

Technical Appendix 1.2: Viewpoint Photographs

Viewpoint Locations

- DUB 11
- DUB 12
- Existing Buildings
- Viewpoint
- Site Boundary



Development Proposal
Landscape and Visual Impact
Assessment
Client: Vantage

Scale at A3: 12,500
For planning
Issue 01 | 06/01/2022 | EH





VIEWPOINT 1 | Viewing distance at A3: 542mm | Horizontal field of view: 39.6° | Direction of view: 134°
Camera: Sony-ICLE-1 | Lens: Sigma-ARt-018_Focal-length_50mm F1.4 DG HSM | Art 018 | Camera height: 1.7m AGL | Date taken: 20210628_09.01 | Aperture: 0.96875 | ISO speed: ISO-100 | Shutter: 1/1000sec



VIEWPOINT 2 | Viewing distance at A3: 542mm | Horizontal field of view: 39.6° | Direction of view: 134°
Camera: Sony-ICLE-1 | Lens: Sigma-ARt-018_Focal-length_50mm F1.4 DG HSM | Art 018 | Camera height: 1.7m AGL | Date taken: 20210628_10:18 | Aperture: f/11 | ISO speed: ISO-100 | Shutter: 1/200sec

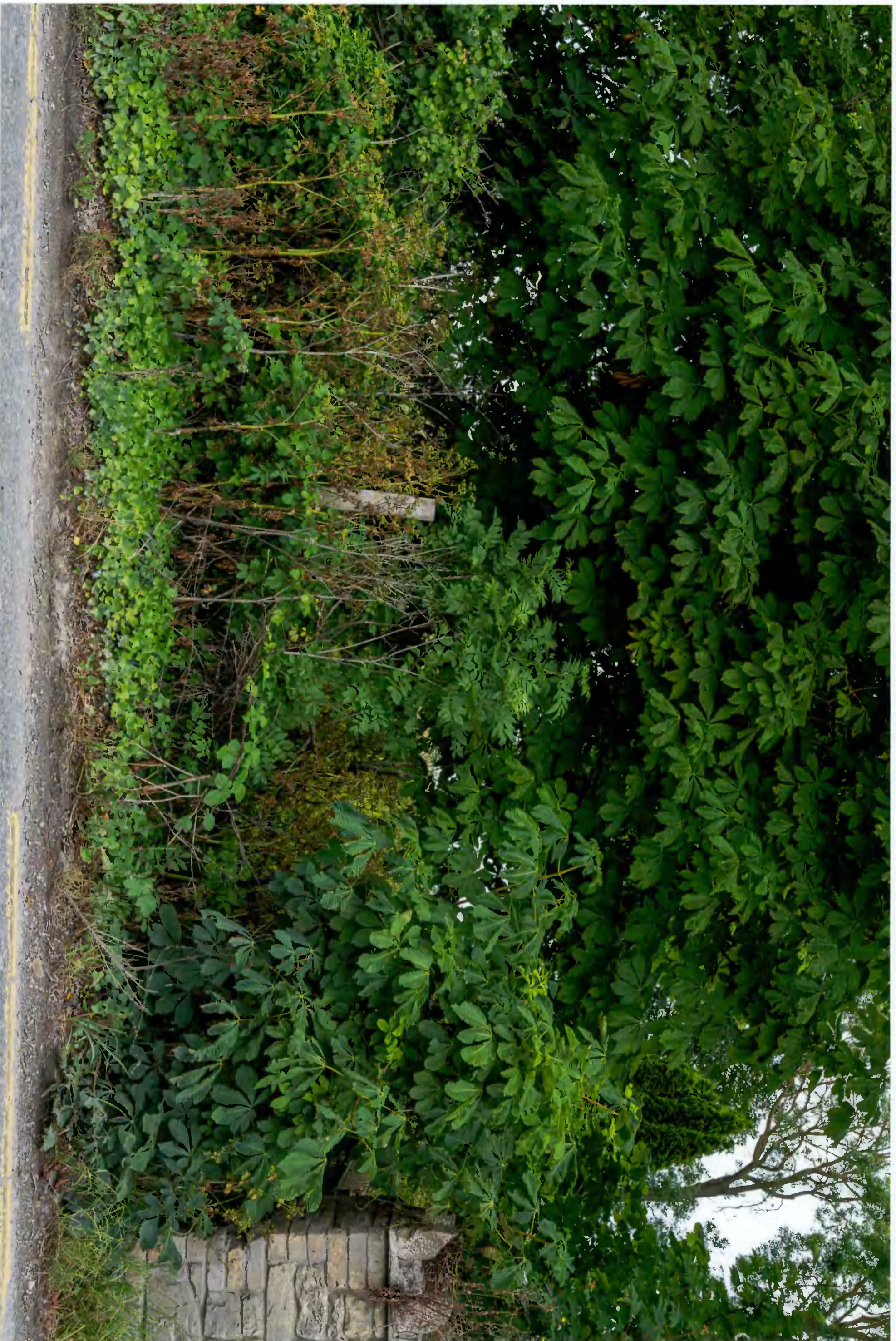


VIEWPOINT 3| Viewing distance at A3: 542mm | Horizontal field of view: 39.6° | Direction of view: 78°
Camera: Sony-ICLE-1 | Lens: Sigma-Art-018_Focal-length_50mm F1.4 DG HSM | Art 018 | Camera height: 1.7m AGL | Date taken: 20210628_10:49 | Aperture: f/11 | ISO speed: ISO-100 | Shutter: 1/160sec

Note: this image is NOT 50mm. Parking was prohibited by the property owner with no safe location for a suitable photograph to be taken. This is a representative image taken on an mobile device.



VIEWPOINT 4 | Representative image taken with Phone - no details . Unable to take image due to H&S issues on site.



REPRESENTATIVE IMAGE VIEW 4A: Viewing distance at A3: 542mm | Horizontal field of view: 39.6° | Direction of view: 0°
Camera: Sony-ICLE-1 | Lens: Sigma-ARt-018 _Focal-length_ 50mm F1.4 DG HSM | Art 018 | Camera height: 1.7m AGL | Date taken: 20210628_11:06 | Aperture: f/11 | ISO speed: ISO-100 | Shutter: 1/15sec



VIEWPOINT 5 | Viewing distance at A3: 542mm | Horizontal field of view: 39.6° | Direction of view: 335°
Camera: Sony-ICLE-1 | Lens: Sigma-ARt-018_Focal-length_50mm F1.4 DG HSM | Art 018 | Date taken: 20210818_15:02 | Aperture: f/11 | ISO speed: ISO-100 | Shutter: 1/40sec



VIEWPOINT 6 | Viewing distance at A3: 542mm | Horizontal field of view: 39.6° | Direction of view: 140°
Camera: Sony-ICLE-1 | Lens: Sigma-ARt-018_Focal-length_50mm F1.4 DG HSM | Art 018 | Camera height: 1.7m AGL | Date taken: 20210628_10:18 | Aperture: f/11 | ISO speed: ISO-100 | Shutter: 1/250sec



VIEWPOINT 7 | VIEW A | Viewing distance at A3: 542mm | Horizontal field of view: 39.6° | Direction of view: 260°
Camera: Sony-ICLE-1 | Lens: Sigma-ARt-018_Focal-length_50mm F1.4 DG HSM | Art 018 | Camera height: 1.7m AGL | Date taken: 20210628_12:42 | Aperture: f/11 | ISO speed: ISO-100 | Shutter: 1/60sec



VIEWPOINT 7 | VIEW B | Viewing distance at A3: 542mm | Horizontal field of view: 39.6° | Direction of view: South West (degree angle of image unavailable)
Camera: E-M10MarkII | Lens: Olympus M.14-42mm F3.5-5.6EZ_Focal-length_14.0 | Camera height: 1.5m AGL | Date taken: 20211405 10:25 | Aperture: f/11 | ISO speed: ISO-100 | Shutter: 1/500sec



