

11 ARCHAEOLOGY AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

11.1 Introduction

The following chapter details an archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage assessment undertaken in advance of a proposed (LRD) Large-Scale Residential Development at Wayside, Enniskerry Road and Glenamuck Road, Kilternan, Dublin 18. The assessment aims to ascertain any potential likely and significant impacts that the Proposed Development may have on the existing cultural heritage resource.

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. The study area is defined as an area measuring 250m from the Proposed Development.

Desk-based assessment is a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, in the inter-tidal zone or underwater 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; the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets (CIfA 2020a,4). In order to compile a complete baseline, a site inspection is carried out to complement the results of the desk-based assessment. This leads to the following:

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

11.1.1 Definitions

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

‘Cultural Heritage’ where used generically, can be 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).

‘Architectural heritage’ is applied to structures, buildings, their contents and settings of an (assumed) age typically younger than AD 1700; and

‘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.

11.2 Study Methodology

11.2.1 Paper Survey

The following sources were consulted as part of the paper study of the Proposed Development:

- 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 (2022–2028);
- Kiltiernan/Glenamuck Local Area Plan (2013) (now expired);
- Place name analysis;
- Aerial photographs;
- Excavations Bulletin (1970–2024); and
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage.

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

Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) holds documentary evidence and field inspections of all known archaeological sites and monuments. Some information is also held about archaeological sites and monuments whose precise location is not known e.g. only a site type and townland are recorded. These are known to the National Monuments Section as ‘un-located sites’ and cannot be afforded legal protection due to lack of locational information. As a result, these are omitted from the Record of Monuments and Places. SMR sites are also listed on 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 DoHLGH 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.

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 Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan, including the Industrial Heritage Survey, (2022–2028) and Kiltiernan/Glenamuck Local Area Plan (2013) were consulted to obtain information on cultural heritage sites in and within the immediate vicinity of the Proposed Development area.

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.

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 1970–2024.

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage 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. The NIAH have also carried out a nationwide desk-based survey of historic gardens, including demesnes that surround large houses.

11.2.2 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, architectural, and cultural heritage field inspection was carried out on the 22nd July 2024 and 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.

11.2.3 Consultation

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

- Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage – the Heritage Service, National Monuments and Historic Properties 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;
- Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council: Planning Section; and
- Historical and Ordnance Survey Maps.

11.2.4 Guidance and Legislation

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

- National Monuments Act, 1930 (as amended);
- The Planning and Development Acts, 2000 (as amended);
- Heritage Act, 1995 (as amended);
- Draft Advice Notes on Current Practice (in the preparation of Environmental Impact Statements), 2015, EPA.
- Guidelines on the Information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Report 2022, EPA;
- Frameworks and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, 1999, (formerly) Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht, and Islands; and
- Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1999.

11.2.5 Assessment Criteria

The quality and type of an impact can be classed as one of the following (as per the Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EPA 2022):

- Negative Impact: A change which reduces the quality of the environment, for example a change that will detract from or permanently remove an archaeological or cultural heritage site from the landscape;

- Neutral Impact: A change which does not affect the quality of the environment;
- Positive Impact: A change which improves the quality of the environment, for example a change that improves or enhances the setting of archaeological or cultural heritage site.

The below terms are used in relation to the archaeological, architectural, and cultural heritage and relate to whether a site will be physically impacted upon or not:

- Direct Impact: Where an archaeological/architectural/ cultural heritage feature or site is physically located within the footprint of the Proposed Development and entails the removal of part, or all, of the monument or feature; and
- Indirect Impact: Where a feature or site of archaeological, architectural, or cultural heritage merit or its setting is located in close proximity to the footprint of a development.

11.2.6 Significance of Effects

Definitions (as defined by the EPA 2022 Guidelines):

- Imperceptible: An effect capable of measurement but without noticeable consequences.
- Not significant: An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without noticeable consequences
- Slight Effects: An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities.
- Moderate Effects: An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner that is consistent with existing and emerging trends.
- Significant Effects: An effect which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity alters a sensitive aspect of the environment.
- Very Significant: An effect which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity significantly alters the majority of a sensitive aspect of the environment.
- Profound Effects: An effect which obliterates sensitive characteristics.

11.2.7 Quality Assurance and Competency of Experts

The assessment has been undertaken by Faith Bailey of IAC Archaeology. Faith (MA, BA (Hons), MIAI, MCIfA) is a Senior Cultural Heritage Consultant and has over 20 years of experience in archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage consultancy and has been responsible for the production of multiple EIAR and assessments for all aspects of development nationwide.

11.3 The Existing and Receiving Environment (Baseline Situation)

11.3.1 Introduction

The Proposed Development area is located within the townland of Glenamuck South, Parish of Tully and Barony of Rathdown in County Dublin. There are no recorded monuments located within the Proposed Development area. The closest recorded site comprises a potential cluster of enclosures (DU026-021), located c. 71m to the southeast (Figure 11.1) on the banks of the Loughlinstown Stream. There are no further recorded sites within 250m.

There are five protected structures included on the RPS within 250m of the Proposed Development (Figure 11.1). Four of the five protected structures are also included in the NIAH Building Survey. The closest structure: entrance gates to the former Kiltiernan Abbey (RPS 1793) is a protected structure located c. 9m west of the Proposed Development area. The closest structure listed on the NIAH: a post box (NIAH 60260018) is located on the boundary wall defining the western extent of the development area along Enniskerry Road (Figure 11.1). No trace of the post box was noted during the field inspection and the section of wall where its location is recorded is noted as having been replaced prior to 2019, based on the aerial photographic coverage. The developer purchased the development area in 2020 and was not responsible for the removal of the feature.

