

Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of a proposed development at Griffeen Community College, Lucan, County Dublin

Prepared for Department of Education and Skills

By William Anderson and Nigel Malcolm

Moore Archaeological & Environmental Services Limited. T/A Moore Group

Registered in the Republic of Ireland - Registration Number: 341912

Registered Address: 3 Gort na Rí, Athenry, Co. Galway, Ireland

Phone: +353 (0)91 765640

Web: www.mooregroup.ie



moore group – archaeological & environmental services – mooregroup.ie



Moore Group Project Manager: William Anderson

Revision History

Revision Reference	Date Issued	Issued To
20077 Griffeen Community College CHA	3 rd April 2020	Client for review
20077 Griffeen Community College CHA RevA	26 th May 2021	Client

Contract

This report describes work commissioned by Department of Education and Skills.

Report prepared by **William Anderson**
Archaeological Consultant

Report reviewed by **Declan Moore**
Archaeological Consultant

Purpose

This report describes the results of a cultural heritage desktop and walkover assessment for the proposed development of Griffeen Community College at Kishoge townland in Lucan, County Dublin. The results, conclusions and recommendations contained within this report are based on information available at the time of its preparation. Whilst every effort has been made to ensure that all relevant data has been collated, the author and Moore Group accept no responsibility for omissions and/or inconsistencies that may result from information becoming available subsequent to the reports completion. Moore Group accepts no responsibility or liability for any use that is made of this document other than by the Client for the purposes for which it was originally commissioned and prepared.

Filename: 20077 Griffeen Community College CHA assessment RevA.docx

Non Technical Summary

MOORE GROUP was commissioned by the Department of Education and Skills to complete a cultural heritage impact assessment of the potential impact of the development of Griffeen Community College in the southeast of Lucan, County Dublin. Detailed design of the proposed development is still being finalised at the time of this report. The project area covers a 3.6-hectares greenfield site in Kishoge townland, beside the existing Lucan East Educate Together National School.

This study aims to assess the baseline archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage environment (hereafter referred to as cultural heritage environment or cultural heritage resource), to evaluate the potential or likely impacts that the proposed development will have on this environment and, where appropriate, to suggest mitigation measures to ameliorate potential impacts. Following on from this, the residual impact that the proposed development will have on the baseline cultural heritage resource is identified and evaluated.

Recorded archaeological sites were reviewed by searching the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP). There are no previously recorded sites within the project area and the area does not cross any zone of notification for archaeology. The closest recorded sites are the fortified house and associated buildings at Ballyowen (RMP no. DU017-030), which are more than 900m to the north.

Kishoge is recorded as a placename from the early 14th century. As well as Ballyowen Castle there has been a variety of medieval and historic sites recorded including four other castles, two churches, and a ringfort with souterrain. Archaeological excavations in the south of Kishoge townland have recorded prehistoric features including a Neolithic house and Bronze Age ring-barrow.

There are no sites of architectural heritage value listed on the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage or Record of Protected Structures in the project area or its near surroundings.

Historical maps and aerial photographs were reviewed to assess the land use history of the project area in historic and modern times. Extensive development in the surrounding area includes building of roads, housing and the Educate Together National School that stands directly to the west of the project area. Despite these activities causing extensive ground disturbance across much of the area, field boundaries which existed in the 1830s are still in place.

The project area was inspected on 25 March 2020. This verified the presence of historic field boundaries and recorded signs of ground disturbance. No archaeological or vernacular heritage features were identified

As a result of the assessment, the overall project area is considered to have low archaeological potential because of ground disturbance. However, where ground disturbance has not occurred, in the centre of the site and along field boundaries, there is some potential for unrecorded archaeology, which is supported by the recording of sites during developments in the south of Kishoge. It is recommended that a suitably qualified archaeologist monitor topsoil removal across the central part of the project area.

The above recommendation is subject to the approval of the National Monuments Service (Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht) and South Dublin Councils Conservation/Heritage Officer.

Contents

Non Technical Summary	ii
1 Introduction	6
1.1 Scope of Work	6
1.2 Methodology	6
1.3 Terms and Definitions	8
1.4 South Dublin County Development Plan 2016-2022	9
1.5 Description of Project	9
2 Existing Environment	11
2.1 Location Details	11
2.2 Archaeological, Architectural and Historical Background	11
2.3 Archaeological Heritage	14
2.4 Architectural Heritage	37
2.5 Fieldwork	40
2.6 Potential Direct Impacts	44
2.7 Potential Impacts on setting	45
3 Mitigation Measures and Residual Impacts	46
4 References and Bibliography	47
4.1 OTHER SOURCES REFERENCED	47
4.2 Electronic Sources	48
5 Conventions, Directives and Legislation	48
5.2 Legislation	49
5.3 Other Policy Contexts and Guidelines	50

List of Tables

Figure 1 Map showing location of the project area	10
Figure 2 Aerial image showing the project area	10
Figure 3 Map of recorded cultural heritage in the surroundings of the project area	22
Figure 4 Map of recorded cultural heritage in the locality of the project area	23
Figure 5 Map of recorded cultural heritage in the vicinity of the project area	24

Figure 6	Extract from OS 6" first edition map (1843) showing project area.....	26
Figure 7	Extract from OS 25" third edition map (1910) showing subject site.....	27
Figure 8	Extract from OS 6" last edition map (1940) showing subject site.....	27
Figure 9	Aerial image of the project area.....	28
Figure 10	Townlands in the surroundings of the project area.....	37
Figure 11	Architectural features in the surroundings of the project area.....	39
Figure 12	Area for archaeological monitoring of topsoil removal.....	46
Table 1	Location details of the project area.....	11
Table 2	Recorded SMR/RMP sites within 2km of the project area.....	16
Table 3	Toponyms of townlands and localities close to the project area.....	36
Table 4	Listed architectural heritage (RPS and NIAH) within 1km of the project area.....	38

List of Figures

Figure 1	Map showing location of the project area.....	10
Figure 2	Proposed development.....	10
Figure 3	Map of recorded cultural heritage in the surroundings of the project area.....	22
Figure 4	Map of recorded cultural heritage in the locality of the project area.....	23
Figure 5	Map of recorded cultural heritage in the vicinity of the project area.....	24
Figure 6	Extract from OS 6" first edition map (1843) showing project area.....	26
Figure 7	Extract from OS 25" third edition map (1910) showing subject site.....	27
Figure 8	Extract from OS 6" last edition map (1940) showing subject site.....	27
Figure 9	Aerial image of the project area.....	28
Figure 10	Townlands in the surroundings of the project area.....	37
Figure 11	Architectural features in the surroundings of the project area.....	39
Figure 12	Area for archaeological monitoring of topsoil removal.....	46

List of Plates

Plate 1	Northern part of the area, facing southwest towards the Educate Together school.....	41
Plate 2	Southern part of the area, facing north.....	41
Plate 3	Disturbed ground in the northern part of the area, facing north.....	42

Plate 4	Drainage channel along the east of the area, facing north	42
Plate 5	Attenuation pond in the southeast of the area, facing east over the R136	43
Plate 6	Hawthorn tree near to the southwest of the field boundary junction	43
Plate 7	Encampment beside the earthen bank of the field boundary.....	44

Abbreviations

AAP	Area of Archaeological Potential
ACA	Architectural Conservation Areas
ASI	Archaeological Survey of Ireland
DCHG	Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht
DLHG	Demesne Landscapes and Historic Gardens
NIAH	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage
NMI	National Museum of Ireland
OSI	Ordnance Survey Ireland
RMP	Record of Monuments and Places
RPS	Record of Protected Structures
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record

Coordinate System

All GPS coordinates given in this report are in Irish Transverse Mercator (ITM).

1 Introduction

MOORE GROUP was commissioned by the Department of Education and Skills to complete a cultural heritage impact assessment for the development of Griffeen Community College at Lucan, County Dublin. Detailed design of the proposed development is still being finalised at the time of this report.

The project area is located in Kishoge townland, in the southeast of Lucan, County Dublin. The site consists of a 3.6 hectare site south of Griffeen Avenue, bounded to the west by Lucan East Educate Together National School and to the east by the Outer Ring Road (R136).

1.1 Scope of Work

This study aims to assess the baseline archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage environment (hereafter referred to as cultural heritage environment or cultural heritage resource), to evaluate the potential or likely impacts that the proposed development will have on this environment and, where appropriate, to suggest mitigation measures to ameliorate potential impacts, in accordance with the policies of:

- Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht;
- The National Monuments Acts (1930-2005);
- South Dublin County Development Plan; and
- Best practice guidelines.

Following on from this, the residual impact that the proposed scheme will have on the baseline environment is identified and evaluated.

For the purposes of this report the definition of "cultural heritage" is taken broadly from the UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972, which considers the following to be "cultural heritage":

- Tangible cultural heritage;
- movable cultural heritage (artefacts);
- immovable cultural heritage (monuments, archaeological sites, etc);
- underwater cultural heritage (shipwrecks, underwater ruins and cities); and
- Intangible cultural heritage (oral traditions, folklore etc).

This impact assessment addresses Cultural Heritage under the two headings of archaeology and architectural/built heritage.

1.2 Methodology

The methodology used in the preparation of this assessment is broadly based on guidance provided in the National Roads Authority's (NRA) Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Impacts on National Road Schemes (NRA 2005a), and Guidelines for the Assessment of Architectural Heritage Impacts on National Road Schemes (NRA 2005b) (the 'NRA Guidelines'), which were deemed applicable to the task at hand.

1.2.1 Desktop Assessment

The desktop assessment was undertaken by William Anderson. All known cultural heritage sites were reviewed on the Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) along with aerial photography and Ordnance Survey Ireland (OSI) mapping. Sites mapped included the following:

- UNESCO World Heritage Sites including the tentative list of candidate sites;
- National Monuments, be they in the ownership or guardianship of the State, in the ownership of a local authority or monuments under preservation orders;
- Record of Monuments & Places (RMP) and Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) from www.archaeology.ie;
- Records of Protected Structures from South Dublin County Council;
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) for Co. Dublin; and
- Demesnes Landscapes and Historic Gardens indicated on the OSI First Edition Mapping.

All townlands located within 2km of the project area were listed and cross referenced with:

- National Monuments, a list for Co. Dublin available from www.archaeology.ie;
- Preservation Orders, a list available from the National Monuments Service; and
- Lists contained in to the Report of the Commissioners or Church Temporalities of Ireland (1879) which contain lists of Churches, School Houses and Graveyards that were vested in the Representative Church Body and the Burial Boards under The Irish Church Act, 1869. These sites which have the potential to be in the ownership of the Local Authorities were highlighted as potential National Monuments.

The South Dublin County Development Plan (2016-2022) was reviewed to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the cultural heritage of the area. The development plans contain lists of cultural heritage sites including national monuments, recorded monuments, architectural conservation areas, protected structures and protected views as well as baseline assessments of the landscape character of the county.

The plans also outline the county's heritage policies and objectives that aim to protect and promote the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage of the region. This evaluation was carried out with due regard to these policies and other relevant information contained within the plans.

To assess the potential impact of the proposal the following sources were also consulted or reviewed:

- Excavations Bulletin;
- Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland;
- Cartographic Sources;
- Toponyms;
- Aerial photographs;
- Published archaeological inventories; and
- Documentary Sources: a number of literary references were consulted.

1.3 Terms and Definitions

Cultural Heritage

The phrase 'cultural heritage' is a generic term used to identify a multitude of cultural, archaeological and architectural sites and monuments. The term 'cultural heritage', in Environmental Impact Statement compliance with Section 2(1) of the Heritage Act (1995), is used throughout this report in relation to archaeological objects, features, monuments and landscapes as well as all structures and buildings which are considered to have historical, archaeological, artistic, engineering, scientific, social or technical significance/merit.

Record of Monuments and Places

A feature recorded in the 'Record of Monuments and Places' (RMP) refers to a recorded archaeological site that is granted statutory protection under the National Monuments Act 1930-2004. The RMP is the most widely applying provision of the National Monuments Acts. It comprises a list of recorded monuments and places (resulting from the Archaeological Survey of Ireland [ASI]) and accompanying maps on which such monuments and places are shown for each county. The information contained within the RMP is derived from the earlier non-statutory Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). However some entries were not transferred to the statutory record as they refer to features that on inspection by the Archaeological Survey were found not to merit inclusion in that record or could not be located with sufficient accuracy to be included. Such sites however remain part of the SMR. The record is a dynamic one and is updated to take account of on-going research.

When reference is made to the distance between an RMP and the proposed development site, this relates to the minimal distance separating the site from the known edge of the RMP. Where the edge of the RMP is not precisely known, the distance relates to that which separates the site from the boundary of the RMP zone of archaeological potential as represented on the respective RMP map; where this is applied, it is stated accordingly.

