

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
AT
WHITECHURCH ROAD,
RATHFARNHAM,
COUNTY DUBLIN**

ON BEHALF OF: DUNGREY LIMITED

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ABSTRACT

This report has been prepared on behalf of Dungrey Limited, to study the impact, if any, on the archaeological and historical resource of the proposed residential development at Whitechurch Road, Rathfarnham (Figure 1, ITM 714229, 728207). The report was undertaken by Matt Brooks of IAC Archaeology.

The site is located at Whitechurch Road, Rathfarnham, Dublin County within the townland of Rathfarnham. There are no archaeological sites located within the development area or within 250m. The nearest recorded monument consists of a mass-house (DU022-116), located c. 410m to the north of the proposed development.

Analysis of cartographic sources has revealed that the proposed development area itself has remained relatively unchanged from the post-medieval to modern periods, comprising of mainly open fields. A number of features relating to a mill to the south of the site were identified, including structures, part of a mill race and part of a mill pond. None of these features are extant today. A row of ruined cottages is present within the development area, which are marked on the first edition OS map and date to the 19th century.

Given the results of the assessment the proposed development area is considered to possess a low-moderate archaeological potential, which primarily relates to the potential that post medieval industrial remains may be present with no surface expression.

Whilst it is clear that the proposed scheme footprint has been subject to some development and disturbance during the post-medieval and modern periods it is not clear how this disturbance may have affected the archaeological resource. As such, ground disturbances such as the excavation of service diversions and foundations etc, may have an adverse impact on previously unrecorded archaeological features or deposits that have the potential to survive beneath the current ground level.

It is recommended that all ground disturbances associated with the proposed development be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. If any features of archaeological potential are discovered during the course of the works further archaeological mitigation may be required, such as preservation *in-situ* or by record. Any further mitigation will require approval from the National Monuments Service of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

The following report details an archaeological assessment undertaken in advance of a proposed development at Whitechurch Road, Rathfarnham, County Dublin. The development area is located within the townland of Rathfarnham (Figure 1; ITM 714229, 728207). This assessment has been carried out to ascertain the potential impact of the proposed development on the archaeological and historical resource that may exist within the area. The assessment was undertaken by Matt Brooks of IAC Archaeology (IAC), on behalf of Dungrey Limited.

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

1.2 THE DEVELOPMENT

The residential development will consist of the following (Figure 2):

- Provision of two semi-detached dwellings
- Provision of 22 semi-detached and terrace dwellings with rear/side extension
- Provision of secure bicycle storage
- Provision of refuse storage
- Provision of a homezone

2 METHODOLOGY

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

2.1 PAPER SURVEY

- Record of Monuments and Places for County Dublin;
- Sites and Monuments Record for County Dublin;
- National Monuments in State Care Database;
- Preservation Orders List;
- Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland;
- Cartographic and written sources relating to the study area;
- South Dublin County Council Development Plan 2016-2022;
- Aerial photographs;
- Excavations Bulletin (1970–2020);

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

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

National Monuments in State Care Database is a list of all the National Monuments in State guardianship or ownership. Each is assigned a National Monument number whether in guardianship or ownership and has a brief description of the remains of each Monument.

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

Preservation Orders List contains information on Preservation Orders and/or Temporary Preservation Orders, which have been assigned to a site or sites. Sites

deemed to be in danger of injury or destruction can be allocated Preservation Orders under the 1930 Act. Preservation Orders make any interference with the site illegal. Temporary Preservation Orders can be attached under the 1954 Act. These perform the same function as a Preservation Order but have a time limit of six months, after which the situation must be reviewed. Work may only be undertaken on or in the vicinity of sites under Preservation Orders with the written consent, and at the discretion, of the Minister.

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

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

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

Development Plans contain a catalogue of all the Protected Structures and archaeological sites within the county. The South Dublin County Council Development Plan 2016-2022 was consulted to obtain information on cultural heritage sites in and within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development area.

Aerial photographic coverage is an important source of information regarding the precise location of sites and their extent. It also provides initial information on the terrain and its likely potential for archaeology. A number of sources were consulted including aerial photographs held by the Ordnance Survey and Google Earth.

Excavations Bulletin is a summary publication that has been produced every year since 1970. This summarises every archaeological excavation that has taken place in Ireland during that year up until 2010 and since 1987 has been edited by Isabel Bennett. This information is vital when examining the archaeological content of any area, which may not have been recorded under the SMR and RMP files. This information is also available online (www.excavations.ie) from 1970–2020.

2.2 FIELD INSPECTION

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

The archaeological field inspection entailed -

- Walking the proposed development and its immediate environs.
- Noting and recording the terrain type and land usage.
- Noting and recording the presence of features of archaeological or historical significance.
- Verifying the extent and condition of any recorded sites.
- Visually investigating any suspect landscape anomalies to determine the possibility of their being anthropogenic in origin.

3 RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

3.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed development area is located at Whitechurch Road, Rathfarnham. The overall development area is located within the townland of Rathfarnham, barony of Rathdown and parish of Rathfarnham, County Dublin. There are no archaeological sites located within the development area or within 250m of the site.

3.1.1 Prehistoric Period

Mesolithic Period (7000–4000 BC)

The Mesolithic Period (c. 7000-4000BC) is the earliest time for which there is clear evidence for prehistoric activity in Ireland. During this period people hunted, foraged and gathered food and appear to have had a mobile lifestyle. The most common evidence found to show the presence of Mesolithic communities at a site consists of scatters of worked flint material, a by-product from the production of flint implements. The current archaeological evidence suggests that the environs of the proposed development area were first inhabited towards the later part of the Mesolithic period. At this time people made crude flint tools known as Larnian (or Bann) Flakes. Small numbers of these flakes have been found at Dalkey Island, Dun Laoghaire, Rathfarnham and Loughlinstown and may indicate small-scale transient settlement along the riverbanks and seashores (Corlett 1999, 10).

Several Larnian Flakes are recorded in the Topographical Files of the NMI from Rathfarnham. Six flakes were found in the topsoil of a garden in Whitechurch Road c. 1.7km south of the proposed development area (NMI 1959: 39-44). Another discovery of two Bann Flakes was made in the garden soils at "The Mill House", Whitechurch Road (NMI 1961:249–250) suggesting that the River Dodder, c. 870m to the north of the proposed development area, its tributaries and the surrounding landscape may have been exploited for their natural resources during this time.

Neolithic Period (4000–2500 BC)

In the Neolithic period communities became less mobile and their economy became based on the rearing of stock and cereal cultivation. The transition to the Neolithic was marked by major social change. Communities expanded and moved further inland to more permanent settlements. This afforded the development of agriculture which demanded an altering of the physical landscape. Forests were rapidly cleared and field boundaries constructed. Pottery was also being produced, possibly for the first time. The advent of the Neolithic period also provided the megalithic tomb. There are four types of megalithic tomb; court cairn, portal, passage and wedge. The court, portal and passage style tombs are of pure Neolithic date, while the wedge tomb straddles the Neolithic to Bronze Age transition.

There are no recorded monuments or sites within the environs of the proposed development area which date to the Neolithic period. However, two flint scrapers and

a flint core have been recovered from the wider area (NMI Ref.: 1988:142, IA/129/1996), indicating a Neolithic presence in the wider landscape.

Bronze Age (2500–800 BC)

The Bronze Age in Ireland was marked by the use of metal for the first time. As with the transition from Mesolithic to Neolithic, the transition into the early Bronze Age was accompanied by changes in society. Megalithic tombs were replaced in favour of individual, subterranean cist or pit burials that were either in isolation or in small cemeteries. These burials contained inhumed or cremated remains and were often, but not always, accompanied by a pottery vessel. Different forms of burial barrows were also being constructed during this period, as well as ceremonial monuments such as henges. Unenclosed cemeteries are also known from this period and are termed 'flat cemeteries'.

