

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
AT
ADAMSTOWN BOULEVARD PHASE 1
GOLLIERSTOWN AND ADERRIG, CO. DUBLIN**

LICENCE NO.: 22E0945

ON BEHALF OF: QUINTAIN DEVELOPMENTS IRELAND LIMITED

PLANNING REG.: SDZ22A/0007

I.T.M.: 701540, 733050

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ABSTRACT

IAC Archaeology has prepared this report for Adamstown Station & Boulevard Ltd on behalf of Quintain Developments Ireland Limited, to study the impact, if any, on the archaeological and historical resource of a residential development, which is located at Gollierstown and Aderrig in Adamstown, Lucan, Co. Dublin (Figure 1; ITM 701540, 733050); OS Sheet 017). The report was undertaken by Muireann Ní Cheallacháin of IAC Archaeology under licence 22E0945 and in response to planning conditions attached to the development (Planning Reg.: SDZ22A/0007).

Archaeological testing was carried out on Wednesday 14th December 2022 using a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat grading bucket. The location of the test trenches was designed to target the available open green space to fully investigate the archaeological potential of the site. The northern half of site was unsuitable for test trenching due to the level of previous ground disturbances associated with adjacent ongoing construction. As such testing was limited to a former playing pitch (T4–7) and part of the northwest limit of site (T2–3).

This investigation did not reveal any archaeological remains; however, the potential exists for small-scale ephemeral archaeological features or deposits to survive beneath the current ground surface, outside the footprint of the test trenches. If present, there may be a direct negative impact on any surviving archaeology by ground works associated with the development.

A portion of the townland boundary between Gollierstown and Aderrig that runs through the northwest quadrant of site will be removed to facilitate construction. This has been approved in the grant of planning and appropriate mitigation measures have been set in place regarding ecology. There will, however, be a negative impact to the cultural heritage resource as a result of this disturbance.

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

The programme of archaeological monitoring will also suffice as a mitigation measure to record the section of townland boundary to be removed within the northwest quadrant of site.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

The following report details the results of a programme of archaeological testing undertaken at Gollierstown and Aderrig in Adamstown, Lucan, Co. Dublin prior to a residential development. This assessment has been carried out to ascertain the potential impact of the development on the archaeological resource that may exist within the development area. It was undertaken by Muireann Ní Cheallacháin of IAC Archaeology (IAC), on behalf of Glenveagh and under licence 22E00945, as issued by the National Monuments Service (NMS) of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DoHLGH).

Testing was carried out in response to a planning condition attached to the development (Planning Reg.: SDZ22A/0007). Condition 18 requested an archaeological assessment be carried out in advance of development, including geophysical survey and test trenching. Assessment by geophysicist Ger Dowling determined that the condition of the site was not suitable for a viable survey.

Test trenching commenced at the site on Wednesday 14th December. This was carried out using a 13 tonne 360 degree tracked excavator, with a flat, toothless bucket, under strict archaeological supervision. A total of six trenches were mechanically investigated across the available greenspace within the development area, which measured c.503m linear metres in total. No evidence for archaeological remains was identified in the investigated trenches.

1.2 THE DEVELOPMENT

The development comprises Phase 1 of the Adamstown Boulevard Development Area on a site of 9.22Ha and will include 166 houses, ranging from 2- to 3-storeys in height. Outline permission was also sought on a site of 0.54Ha for an apartment block, which shall range from 5- to 9-storeys in height. The development includes c. 0.95 Ha of public open space in the form of a linear open space located on the east of the site stretching between Adamstown Way and Station Road and a pocket park located in the north-west of the site. The development also includes 488 car parking spaces, 40 bicycle parking spaces, 3 ESB Substations, new bus turning circle, provision of ancillary site development works, boundary treatments and landscape works.

The development will be bound by Adamstown Way, Stream Road, Station Road and bisected by Adamstown Avenue. Ongoing active construction sites lie to the east (The Crossings: Reg. Ref. SDZ20A/0017, SDZ21A/0021) and to the north (Adamstown Way and the Aderrig Development Area: Reg. Ref. SDZ20A/0017, SDZ21A/0021, SDZ21A/0014) and the as yet undeveloped Adamstown Station Development Area is located to the east.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 BACKGROUND

The area of development is largely contained within Gollierstown townland, although the boundary with Aderrig runs north-south within the western perimeter. The land lies within the parish of Aderrig and barony of Newcastle. The railway line runs east-west along the southern perimeter of site and a railway overpass, and its approach road known locally as 'the farmer's bridge' are situated to the southeast. Undeveloped agricultural lands lie to the west.

The northern half of site in Gollierstown has been subject to significant previous disturbance and is currently covered in substantial quantities of construction soils. To the west of the tree-lined townland boundary a triangular plot of land in Aderrig has been similarly subject to construction traffic and disturbance. Drainage channels have been cut across this area, which feed into the ditch of the townland boundary. The central portion of site, in Gollierstown, comprises a sub-rectangular plot of level land which formerly functioned as a GAA playing pitch. The playing pitch is bordered to the west by the townland boundary and to the east by a construction compound area and bus turning circle. A carpark has been established to the south. A sub-triangular plot of ground lies to the west of the carpark which has been densely planted with saplings and is overgrown. To the west of the townland boundary a narrow margin of the development site lies within a flat field of pasture.