Sites and Monuments Record

The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) is an inventory of the known archaeological monuments in the State. There are more than 150,800 records in the database and over 138,800 of these relate to archaeological monuments.

An 'area of archaeological potential' refers to an area of ground that is deemed to constitute one where archaeological sites, features or objects may be present in consequence of location, association with identified/recorded archaeological sites and/or identifiable characteristics.

Register of Historic Monuments Section 5 of the 1987 National Monuments Act states that the Minister is required 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 in the Register without the permission of the Minister is illegal, and two months' notice in writing is required prior to any work being undertaken on or in the vicinity of a registered monument. This list was largely replaced by the Record of Monuments and Places following the 1994 Amendment Act. No registered Historic Monuments were identified.

The Urban Archaeological Survey The Urban Archaeological Survey comprises an unpublished report on settlements where a village, town or city had been granted borough status prior to 1700AD. The survey is presented as a series of county volumes with text, maps and survey drawings of key structures with photographs. No areas listed in the Unban Archaeological Survey were identified.

1.4 South Dublin County Development Plan 2016-2022

The South Dublin County Council Development Plan 2016-2022 was consulted. This shows the project area as land where the zoning objective is classified as 'SDZ – To provide for strategic development in accordance with approved planning schemes'. The relevant policies and objectives for Archaeological, Architectural and Cultural Heritage management for South Dublin were reviewed. These policies and objectives are outlined in Chapter 9, 'Heritage, Conservation and Landscapes'.

1.5 Description of Project

The development comprises a community college on a 3.6-hectare greenfield site south of Griffeen Avenue, in the southeast of Lucan, County Dublin (Figure 1). The development consists of the provision of a 3 storey, 1,000 No. pupil Post Primary School (roll no. 76454S), including a 4 No. classroom Special Educational Needs Unit, with a gross floor area of 11,443sq.m, including a sports hall and all ancillary teacher and pupil facilities. The development will also include the provision of bicycle parking; staff parking; vehicle drop off/setdown areas; internal access roads; hard and soft play areas, piped infrastructure and ducting; plant; landscaping and boundary treatments; PV panels; external courtyards; disabled car parking spaces; ESB substation, ramps and stairs; signage; changes in level and all associated site development and excavation works above and below ground. The proposed development is located within the Clonburris Strategic Development Zone Planning Scheme 2019 area (Figure 2).

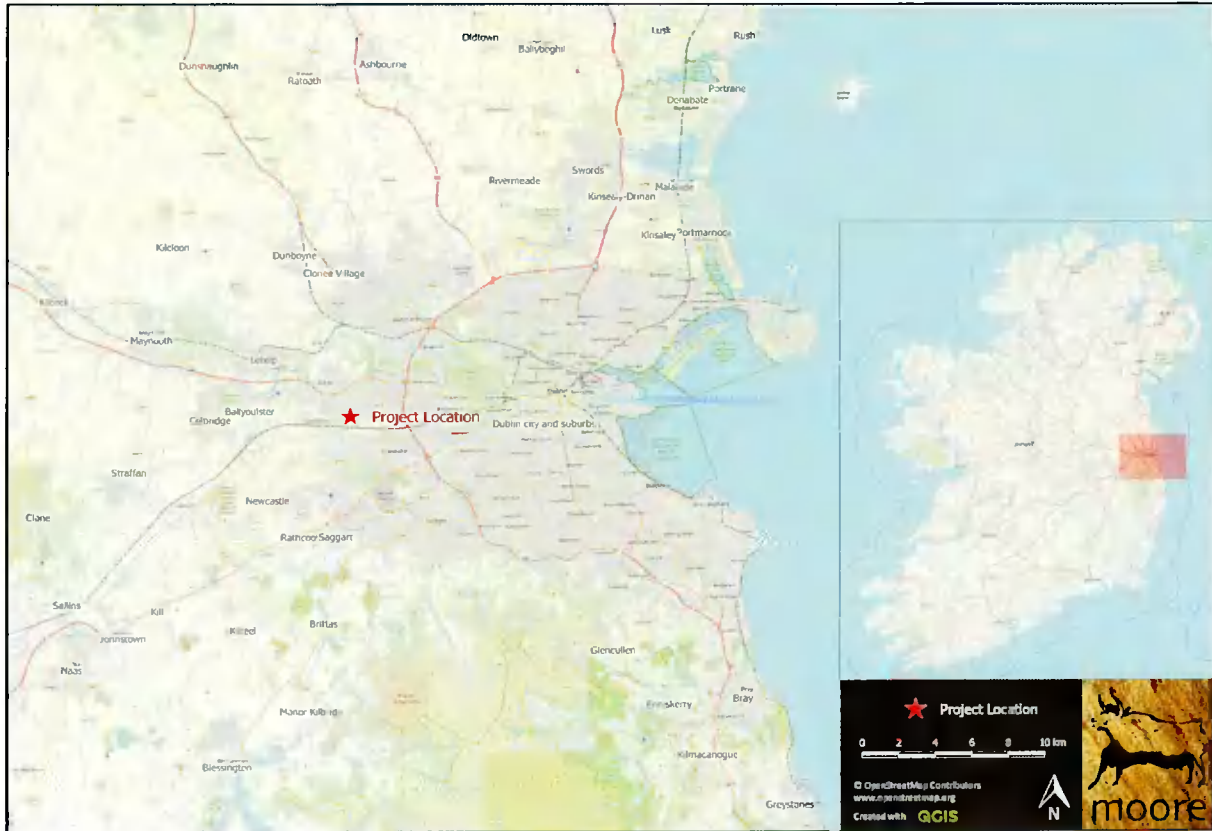


Figure 1 Map showing location of the project area

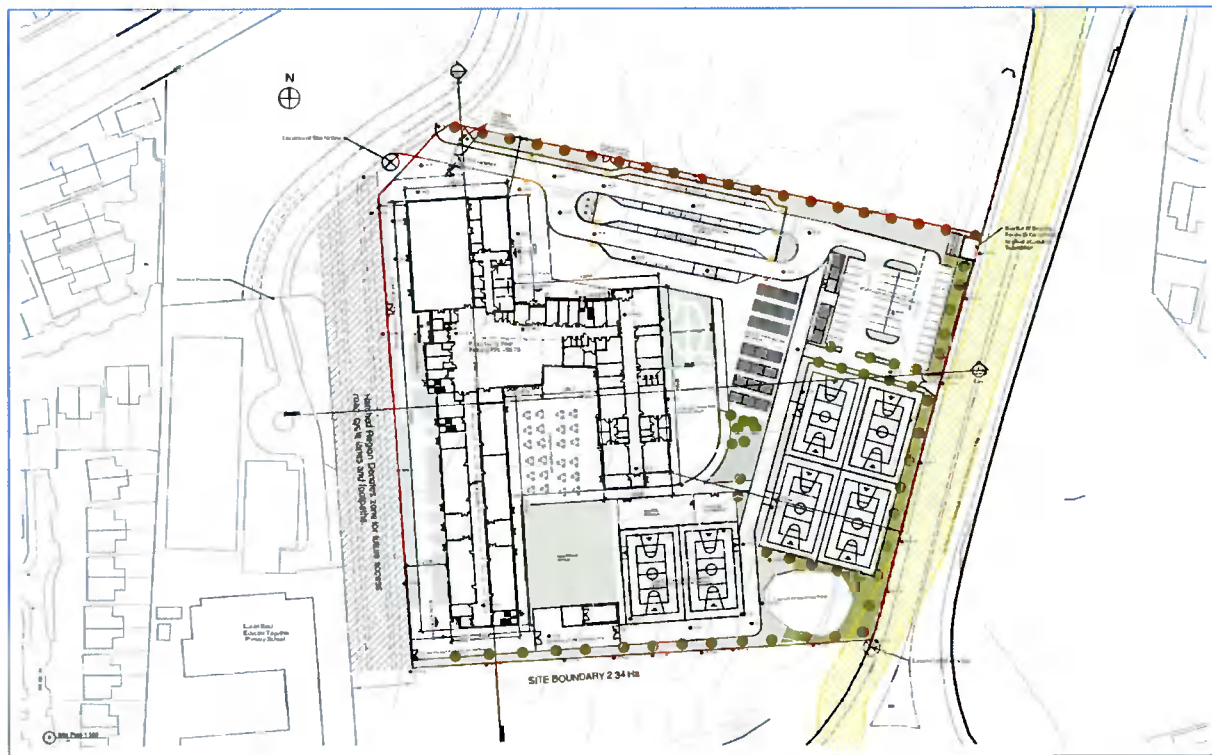


Figure 2 Proposed development

2 Existing Environment

2.1 Location Details

The project area is located in the Kishoge townland in the southeast of Lucan, County Dublin. Details of the location are presented in Table 1.

Table 1 Location details of the project area

County and town	Dublin, Lucan
Barony	Newcastle
Parish	Esker Civil Parish
Street	Griffeen Avenue
Townland	Kishoge
Locations	Built-up suburban area bordered by roads to the east and north and by a school to the west
OS Sheet number	DN017
Archaeological Monuments	None within site boundary. The nearest recorded sites are the fortified house and associated buildings at Ballyowen (SMR DU017-030), almost 1km to the north.
Architectural Sites	None within the site boundary. The nearest to the project area is Ballyowen Castle (RPS 105; NIAH 11205005).
ITM	Centred on 704500, 733200

2.2 Archaeological, Architectural and Historical Background

2.2.1 General background to Dublin

Dublin City is situated at the mouth of the River Liffey in the east of the county. The place name is derived from 'dubh linn', meaning the 'black pool', believed to have been located closer to the mouth of the Liffey where Viking settlers first set up their 'long phort' or 'ship camp'. The ford over the Liffey accounts for Dublin's other name – Ath Cliath, meaning ford of the hurdles. The geographical setting of the town, as a harbour, crossing point, defensive site and gateway for inland navigation have been of tantamount importance to the development of the town through the ages.

2.2.2 Mesolithic Period

The Mesolithic (middle stone age) people were the first inhabitants of Ireland, arriving about 9000 years ago (c.6000BC – 4000 BC). They were a mobile society relying on wild resources for food which was hunted and gathered using stone tools as well as boats, nets and traps. Settlement was in temporary and

semi-permanent groups of huts constructed of wood slung with hide which may have operated as seasonal or hunting camps.

In many cases, the edges of coastal estuarine areas were the preferred location of Mesolithic settlement. This is well attested to in the general area by the excavations carried out at Sutton in the 1940's and 1970's. Here, a shell midden was uncovered, which had been formed when Howth was an Island. The excavations produced artefacts of flint, chert and stone. Radiocarbon dates suggest a sixth millennium provenance with a later hearth in the midden being dated to 4340 – 3810 BC.

2.2.3 Neolithic Period

Farming was first adopted in the Middle East but spread gradually across Europe in succeeding centuries, arriving in Ireland about 4000 BC. Tending of crops and animals required a more sedentary lifestyle and larger permanent settlements were built. The megalithic (from the Greek mega – large and lith – stone) monuments of the Neolithic people built as communal tombs or for ceremonial purposes, are relatively common in the landscape. New methods were adopted for shaping stone tools and the first long distance trade networks were established.

The earliest substantial evidence for human habitation in this area dates to the Neolithic period (c.4000BC – 2500BC). The most immediate evidence comes from the excavations at Lambay Island. Lambay Island is an important site, with excavations indicating significant axe manufacturing capabilities as well as associated Neolithic activity.

2.2.4 The Bronze Age/The Iron Age/Early Historic Period

As stone tools were replaced by the use of copper, later combined with tin to make bronze, the structure of society also changed over centuries. While some communal megalithic monuments, particularly wedge tombs continued to be used, the Bronze Age is characterised by a movement towards single burial and the production of prestige items and weapons, suggesting that society was increasingly stratified and warlike.

In late Bronze Age Ireland the use of the metal reached a high point with the production of high quality decorated weapons, ornament and instruments, often discovered from hoards or ritual deposits. The Iron Age however is known as a 'dark age' in Irish prehistory. Iron objects are found rarely but there is no evidence for the warrior culture of the rest of Europe although the distinctive La Tené style of art with animal motifs and spirals was adopted. Life in Iron Age in Ireland seems to have been much as it was in the early historic period – mixed farmers living in or around small defended settlements known as ringforts or stone cashels. There is little evidence in the area for bronze or Iron Age activity apart from enclosures and ringforts, the domestic dwelling places of the later prehistoric and early historic period. There are enclosures in Raheny, Kilbarrack, Clontarf and Mainestown, indicating that there was settlement in this area at the time. The low lying coastal plain and mouth of the Liffey would have attracted settlers from earliest times.

