

past | present | future

ACS



Archaeological Impact Assessment
for a proposed residential development at
Whitechurch Rd. Kilmashogue, Dublin 16

Client:

BCDK Holdings Ltd. and Coill Avon Ltd.

ITM: 714500, 725500

RMP/SMR Nos: DU022-031----

Deirdre Murphy & Magda Lyne

14 February 2022

ACSU Ref.: 18100

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
CONSULTANCY
SERVICES UNIT

HEAD OFFICE

Unit 21
Boyne Business Park
Greenhills, Drogheda
Co. Louth
Tel: 041 9883396
Tel: 041 9835422
Fax: 041 2130310
info@acsu.ie
www.acsu.ie

PROJECT DETAILS

Project	Archaeological Impact Assessment for a proposed residential development at Whitechurch Rd. Kilmashogue, Dublin 16
Report Type	Archaeological Impact Assessment (Desktop)
Archaeologist	Deirdre Murphy and Magda Lyne
Client	BCDK Holdings Ltd. and Coill Avon Ltd.
Site	Whitechurch Rd, Kilmashogue, Dublin 16
Townland	Kilmashogue
I.T.M.	714500, 725500
RMP No./SMR No.	DU022-031----
Report Date	14 February 2022
ACSU Ref.	18100

Revision	Date	Description	Status	Author	Reviewed	Approved
1	13.10.2021	Archaeological Assessment Report	Draft	M.L.	D.M	M.L
2	16.12.2021	Archaeological Assessment Report	Final	M.L.	D.M	M.L
3	28.01.2022	Archaeological Assessment Report	Final	M.L.	D.M	M.L
4	14.02.2022	Archaeological Assessment Report	Final	M.L.	D.M	M.L

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report presents the findings of an archaeological impact assessment of a proposed residential development located at Whitechurch Rd. Kilmashogue, Dublin 16 (ITM 714500, 725500). The site is located adjacent to and to the west of Whitechurch Rd. This assessment was carried out at the request of the client to accompany a planning application.

The proposed development area contains no recorded monuments. A monument is located in the immediate environs of the proposed road improvements associated with the development. This monument is Cross DU022-031, scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of Record of Monuments and Places (RMP). The cross is located adjacent to and west of Whitechurch Rd. It is also a Protected Structure (RPS ID 352) as listed in the South Dublin County Council Development Plan 2016-2022. The site contains no sites listed in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH); however, a number of such sites are located along/adjacent to the proposed road. The previously mentioned Protected Structure – Cross DU022-031, RPS ID 352 is associated with a series of related sites listed within the NIAH and located in relatively close proximity to the site, on the opposite, eastern side of Whitechurch Rd. These sites include the Whitechurch Parish Church – (NIAH Reg. No. 11221012), its Graveyard – (NIAH Reg. No. 11221014), its boundary (NIAH Reg. No. 11221013) and a school (NIAH Reg. No. 11221015). Furthermore, the Moravian Cemetery, RPS 345; NIAH Reg. No. 11216026 and Georgian style country house, Whitechurch Lodge RPS 338, NIAH 11216025 are located along/in proximity to the proposed improvements to Whitechurch Road. While a number of archaeological excavations have been undertaken in the broader environment, only two were in proximity to the site, exposing no archaeological remains (02E1313, 18E0099).

This impact assessment has identified the presence of one feature of archaeological potential – a curving field boundary, indicating the possibility of an enclosure or earlier field systems. Its presence is apparent from both the reviewed aerial photography and the Ordnance Survey (OS) Maps. It is possible that this curving boundary represents the remains of a former enclosure. There is no above ground significance to the trees or hedges themselves as the remains of the enclosure, if present, would be sub-surface. This is located in the southeast corner of the proposed development area. An examination of aerial photographs taken from 1995-2021 did not reveal any clear archaeological features, a circular anomaly noted on a photograph taken in 1995 within the eastern part of the site is most likely agricultural in origin.

Overall, an examination of the recorded monuments, as well as a review of cartographical sources and aerial imagery, suggests that the overall landscape of the site has the potential to contain subsurface archaeological remains, including previously unrecorded and recorded monuments (associated with Cross DU022-031).

Therefore, it is recommended that archaeological assessment (geophysical survey and test trenching) of the greenfield areas should be conditioned within any grant of permission for the site and be carried out in advance of construction. It is also recommended that the groundworks associated with road improvements in proximity of Cross DU022-031 and Moravian Cemetery RPS 345; NIAH Reg. No. 11216026 be archaeologically monitored. This should be carried out by a licence eligible archaeologist working under licence from the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage in consultation with the National Museum of Ireland. Should archaeological material be identified in the course of test trenching, further mitigation, including monitoring, preservation by record (excavation) or in situ (avoidance), might be recommended.

Contents

1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. THE DEVELOPMENT	1
2.1 Proposal	1
2.2 Archaeological Requirements.....	3
2.3 Methodology.....	3
3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	4
3.1 Archaeological and Historical Background.....	4
3.2 Record of Monuments and Places	7
3.3 Previous Archaeological Excavations.....	9
3.4 Stray Archaeological Finds.....	10
3.5 Protected Structures and National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)	11
3.6 Cartographic Review	12
3.7 Aerial Photography Review	14
3.8 Field Survey	14
4. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS	15
6. REFERENCES	16

List of Tables

Table 1	Recorded Monuments in the environs of the proposed development area
Table 2	Previous archaeological investigations in the environs of the proposed development area
Table 3	Stray archaeological finds in the environs of the proposed development area
Table 4	Protected Structures and National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) sites in the environs of the proposed development area

List of Figures

Figure 1:	Location of Site
Figure 2:	Location of site, previous archaeological investigations and nearby Sites and Monuments Record sites
Figure 3:	Extract from Down Survey map of County Dublin, Barony of New Castle (1654-56), showing approximate location of site
Figure 4:	Extract from John Taylor's map of the environs of Dublin (1816), showing approximate location of site
Figure 5:	Extract from 1st edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 6-inch map (surveyed 1836 - published 1843), showing location of site
Figure 6:	Extract from 3rd edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 25-inch map (surveyed 1907 - published 1910), showing location of site
Figure 7:	Processed LiDAR image of the site (form Lidar Coverage TII)
Figure 8:	Aerial view of site
Figure 9:	Details of site development

List of Plates

Plate 1:	Site overview (Google Earth Maps 2020).
Plate 2:	Lands to the west of Whitechurch Rd., showing fields 1-4 (Google Earth Pro 2018).
Plate 3:	Fields 1,2, 3, south part of Field 4, facing southeast (ACSU Drone Imagery 2020).
Plate 4:	Overview, southwest part of site, Field 1, facing southwest (ACSU Drone Imagery 2020).
Plate 5:	Fields 1 and 2, facing south (ACSU Drone Imagery 2020).
Plate 6:	Possible enclosure/field boundary in Field 2, (ACSU Drone Imagery 2020).

Plate 7: Park View House, facing southeast (2020).

Plate 8: Outbuildings of Park View House, facing east (2020).

Plate 9: Boundary wall to M50 facing south from Parkview House (2020).

Plate 10: 1970s house, derelict, within Field 4, facing northwest (2020).

Plate 11: General view of field 1 facing west (2020).

Plate 12: General view of field 1 facing west (2020).

Plate 13: View of removed field boundary field 1 facing northeast (2020).

Plate 14: General view of field 2 facing east (2020).

Plate 15: General view of stream at Whitechurch Road facing north (2020).

Plate 16: Outbuilding of Parkview House, facing west (2020).

Plate 17: Site entrance to Field 4, facing west from Whitechurch Rd (2019).

Plate 18: Site entrance to Field 4, facing west (2019).

Plate 19: Field 4 exit, facing south (2019).

Plate 20: Field 4, house and field entrance visible, facing southeast (2019).

Plate 21: Field 4, facing northeast, church visible (2019).

Plate 22: Field 4, vacant property facing east (2019).

Plate 23: Field 4, disused ancillary building associated with property (2019).

Plate 24: Field 4, facing north (2019).

Plate 25: Field 4, facing west along southern boundary (2019).

Plate 26: Field 4, facing west (2019).

Plate 27: View from northern corner of Field 4, facing South (2019).

Plate 28: View from north corner of Field 4, facing southeast (2019).

1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings of an archaeological impact assessment of a proposed residential development located at the north of the M50, at Kilmashogue townland, to the east of the Whitechurch Rd, Dublin 16 (I.T.M. 714500, 725500; Figure 1 - 2).

The site contains no recorded monuments listed within the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) for Dublin (1998). Cross DU022-031, scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) is located in the immediate environs of the proposed road improvements associated with the development. It is also a Protected Structure (RPS ID 352) as listed in the South Dublin County Council Development Plan 2016-2022. The proposed development area contains no sites listed in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH); however, a number of such sites are located along/adjacent to the proposed road. The previously mentioned Protected Structure – Cross DU022-031, RPS ID 352 is associated with a series of related sites listed within the NIAH and located in relatively close proximity to the site, on the opposite, eastern side of Whitechurch Rd. These sites include the Whitechurch Parish Church – (NIAH Reg. No. 11221012), its Graveyard – (NIAH Reg. No. 11221014), its boundary (NIAH Reg. No. 11221013) and a school (NIAH Reg. No. 11221015). Furthermore, the Moravian Cemetery, RPS 345; NIAH Reg. No. 11216026 and Georgian style country house, Whitechurch Lodge RPS 338, NIAH 11216025 are located along/in proximity of the proposed improvements to Whitechurch Road.