VIEWPOINT 8 | Viewing distance at A3: 542mm | Horizontal field of view: 39.6° | Direction of view: 229°
Camera: Sony-ICLE-1 | Lens: Sigma-ARt-018_Focal-length_50mm F1.4 DG HSM | Art 018 | Camera height: 1.7m AGL | Date taken: 20210628_12:56 | Aperture: f/11 | ISO speed: ISO-100 | Shutter: 1/80sec



VIEWPOINT 9 | Viewing distance at A3: 542mm | Horizontal field of view: 39.6° | Direction of view: 305°
Camera: Sony-ICLE-1 | Lens: Sigma-ART-018_Focal-length_50mm F1.4 DG HSM | Art 018 | Camera height: 1.7m AGL | Date taken: 2021081814:33 | Aperture: f/11 | ISO speed: ISO-100 | Shutter: 1/40sec



VIEWPOINT 10 | Viewing distance at A3: 542mm | Horizontal field of view: 39.6° | Direction of view: 330°
Camera: Sony-ICLE-1 | Lens: Sigma-ARt-018_Focal-length_50mm F1.4 DG HSM | Art 018 | Camera height: 1.7m AGL | Date taken: 20210628_14:19 | Aperture: f/11 | ISO speed: ISO-100 | Shutter: 1/125sec



VIEWPOINT 11 | REPRESENTATIVE IMAGE Viewing distance at A3: 542mm | Horizontal field of view: 39.6° | Direction of view: 310°
Camera: Sony-ICLE-1 | Lens: Sigma-ARt-018_Focal-length_50mm F1.4 DG HSM | Art 018 | Camera height: 1.7m AGL | Date taken: 20210628_15:09 | Aperture: f/11 | ISO speed: ISO-100 | Shutter: 1/160sec

Technical Appendix 1.3: Viewpoint Photomontages – Phase 1 Day 1 and Phase 2 Year 5

Viewpoint Locations

- DUB 11
- DUB 12
- Existing Buildings
- Viewpoint
- Site Boundary



Development Proposal
 Landscape and Visual Impact
 Assessment
 Client: Vantage

Scale at A3: 12,500
 For planning
 Issue 01 | 06/01/2022 | EH





VIEWPOINT 1: PHASE 1; DAY 1 | Viewing distance at A3: 542mm | Horizontal field of view: 39.6° | Direction of view: 134°

Camera: Sony-ICLE-1 | Lens: Sigma-ARt-018_Focal-length_ <No intersecting link> | Camera height: 1.7m AGL | Date taken: 20210628_09.01 | Aperture: 0.96875 | ISO speed: ISO-100 | Shutter: 1/100sec



VIEWPOINT 1: PHASE 2; YEAR 5 | Viewing distance at A3: 542mm | Horizontal field of view: 39.6° | Direction of view: 134°
Camera: Sony-ICLE-1 | Lens: Sigma-ARt-018_FocalLength_50mm F1.4 DG HSM | Camera height: 1.7m AGL | Date taken: 20210628_09.01 | Aperture: 0.96875 | ISO speed: ISO-100 | Shutter: 1/100sec



Extent of approved data center development under construction

VIEWPOINT 2: PHASE 1; DAY 1 | Viewing distance at A3: 542mm | Horizontal field of view: 39.6° | Direction of view: 134°
Camera: Sony-ICLE-1 | Lens: Sigma-ART-018_50mm F1.4 DG HSM | Date taken: 20210628_10:18 | Aperture: f/11 | ISO speed: ISO-100 | Shutter: 1/200sec



Extent of approved data center
development under construction

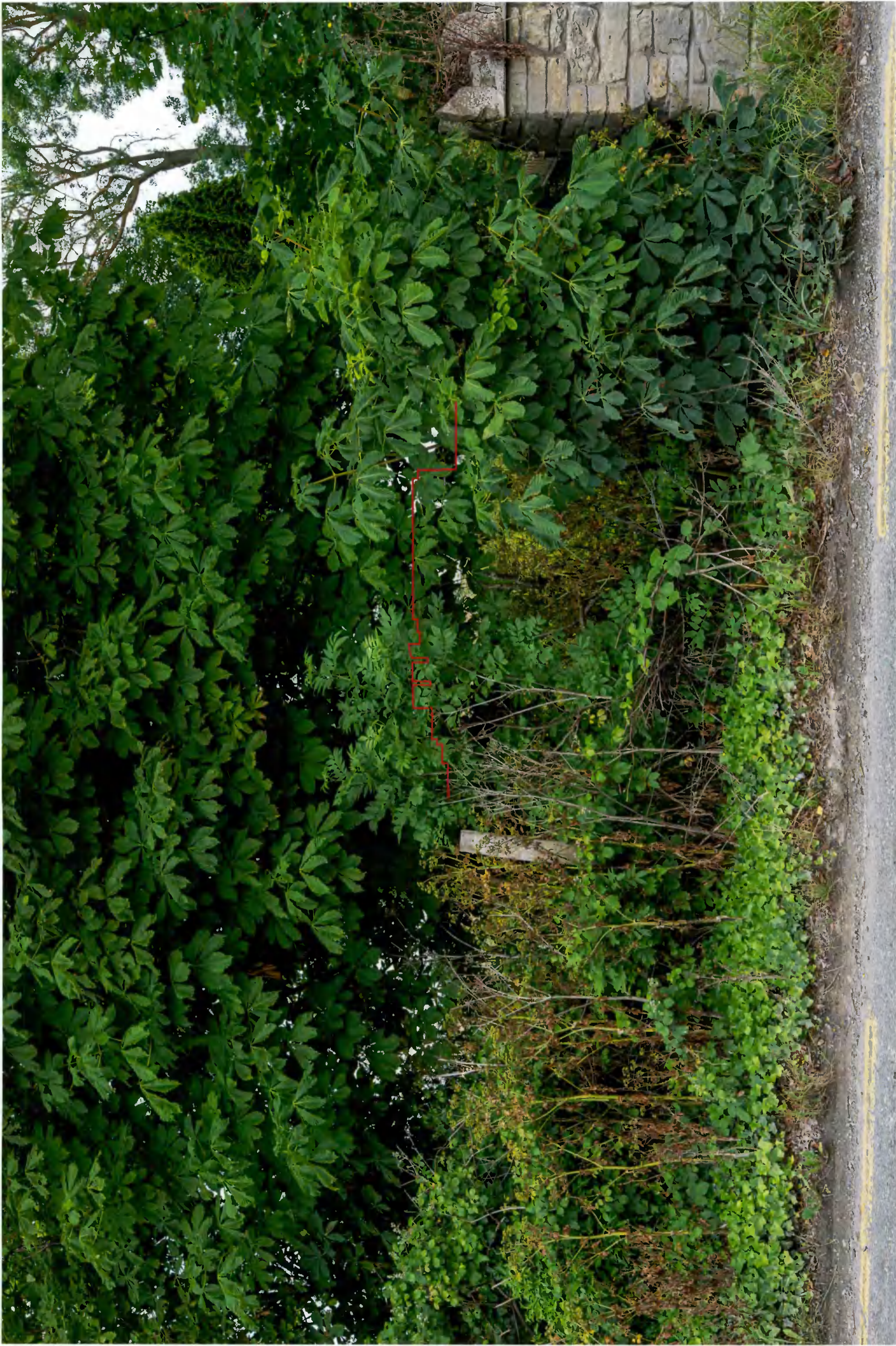
VIEWPOINT 2: PHASE 2: YEAR 5 | Viewing distance at A3: 542mm | Horizontal field of view: 39.6° | Direction of view: 134°
Camera: Sony-ICLE-1 | Lens: Sigma-ARt-018_FocalLength_ <No intersecting link> | Camera height: 1.7m AGL | Date taken: 20210628_10:18 | Aperture: f/11 | ISO speed: ISO-100 | Shutter: 1/2000sec