There are no recorded monuments within the footprint of the site (Figure 1). The nearest recorded archaeological site comprises that of an enclosure (DU017-093) situated c. 280m to the south in the same townland. Aderrig Church (DU017-028002), c. 989m to the northwest, is situated within a circular raised graveyard (DU017-028003), which may represent the remains of an early ecclesiastical enclosure (DU017-028001). The site of a tower house, Adamstown Castle (DU017-029), which is located c. 1.2km to the east-southeast, was demolished in the 1960s with no remaining surface features.

Prehistoric Period

Mesolithic Period (c. 7000–4000BC)

There are no known archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric period in the vicinity of the development site. This region was visited by Mesolithic communities, who used the River Liffey (flowing c. 2km to the west) as a routeway and as a food and materials resource. Excavations on the banks of the river at Cooldrinagh near Leixlip c. 2.5km to the northwest of the development area revealed a large Mesolithic flint assemblage (DU017-079) within the body of a mound (DU017-075001) which was later identified as an 18th century landscape folly (Bennett 1995:052). Further assemblages of Mesolithic flints have been recorded during archaeological investigations carried out at the Leixlip Water Treatment Plant (WTP) (Bennett 1997:091; Bennett 2005:410; Bennett 2006:585), located c. 2.5km to the north of the development area.

Archaeological excavations undertaken in advance of the Grange Castle Business Park have recorded Neolithic habitation c. 2km to the southeast in Kilshoge (Bennett 2001:438). At Cooldrinagh, c. 2.5km to the northwest, two adjacent Neolithic burial monuments were identified (DU017-075 and DU017-079). The remains consist of a denuded passage tomb flanked to the east by a circular kerbed feature, containing two cist burials and covered by cairn material (Bennett 2006:585; Consent CO14, E002034). Some human remains were identified during the excavations, although both sites had suffered heavily from disturbance. The Neolithic passage tomb likely established a tradition for burial in the area, which led to the construction of the circular cairn with later probable Bronze Age cist burials.

Bronze Age (c. 2500–800 BC) remains are often identified during the course of predevelopment archaeological investigations, commonly in the form of burnt mounds. These domestic sites are located near water and generally survive as low mounds of charcoal-enriched soil mixed with an abundance of heat-shattered stones. Three examples were recorded in Ballybane and Grange townlands, c. 1.8km to the southeast along the Griffeen river (Licence No. 04E0299, Bennett 2004:0602) and two more associated with a structure within the footprint of the Grange Castle Business Park c. 2km to the southeast (Licence No. 13E0471, Bennett 2016:083; 2020:441).

Archaeological investigations carried out c. 440m to the northeast of the development area identified a small cluster of prehistoric hearths and domestic waste pits (Whitaker and Hanbridge 2021). Post-excavation analyses are ongoing and dating is as yet unconfirmed but it is probable that they relate to Bronze Age occupation.

Neolithic Period (c. 4000–2500BC)

There are two enclosures recorded within c. 1km of the study area (DU017-092, DU021-93), both of which were identified through aerial survey. These may represent early medieval settlement sites; however, a prehistoric origin cannot be ruled out without further investigation. An early church is recorded in Aderrig townland (DU017-028002), c. 990m to the northwest, situated within a circular raised graveyard (DU017-028003). It is thought that this may be associated with the remains of an early ecclesiastical enclosure (DU017-028001). Archaeological investigation undertaken c. 2km to the southeast, in advance of a data center development, investigated a series of associated enclosures, dating from the Iron Age and early medieval periods (Bennett 2016:083; 2020:440).

Bronze Age Period (c. 2500–800BC)

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Early Medieval Period (AD400–1100)

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Medieval Period (AD1100–1600)

The sites of several fortifications are known in the wider vicinity of the development area, including Adams Castle (DU017-029), 1.2km to the southeast, Grange Castle (DU017-034), 2.1km to the southeast, and Nangor Castle (DU017-037), 3.1km to the southeast. Adamstown Castle was formally a three-storey tower house which was oblong in plan with a projecting turret and stepped crenellations (Ball 1906). The castle was demolished in the 1960s and is no longer visible above ground (SMR file). The historical town of Lucan is located c. 1.8km northeast of the development area (DU017-019). The town did not appear to develop great economic importance and essentially remained a manorial borough throughout this period. Lucan Castle (originally located on the site of the present Lucan House) dates to the 13th century and was first inhabited by the DePeche family.

The ecclesiastical site at Aderrig (DU017-028001-002), c. 990m to the west, was granted to St. Patrick's Cathedral in the 13th century. The earliest documentary reference to the church occurs in 1235 and it was still in use at the beginning of the 17th century (McNeill 1950, 78). An associated graveyard and field system is also present (DU017-028003-004).

Post-medieval Period (AD1600-1900)

Buildings of architectural heritage value in the vicinity of the development area include Airlie House (NIAH 11204044) and Finnstown House (NIAH 11204046) situated c. 390m and 740m to the northeast respectively. Airlie House was built in c. 1840 and comprises a three-bay two-story structure, whereas Finnstown House is slightly later (c. 1865) and much larger. Finnstown also known as '*Fyan's Town*' originated from the Fyan family whose name derives from the Latin word '*paganus*' for 'countryman' or 'peasant' (Bunbury 2022). The Fyans were citizens of high importance in Dublin in the 15th and 16th centuries. John Fyan was Mayor of Dublin in 1472 and 1479, a time that coincided with the War of the Roses in England. Thomas Fyan was one of Henry VIII's city sheriffs in 1540 and the hospitality of

Richard Fyan (Fiand), Mayorin 1549 and 1564, has been extolled by local chroniclers. By 1750, the area around Finnstown, served by the River Liffey, had become particularly desirable to the Ascendancy. Much of the surrounding land was given to the growing of fruit and vegetables that would be taken by barge on the Royal Canal to the Dublin markets (Bunbury, www.eneclann.ie).