The proposed development area consists of four fields to the west of Whitechurch Rd. (see Figure 8). Within the site, in Field 4, a derelict 1970s house and outbuildings still stand as well as buildings associated with Park View house located in Field 3 adjacent to, and north of the M50. The proposed development will include associated road improvement works along the existing Whitechurch Rd and road improvements of a road to the east of it and along the M50. The northern section of the Whitechurch Road is a townland boundary between Whitechurch, Clarkstown and Kilmashogue, while the access road along the M50 and to the east of the Whitechurch Rd. is located adjacent to a golf course

2. THE DEVELOPMENT

2.1 Proposal

This archaeological impact assessment has been carried out at the request of the client in relation to Residential Development on Lands at Kilmashogue House and Coill Avon house, Whitechurch Road, Rathfarnham, Dublin 16.

The proposed development on a site that extends to 6.77 hectares includes the derelict Kilmashogue House (southern lands) and Coill Avon house (northern lands), adjacent roads in the control of South Dublin County and Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Councils and consists of the following developments: -

- Demolition of Kilmashogue House and outbuildings and demolition of Coill Avon house and outbuildings;
- The refurbishment and re-use of 2 no. stone outbuildings for community use, to be incorporated into an area of public open space on the southern lands;

- The construction of a mixed-use development comprising neighbourhood centre and 178 no. residential units comprising 72 no. houses, 38 no. apartments and 68 no. duplex apartments;
- The 72 no. houses will comprise 2, 2.5 and 3-storey detached, semi-detached and terraced units to include:-
 - 6 no. 2-bed houses;
 - 45 no. 3-bed houses;
 - 21 no. 4-bed houses;
- The 38 no. apartments and 68 no. duplex apartments are located across 7 no. buildings ranging in height from 3 to 5-storey consisting of 1 no. Block A/B, 1 no. Block C, 1 no. Block E, 1 no. Block S and 3 no. Blocks T-type as follows: -
 - Block A/B: 5-storey over basement and podium accommodating 10 no. 1-bed apartments, 16 no. 2-bed duplex apartments and 1 no. 3-bed duplex apartment with associated balconies/terraces;
 - Block C: 5-storey over basement accommodating 4 no. 1-bed apartments and 8 no. 2-bed duplex apartments with associated balconies/terraces;
 - Block E: 4-storey over basement accommodating 8 no. 1-bed apartments and 16 no. 2-bed duplex apartments with associated balconies/terraces;
 - Block S: 3-storey accommodating 2 no. 2-bed duplex apartments and 1 no. 3-bed apartment and 1 No. 3-bed duplex apartments with associated balconies/terraces;
 - Block T: 3no. 3-storey buildings accommodating 6 no. 1-bed apartments, 18 no. 2-bed duplex apartments, 9 no. 3-bed apartments and 6 no. 3-bed duplex apartments, all with associated balconies/terraces;
- Block A/B and Block C are arranged around a landscaped podium. The neighbourhood centre is located below this podium and accommodates a 2-level creche (313m²) at lower ground and ground floor level, and 3 no. retail/non-retail/cafe service units (470m²) at ground level;
- The basement below Block A/B and Block C accommodates 50 no. car parking spaces, bicycle parking, bin stores, plant and staff service area (80m²);
- The basement below Block E accommodates 35 no. car parking spaces, bicycle parking, bin store and plant;
- A section of link street with footpath and cycle path (approx. 438 linear metres) extending from the junction of Whitechurch Road and College Road on an alignment parallel to the M50, to provide access to the southern development lands and incorporating a bus turning circle;
- Upgrade works to College Road including a new two-way cycle track and relocated footpath from the Whitechurch Road junction to provide connectivity to the Slang River pedestrian/cycle Greenway;
- A new signalised crossroads junction to connect the proposed link street with Whitechurch Road and College Road;
- Upgrade to the existing vehicular access at the entrance to Coill Avon house on Whitechurch Road;
- Foul sewer drainage works along Whitechurch Road from the Kilmashogue junction to the existing junction at Glinbury housing estate;
- All landscaping, surface car parking, boundary treatments, infrastructure works, ESB substation, and associated site works and services.

2.2 Archaeological Requirements

The client requested an archaeological impact assessment in relation to a proposed residential development at Whitechurch Rd., Kilmashogue, Dublin 16. This was carried out to assess the site's archaeological potential, including the existence of any as yet unrecorded monuments. The purpose of the assessment is to gain an understanding of the historic environment within and surrounding the proposed development area, in order to assess its significance relative to its hinterland and ultimately the impact any proposed development of the site would have on these recorded monuments, protected and historic structures. This assessment will also provide strategies to conserve, protect and interpret any significant heritage assets while developing the site.

2.3 Methodology

A desktop survey was carried out involving a literature review and consultation of the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) and Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) compiled and updated by the National Monuments Service and the National Historic Properties Service of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht. The RMP is comprised of manuals that list all known archaeological sites and monuments in a county with accompanying maps (based on Ordnance Survey (OS) six-inch maps) locating these sites. All sites included in the RMP are protected under the National Monuments Acts (1930–2004). The SMR consists of all records stored in the Archaeological Survey of Ireland national database and is presented in the Historic Environment Viewer, which also includes sites listed in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage. The last published RMP for County Dublin is dated 1998 and as such many of the sites listed in the SMR are scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP.

The Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland were also consulted to assess the area's archaeological potential. These files list, on a townland basis, all archaeological artefacts in the care of or known to the museum. Such a record can provide evidence for human settlement or activity in the absence of physical remains or documentary references. The results of the previous and of the ongoing archaeological investigations were also taken into account in order to evaluate the level of archaeological remains coming to light in the area. Historical maps held by the Map Library of Trinity College Dublin and aerial photography from the Geological Survey of Ireland were both consulted. These sources can indicate areas of archaeological potential through features like curving field boundaries, cropmarks and soil marks and can provide information regarding the nature and extent of recorded archaeological sites that have become denuded since the early 19th century. Historical maps are also useful in identifying other features of cultural heritage significance.

The South Dublin County Development Plan 2016-2022 and the Draft South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-28 were also consulted which contains a list of Architectural Conservation Areas and a Record of all Protected Structures for the county. Further buildings and features of architectural interest in the area that are not included on the Record of Protected Structures are detailed in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) for County Dublin. In addition to the desk study, a field inspection was conducted which sought to identify current and previous land use and to locate any features of archaeological potential or items of cultural heritage interest on the site.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

3.1 Archaeological and Historical Background.

Kilmashogue Townland

The site is located in South Dublin, partially adjacent to and north of the M50 and east of the Whitechurch Rd., c. 8.3km south of Dublin City Centre (Figure 1,2). The main development area incorporating land within the Kilmashogue townland located in the Barony of Rathdown and Civil Parish of Whitechurch.

An examination of the Placenames Database of Ireland (www.logainm.ie) can reveal important information about the natural and cultural heritage of an area. Kilmashogue townland (*Cill Mochióg*) can be translated as ‘Church of Mochióg’ and was first mentioned in 1268 as ‘Kyhmehyoc’

Kilmashogue is a large townland, within the townland lies Kilmashogue Mountain. The townland extends to the south as far as Tibbradden Mountain which flanks it on the west, with Two Rock Mountain to the southeast of the townlands edge. Two megalithic tombs, including Megalithic tomb - wedge tomb DU025-007001- and Megalithic tomb - portal tomb DU025-006---, surround the Kilmashogue Mountain, as well as Cairn – unclassified DU025-007003 and Ringfort – cashel DU025-009---. On the top of the mountain four monuments are located and consist of two Enclosures, DU025-008003-, DU025-008002-, House - 18th/19th century DU025-008004- and Field system DU025-008001-. This suggests continuous occupation in the area since prehistoric times.

Marley Grange

The early history of the estate lands of the Hermitage and Marley Grange are very closely linked. Both estates are located within the lands associated with the Harolds and until the eighteenth century the lands associated with the Marley Grange estate appear to have been known as Harolds Grange or Grange (Ball 1902–20). At the beginning of the eighteenth century, the lands of Harold’s Grange began to assume their modern appearance under the improving hands of Mr Thomas Taylor, an eminent agriculturist of his day to whose memory there is a tombstone in Kilgobbin graveyard. After his death in 1727, the Grange, as Marley was then called, was occupied by his sons, one of whom, Alderman Thomas Taylor, was a prominent citizen of Dublin where he filled the mayoral chair.

When events in Scotland caused alarm in 1745, Captain Thomas Taylor of the Grange, and the Lord Mayor’s Regiment of Foot, mounted guard in Dublin with his company. In Taylor’s time, a good house had been built and ornamental grounds had been laid out, as well as a deer park. Soon after the death of Alderman Taylor, the Grange became the residence of the Right Hon. David La Touche, one of the most prominent politicians of his time. He married a daughter of the Right Rev. George Marley, Bishop of Dromore, and from him the Grange received the name of his wife’s family (Ball 1902–20).