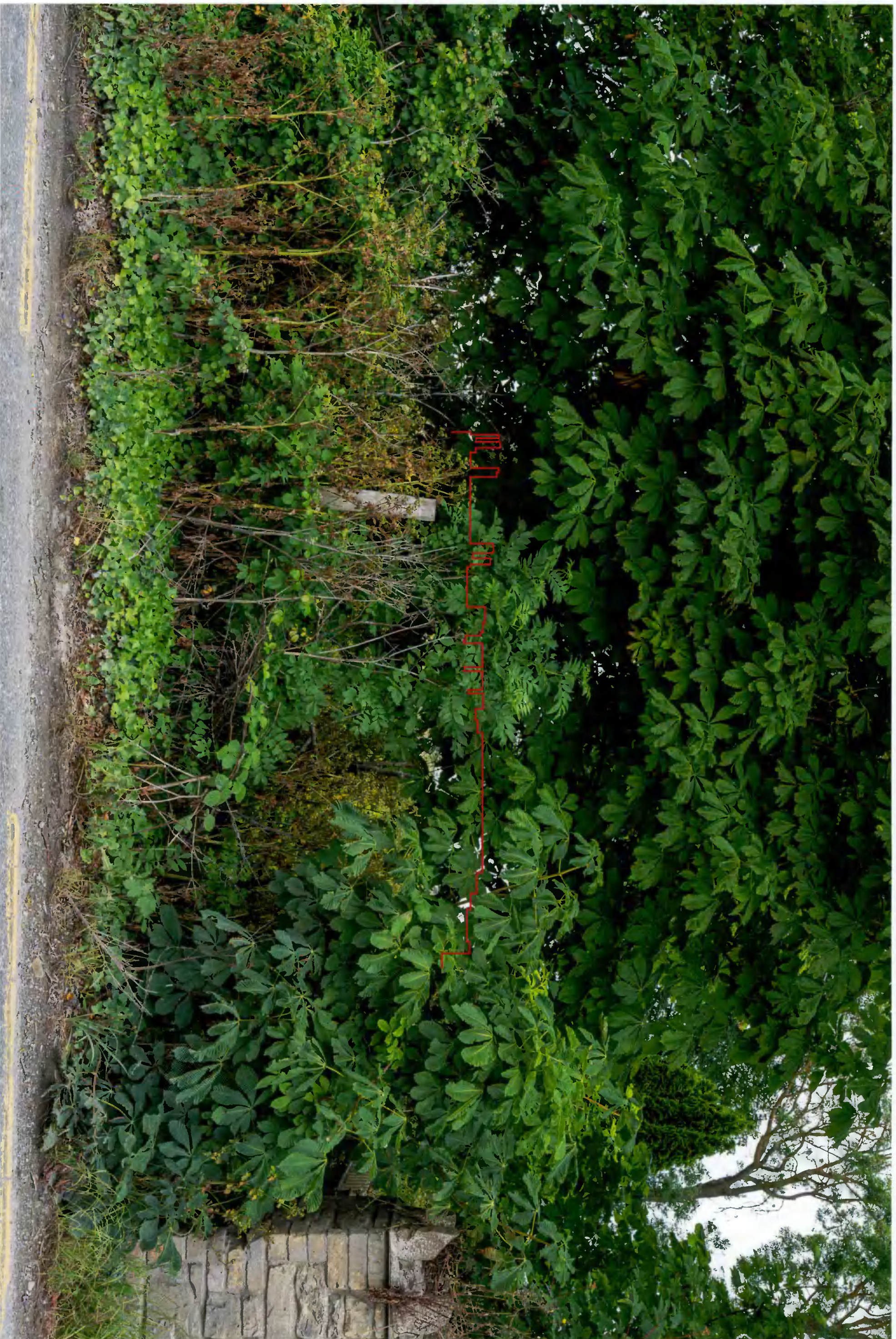
VIEWPOINT 3: PHASE 1; DAY 1 | Viewing distance at A3: 542mm | Horizontal field of view: 39.6° | Direction of view: 78°
Camera: Sony-ICLE-1 | Lens: Sigma-Art-018_Focal-length_50mm F1 4 DG HSM | Camera height: 1.7m AGL | Date taken: 20210628_10:49 | Aperture: f/11 | ISO speed: ISO-100 | Shutter: 1/160sec



VIEWPOINT 3: PHASE 2: YEAR 5 | Viewing distance at A3: 542mm | Horizontal field of view: 39.6° | Direction of view: 78°
Camera: Sony-ICLE-1 | Lens: Sigma-Art-018_Focal-length_<No intersecting link> | Camera height: 1.7m AGL | Date taken: 20210628_10:49 | Aperture: f/11 | ISO speed: ISO-100 | Shutter: 1/160sec



REPRESENTATIVE IMAGE VIEWPOINT 4A: PHASE 1; DAY 1: Viewing distance at A3: 542mm | Horizontal field of view: 39.6° | Direction of view: 0°
Camera: Sony-ICLE-1 | Lens: Sigma-ARt-018_Focal-length_50mm F1.4 DG HSM | Art 018 | Camera height: 1.7m AGL | Date taken: 20210628_11:06 | Aperture: f/11 | ISO speed: ISO-100 | Shutter: 1/15sec



REPRESENTATIVE IMAGE VIEWPOINT 4A: PHASE 2; YEAR 5: Viewing distance at A3: 542mm | Horizontal field of view: 39.6° | Direction of view: 0°
Camera: Sony-ICLE-1 | Lens: Sigma-ARt-018_Focal-length_50mm F1.4 DG HSM | Art 018 | Camera height: 1.7m AGL | Date taken: 20210628_11:06 | Aperture: f/11 | ISO speed: ISO-100 | Shutter: 1/15sec



VIEWPOINT 5: PHASE 1: DAY 1 | Viewing distance at A3: 542mm | Horizontal field of view: 39.6° | Direction of view: 335°

Camera: Sony-ICLE-1 | Lens: Sigma-ARt-018_Focal-length_50mm F1.4 DG HSM | Camera height: 1.7m AGL | Date taken: 20210818_15:02 | Aperture: f/11 | ISO speed: ISO-100 | Shutter: 1/40sec



VIEWPOINT 5: PHASE 2: YEAR 5 | Viewing distance at A3: 542mm | Horizontal field of view: 39.6° | Direction of view: 335°
Camera: Sony-ICLE-1 | Lens: Sigma-ARt-018 | Focal-length: <No intersecting link> | Camera height: 1.7m AGL | Date taken: 20210818_15:02 | Aperture: f/11 | ISO speed: ISO-100 | Shutter: 1/40sec



VIEWPOINT 6: PHASE 1; DAY 1 | Viewing distance at A3: 542mm | Horizontal field of view: 39.6° | Direction of view: 140°
Camera: Sony-ICLE-1 | Lens: Sigma-ARt-018_Focal-length_50mm F1.4 DG HSM | Camera height: 1.7m AGL | Date taken: 20210628_10:18 | Aperture: f/11 | ISO speed: ISO-100 | Shutter: 1/250sec



VIEWPOINT 6: PHASE 2: YEAR 5 | Viewing distance at A3: 542mm | Horizontal field of view: 39.6° | Direction of view: 335°
Camera: Sony-ICLE-1 | Lens: Sigma-ARt-018_Focal-length_ <No intersecting link> | Camera height: 1.7m AGL | Date taken: 20210818_15:02 | Aperture: f/11 | ISO speed: ISO-100 | Shutter: 1/40sec



VIEWPOINT 7 | VIEW A: PHASE 1; DAY 1 | Viewing distance at A3: 542mm | Horizontal field of view: 39.6° | Direction of view: 260°
Camera: Sony-ICLE-1 | Lens: Sigma-ARt-018_Focal-length_<No intersecting link> | Camera height: 1.7m AGL | Date taken: 20210628_12:42 | Aperture: f/11 | ISO speed: ISO-100 | Shutter: 1/60sec.



