites deemed to be in danger of injury or destruction can be allocated Preservation Orders under the 1930 Act. Preservation Orders make any interference with the site

illegal. Temporary Preservation Orders can be attached under the 1954 Act. These perform the same function as a Preservation Order but have a time limit of six months, after which the situation must be reviewed. Work may only be undertaken on or in the vicinity of sites under Preservation Orders with the written consent, and at the discretion, of the Minister.

RECORD OF MONUMENTS AND PLACES

Section 12(1) of the 1994 Act requires the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands (now the Minister for the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage) 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.

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2016–2022

AH 1 Protection of Archaeological Heritage – It is Council policy to protect archaeological sites, national Monuments (and their setting), which have been identified in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), whilst at the same time reviewing and assessing the feasibility of improving public accessibility to the sites and monuments under the direct ownership or control of the Council or the state.

AH 2 Protection of Archaeological Material in-situ - It is Council policy to seek the preservation in-situ (or as a minimum, preservation by record) of all archaeological monuments included in the Record of Monuments and Places, and of previously unknown sites, features and objects of archaeological interest that become revealed through development activity. In respect of decision making on development proposals affecting sites listed in the Record of Monuments and Places, the Council will have regards to the advice and/or recommendations of the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (now the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage).

AH 3 Protection of Historic Towns – It is Council policy to protect the Historic town of Dalkey as identified by the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (now Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht).

AH 4 Designation of Archaeological Landscapes – It is Council policy to identify, designate and protect Archaeological landscapes in co-operation with relevant government departments.

AH 5 Historic Burial Grounds – It is Council policy to protect historic burial grounds within the County and encourage their maintenance in accordance with good conservation practice.

AH 6 Underwater Archaeology – It is Council policy for all developments, which have the potential to impact on riverine, inter-tidal and sub-tidal environments to require an archaeological assessment prior to works being carried out.

APPENDIX 4 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND THE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE

POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL REMAINS

Impacts are defined as ‘the degree of change in an environment resulting from a development’ (Environmental Protection Agency 2017). 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 5 MITIGATION MEASURES AND THE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE

POTENTIAL MITIGATION STRATEGIES FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE REMAINS

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

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

DEFINITION OF MITIGATION STRATEGIES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

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

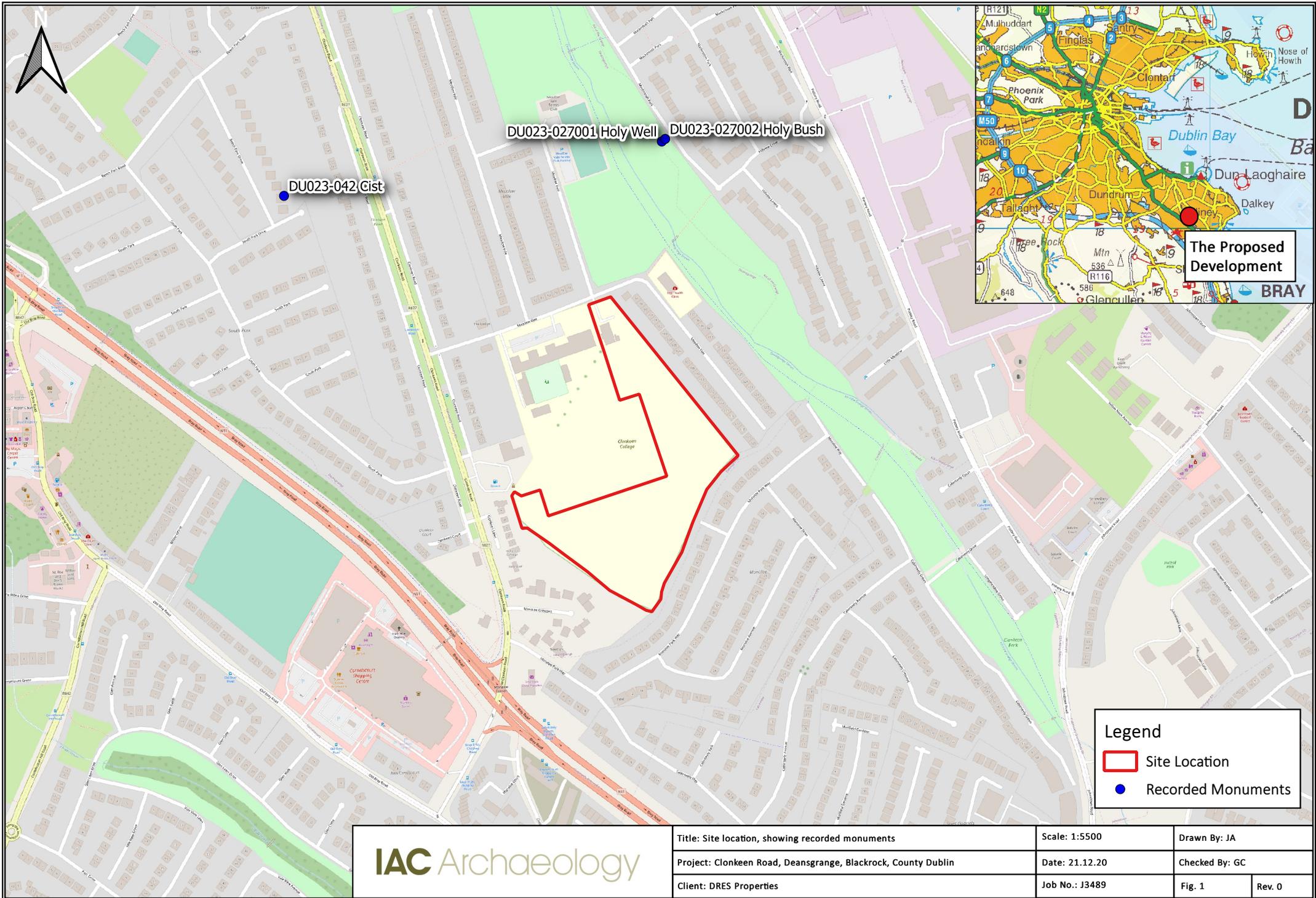
Archaeological Test Trenching can be defined as ‘a limited programme of intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological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