Ecclesiastical Site

To the west of the demesne of Marley, on the road from Rathfarnham to Kilmashogue and nearly opposite the modern church, lies the ruined church of Whitechurch parish. It is a small building consisting of a nave 9.1m in length and a chancel 6.7m in length. There are two plain window slits with lintelled splays in the western gable and similar slits to each side of the pointed chancel arch, which is only 2.21m wide. The south wall of the nave and both sides of the chancel are gone, as

well as the piers between the chancel arch and the slit to the south. The north wall of the nave has a late pointed doorway, chamfered with buttress to the east, and a defaced window. The east window light is gone, and the splay is only slightly arched.

There is a hole to each side of the door for a sliding bar. Near the church is a hollow stone, called the Warts-stone. Within the limits of the parish on the lands of Kilmashogue, at the foot of the hill, another ruined church was discovered some time ago by Dr Joyce who found it after some searching. He described it as a venerable building.

The record respecting the parish church of Whitechurch states that early in the thirteenth century, after the lands of Balgeeth on which it stands had come into the possession of St Mary's Abbey, it was confirmed to be established under the name Kilhunsin, or the White Church. A few years later, it was again confirmed to the abbey with a saving clause as to a compromise with the Priory of the Holy Trinity, an establishment which was then asserting its rights to the neighbouring church of Rathfarnham. After the dissolution of the abbey by Henry VIII, the rectory became impropriate and at the beginning of the sixteenth century was in the hands of Sir Adam Loftus. The care of the parish was then vested in the vicar of Tallaght. The church and chancel at this time are said to be in a good state of repair. During the eighteenth century, the parish was again in the charge of the vicar of Tallaght, but the church was then in ruins (Ball 1902–20).

General

In the seventeenth century, the parish of Whitechurch contained the townlands of Grange, Edmondstown and Kilmashogue. Today, it contains the townlands of Ballyboden (which can be translated as the town of O'Bodan), Clarkstown, Slackstown, Taylorsgrange and Whitechurch. The parish of Whitechurch, which adjoins the parish of Cruagh to the east and extends from the parish of Rathfarnham to Kiltiernan, contains the demesne that belongs to Marley House, formerly the seat of a branch of the La Touche family. The other house located within this demesne is Marley Grange which was built by the Hon. Hercules Rowley and later occupied by Sir Robert Holmes. Within the limits of the parish are also Glensouthwell or the Little Dargle, St. Columba's College and the Hermitage (Ball 1902–20).

The Hermitage and the Harolds

The Hermitage Estate was once owned by the Harold family, Anglo-Norman settlers of Danish or Saxon origins who came to Ireland around the thirteenth century. The land now known as Hermitage, which is associated with Pearse Museum, was once known as the 'Fields of Odin', a name attributed to the Harolds. Around 1247, John Harold witnessed the signing of a deed with regard to the outlying lands in Whitechurch. In this document, he was mentioned as being the owner of the lands of Kilgobbin. Towards the end of the thirteenth century, Geoffrey Harold also witnessed a deed referring to the same locality (Ball 1902–20).

The Harolds were farmers who settled on the outskirts of Dublin and were constantly at war with the native Irish, namely the O'Byrne and O'Toole clans. The Harold family later defended The Pale on behalf of Queen Elizabeth in the sixteenth century but had the reputation of being outlaws and bandits. Three of the Harolds kidnapped and imprisoned the archbishop of Dublin in 1482 and in 1483 they carried out a raid on nearby Dundrum where eight soldiers were killed and a considerable number of cattle and sheep were stolen (Ball 1902–20).

The barrier of The Pale ran across the northern side of Kilmashogue Hill where remains of it were still visible in the eighteenth century. Under the hill, near St Columba's College, stood the ruins of a castle which was possibly associated with the Harolds. In 1518, John Harold built a watermill in the lands of Kilmashogue. The townland of Edmondstown was named after Edmund Harold about 1567. After the dissolution of St Mary's Abbey, the lands then known as Harold's Grange on which stood a small castle and watermill, were granted by Henry VIII to Barnaby Fitzpatrick, Baron of Upper Ossory (Ball 1902–20).

At the close of the sixteenth century, owing to the absence of the owner, the tenants of Harold's Grange suffered severely from the visits of soldiers who rifled their houses.

This treatment was due to the non-payment of county charges for which Lord Upper Ossory claimed that the lands, as being originally monastic property, should be free of such charges. At this time, the chief of the Harold clan, who was just a boy (Lawrence, son of Walter Harold), was the principal tenant at Harold's Grange according to Lord Upper Ossory (Ball 1902–20).

Although the Harolds continued to hold the lands of Kilmashogue until the rebellion of 1641 when they were forfeited from John Harold, the proprietor at that time, the lands of Harold's Grange appear before then to have undergone a change of occupiers owing to the ownership having passed, through a mortgage, from the Fitzpatricks to Sir Adam Loftus of Rathfarnham. At the time of the 1641 rebellion, William Bridges seems to have been the chief tenant.

He suffered heavy losses and relates how he was forced to bring his cattle to Dublin for safety. By the time of the Restoration, the land associated with the Harolds (Harold's Grange) contained eleven houses, the chief resident being Darby Burgoyne, and in Kilmashogue ten houses and seven houses in Edmondstown and one in Ballyboden.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century, the lands of Harold's Grange or Marley began to assume their present appearance (Ball 1902–20).

The Hudson Family

On the 2nd April 1786, Dr Edward Hudson (described as a Doctor of Physic of the City of Dublin and a Dentist with a practice at Stephen's Green) leased the lands known as "The Fields of Odin" from the Right Honourable Thomas Connolly of His Majesty's Privy Council. On this land Edward built a house. The walls were faced in granite from County Wicklow and the house had a two-storey doric portico, once thought to be a later addition. Edward Hudson called his house the Hermitage. The name is not thought to have any ecclesiastical connotation, although in the twelfth century prior to the occupation by the Harolds, the abbey of St Mary the Virgin was situated within the parish of Whitechurch. In 1795, Edward Hudson leased a further piece of land consisting of one acre, one rood and 35 perches from a Mr John Norton. This land was located in the northwest corner of the estate and included a stretch of the Whitechurch Stream. On the death of Edward Hudson in August 1827, the Hermitage passed to his son William Elliott Hudson (Ball 1902–20).

William Elliott Hudson was born at the Hermitage on the 18th August 1796. He renewed the lease for the small parcel of land with Mr John Norton in 1828 and made some changes to the house. He added a single storey over the basement to the rear of the house that provided a large drawing room overlooking the walled garden. In 1836, he was appointed Assistant

Barrister for the county of Carlow and later promoted to Taxing-Officer in the Common Law Courts, an office he held until before his death. William Elliot Hudson is described as having a “superior thirst for knowledge and an enthusiastic love for his country”. He supported anything that would throw light on the history of Ireland and its antiquities and he had a particular interest in Irish literature. He was one of the founding members of the Archaeological Society in 1840 (O’Daly 1859).

It was his love of antiquities that inspired him to build a number of garden follies, some of which date from the late eighteenth century. Emmet’s Fort and the Look-out Fort are built into the boundary walls of the estate. The Temple dedicated to Odin may have been built on the site of an old mill. The Temple is built from orange rock that runs in a vein from the midlands through the Hermitage estate and on up into the Dublin mountains and was quarried from a site just across the Grange Road opposite Emmet’s Fort. The quarry site can be seen on the 1847 Ordnance Survey map. All the boundary walls and the walls of the walled garden were built from this rock. In the temple, the orange rock is teamed with a black rock and has been arranged in a pattern on the exterior of the building (Brophy 2003). Later, more follies were built: an Ogham Stone, a cromlech or dolmen and a Brehon’s chair which because of his interests in Celtic revival and ancient Irish monuments are attributed to William Elliott. These follies are copies of original ancient monuments which could be seen in the hills surrounding the estate. The Brehon’s chair was to be found in Cruagh Woods but unfortunately has disappeared but the cromlech or dolmen can still be seen today on the lands of the Larch Hill estate (Ball 1902–20).

William Elliott Hudson died in June of 1853 (Hudson Papers). The estate then passed to Justice Richard Moore and on his death the Hermitage was sold by the Hudson family to Major Richard Doyne. Doyne died in 1866 and his son Philip Kavanagh Doyne inherited the Hermitage and lived there periodically until 1898 when he died and the estate was purchased by William Woodbyrne. Very little is known about William Woodbyrne except that he made his money in the diamond mines of South Africa. In 1900, Woodbyrne leased the Hermitage to Col. Sir Neville Francis Fitzgerald Chamberlain who was appointed Inspector General of the Royal Irish Constabulary. He left the Hermitage in 1904 and William Woodbyrne is recorded as being in residence until he leased the estate in 1910.

When Patrick Pearse leased the estate from Woodbyrne in 1910, Woodbyrne had his own architect oversee any structural work Pearse carried out on the house to make it suitable for use as a school (Brophy 2003). Pearse transformed the Hermitage into St Enda’s and in the weeks leading up to the 1916 Easter Rising, a considerable amount of ammunition was stored in the school, and as Easter Week approached preparation at the school intensified.