VIEWPOINT 7 | VIEW A: PHASE 2; YEAR 5 | Viewing distance at A3: 542mm | Horizontal field of view: 39.6° | Direction of view: 260°
Camera: Sony-ICLE-1 | Lens: Sigma-ARt-018_Focal-length_<No intersecting link> | Camera height: 1.7m AGL | Date taken: 20210628_12:42 | Aperture: f/11 | ISO speed: ISO-100 | Shutter: 1/60sec



VIEWPOINT 7 | VIEW B: PHASE 1; DAY 1 | Viewing distance at A3: 542mm | Horizontal field of view: 39.6° | Direction of view: South West (degree angle of image unavailable)
Camera: E-M10MarkII | Lens: Olympus M.14-42mm F3.5-5.6EZ_Focal-length_14.0 | Camera height: 1.5m AGL | Date taken: 20211405 10:25 | Aperture: f/11 | ISO speed: ISO-100 | Shutter: 1/500sec



VIEWPOINT 7 | VIEW B: PHASE 2: YEAR 5 | Viewing distance at A3: 542mm | Horizontal field of view: 39.6° | Direction of view: South West (degree angle of image unavailable)
Camera: E-M10MarkII | Lens: Olympus M.14-42mm F3.5-5.6EZ_Focal-length_14.0 | Camera height: 1.5m AGL | Date taken: 20211405 10:25 | Aperture: f/11 | ISO speed: ISO-100 | Shutter: 1/5000sec



VIEWPOINT 8: PHASE 1; DAY 1 | Viewing distance at A3: 542mm | Horizontal field of view: 39.6° | Direction of view: 315°

Camera: Sony-ICLE-1 | Lens: Sigma-ARt-018_Focal-length_<No intersecting link> | Camera height: 1.7m AGL | Date taken: 20210628_13:56 | Aperture: f/11 | ISO speed: ISO-100 | Shutter: 1/250sec



VIEWPOINT 8: PHASE 2: YEAR 5 | Viewing distance at A3: 542mm | Horizontal field of view: 39.6° | Direction of view: 315°
Camera: Sony-ICLE-1 | Lens: Sigma-ARt-018_Focal-length_<No intersecting link> | Camera height: 1.7m AGL | Date taken: 20210628_13:56 | Aperture: f/11 | ISO speed: ISO-100 | Shutter: 1/250sec



VIEWPOINT 9: PHASE 1; DAY 1 | Viewing distance at A3: 542mm | Horizontal field of view: 39.6° | Direction of view: 305°

Camera: Sony-ICLE-1 | Lens: Sigma-ARt-018_Focal-length_ <No intersecting link> | Camera height: 1.7m AGL | Date taken: 2021081814:33 | Aperture: f/11 | ISO speed: ISO-100 | Shutter: 1/40sec



VIEWPOINT 9: PHASE 2: YEAR 5 | Viewing distance at A3: 542mm | Horizontal field of view: 39.6° | Direction of view: 305°
Camera: Sony-ICLE-1 | Lens: Sigma-ARt-018_Focal-length_50mm F1.4 DG HSM | ART018 | Camera height: 1.7m AGL | Date taken: 20210628_13:56 | Aperture: f/11 | ISO speed: ISO-100 | Shutter: 1/250sec

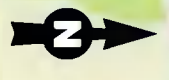
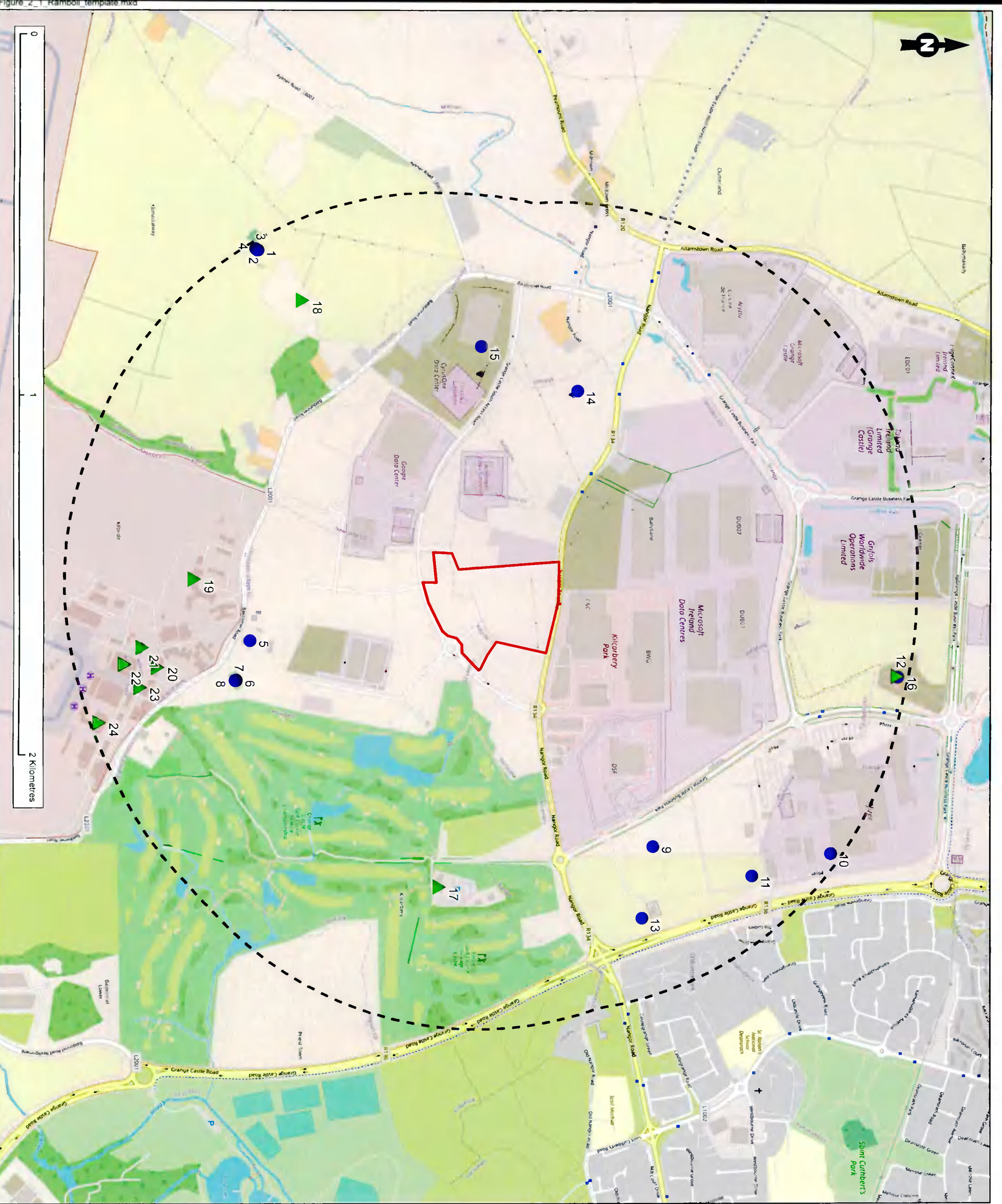