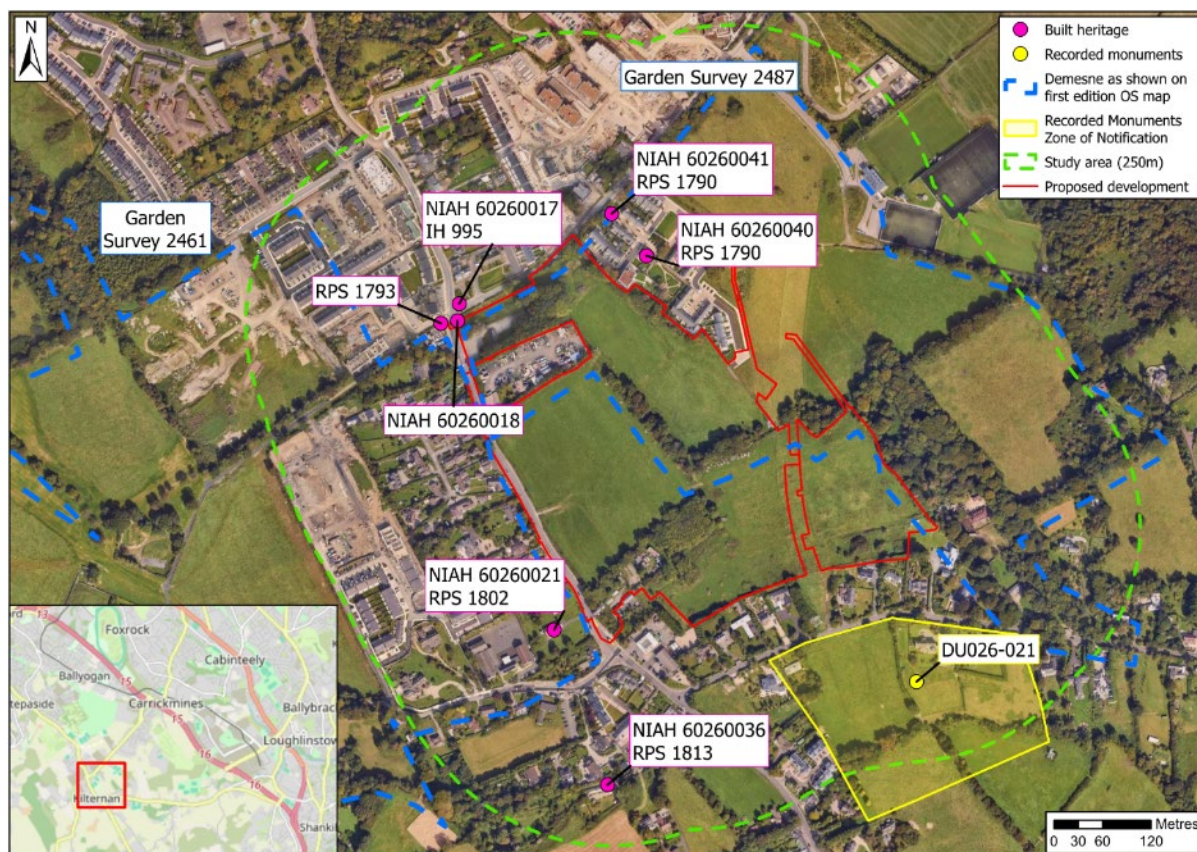


Figure 11.1 Site location showing recorded monuments and cultural heritage sites within the study area.

Mesolithic Period (c. 8000–4000 BC)

Recent discoveries may suggest the possibility of a human presence in the southwest of Ireland as early as the Upper Palaeolithic (Dowd and Carden 2016), however; the Mesolithic period is the earliest time for which there is clear evidence for prehistoric human colonisation of the island of Ireland. During this period people hunted, foraged and gathered food and appear to have led a primarily mobile lifestyle. The presence of Mesolithic communities is most commonly evidenced by scatters of worked flint material, a by-product of the production of flint implements.

Mesolithic lithic implements have been recovered from excavations at Carrickmines, c. 1.6km to the northeast of the development area (Breen et al. 2012, Licence Nos. 00E0525 and 02E1532).

Neolithic Period (c. 4000–2500 BC)

During this period communities 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 were constructed. Pottery was also being produced, possibly for the first time. The advent of the Neolithic period also provided the megalithic tomb. There are four types of tombs in Ireland, namely the court cairn, portal tomb, passage tomb and wedge tomb; of which the latter straddles the Neolithic to Bronze Age transition.

Located in the lowlands of the eastern seaboard, at the foot of the Wicklow Mountains, the landscape containing the Proposed Development area would have been highly attractive for settlement during the prehistoric period. This is corroborated in the archaeological record by the presence of significant upstanding monuments such as the Brenanstown portal tomb (DU026-007; National Monument 291), c. 2.6km northeast and the Laughanstown wedge tomb (DU026-024; National Monument 215), c. 2.4km to the east. A further portal tomb (DU026-019; National Monument 343) is found at Kiltiernan Domain c. 729m to the west of the development area. Excavations at the tomb revealed a chert arrowhead, three hollow scrapers and an end scraper (NMI E45:1-22; 1973:25; 1938:25), all diagnostic of the early Neolithic period (Corlett 2012).

The remains of Neolithic habitation features were identified during excavations at Carrickmines Great within the M50 footprint, which included a large pit containing early Neolithic waste and nine water-rolled pebble beads (Ó Drisceoil 2013). Stray finds of polished stone axes and Neolithic flints are recorded from the wider area. The remains of Neolithic habitation features and artefacts, comprising post holes, wall slots, pottery and worked flints were identified during excavations at Kilgobbin in 1998 (DU026-156), c. 2km to the northwest (Reid 1998:217, Licence No. 97E0467).

Bronze Age (c. 2500–800 BC)

This period is marked by the use of metal for the first time. As with the transition from Mesolithic to Neolithic, the transition into the early Bronze Age was accompanied by changes in society. Megalithic tombs were replaced in favour of individual, subterranean cist or pit burials that were either in isolation or in small cemeteries. These burials contained inhumed or cremated remains and were often, but not always, accompanied by a pottery vessel. A Bronze Age cist burial (DU026-015) containing an encrusted urn was discovered in 1926 during quarrying in Jamestown, c. 940m north of the Proposed Development area. Excavations in advance of a golf course revealed further Bronze Age features in the adjacent field (Kyle 2011:216; Licence No. 11E0085) and the NMI Topographical Files notes stray finds of human bone and pottery sherds in the general Jamestown area (NMI 1957:126–9, 1929: 1290).

Evidence of prehistoric activity was found c. 1.7km northeast of the Proposed Development area in the form of three boulders decorated with cup marks (DU026-145/146/147). Rock art is enigmatic and difficult to interpret but it almost certainly served a symbolic role. In addition, such monuments may have acted as markers in the landscape for prehistoric communities. These rock art panels were identified during works associated with the M50 construction (Breen et al. 2012). Nearby, evidence for settlement comprises Bronze Age hut structures

(DU026-005014) at Carrickmines Great (Ó Drisceoil 2013). A large quantity of flints including barbed and tanged arrowheads were recovered and analysis of the lithics suggested that they were deposited at various stages throughout prehistory. A bronze palstave axehead is also recorded as a stray find from Glenamuck North (NMI 1974:89) c. 353m north of the development area.

Evidence of an extensive prehistoric landscape has been identified in Kilgobbin including an urn burial (DU026-123), c. 2km northwest of the development area. The presence of a mixture of finds from different periods in some of these features is significant in that it is representative of an intensive, multi-phased, prehistoric environment (Hagen 2013). These excavations included a Beaker enclosure, a Beaker hut site, Beaker pits and a Bronze Age burial complex with associated cremation burials and middle-late Bronze Age pottery.

Iron Age (c. 800 BC–AD 500)

There is increasing evidence for Iron Age settlement and activity in recent years as a result of development-led excavations as well as projects such as Late Iron Age and Roman Ireland (Cahill Wilson 2014). Yet this period is distinguishable from the rather rich remains of the preceding Bronze Age and subsequent early medieval period, by a relative paucity within the current archaeological record. The Iron Age in Ireland is problematic for archaeologists as few artefacts dating exclusively to this period have been found and without extensive excavation it cannot be determined whether several monument types, such as ring-barrows or standing stones, date to the late Bronze Age or Iron Age. It is likely that there was significant continuity into the Iron Age, with earlier monuments re-used in many cases. There are no known monuments in the immediate vicinity of the Proposed Development area that would suggest an active presence of Iron Age communities in this area.

In the wider environs, Iron Age hut sites were excavated at Kilgobbin (Hagen 2013) and at Carrickmines Great (Ó Drisceoil 2013; Ó Drisceoil and Devine 2012). The early Iron Age habitation site at Carrickmines Great, c. 1.7km northeast of the Proposed Development area, appeared to be a small undefended farmstead represented by a post-built circular house associated with an iron-smelting furnace, charcoal production features and cultivation of cereals. At this time the surrounding landscape comprised woodland with oak, alder, hazel, ash and apple trees. A late Iron Age cremation burial pit was also recorded in the northern limit of the Carrickmines Great excavation area, c. 50m north of the ‘farmstead’.