The school broke up early for the holidays so that the teachers and older students involved in the preparations would be free from school duties. St Enda’s continued to be a school until it closed in 1935. After the school closed, the house slowly fell into decay and on the death of Margaret Pearse in 1968, the Hermitage was left to the State (Brophy 2003).

3.2 Record of Monuments and Places

The proposed development area contains no recorded monuments (Figure 2). A monument is located in the immediate environs of the proposed road improvements associated with the development. This monument is Cross DU022-031, scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of Record of Monuments and Places (RMP). The cross is located adjacent to

and west of Whitechurch Rd. It is also a Protected Structure (RPS ID 352) as listed within the *South Dublin County Council Development Plan 2016-2022*.

The surrounding landscape is also rich in recorded monuments, ranging in date from the prehistoric period to post-medieval times. The following is a list of the recorded monuments within the environs site. These descriptions are derived from the entries have been revised and updated in the light of recent research and are available in the National Monuments Service Archaeological Survey Database (<http://webgis.archaeology.ie/historicenvironment/>).

Table 1: Recorded Monuments in the environs of the site

RMP No./ SMR No.	Class/Site Type	Townland	Description
DU022-031----	Cross	KILMASHOGUE	Known as the wartstone, this is a roadside boulder (L 0.4m, Wth 0.23m, D 0.12m) with a rectangular mortice in the S end of its upper surface. On the same surface is a small inscribed cross with expanded terminals and the letters IL
DU022-029----	Flat Cemetery	Edmondstown	No description available.
DU022-030001-	Church	WHITECHURCH	Situated on a prominent rise above the surrounding countryside. This church is located in the NW corner of a walled graveyard. It was confirmed to the Abbey of St. Mary's in the early 13th century under the name of Killhunsin or the white church (Ball 1905, 64, O Conbhui 1963, 55, 64). It is shown on the Down Survey (1655-6) map. Comprises a nave and chancel which is narrower (nave, int. dims. L 9m, Wth 4.85m; chancel, int. dims. L 6.70m, Wth 3.90m). Built of randomly coursed granite masonry with gables that stand to full height. Entered through a round-arched doorway with chamfered jambs, in the W end of the N wall of the nave. The interior of the nave has two narrow slit opes and opens onto the chancel through a pointed segmental arch. There is a large plain rectangular opening in the E gable. We regret that we are unable to supply descriptive details for this record at present
DU022-030002-	Graveyard	WHITECHURCH	Situated on a prominent rise above the surrounding countryside. This is a walled graveyard with a church (DU022-030001-) located in the NW corner. It was confirmed to the Abbey of St. Mary's in the early 13th century under the name of Killhunsin or the white church (Ball 1905, 64). It is shown on the Down Survey (1655-6) map.
DU022-030-03006	Ecclesiastical Remains	WHITECHURCH	To the west of the demesne of Marlay, on the road from Rathfarnham to Kilmashogue, and nearly opposite the modern church, lies the ruined church of Whitechurch parish. It is a small building consisting of a nave 9.1m in length and a chancel 6.7m in length. There are two plain window slits with lintelled splays in the western gable and similar slits to each side of the pointed chancel arch which is only 2.21m wide. The south wall of the nave and both sides of the chancel are gone, as are the pier between the chancel arch and the slit to the south. The north wall of the nave has a late pointed doorway, chamfered with buttress to the east and a defaced window. The east window light is gone, and the splay is only slightly arched. There is a hole to each side of the door for a sliding bar. A bullaun stone, font, cross fragment and grave slab are located within the associated graveyard.
DU025-066002-	Graveslab	KILMASHOGUE	A cross-slab thought to have come from Kilmashogue mountain is held in the chapel of the College of St. Columba. Ball's history (1906, 63) records the existence of a church on the mountain, all traces of which had disappeared by 1912 when Joyce published his <i>Neighbourhood of Dublin</i> .

RMP No./ SMR No.	Class/Site Type	Townland	Description
			The graveslab (L 0.69m, Wth.0.26m, T 0.07m) has a circular head which bears a Greek double-line cross in a circle (Ball 1979, 140-142). The shaft is also decorated with a square motif. The base of the shaft is rounded, in order that the cross-slab could be placed in the ground.
DU022-030003-	Graveslab	WHITECHURCH	Attached to exterior of chancel near the S wall of church (DU022-030001-). This is of regular shape, tapering towards one end (L 1.02m, Wth 0.40m, T 0.09m). It is deeply incised with two diagonal lines running from corner to corner with a cup-mark at the intersection (Ó hÉailidhe & Prendergast, 1977, 139-140, Swords, K. ed. 2009, 87).
DU022-030004-	Cross-slab	WHITECHURCH	Attached to the exterior of the chancel (DU022-0300001-). This is a tapered granite stone (L 1.5m, Wth 0.54m-0.46m). The upper portion bears an inscribed Greek cross in a circle from which the shaft of a Latin cross with bosses under the arms descends to the bottom of the stone (Ó hÉailidhe 1982, 139-40, Fig. 53a; Turner 1983, 62-64; Swords, K ed.2009, 72-73).
DU022-030006-	Font	WHITECHURCH	No description available.

3.3 Previous Archaeological Excavations

A number of archaeological investigations have been carried out in the surrounding area over the past 30 years. In general, the evidence suggests an area with significant prehistoric activity, in the form of both habitation and funerary sites (Figure 2).

Listed below (Table 2) are the investigations located within and in the environs of the proposed development area that further demonstrate the overall archaeological potential of the site and its surrounding townlands. The details are derived from the Summary Accounts of Archaeological Excavations in Ireland (www.excavations.ie).

Table 2: Previous archaeological investigations in the environs of the proposed development area

Site	Licence No.	RMP/SMR No.	Director(s)	Site Type	Investigation Type
2002:0611 Kilmashogue, Dublin	02E1313	SMR 22:31	Anne Carey	No archaeological significance	Archaeological testing
2018:808 Whitechurch, Dublin	18E0099	DU022-030001-02	Deirdre Murphy	No archaeological significance	Archaeological testing
2001:420 Edmondstown, Dublin	01E0149	DU022-029	Edmond O'Donovan	No archaeological significance	Archaeological monitoring
1999:261 RATHFARNHAM GOLF CLUB, NEWTOWN, Dublin	99E0344	N/A	Martin Reid/ Nóra Birmingham	Burnt mound, burnt spreads	Archaeological monitoring and excavation

Site	Licence No.	RMP/SMR No.	Director(s)	Site Type	Investigation Type
2010:300 - Taylorsgrange, Dublin	10E0429	DU022-033	Ciara McCarthy	Prehistoric cremation pit and the remains of a post-medieval structure	Archaeological monitoring
College of St Colombu, Whitechurch	N/A	N/A	Alan Hayden	No archaeological significance	Archaeological monitoring
1985:27 - Taylorsgrange 1986:26 - Brehon's Chair, Taylorsgrange 1987:16 - Brehon's Chair, Taylorsgrange	96E091	DU022-033	Valerie Keeley/Tim Coughlan	Environs of portal tomb	Archaeological testing and excavation

The assessments listed above suggest the site and its environs are an area of significant prehistoric activity, in the form of both habitation and funerary sites. The majority of archaeological assessments were carried out in the environs recorded monuments, including -flat cemetery DU022-029 (01E0149) , cross DU022-031 (02E1313), ecclesiastical remains DU022-030-03006 (18E0099) and megalithic tomb DU022-032 (96E091).

In the immediate environs of the site, within Edmondstown Golf Club, an Early Bronze Age cemetery (flat cemetery DU022-029) was excavated by Paddy Hartnett in the 1950s, unfortunately the site location was not noted at the time. As a result, an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) by Annaba Kilfeather was prepared in order to locate the cemetery in order to avoid ground disturbance in the location prior to ground works. A circular exclusion zone with a 45m diameter was set in order to mitigate potential impacts. As a result of these mitigation measures, during monitoring (01E0149) no archaeology was identified.

Archaeological testing (02E1313) carried out within the site and located within the constrain zone of archaeological potential for cross DU022-031 did not produce any archaeological remains.

It should be noted however that the proposed development area is relatively undeveloped in nature, and it is possible that any future development of this site would have the potential to impact previously unrecorded sub-surface features and deposits of an archaeological nature, similarly to the excavations (99E0344) undertaken during development of Rathfarham Golf Club located to the southwest of the site. Here, a Bronze Age Burnt mound and burnt spreads were identified and excavated.

3.4 Stray Archaeological Finds

No stray archaeological finds are recorded in the topographical files of the National Museum within the proposed development area. A number of objects are, however, recorded from townlands in the environs of the site. These relate to and reflect archaeological activity in the wider area.

The following details are derived from the National Museum of Ireland: Finds Database (2010) accessed via <https://www.heritagemaps.ie/WebApps/DublinCountyHeritage/index.html>.