VIEWPOINT 10: PHASE 1; DAY 1 | Viewing distance at A3: 542mm | Horizontal field of view: 39.6° | Direction of view: 330°
Camera: Sony-ICLE-1 | Lens: Sigma-ART-018_Focal-length_50mm F1.4 DG HSM | Camera height: 1.7m AGL | Date taken: 20210628_14:19 | Aperture: f/11 | ISO speed: ISO-100 | Shutter: 1/125sec



VIEWPOINT 10: PHASE 2; YEAR 5 | Viewing distance at A3: 542mm | Horizontal field of view: 39.6° | Direction of view: 330°
Camera: Sony-ICLE-1 | Lens: Sigma-ARt-018_Focal-length_50mm F1 4 DG HSM | ART018 | Camera height: 1.7m AGL | Date taken: 20210628_14:19 | Aperture: f/11 | ISO speed: ISO-100 | Shutter: 1/125sec

Cultural Heritage Figures



- ▲ NIAH sites
- Site and monuments record (SMR)
- Site boundary
- 1km study area

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Figure Title | |
| Heritage assets in the 1km study area | |
| Project Name | |
| Dublin data centre | |
| Project Number | Figure No |
| 198405 | 2.1 |
| Date | Prepared By |
| July 2021 | JC |
| Scale | Issue |
| 1:10,000 @A3 | 1 |
| Client | |
| Vantage Data Centers | |
| | |

▲ NIAH sites
 ● Site and monuments record (SMR)
 □ Site boundary
 ▭ 1km study area



| | |
|---|----------------------|
| Figure Title | |
| Aerial photograph and the heritage assets in the study area | |
| Project Name | 198405 |
| Project Number | 2.2 |
| Date | July 2021 |
| Prepared By | RE |
| Scale | 1:10,000 @A3 |
| Issue | 1 |
| Client | Vantage Data Centers |



1st Edition 6 Inch Historic Map



National Mapping Agency

**CENTRE
COORDINATES:**
ITM 703637 730788

PUBLISHED: 29/06/2021
ORDER NO.: 5020334E_1

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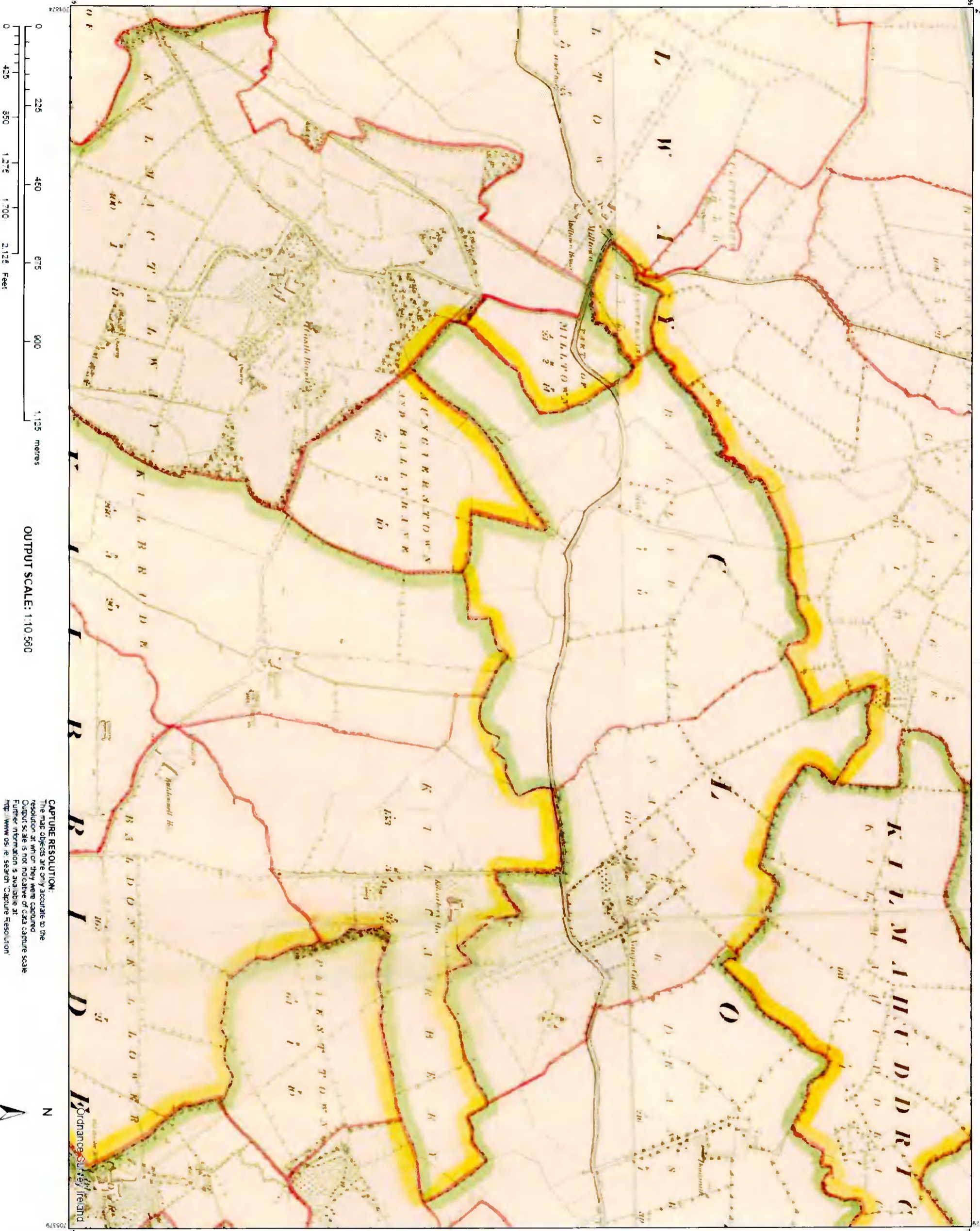
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OUTPUT SCALE: 1:10 560

CAPTURE RESOLUTION:
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ITM 703627,730786