Further evidence for Iron Age burial was identified as a cremation deposit within a ring ditch excavated at Jamestown (Kyle 2011:216, Licence No. 11E0085), c. 967m to the northwest. A copper-alloy ring retrieved from this ring ditch has been interpreted as a finger ring, a chain link, or part of a composite bracelet or necklace.

Early Medieval Period (c. AD 500–1100)

The early medieval period is depicted in the surviving sources as an almost entirely rural based society. Territorial divisions were based on the *túath*, or petty kingdom, with Byrne (1973) estimating that there may have been at least 150 kings in Ireland at any given time. This period, with a new religious culture and evolving technologies, saw significant woodland clearance and the expansion of grassland. A new type of plough and the horizontal mill were two innovations that improved agriculture and allowed for the population to increase. Consequently, from c. AD 500 onwards, the landscape became well settled, as evidenced by the profuse distribution of ringforts, a dispersed distribution of enclosed settlements, normally

associated with various grades of well-to-do farming and aristocratic classes in early medieval Ireland (Stout and Stout 1997, 20).

During this period powerful ecclesiastic and secular settlements expanded and a mosaic of kingdoms formed across the country. The *Mac Turcaill* dynasty controlled large tracts of land at this time, including lands in *Uí Briúin Cualann* stretching south from Tully to the Dargle River in Bray (Murphy and Potterton 2010, 88). It was at this time that important ecclesiastical centres were being founded across the country, including at Laughanstown, known as *Tulach na nEpscop* (Tully) or 'Hillock of the Bishops' (ibid. 67). Kiltiernan Church (DU026-020001), graveyard (DU026-020002), cross slab (DU026-020005) and font (DU026-020003) are located c. 527m southeast of the Proposed Development area. There is a curve in a section of the boundary wall, which may indicate the existence of an earlier ecclesiastical enclosure.

Enclosure sites belong to a classification of monuments whose precise nature is unclear. They often represent ringforts which have either been damaged to a point where they cannot be positively recognised, or which are smaller or more irregular than the typical range for a ringfort. An early medieval date is generally likely, though not a certainty. A potential complex of enclosures (DU026-021) is recorded c. 71m southeast of the development area in the townland of Glenamuck South. There is no visible trace at ground level.

Medieval Period (c. AD 1100–1600)

The arrival of the Anglo-Normans and the ensuing social upheaval led to significant changes in land ownership and settlement. Much of Rathdown was granted to Walter de Ridelesford; however, it appears that Henry II took back some of these lands though as he wanted to keep much of Dublin and its surroundings for himself. A large part of Rathdown then became part of the royal estate of *Obrun*. This estate included parts of Ballycorus, Kiltiernan, Powerscourt and Corke, near Bray (Murphy and Potterton 2010, 85). The greatest landowner within the region under the Norman regime was the Archbishop of Dublin, who retained those lands owned since before the invasion, including Dalkey, Rathmichael and Shankill.

There are a large number of fortified buildings within the Rathdown area and this was in part due to the presence of the Pale. The Pale was defined as a hinterland around the centre of Anglo-Norman rule, based in Dublin. Carrickmines to the northeast lay at the junction of two medieval roads, leading north to Dublin and east to Laughanstown/ the coast (Clinton et al. 2013, 137). During the 15th century, the 'Subsidised Castles Act' provided grants of ten pounds to encourage the construction of castles to defend the Pale against the native Irish. In 1400 Carrickmines passed to the Walsh family, although Bolton notes that they were not great castle builders, and the presence of a 'castle' here remains speculative (Bolton 2016, 116). In 1494, an act of Parliament required landowners to construct a line of defences along the border of the Pale, but, likely, not all did so. The Pale fortifications would have led from Kilgobbin Castle (DU025-017001) to Carrickmines Castle (DU026-005). Archaeological investigations in 1998 exposed a section through the linear earthwork c. 1.7km north of the development area (DU026-115), although no finds were recovered (Brady 1998, Licence No. 98E0119).

Kiltiernan, or *Cill Tiernan*, takes its name from the ancient church (DU026-020001; see above). There is documentary evidence of a castle in Kiltiernan during the medieval period, although its site is unknown. After the dissolution of the Irish monasteries in 1540, Kiltiernan church became a ruin. Throughout the 16th and 17th centuries, Kiltiernan lay beyond the Pale. In

Roque's 1760 map, the early roots of the settlement at Kiltiernan appear as a cluster of houses around a central open area - perhaps a green or 'square'. While this could not be considered a substantial settlement, it does exhibit evidence of planning and formal layout. The early focus of settlement was to the west of the present-day village of Kiltiernan, in the vicinity of the old church. This is evident in Roque's 1760 map and also in Taylor's 1816 map.

Post-Medieval Period (c. AD 1600–1800)

The Walshes of Carrickmines continued to rise in power and affluence. This came to an abrupt conclusion in the mid-17th century with the eruption of the Irish Confederate War in 1641. During the 17th century, the rebellious activity took its effect on the landscape, especially in the neighbouring townlands of Carrickmines and Loughlinstown. The enclosure at Carrickmines acted as a base for the Confederate forces in 1641; however, the most significant historic event recorded at Carrickmines was its siege in March 1642. Excavations revealed two mass graves containing the remains of 15 individuals, including men, women and children (Clinton et al. 2013). The bodies appeared to be hastily buried in a non-Christian manner and several of the skeletons displayed evidence of unhealed blade trauma representative of violence at their time of death. Evidence for the siege was also represented by c. 30 musket balls and an impacted cannonball, their location suggesting incoming fire from the Dublin side of the Glenamuck Stream (ibid.).

Despite internal conflicts, the English monarchy consolidated its rule in Ireland and by the 18th century the population of southeast Dublin and northeast Wicklow prospered. A large number of estates were established around this time, which included several houses that still survive within the landscape surrounding the Proposed Development area. The Proposed Development area is partially located within the demesne landscape (Garden Survey 2487) associated with Rockville House (RPS 1790; NIAH 60260040) located c. 25m northeast of the development area, which was built in 1757 (Figure 11.1) and has historic connections with David Hinchy in 1820 and Charles W. Roche (Lewis 1837). Today the principal structure remains present, but its immediate environs have been developed with modern housing.

In the early 20th century, Kiltiernan was a thriving location with a cotton mill/factory and a paper mill with multiple large country houses such as Kiltiernan House, Kiltiernan Lodge and Glenamuck House. Industrial features such as mills were most likely owned and run by the landed classes. Ballycorus lead mining and smelting centre, opened in the early 19th century, is located c. 1.5km to the southeast of the Proposed Development area. Ordnance Survey mapping illustrates Kiltiernan as an important location on the route from Dublin, Dundrum and Kilgobbin to the South of Ireland. The importance of this routeway explains why the earlier settlement - originating at the church site and later evolving into a mill site.

11.3.2 Summary of Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2024) has revealed that a number of previous archaeological investigations have taken place within the vicinity of the Proposed Development area (Figure 11.2). These are summarised below.

A geophysical survey conducted in 2006 in advance of the Glenamuck Distributor Road (Harrison 2006, Licence No. 06R0064) included a section of the Proposed Development area. Three isolated responses were identified but no archaeological pattern was visible. Archaeological testing was carried out along the road scheme in 2022 (Coen 2022:136, Reg No. A000082, E005363), which revealed two sites, both located in a field in Kingston townland

along the southern banks of the Loughlinstown River, c. 350m to the south of the Proposed Development area.