2.2.5 The beginnings of the city - Viking Dublin

Prior to the arrival of the Vikings there was possibly a monastic community in Dublin (believed to have been located just south of Dublin Castle); in the annals there is reference to the bishops and abbots of Dublin in the 7th and 8th centuries. It has also been suggested that there was a second smaller settlement nearby the ford across the Liffey, accounting for Dublin's second name 'Ath Cliath', meaning the ford of the hurdles. Therefore it can be said that there may have been an ecclesiastical and a secular settlement in Dublin before the Vikings came.

Dublin was the first settlement established by the Vikings in Ireland, and was the basis for the establishment of further settlements in the southeast in Wexford and Waterford and in the southwest in Limerick. According to contemporary Irish annals they set up a 'longphort' or shipcamp at 'Dubhlinn' in 841. The Viking camp here lasted only 61 years until 902, when they were expelled by the combined forces of the king of Leinster and the king of Brega. They returned again in 917 under Sitric to develop a raiding base but were driven out in 1170 by Strongbow and the invading Anglo-Normans.

The location of the first Viking base, the 'longphort', is uncertain. There are several possibilities posited for its location and the most likely is the site of Dublin Castle. The camp was probably enclosed by large earthen banks with direct access to the sea and their fleet, and it was presumably well defended. A certainty is that the camp was substantial in size as it was recorded in 849 that it could cope with the loss of 1000 fighting men and the arrival of a fleet of 140 warships.

The 10th century settlement was enclosed by a series of earthen banks sections of which have been exposed by excavations at Wood Quay and Ross Road, to the south of Christchurch Place. Within these banks was a thriving, bustling town, with a mixture of traders and merchants dealing both overseas and with the Irish outside Dublin. The town they lived in was laid out in an organised but cramped fashion, creating a streetscape that still exists in some parts of the city today: long, individual property boundaries fronting onto the public streets. Each plot contained the main family house, constructed of post and wattle walls with a thatch roof, as well as outhouses and workshops.

2.2.6 Anglo-Norman Dublin

The Vikings continued to occupy Dublin until the late 12th century. According to Giraldus Cambrensis, a historian from that time, the Anglo-Normans made 'an enthusiastic assault on the walls, were immediately victorious and valiantly overran the city, with considerable slaughter of the inhabitants'. Those who were lucky to survive were expelled and forced to occupy an area on the northside of the Liffey, where Oxmanstown is located today.

The new rulers in Dublin quickly occupied and defended their new town, and from the late 12th century onwards there was a period of vast expansion in Dublin. By the middle of the 13th century, the town had been expanded northwards and a new city was built also acting as a quay wall. Within the walls the royal castle was built and developed, where it still stands today.

2.2.7 Later Historic Period

Medieval Dublin remained confined to the walled town save a 1312 extension north to the river. Within the walls, the principle buildings were the castle, Christchurch Cathedral and the Parish Churches of St. Audeon, St. Michael, St. Nicholas, St. Werburgh, St. John the Evangelist and St. Mary Le Dam. By the beginning of the 17th century Dublin City had extended little beyond its medieval limits with the exception of a small extension north to the river. The study area remained for the most part separated from the city and was occupied by farming communities, small villages and estates and church owned lands and granges occupied by tenant farmers. At the close of the Cromwellian period the town wall, with its eight gates and nine towers was in poor repair; the cathedrals and parish churches were in ruins and the abbeys and friaries were gone. The population too had been reduced, with as little as 9000 people living in the city and environs at the time. Dublin and its inhabitants were transformed by the upheavals of the 16th and 17th centuries. While the English community of Dublin and the Pale were happy with the conquest and disarmament of the Irish, they were deeply alienated by the Protestant reformation that had taken place in England, being almost all Roman Catholic. By the end of the seventeenth century, Dublin was the capital of the Kingdom of Ireland, ruled by the Protestant New English minority.

The Williamite victory at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690 set in motion measures to exert more control over the Catholic majority in Ireland. These culminated with the oppressive Penal Laws, which were implemented vigorously during the Georgian Period. For the city, the 18th century was more peaceful and prosperous than at any time in its previous history. The Protestant Ascendancy was thriving, and the city expanded rapidly from the 17th century onward. By 1700, the population had surpassed 60,000, making it the second largest city, after London, in the British Empire.

2.2.8 Kishoge

As detailed below, there has been a variety of prehistoric and medieval sites recorded in and around Kishoge. The townland name itself is likely to have an ancient origin, as explained in the following account by O'Donovan (2004: 1).

'The place name 'Kishoge' appears to be a direct translation of *ciseog* meaning some type of basketry object (as in *ciseán*) This would imply either the coppicing of willow and hazel, etc or the use of hurdles and the presence of a coppiced wood in the immediate vicinity of the site. The age of the place name is not certain, although its Irish derivation and location either side of the Grand Canal indicate a pre-canal date; it is likely to date back to at least the early historical period prior to the medieval settlement in the area'.

2.3 Archaeological Heritage

2.3.1 World Heritage Sites

Although not formally recognised in Irish legislation, impacts on World Heritage Sites will nonetheless be a material consideration for developments in their wider vicinity.

There is one potential World Heritage Site contained in the Tentative List of Candidate Sites within 10km of the study area – 'Dublin – The Historic City of Dublin'.

2.3.2 National Monuments in State Care, Guardianship or under Protection Order

On a national level, the highest degree of protection granted to archaeological monuments are those afforded National Monument status, which are protected under the National Monuments Act of 1930 and its various amendments. These are the pre-eminent archaeological sites in Ireland and fall into several categories including:

- Sites that are in the ownership or guardianship of the state;
- Monuments that are the subject of Preservation Orders;
- Monuments in the ownership of a local authority; and
- Walled towns.

Generally National Monuments in state care are numbered amongst the best preserved and most impressive monuments in the country.

There are no National Monuments within the project area or its immediate vicinity. The nearest National Monuments to the project area are Tully's Castle (Clondalkin) (NM285, DU017-041006-), 2.93km to the southeast and Clondalkin Round Tower and Cross (NM32, DU017-041005-), 3.29km to the southeast.

2.3.3 Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)

The legislation that affords protection to the archaeology of Ireland has seen several amendments since the first National Monuments Act of 1930 and there is a legacy of several different registers and associated terminology.

The following sections contain information relative to the Register of Historic Monuments (RHM), the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) and the Archaeological Survey Database (ASD). Archaeological monuments are general registered by the National Monuments Service using a Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) number.

2.3.4 Archaeological Survey Database

The most up-to-date record of archaeological monuments, the Archaeological Survey Database (ASD), is available for viewing and download on the www.archaeology.ie website. This record is continually revised and indicates several additional sites that do not feature in the RMP. The National Monuments Service also makes available SMR Zones of Notification on the website.

There are 130 RMP records for places within 5km of the project area. No RMP records are for sites within the project area or within Kishoge townland (though, in fact, sites have been recorded in the south of the townland which are not recorded on the ASD). The nearest RMP sites to the project area are Ballyowen Castle – a fortified house – and two associated buildings (DU017-030001-, DU017-030002- and DU017-030003-), which are located more than 900m to the north of the project area.

Slightly further away there are more recorded sites. Within 2km of the project area there are 23 RMP records. Most of these are medieval or post-medieval features, including five castles and two churches, as well as early medieval features such as a ringfort with souterrain. However, there are a number of

prehistoric features, including a fulacht fia and a ring-barrow. These are especially concentrated to the south of the Grand Canal. In 2001, a Neolithic house was excavated in the south of Kishoge townland (O'Donovan 2004), a site that does not appear to be recorded on the RMP.

Archaeological monuments listed in the ASD that are located within 2km of the project area are presented in Table 2. Distances indicated are from the point data, made available in the ASD, to the site boundary. Descriptions of the ten sites closest to the project area, as presented in the ASD, are provided below.

Table 2 Recorded SMR/RMP sites within 2km of the project area.

SMR No	Class	Townland	ITM (E)	ITM (N)	Distance (m)
DU017-030002-	Building	Ballyowen	705026	734204	936
DU017-030003-	Building	Ballyowen	705026	734204	936
DU017-030001-	House - fortified house	Ballyowen	705024	734206	937
DU017-078---	Bridge	Esker South	703912	734310	1,084
DU017-031---	Ritual site - holy tree/bush	Balgaddy (Uppercross By.)	705691	733528	1,089
DU017-022002-	Graveyard	Glebe (Newcastle By., Lucan Ed)	704032	734392	1,101
DU017-022001-	Church	Glebe (Newcastle By., Lucan Ed)	704012	734402	1,118
DU017-035---	Enclosure	Clonburris Little	705412	732274	1,224
DU017-036---	Enclosure	Cappagh	705830	732591	1,387
DU017-034---	Castle - tower house	Grange (Newcastle By.)	703857	731879	1,391

DU017-080---	Barrow - ring-barrow	Kilmahuddrick	704348	731692	1,458
DU017-038001-	Church	Kilmahuddrick	705144	731810	1,466
DU017-038002-	Graveyard	Kilmahuddrick	705135	731795	1,477
DU017-038003-	Moated site	Kilmahuddrick	705131	731757	1,510
DU017-029---	Castle - tower house	Adamstown (Newcastle By.)	702836	732705	1,651
DU017-084---	Fulacht fia	Nangor	704410	731473	1,675
DU017-039---	Castle - tower house	Deansrath	705105	731486	1,756
DU017-032002-	House - 16th/17th century	Neillstown	706498	732931	1,927
DU017-032001-	Castle - unclassified	Neillstown	706498	732931	1,927
DU017-082---	Field system	Nangor	704328	731197	1,954
DU017-021002-	Souterrain	Lucan And Pettycanon	703243	734902	1,955
DU017-021001-	Ringfort - unclassified	Lucan And Pettycanon	703233	734908	1,966
DU017-037---	Castle - unclassified	Nangor	704527	731166	1,985

SMR No: DU017-030001-

Classification: House - fortified house

Description: Ballyowen Castle is a 16th/17th century fortified house (Gowen 1995, unpub.). A drawing by Beranger (1766) shows a large rectangular building with a projecting corner turret (Harbison 1998, 56-7). The existing structure is rectangular in plan (L 11.6m, Wth 5.7m) which survives to first floor level with a projecting NE corner turret. It is built of roughly coursed masonry. The main chamber is entered from the ground floor through round arched doorway (now blocked) which is centrally placed. The external face of the door has a carved stone surround with a rounded arch and protruding keystone. It displays a bar-bolt recess. There are also later inserted doorways in the E wall. The interior is lit by a small rectangular window in the N wall between the doorway and the turret, and a possible ope with a segmented arch in the W wall. The square turret rises to two storeys and is lit by plain square opes. There are four entrances into it, an external blocked doorway in the E wall, an entrance at ground floor level in the S wall, a second entrance at first floor level in the S wall and a possible entrance at second floor level in the S wall. A series of beam slots suggest that the turret originally had a semi-basement. Musket loops are located at this level in the N and W wall (Simpson 1996, Joyce 1912, 355; Irish Builder 1897, 22). A scar of a wall which was bonded into the turret indicates the former existence of a N range. Excavations in 1995, prior to development identified a clay-bonded wall lying to the N of the castle associated with medieval pottery, interpreted as a stone-building of 15th-century date. Remains of a large stone building were also revealed to the E of the castle. This was rectangular in plan with a chimney in the E wall and pre-dated the castle (Simpson 1996, 28).



SMR No: DU017-030002-

Classification: Building

Description: Excavations in 1995, prior to development identified a clay-bonded wall lying to the N of Ballyowen castle associated with medieval pottery, interpreted as a stone-building of 15th-century date (Simpson 1996, 28).

SMR No: DU017-030003-

Classification: Building

Description: Remains of a large stone building were also revealed to the E of the castle. This was rectangular in plan with a chimney in the E wall and pre-dated the castle (Simpson 1996, 28).