Gollierstown Bridge (NIAH 11208014) was built in c. 1780 crossing the Grand Canal, c. 870m to the south. To the west Aderrig Farm house (NIAH 11204060) and outbuilding (NIAH 11204061) were built in c. 1820 and continue to function as such. Archaeological investigations undertaken in advance of the Adamstown Link Road, identified the remains of a post-medieval brick clamp site c. 800m to the east of the development area (Elder 2005, Licence No. 05E0477). Brick clamps, or kilns, were used to dry out the clay bricks, the final part of the brick-making process. Roundtree (2007, 65) notes that brick manufactory was being carried out in the Gollierstown area, with at least one trader transporting cargos along the Grand Canal to Dublin. In some cases, brickfields are illustrated and annotated as such on early maps (such as at Clondalkin); however, there is no cartographic record for them at Gollierstown or adjacent townlands. Regardless, the presence of the nearby brick clamp may tentatively indicate that brickmaking was established in this area.

2.2 SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2022) has revealed that no previous archaeological investigations have been carried out within the development area. Several programmes of archaeological testing and monitoring have been carried out in the immediate vicinity, although no archaeology has been identified as a result (Ni Cheallachain 2021, licence 21E0073; Murtagh 2022, licence 22E0173; Bennett 2008:363, licence 08E0197).

2.3 CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Rocque's map of Dublin (1760) shows the development area as open agricultural land bordered to the south by the 'New Canal'. 'Gollers town' is noted and Adams Castle (DU017-029) lies to the southeast. In the wider landscape, Grange Castle (DU017-034) and Nangor (DU017-037) are also shown. Finnstown House lies to the northeast of the site. Taylor's map of Dublin (1816) does not provide great detail; however, it illustrates that there are several quarries and kilns marked on both sides of the Grand Canal: to the north at 'Gollardstown' and to the south of the development. Adams Castle (DU017-029) and 'Fyanstown castle' are still depicted. The church of Aderrig is depicted by buildings to the west of the site.

The historic Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping shows the area within open greenfield in the townlands of Aderrig and Gollierstown in the 19th century (Figure 4). The Gollierstown-Aderrig townland boundary runs from the north of the site down along the western boundary. Finnstown House and demesne is illustrated to the northeast of the study area, with Adamstown Castle shown to the southeast. The course of the Grand Canal, constructed in the 1760s, runs c. 760m to the south. The later OS map shows the line of the Great Southern & Western Railway which was constructed in the 1840s running along the southern boundary of the development area.

2.4 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

The area of development comprises part of four large irregularly shaped arable fields, until 2005 as shown in Figure 8. The western periphery of site is crossed by the tree-lined townland boundary between Aderrig and Gollierstown. The rural landscape is crossed by the railway line to the immediate south. No evidence for previously unrecorded archaeological remains is indicated in the satellite coverage of the site. By 2009 the network of roads for the Adamstown Strategic Development Zone has been laid out and the northern half of the site has commenced being used as a storage area for construction soils. A carpark has been constructed within the southeast corner of site. Further disturbance has continued within the development area up until the present day (Plate 1, Figure 1).

2.5 TOPOGRAPHICAL FILES

Information on artefact finds from the study area in County Dublin has been recorded by the National Museum of Ireland since the late 18th century. Location information relating to these finds is important in establishing prehistoric and historic activity in the study area. No files are recorded relating to the townlands of Aderrig and Gollierstown.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING

3.1 GENERAL

Test trenching took place on 14th December, using a [13 tonne 360 degree tracked excavator] equipped with a flat, toothless bucket under strict archaeological supervision. Any investigated deposits were preserved by record. This was by means of written, drawn and photographic records.

A total of six trenches were excavated, measuring c. 305 linear metres (Figure 3, Plates 2-7). The location of the test trenches was designed to target the available green space, to fully investigate the archaeological potential of the site. The northern half of site was unsuitable for test trenching due to the level of previous ground disturbances associated with adjacent ongoing construction. As such testing was limited to a former playing pitch (T4–7) and part of the northwest limit of site (T2–3).

The test trenches were excavated to determine, as far as reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains threatened by the development. Test trenching was also carried out to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and to assess the degree of archaeological survival in order to formulate further mitigation strategies. These are designed to reduce or offset the impact of the development scheme.

3.2 TESTING RESULTS

The original topsoil was only identified across the playing pitch at the south of the development, where it consisted of a mid-brown clayey silt. The remainder of the development area was heavily disturbed (Plate 1). The natural subsoil within the southern playing pitch consisted of a light brownish grey gravelly clay with occasional bedrock boulders.

TABLE 1: Test Trench Results (Figure 3)

TRENCH	LENGTH (m)	WIDTH (m)	DEPTH (m)	ORIENTATION	DETAILS
2	6	2	0.12	Northeast–Southwest	No Archaeology found. Area was heavily disturbed and only a layer of sod overlay the stony clay natural subsoil. Plate 2
3	7	2	1.3	North–South	No Archaeology found. 1.3m of made ground overlay a north–south aligned metal pipe. Natural subsoil not reached. Plate 3
4	100	2	0.4–0.7	West–East	No Archaeology found. Made ground of 0.7m depth at east probably associated with watermains located directly to the north and west. Plate 4
5	130	2	0.5	West–East	No Archaeology found. Plate 5
6	130	2	0.5	West–East	No Archaeology found. Plate 6
7	130	2	0.6	West–East	No Archaeology found. Plate 7

3.3 CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological testing was undertaken by Muireann Ní Cheallacháin of IAC Archaeology under licence 22E0945 and in response to planning conditions attached to the development (Planning Reg.: SDZ22A/0007).