Evidence for settlement during the Bronze Age is often indicated in the landscape by the presence of burnt mounds known as *fulachta fia*. A common site, they are normally interpreted as temporary cooking sites or industrial sites, possibly used on a seasonal basis. These sites survive as low mounds of charcoal-enriched soil mixed with an abundance of heat-shattered stones. Several of these monuments are known from the wider vicinity of the proposed development area indicating that Ballyboden was populated during the Bronze Age, although none are known within 250m of the proposed site.

Various finds from prehistoric metal-using societies have also been made within and adjacent to the Dodder. Three bronze axes (1939:20-22), a copper axehead (1944:244), a copper halberd (1897:1316) and a bronze dagger in a leather sheath (RIA 1905:41) have been found in Rathfarnham and a gold torc (R1821), a gold bar (R1566) and a bronze pin (5286: W139) have been discovered in the Donnybrook area, c. 4.8km to the north east of the proposed development area. These isolated finds hint at societies which included high status individuals which may have been active in the area from the Bronze Age/Iron Age.

Iron Age (800 BC–AD 500)

The Iron Age is traditionally seen as a period for which there is relatively little evidence when compared to the preceding Bronze Age period and the succeeding early medieval period. However, in recent decades an increase in development-led archaeological investigations has begun to reveal a larger picture of the Irish Iron Age. In Europe there are two phases of the Iron Age, the earlier Hallstatt, and the later La Tene. While evidence of the Hallstatt period is rare in Ireland, La Tene influences are clearly visible in the metalwork of the period. In particular, links between Ireland, Britain and the Continent appear to be strong during the Iron Age.

There are no recorded Iron Age sites within the vicinity of the proposed development area, however the area would have been favourable for settlement throughout the prehistoric period.

3.1.2 Early Medieval Period (AD 500–1100)

During this period Ireland was not a united country but rather a patchwork of minor monarchies all scrambling for dominance, with their borders ever changing as alliances were formed and battles fought. Kingdoms were a conglomerate of clannish principalities with the basic territorial unit known as a *túath*. The most common indicator of settlement during the early medieval period is the ringfort. Ringforts, (also known as rath, lios, caiseal, cathair and dún) are a type of defended homestead comprising of a central site enclosed by a number of circular banks and ditches. Ringforts are most commonly located at sites with commanding views of the surrounding environs which provided an element of security. While raths, for the most part, avoid the extreme lowlands and uplands, they also show a preference for the most productive soils (Stout 1997, 107). There are hundreds of early medieval enclosures or raths within County Dublin and further evidence from local townland names containing the element “rath” indicates that this monument type was once more widespread in the proposed development area, notably in the townlands Rathfarnham, Rathgar and Rathmines.

The plains along the River Dodder are likely to have been a relatively densely populated area during this period, especially when considering the fertile nature of the land, and the close proximity to the coastal area. It is therefore surprising that there is not greater evidence for settlement in the form of ringforts within the area. It is a possibility that there was no need for a large number of defended settlements within the area as Rathdown was out of reach of the constant attention of the Kings of Meath to the north of Dublin City and the Kings of Leinster to the west of the Wicklow Mountains. It is also possible that many of the sites were removed during the medieval period, with the arrival of the Anglo-Normans. Their new techniques of warfare would have rendered the ringfort obsolete and indeed their intensified agricultural practices may have resulted in the physical removal of the sites from the landscape (Corlett 1999, 53).

Another ubiquitous feature within the early medieval landscape in Ireland was the ecclesiastical enclosure. These large circular/oval enclosures surrounded monastic foundations, which were established across the country to administer to the needs of a dispersed, rural population. Foundations were often set up by a local ruler in order to increase the prestige of his territory. These foundations followed the rule of what has been termed the Gaelic or Celtic Church (O’Sullivan et al 2014) as distinct from the continental monasticism, which followed in the 12th century. Most were dedicated to an Irish Saint and many such foundations have roots in the 6th or 7th centuries.

Situated on a height above the bank of the River Dodder, c. 980m to the north in Rathfarnham, lies a church built in 1225 (DU022-013001). It was the subject of a dispute between the Prior and Canons of Holy Trinity and the Archdeacon of Dublin (Breen 1981, 120-122). It went out of use by 1795 and that survives of the medieval parish church is the nave and the chancel arch. Burial has taken place in the interior and remains of a 16th century window with hammer-dressed jambs, which are chamfered (Price 1942, 60). Associated with the church is a pre-Norman grave slab

(DU022-013003) of Rathdown type, dated between the 9th and 12th-centuries and a graveyard (DU022-013002) (Breen 1981, 120-122).

The establishment of the settlement of Dublin by the Vikings in the 9th century was a transformative event for the area. While Viking settlement focused on the Liffey near modern Woodquay, Islandbridge and also at Clondalkin, rural Viking settlement in the south of the county has been inferred from the presence of Rathdown Slabs. One such slab was discovered in Rathfarnham cemetery in the 1980s (DU022-013003). The Viking burial mound at Aylesbury Road in Donnybrook, c. 5km to the northeast of the proposed development area gives a clear indication that Viking communities in Dublin were well established along the banks of the Dodder (Breen 1981).

3.1.3 Medieval Period (AD 1100–1600)

The beginning of the medieval period is characterised by political unrest that originated from the death of Brian Borumha in 1014. Diarmait MacMurchadha, deposed King of Leinster, sought the support of mercenaries from England, Wales and Flanders to assist him in his challenge for kingship. Norman involvement in Ireland began in 1169, when Richard de Clare and his followers landed in Wexford to support MacMurchadha. Two years later de Clare (Strongbow) inherited the Kingdom of Leinster and by the end of the 12th century the Normans had succeeded in conquering much of the country. The initial stage of the invasion of the country is marked by the construction of Motte and Bailey castles, none of which are present within the study area.

Rathfarnham Castle (DU022-014) located c. 710m to the northeast of the proposed development area, is a 16th century castle built for Archbishop Adam Loftus, which in the 18th century when in the hands of Speaker Connolly, the Hoadleys and the Earls of Ely, was transformed into a grand Georgian House. The original castle at Rathfarnham dates back to the Elizabethan period and was built for Archbishop Adam Loftus, an ambitious Yorkshire clergyman, who came to Ireland as chaplain to the Lord Deputy and quickly rose to become Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Chancellor of Ireland and was closely involved in the establishment of Trinity College. The castle with its four flanker towers is an excellent example of the fortified house in Ireland. In the late 18th century, the house was remodelled on a splendid scale employing some of the finest architects of the day including Sir William Chambers and James 'Athenian' Stuart.

Another notable feature of the Anglo-Norman rule in the Dublin region was the proliferation in the foundation of European monastic orders in the city and its hinterland. While a small number of Cistercian and Augustinian canons had been established in Ireland prior to the coming of the Anglo-Normans, the new administration facilitated the introduction of the Carmelites, Benedictines, Dominicans Franciscans and Crutched Friars to the country. Much of the Dublin hinterland was granted to these foundations to serve as grange farms (Stout 2014).

In 1997 workmen uncovered human skeletons (DU022-038001) at the site of the Old Orchard public house, Butterfield Avenue, c. 930m to the northwest of the proposed

developed area. Where human skeletons had been found previously in the area in 1950. The first edition OS map shows that the site is situated within a curvilinear area formed by a bend in the old road, Butterfield Avenue, and the surrounding field boundaries which may indicate the former presence of an ecclesiastical enclosure (DU022-038002). Trial excavations in 1997 uncovered an early medieval phase of occupation which was represented by a palisade trench which produced copper, iron slag animal bone, a penannular brooch terminal, iron knives and a 'pig fibula' pin (DU022-038003). The site was subsequently used for burial that clearly related to the boundary enclosure, which suggests that the site was originally ecclesiastical. Many of the burials had stone features holding their heads in place, instead of stones to either side of the head. The site was subsequently used again for occupation in the 12th or 13th century (Carroll 1998, 59-60).