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

Archaeological Monitoring can be defined as ‘a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be

disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive (CifA 2014c).

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



IAC Archaeology

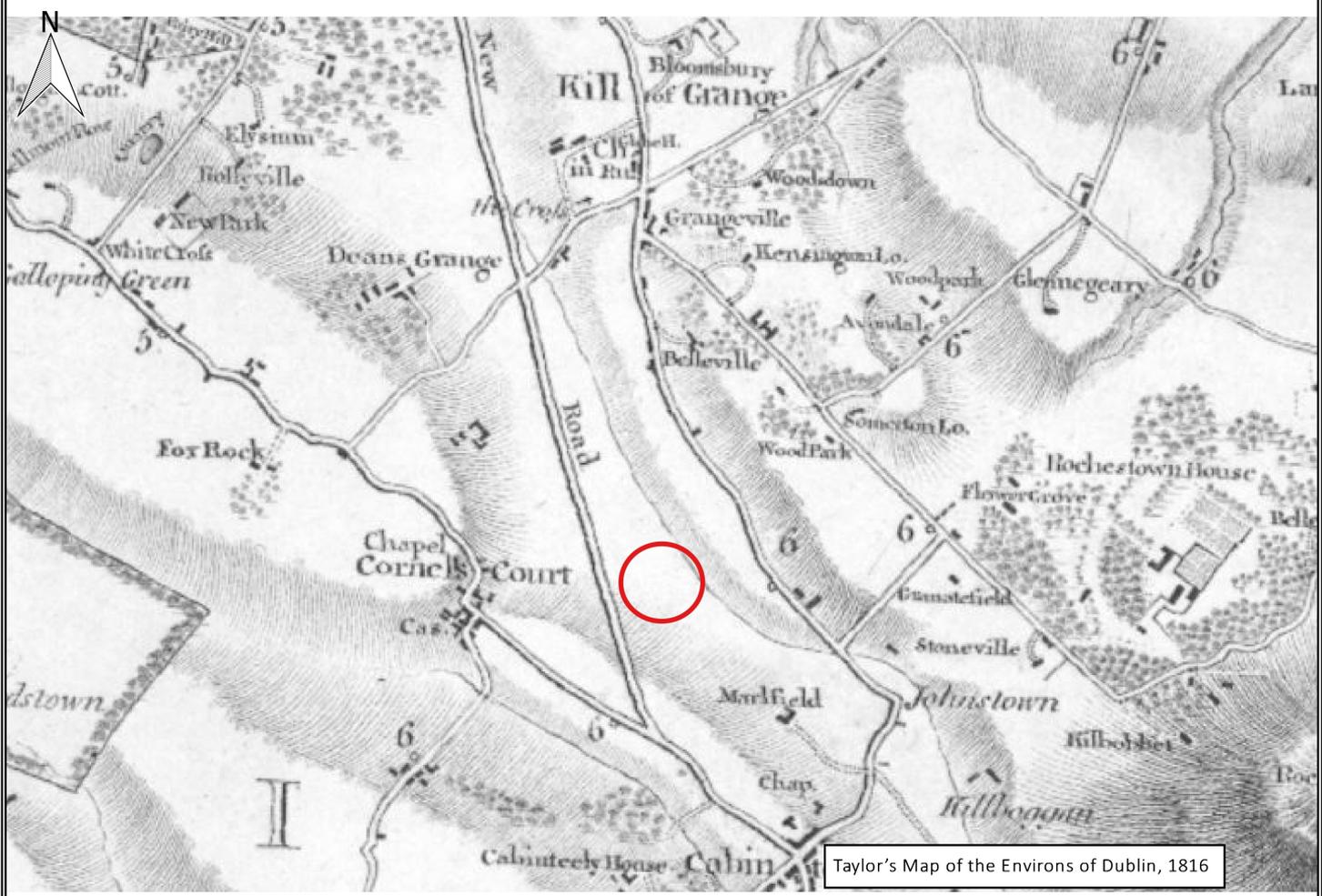
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Client: DRES Properties		Job No.: J3489	Fig. 1	Rev. 0