The northern half of the site in Gollierstown has been subject to significant previous disturbance and is currently covered in substantial quantities of construction soils. The central portion of site, in Gollierstown, comprises a sub-rectangular plot of level land which formerly functioned as a GAA playing pitch. The playing pitch is bordered to the west by the townland boundary and to the east by a construction compound area and bus turning circle. A carpark has been established to the south. A sub-triangular plot of ground lies to the west of the carpark which has been densely planted with saplings and is overgrown. To the west of the townland boundary a narrow margin of the development site lies within a flat field of pasture.

There are no recorded monuments within the footprint of the site. The nearest recorded archaeological site comprises that of an enclosure (DU017-093) situated c. 280m to the south in the same townland. Aderrig Church (DU017-028002), c. 989m to the northwest, is situated within a circular raised graveyard (DU017-028003), which may represent the remains of an early ecclesiastical enclosure (DU017-028001). The site of a tower house, Adamstown Castle (DU017-029), which is located c. 1.2km to the east-southeast, was demolished in the 1960s with no remaining surface features.

The location of the test trenches was designed to target the available open green space to fully investigate the archaeological potential of the site. The northern half of site was unsuitable for test trenching due to the level of previous ground disturbances associated with adjacent ongoing construction. As such testing was limited to a former playing pitch (T4–7) and part of the northwest limit of site (T2–3).

This investigation did not reveal any archaeological remains; however, the potential exists for small-scale ephemeral archaeological features or deposits to survive beneath the current ground surface, outside the footprint of the test trenches. If present, there may be a direct negative impact on any surviving archaeology by ground works associated with the development.

The proposed development will result in the removal of a short section of townland boundary between Gollierstown and Aderrig where it crosses the northwest quadrant of the proposed development.

4 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION STRATEGY

Impacts can be identified from detailed information about a project, the nature of the area affected, and the range of archaeological resources potentially affected. Archaeological sites can be affected adversely in a number of ways: disturbance by excavation, topsoil stripping; disturbance by vehicles working in unsuitable conditions; and burial of sites, limiting access for future archaeological investigation.

4.1 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- Test trenching of the available green space did not reveal any archaeological remains. Notwithstanding this the potential exists for small-scale ephemeral archaeological features or deposits to survive beneath the current ground surface, outside the footprint of the test trenches. If present, there may be a direct negative impact on any surviving archaeology. This will be caused by ground disturbances associated with the development.
- A portion of the townland boundary between Gollierstown and Aderrig that runs through the northwest quadrant of site will be removed to facilitate construction. This has been approved in the grant of planning and appropriate mitigation measures have been set in place regarding ecology. There will, however, be a negative impact to the cultural heritage resource as a result of this disturbance.

4.2 MITIGATION

We recommend the following actions in mitigation of the impacts above.

- It is recommended that all ground disturbances associated with the development, within previously undisturbed greenfield areas, be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. If any features of archaeological potential are discovered during the course of the works further archaeological mitigation may be required, such as preservation *in-situ* or by record. Any further mitigation will require approval from the National Monuments Service of the DoHLGH.
- It is further recommended that a written and photographic record be made of the section of townland boundary to be removed by the monitoring archaeologist.

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

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

5 REFERENCES

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- Whitaker, J. and Hanbridge, R. 2021. Preliminary Report on Archaeological Excavation at Finnstown, Adamstown, Co. Dublin (licence 17E0477). Unpublished report prepared by IAC Archaeology.

CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

- John Rocque's *Exact survey of the city and suburbs of Dublin*, 1756 (city 1760)
- Ordnance Survey maps of County Dublin, 1837, 1847, 1864, 1911 and 1938

ELECTRONIC SOURCES

- www.excavations.ie – Summary of archaeological excavation from 1970–2022.
- www.archaeology.ie – DoH/HLGH website listing all SMR/RMP sites.
- www.heritagemaps.ie – The Heritage Council web-based spatial data viewer which focuses on the built, cultural and natural heritage.
- www.geohive.ie – Ordnance Survey Ireland National Townland and Historical Map Viewer (including Aerial imagery 1995, 2000, 2005)
- www.googleearth.com – Satellite imagery (2005–2022).
- www.booksulster.com/library/plnm/placenamesC.php - Contains the text from Irish Local Names Explained by P.W Joyce (1870).
- www.logainm.ie – Placenames Database of Ireland, developed by Fiontar (DCU) and The Placenames Branch (DoAHG).
- www.turtlebunbury.com – Bunbury, T. 2022. *'Finnstown House, Lucan, County Dublin'*.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 RMP SITES WITHIN THE SURROUNDING AREA

SMR NO.:	DU017-093
RMP STATUS:	Yes
TOWNLAND:	Gollierstown
PARISH:	Kilmactalway
BARONY:	Newcastle
I.T.M.:	701889, 732599
CLASSIFICATION:	Enclosure
DIST. TO SITE:	c.280 south
DESCRIPTION:	A rectilinear enclosure visible as crop marks on an aerial photograph (SMR file; pers. comm. Tom Condit, 11 March 2015).
REFERENCE:	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR File