In 2018, nine trenches were excavated within the available green space at Rockville House to the immediate northeast of the Proposed Development area (Kavanagh 2018, Licence No. 18E0206). The ground level appeared to have been heavily scarped historically. Evidence for former post-medieval field boundaries, agricultural furrows and land drainage, also indicated on the early modern mapping, were identified in the walled garden to the south of the property. No evidence of archaeological activity was identified.



Figure 11.2 Previous archaeological fieldwork within the vicinity of the Proposed Development.

Monitoring was carried out to the immediate north of the Proposed Development, in conjunction with the construction programme for the Glenamuck–Kiltiernan Main Drainage: Phase I—Enabling Works (Bolger 2005:40, Licence No. 05E0756). No archaeological features or deposits were identified.

Archaeological testing was carried out on two fields and two dwellings, ‘Greenmount’ and ‘Dun Óir’, c. 194m northeast of the Proposed Development area (Deery 2021:430, Licence No. 21E0585). Geophysical survey of the lands under licence 20R0172 identified several smaller features such as kilns, refuse pits or areas of burning, although testing confirmed that these features were not of archaeological origin.

Archaeological monitoring of the topsoil stripping at Sutton's Field, c. 236m west of the development area, revealed an apparent single isolated token/votive cremation pit (Kyle 2022:577, Licence No. 21E0823).

A programme of archaeological monitoring and subsequent excavation was undertaken in Glenamuck North, 250m to the north of the Proposed Development (McGlade 2021:224; Licence No. 21E0734). Three excavation areas were opened. Area 1 included two *fulacht fia* or burnt mound sites, associated with troughs, pits, a stake-hole arc and the remains of the burnt spreads. A third burnt mound site was identified in Area 2, which consisted of a trough, pit and burnt spread. Area 3 included a burnt spread, which extended beyond the limit of excavation. Sherds of prehistoric pottery and worked flint were recovered from the sites.

A programme of archaeological monitoring and subsequent excavation took place in Kiltiernan Domain townland, c. 246m northwest of the development area in 2022 (McGlade 2022:175, Licence No. 22E0166). Three *fulacht fia* or burnt mound sites were excavated, which overlaid two large partially stone-lined troughs.

An alignment of four post-holes was identified to the west of the troughs, which was also sealed by the burnt mound material at *fulacht fia* 1. These may relate to a windbreak structure, or a former fence-line enclosing the burnt mound. A flint arrowhead and nine sherds of prehistoric ceramic were retrieved, while a flint blade, two scrapers and debitage were retrieved from the burnt mound along with an intrusive sherd of medieval ceramic. *Fulacht fia* 2 revealed a concentration of prehistoric ceramics identified within the burnt mound spread. Over 300 sherds were retrieved, some of which were decorated. *Fulacht fia* 3 revealed a lightweight shelter or structure and clay-lined pit containing six sherds of prehistoric ceramic.

Monitoring of ground works in Glenamuck South, c. 245m to the south of the Proposed Development area, did not reveal archaeological features; although two pet burials were noted (Delany 2014:492).

11.3.3 Cartographic Analysis

William Petty, Down Survey: Barony of Rathdown, c. 1655

This map, though not accurately scaled, shows a castle in the parish of Kiltiernan. No trace of the church is shown. The Proposed Development area is located near the boundary between 'Tully' to the northeast and 'Kiltiernan' to the southwest. No structures or features of interest are annotated here. A cluster of houses is shown to the south at 'Ballicorous' and a large castle and houses to the northwest at 'Carrickmaine'.

John Rocque, An actual survey of the County of Dublin, 1760 (Figure 11.3)

This map shows the main topographical details and chief residences in the County of Dublin on an almost accurate scale. The area of the Proposed Development is located within several fields and a building and garden are marked within the northwest portion of the site. To the west, the crossroads for 'Kiltiernan' church (DU026-020001) and mill are annotated. A cluster of small buildings is shown at the crossroads. The route of the old road from Kiltiernan to Carrickmines is located to the immediate north with 'Glanmuck' House annotated beyond the roadway. Carrickmines Hill is depicted to the east.

John Taylor, Map of the environs of Dublin, 1816 (Figure 11.3)

This map presents a more accurate illustration of the topographical features and infrastructure of the surrounding landscape. Rockville House is now illustrated and labelled for the first time to the immediate east of the development area. A building remains present in the northwest corner of the site and two structures are shown fronting onto the road that borders the site to

the southwest. A scarp of rock further to the east is annotated as 'the Dingle'. Two mills, a church and a cluster of buildings are shown to the west of the crossroads, labelled as 'Kiltiernan Demesne'.

William Duncan, Map of the County of Dublin, 1821

There are no major changes of note within the Proposed Development area from the previous mapping, although the development area now possibly contains four structures and includes the western extent of the demesne landscape of Rockville House.

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1840, scale 1:10,560 (Figures 11.3–11.4)

This is the first accurate historic mapping coverage of the area containing the Proposed Development, which is within parts of 10 fields. The northern portion of the development area is within the demesne landscape (Garden Survey 2487) of Rockville House (RPS 1790; NIAH 60260040). The main house is depicted c. 25m to the east, with an associated gate lodge (RPS 1790; NIAH 60260041) marked further to the north. The demesne landscape is bounded by a belt of trees and extends to the east and southeast. At the southwestern corner of the development area a 'Post Office' is annotated fronting onto the road, with a smaller building to the northeast. Further to the southwest, the demesne landscape associate with Kiltiernan House/Abbey (Garden Survey 2461) is located to the immediate west of the road that bounds the Proposed Development area.

Second Ordnance Survey Map, 1871, scale 1:10,560

The only significant change within this mapping is the depiction of a post office at Golden Ball and a gate lodge associated with Kiltiernan House to the west of the development area. There are no changes within the footprint of the Proposed Development area except for the minor expansion of the post office.

Ordnance Survey Map, 1910, scale 1:2,500 (Figures 11.3–11.4)

By the time of this map, the post office within the south-western portion of the Proposed Development area, appeared to have been subject to some redevelopment. A house, named 'Rock Villa', is now annotated here, with six potential outbuildings marked to the northwest. The settlement of Golden Ball has expanded northwards and now contains residential structures and back gardens fronting the roadway. The site of an L.B. (Post Box; NIAH 60260018) and P. (Water Pump; NIAH 60260017) are now marked to the immediate northwest.

Ordnance Survey Map, 1940, scale 1:10,560

There are no changes within the footprint of the Proposed Development area by the time of this map. In the wider area, the Catholic Church of Our Lady of the Wayside (RPS 1802; NIAH 60260021) has been constructed to the west of Rock Villa and the Proposed Development area. This site also contains a statue.