Table 3: Stray archaeological finds in the environs of the proposed development area

NMI Reg	Location	Find
1951:7-44	Edmondstown	Food Vessels; Urns; Pigmy Cups; Stone Beads; Flint Artefacts
1988:142	Edmondstown	Flint Scraper
1934:464	Taylorstrange	Bronze Quoit

3.5 Protected Structures and National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)

The site contains no Protected Structures as listed within the *South Dublin County Council Development Plan 2016-2022* nor no sites listed in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH). However, Cross DU022-031---- located adjacent to and west of Whitechurch Rd. is also a Protected Structure (RPS ID 352). A number of heritage sites are located along/adjacent to the proposed road. The previously mentioned Protected Structure – Cross DU022-031, RPS ID 352 is associated with a series of related sites listed within NIAH and located in relatively close proximity to the site, on the opposite, eastern side of Whitechurch Rd. These sites include the Whitechurch Parish Church – (NIAH Reg. No. 11221012), its Graveyard – (NIAH Reg. No. 11221014), its boundary (NIAH Reg. No. 11221013) and a school (NIAH Reg. No. 11221015). Furthermore, the Moravian Cemetery, RPS 345; NIAH Reg. No. 11216026 and Georgian style country house, Whitechurch Lodge RPS 338, NIAH 11216025 are located along/in proximity of the proposed improvements to Whitechurch Road.

The following is a description of nearby architectural heritage sites as listed within the NIAH or as listed within the South Dublin County Council Development Plan 2016-2022 List of Protected Structures.

Table 4: List of Protected Structures and National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) sites in the environs of the proposed development site

Name	NIAH ID	RPS ID	Description
Cross	N/A	352	Cross Base Fragment (Opposite Whitechurch New Church) (RM) Known as the wartstone, this is a roadside boulder (L 0.4m, Wth 0.23m, D 0.12m) with a rectangular mortice in the S end of its upper surface. On the same surface is a small inscribed cross with expanded terminals and the letters IL (Turner 1983, 14; O h Ealidhe & Prendergast 1977, Fig. 29, 141-2).
Whitechurch C of I Parish Church, Whitechurch Road, South Dublin County	11221012	N/A	Detached gable-fronted church, built 1827, with additions of 1868 and 1968. Seven-bay nave, with gabled apse to east and gabled vestry to south, added 1868. Incorporated tower with needle spire to west front. Coursed granite walls with string courses, and ashlar stonework to buttresses. Chamfered granite surrounds to tall lancet windows. Tall lancet doorway to west with timber tongue and groove door. Pitched slate roof. Transverse pointed arches to interior, with timber pews and

Name	NIAH ID	RPS ID	Description
			panelling. Many carved marble military memorials. This church, typical of John Semple's First Fruits designs, has ties with local landowners at Marlay Park, Killakee and Tibbradden, including the Guinness and Massy families. It remains substantially intact, including internally, and its setting in an intact Victorian graveyard makes it an invaluable store of local history. The nearby school completes the church complex.
Whitechurch C of I Parish Church Graveyard, Whitechurch Road, South Dublin County	11221014		Churchyard and burial ground, consecrated in 1827. Walled, gated enclosure with church, surrounded by collection of carved gravestones, table tombs and memorials, many retaining cast-iron. This graveyard is well-maintained and enhances the church. It displays the evolution of Victorian funerary design and cast-ironwork - frequently destroyed elsewhere. Notable family plots enhance its historic interest.
Whitechurch C of I Church, Whitechurch Road, South Dublin County	11221013		Two identical sets of entrance gates, erected 1827, to north and south of churchyard. Each has dressed granite square piers with cross-gabled caps, and simple cast-iron gates. These fine gateways, in the same style and materials as the church beyond, are an integral part of this intact nineteenth-century religious complex. The gates echo the design of the railings around certain graves within.
Whitechurch Schools, Whitechurch Road, South Dublin County	11221015		Detached three-bay single-storey with dormer attic former school, built 1823. Extended and rebuilt in 1999 and now in use as a church hall. Rendered, ruled and lined walls, roughcast to sides and rere. Replacement timber sash windows with drip mouldings. Timber tongue and groove door in projecting gabled porch. Pitched artificial slate roof with half-dormers to front. Roughcast rendered flanking quadrant screen walls. Modern L-plan extension to north and east. A handsome former school which adds a further dimension to this varied group associated with the church. Though refurbished, it retains its original proportions and some materials, and is picturesquely sited amid mature trees.
Moravian Cemetery, Whitechurch Road, KILMASHOGUE, Whitechurch, DUBLIN	11216026	345	Enclosed Moravian cemetery, c.1750, with roughcast rendered boundary wall and rock-faced granite ashlar entrance gateway having cast-iron gate in pointed opening. Carved name plaque above. Axial path within, with flat, square stone grave markers arranged in rows to either side. Avenue of cherry trees flanking path.
Whitechurch Lodge, Whitechurch Road, WHITECHURCH, Whitechurch, DUBLIN	11216025	338	Detached three-bay two-storey house, c.1820, of two unequal parallel ranges. Large two-storey projection to south front with parallel render quoins to ground floor, corner pilasters above, and simple entablature. Roughcast rendered walls. Various timber sash and casement windows, some in altered openings. Glazed timber door in north front, not original entrance. Hipped slate roofs with several chimney stacks. Though refurbished and altered, and presenting an asymmetrical entrance front, this house retains a striking rere façade of bold simplicity. Enhances the vicinity due to its prominent siting inside a bend in the passing road. Graveyard used from the eighteenth until the early twentieth century by followers of the evangelical religious sect founded in Ireland by John Cennick, who came to Dublin in 1746. It thus forms part of the religious and social history of Dublin and its minority groups. It preserves a planned ritual landscape and the distinctive grave markers, and provides a contrast to more usual Victorian ideas on garden cemeteries.

3.6 Cartographic Review

An examination of pre-Ordnance Survey mapping in the form of the Down Survey of County Dublin 1654-56 (Figure 3), shows little detail in the environs of the proposed development area, while 'Whitchurch' is marked to the north, as well as 'The Grange' to the east and 'Edmonstown' to the northeast. The site appears to be labelled as 'lanesland' with mountains depicted to the south, and 'Fibradel river' representing Whitechurch stream.

John Taylor's Map of 1816 (Figure 4) suggests that the site was part of the '*Lands of Kilmashogue*' at that time. A road is shown in the area east of the stream, likely representing the Whitechurch Rd. Whitechurch with Mill, Clarkstown as well as Moravian Burial Ground are depicted.

Ordnance Survey (OS) maps of the area were also examined in order to identify any possible archaeological features and to trace the development of the site during the 19th and early 20th centuries (Figures 5–6). These are far more detailed than the earlier maps.

The main part of the proposed development area is located within the townland of Kilmashogue. The northern section of the Whitechurch Road to be subject to improvements associated with the proposed development, is a townland boundary between Whitechurch with Clarkstown and Kilmashogue. A number of buildings are depicted within the site on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1836 (Figure 5), these structures are mostly located within the southeast corner of the site and likely represent farmhouse and associated buildings. In addition, a bridge over the river/stream is shown within the very southeast corner of the site. A road, representing Whitechurch Rd is shown and on its eastern side 'Church' and 'School Ho.' are depicted. There are four heritage sites located along the northern section of the Whitechurch road. Three are buildings located on the west side the other is a cemetery on the east side. Two of the buildings are L-shaped, the other is a more complexed structure, labelled as 'Laundry Mill' with associated pond shown. Adjacent to and on the east side of the road, a Moravian Burial Ground depicted within rectangular area with a small structure within its west extremity. On the 1836 map, the footprint of the proposed road improvement works to the east of Whitechurch road, is located within park land associated with the Marlay House.

The 25-inch Ordnance Survey map of 1907 (Figure 6) offers far more detail, the previously mentioned buildings located in the southeast corner of the site are now labelled as 'Park View' with three wells labelled and shown. Located outside of the site limits with associated ancillary buildings is 'Kilmashogue House'. The previously mentioned structures located on the west side of the northern extent of the Whitechurch Rd. are now labelled as 'Smithy' and 'Post Office' while the mill is now labelled as 'Laundry' with sluices and weirs shown. On the east side of the road 'Moravian Cemetery', 'Church', 'Grave Yard' and 'Whitechurch School' are labelled and depicted.

The main part of the site to the west of the Whitechurch Rd. consists of mostly large fields. The field boundaries remained mostly unchanged between the 1836 and 1907 map, with only few adjustments.

What is apparent from examination of the OS maps is that the neighbouring lands in the wider area have seen the removal of almost all internal field boundaries from the 19th century, this is mostly the case within the lands occupied by the golf courses to the south and in an area adjacent and to the north of the site.

During the examination of the OS maps, a presence of one possible archaeological feature was noted in a form of a curving field boundary, which could potentially indicate the possibility of subsurface remains of an enclosure or remains of an earlier field system. Its presence is apparent from both the reviewed aerial photography and the Ordnance Survey (OS) maps. The possible enclosure is located in the southeast corner of the site. A long rectangular structure is depicted within the possible enclosure on the 1863 map; however, the building is no longer present by the time of the Cassini map.

3.7 Aerial Photography Review

In addition to examining the various editions of the OS maps, aerial photographs from the Geological Survey of Ireland, dating from between 1995 and 2013, and google aerial imagery dating between 1995 and 2021 were consulted (see Plates 1–2), as well as LiDAR image courtesy of TII (Figure 7).