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29/06/2021

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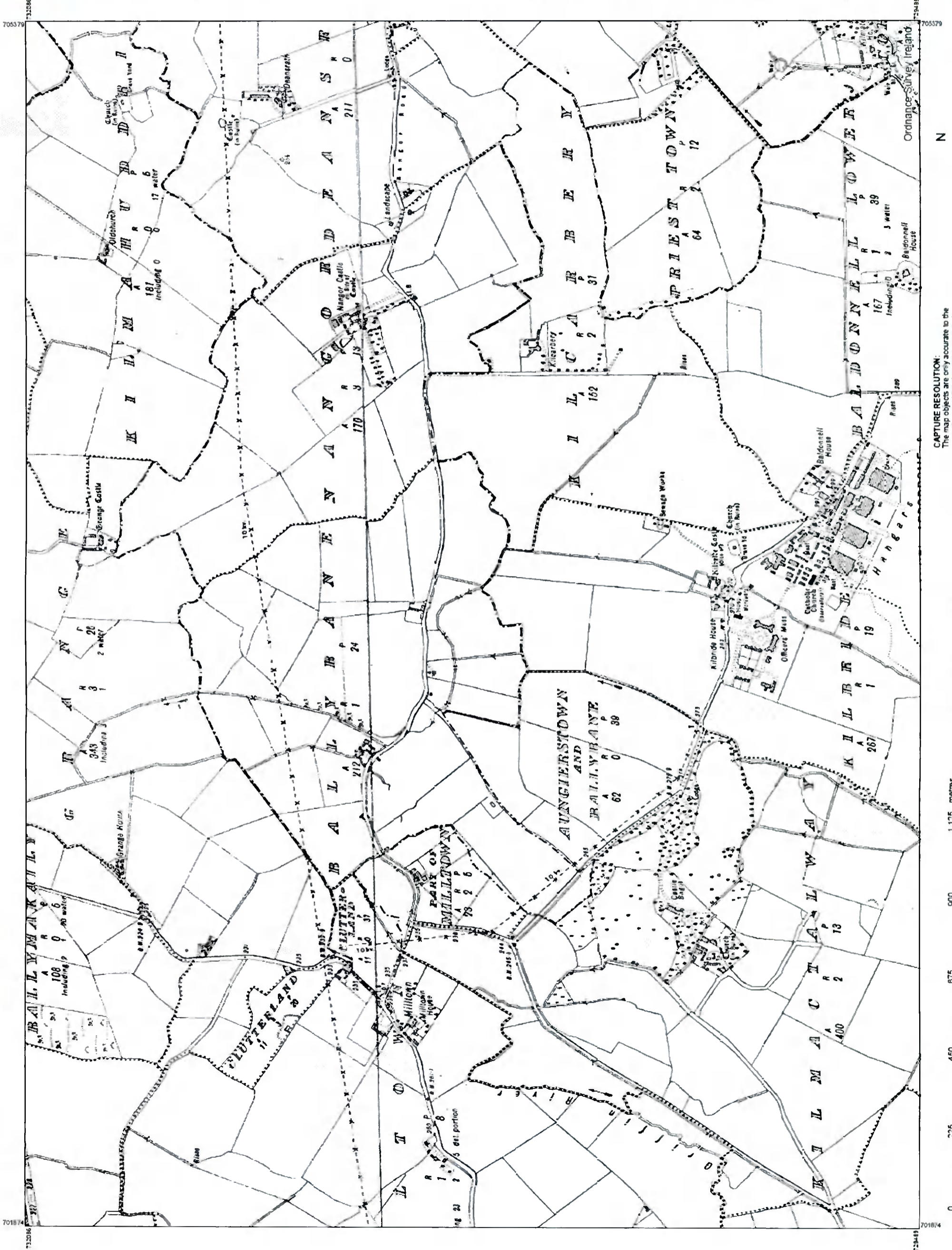
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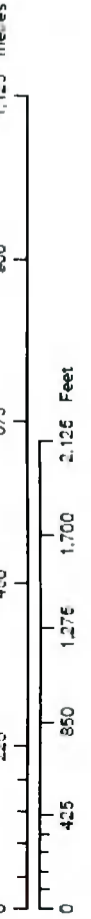
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Last Edition 6 Inch Map



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The map objects are only accurate to the
resolution at which they were captured.
Output scale is not indicative of data capture scale.
Further information is available at
<http://www.osi.ie> search 'Capture Resolution'

OUTPUT SCALE: 1:10,560



Technical Appendix 2.1: Cultural Heritage Legislation and Policy

1. LEGISLATION AND POLICY

1.1.1 Cultural heritage is protected in accordance with the provisions of the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (the Valletta Convention), which was ratified by Ireland in 1997.

1.2 Legislation

National

1.2.1 National legislation and policy recognises the value and significance of cultural heritage, and the public interest in the preservation of particular monuments, and sets out mechanisms to ensure that it is taken into account in planning decision-making. The National Monuments Act 1930 to 2014 and the National Cultural Institutions Act 1997 are the main means of ensuring the protection of archaeological remains. These establish the Register of Historic Monuments and the Record of Monuments and Places, which identify sites and features of particular interest, which are afforded statutory protection. Under the Planning and development Act 2000, structures of special architectural, cultural, social, historical, technical or archaeological interest can be identified in the Record of Protected Structures included as part of the development plan produced by local planning authorities. Additionally, the non-statutory National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) provides a database of post-1700 buildings.

Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Government of Ireland 1999)

1.2.2 National policy emphasises the non-renewable nature of the archaeological heritage and that there needs to be a presumption in favour of its preservation in-situ, or where that is not here preservation in-situ is not the option chosen, there must be preservation by record (i.e. archaeological excavation and recording must take place).

1.2.3 The importance of appropriate forms of archaeological assessment being carried out is also emphasised.

1.2.4 The National Planning Framework 2018, sets out the government's planning policies for Ireland. It includes the following reference to cultural heritage at National Policy Objective 17:

1.2.5 Enhance, integrate and protect the special physical, social, economic and cultural value of built heritage assets through appropriate and sensitive use now and for future generations.

1.2.6 The framework recognises that "The qualities and character of our national built heritage in rural areas, including towns and villages, can add distinctiveness to place-making and over time can acquire special interest through its intrinsic quality. [and that] Ireland's built heritage assets are a non-renewable resource that merit being nurtured in a manner appropriate to their significance as an aid to understanding the past, contributing to community well-being and quality of life as well as regional economic development."

1.2.7 National Policy Objective 60 is to "Conserve and enhance the rich qualities of natural and cultural heritage of Ireland in a manner appropriate to their significance."

1.3 Regional and local policy

The Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly, 2019 Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2019-2031

"Cultural heritage is the fabric of our lives and societies. It surrounds us in the buildings of our towns and cities, our landscapes, natural sites, monuments and archaeological sites. Cultural heritage brings communities together and builds shared understandings of the places we live. Intangible cultural heritage refers to the practices and traditions that are central to the lives and identities of our communities, groups and individuals."

1.3.1 And promotes heritage-led regeneration "Good heritage management should be incorporated into spatial planning to promote the benefits of heritage led urban regeneration"

South Dublin County Council Development Plan 2016-2022

1.3.2 The 2016-2022 Development Plan adopted May 2016 provides an overarching strategy for the spatial development of the county. The site is classified under Objective EE to provide for enterprise and employment uses.

Technical Appendix 2.2: Gazetteers of Archaeology and Architectural Heritage in the 1km study area

1.1 Sources of Information

- Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), including the Register of Historic Monuments (RM) and the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP).
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH).
- Record of Protected Structures (RPS, South Dublin County Council).

1.2 Archaeological records in the study area

Table 1.1: Archaeological records in the study area

| TOR ref | SMR ref | Description |
|---------|--|---|
| 1 | DU021-003001 RPS 182 Kilmactalway Ecclesiastical Remains, Church, Font, Graveyard & Enclosure (RM) | Class: Church Townland: KILMACTALWAY Description: Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes Description: This medieval parish church is situated at the highest point of a circular walled graveyard surrounded by farmland. There is a bank against the inside of the wall. This is probably an ecclesiastical enclosure (DU021-003003-). The church of Kilmactalway was dedicated to St. Magnann (Mason 1820, 51, Ronan 1941, 28). In 1366 it was annexed to St. Patrick's Cathedral. In 1615 and 1630 the nave and chancel were returned as in good repair. It was rebuilt (Ball 1906, 66-67). Today the church survives to the eaves, except for the N wall and is built of roughly coursed limestone with hammer dressing on the NE and SE quoins. There is a pronounced base batter on the E wall. The church (int. dims L 16.3m, Wth 5.10m) is entered through a narrow pointed doorway in the E end of the S wall. There is a step down to the interior. It is lit by an ogee headed window in the W gable which has a double bellcote and by a two-centred arched window with granite jambs containing bar holes in the S wall. At loft level is a large played embrasure for a rectangular window. The most easterly window on the S wall is a rectangular double-light window formed of limestone, probably inserted. The E window is a small round-headed lancet in a deep embrasure with an internal ledge formed of granite and limestone. S of this is a simple square-headed ope. According to D'Alton (1838, 684) there was a baptismal font (DU021-003004) in the graveyard (DU021-003002), which is no longer in existence (Ní Mharcaigh 1997, 269-270). |
| 2 | DU021-003002 RPS 182 Kilmactalway Ecclesiastical Remains, Church, Font, Graveyard & Enclosure (RM) | Class: Graveyard Townland: KILMACTALWAY Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes Description: A circular walled graveyard surrounded by farmland. The church of Kilmactalway is located within it (DU021-003001; see Mason 1820, 51, Ronan 1941, 28). According to D'Alton (1838, 684) there was a baptismal font (DU021-003004) in the graveyard, which is no longer in existence |
| 3 | DU021-003003 RPS 182 Kilmactalway Ecclesiastical Remains, | Class: Ecclesiastical enclosure Townland: KILMACTALWAY Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes Description: The medieval parish church of Kilmactalway (DU021-003001) is situated at the highest point of a circular walled graveyard (DU021-003002) surrounded by farmland. There is a bank revetted |