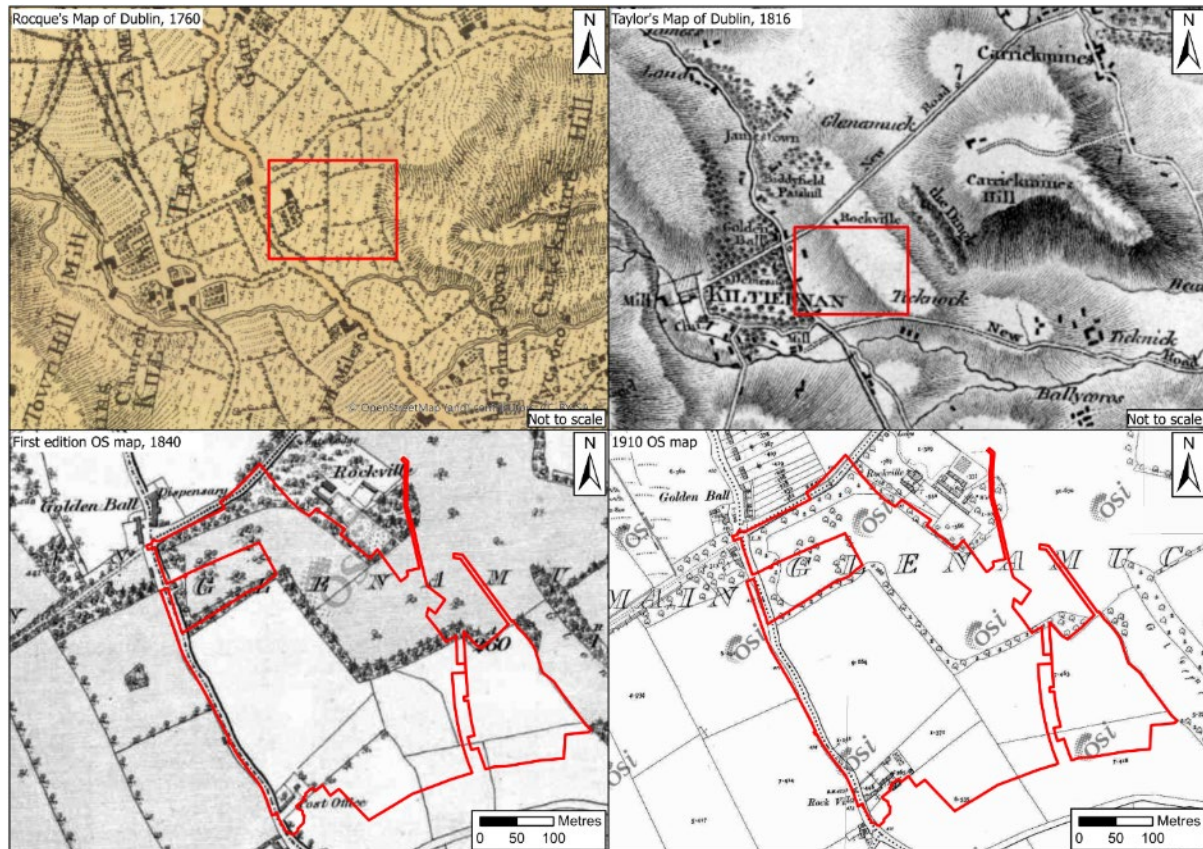


Figure 11.3 Extracts from historic maps (1760–1910) showing the Proposed Development

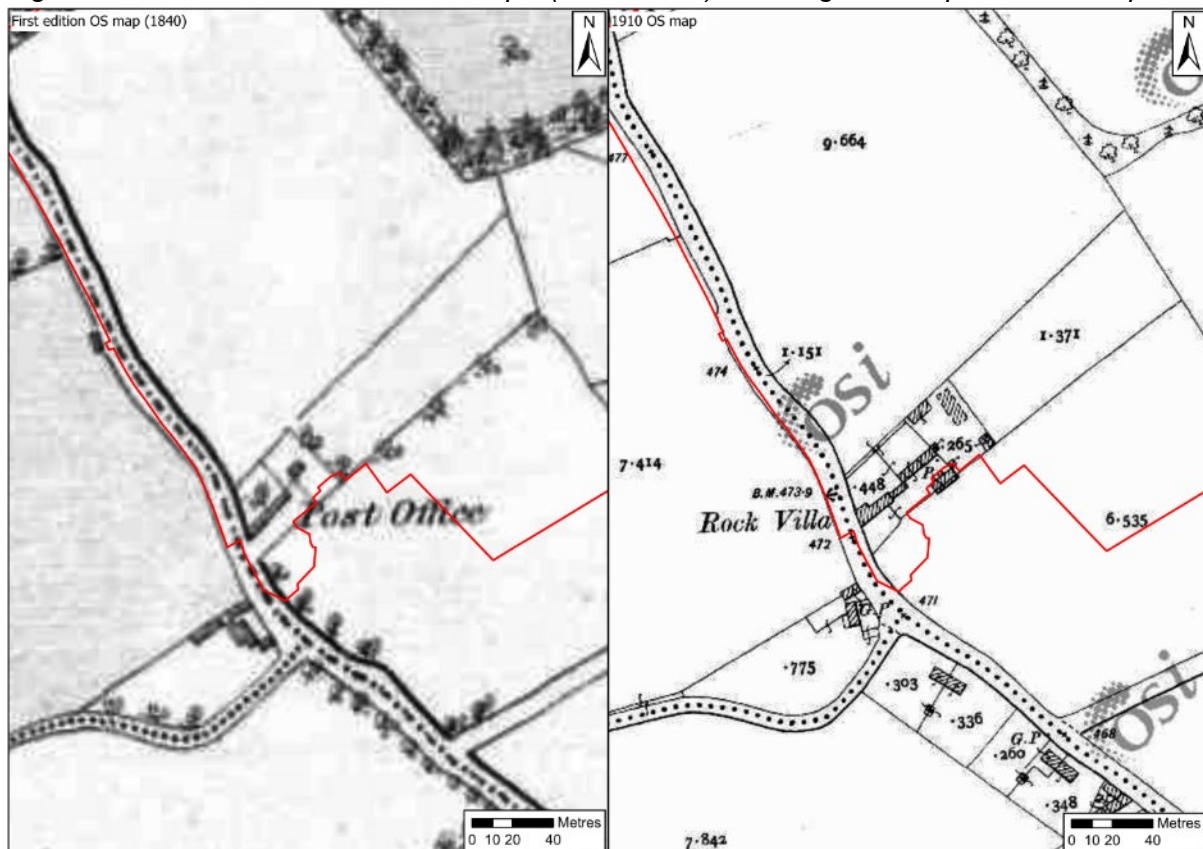


Figure 11.4 Extract from historic OS maps structures within the south-western corner of the Proposed Development.

11.3.4 Development Plans

11.3.4.1 Record of Monuments and Places

The Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan (2022–2028) and Kiltiernan/Glenamuck Local Area Plan (2013) (now expired) recognises the statutory protection afforded to all RMP sites under the National Monuments Legislation (1930–2004). The development plan lists a number of aims and objectives in relation to archaeological heritage (Appendix 11.3).

There are no recorded monuments located within the Proposed Development area. The closest recorded site comprises a potential cluster of enclosures (DU026-021), located c. 71m to the southeast (Appendix 11.1, Figure 11.1) on the banks of the Loughlinstown Stream. There are no further recorded sites within 250m.

11.3.4.2 Record of Protected Structures

The Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan (2022–2028) recognises the value of the built heritage and is committed to the protection and enhancement of this heritage by providing measures for the protection of architectural heritage (Appendix 11.4). These include the establishment of a Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and the designation of Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs).

There are five structures included on the RPS within 250m of the Proposed Development (Table 11.1, Figure 11.1, Appendix 11.2). Four of the five protected structures are also included in the NIAH Building Survey. The closest structure comprises the entrance gates to the former Kiltiernan Abbey (RPS 1793), located c. 9m west of the Proposed Development area.

Table 11.1 Protected structures within the study area

RPS No.	Location	Designation	Distance
1793	Entrance gates to the former Kiltiernan Abbey	RPS	c. 9m southwest
1790	Rockville House	RPS and NIAH	c. 25m northeast
1790	Rockville Gate Lodge	RPS and NIAH	c. 46m northeast
1802	Our Lady of the Wayside Church	RPS and NIAH	c. 40m southwest
1813	Mill House (formerly a cotton factory)	RPS and NIAH	c. 177m southwest

11.3.4.3 Architectural Conservation Areas

The Proposed Development area is not located within an ACA.