SMR NO.:	DU017-028002
RMP STATUS:	Yes
TOWNLAND:	Arderrig
PARISH:	Aderrig
BARONY:	Newcastle
I.T.M.:	700585, 733417
CLASSIFICATION:	Church
DIST. TO SITE:	c.898 northwest
DESCRIPTION:	Situated on an artificial rise within an enclosure (DU017-028001-). This medieval parish church is one of those confirmed to the Archbishop of Dublin after the Anglo-Norman Conquest and in the first half of the 13th century was granted to St. Patrick's Cathedral. The earliest documentary reference to the church occurs in 1235 (Mc Neill 1950, 78). The church was still in use at the beginning of the 17th century (Ball 1906, 61-12). It consists of a plain rectangular building with an undivided nave and chancel which is overgrown (ext. dims. L 12.12, Wth.6.23m). It is built of roughly coursed masonry with packing stones in the interstices and dressed sandstone quoins. There are two putlog holes in the N wall c. 1m from ground level. There are diametrically opposed doorways at the W end of the nave. The S doorway (Wth 1m) has a pointed segmental arch with a rebate and draw bar hole present, N doorway is damaged. Interior is lit by a slit ope in W gable, the N portion of the E window splay survives (Ní Mharcaigh 1997, 263-264). Compiled by: Geraldine Stout
REFERENCE:	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR File

SMR NO.:	DU017-028003
RMP STATUS:	Yes
TOWNLAND:	Arderrig
PARISH:	Aderrig
BARONY:	Newcastle
I.T.M.:	700588, 733432
CLASSIFICATION:	Graveyard

DIST. TO SITE:	c.898m northwest
DESCRIPTION:	Situated on an artificial rise within an enclosure (DU017-028001-) in flat, low-lying ground. The graveyard is unfenced with two gravestones outside the SW corner of the ruined medieval church (DU017-028002-) one of which dates to 1733 the other 1820.
REFERENCE:	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR File

SMR NO.:	DU017-028001
RMP STATUS:	Yes
TOWNLAND:	Arderrig
PARISH:	Aderrig
BARONY:	Newcastle
I.T.M.:	700595, 733415
CLASSIFICATION:	Ecclesiastical enclosure
DIST. TO SITE:	c.898m northwest
DESCRIPTION:	An aerial photograph (CUCAP, BDI 46) shows a bank with external fosse enclosing an oval area (dims. L 70m, Wth 50m) around the perimeter of the church (DU017-028002-). A possible inner bank with opening in the S is also visible on the photograph. These features can be identified on the ground as an artificially raised area.
REFERENCE:	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR File

SMR NO.:	DU017-029
RMP STATUS:	Yes
TOWNLAND:	Adamstown
PARISH:	Aderrig
BARONY:	Newcastle
I.T.M.:	702836, 732705
CLASSIFICATION:	Castle - tower house
DIST. TO SITE:	c.1.2km east-southeast
DESCRIPTION:	Located on flat ground between the canal and the railway. A three-storey tower house, which was oblong in plan with a projecting turret and stepped crenellations. Demolished in the 1960s. Not visible at ground level. (McDix 1897, 12; Ball 1906, 58-60; Healy 1974, 22).
REFERENCE:	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR File

APPENDIX 2 LEGISLATION PROTECTING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

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

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

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

OWNERSHIP AND GUARDIANSHIP OF NATIONAL MONUMENTS

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

REGISTER OF HISTORIC MONUMENTS

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

PRESERVATION ORDERS AND TEMPORARY PRESERVATION ORDERS

Sites deemed to be in danger of injury or destruction can be allocated Preservation Orders under the 1930 Act. Preservation Orders make any interference with the site

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

RECORD OF MONUMENTS AND PLACES

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

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

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

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

THE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT 2000

Under planning legislation, each local authority is obliged to draw up a Development Plan setting out their aims and policies with regard to the growth of the area over a five-year period. They cover a range of issues including archaeology and built heritage, setting out their policies and objectives with regard to the protection and enhancement of both. These policies can vary from county to county. The Planning and Development Act 2000 recognises that proper planning and sustainable

development includes the protection of the archaeological heritage. Conditions relating to archaeology may be attached to individual planning permissions.

APPENDIX 3 IMPACT ASSESSMENT & THE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE

POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL REMAINS

Impacts are defined as ‘the degree of change in an environment resulting from a development’ (Environmental Protection Agency 2003: 31). They are described as profound, significant or slight impacts on archaeological remains. They may be negative, positive or neutral, direct, indirect or cumulative, temporary or permanent.

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

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

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

PREDICTED IMPACTS

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

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

APPENDIX 4 MITIGATION MEASURES & THE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE

POTENTIAL MITIGATION STRATEGIES FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE REMAINS

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

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

DEFINITION OF MITIGATION STRATEGIES

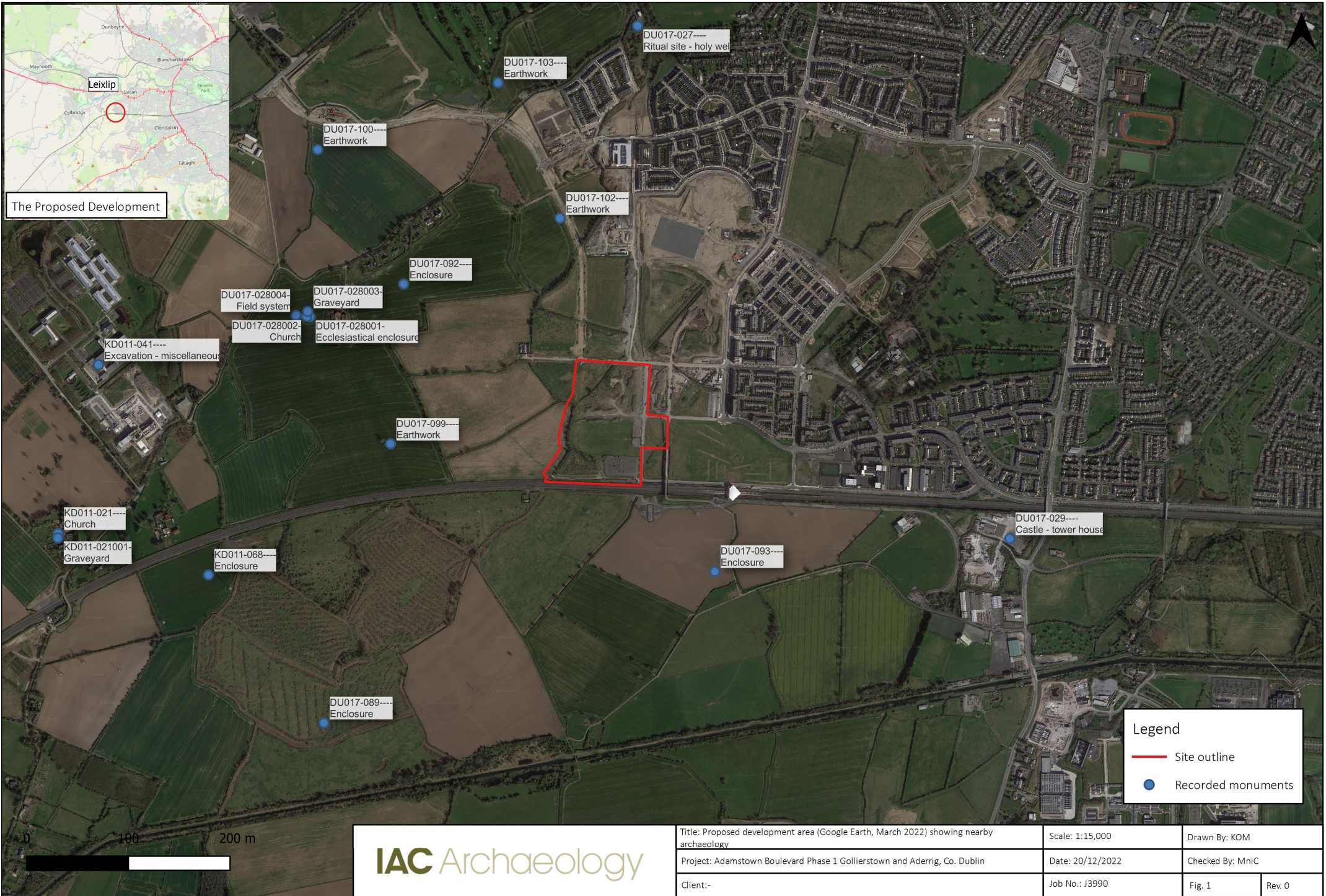
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

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

Full Archaeological Excavation involves the scientific removal and recording of all archaeological features, deposits and objects to the level of geological strata or the base level of any given development. Full archaeological excavation is recommended where initial investigation has uncovered evidence of archaeologically significant material or structures and where avoidance of the site is not possible. (CIfA 2014b)

Archaeological Test Trenching can be defined as ‘a limited programme... of intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present test trenching defines their character and extent and relative quality.’ (CIfA 2014a)

Archaeological Monitoring can be defined as a ‘formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area or site on land or underwater, where there is possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.’ (CIfA 2014c)