Table 1.1: Archaeological records in the study area

| | Church, Font, Graveyard & Enclosure (RM) | against the inside of the wall. This is probably an ecclesiastical enclosure. |
|---|--|--|
| 4 | DU021-003004 RPS 182 Kilmactalway Ecclesiastical Remains, Church, Font, Graveyard & Enclosure (RM) | Class: Font Townland: KILMACTALWAY Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes Description: According to D'Alton (1838, 684) there was a baptismal font in the graveyard, which is no longer in existence. Ní Mharcaigh 1997, 269-270). |
| 5 | DU021-004 | Class: Castle - unclassified Townland: KILBRIDE Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes Description: Situated in a narrow valley. There are farm buildings on the site. There is no visible trace above ground (Ball 1906, 66). |
| 6 | DU021-005001 RPS 184 Kilbride Stone Church (Ruin) & Graveyard, Ringfort (Rath / Cashel), Earthwork(s) (RM) | Class: Church Townland: KILBRIDE Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes Description: Located in a circular raised graveyard (L 42m, Wth 30) on the edge of a valley (DU021-005002). This may be the remains of an early ecclesiastical enclosure (DU021-005003). In 1228 the archbishop of Dublin granted the church of Kilbride to Andrew de Monevea as a prebend and later conferred it on the Canons of St Patrick's Cathedral (Mc Neill 1950, 75). In 1630 it was described as ruinous (Ronan 1941, 80). This church was attached to St. Patrick's Cathedral and was described at the dissolution in 1547 as an old chapel (Ball 1906, 68-70). Consists of a small rectangular building (int. dims L5.8m, Wth 3.63m, T 0.85m) with a NW turret in ruinous condition. Formerly entered through an opening in the W end (now damaged). Built of randomly coursed masonry. There is an aumbry in the E end of the N wall of the church. The E window has a S jamb of tufa. There are remnants of another window in the W end of the S wall. The NW turret (L1.35m, Wth 0.77m, H1.78m) is entered through a lintelled doorway off the church. It has a corbelled roof. There are traces of a stairwell on the S side of the turret (Ní Mharcaigh, 1997, 268-269). |
| 7 | DU021-005002 RPS 184 Kilbride Stone Church (Ruin) & Graveyard, Ringfort (Rath/ Cashel), Earthwork(s) (RM) | Class: Graveyard Townland: KILBRIDE Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes Description: Located in a circular raised graveyard (L 42m, Wth 30) on the edge of a valley. Encloses the remains of a medieval church (DU021-005001). |

Table 1.1: Archaeological records in the study area

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| 8 | DU021-005003 RPS 184 Kilbride Stone Church (Ruin) & Graveyard, Ringfort (Rath / Cashel), Earthwork(s) (RM) | Class: Ecclesiastical enclosure Townland: KILBRIDE Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes Description: The church of Kilbride is located in a circular raised graveyard (L 42m, Wth 30) on the edge of a valley. This may be the remains of an early ecclesiastical enclosure. |
| 9 | DU017-082 | Class: Field system Townland: NANGOR Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes Description: Excavations in 2001 revealed a medieval ditch complex. This appeared to represent the remains of medieval field boundaries with associated water management gullies. Some 1600 sherds of local medieval pottery were recovered and two sherds of imported ware (Doyle 2003, 135-136). |
| 10 | DU017-080 | Class: Barrow - ring-barrow Townland: KILMAHUDDRICK Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes Description: Geo-physical survey and test trenching in 2000 revealed a ring barrow. This was located in a slightly elevated position. It comprises a ditch (Wth 2.5m, D 1.6m) which encloses a maximum area of 13m. Fragments of a human skull was found in the upper fill of the ditch. A 'cist-like structure' was exposed in the northern quadrant of the ditch. Cremated bone associated with Early Bronze Age pottery and a bead were found within the interior of the enclosing ditch. Soil samples from the ditch contained remains of barley, wheat, oats and evidence for hazel, haw and sile (Doyle 2002, 75-6). |
| 11 | DU017-084 | Class: Fulacht fia Townland: NANGOR Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: No Description: Monitoring of topsoil-stripping in 2000 revealed the remains of a small fulacht fadh. This consisted of a small pit or trough, a spread of heat-cracked stone and a linear feature to the south-west of the trough. The pit/trough consisted of a subcircular cut into natural, 0.56m by 1.25m. This spread measured 1.92m north-south x 1.18m with a maximum depth of 0.05m. Approximately 6m to the west of the spread a linear gully feature was revealed. This gully consisted of a cut into natural boulder clay measuring 2.57m north-south x 0.28-0.54m. This had a depth of 0.16m with sharply sloping sides and a flat base. The cut was filled with a moderately compact, mid-brown clay containing frequent pieces of oxidised clay and occasional flecks of charcoal. Infrequent fragments of burnt bone were noted in the fill (Doyle, 2001) |
| 12 | DU017-034 | Class: Castle - tower house Townland: GRANGE (Newcastle By.) See architectural heritage table below. |
| 13 | DU017-037 | Class: Castle - unclassified Townland: NANGOR Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes Description: Located in flat terrain. Named 'Nangor castle' on the 1837 edition OS 6-inch map and 'Nangor castle on site of castle' in the later |

Table 1.1: Archaeological records in the study area

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| 14 | DU021-108 | Class: Concentric enclosure Townland: BALLYBANE Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes Description: Not indicated on any OS map a large concentric enclosure is visible as a crop-mark on an aerial photo. A second enclosure (DU021-109----) is visible to the SW. |
| 15 | DU021-109 | Class: Enclosure Townland: BALLYBANE Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes Description: Not indicated on any OS map this enclosure is as a crop-mark on an aerial photo. A second larger enclosure (DU021-108----) is visible to the NE. |

1.3 Architectural heritage records in the study area

Table 1.2: Architectural heritage records in the study area

| TOR Ref | Description |
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| 16: Grange Castle, Clondalkin | |
| DU017-034 | Class: Castle - tower house Townland: GRANGE (Newcastle By.) Description: Attached to a farmhouse in flat, low-lying ground. Shown as a castle on the Down Survey (1655-6) map. This is a rectangular tower house with a square tower that's projects to the N in the NE corner. The tower house is three storeys high. The walls are plastered but where stonework is visible it is coursed limestone with roughly dressed quoins. The windows are all later insertions. Entrance is in the N wall through a round-headed doorway. There is a murder hole over the entrance lobby which leads into a vaulted ground floor (int. dims. L 7.08m; Wth.5.2m). Access to stair turret is off the lobby through a round-headed doorway. First floor not accessible. Second floor is accessed through a two-centred arched doorway. There is a garderobe chute in the SE corner which is supported by corbels and entered through a narrow round-headed door to a small circular chamber lit by a single ope. The jambs are hammer-dressed. There is a square stair tower or cap house which rises above parapet level (Healy 1974, 22; Mc Dix 1897, XXXIX, 22). A drawing by Beranger in 1773 shows stepped crenellations at parapet level (Harbison 1998, 168-9). In 1997 monitoring and excavation were undertaken in the vicinity of the castle, in advance of the construction of an access road and the excavation of foul sewers for a Business Park at Grange Castle. A curving ditch was identified orientated north-east/south-west. It was 30m in length, 0.8-0.9m deep, and 1.2-2.4m wide. The upper fills contained charcoal, mortar, flint and animal bones, and were aceramic. A |