3.1.4 Post-Medieval Period (AD 1600–1800)

The 17th and 18th centuries saw a dramatic rise in the establishment of large residential houses around the country. The large country house was only a small part of the overall estate of a large landowner and provided a base to manage often large areas of land that could be located nationwide. Lands associated with the large houses were generally turned over to formal gardens, which were much the style of continental Europe. Gradually this style of formal avenues and geometric gardens designs was replaced during the mid-18th century by the adoption of parkland landscapes – to be able to view a large house within a natural setting. Although the creation of a parkland landscape involved working with nature, rather than against it, considerable constructional effort went into their creation. Earth was moved, field boundaries disappeared, streams were diverted to form lakes and quite often roads were completely diverted to avoid travelling anywhere near the main house or across the estate.

St. Mary's parochial house is located within a bend of the Owendore River, c. 420m to the north of the proposed development. According to Paddy Healy (2004, 203) there was an 'old Chapel' here which was replaced in 1878 by the Church of the Annunciation across the road. The former was described by D'Alton as a 'cruciform edifice with galleries, disproportionately low' (ibid). There is documentary evidence to suggest it dates from 1697 (pers comm. Mr Tony Duffy). There is an iron railing along the west side containing an emblem of a cross. Two stone cross-shaped finials and a decorative wrought iron cross finial were also found on the grounds of St Mary's presbytery near the present grotto.

A total of 29 designed landscapes of varying sizes are shown along the banks of the Dodder on the first edition OS mapping, which dates to the 1840s. Many of these estates are contained within meanders of the watercourse and many estates (Riverview, Meadow bank, Vergemont) derive their name from their position along the river. The closest designed landscape to the proposed development area is Ely demesne associated with Rathfarnham Castle c. 530m to the northeast, which has undergone extensive residential development in the 20th century and little of the designed landscape survives.

During the 18th and 19th centuries the River Dodder became a focus for local industry, feeding numerous mill races. These mill races were used to power many different industries along the length of the river including a water mill (DU022-070) located c. 860m to the north of the proposed development area. Several weirs are located along the River Dodder often associated with mills and industry; however, they also provided fishing points and regulated the flow of the river.

During the late 19th early 20th centuries, the landscape underwent extensive suburban development as demesne landscapes that once covered a large proportion of the Dodder River banks largely disappeared. Detached and semi-detached houses were constructed in between the demesne landscapes that characterised the area, providing suitable residences for the middle classes.

3.2 SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2020) has revealed that no investigations have been carried out within the proposed development area and its 250m study area. The closest investigation took place c. 400m to the west which found nothing of archaeological significance (Licence 02E1473, Bennett 2002:0653).

3.3 CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

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

The proposed development is situated within close proximity to a stream connecting to the River Dodder within the townland of Rathfarnham. Directly to the south lies a mill and mill race. The proposed development lies within two separate fields of open, arable land with trees.

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

This map provides some clearer detail of the proposed development areas surroundings. Directly to the south, a mill named Brooklawn Mills is visible as well as Sally Garden slightly to the north. Rathfarnham House and demesne is situated east on the other side of a road, mostly probably St Patrick's Cottages. A number of other houses with associated demesne is also evident including Ely to the north, encompassing Rathfarnham Castle and Marley House demesne located to the south. At this time there is potentially one structure within the proposed development area but mostly consists of open land.

William Duncan's Map of Dublin, 1821 (Figure 4)

This map shows little change to the local environment. Brooklawn Mills is still situated directly to the south, or slightly within the development area, close to the road known to today as Whitechurch Road. The proposed development area still resides within open, undeveloped land within its northern portion.

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1843, scale 1:10,560 (Figure 5)

This is the first accurate historic mapping coverage of the area containing the proposed development. Within the proposed development area lies a mill race close

to a mill pond. A number of structures lining the Whitechurch Road and connecting the mill race and pond forms the overall area of a factory complex. To the east now lies a number of open fields while the south is made up of Fonthill Abbey and associated demesne. To the west lies Butterfields and structures associated with the Old Orchid lands. A little way north, the houses of Acrebrook and Willbrook with associated demesne, is found.

Ordnance Survey Map, 1909, scale 1:2,500 (Figure 5)

This map shows the clearest coverage of the proposed development area and immediate environs. Within the proposed development area, a number of features are found including structures associated with a flour mill, a mill race and weir, all of which covers the south and southwestern position of the development area. The proposed development area is also bound to the east by another mill race, which runs through open fields. Acrebrook is found slightly north, while a buildup of urban structures has developed to the west and north along side Ballyboden Road, which serves as the main connection to Rathfarnham and central Dublin. The majority of the lands within the proposed development area that is not occupied by structures, is within two open fields with little change from today's layout.

3.4 COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The South Dublin County Council Development Plan 2016-2022 recognises the statutory protection afforded to all Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) sites under the National Monuments Legislation (1930–2014). The development plan lists a number of aims and objectives in relation to archaeological heritage (Appendix 1).

There are no archaeological sites within a 250m radius of the proposed development within the townland of Rathfarnham (Figure 1). The nearest recorded monument consists of a mass-house (DU022-116), which is located c. 410m to the north of the proposed development area.

3.5 TOPOGRAPHICAL FILES OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF IRELAND

Information on artefact finds from the study area in South Dublin County has been recorded by the National Museum of Ireland since the late 18th century. Location information relating to these finds is important in establishing prehistoric and historic activity in the study area.

No stray finds are recorded from within the proposed development area or its immediate environs.

3.6 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Inspection of the aerial photographic coverage of the proposed development area held by the Ordnance Survey (1995–2013), Google Earth (2008–2020), and Bing Maps revealed that the proposed development area remains largely unchanged since 1995. No previously unrecorded sites of archaeological potential were noted within the coverage (Figure 6).

3.7 FIELD INSPECTION

The field inspection sought to assess the site, its previous and current land use, the topography and any additional information relevant to the report. During the course of the field investigation the proposed development area and its immediate surrounding environs were inspected (Figure 6).

The proposed development site comprises of a roughly triangular shaped private residential house and associated open lawn (Plate 1). The site is dry underfoot and slightly slopes to the northeast. To the north and east a tall cement block wall forms the boundary of the site (Plate 2). To the south a low granite stone wall overgrown with vegetation forms the boundary (Plate 3) and to the west a row of ruined cottages forms part of the boundary (Plates 4 and 5). Access to the site is from the west, to the north of the ruined cottages. The existing road system runs along the western side of the site.

A single storey bungalow is located at the north of the site. East of this dwelling house is an outbuilding constructed of concrete walls and roofed with sheets of galvanise. West of the dwelling house is a garden area planted with small shrubs. Overhead electrical wires run from the access point to the bungalow. The majority of the site consists of an open grass lawn (south of the dwelling house). A tarmac driveway enters the access point at the west and extends in a sub oval form into the lawn.

The ruined cottages are constructed of red brick, limestone and granite with surviving fireplaces found in the interior (Plate 6). The row of structures are first marked on the first edition OS map and date to the first part of the 19th century. An area in the southwest corner of the proposed development site was not accessible due to the presence of unstable stone walls and vegetation. This area comprises a small single storey bungalow with concrete yard which was overgrown with vegetation (Plate 7).

No previously unrecorded archaeological features were identified during the field inspection. No remains associated with the mill to the south of the development area were identified.



Plate 1: Proposed development area, facing north



Plate 2: Cement block eastern boundary wall, facing northeast



Plate 3: Southern boundary, facing south



Plate 4: Line of ruined cottages marking western boundary, facing west



Plate 5: Ruined cottages as viewed from the road, facing northeast



Plate 6: Interior of one of the ruined cottages showing surviving interior features, facing north



Plate 7: Inaccessible area in southwest corner, facing south

4 CONCLUSIONS

This archaeological assessment was commissioned by Dungrey Limited to assess the potential for the survival of archaeological features preceding the development of a residential development. The development is sited at Whitechurch Road, Rathfarnham, County Dublin. There are no archaeological sites located within the development area or within 250m study area. The nearest recorded monument consists of a mass-house (DU022-116), which is located c. 410m to the north of the proposed development.

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2020) has revealed that no investigations have been carried out within the proposed development area and its 250m study area. The closest investigation took place c. 400m to the west, which found nothing of archaeological significance (Licence 02E1473, Bennett 2002:0653).