11.3.5 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

11.3.5.1 Building Survey

A review of the architectural survey was undertaken as part of this assessment and included buildings within the 250m study area. There are six structures listed on the NIAH building survey, of which four are also protected structures and one is recorded on the Industrial

Heritage Survey of the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan (No. 995, Table 11.2, Figure 11.1, Appendix 11.2).

Structures listed in the NIAH Building Survey do not receive statutory protection; however, those which are also listed in the RPS receive protection under that designation. The closest structure listed on the NIAH: a post box (NIAH 60260018) is located on the boundary wall defining the western extent of the development area along Enniskerry Road. The post box was not found to be extant during the course of the field inspection and was removed prior to 2019.

Table 11.2 NIAH within the study area

NIAH No.	Location	Designation	Distance
60260018	Post Box	NIAH	Western boundary wall (no longer present)
60260017	Water Pump	NIAH and Industrial Heritage	c. 14m north
60260040	Rockville House	NIAH and RPS	c. 25m northeast
60260021	Our Lady of the Wayside Church	NIAH and RPS	c. 40m southwest
60260041	Rockville House Gate Lodge	NIAH and RPS	c. 46m northeast
60260036	Mill House	NIAH and RPS	c. 177m southwest

11.3.5.2 Garden Survey

The first edition Ordnance Survey map of County Dublin (1843) shows the extent of demesne landscapes as shaded portions of land within the study area. These were established as a naturalised landscaped setting for the large houses of the landed gentry. The Proposed Development area is partially located within the demesne landscape (Garden Survey 2487) associated with Rockville House (RPS 1790; NIAH 60260040), based on the first edition Ordnance Survey map. The area surrounding Rockville House has been developed with modern residences and the western extent has experienced disturbance in the form of sports pitches, modern structures and the development of hardstanding. The western corner has been affected by modern development and whilst part of the southern section of the landscape remains relatively undisturbed and the boundary tree belts are present, these have not been maintained.

The demesne landscape (Garden Survey 2461) associated with Kiltiernan Lodge (RPS 1809; NIAH 60260023) is partially located within the study area, immediately to the west of the Proposed Development. The eastern extent of the demesne, within the study area, has undergone significant residential development. The avenue to the former Kiltiernan Abbey, to the southwest of the entrance gates (RPS 1793), is partially preserved within the study area.

11.3.6 Topographical Files, National Museum of Ireland

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. There are no recorded stray finds from within the Proposed Development area or its immediate vicinity.

11.3.7 Aerial Photographic Analysis

Inspection of the aerial photographic coverage of the Proposed Development area held by the Ordnance Survey (1995–2013), Google Earth (2008–2024), Bing Maps and Apple Maps revealed that the site remained largely unchanged from 1995. The site has remained as greenfield and sports pitches except for structures within the northern and southwestern extents constructed before 1995. Coverage from 2016 (Google Earth, June 2016) revealed that the northern section of the Proposed Development area has been subject to groundworks consisting of hardstanding associated with the structures in this area (Figure 11.5). No previously unrecorded sites of archaeological potential were noted within the Proposed Development area or the surrounding environs.

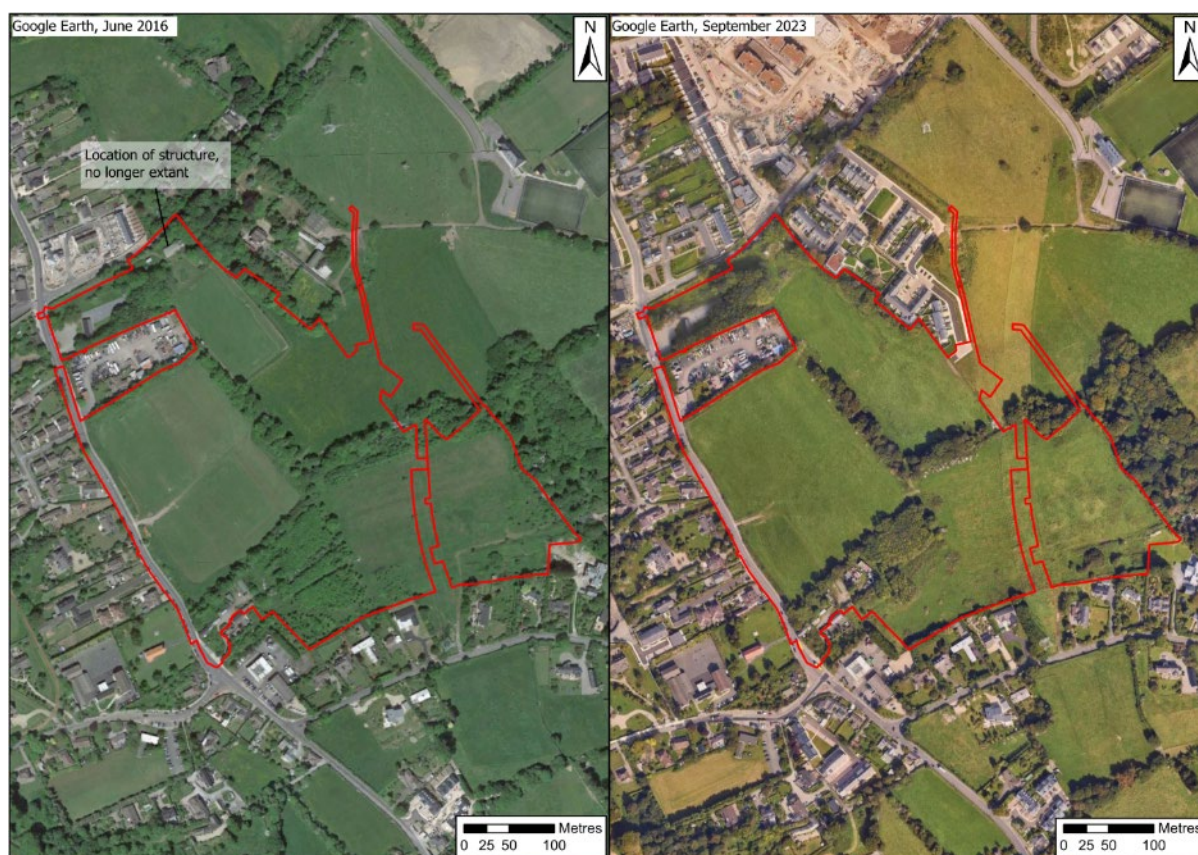


Figure 11.5 Extract from Google Earth (June 2016, September 2023) showing the Proposed Development.

11.3.8 Townlands and Place Name Analysis

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).

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 bogs 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 tracks 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.

The Proposed Development area is located within the townland of Glenamuck South. The western border of the site defines the townland boundary between Glenamuck South and Kiltiernan Domain, which also forms the Parish boundary between Tully and Kiltiernan. Parts of the northern border define the boundary between Glenamuck South and Glenamuck North.

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 1830s and 1840s 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 references used for the place name analysis are Irish Local Names Explained by P.W Joyce (1870) and www.logainm.ie.

A description and possible explanation of each townland name in the environs of the Proposed Development area is provided in Table 11.3.