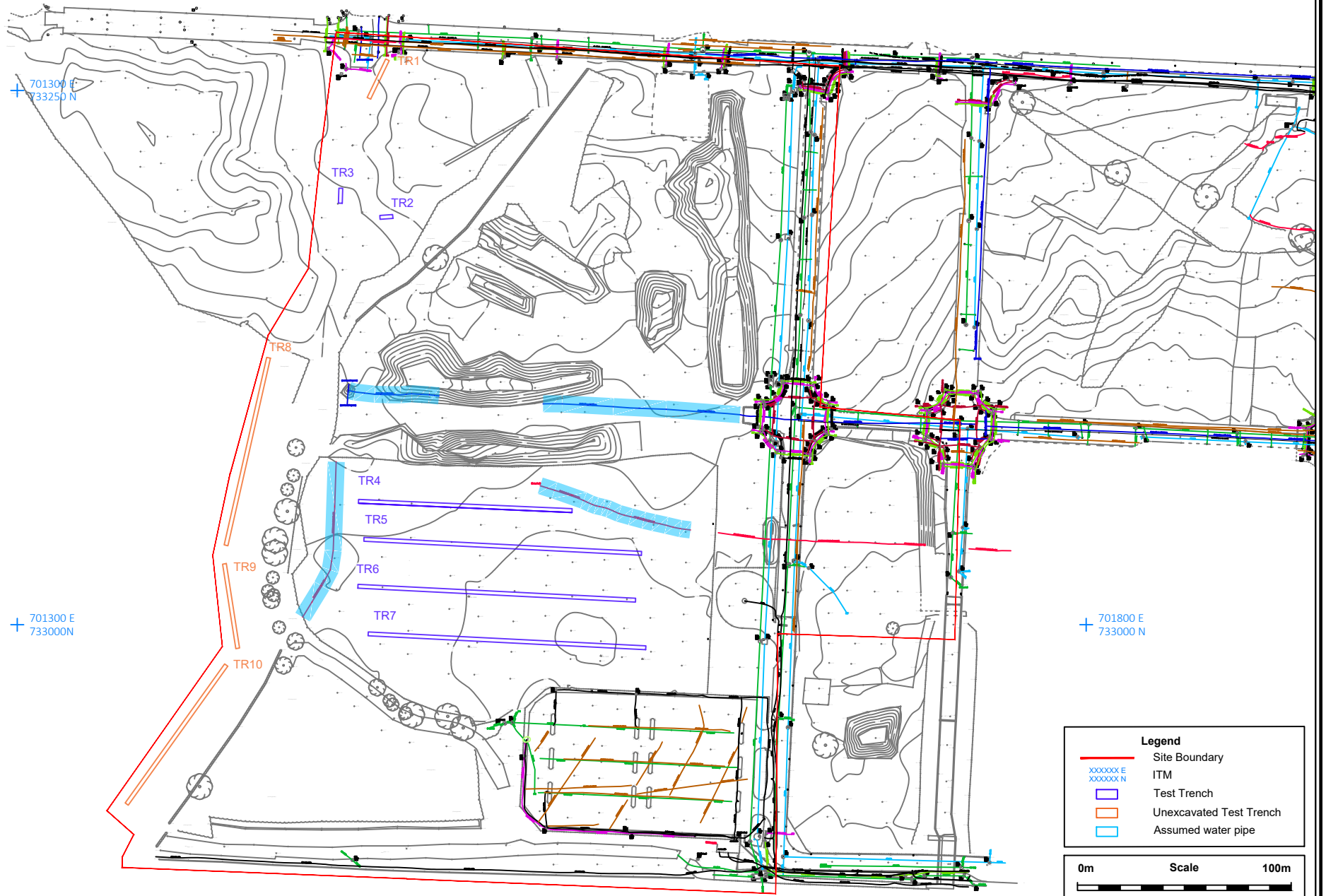


The Proposed Development

Legend

- Site outline
- Recorded monuments

	Title: Proposed development area (Google Earth, March 2022) showing nearby archaeology		Scale: 1:15,000		Drawn By: KOM	
	Project: Adamstown Boulevard Phase 1 Gollierstown and Aderrig, Co. Dublin		Date: 20/12/2022		Checked By: MniC	
	Client: -		Job No.: J3990		Fig. 1	
						Rev. 0



IAC Archaeology	Title	Plan of excavated trenches	Scale	1:2500@A4	Drawn by	KOM	
	Project	Adamstown Boulevard Phase 1 Gollierstown and Aderrig, Co. Dublin	Date	20/12/22	Checked by	MnIC	
	Client	-	Job no.	J3990	Fig.	3	Rev.