Table 1.2: Architectural heritage records in the study area

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| | decorated bone comb, stick-pin and knife gave the later ditch phase a terminus ante quem of from the 12th to the 13th century AD. A stone causeway, 0.5-0.6m wide and 0.06-0.1m deep, crossed the ditch. The evidence suggests that extensive early medieval and post-medieval activity survives in this area; the ditches can be interpreted as medieval field boundaries (O'Brien, R. 1998, 26-7). |
| NIAH no. 11208013 RPS 132, RM | Grange Castle Ruinous remains of detached multiple-bay three-storey over vaulted basement former tower house, remodelled c. 1750 by addition of two-bay two-storey domestic wing attached to the west, with large supporting wall buttresses to the south. All openings blocked in roughcast walls leading to partially roofless wallheads. Earlier house, built c.1580, retains slender projecting square tower and garderobe. Large chimneybreast exposed where buildings have been demolished in the east. Appraisal Despite its ruinous state, many features of the two building phases can be clearly discerned, and the building remains a prominent landmark in the area. |
| 17: Kilarberry House, off Nangor Road | |
| NIAH no. 11209001 RPS 173 | Detached three-bay two-storey house, c.1810, with projecting diagonally-set single-storey porch. Roughcast rendered walls. Single-pane timber sash windows. Timber panelled door with Ionic doorcase having radial elliptical fanlight. Hipped slate roof with brick chimney stacks. Lower two-storey rere section with lean-to slate roof forming catslide. Stone rubble outbuildings to rere in various states of dilapidation with pitched timber-framed slate roofs. Appraisal This attractive Georgian house is beautifully set in the rural landscape. It has been well-maintained and its unusual porch design makes it a unique and interesting building retaining its original proportions and styles of fenestration. |
| 18: Castle Bagot House | |
| NIAH no. 11208010 RPS 180 | Detached five-bay three-storey former country house, c.1800, with full-height canted entrance bay. Now in use as offices. Coursed rubble stone walls, originally rendered, with ashlar quoins. Timber casement windows with flat brick or stone arches and stone sills. Panelled timber doors with cut stone doric pilasters, fanlight and pediment. Hipped artificial slate roofs with two stone chimney stacks. Cast-iron gates with late twentieth-century cut stone piers having reused original frieze blocks with swags. Appraisal A fine former country house which dominates the low lying agricultural land surrounding. Though altered, it retains its original imposing form, and a good doorway and estate entrance ensemble. |
| 19: Officers' mess, Baldonnell Aerodrome (Casement Aerodrome) | |
| NIAH no. 11208028 RPS 188 | Detached multiple-bay single-storey officers' mess, c.1932. Roughcast rendered walls with yellow brick base. Central entrance section with timber door having brick and tile dressings to surround, and three French windows to each side with tile lintels and concrete surrounds. uPVC casement windows to flanking sections. Hipped slate roof with sprocketed eaves, rendered chimney stacks, and cupola and parapet to entrance section. Canted side pavilions. X-plan north dormitory wing with decorated doorway. Conservatories to south, modern extension to east. Barrel-vaulted ballroom with original fixtures and fittings. Appraisal |

Table 1.2: Architectural heritage records in the study area

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| 20: Office, Baldonnell Aerodrome (Casement Aerodrome) | |
| NIAH no. 11208025 RPS189 | A low, attractive officers' mess with rich decorative detailing, designed by W H Cooke of the Office of Public Works in 1927, intended to resemble part of an English village. Detached twenty-three-bay two-storey T-plan airbase administration block, c.1938, with central breakfront bay of yellow brick with glazed timber doors having granite surround, and first floor window with metal grille over. Roughcast rendered walls with yellow brick base course. uPVC casement windows with red brick panels between storeys. Other faces similarly articulated. Hipped slate roof with sprocketed eaves, central bronze cupola having clock and helicopter weathervane. Faces onto parade ground and entrance. Appraisal A commanding office block containing a fine art deco entrance breakfront with many intact decorative features, flanked by restrained, well-proportioned elevations. |
| 21: Church/chapel, Baldonnell Aerodrome (Casement Aerodrome) | |
| NIAH no. 11208024 RPS 190 | Detached concrete-framed basilica-plan Roman Catholic church, built 1946. Seven-bay nave with two-bay chancel. Timber door in west porch, with barley-sugar mullions to porch and to five-light window over. Paired round-arched windows to aisles, triple-arched to clerestory. Self-supporting poured concrete roof with concrete beams and semi-circular ribs, linked to stepped buttresses. Red tile, concrete and cut stone dressings. Pitched slate roof. Aviation themed fittings, including glass and spitfire-propeller cross. Associated memorial to deceased air men, comprising granite slab with cross-shaped void and four flanking pillars. Appraisal This singular church was built during the post-World War II timber shortage, resulting in its innovative all-concrete construction and unusual buttresses. The interior is particularly striking due to the bold geometry, contrasting colours and period details. |
| 22: Hangar, Baldonnell Aerodrome (Casement Aerodrome) | |
| NIAH no. 11208027 | Detached former flight shed, c.1917, now in use as an aircraft hangar. Yellow brick buttressed corner piers, the eastern incorporating an open platform. Seven bay lean-to brick office ranges to north and south, with uPVC casement windows. Walls and roof re-clad, c.1990, with corrugated metal. Sliding hangar doors to north and south on original cast-iron frames. Internal wall forms brick arcade. Associated memorial to first east-west Atlantic flight and inscribed stone panel inset in ground marking take-off point in 1928. Appraisal This, the oldest hangar on the base, retaining significant original fabric, was built as part of the standard pattern of four, as at Belgard Aerodrome. Sited due to the prevailing wind, this hangar was filmed for the movie "Blue Max". It flanks the starting point of the first east-west Transatlantic flight by the then base commander, J Fitzmaurice and Baron E G Hunefeld in a Junkers plane in 1928. It is, therefore, of historical importance for aviation. |
| 23: Sports hall/centre/gymnasium, Baldonnell Aerodrome (Casement Aerodrome) | |
| NIAH4 no. 11208026 | Detached multiple-bay double-height gymnasium, c.1937, with single-storey lean-to extension to east. Roughcast rendered concrete walls. uPVC casement windows, fixed lights to east clerestory and western concrete grid wall. uPVC glazed door. Transverse full-span reinforced concrete roof in nine barrel vaulted sections, approached by external open spiral staircase. Appraisal |

Table 1.2: Architectural heritage records in the study area

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| | The dramatic profile of this gymnasium roof shows early use of pre-cast concrete trusses. The spiral staircase is reminiscent of German modern movement design and is a particularly striking abstract form. |
| 24: Hangar, Baldonnell Aerodrome (Casement Aerodrome) | |
| NIAH3 no. 11209093 | Detached square-plan hangar, c.1917. Brick corner piers with corrugated metal cladding to north and south elevations. Corrugated metal sliding doors to west and east elevations. Pitched corrugated metal roof. Eleven-bay single-storey brick office range to north elevation with lean-to corrugated metal roof. Single-storey roughcast rendered range to south elevation with lean-to corrugated metal roof. |
| | Appraisal One of a group of four hangars present at Baldonnell Aerodrome. The scale of such a structure is awe inspiring, dwarfing all other structures in the vicinity. Although modified over time to be maintained as an efficient part of a working airbase, it still retains its original size and character. A valuable, and rare, example of Irish military and aviation history. Probably retains much original fabric below cladding. |