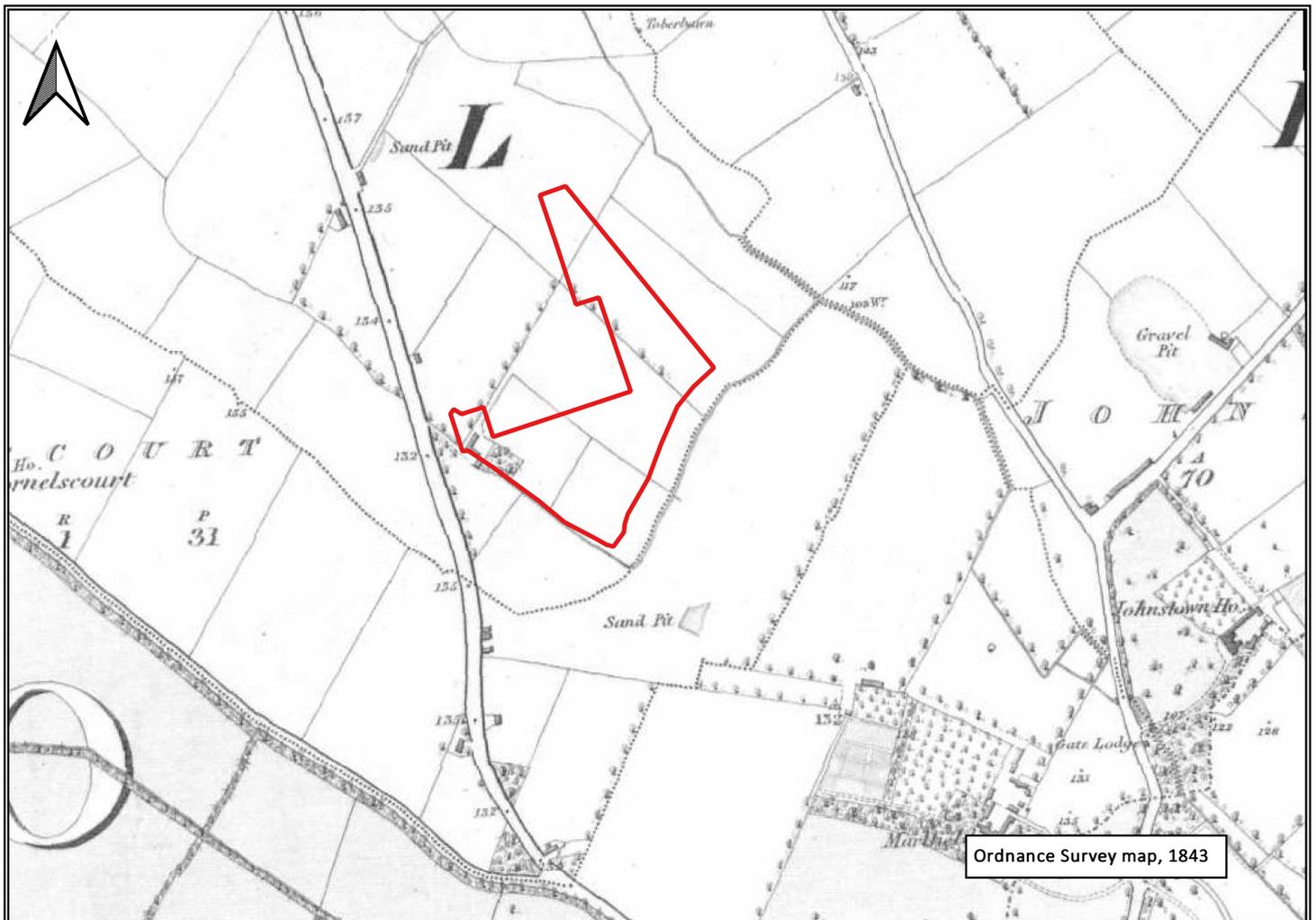
Rev:	Date:	Note:
Project Name:	Project Number:	
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Drawing Name:	Drawing Number:	
Overall Landscape Plan	LP-01-PP	
Drawing scale @ A1:	Drawn by:	Checked by:
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Issue:	Date:	
Planning	05.07.2021	
Contact details:	Official address:	
Linda Doyle, Director mobile: 087 207 4196 email: linda@doyleoatroyhigh.com	Barclay's House 88-92 Upper Parliament Street DUBLIN 2	
doyle + o'troigh landscape - architecture		