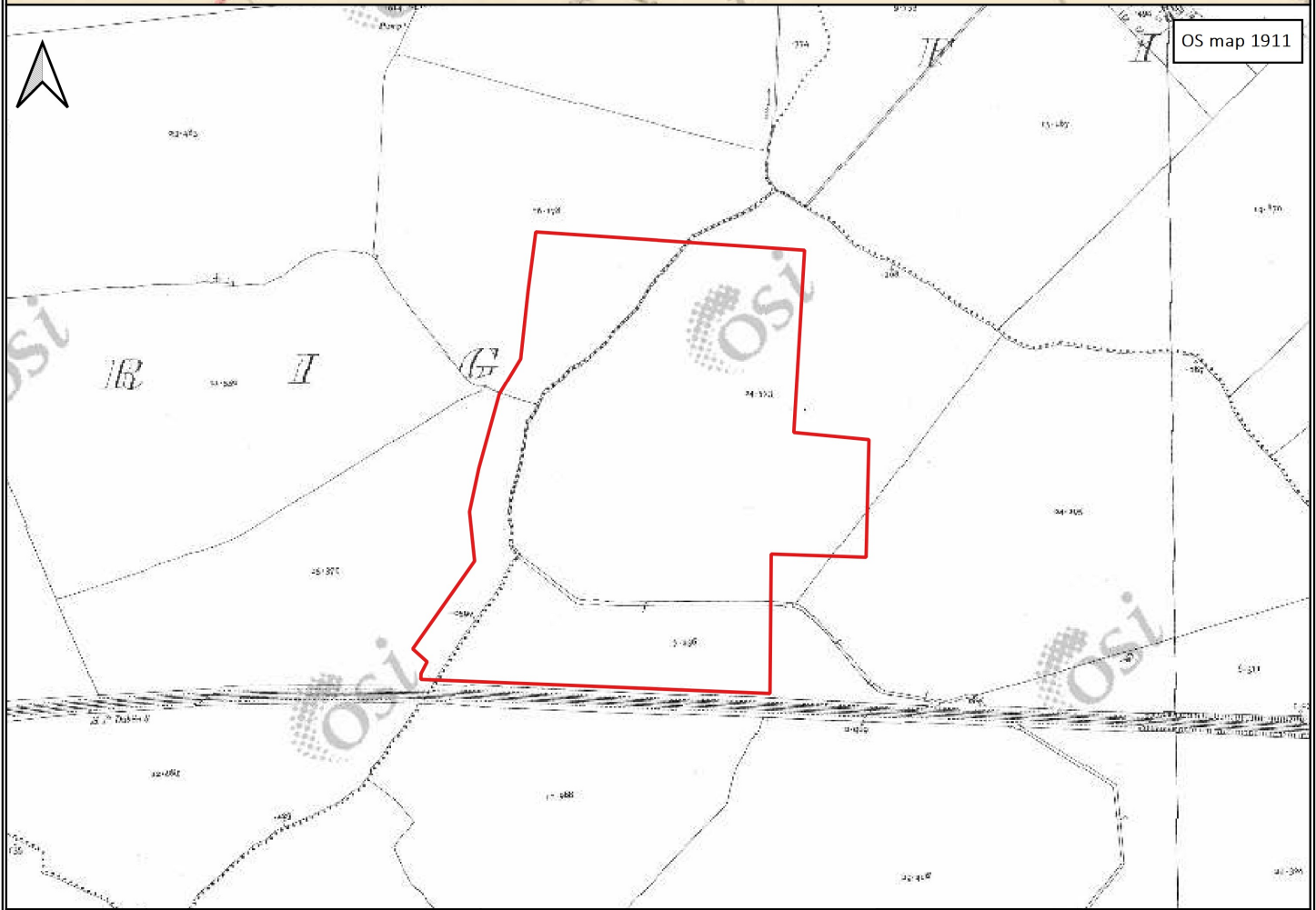
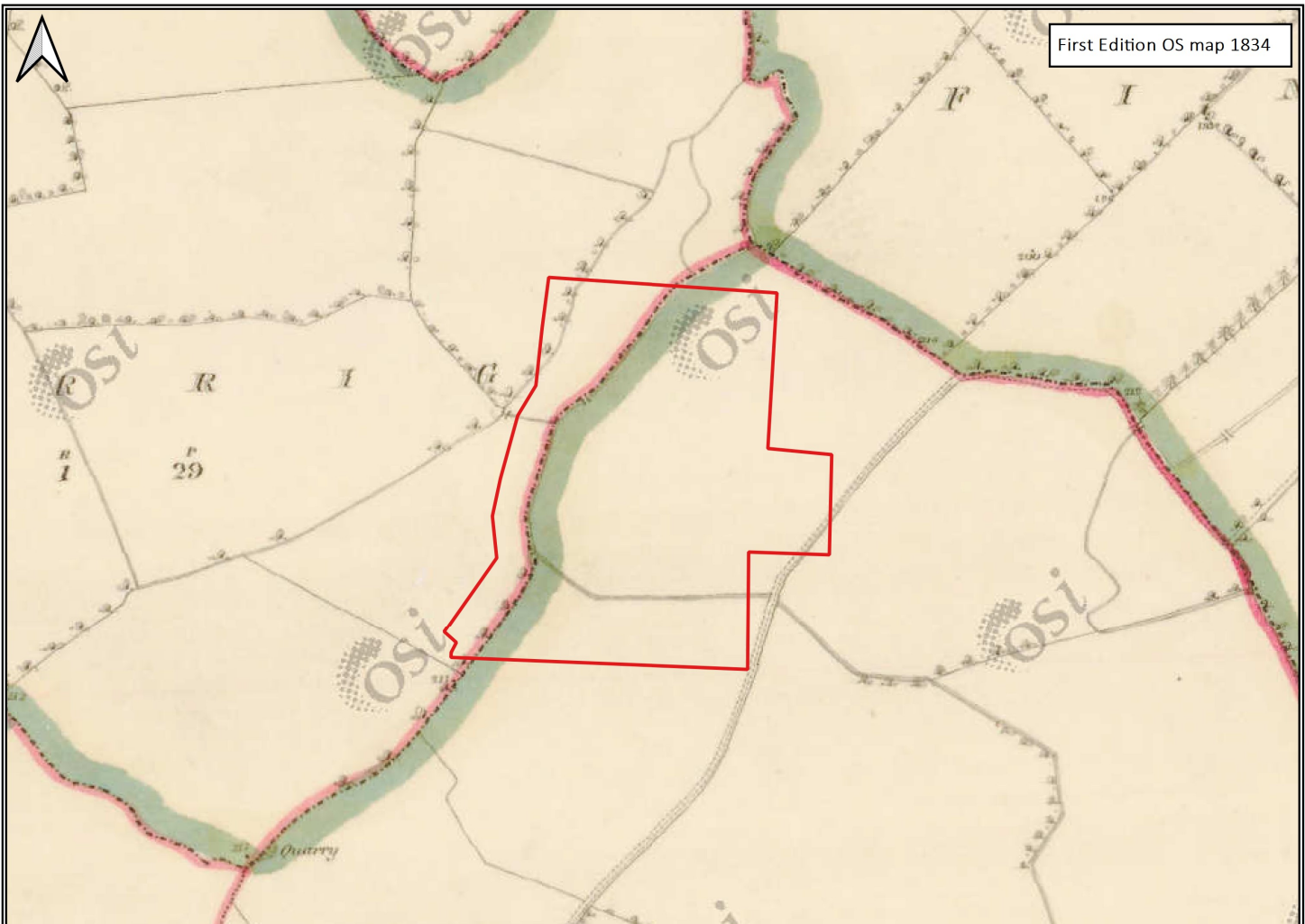




Plate 1 - Google Earth (March 2022) showing the development area



Plate 2 – Trench 2, facing southwest



Plate 3 – Trench 3, facing west



Plate 4 – Trench 4, facing east



Plate 5 – Trench 5, facing west



Plate 6 – Trench 6, facing east



Plate 7 – Trench 7, facing west