SMR No: DU017-078---

Classification: Bridge

Description: Upriver or the later bridge named as Esker Bridge on the First Edition of the OSi 6 inch maps, this partially ruined hump-backed masonry bridge crosses the Griffeen River from SW to NE. According to O' Keeffe and Simington (1991, 134-6), the bridge is clearly marked on Rocque's map as 'King John's Bridge', placing its construction between 1199 and 1216. Esker was part of a demesne in the Liffey valley which Henry II annexed to the crown and which was organized under King John as a royal manor. The bridge probably fell into disuse between 1760 - the date of publication of Rocque's survey map of the County of Dublin and the 1837 First Edition of the Ordnance Survey map when the road is shown as re-aligned and Esker Bridge constructed. Originally a three arched structure, what survives is a partially intact central arch and accompanying piers, a short length of the NE arch and the demolished remains of the SE arch. The overall length of the visible remains is 7.7m and is 4.3m wide including cutwaters. The surviving central segmental arch is formed of narrow voussoirs set on edge rising from straight-sided piers. The keystone is wedge-shaped and was slightly too large to fit perfectly. The bridge spans an opening 2.1m wide and is approximately 3.8m in length. At its narrowest width it measures .80m surviving better at the upstream end to the SE where it measures 2.10m. The piers are composed of well-made coursed rubble masonry up to five courses high. In overall height the piers measure 1.5m from the river bed to the arch springing point with evidence for some rebuilding of on the inner edge of the N pier. Two triangular cutwaters project .50m upstream at 45 degrees each side the arch opening. Just beyond the intrados of the SE arch the imprint of a short length of wicker centering can be seen at the N side of the arch.



SMR No: DU017-031----

Classification: Ritual site - holy tree/bush

Description: In 1974 this was a large bush at the road junction. It has since been cleared. Named 'bush of Balgary' on the OS 1936-7 edition. This may have been a holy bush. No visible trace at ground level.

SMR No: DU017-022001-

Classification: Church

Description: This is a long, rectangular building, built of roughly coursed masonry and aligned E-W. It is all that remains of the medieval parish church, associated with St. Finian. It was extensively re-built in the 16th-century when it had been re-roofed in timber but by the 17th century it had been considered ruinous (Ball 1906, 82-3). The W gable is heavily buttressed and may originally have held a belfry. The church (int. dims. 26.5m; Wth 5.8m, wall Wth 0.73m) is entered through opposed doorways, now headless. There is a double light, cusped window on the S side with a repaired mullion and a central spandrel. The jambs are punch dressed in a late 15th/early 16th-century fashion. There is a narrow slit ope with rough transom set in a deep embrasure in the W gable and a double light cusped window on S side with later repairs and additions. The E end of the church survives to foundation level. It is lit by a round headed window on the S side.

SMR No: DU017-022002-

Classification: Graveyard

Description: This roughly rectangular graveyard encloses the remains of a large medieval church (DU017-022001-). It contains 18th century memorials. It is enclosed by a masonry wall and townland boundary.

SMR No: DU017-035----

Classification: Enclosure

Description: In field of rough pasture bordering the canal. An aerial photograph (FSI 1971/224-6) shows a horshoe-shaped enclosure. No visible at ground level.

SMR No: DU017-036----

Classification: Enclosure

Description: Situated in rough pasture on fairly level ground N of a stream. An aerial photograph taken in 1971 (FSI 206/5/4) shows a cropmark of an elongated oval enclosure (est. dims. NE-SW c. 34m; NW-SEc.22m). Not visible at ground level.

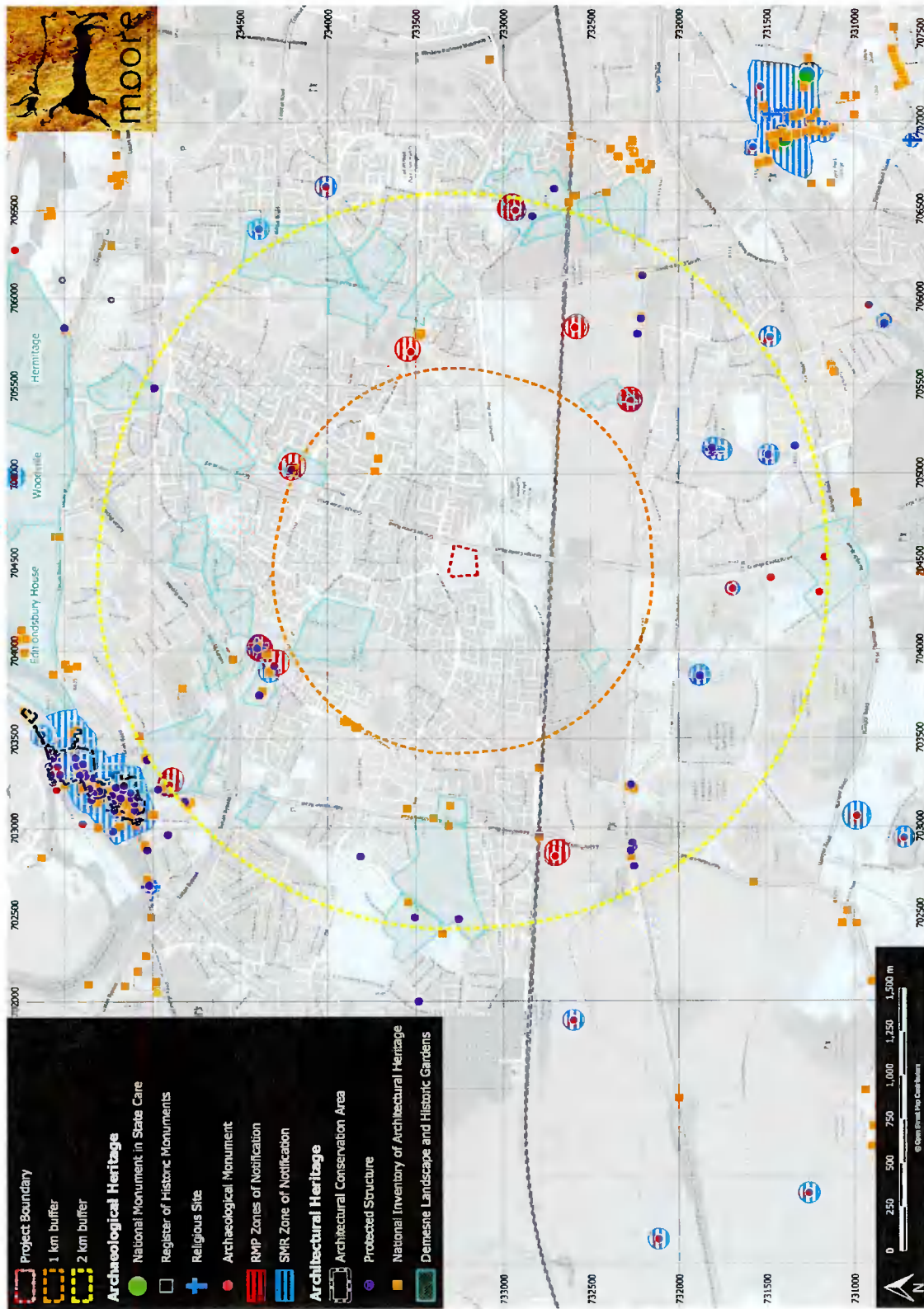


Figure 3 Map of recorded cultural heritage in the surroundings of the project area

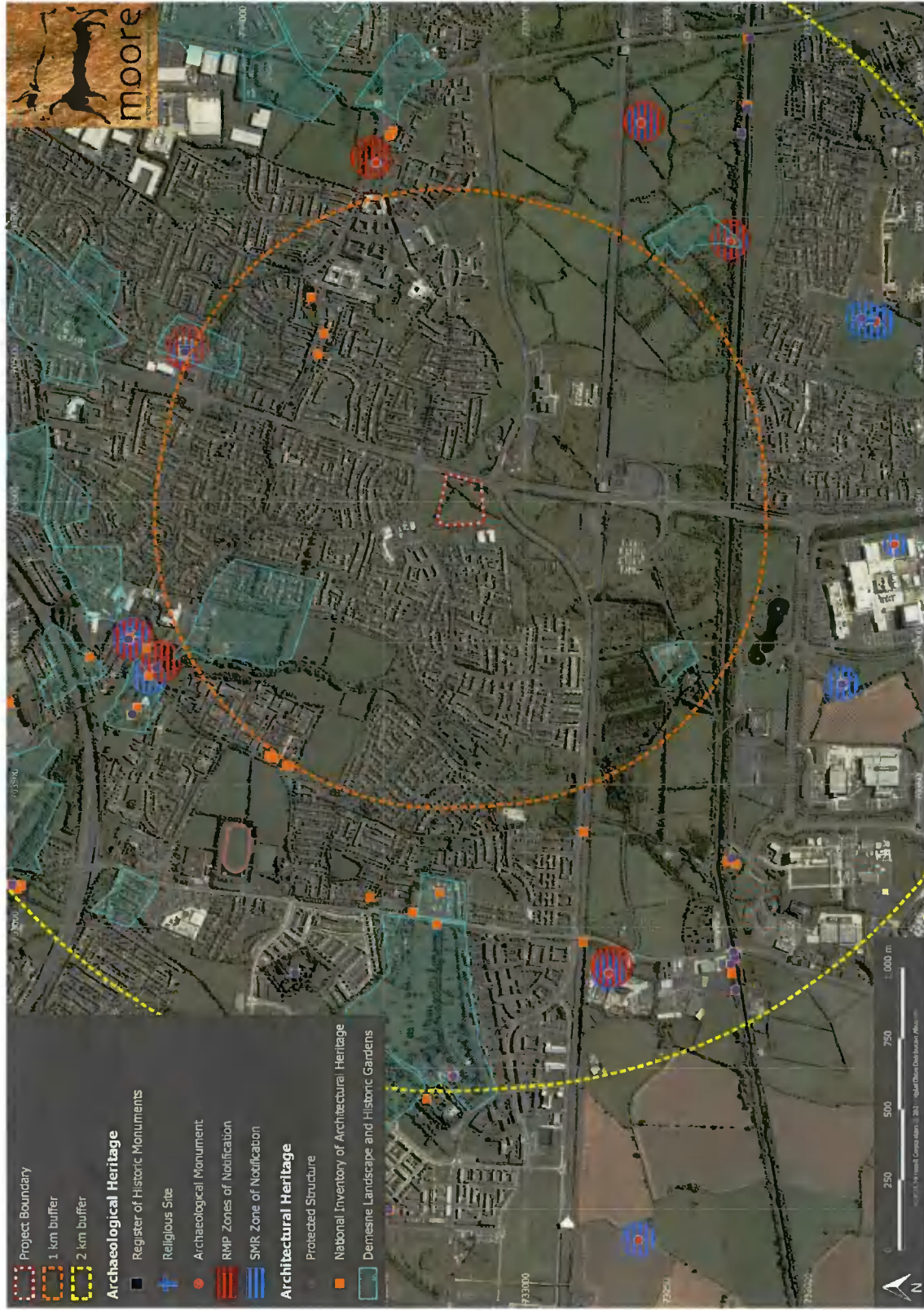


Figure 4 Map of recorded cultural heritage in the locality of the project area



Figure 5 Map of recorded cultural heritage in the vicinity of the project area

2.3.5 Cartographic Research

Analysis of historic mapping shows how the landscape has changed over time. The comparison of editions of historic maps can show how some landscape features have been created, altered or removed over a period of time, as well as the continuity of features into the present. Sometimes features that appear on these early maps are found to be of potential archaeological significance during fieldwork. For this study, maps dating from the early 19th to mid-20th century were consulted.

The First Edition Ordnance Survey 6" map of the area was published in 1843, based on a survey of 1836 (Figure 6). The map shows the project area as open fields crossed by field boundaries, with the townland boundary of Balgaddy directly to the north. No other cultural features are indicated.