The previously mentioned curving field boundary is visible on both the OS maps and aerial imagery from 1995 onwards. This could indicate remains of an enclosure. There is no above ground significance to the trees or hedges themselves as the remains, if present, would be sub-surface. No other features of an archaeological nature were identified on any of the photographs. A circular feature seen within Field 4 to the northwest of the outhouses in the 1995 image is likely to relate to agricultural activity, either in the form of a circular cattle feeder or perhaps the former location of a pile of earth, lime or similar material. This anomaly is nonetheless worthy of attention in any site assessment that may be carried out, as it cannot be discounted that it may have an archaeological origin.

3.8 Field Survey

The purpose of this survey was to assess whether or not the site contained any evidence for the presence of any previously unrecorded areas or features of historical or archaeological significance.

Field survey took place in January 2019 and in June 2020. Drone imagery was taken in 2020 (Plates 3-6). The main part of the site consists of 4 fields within a large flat area (Plates 1-28, Figure 8). The site is bounded from east by the Whitechurch Road; from south by the M50. The Whitechurch stream (Plate 15), which runs roughly parallel to Whitechurch Rd, is predominantly outside the site but partially enters it in the southeast corner. A derelict farmhouse depicted since the 1836 and labelled as 'Park View' on the 1907 map, with associated outbuildings is located within the southeast corner of the site (Plates 1, 3, 5, 7-9, 16), with a curving field boundary (Plates 1,2, 5, 6) noted as potential remains of an enclosure. In addition, a 1970s building and outer buildings are located within Field 4 (Plates 1, 10, 20-23). This area was the subject of a field survey in 2019 (Plates 17-28). It can be accessed via a private entrance off the western side of Whitechurch Rd, (Plate 17). Passing an adjacent property on the right-hand side, the site is accessible via a lane of mature trees (Plates 18). The lane splits into two approaching the field entrance, with one part entering the now vacant house on the site. Within Field 4 stands a house with associated ancillary buildings (Plates 10, 20-23). The larger part of the site consists of an overgrown field of long grass and brambles. A line of mature trees encloses the site on all sides, with higher more mature evergreen trees to the south and west of the field (Plates 24-28). The large adjoining property to the north of the site is visible in most areas of the field, as is the vacant property and nearby church (Plates 20-22). The vacant house is within the southeast corner of the field features a number of ancillary buildings constructed of cinderblock and cement (Plates 23). These are now heavily overgrown with brambles and ivy.

No additional structures or features of an archaeological nature were identified within the site. The possible anomaly mentioned previously was not apparent.

4. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

This archaeological impact assessment has been carried out at the request of the client in relation to residential development at Whitechurch Rd. Kilmashogue, Dublin 16.

The proposed development area contains no recorded monuments. A monument is located in the immediate environs of the proposed road improvements associated with the development. This monument is Cross DU022-031, scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of Record of Monuments and Places (RMP). The cross is located adjacent to and west of Whitechurch Rd. It is also a Protected Structure (RPS ID 352) as listed in the South Dublin County Council Development Plan 2016-2022. The proposed development area contains no sites listed in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH); however, a number of such sites are located along/adjacent to the proposed road. The previously mentioned Protected Structure – Cross DU022-031, RPS ID 352 is associated with a series of related sites listed within NIAH and located in relatively close proximity to the site, on the opposite, eastern side of Whitechurch Rd. These sites include the Whitechurch Parish Church – (NIAH Reg. No. 11221012), its Graveyard – (NIAH Reg. No. 11221014), its boundary (NIAH Reg. No. 11221013) and a school (NIAH Reg. No. 11221015). Furthermore, the Moravian Cemetery, RPS 345; NIAH Reg. No. 11216026 and Georgian style country house, Whitechurch Lodge RPS 338, NIAH 11216025 are located along/in proximity to the proposed improvements to Whitechurch Road. While a number of archaeological excavations have been undertaken in the broader environment, only two were in the proximity to the site, exposing no archaeological remains (02E1313, 18E0099).

This impact assessment has identified the presence of one feature of possible archaeological significance – a curving field boundary, indicating the possibility of an enclosure or earlier field system. Its presence is apparent from both the reviewed aerial photography and the Ordnance Survey (OS) Maps. It is possible that this curving boundary represents the former remains of an enclosure. There is no above ground significance to the trees or hedges themselves as the remains of the enclosure, if present, would be sub-surface. The potential monument is located in the southeast corner of the proposed development area. An examination of aerial photographs taken from 1995-2021 did not reveal any clear archaeological features; a circular anomaly noted on a photograph taken in 1995 within the eastern part of the site is most likely agricultural in origin.

Overall, an examination of the recorded monuments, as well as a review of cartographical sources and aerial imagery, suggests that the overall landscape of the site has the potential to contain subsurface archaeological remains, including previously unrecorded and recorded monuments (associated with Cross DU022-031).

Therefore, it is recommended that archaeological assessment (geophysical survey and test trenching) of the greenfield areas should be conditioned within any grant of permission for the site and be carried out in advance of construction. It is also recommended that the groundworks associated with road improvements in proximity to Cross DU022-031 and Moravian Cemetery RPS 345; NIAH Reg. No. 11216026 be archaeologically monitored. This should be carried out by a licence eligible archaeologist working under licence from the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage in consultation with the National Museum of Ireland. Should archaeological material be identified in the course of test trenching, further mitigation, including monitoring, preservation by record (excavation) or in situ (avoidance), might be recommended.

6. REFERENCES

- Bennett, I. (ed.) 1987-2010 Excavations: *Summary Accounts of Archaeological Excavations in Ireland*. Bray. Wordwell.
- Ball, F.E. (1902–20) A History of the County of Dublin. Six volumes
- Brophy, C. (2003) A Brief History of the Hermitage and its Occupants. The Department of the Environment.
- Lewis, S. (1837) A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland. Lewis & Co. London.
- National Monuments Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht. Sites and Monuments Record, County Dublin
- National Museum of Ireland. Topographical Files, County Dublin.
- O Riordáin, S P. 1995. *Antiquities of the Irish Countryside*. London: Methuen.

Cartographic Sources

- Down Survey of County Dublin 1654-56
- John Taylor's Map of 1816
- Ordnance Survey maps of County Dublin (6-inch & 25-inch) 1836, 1907

Other sources

- GeoHive by Ordnance Survey Ireland (<https://geohive.ie/>)
- South Dublin County Council Development Plan 2016–2022 (<https://www.sdcc.ie/en/download-it/publications/south-dublin-county-council-development-plan-2016-2022-written-statement.pdf>)
- Draft South Dublin County Council Development Plan 2022-28 (<https://www.sdcc.ie/en/devplan2022/stage-2-draft-plan/>)
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (<http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/>).
- National Library of Ireland, 7–8 Kildare Street, Dublin 2.
- Placenames Database of Ireland, developed by Fiontar & Scoil na Gaeilge (DCU) and The Placenames Branch (Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht). (www.logainm.ie)
- Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), the Heritage Service, 7 Ely Place, Dublin 2.
- Summary Accounts of Archaeological Excavations in Ireland (www.excavations.ie).
- The Schools Collection, national Folklore Collection, UCD (<https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes>).
- Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland, Kildare Street, Dublin 2.



OSi Tile No. 3022, 3222

Ordnance Survey Ireland Licence No. EN 0090719
 © Ordnance Survey Ireland/Government of Ireland

5 km



**Archaeological Consultancy
 Services Unit** **acsu.ie**



Site: Whitechurch road, Rathfarnham, Dublin	
Issued for: Archaeological Impact Assessment	
Drawing number: 18100_1051	
Date: October 2021	Scale: 1:120,000 @A4

Figure 1: Location of site



Figure 2: Location of site, previous archaeological investigations and nearby Sites and Monuments Record sites



© Trinity College Dublin



Archaeological Consultancy Services Unit
[acsu.ie](http://www.acsu.ie)



Site: Whitechurch road, Rathfarnham, Dublin	
Issued for: Archaeological Impact Assessment	
Drawing number: 18100_1053	
Date: October 2021	Scale: Not to scale

Figure 3: Extract from Down Survey map of County Dublin, Barony of New Castle (1654-56), showing approximate location of site