Table 11.3 Placename analysis

Name	Derivation	Possible Meaning
Glenamuck South	<i>Gleann na Muc Theas</i>	Glen of the pig (South)
Glenamuck North	<i>Gleann na Muc Thuaidh</i>	Glen of the pig (North)
Kiltiernan Domain	<i>Diméin Chill Tiarnáin</i>	Church of Tiarnán demesne
Carrickmines Great	<i>Carraig Mhaighin Mhór</i>	Big rock mines
Tiknick	<i>Tigh an Chnoic</i>	House on the hill
Kingston	<i>Baile an Rí</i>	Kings Town
Glebe	<i>An Ghléib</i>	Churchland

11.3.9 Cultural Heritage Sites

The term 'cultural heritage' can be used to refer to more ephemeral aspects of the environment, which are often recorded in folk law or tradition or possibly date to a more recent period.

'Rock Villa' as shown on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1910 (Figures 11.3–11.4), is located in the south-western corner of the Proposed Development area and represents a derelict vernacular house and outbuildings (one of which has been converted to residential use), dating to the latter part of the 19th century. The house occupies the site of a former Post Office, marked on the 1840 OS map.

11.3.10 Field Inspection

A field inspection of the Proposed Development area was carried out on the 22nd of July 2024. This was undertaken in order to clarify the nature and extent of any recorded sites and structures along with an assessment for previously unrecorded sites or structures of archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage significance.

The Proposed Development area is characterised by four fields of pasture; the site of a former farmers market; existing structures at 'Rock Villa' and several belts of trees. The route of a proposed distribution road runs through the eastern portion of the site in a north-south direction (Figure 11.1).

Field 1 is located in the western portion of the development area and comprises relatively level rough pasture (Plate 11.1) that is bordered to the south by the property boundary associated with 'Rock Villa' and to the east by Field 2 and a mature boundary of trees, originally associated with the demesne landscape laid out as part of the development of Rockville House. A commercial premises is located to the immediate north and the field is bordered to the west by a road. The southwest corner of the field has been subject to some ground disturbance due to the storage of containers (Plate 11.2). The remainder of the field is relatively undisturbed. The western boundary of the field is formed by a roughly coursed granite stone wall, small sections of which have collapsed (Plate 11.3). It is possible the wall is 19th century in date and may have been constructed as part of the establishment of the demesne associated with Rockville, although Field 1 was historically located outside of the designed landscape.

Between Field 1 and Field 3, further to the south, is the rectangular property plot associated with 'Rock Villa' which comprises a derelict vernacular house that occupies the location of an earlier post office. The southern gable end of the house fronts onto the road (Plate 11.4), with this elevation rendered with pebble-dash. The northern elevation was not accessible but has been extended with a single-storey extension. The main south facing elevation is overgrown and has been affected by the construction of a modern porch (Plate 11.5). The structure originally comprised a three-bay, two-storey building with a pitched slate roof and red brick chimney stacks at both gable ends. The ground floor window openings have been enlarged and the whole building rendered with pebble-dash. The upper floor wooden sash windows remain present but the building was not safe to enter during inspection. The granite boundary wall that borders the property and the road has been rebuilt to the southeast of the structure, likely due to the widening of the road.

To the rear (northeast) of the main house are several derelict single-storey stone outbuildings along with a corrugated iron barn and two more recent two-storey concrete outbuilding (Plates 11.6-7). A house, which is marked on the 1910 OS map to the immediate southeast of the Proposed Development area, is present and inhabited. It comprises a heavily modified single-storey property with dormer level and has a replacement pitched slate roof. This is accessed via a modern entrance adjacent to the Proposed Development area (Plate 11.8).

Approximately 40m to the west of 'Rock Villa' is the Catholic Church of Our Lady of the Wayside (RPS 1802; NIAH 60260021), which is a protected structure dating the first half of the 20th century (Plate 11.9). The structure is located in a large, well maintained landscaped garden with a concrete rendered boundary wall separating the garden from the adjacent road.

Field 2 is located to the northeast of Field 1 and is characterised by rough pasture that gradually slopes to the northeast (Plate 11.10). The landscape falls away to the east with views of Dublin Bay and Howth present from this area. The field once formed part of the demesne landscape associated with Rockville, although the house is no longer visible from the area, as it is now surrounded by modern residential development. The mature tree belt associated with the demesne landscape border the field to the south and west (Plate 11.11).

To the immediate northwest of Field 2 is a small rectangular plot of land that contains a modern wooden building, formerly in use as a farmer's market (Plate 11.12). The plot of been disturbed with the establishment of a car park area and ground disturbance is evidence to the north of the wooden structure. Portions of the original demesne boundary wall survive around this plot, although the portion that once contained a post box recorded in the NIAH survey, has been replaced (Plate 11.13). Where the wall remains extant it is c. 2m in height and is of random rubble construction. Approximately 9m southwest of the corner of the Proposed Development area are the entrance gates to Kiltiernan Abbey (RPS 1793), which survive in good condition, albeit construction activities are occurring to the north of the gates (Plate 11.14).

Field 3 is located to the immediate south of Field 2 and the rectangular property plot associated with 'Rock Villa'. The field is separated from Field 4 to the east by the fenced wayleave associated with the proposed distribution road (being constructed by DLRCC) (Plate 11.15). Field 3 comprises rough pasture, which slopes gently to the southeast and shows evidence of ground disturbance from the movement of plant and some construction debris (Plate 11.16). Modern residential development is located to the immediate southeast. Field 4 was under overgrown pasture at the time of the inspection and is bordered to the east by a plot of mature trees with residential development to the south.

No previously unrecorded features of archaeological potential were identified during the course of the inspection, although the site possesses an elevated position that is sheltered by higher terrain to the west, which would have made it suitable for habitation in the past and as such, it possesses a general archaeological potential.

'Rock Villa' and its associated outbuildings are located within the southwest corner of the Proposed Development area and represent structures of local heritage merit, albeit they are in very poor condition and are not listed as protected structures, nor included within the NIAH building survey.



Plate 11.1 Field 1, facing west-northwest



Plate 11.2 Container storage area in southwest corner of Field 1, facing southeast



Plate 11.3 Stone wall bordering Field 1, facing north



Plate 11.4 Gable end of 'Rock Villa', facing northeast



Plate 11.5 South elevation of 'Rock Villa', facing northwest



Plate 11.6 Stone outbuildings to the rear of 'Rock Villa', facing north-northeast



Plate 11.7 Concrete structures to the rear of 'Rock Villa', facing south (adjacent modified house shown in the background)



Plate 11.8 Modern entrance to modified house (outside of the proposed development area), facing north



Plate 11.9 View southwest from the Proposed Development area, of the Catholic Church of Our Lady of the Wayside (RPS 1802; NIAH 60260021)



Plate 11.10 Field 2 facing northwest



Plate 11.11 Demesne tree belt surrounding Field 2, facing southwest



Plate 11.12 Former Farmer's Market, facing east-northeast



Plate 11.13 Original Rockville demesne wall (to right) and replace section (to left), facing east-northeast



Plate 11.14 Entrance to Kiltiernan Abbey (RPS 1793), facing southwest



Plate 11.15 Wayleave of the proposed distribution road, facing southeast



Plate 11.16 Field 3, facing southeast

11.4 Characteristics of the Proposed Development

The Proposed Development will principally consist of:

- The demolition of c. 740 sq m of existing structures on site comprising a derelict dwelling known as 'Rockville' and associated derelict outbuildings (c. 573 sq m) and the former Kiltarnan Country Market (wooden structure) (c. 167 sq m); and
- The provision of a mixed-use development principally consisting of 487 No. residential units (196 No. houses, 201 No. duplex units and 90 No. apartments) and a Neighbourhood Centre. The western site will comprise 362 No. residential units and the Neighbourhood Centre, which will provide an anchor retail store (c. 1,310 sq m), retail/commercial (c. 3,284 sq m), a creche (c. 691 sq m), café (c. 326 sq m), restaurant (182 sq m) and a community facility (c. 332 sq m), and the eastern site will comprise 125 No. residential units. The 487 No. residential units will consist of 53 No. 1 bedroom units (35 No. apartments and 18 No. duplexes), 150 No. 2 bedroom units (38 No. houses, 16 No. apartments and 96 No. duplexes), 236 No. 3 bedroom units (110 No. houses, 39 No. apartments and 87 No. duplexes) and 48 No. 4 bedroom units (48 No. houses).