The Third Edition OS 25" map of the area was published in 1910, based on a survey of 1908 (

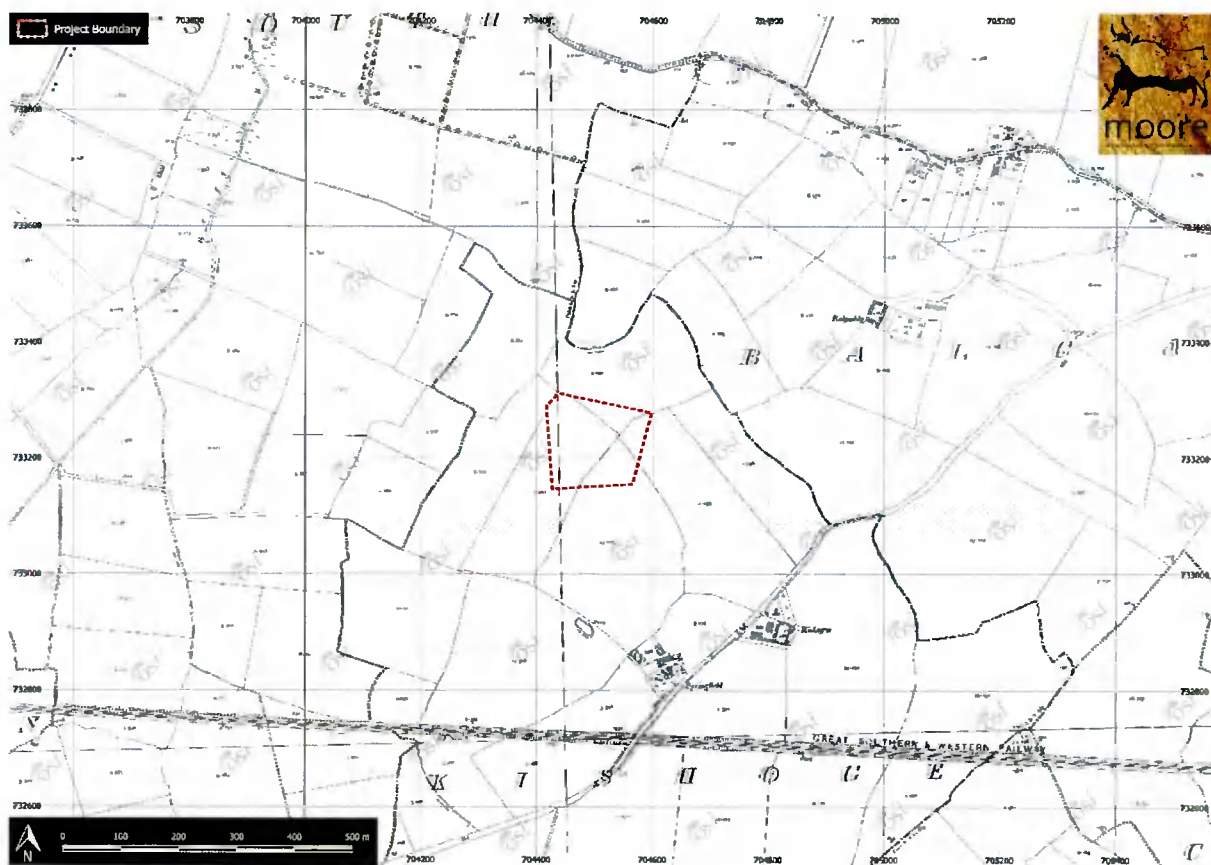


Figure 7). The map shows the area and boundaries as unchanged from almost a century before. No other cultural features are indicated.

The Final Edition (Cassini) OS 6" map of the area was published in 1940, based on a survey of 1937 (Figure 8). The map shows again that the field boundaries are unchanged and that no other cultural features are indicated in the area.

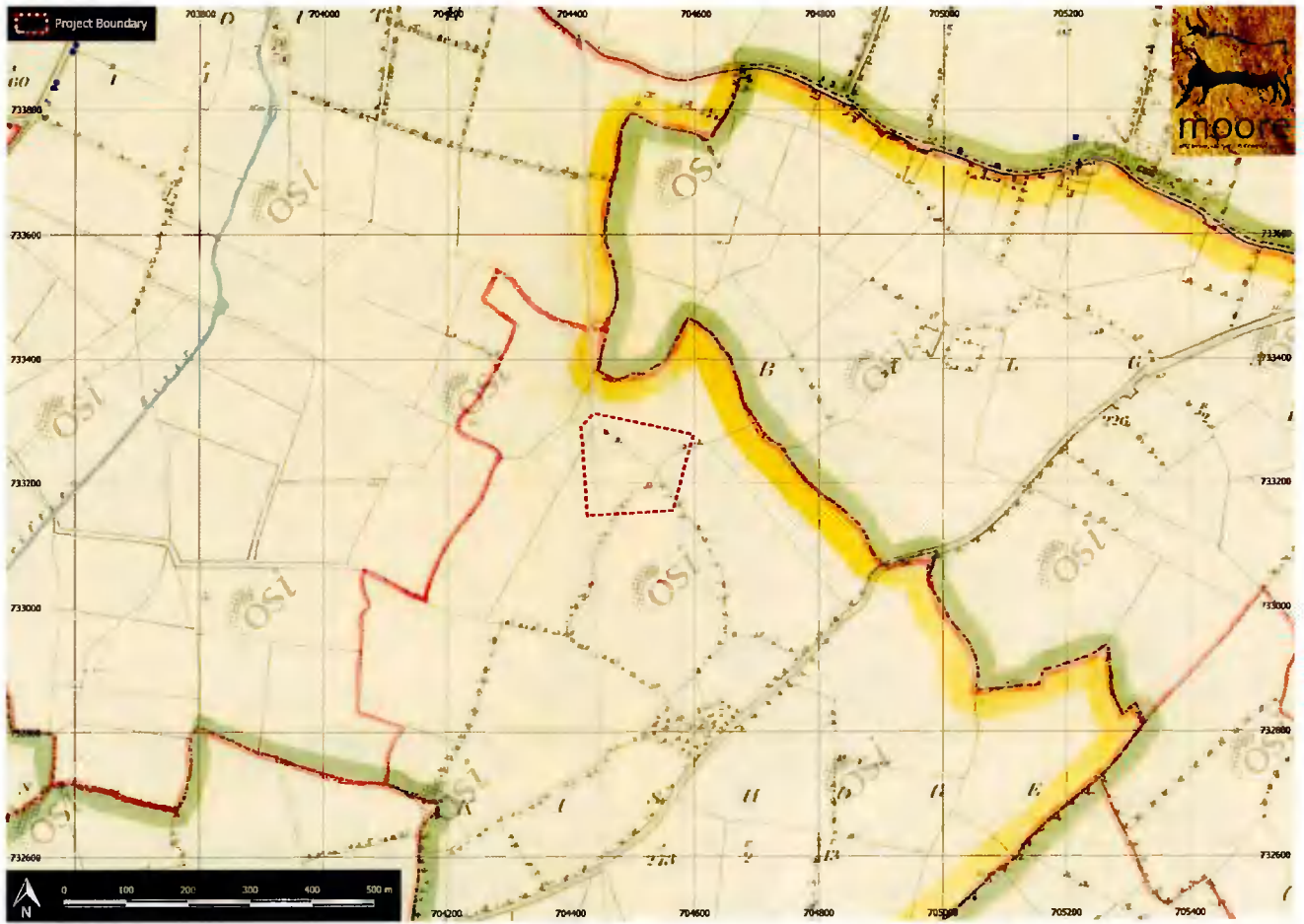


Figure 6 Extract from OS 6" first edition map (1843) showing project area.

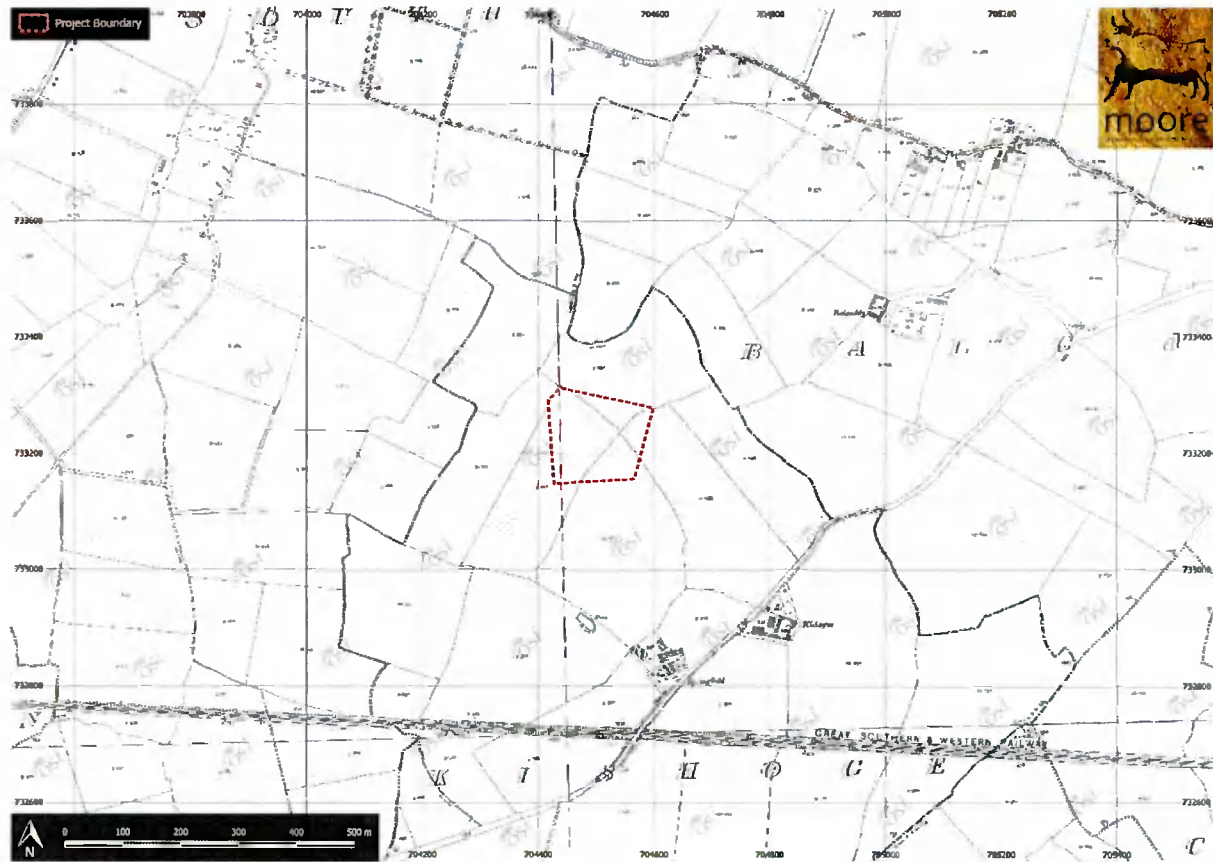


Figure 7 Extract from OS 25" third edition map (1910) showing subject site.

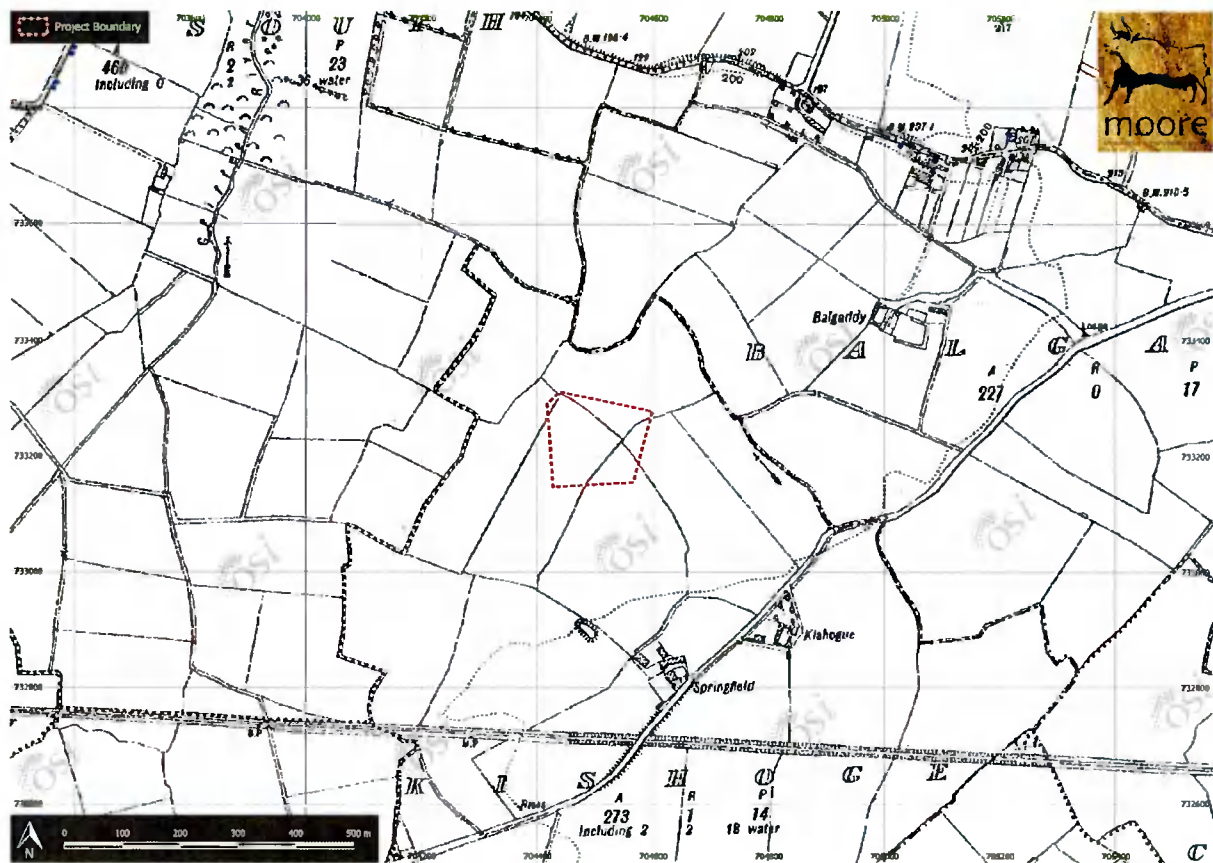


Figure 8 Extract from OS 6" last edition map (1940) showing subject site.