© Trinity College Dublin



**Archaeological Consultancy
Services Unit** **acsu.ie**



Site: Whitechurch road, Rathfarnham, Dublin

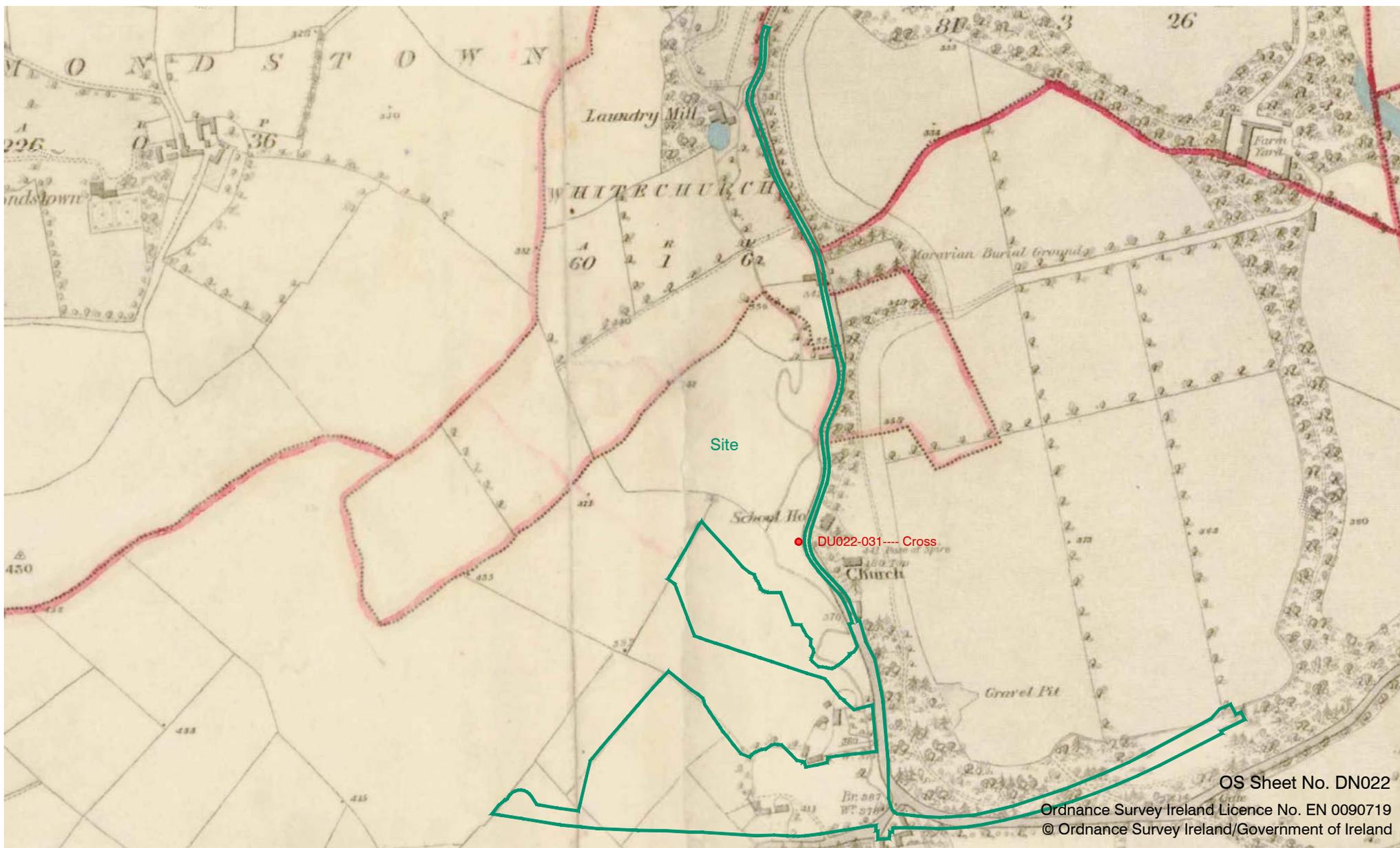
Issued for: Archaeological Impact Assessment

Drawing number : 18100_1054

Date: October 2021

Scale: Not to scale

Figure 4: Extract from John Taylor's map of the environs of Dublin (1816), showing approximate location of site

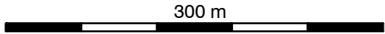


OS Sheet No. DN022

Ordnance Survey Ireland Licence No. EN 0090719

© Ordnance Survey Ireland/Government of Ireland

● National Monuments Service site



**Archaeological Consultancy
Services Unit** **acsu.ie**



Site: Whitechurch road, Rathfarnham, Dublin

Issued for: Archaeological Impact Assessment

Drawing number: 18100_C1055

Date: October 2021

Scale: 1:6,000 @A4

Figure 5: Extract from 1st edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 6-inch map (surveyed 1836 - published 1843), showing location of southern area

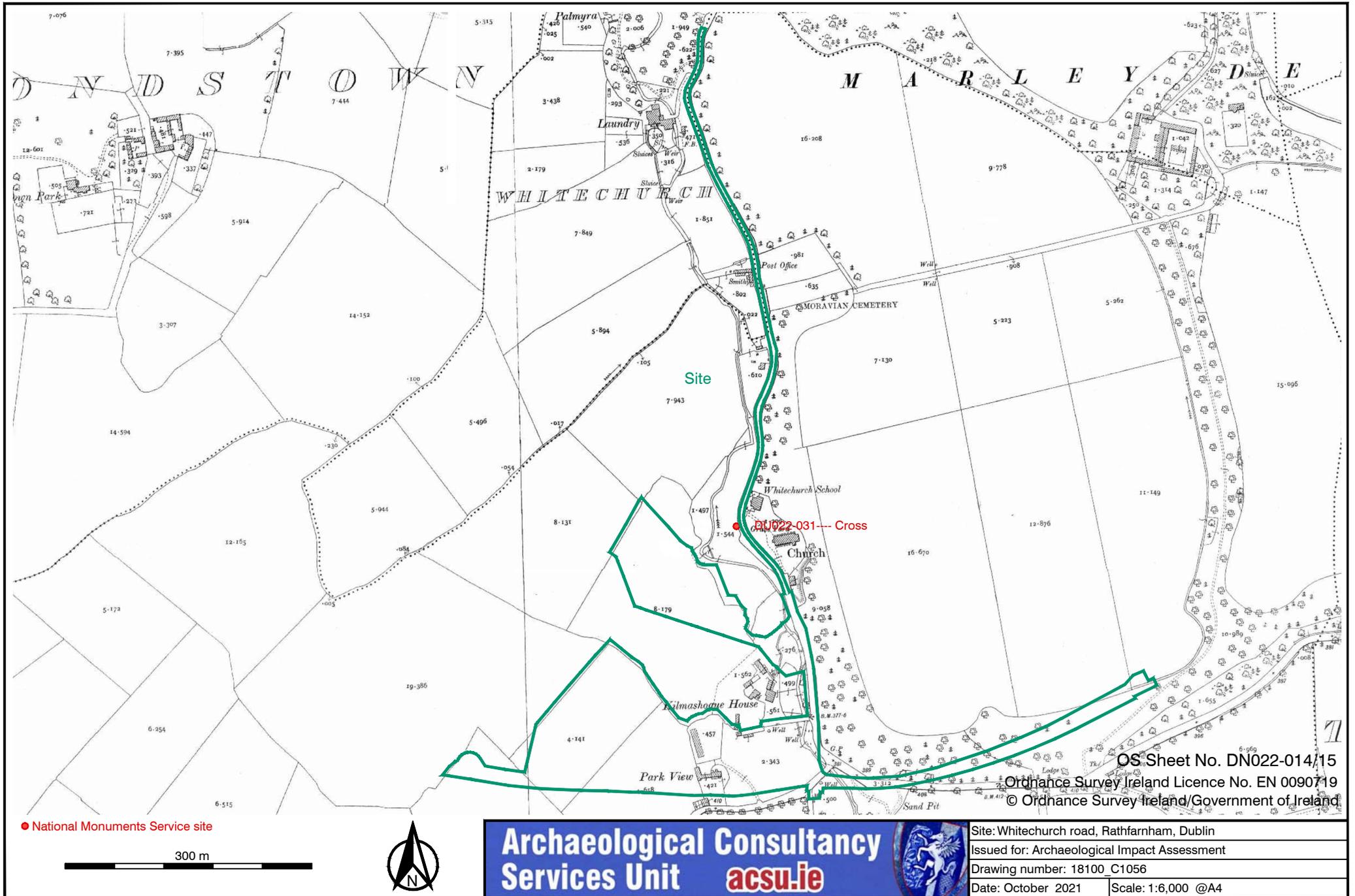
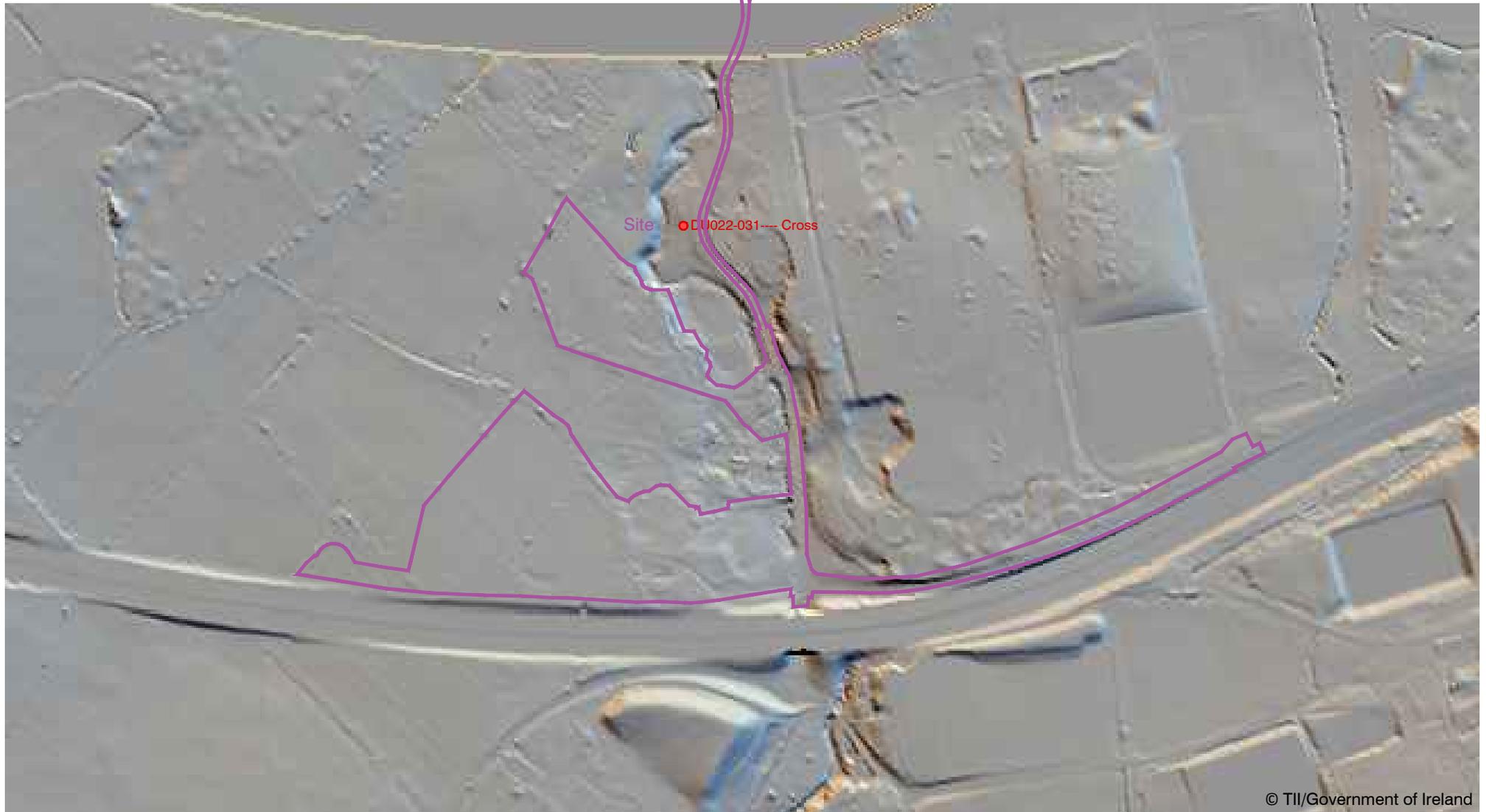