Analysis of cartographic sources has revealed that the proposed development area itself has remained relatively unchanged from the post-medieval to modern periods, comprising of mainly open fields. During the 19th century the development area contained several structures and features associated with a mill including part of a mill race, a factory with a weir and associated ponds, none of which are extant today. A row of ruined cottages survive along the western boundary of the site, which are present on the first edition OS map.

Analysis of the aerial photographic record available for the area failed to identify any previously unknown archaeological features in the area. A field inspection confirmed the developed urban nature of the existing streetscape and did not identify any previously unrecorded features or areas of archaeological potential.

Given the results of the assessment the proposed development area is considered to possess a low-moderate archaeological potential, which primarily is associated with the potential to identify post medieval industrial remains.

5 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION STRATEGY

Impacts can be identified from detailed information about a project, the nature of the area affected and the range of archaeological resources potentially affected. Archaeological sites can be affected adversely in a number of ways: disturbance by excavation, topsoil stripping; disturbance by vehicles working in unsuitable conditions; and burial of sites, limiting access for future archaeological investigation. Upstanding archaeology can be affected adversely by direct damage or destruction arising from development, from inadvertent damage arising from vibration, undermining etc. and also by indirect impacts to a building's visual setting, view or curtilage.

5.1 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- Whilst it is clear that the proposed scheme footprint has been subject to some development and disturbance during the post-medieval and modern periods it is not clear how this disturbance may have affected the archaeological resource. As such, ground disturbances such as the excavation of service diversions and foundations etc, may have an adverse impact on previously unrecorded archaeological features or deposits that have the potential to survive beneath the current ground level.

5.2 MITIGATION

- It is recommended that all ground disturbances associated with the proposed development be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. If any features of archaeological potential are discovered during the course of the works further archaeological mitigation may be required, such as preservation *in-situ* or by record. Any further mitigation will require approval from the National Monuments Service of the DoHLGH.

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

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

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CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

John Rocque's Exact survey of the city and suburbs of Dublin, 1760

Taylor Environs of Dublin Map 1816

Duncan Maps Dublin County 1820, 1829

Ordnance Survey maps of County Dublin

ELECTRONIC SOURCES

www.excavations.ie – Summary of archaeological excavation from 1970-2020.

www.archaeology.ie – DoHLGH website listing all SMR/RMP sites.

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

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

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

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

www.osiemaps.ie – Ordnance Survey aerial photographs dating to 1995-2013 and 6-inch/25-inch OS maps

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 LEGISLATION PROTECTING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

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

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

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

OWNERSHIP AND GUARDIANSHIP OF NATIONAL MONUMENTS

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

REGISTER OF HISTORIC MONUMENTS

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

PRESERVATION ORDERS AND TEMPORARY PRESERVATION ORDERS

Sites deemed to be in danger of injury or destruction can be allocated Preservation Orders under the 1930 Act. Preservation Orders make any interference with the site illegal. Temporary Preservation Orders can be attached under the 1954 Act. These perform the same function as a Preservation Order but have a time limit of six months, after which the situation must be reviewed. Work may only be undertaken on or in the vicinity of sites under Preservation Orders with the written consent, and at the discretion, of the Minister.

RECORD OF MONUMENTS AND PLACES

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

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

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

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

THE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT 2000

Under planning legislation, each local authority is obliged to draw up a Development Plan setting out their aims and policies with regard to the growth of the area over a five-year period. They cover a range of issues including archaeology and built heritage, setting out their policies and objectives with regard to the protection and

enhancement of both. These policies can vary from county to county. The Planning and Development Act 2000 recognises that proper planning and sustainable development includes the protection of the archaeological heritage. Conditions relating to archaeology may be attached to individual planning permissions.

South Dublin County Council Development Plan 2016 - 2022

It is the policy of the Council to manage development in a manner that protects and conserves the Archaeological Heritage of the County and avoids adverse impacts on sites, monuments, features or objects of significant historical or archaeological interest.

HCL2 Objective 1:

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

HCL2 Objective 2:

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

HCL2 Objective 3:

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

HCL2 Objective 4:

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

HCL2 Objective 5:

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

APPENDIX 2 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND THE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE

POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL REMAINS

Impacts are defined as 'the degree of change in an environment resulting from a development' (Environmental Protection Agency 2017). They are described as profound, significant or slight impacts on archaeological remains. They may be negative, positive or neutral, direct, indirect or cumulative, temporary or permanent.

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

- Permanent and temporary land-take, associated structures, landscape mounding, and their construction may result in damage to or loss of archaeological remains and deposits, or physical loss to the setting of historic monuments and to the physical coherence of the landscape.
- Archaeological sites can be affected adversely in a number of ways: disturbance by excavation, topsoil stripping and the passage of heavy machinery; disturbance by vehicles working in unsuitable conditions; or burial of sites, limiting accessibility for future archaeological investigation.
- Hydrological changes in groundwater or surface water levels can result from construction activities such as de-watering and spoil disposal, or longer-term changes in drainage patterns. These may desiccate archaeological remains and associated deposits.
- Visual impacts on the historic landscape sometimes arise from construction traffic and facilities, built earthworks and structures, landscape mounding and planting, noise, fences and associated works. These features can impinge directly on historic monuments and historic landscape elements as well as their visual amenity value.
- Landscape measures such as tree planting can damage sub-surface archaeological features, due to topsoil stripping and through the root action of trees and shrubs as they grow.
- Ground consolidation by construction activities or the weight of permanent embankments can cause damage to buried archaeological remains, especially in colluviums or peat deposits.
- Disruption due to construction also offers in general the potential for adversely affecting archaeological remains. This can include machinery, site offices, and service trenches.

Although not widely appreciated, positive impacts can accrue from developments. These can include positive resource management policies, improved maintenance and access to archaeological monuments, and the increased level of knowledge of a site or historic landscape as a result of archaeological assessment and fieldwork.

PREDICTED IMPACTS

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

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

APPENDIX 3 MITIGATION MEASURES AND THE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE

POTENTIAL MITIGATION STRATEGIES FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE REMAINS

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

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

DEFINITION OF MITIGATION STRATEGIES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