2.3.6 Aerial Photography

Aerial imagery of the project area was reviewed, including available satellite photographs on Google Earth, Bing and other platforms. These show the progressive development of roads and housing in the surroundings of the project area, as well as the building of the East Lucan Educate Together National School along the area's west boundary in 2008. The photographs show that the area has been largely unchanged, including the field boundaries which were already in place by the 1830s (Figure 9). However, there is evidence of ground disturbance at several locations, including associated with construction of the Outer Ring Road (including the pond at the east of the site) and the dumping of fill and use of access tracks during construction of the adjacent school. These indications of ground disturbance were further verified during the field inspection, described below.



Figure 9 Aerial image of the project area.

2.3.7 Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland

The topographical files of the NMI identify all recorded finds held in the NMI archive that have been donated to the state in accordance with national monuments legislation. The files sometimes include reports on excavations undertaken by NMI archaeologists in the early 20th century. Valuable information that can be gleaned might include the exact location, ground type, depth below ground level and condition when found, of each find. However, the amount and the usefulness of the information available on each find can vary considerably. The topographical files are listed by county and townland and/or street name.

There are no topographic files points for finds in the project area or its near surroundings. The nearest point is plotted along the Griffeen River, near Saint Finian's Close, 1.15km to the northwest of the area. This is described as 'Axehead Butt of Polished Stone' (NMI finds ref. 1986:7).

2.3.8 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

The Excavation Bulletin is both a published annual directory and an online database that provides summary accounts of all the excavations carried out in Ireland and Northern Ireland since 1970. The database gives access to over 28,000 report summaries and can be browsed or searched by year, county, site name, site type, grid reference, licence number, SMR number and author.

Archaeological fieldwork completed in the surroundings of the project area includes excavations at Ballyowen Castle, north of the project area, which preceded the castle's renovation in the 1990s, and a series of pre-development investigations for Grange Castle Business Park, south of the project area. These led to the notable discovery in the south of Kishoge townland of the remains of a burned Neolithic wooden house, which was excavated in 2001 (O'Donovan 2004). Before this, a ring-barrow had been discovered and excavated in 2000, in Kilmahuddrick townland.

The following report summaries are given for the surroundings of the project area:

1995:104 - 'Ballyowen Castle', Ballyowen Lane, Lucan, Dublin

Sites and Monuments Record No.: SMR 17:30 Licence number: 95E0075

Author: Linzi Simpson, c/o Margaret Gowen and Co. Ltd, Rath House, Ferndale Rd, Rathmichael, Co. Dublin.

Site type: 15th-17th-century defended house

ITM: E 705028m, N 734194m

The castle and surrounding four acres are shortly to be developed as a shopping centre. In response, a survey of the building, in use as a stable until recently, was carried out in association with an excavation. The latter revealed the remains of at least two earlier stone structures.

The castle represents an early example of a 'defended house' and probably dates from the 16th century. Although little is known of its early history, the placename may relate to a John Owenye who had rights on the River Liffey in the area in 1407. By 1500 a John Bollsinge briefly held the castle, with the Taylors holding it until the late 16th century. In the 17th century the Nottingham family had possession of the castle with the Rochforts replacing them in the early 18th century. The castle is listed in the 17th-century Hearth Money Roll and is depicted in Petty's map of 1685.

The upstanding remains at the site consist of a rectangular stone castle (Structure A) surviving to first-floor level with a projecting turret at the north-east corner. It measures 11.6m east-west by 5.7m north-south with the turret measuring 1.9m east-west by 2.1m north-south. Original features include a blocked doorway with a decorative stone surround in the north wall, the remains of small blocked window apses with pointed segmented arches, and two small musket loops at semi-basement level in the turret. In addition, the scar of a wall, bonded in with the main castle, still survives in the north face of the turret, on the eastern side. This originally extended northwards and was probably a bawn wall.

A second phase was clearly identified in the form of large rectangular windows which were inserted through the original smaller windows. This phase of the castle's history was depicted by both Beranger (c. 1766) and Brocas (1794-1866), indicating that the castle was originally an impressive residence, three storeys high, with a small attic, a series of chimneys and surrounding bawn wall.

Excavations on the north side of the castle revealed the foundation course of a roughly made clay-bonded wall (Structure C), measuring 1m wide, 0.5m high and constructed from massive natural limestone boulders. The wall was orientated east-west, roughly parallel to the castle and extending beneath the castle on the northern side, forming what may be the north-east corner. Several sherds of locally made medieval pottery (red fabric, green-glazed) were recovered from within the wall.

Excavations on the east side of the castle, beneath the stone foundations of a later farmhouse, revealed a large medieval stone building (Structure B) which post-dated Structure C. It measured 12.5m north-south by 6m east-west with a rectangular projection (possibly for a hearth/chimney) roughly centred on its eastern wall. This measured internally 2.5m north-south by 1m east-west. The walls were made of well-cut rectangular limestone blocks, strongly mortared with a distinctive bright yellow gritty mortar. They measured 0.8-1m wide and stood less than 0.5m high. Several sherds of locally made green-glazed pottery were found at the base of the wall. No other archaeological layers survived in situ.

Structure B was evidently a large stone building which pre-dates the existing castle. This may suggest a date in the 15th/16th century.

2001:438 - Kishoge, Dublin

Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A Licence number: 01E0061

Author: Edmond O'Donovan, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, 2 Killiney View, Albert Road Lower, Glengageary, Co. Dublin.

Site type: Prehistoric house

ITM: E 704023m, N 732136m

The remains of a truncated burnt Neolithic wooden house were identified in Kishoge, Dublin 22, halfway between Clondalkin and Newcastle. Ploughing in antiquity had led to the truncation of the structure, and no occupation surfaces survived. However, cut features, such as post-holes, pits and foundation trenches, were identified at the site.

The house was originally roughly rectangular in shape, although the walls were slightly curved at the south-western end. The structure measured 6.05m (north-east/south-west) by 4.5m. The archaeological remains consisted of foundation trenches cut into the glacial boulder clay and bedrock. The house walls and the support for the building's superstructure were constructed from timber posts augmented by planking. All of the posts and planks identified in the house were of oak. The foundation trenches varied between 0.25m and 0.3m in width and were excavated to a depth of 0.08-0.21m. The foundation trenches at the north-eastern end of the house originally housed upright timber planks that formed the house walls. A break in one of these linear features (house wall) was visible in the north-eastern foundation trench: this was interpreted as an entrance. The south-western end of the house was predominantly post-built. The south-western house walls curved, with an open entrance at the southern end of the building.

Only two features were identified in the interior of the structure: the truncated remains of two internal timber roof supports, suggesting some kind of internal division within the house into two spaces at the north-east and south-west ends. The house appeared to have burnt down in antiquity, with little evidence for repair or reoccupation.

Pits and charcoal were identified both to the south and north-west of the house. These features are likely to represent contemporary domestic activity around the dwelling. A small number of artefacts were retrieved from these features, including a number of crude round scrapers, waste flint and a single poorly preserved fragment of prehistoric pottery.

Rough flint scraping tools and flint waste flakes were retrieved from the features excavated on the site, but none of these were obviously diagnostic. The complete absence of prehistoric pottery from the house is curious. The morphological comparison with other Neolithic houses excavated in Ireland suggests that the structure dates from this period. This was confirmed by the results of the radiocarbon dating programme. The Centrum voor Isotopen Onderzoek, Groningen, processed three samples to date the house (GrN-26770, 4880±40 BP; GrN-26771, 5020±40 BP; and GrN-26789, 4990±50 BP). The 2-sigma-calibrated results indicate that the house was built and occupied between 3941 and 3659 BC. A fourth Middle Bronze Age date (GrN-26772, 3120±75 BP) was obtained from a large pit to the south of the house (1595–1131 BC), suggesting that not all of the peripheral archaeological activity is contemporary with the structure.

2001:427 - Grange Castle International Business Park, Grange and Kishoge, Dublin

Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A Licence number: 00E0061

Author: Ian W. Doyle for Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, 2 Killiney View, Albert Road Lower, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.

Site type: Various

ITM: E 604180m, N 732147m

Test-trenching was carried out at Grange Castle International Business Park, Clondalkin, Dublin 22, on a site owned by South Dublin County Council, during February 2001. The greater part of this site is currently under development as a business park by Wyeth Medica Ireland.

The assessment was concerned with the area immediately south of the Grand Canal in Grange and Kishoge townlands. It is intended to construct an attenuation lake in this area, which will aid drainage. The lake structure will measure approximately 250m north-west/south-east by 90m. An underground 110kV electricity cable will run through this area and towards the west for a length of approximately 1.5km. The terrain in the areas to be affected is relatively low-lying and the land has been used for agricultural purposes. The centre of the area intended for the attenuation lake was subjected to ground disturbance in the recent past. This disturbance appears to have been associated with the diversion of a stream and ground was stripped to bedrock in places.

Sixteen trenches were opened by mechanical excavator. These were placed in the areas which would be subjected to disturbance by the attenuation lake and the electricity cable way-leave.

Trench 1 was located at the western end of the lake and associated roadway. It revealed a long linear feature cutting natural subsoil. Where sectioned, the cut for this feature, which measured 2.6m east-west by 16.5m with a depth of 0.35m, comprised a sloping-sided flat-bottomed gully. The upper fill consisted of a moderately compact light brown clay silt with occasional inclusions of mollusc shells and small pebbles. The lower fill comprised a moderately compact grey clay with occasional mollusc shell inclusions. A small undated hearth was revealed in Trench 4, which was also located to the west of the lake.

Trench 13 was opened on the line of the electricity cable way-leave, at a point where a mound and masonry wall were observed in the extreme north-eastern corner of the field. What is likely to be a modern agricultural feature was revealed, comprised of a mound, a stone wall and a metalled surface. This is likely to represent a watering-hole for livestock formed by excavating a depression, placing the upcast to the west into a mound, which was then revetted with a low masonry wall. A metalled surface was then placed at the point of animal access.

Monitoring of topsoil-stripping was recommended and was later carried out (see below, No. 428).

2001:428 - Grange Castle International Business Park, Grange/Nangor/Kilmahuddrick, Dublin

Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A Licence number: 01E0718

Author: Ian W. Doyle for Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, 2 Killiney View, Albert Road Lower, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.

Site type: Monitoring

ITM: E 704348m, N 731692m

Monitoring continued in the townlands of Grange, Nangor and Kilmahuddrick. Wyeth Medica Ireland commenced construction of a biotechnology campus in this area in September 2000.

The campus area is located west of Clondalkin village and incorporates parts of the townlands of Grange, Kishoge, Kilmahuddrick and Nangor. It is bounded to the north by the Grand Canal, to the south by New Nangor Road, to the east by a new housing estate and reservation for the South Dublin Outer Ring Road and, finally, to the west by the Grange Castle International Business Park access road. The Wyeth Medica Ireland site is approximately 90 acres in extent.

Previously, during 2000, excavation in Kilmahuddrick townland concentrated on a prehistoric ring-barrow, which was resolved in advance of construction (Excavations 2000, No. 225, 00E0448). Monitoring of topsoil-stripping in October 2000 led to the identification and excavation of a small fulacht fiadh in Nangor townland.

The monitoring of topsoil-stripping within these townlands continued during January 2001. No additional archaeological material was detected.

2001:429 - Grange Castle International Business Park, Grange and Kishoge, Dublin

Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A Licence number: 01E0718 ext.

Author: Ian W. Doyle for Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, 2 Killiney View, Albert Road Lower, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.

Site type: Post-medieval

ITM: E 719482m, N 736542m

The archaeological assessment carried out in this area during February 2001 (see below, No. 438) recommended that an archaeologist be present to monitor the stripping of topsoil.

The initial recognition of archaeological features was compromised somewhat by the contractor stripping a quantity of topsoil before informing the archaeologist. However, several metalled surfaces, field drains, pits and gullies of post-medieval and modern date were recognised during the stripping when an archaeological presence was maintained.

In Kishoge townland, to the south-west of the area intended for the attenuation lake, the remains of a subrectangular structure, which appears to have burnt down, were detected. This consisted of what appeared to be the remains of slot-trenches cut into natural boulder clay with a fill of oxidised clay and charcoal. The feature measured 5.8m east-west by 4.6m and appeared to have been truncated through intensive ploughing. Access to this area was not available at the time of the assessment owing to dumping and storage of building materials. This area was later excavated by Edmond O'Donovan (see below, No. 438).