Figure 6: Extract from 3rd edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 25-inch map (surveyed 1907 - published 1910), showing location of site



● National Monuments Service site



**Archaeological Consultancy
Services Unit** **acsu.ie**



Site: Whitechurch road, Rathfarnham, Dublin

Issued for: Archaeological Impact Assessment

Drawing number: 18100_C1057

Date: October 2021

Scale: 1:5,000 @A4

Figure 7: Processed LiDAR image of the site (form Lidar Coverage TII)



© 2021 Microsoft Corporation © 2021 Mapbox © CNES (2021) Distribution Airbus DS



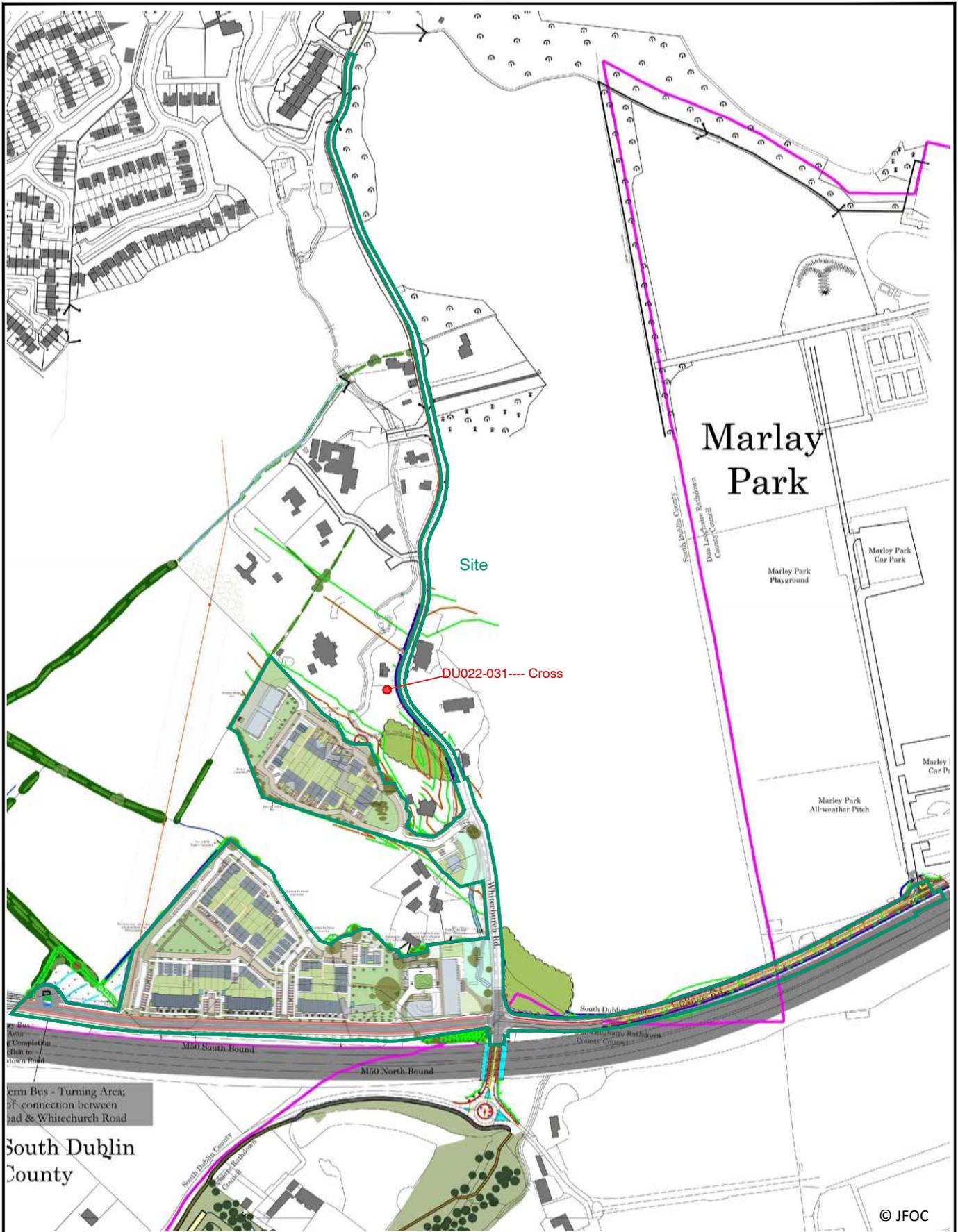
● National Monuments Service site

Archaeological Consultancy Services Unit **acsu.ie**



Site: Whitechurch road, Rathfarnham, Dublin
 Issued for: Archaeological Impact Assessment
 Drawing number: 18100_C1058
 Date: October 2021 | Scale: 1:5,000 @A4

Figure 8: Aerial view of site



● National Monuments Service site



200 m

Archaeological Consultancy Services Unit **acsu.ie**



Site: Whitechurch road, Rathfarnham, Dublin
 Issued for: Archaeological Impact Assessment
 Drawing number: 18100_C1059
 Date: October 2021 | Scale: 1:5,000 @A4

Figure 9: Details of site development



Plate 1: Site overview (Google Earth Maps 2020).



Plate 2: Lands to the west of Whitechurch Rd., showing fields 1-4 (Google Earth Pro 2018).



Plate 3: Fields 1,2, 3, south part of Field 4, facing southeast (ACSU Drone Imagery 2020).



Plate 4: Overview, southwest part of site, Field 1, facing southwest (ACSU Drone Imagery 2020).



Plate 5: Fields 1 and 2, facing south (ACSU Drone Imagery 2020).



Plate 6: Possible enclosure/field boundary in Field 2, (ACSU Drone Imagery 2020).



Plate 7: Park View House, facing southeast (2020).



Plate 8: Outbuildings of Park View House, facing east (2020).



Plate 9: Boundary wall to M50 facing south from Parkview House (2020).



Plate 10: 1970s house, derelict, within Field 4, facing northwest (2020).



Plate 11: General view of field 1 facing west (2020).



Plate 12: General view of field 1 facing west(2020).



Plate 13: View of removed field boundary field 1 facing northeast (2020).



Plate 14: General view of field 2 facing east(2020).



Plate 15: General view of stream at Whitechurch Road facing north (2020).



Plate 16: Outbuilding of Parkview House, facing west (2020).



Plate 17: Site entrance to Field 4, facing west from Whitechurch Rd (2019).



Plate 18: Site entrance to Field 4, facing west (2019).



Plate 19: Field 4 exit, facing south (2019).



Plate 20: Field 4, house and field entrance visible, facing southeast (2019).



Plate 21: Field 4, facing northeast, church visible (2019).



Plate 22: Field 4, vacant property facing east (2019).



Plate 23: Field 4, disused ancillary building associated with property (2019).



Plate 24: Field 4, facing north (2019).



Plate 25: Field 4, facing west along southern boundary (2019).



Plate 26: Field 4, facing west (2019).



Plate 27: View from northern corner of Field 4, facing South (2019).



Plate 28: View from north corner of Field 4, facing southeast (2019).