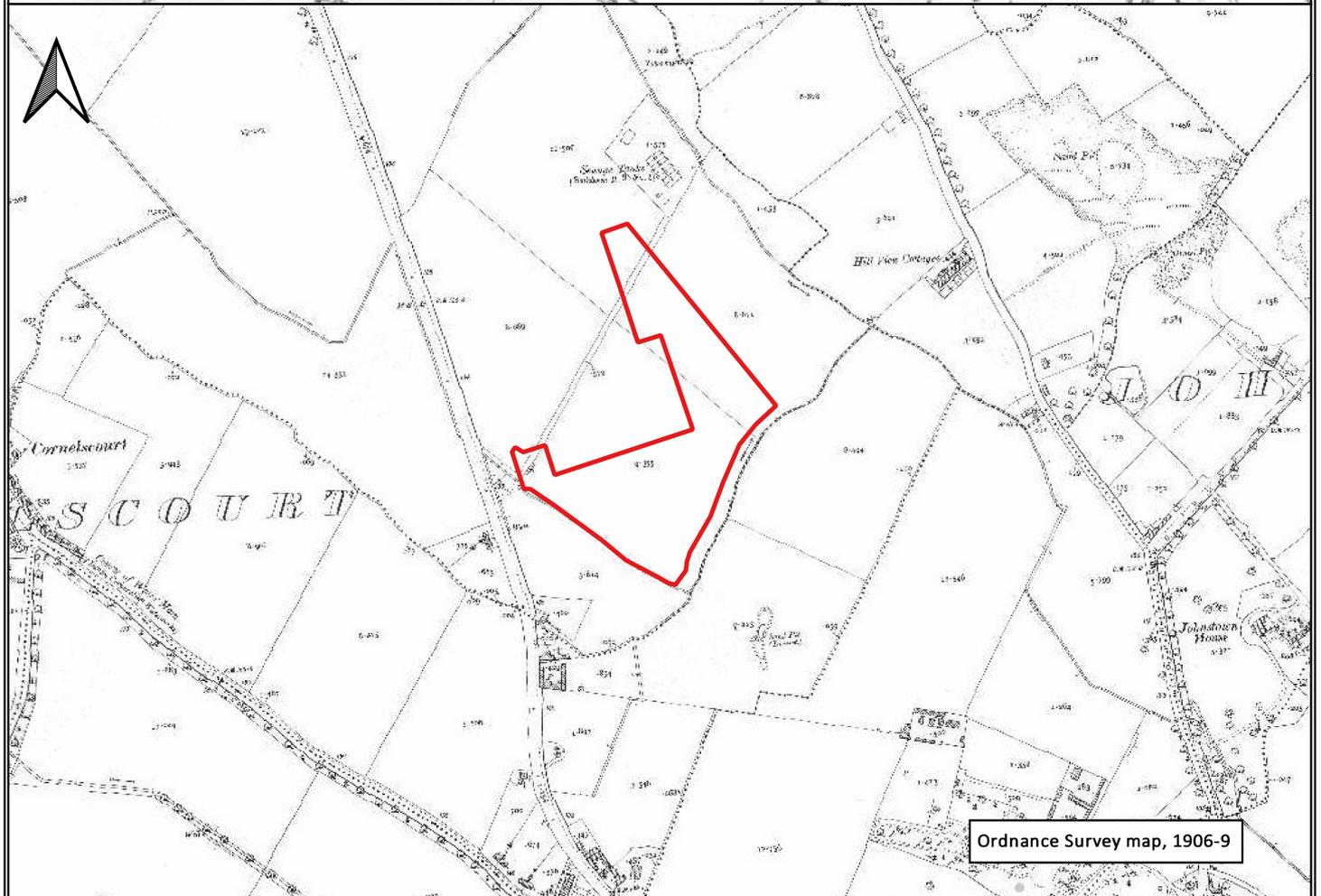
Rocque's Map of the City and County of Dublin, 1760



Taylor's Map of the Environs of Dublin, 1816



Ordnance Survey map, 1843



Ordnance Survey map, 1906-9



Plate 1 Proposed development area, facing north



Plate 2 Towards townland boundary, facing southeast



Plate 3 Along townland boundary, facing southwest