2002:0612 - Kishoge, Dublin

Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A Licence number: 02E1808

Author: Georgina Scally, 81 Upper Leeson Street, Dublin 4, for Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd.

Site type: Monitoring

ITM: E 705264m, N 729322m

Monitoring before the construction of a temporary haul road associated with the construction of the South Dublin Outer Ring Road was undertaken in November and December 2002. The temporary haul road is in the vicinity of Lynches Lane, in the townland of Kishoge, west Dublin. All subsurface works associated with the construction of the road were monitored, and no finds, features or structures of archaeological significance were uncovered. The licence has since been extended to include monitoring of the full length of the roadway, which will extend c. 5.7km from Kingwood in Tallaght to Lynche's Lane. This work will continue in 2003.

2002:0589 - Esker, Dublin

Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A Licence number: 02E0037

Author: Bernice Molloy, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, 2 Killiney View, Albert Road Lower, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.

Site type: No archaeological significance

ITM: E 704061m, N 734325m

An assessment was carried out in Esker, Lucan. A residential development is proposed for the land to the south and east of the ruined 12th-century St Finian's church and graveyard. The development is also near the remains of the medieval King John's Bridge (SMR 17:78).

Ten trenches were excavated to the south and east of the graveyard wall and along the south-western section of the site. Nothing of archaeological potential was found.

2004:0614 - COLISTE COIS LIFE, CASTLE ROAD, LUCAN, Dublin

Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A Licence number: 04E1610

Author: Tim Coughlan, for IAC Ltd, 8 Dungar Terrace, Doen Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.

Site type: No archaeological significance

ITM: E 704109m, N 734272m

Testing was undertaken on behalf of the County Dublin Vocational Educational Committee on a site that is near the primary school on Castle Road, Lucan, Co. Dublin, prior to the construction of a proposed school. Testing took place on 6 and 7 December 2004 using a twenty-tonne tracked machine equipped with a flat, toothless bucket. Eight trenches were excavated within the area of proposed development.

None of the test-trenches identified any material of archaeological significance. The area in the west part of the site, nearest to a church and graveyard (SMR 17:22), appears to have been heavily disturbed in the recent past and it is known that a number of sewers run through this area.

2006:581 - New IAWS HQ, Grange Castle Business Park, Clondalkin, Dublin

Sites and Monuments Record No.: - Licence number: 06E1161

Author: Eoin Sullivan, for Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, 27 Merrion Square, Dublin 2.

Site type: No archaeological significance.

ITM: E 706999m, N 731291m

The Grange Castle Business Park has witnessed several archaeological investigations since 2000 (O'Donovan 2004; Doyle 2005). These investigations resulted in the discovery and excavation of several prehistoric sites in the area of the Grange Castle Business Park. The Record of Monuments and Places records two castles located within the grounds of Grange Castle Business Park, namely Grange Castle DU(017-134) and Nangor Castle DU(017-037). The new IAWS HQ has an area of 9.3ha and is located at the south-west corner of Grange Castle Business Park, being bordered on the west by the R120 (Lucan road). The site was part of an extensive geophysical survey carried out by Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd in October 2005, which revealed that the south-west corner of the site had a distinct magnetic disturbance indicative of a spread of material, possibly rubble.

All groundworks associated with the development were monitored during December 2006. The excavation of the site access road resulted in the discovery of a modern pit, a modern linear spread of angular stone, a small spread of red brick mixed with shells and several modern land drains. No features of archaeological significance were encountered during the stripping of topsoil. The programme for the monitored stripping of topsoil at the eastern portion of the site will resume in January 2007.

2016:049 - Gollierstown, Aungierstown, Ballybane, Dublin

Sites and Monuments Record No.: DU021-108---Vicinity of Licence number: 15E0551

Author: Billy Quinn

Site type: No archaeology found

ITM: E 701800m, N 732456m

MOORE GROUP undertook a programme of archaeological testing at two sites in West Dublin as part of the development of a 220/110 kV Substation in a green field site at Ballybane/Aungierstown and the development of an interface compound at nearby Kishoge, South County Dublin. Earthsound Archaeological Geophysics carried out surveys of the proposed development works at both sites in October 2015 (detection Device no. 15R0116). At the interface site in Kishoge dipolar anomalies detected suggested that the land has been used for the deposition of debris or imported soils, causing the magnetic interference. This interference appeared to be truncated by a number of possible ditches which, it was suggested, relate to underlying features or may be an artefact of the deposition of the debris or imported soils. At Ballybane, the proposed sub-station site, a series of circular and sub-circular trends were detected across the northern survey area. These were interpreted as representing archaeological ditches or geological trends. Testing involving the mechanical excavation of twelve trenches was carried out from 22-24 February 2016 in bright and dry conditions.

Ballybane Site - The proposed substation site was accessed via a new business park access road south of the New Nangor Road (R134). The site consists of an improved tillage field to the north, cut by a ditch to the south. The field was originally subdivided into a smaller sub-triangular plot, the boundary of which has in recent years been cleared away. Due to regular ploughing the site was relatively even underfoot. The test trenches were excavated by a 15-tonne backhoe excavator using a 1.2m-wide ditching bucket. All the test trenches were deliberately sited to target sub-surface anomalies identified during the geophysical survey. These anomalies were variously interpreted as possible pits, ditches or relict boundaries. Trench 1 was located in the north-west corner of the site in relatively even ground. The trench measured 24m in length and was dug to an average depth of 0.5m. The topsoil was a rich humic material and the subsoil contained a high inclusion of angular stones. The only notable feature was a drainage channel at the west of the trench and was orientated north to south.

Kishoge Site - The proposed interface compound at Kishoge is located to the south-east of a roundabout at the junction of the R136 and the Ninth Lock Road. The field contains a high voltage tower with power lines overhead; the ground is of rough pasture with evidence of previous infill. This infilling was confirmed by the geophysical results, frequent 'iron spikes' were interpreted as relating to the importation of soils/debris. Three trenches were excavated across this area. Groundworks exposed a disturbed stratigraphy of imported builders' rubble and topsoil that had been dumped on the site. Subsoil, a boulder clay, was exposed at 1m in depth. There were no finds or features of archaeological potential.

2016:094 - Ballybane and Aungierstown, Dublin (South County), Dublin

County: Dublin Site name: Ballybane and Aungierstown, Dublin (South County)

Sites and Monuments Record No.: 250m from 'the zones of notification' for RMP's DU021-108 & DU021-109
a concentric enclosure and an enclosure Licence number: 15E0551

Author: Billy Quinn

Site type: No archaeology found

ITM: E 703357m, N 730445m

Archaeological testing at the site of a proposed substation site at Ballybane and an interface compound at Kishoge, Co. Dublin was undertaken between the 22nd and 24th of February 2016. The test trenches were purposely sited on both sites to provide coverage for the new development and to investigate geophysical anomalies identified in an earlier survey. The trenches exposed a number of modern drainage channels across the site and a natural sterile stratigraphy elsewhere. The anomalies can be accounted for by modern disturbance, drains and geology. There was no evidence for any features of archaeological potential.

2.3.9 Toponym Analysis

Townland names are a rich source of information for the land use, history, archaeology and folklore of an area. The place name can have a variety of language origins such as, Irish, Viking, Anglo-Norman and English. The names can provide information on families, topographical features, and historical incidents. In terms of the built environment many names reference churches, fords, castles, raths, graveyards, roads and passes etc. In compiling the following data, a number of resources were consulted including the Placenames Database of Ireland www.logainm.ie and Irish Names of Places by P.W. Joyce (Joyce, 1913).

There are 28 townlands within a 2km radius of the project area (including Kishoge, the townland in which the project area is situated). Toponym analysis was carried out for the five townlands that are within 500m of the project area and adjoin Kishoge (Figure 10), as well as for Lucan and Dublin (Table 3). The place name Kishoge is first recorded as 'Ballykysok' in the Pipe Rolls of c. 1310; an interpretation of the derivation of Kishoge, associated with the word for 'basket', is given above, in section 2.2.8.

Table 3 Toponyms of townlands and localities close to the project area

Name	Irish Version	Translation
Balgaddy	Bhaile Gadaí	Town of (the) thief
Ballyowen	Bhaile Eoghain	
Esker South	na hEascrach Theas	'eiscir' - ridge
Grange	na Gráinsí	'gráinseach' (also: gráinsigh) - grange, monastic farm
Kishoge	na Ciseoige	'ciseog' – basket (see O'Donovan 2001)
Lucan	Leamhcáin	Place of elms
Dublin	Áth Ciath	'Áth' – a ford (of a river) 'Cliath' – hurdle; wattle

mechanism for the protection of these structures is through their inclusion on the Record of Protected Structures (RPS). This list provides recognition of the structures importance, protection from adverse impacts and potential access to grant aid for conservation works. The record of Protected Structures is an ongoing process and can be reviewed and added to. In considering additions to the Record of Protected Structures local authorities have recourse to the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) which provides a source of guidance on the significance of buildings in their respective areas.

There are no RPS sites within the project area. One RPS site, as listed by South Dublin Council, is within 1km of the project area – the fortified house known as Ballyowen Castle (RPS 105; NIAH 11205005). In addition, there are three NIAH listings within the 1km radius of the project area. Details on listed architectural heritage are presented in Table 4. Listed architectural sites in the surroundings are mapped in FIGURE.

Table 4 Listed architectural heritage (RPS and NIAH) within 1km of the project area

Name	Site type	NIAH no.	RPS no.	Date
Ballyowen Castle	Castle/fortified house	11205005	105	1675-1725
Post box	Post box	11205006	-	1940-1970
Wynyard	Farmyard complex	11205007	-	1820-1850
St Jude's	House,	11205008	-	1890-1920

Ballyowen Castle, RPS 105; NIAH 11205006

Description: Detached two-storey former castle building, c.1700, with attached square tower. Now in use as an estate agent's premises. Limestone rubble construction with larger limestone quoin blocks and modern rubble stone repairs. Original small openings with crude squared limestone or brick reveals. Timber casement windows in enlarged or inserted openings. Many blocked original openings near ground. Timber shopfront to south. Round-headed doorway with timber tongue and groove double door and limestone surround. Pitched slate roof, pyramidal to tower.

Post box, NIAH 11205006

Description: Cast-iron pillar post box, c.1950, with manufacturer's mark to base and 'POST OFFICE' lettering flanking slot.

Wynyard, Farmyard complex, NIAH 11205007

Description: Complex of three former farm buildings c.1835, now in use as detached houses. The western structure is five-bay two-storey with metal casement windows. Two timber doors, one a modern replacement. Roughcast rendering over rubble construction with replacement corrugated plastic roofing and roughcast rendered chimney stack proud of the wall. Originally single-storey. Central building is four-bay single-storey with timber sash windows. Roughcast rendered walls with smooth rendered base course. Corrugated plastic roofing with smooth rendered chimney stack. Third building in north east corner has been recently heavily modified. Buildings originally thatched.

St Jude's, House, NIAH 11205008

Description: Detached three-bay two-storey house, c.1905. Red brick front wall. Roughcast rendered to sides. Timber casement windows, some original. Timber panelled door with leaded overlight. Pitched slate roof with two gable projections, red brick chimney stack, cast-iron rainwater goods, and perforated cresting.

2.4.3 Designed Landscapes/Demesnes, Historic Gardens & Country Estates

The Architectural Section of the DAHG is in the process of a multi-phase study looking at Designed Landscapes and Historic Gardens that appear as shaded areas on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Maps, circa. 1830.

Three areas within 1km of the project area were identified as historic gardens from shading on the First Edition OS map (Figure 11). To the northwest of the area, a garden is associated with Esker Villa, a since-demolished building to the east of Esker House (NIAH 11204024) and Esker Abbey (NIAH 11205004). To the northeast, a garden is associated with Ballyowen Castle (RPS 105; NIAH 11205006), and to the southwest, a small area is associated with a building labelled on the First Edition map as Grange, just to the southwest of Kishogue Station.



Figure 11 Architectural features in the surroundings of the project area.

2.5 Fieldwork

The project area was inspected on 25 March 2020 by William Anderson. This verified the presence of historic field boundaries and recorded signs of ground disturbance. No archaeological or vernacular heritage features (apart from the boundaries) were identified.

The site was accessed from the north, along Griffeen Avenue. The site was then walked in a clockwise direction, taking in the northeast and eastern sides, crossing into the centre at the south and then returning to the north, traversing the area to search for any cultural features. Two intersecting field boundaries, running northwest/southeast and northeast/southwest and forming a diagonal cross in the centre, are the prominent features of the site, which is otherwise quite flat ground with slight rises in some locations and most of which is covered in tall grass (Plate 1).