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

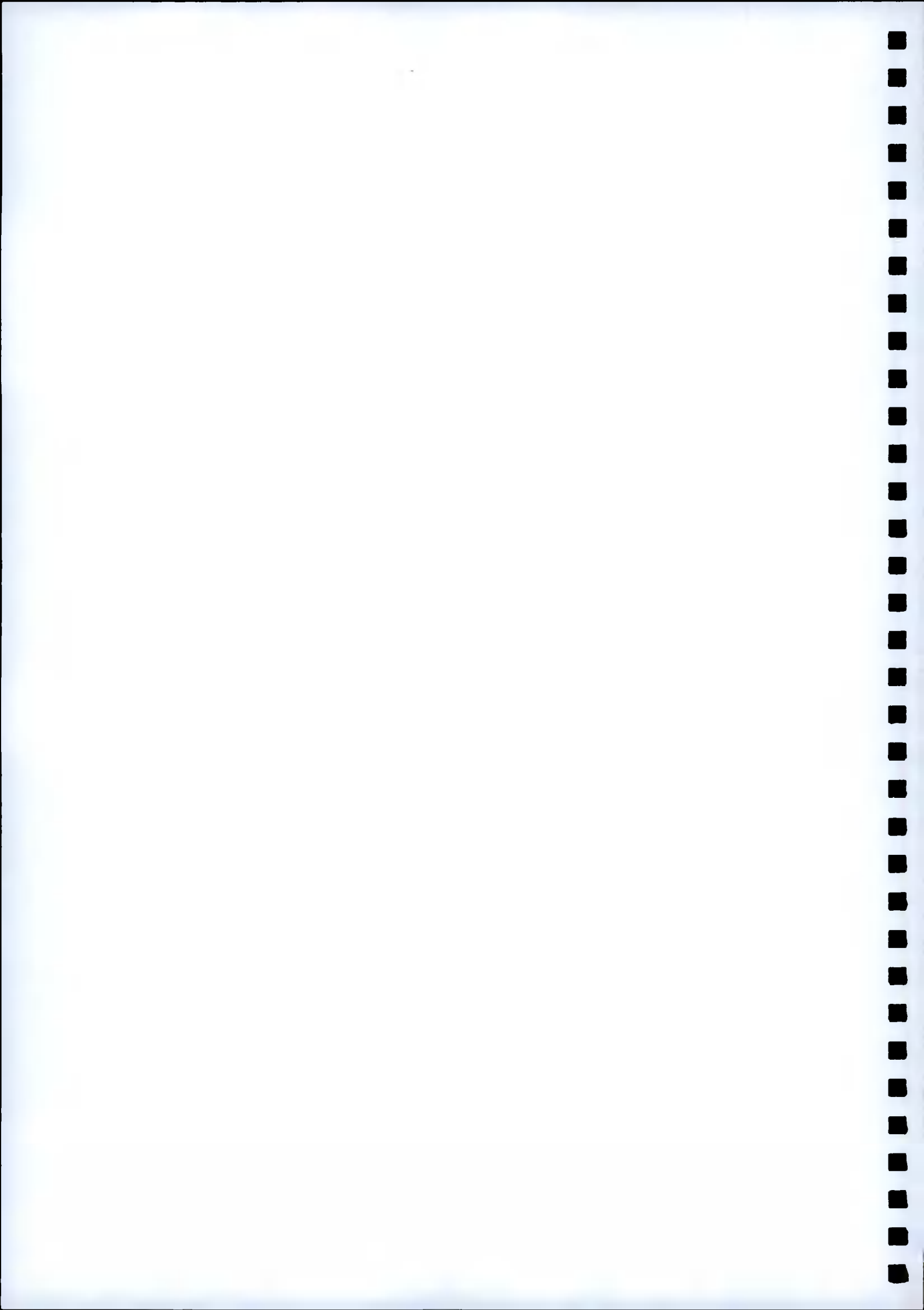
Archaeological Test Trenching can be defined as 'a limited programme of intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate' (CifA 2020a).

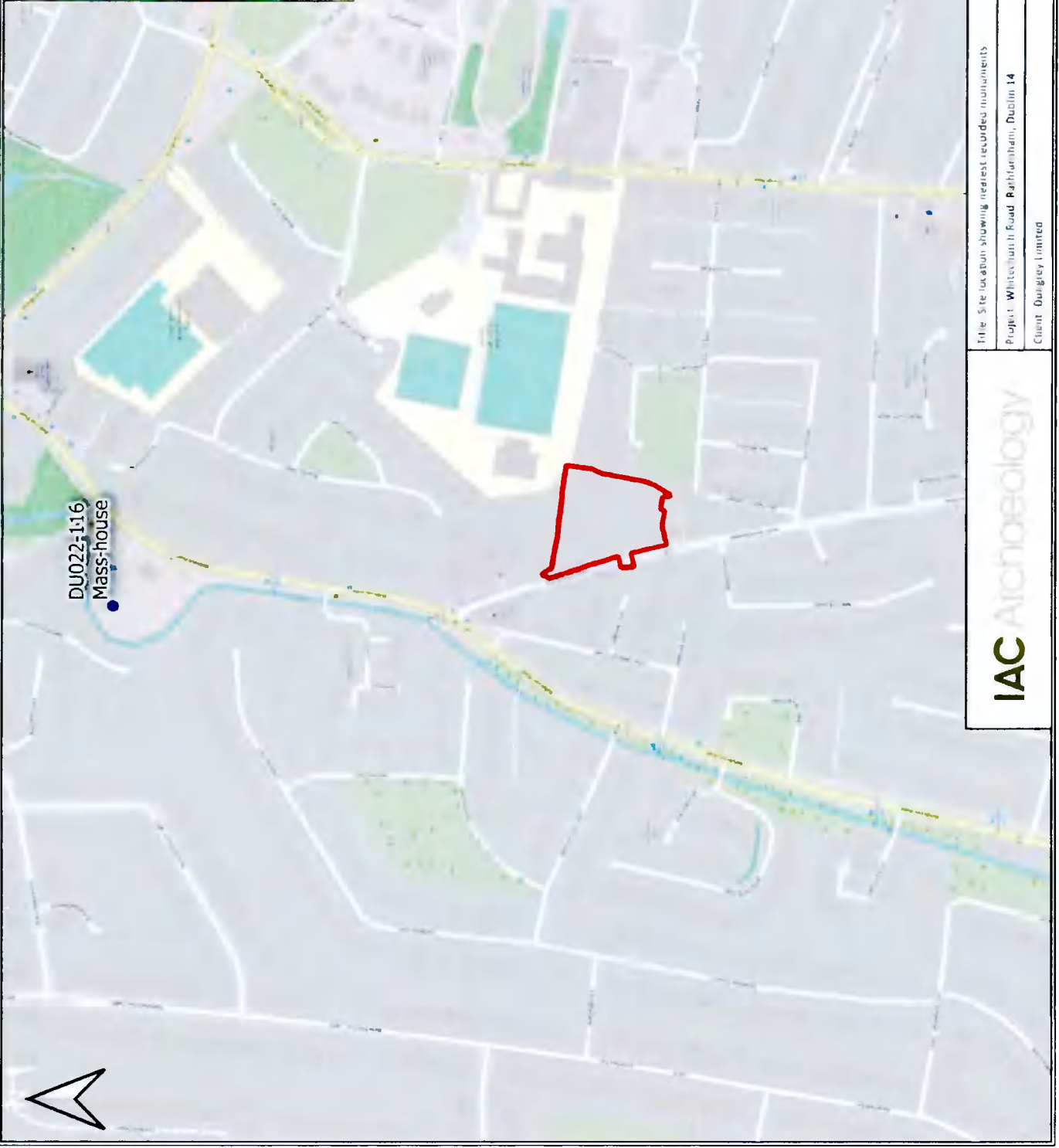
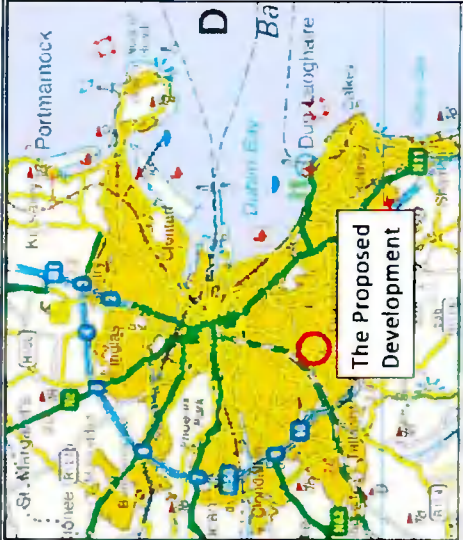
Full Archaeological Excavation can be defined as 'a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. The records made and objects gathered during fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the project design' (CifA 2020b).

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

disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive (ClfA 2020c).