The Proposed Development will range in height from 2 No. to 4 No. storeys (partially over podium/undercroft level in Apartment Blocks 1, 2 and 3 and Duplex Block 10 on the eastern site).

11.5 Potential Impact of the Proposed Development

11.5.1 Construction Phase

Archaeology

No recorded archaeological sites will be impacted by construction activities associated with the Proposed Development.

Possible archaeological remains were identified by geophysical survey within a small portion of the Proposed Development area (Harrison 2006, Licence No. 06R0064). Additionally, as the site has remained largely undisturbed (with the exception of portions of Field 3) there is the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains to exist beneath the ground level. Any such remains may be directly, negatively and permanently impacted upon by ground disturbances associated with the Proposed Development. Prior to the application of mitigation the significance of effect may range from moderate to very significant.

Architecture

The Proposed Development includes the demolition of the dwelling known as 'Rock Villa', and its associated stone outbuildings, which are now derelict and date to the second part of the 19th century. The structures, albeit modified and derelict, represent local heritage assets. Impacts will be direct, negative and permanent. Prior to the application of mitigation the significance of effect will be significant.

A cast-iron post box (NIAH 60260018) is recorded on the extant boundary wall surrounding the Proposed Development. The post box has been removed as part of the replacement of

the wall and as such, no impacts are predicted by construction activities as the feature is no longer present.

The construction of the Proposed Development will have a direct, negative and permanent impact on the western extent of the demesne lands (Garden Survey 2487) associated with Rockville House (RPS 1790; NIAH 60260040). The existing belt of mature trees separating Fields 1, 2 and 3 will be retained. Prior to the application of mitigation, the significance of effect will be moderate.

The poorly preserved elements of granite stone walling that borders the Proposed Development area to the west and northwest will be removed by the Proposed Development. This is a direct, negative and permanent impact and prior to the application of mitigation is represents a moderate significance of effect.

Cultural Heritage

No additional construction impacts are predicted upon specific cultural heritage sites, other than those detailed above.

11.5.2 Operational Phase

Archaeology

No impacts are predicted upon the archaeological resource as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development.

Architecture

The operation of the Proposed Development has the potential to result in an indirect, negative and permanent impact on the Catholic Church of Our Lady of the Wayside (RPS 1802; NIAH 60260021), which is located c. 40m southwest of the development area. The church is located within a large landscape garden, which represents the curtilage of the structure. The immediate setting of the building will remain intact, as will the view of the principal northeast facing elevation (containing the entrance). The construction of new buildings and a plaza opposite to the garden entrance to the church will have a minor impact on the setting of the church when viewed from the northwest, but the significance of effect is assessed as being not significant.

The operation of the Proposed Development has the potential to result in an indirect, negative and permanent impact on the gated entrance to Kiltiernan Abbey (RPS 1793), which is located c. 9m southwest of the development area. The gates occupy a roadside setting opposite the Proposed Development area. The immediate setting of the gates will remain intact, as will the view of the principal northeast facing elevation, but new structures will be visible within the surrounding when viewed from the north, which will have a minor impact on the setting of the gates, but significance of effect is assessed as being not significant.

The operation of the Proposed Development has the potential to result in an indirect, negative and permanent impact on Rockville House (RPS 1790; NIAH 60260040), which is located c. 25m northeast of the development area. The setting of the structure has been affected by the construction of modern residences to the west and south, but the Proposed Development will be visible to the rear of the building when viewing the main north facing elevation from the northeast. The significance of effect is assessed as being slight negative.

The operation of the Proposed Development has the potential to result in an indirect, negative and permanent impact on the modified late 19th century house that is located to the immediate southeast of the Proposed Development area and the property plot containing 'Rock Villa'. The development will be set back from the house to the south, west and north with the provisions of footpaths. The significance of effect is assessed as being not significant.

No impacts are predicted on the remaining architectural heritage sites located within the study area.

11.5.3 Potential Cumulative Impacts

All permitted developments within the study area have been assessed in terms of potential cumulative impacts on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource. Given any previously unrecorded archaeological remains within the Proposed Development area will be preserved either by record or in-situ, no cumulative impacts are predicted on the archaeological resource. No developments are proposed that would result in cumulative impacts on the architectural or cultural heritage resource.

11.5.4 "Do Nothing" Impact

If the Proposed Development were not to proceed, there would be no impacts on the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource.

11.6 Avoidance, Remedial & Mitigation Measures

11.6.1 Construction Phase

Archaeology

A programme of geophysical survey be carried out within the previously undisturbed greenfield portions of the Proposed Development area, in advance of construction to investigate the archaeological potential of these lands (excluding the portion of Field 2 that has already been assessed). The work will be carried out under licence, as issued by the National Monuments Service of the DoHLGH.

Geophysical survey will be followed by a programme of archaeological test trenching. This work will be undertaken by a licence eligible archaeologist in consultation with the National Monuments Service of the DoHLGH. Subject to the results of the programme of archaeological testing further mitigation may be required, such as preservation by record (excavation)/in-situ and/or monitoring of groundworks.

Architecture

Prior to the commencement of construction, a full written and photographic record will be made of 'Rock Villa' and its stone outbuildings. Overgrowth will be removed to facilitate the survey and internal access provided (if Health and Safety considerations allow). The record will be created by a suitably qualified heritage contractor and accompanied by documentary research. Furthermore, all ground works within this area will be subject to archaeological monitoring, by a suitably qualified archaeologist.

A full written and photograph record will be made of the demesne landscape associated with Rockville House, which will be directly impacted upon by the Proposed Development. The record will be created by a suitably qualified heritage contractor and accompanied by documentary research, where relevant.

A full written and photograph record will be made of the sections of stone walling to be removed as part of the construction of the development, which currently bound part of the site. The record will be created by a suitably qualified heritage contractor and accompanied by documentary research, where relevant. The masonry should be re-used within the development where appropriate.

11.6.2 Operational Phase

The predicted indirect impacts at operation stage on the Catholic Church of Our Lady of the Wayside (RPS 1802; NIAH 60260021); the gates to Kiltiernan Abbey (RPS 1793) and Rockville House (RPS 1790; NIAH 60260040) are not deemed to be significant. Due to the visual nature of the predicted impacts, it is not possible to mitigate the minor effects predicted.

11.6.3 “Worst Case” Scenario

In the “worst case” scenario, the development would disturb previously unknown archaeological deposits or artefacts without preservation by record taking place.

11.7 Residual Impacts

Following the completion of all mitigation measures, there will be no significant residual impacts upon the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource.

11.8 Monitoring

11.8.1 Construction Phase

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 mitigation measures.

11.8.2 Operational Phase

There is no recommendation for a monitoring system at operational phase.

11.9 Interactions

No interactions were identified in the compilation of this chapter.

11.10 Difficulties Encountered When Compiling

There were no difficulties encountered in the compilation of this chapter.

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