The northern third of the site is bounded by roads on three sides: the R136 Outer Ring Road to the east, Griffeen Avenue to the north and the access road to the Educate Together National School to the west. The construction of these roads and nearby developments has impacted on land in the project area by causing ground disturbance at several points, which can be seen on aerial imagery that shows a large part of the northern third was stripped of topsoil with materials deposited and spread over the ground and that a track ran through the site during construction of the school in 2008. This was verified on the ground, where piled stone and differences in vegetation show fairly recent, mechanical disturbance (Plate 3). More localised disturbance has been caused by a drainage ditch that runs along the east of the site (Plate 4), an attenuation pond associated with construction of the R136 (Plate 5) and electricity pylons and telegraph poles.

Along the eastern boundary, the attenuation pond is bordered by an area of raised ground, which might have been formed as part of the road construction but may be a slight natural rise. Building materials including asphalt and concrete are spread across the ground, suggesting that this was a dump for demolition debris. Undisturbed ground is present at the margins of the field boundary.

The historic field boundaries are formed of overgrown hedgerows, with the northeast/southwest alignment incorporating a ditch and the northwest/southeast alignment including an earthen bank. These boundaries were walked on both sides but access was not possible in most areas due to the thick vegetation. One area accessed to the north of the site had a small encampment where people had recently been living.

The southern part of the area also appears to have undergone ground disturbance, where areas of gravel is present on the surface. The portion of the land enclosed to the southwest of the crossing of the field boundaries appears to be less disturbed, where there are small hawthorn trees growing (Plate 6). From here, there are views south to the Wicklow Mountains in the distance. Further areas of ground disturbance were noted along the western margin of the area.

The inspection did not locate any archaeological features and found the area has low archaeological potential. Large portions of the area have undergone ground disturbance in recent times. Only along the historic field boundaries, and an area at the centre of the site, appears to be undisturbed.



Plate 1 Northern part of the area, facing southwest towards the Educate Together school



Plate 2 Southern part of the area, facing north



Plate 3 Disturbed ground in the northern part of the area, facing north



Plate 4 Drainage channel along the east of the area, facing north



Plate 5 Attenuation pond in the southeast of the area, facing east over the R136



Plate 6 Hawthorn tree near to the southwest of the field boundary junction



Plate 7 Encampment beside the earthen bank of the field boundary

2.6 Potential Direct Impacts

Direct negative impacts may occur where sites of archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage significance are located within the footprint of the proposed development, which would potentially be impacted upon by ground disturbances.

In relation to the proposed development, direct, physical impacts on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage can manifest themselves in the following ways:

- Where an archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage site, structure, monument or feature is located within an area where works takes place and the works either intentionally or unintentionally entail the alteration or removal of all or part of the site, structure, monument or feature a direct, physical impact will occur;
- Direct, physical impacts can also occur in gaining access to the site. Where archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage sites, structures, monuments or features are intentionally or unintentionally removed or altered when transporting and/or facilitating access for machinery, equipment and/or materials to or from site a direct physical impact will occur; and
- There is the potential for direct, physical impacts on previously unrecorded archaeological and architectural sites, structures, monuments or features.

If these impacts cannot be remediated, for example if archaeological deposits are destroyed during excavations, then the impacts will be permanent.

2.6.1 Potential direct Impacts on Recorded Archaeological Monuments

Following a site inspection and review of various sources, including excavations.ie and the Archaeological Survey Database, there is likely to be no impact on any recorded archaeological monuments by the proposed development.

2.6.2 Potential direct Impacts on unrecorded Archaeological Monuments

Most of the area has undergone ground disturbance. However, small portions of undisturbed ground have the potential to contain unrecorded archaeological features.

2.6.3 Potential direct Impacts Architectural Sites

Internally there are no Protected Structures or NIAH site or previously unrecorded vernacular features within the red line boundary or adjacent to the subject site.

2.6.4 'Do Nothing scenario'

In this instance, there would be no impact on any potential unrecorded sub surface deposits.

2.6.5 'Worst Case' scenario'

In this case, construction work could potentially negatively impact previously unknown sites resulting in the loss or damage of archaeological artefacts and features.

2.7 Potential Impacts on setting

Indirect impacts can take the form of impacts on the settings of architectural or cultural heritage features – impacts on setting are primarily visual and examine the effect of the development upon the setting of a site within the wider landscape. Visual impacts can be reduced with sensitive site development and screening. The impact of the development is usually proportional to the extent to which that development is visible to and from the extant recorded monuments and features.

2.7.1 Archaeology Sites

There are no recorded archaeological sites/features listed as being located within the boundary of the subject site. Following a site inspection and review of online sources, there will likely be no impact on any recorded archaeological sites by the development.

2.7.2 Architectural Sites

There are no architectural sites (as stated in section 2.4.2 above) that are likely to be affected by the proposed development.

3 Mitigation Measures and Residual Impacts

The assessment found that the overall project area has low archaeological potential because of ground disturbance. However, where ground disturbance has not occurred, in the centre of the site and along field boundaries, there is some potential for previously unrecorded archaeology, which is supported by the recording of sites during developments in the south of Kishoge. The risk of impacting unrecorded archaeological deposits and material could be reduced by a suitably qualified archaeologist monitoring groundworks (topsoil removal) across the central part of the project area.

Areas where monitoring is recommended are illustrated in Figure 12. Topsoil stripping within this part of the development will be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. Should archaeological material be uncovered during this monitoring, the feature will be trowelled back to determine its form, age, nature and extent then photographed and recorded to best professional standards. Based on this information and in consultation with the National Museum and the National Monuments Section of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, further investigation may be required.

If the above recommendations are fully implemented the residual impacts of the proposed development on the local archaeological resource would be negligible.



Figure 12 Area for archaeological monitoring of topsoil removal

PLEASE NOTE: the above recommendations are subject to the approval of the National Monuments Section at the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.

4 References and Bibliography

Joyce, P.W., 1913. Irish Names of Places. Vol. III. Dublin.

Killanin, Lord. & Duignan, M.V., 1989. The Shell Guide to Ireland. Edbury Press, London.

Lewis, S., 1937. A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland. 2 Vols. Lewis & Co., London.

Ó'Cróinín, D., 1995. Early Medieval Ireland, 400-1200. Longman, England.

O'Donovan, E. 2004 A Neolithic house at Kishoge, Co. Dublin. The Journal of Irish Archaeology 12/13, 1-27.

O'Keeffe, T., 2000. Medieval Ireland, an Archaeology. Tempus, U.K.

4.1 OTHER SOURCES REFERENCED

Dept. of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, 1999. Frameworks and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, Government publications, Dublin.

Dept. of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, 1999. Policy and Guidelines on Archaeological Excavation. Government Publications, Dublin.

Department of the Communications, Climate Action and Environment. 2000. Landscape and landscape assessment. Guidelines for planning authorities.

EPA. 2002. Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Statements.

EPA. 2003. Advice Notes on Current Practice (in the preparation of Environmental Impact Statements

EPA. 2015. Revised Guidelines on the Information to be contained in Environmental Impact Statements - Draft

EPA. 2015. Advice Notes for Preparing Environmental Impact Statements – Draft.

Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment, 2013; Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (third edition), Routledge, 170pp.

The Heritage Council, 2000. Archaeology & Development: Guidelines for Good Practice for Developers. The Heritage Council of Ireland Series, Kilkenny.

The Planning and Heritage Section of the Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment. Sites and Monuments Record, County Dublin.

EPA, 1995. Advice notes on current practice in the preparation of Environmental Impact Statements. Dublin.

National Monuments Acts 1930-1994.

National Museum of Ireland. Topographical files, County Dublin.

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2016-2022.

4.2 Electronic Sources

<http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/>

<http://www.excavations.ie/>

<http://www.fingal.ie/>

<https://heritagemaps.ie/WebApps/HeritageMaps/index.html>

<http://www.logainm.ie/>

<http://www.museum.ie/>

<https://www.townlands.ie/>

<http://sdublincoco.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html>

<http://webgis.archaeology.ie/>

<http://www.worldheritageireland.ie/tentative-list/>

5 Conventions, Directives and Legislation

Ireland has ratified several European and international conventions in relation to the protection of its cultural heritage. This section summarises Ireland's obligations as a signatory to a number of International and European conventions relating to the protection and conservation of cultural heritage sites. Also included is a synopsis of existing national legislation governing the care and protection of our cultural heritage resources.

5.1.1 ICOMOS Xi'an Declaration, 2005

Ireland is a signatory to an international declaration sponsored by International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), the Xi'an Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas, 2005, that endeavours to ensure the safeguard and conservation of the World's cultural heritage as part of its sustainable and human development.

5.1.2 EIA Directive 85/337/EEC as amended

To assist planning and other consent authorities in deciding if significant effects on the environment are likely to arise in the case of development below the national mandatory EIS thresholds, the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government published a Guidance document in August 2003.

5.1.3 The European Landscape Convention 2000

In 2002 Ireland ratified the European Landscape Convention - also known as the Florence Convention, which promotes the protection, management and planning of European landscapes and organises European co-operation on landscape issues. It is the first international treaty to be exclusively concerned with all dimensions of European landscape.

5.1.4 Valletta Convention, 1997

In 1997 the Republic of Ireland ratified the Council of Europe, European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (the 'Valletta Convention'). Obligations under the Convention include: provision for statutory protection measures, including the maintenance of an inventory of the archaeological heritage and the designation of protected monuments and areas.

5.1.5 Granada Convention, 1997

Under the European Convention on the Protection of the Architectural Heritage (Granada Convention), 1997, the Republic of Ireland is obliged to maintain inventories of architectural heritage, to protect the architectural heritage and adopt conservation policies as integrated planning objectives.

5.1.6 UNESCO World Heritage Convention, 1972

This Convention provides for the identification, conservation and preservation of cultural and natural sites of outstanding universal value for inclusion in a world heritage list. The World Heritage status is a non-statutory designation and no additional statutory controls result from this designation. However, the impact of proposed development upon a World Heritage Site will be a key material consideration in determining planning applications.

5.2 Legislation

5.2.1 The Planning and Development (Strategic Infrastructure) Act 2006

The Planning and Development (Strategic Infrastructure) Act 2006 ensures the protection of the archaeological heritage resource by requiring that all applications under this Act are accompanied by an EIS including information on material assets, including the architectural and archaeological heritage, and the cultural heritage.

5.2.2 The National Monuments Act 1930 to 2004

Irish legislation for the protection of archaeological heritage is based on the National Monuments Acts 1930 and amendments of 1954, 1987, 1994 and 2004. These acts are the principal statutes governing the care of monuments in the Irish Republic. They provide for the protection of national monuments through the use of preservation orders. The overall state archaeological service is provided by the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DoCHG) and delivered through the Planning and Heritage Section of the DoCHG and the National Museum of Ireland (Irish Antiquities Division) on behalf of the Minister.

Monuments are protected under the National Monuments Acts in a number of ways:

- National Monuments in the ownership or guardianship of the Minister or a local authority;
- National Monuments, which are subject to a preservation order;
- Historic monuments or archaeological areas recorded in the Register of Historic Monuments; and
- Monuments recorded in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP).

5.2.3 The Planning and Development Act 2000

Under arrangements which came into operation on 1 January 2000 (The Planning and Development Act 2000), the system of listing buildings was replaced with strengthened procedures for the preservation of protected structures and structures in architectural conservation areas (ACA).

5.2.4 The Architectural Heritage and Historic Properties Act, 1999

This Act provides for the establishment of a national inventory of architectural heritage which forms the basis for recommendation from the Minister to local authorities of sites for inclusion in the local authorities Record of Protected Structures

5.3 Other Policy Contexts and Guidelines

5.3.1 The Archaeological Survey Database (ASD)

The ASD is maintained by the National Monuments Service of the DoCHG and contains the most up to date information on archaeological monuments within the State. The site is regularly updated with new sites as they come to light and has increasing volumes of information about individual sites.

5.3.2 The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)

NIAH data is available to be viewed and / or download from the www.buildingsofireland.ie website. The website contains detailed notes and photographs of all structures included in the recommendations made by the Minister to the relevant local authorities.

5.3.3 The Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage guidelines, 1999

This document sets out the basic principles of national policy on the protection of the archaeological heritage. A key principle set out in these guidelines is that there should always be a presumption in favour of avoidance of developmental impacts on the archaeological heritage and preservation in-situ of archaeological sites and monuments must be presumed to be the preferred option.

5.3.4 South Dublin County Development Plan 2016-2022

The relevant policies and objectives for, Archaeological, Architectural and Cultural Heritage management for South Dublin are outlined in Chapter 9, 'Heritage, Conservation and Landscapes', of the County Development Plan.