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



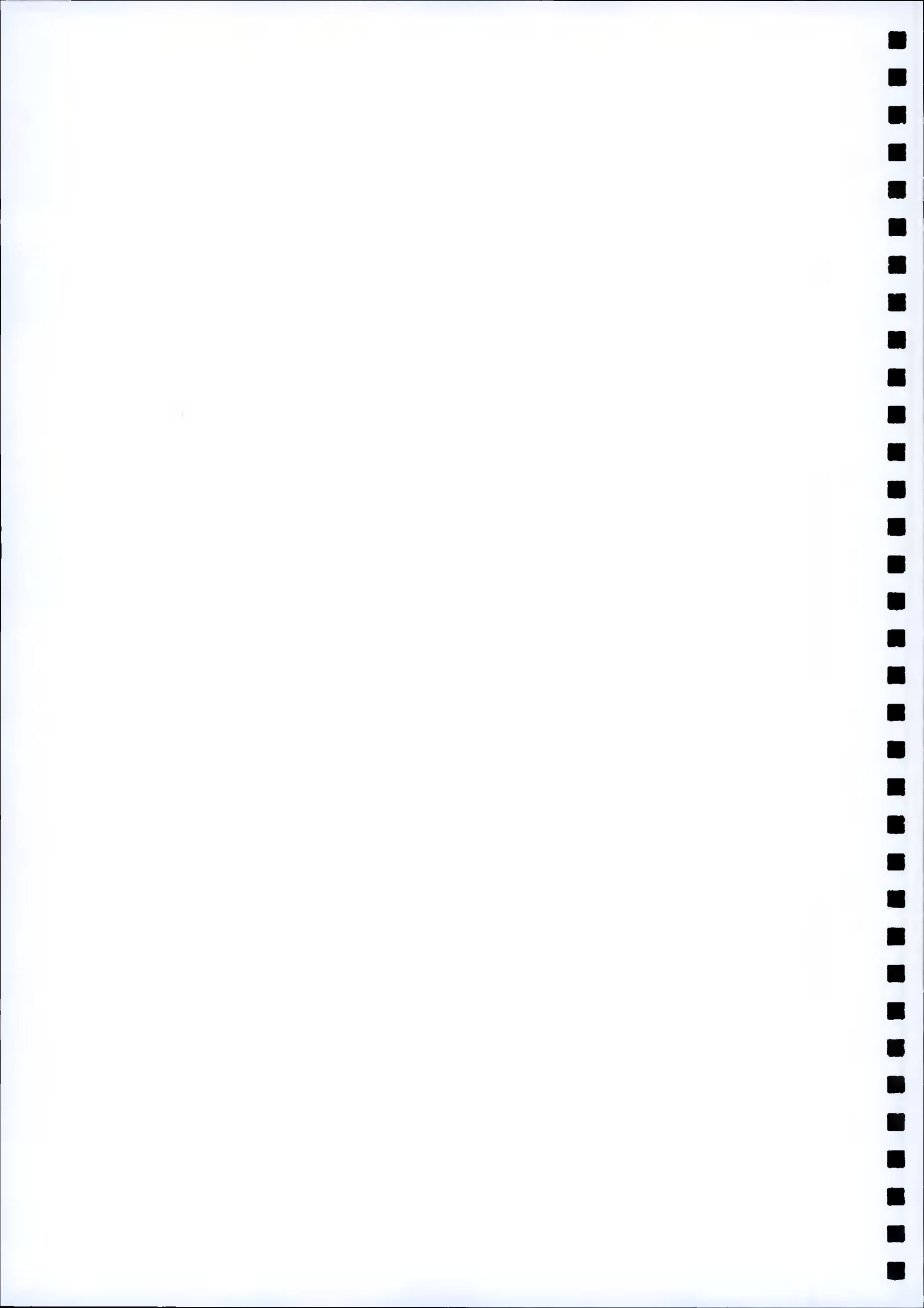


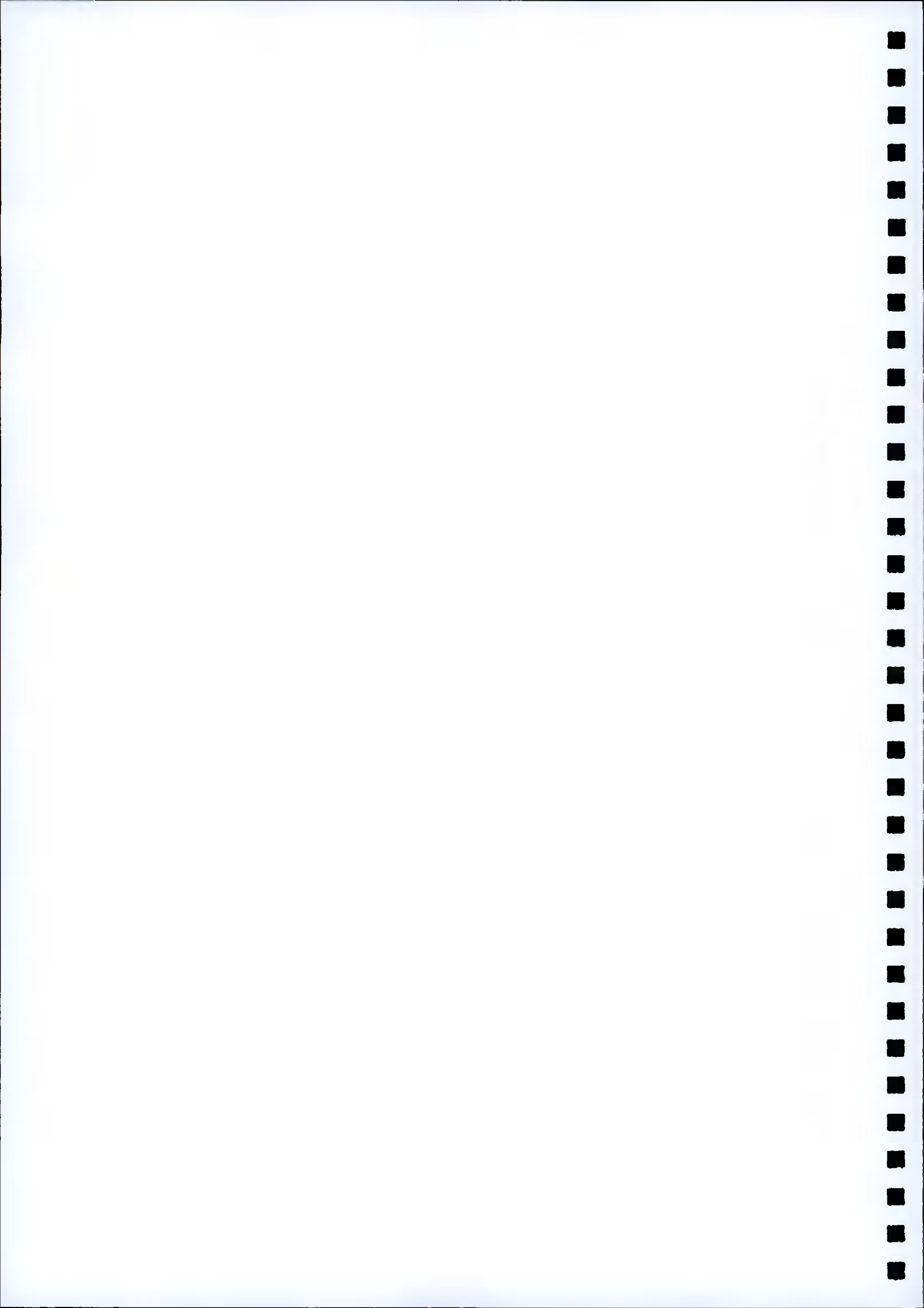
Legend

- Site location
- Recorded Monuments

Title: Site location showing nearest recorded monuments		Scale: 1:4000	Drawn By: IA
Project: Whitechurch Road, Rathbarney, Dublin 14		Date: 23.08.21	Checked By: MB
Client: Daughey Limited		Job No: 13841	Fig: 1
			Rev: 0

IAC Archaeology





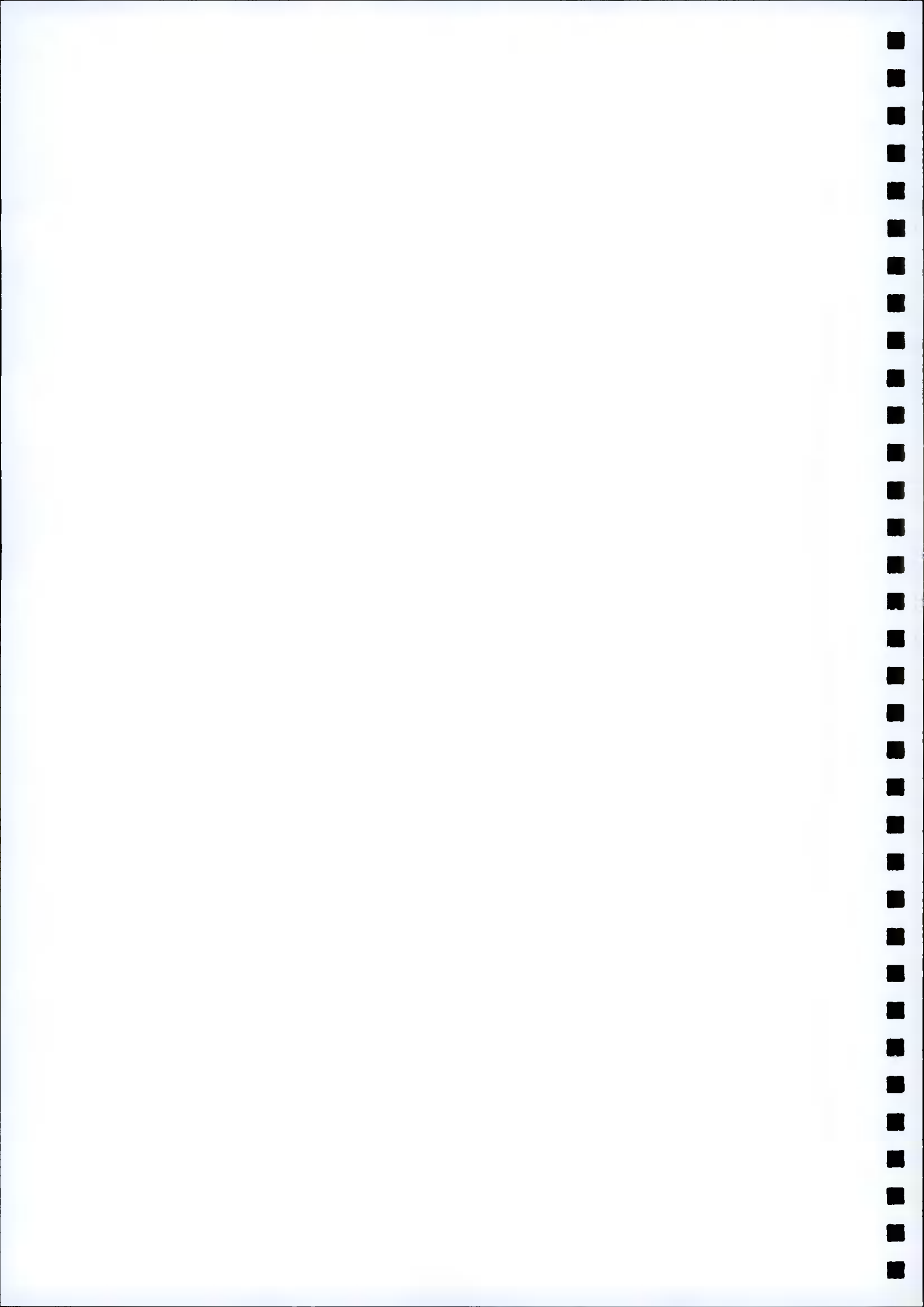


Rocque 1760



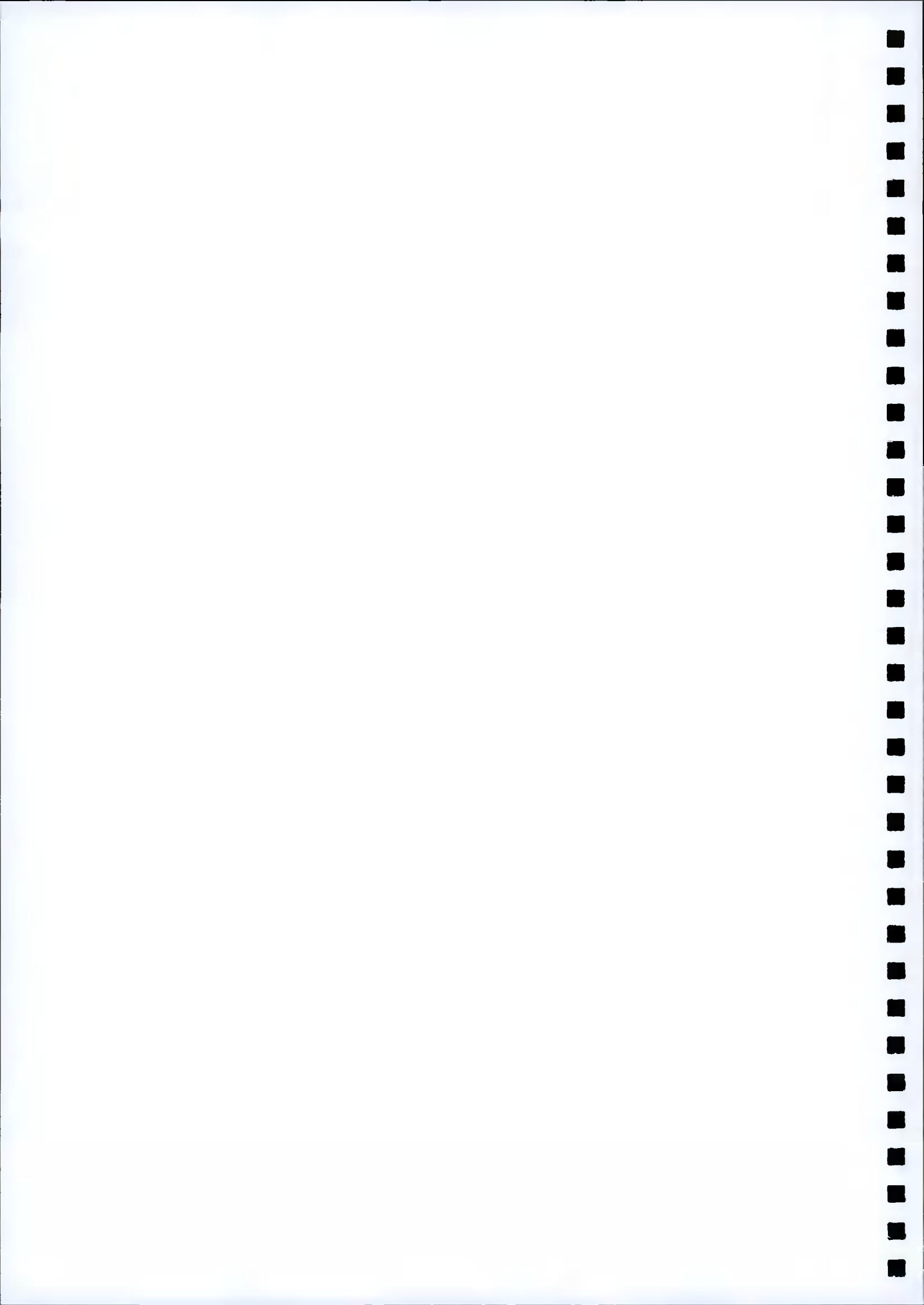
Taylor 1816

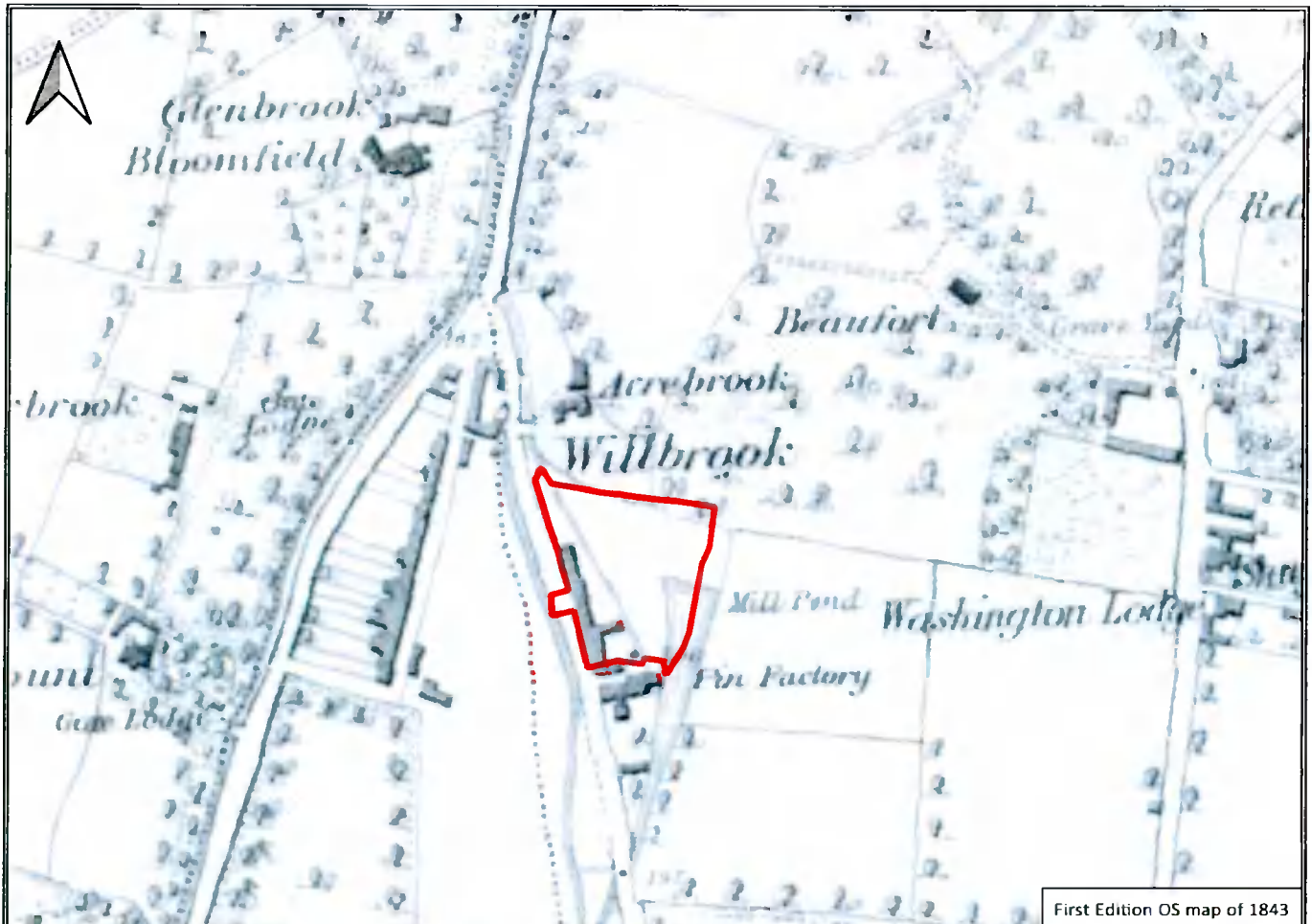
	Title: Extracts from historic maps Rocque (1760) and Taylor (1816) showing the approximate location of the proposed development area	Scale: NTS	Drawn By: JA
	Project: Whitechurch Road, Rathfarnham, Dublin 14	Date: 23.08.21	Checked By: MB
	Client: Dungrey Limited	Job No.: 13841	Fig. 3 Rev. 0



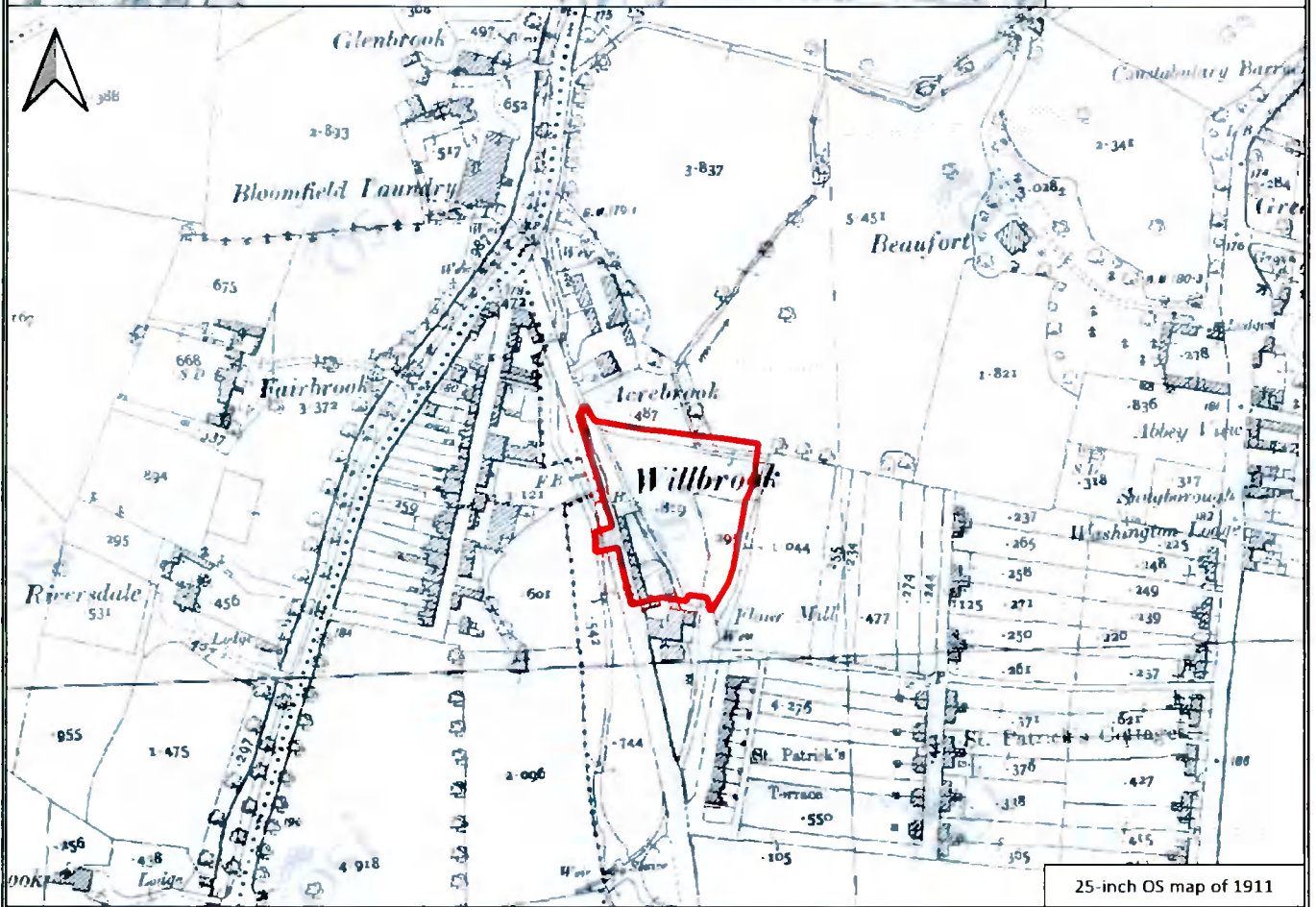


<p>IAC Archaeology</p>		<p>Title: Extract from historic map Duncan (1821) showing the approximate location of the proposed development area</p>		<p>Scale: NTS</p>	<p>Drawn By: JA</p>
<p>Client: Dungrey Limited</p>		<p>Project: Whitechurch Road, Rathfarnham, Dublin 14</p>		<p>Date: 23.08.21</p>	<p>Checked By: MB</p>
				<p>Job No.: J3841</p>	<p>Fig. 4</p>
					<p>Rev. 0</p>





First Edition OS map of 1843



25-inch OS map of 1911

IAC

Title: Extract from historic OS maps (1843 and 1911) showing the proposed development area		Scale: NTS	Drawn By: JA
Project: Whitechurch Road, Rathfarnham, Dublin 14		Date: 23.08.21	Checked By: MB
Client: Dungrey Limited		Job No.: 13841	Fig 5
			Rev D





IAC Archaeology

Title: Satellite imagery of the proposed development area (Google Earth 2020)

Scale: 1:1200

Drawn By: JA

Project: Whitechurch Road, Rathbarney, Dublin 14

Date: 23.08.21

Checked By: MB

Client: Dungrey Limited

Job No.: 13841

Fig. 6

Rev. 0

